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**T**HIS Morning Captain Brodrick, Aid de Camp to Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, arrived from Charles-Town, South Carolina, with Dispatches from his Lordship, and Lieutenant Colonel Balfour, to the Right Honorable Lord George Germain, One of Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following are Copies and Extracts:

Guildford, March 17, 1781.

MY LORD,

**H**AVING Occasion to dispatch my Aid de Camp, Captain Brodrick, with the Particulars of the Action of the 15th, in Compliance with general Directions from Sir Henry Clinton, I shall embrace the Opportunity to give your Lordship an Account of the Operations of the Troops under my Command, previous to that Event, and of those subsequent, until the Departure of Captain Brodrick.

My Plan for the Winter's Campaign was to penetrate into North Carolina, leaving South Carolina in Security against any probable Attack in my Absence.

Lord Rawdon, with a considerable Body of Troops, had Charge of the defensive, and I proceeded about the Middle of January upon the offensive Operations. I decided to march by the Upper, in Preference to the Lower Roads, leading into North Carolina, because Fords being frequent above the Forks of the Rivers, my Passage there could not easily be obstructed; and General Greene having taken Post on the Pedee, and there being few Fords in any of the great Rivers of this County below their Forks, especially in Winter, I apprehended being much delayed, if not entirely prevented from penetrating by the latter Route. I was the more induced to prefer this Route, as I hoped in my Way to be able to destroy or drive out of South Carolina the Corps of the Enemy commanded by General Morgan, which threatened our valuable District of Ninety-six; and I likewise hoped by rapid Marches to be between General Greene and Virginia, and by that Means force him to fight, without receiving any Reinforcement from that Province, or, failing of that, to oblige him to quit North Carolina with Precipitation, and thereby encourage our Friends to make good their Promises of a general Rising, to assist me in Re-establishing His Majesty's Government.

The unfortunate Affair of the 17th of January was a very unexpected and severe Blow; however, being thoroughly sensible that defensive Measures would be certain Ruin to the Affairs of Britain in the Southern Colonies, this Event did not deter me from prosecuting the original Plan.

That General Greene might be uncertain of my intended Route as long as possible, I had left General Leslie at Campden, until I was ready to move from Wynnesborough, and he was now within a March of me. I employed the 18th in forming a Junction with him, and in collecting the Remains of Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton's Corps; after which great Exertions were made by Part of the Army, without Baggage, to retake our Prisoners, and to intercept General Morgan's Corps, on its Retreat to the Catawba; but the Celerity of their Movements, and the Swelling of the numberless Creeks in our Way, rendered all our Efforts fruitless. I therefore assembled the Army on the

25th at Ramsoure's Mill, on the South Fork of the Catawba; and as the Loss of my Light Troops could only be remedied by the Activity of the whole Corps, I employed a Halt of Two Days in collecting some Flour, and in destroying superfluous Baggage, and all my Waggon, except those loaded with Hospital Stores, Salt and Ammunition, and Four reserved empty in Readiness for Sick or Wounded. In this Measure, though at the Expence of a great deal of Officers Baggage, and of all Prospect in Future of Rum, and even a regular Supply of Provisions to the Soldiers, I must, in Justice to this Army, say, that there was the most general and cheerful Acquiescence.

In the mean Time the Rains had rendered the North Catawba impassable, and General Morgan's Corps, the Militia of the Rebellious Counties of Rowan and Mecklenburgh under General Davidson, or the Gang of Plunderers usually under the Command of General Sumpter, not then recovered from his Wounds, had occupied all the Fords in a Space of more than Forty Miles upwards from the Fork. I approached the River, during its Height, by short Marches, so as to give the Enemy equal Apprehensions for several Fords; and, after having procured the best Information in my Power, I resolved to attempt the Passage at a private Ford (then slightly guarded) near M-Cowan's Ford, on the Morning of the 1st of February.

Lieutenant-Colonel Webster was detached with Part of the Army, and all the Baggage, to Beattie's Ford, Six Miles above M-Cowan's, where General Davidson was supposed to be posted with 500 Militia, and was directed to make every possible Demonstration, by cannonading and otherwise, of an Intention to force a Passage there; and I marched at One in the Morning, with the Brigade of Guards, Regiment of Bose, 23d Regiment, Two Hundred Cavalry, and Two Three-pounders, to the Ford fixed upon for the real Attempt. The Morning being very dark and rainy, and Part of our Way through a Wood, where there was no Road, One of the Three-pounders, in Front of the 23d Regiment, and the Cavalry, overset in a Swamp, and occasioned those Corps to lose the Line of March; and some of the Artillery Men belonging to the other Gun (One of whom had the Match) having stopped to assist, were likewise left behind. The Head of the Column, in the mean while, arrived at the Bank of the River, and Day began to break. I could make no Use of the Gun that was up, and it was evident, from the Number of Fires on the other Side, that the Opposition would be greater than I had expected. However, as I knew that the Rain then falling would soon render the River again impassable, and I had received Information the Evening before, that General Greene had arrived in General Morgan's Camp, and that his Army was marching after him with the greatest Expedition, I determined not to desist from the Attempt; and therefore, full of Confidence in the Zeal and Gallantry of Brigadier General O'Hara, and of the Brigade of Guards under his Command, I ordered them to march on; but, to prevent Confusion, not to fire until they gained the opposite Bank. Their Behaviour justified my high Opinion of them; for a constant Fire from the Enemy, in a Ford upwards of 500 Yards wide, in many Places up to their Middle, with a rocky Bottom and strong Current, made no Impression on their cool and determined Valour, nor checked their Passage. The Light Infantry, landing first, immediately formed, and, in a few Minutes, killed or dispersed every Thing that appeared before them, the Rest of the Troops forming and advancing in Succession. We

Evening before, under the Command of General Davidson. Their General, and Two or Three other Officers, were among the killed; the Number of wounded was uncertain, and a few were taken Prisoners. On our Side Lieutenant-Colonel Hall and Three Men were killed, and Thirty-six wounded, all of the Light Infantry and Grenadiers of the Guards. By this Time the Rear of the Column had joined, and the whole having passed with the greatest Dispatch, I detached Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, with the Cavalry and 23d Regiment, to pursue the routed Militia; a few were soon killed or taken, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton having learned, 3 or 400 of the neighbouring Militia were to assemble that Day at Tarrank's House, about 10 Miles from the Ford, leaving his Infantry, he went on with the Cavalry, and finding the Militia as expected, he, with excellent Conduct and great Spirit, attacked them instantly, and totally routed them, with little Loss on his Side, and on their's between 40 and 50 killed, wounded or Prisoners. This Stroke, with our Passage of the Ford, so effectually dispirited the Militia, that we met with no further Opposition on our March to the Yadkin, through one of the most rebellious Tracts in America.

During this Time, the Rebels having quitted Beattie's Ford, Lieutenant-Colonel Webster was passing his Detachment and the Baggage of the Army: This had become tedious and difficult by the Continuance of the Rain and the Swelling of the River; but all joined us soon after Dark, about Six Miles from Beattie's Ford. The other Fords were likewise abandoned by the Enemy. The greatest Part of the Militia dispersed; and General Morgan with his Corps marched all that Afternoon, and the following Night, towards Salisbury. We pursued next Morning, in Hopes to intercept him between the Rivers, and after struggling with many Difficulties, arising from swelled Creeks and bad Roads, the Guards came up with his Rear, in the Evening of the 3d, routed it, and took a few Waggon, at the Trading Ford of the Yadkin. He had passed the Body of his Infantry in Flats, and his Cavalry and Waggon by the Ford, during that Day and the preceding Night; but at the Time of our Arrival the Boats were secured on the other Side, and the Ford had become impassable. The River continuing to rise, and the Weather appearing unsettled, I determined to march to the Upper Fords, after procuring a small Supply of Provisions at Salisbury. This, and the Height of the Creeks in our Way, detained me Two Days; and in that Time Morgan having quitted the Banks of the River, I had Information from our Friends, who crossed in Canoes, that General Greene's Army was marching with the utmost Dispatch to form a Junction with him at Guilford. Not having had Time to collect the North Carolina Militia, and having received no Reinforcement from Virginia, I concluded that he would do every Thing in his Power to avoid an Action on the South Side of the Dan; and it being my Interest to force him to fight, I made great Expedition, and got between him and the Upper Fords; and being assured that the Lower Fords are seldom practicable in Winter, and that he could not collect many Flats at any of the Ferries, I was in great Hopes that he would not escape me without receiving a Blow.

Nothing could exceed the Patience and Alacrity of the Officers and Soldiers, under every Species of Hardship and Fatigue, in endeavouring to overtake him; but our Intelligence upon this Occasion was exceedingly defective, which with heavy Rains, bad Roads, and the Passage of many deep Creeks, and Bridges destroyed by the Enemy's Light Troops, rendered all our Exertions vain; for, upon our Arrival at Boyd's Ferry, on the 15th, we learned that his Rear Guard had got over the Night before, his Baggage and Main Body having passed the preceding Day, at that and a neighbouring Ferry, where more Flats had been collected than had been represented to me as possible. My Force being ill suited to enter by that Quarter so powerful a Province as Virginia, and North Carolina being in the utmost Confusion, after giving the Troops a Halt of One Day, I proceeded by easy Marches to Hillsborough, where I erected the King's Standard, and

pair to it, and to stand forth and take an active Part in assisting me to restore Order and Constitutional Government. As a considerable Body of Friends were said to reside between the Haw and Deep Rivers, I detached Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton on the 23d, with the Cavalry and a small Body of Infantry, to prevent their being interrupted in assembling. Unluckily a Detachment of the Rebel Light Troops had crossed the same Day, and by Accident fell in with about Two Hundred of our Friends, under Colonel Pyie, on their Way to Hillsborough, who, mistaking the Rebels for Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton's Corps, allowed themselves to be surrounded, and a Number of them were most inhumanly butchered, when begging for Quarter, without making the least Resistance. The same Day I had certain Intelligence that General Greene, having been reinforced, had recrossed the Dan, which rendering it imprudent to separate my Corps, occasioned the Recall of Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton's Detachment; and Forage and Provisions being scarce in the Neighbourhood of Hillsborough, as well as the Position too distant (upon the Approach of the Rebel Army) for the Protection of the Body of our Friends, I judged it expedient to cross the Haw, and encamped near Allamance Creek, detaching Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, with the Cavalry, Light Company of the Guards, and 150 Men of Lieutenant-Colonel Webster's Brigade, a few Miles from me on the Road to Deep River, more effectually to cover the Country.

General Greene's Light Troops soon made their Appearance; and on the 2d a Patrole having reported, that they had seen both Cavalry and Infantry near to his Post, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton to move forward, with proper Precautions, and endeavour to discover the Designs of the Enemy. He had not advanced far, when he fell in with a considerable Corps, which he immediately attacked and routed: but being ignorant of their Force, and whether they were supported, with great Prudence desisted from Pursuit: He soon learned from Prisoners that those he had beat were Lee's Legion, 3 or 400 back Mountain Men under Colonel Preston, with a Number of Militia; and that General Greene, with Part of his Army, was not far distant. Our Situation for the former few Days had been amongst timid Friends, and adjoining to inveterate Rebels: Between them, I had been totally destitute of Information, which lost me a very favourable Opportunity of attacking the Rebel Army. General Greene fell back to Thompson's House, near Boyd's Ford, on the Reedy Fork; but his Light Troops and Militia still remained near us, and as I was informed that they were posted carelessly at separate Plantations, for the Convenience of subsisting, I marched on the 6th to drive them in, and to attack General Greene, if an Opportunity offered. I succeeded completely in the first, and at Weitzell's Mill on the Reedy Fork, where they made a Stand, the back Mountain Men, and some Virginia Militia, suffered considerably, with little Loss on our Side; but a timely and precipitate Retreat over the Haw prevented the latter. I knew that the Virginia Reinforcements were upon their March and it was apparent that the Enemy would, if possible, avoid risking an Action before their Arrival.

The Neighbourhood of the Fords of the Dan in their Rear, and the extreme Difficulty of subsisting my Troops in that exhausted Country, putting it out of my Power to force them, my Resolution was to give our Friends Time to join us, by covering their Country as effectually as possible, consistent with the Subsistence of the Troops, still approaching the Communication with our Shipping in Cape Fear River, which I saw it would soon become indispensably necessary to open, on Account of the Sufferings of the Army, from the Want of Supplies of every Kind; at the same Time I was determined to fight the Rebel Army, if it approached me, being convinced that it would be impossible to succeed in that great Object of our arduous Campaign, the Calling forth the numerous Loyalists of North Carolina, whilst a Doubt remained on their Minds of the Superiority of our Arms. With these Views I had moved to the Quaker Meeting, in the Forks of Deep River, on the 13th, and on the 14th I received the Information, which occasioned the

Movements

ford, of which I shall give your Lordship an Account in a separate Letter.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

(Signed)

Guildford, March 17, 1781.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the Satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that His Majesty's Troops under my Command obtained a signal Victory, on the 15th Instant, over the Rebel Army, commanded by General Greene.

In pursuance of my intended Plan, communicated to your Lordship in my Dispatch N<sup>o</sup> 7, I had encamped on the 13th Instant, at the Quaker Meeting, between the Forks of Deep River. On the 14th I received Information that General Butler, with a Body of North Carolina Militia, and the expected Reinforcements from Virginia, said to consist of a Virginia State Regiment, a Corps of Virginia Eighteen Months Men, 3000 Virginia Militia, and Recruits for the Maryland Line, had joined General Greene; and that the whole Army, which was reported to amount to 9 or 10,000 Men, was marching to attack the British Troops. During the Afternoon Intelligence was brought, which was confirmed in the Night, that he had advanced that Day to Guildford, about 12 Miles from our Camp. Being now persuaded that he had resolved to hazard an Engagement, after detaching Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton with our Waggon and Baggage, escorted by his own Regiment, a Detachment of 100 Infantry, and 20 Cavalry, towards Bull's Mill on Deep River, I marched with the Rest of the Corps at Day break, on the Morning of the 15th, to meet the Enemy, or to attack them in their Encampment. About Four Miles from Guildford our advanced Guard, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, fell in with a Corps of the Enemy, consisting of Lee's Legion, some back Mountain Men, and Virginia Militia, which he attacked with his usual good Conduct and Spirit, and defeated: And continuing our March we found the Rebel Army posted on rising Ground, about a Mile and a Half from the Court House. The Prisoners taken by Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, having been several Days with the advanced Corps, could give me no Account of the Enemy's Order or Position, and the Country People were extremely inaccurate in their Description of the Ground. Immediately between the Head of the Column, and the Enemy's Line, was a considerable Plantation, one large Field of which was on our Left of the Road, and two others, with a Wood of about 200 Yards broad between them, on our Right of it; beyond these Fields the Wood continued for several Miles to our Right. The Wood beyond the Plantation in our Front, in the Skirt of which the Enemy's first Line was formed, was about a Mile in Depth, the Road then leading into an extensive Space of cleared Ground about Guildford Court House. The Woods on our Right and Left were reported to be impracticable for Cannon; but, as that on our Right appeared to be most open, I resolved to attack the Left Wing of the Enemy, and whilst my Disposition was making for that Purpose, I ordered Lieutenant Colonel Macleod to bring forward the Guns, and cannonade their Center. The Attack was directed to be made in the following Order:

On the Right the Regiment of Bose, and the 71st Regiment, led by Major General Leslie, and supported by the 1st Battalion of Guards; on their Left the 23d and 33d Regiments, led by Lieutenant Colonel Webster, and supported by the Grenadiers and 2d Battalion of Guards, commanded by Brigadier General O'Hara; the Yagers and Light Infantry of the Guards remained in the Wood on the Left of the Guns; and the Cavalry in the Road, ready to act as Circumstances might require. Our Preparations being made, the Action began about Half an Hour past One in the Afternoon; Major General Leslie, after being obliged, by the great Extent of the Enemy's Line, to bring up the 1st Battalion of Guards to the Right of the Regiment of Bose, soon defeated every Thing before him; Lieutenant Colonel Webster having joined the Left of Major General Leslie's Division, was no less successful in his Front, when, on finding that the Left of the 33d was exposed to

be changed his Front to the Left, and being supported by the Yagers and Light Infantry of the Guards, attacked and routed it; the Grenadiers and 2d Battalion of Guards moving forward to occupy the Ground left vacant by the Movement of Lieutenant Colonel Webster.

All the Infantry being now in the Line, Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton had Directions to keep his Cavalry compact, and not to charge without positive Orders, except to protect any of the Corps from the most evident Danger of being defeated. The excessive Thicknets of the Woods rendered our Bayonets of little Use, and enabled the broken Enemy to make frequent Stands, with an irregular Fire, which occasioned some Loss, and to several of the Corps great Delay, particularly on our Right, where the first Battalion of Guards and Regiment of Bose were warmly engaged in Front, Flank, and Rear, with some of the Enemy that had been routed on the first Attack, and with Part of the Extremity of their Left Wing, which by the Closeness of the Wood had been passed unbroken. The 71st Regiment and Grenadiers, and 2d Battalion of Guards, not knowing what was passing on their Right, and hearing the Fire advance on their Left, continued to move forward, the Artillery keeping Pace with them on the Road, followed by the Cavalry. The 2d Battalion of the Guards first gained the clear Ground near Guildford Court House, and found a Corps of Continental Infantry, much superior in Number, formed in the open Field on the Left of the Road. Glowing with Impatience to signalize themselves, they instantly attacked and defeated them, taking 2 Six-pounders, but, pursuing into the Wood with too much Ardour, were thrown into Confusion by a heavy Fire, and immediately charged and driven back into the Field, by Colonel Washington's Dragoons, with the Loss of the Six-pounders they had taken. The Enemy's Cavalry was soon repulsed by a well-directed Fire from 2 Three-pounders just brought up by Lieutenant Macleod; and by the Appearance of the Grenadiers of the Guards and of the 71st Regiment, which, having been impeded by some deep Ravines, were now coming out of the Wood, on the Right of the Guards, opposite to the Court House. By the spirited exertions of Brigadier-General O'Hara, though wounded, the 2d Battalion of Guards was soon rallied, and, supported by the Grenadiers, returned to the Charge with the greatest Alacrity. The 23d Regiment arriving at that Instant from our Left, and Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton having advanced with Part of the Cavalry, the Enemy were soon put to flight, and the 2 Six-pounders once more fell into our Hands; 2 Ammunition Waggon, and 2 other Six-pounders, being all the Artillery they had in the Field, were likewise taken. About this Time the 33d Regiment and Light Infantry of the Guards, after overcoming many Difficulties, completely routed the Corps which was opposed to them, and put an End to the Action in this Quarter: The 23d and 71st Regiments, with Part of the Cavalry, were ordered to pursue; the Remainder of the Cavalry was detached with Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton to our Right, where a heavy Fire still continued, and where his Appearance and spirited Attack contributed much to a speedy Termination of the Action. The Militia, with which our Right had been engaged, dispersed in the Woods; the Continentals went off by the Reedy Fork, beyond which it was not in my Power to follow them, as their Cavalry had suffered but little. Our Troops were excessively fatigued, by an Action which lasted an Hour and a Half; and our numerous Wounded, dispersed over an extensive Space of Country, required immediate Attention. The Care of our Wounded, and the total Want of Provisions in an exhausted Country, made it equally impossible for me to follow the Enemy next Day. The Enemy did not stop until they got to the Iron Works on Troublesome Creek, 18 Miles from the Field of Battle.

From our own Observation, and the best Accounts we could procure, we did not doubt but the Strength of the Enemy exceeded 7000 Men; their Militia composed their Line, with Parties advanced to the Rails of the Fields in their Front; the Continentals were posted obliquely in the Rear of their Right Wing. Their Cannon fired on us whilst we

ria, but were withdrawn to the Continentals before the Attack.

I have the Honour to inclose your Lordship the List of our killed and wounded. Captain Schutz's Wound is supposed to be mortal; but the Surgeons assure me, that none of the other Officers are in Danger, and that a great Number of the Men will soon recover. I cannot ascertain the Loss of the Enemy, but it must have been considerable; between 2 and 300 dead were left upon the Field; many of their wounded that were able to move, whilst we were employed in the Care of our own, escaped and followed the routed Enemy; and our Cattle drivers and Foraging Parties have reported to me, that the Houses in a Circle of Six or Eight Miles round us are full of others; those that remained we have taken the best Care of in our Power. We took few Prisoners, owing to the excessive Thickness of the Wood facilitating their Escape, and every Man of our Army being repeatedly wanted for Action.

The Conduct and Actions of the Officers and Soldiers that compose this little Army will do more Justice to their Merit than I can by Words. Their persevering Intrepidity in Action, their invincible Patience in the Hardships and Fatigues of a March of above 600 Miles, in which they have forded several large Rivers and numberless Creeks, many of which would be reckoned large Rivers in any other Country in the World, without Tents or Covering against the Climate, and often without Provisions, will sufficiently manifest their ardent Zeal for the Honor and Interests of their Sovereign and their Country.

I have been particularly indebted to Major-General Leslie for his Gallantry and Exertion in the Action, as well as his Assistance in every other Part of the Service. The Zeal and Spirit of Brigadier-General O'Hara merit my highest Commendations, for, after receiving Two dangerous Wounds, he continued in the Field whilst the Action lasted: By his earnest Attention on all other Occasions, seconded by the Officers and Soldiers of the Brigade, His Majesty's Guards are no less distinguished by their Order and Discipline, than by their Spirit and Valour.

The Hessian Regiment of Bose deserves my warmest Praise, for its Discipline, Alacrity, and Courage, and does Honor to Major du Buy who commands it, and who is an Officer of superior Merit.

I am much obliged to Brigadier-General Howard, who served as Volunteer, for his spirited Example on all Occasions.

Lieutenant-Colonel Webster conducted his Brigade like an Officer of Experience and Gallantry. Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton's good Conduct and Spirit in the Management of his Cavalry was conspicuous during the whole Action; and Lieutenant Macleod, who commanded the Artillery, proved himself upon this as well as all former Occasions, a most capable and deserving Officer. The Attention and Exertion of my Aids de Camp, and of all the other Publick Officers of the Army, contributed very much to the Success of the Day.

I have constantly received the most zealous Assistance from Governor Martin during my Command in the Southern District: Hoping that his Presence would tend to excite the Loyal Subjects in this Province to take an active Part with us, he has cheerfully submitted to the Fatigues and Dangers of our Campaign; but his delicate Constitution has suffered by his Publick Spirit, for, by the Advice of the Physicians, he is now obliged to return to England for the recovering his Health.

This Part of the Country is so totally destitute of Subsistence, that Forage is not nearer than Nine Miles, and the Soldiers have been Two Days without Bread; I shall therefore leave about 70 of the worst of the Wounded Cases at the New Garden Quaker Meeting-House, with proper Assistance, and move the Remainder with the Army, Tomorrow Morning, to Bell's Mill. I hope our Friends will heartily take an active Part with us, to which I shall continue to encourage them, still approaching our Shipping by easy Marches, that we may procure the necessary Supplies for further Opera-

per Attention can be paid to them.

This Dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by my Aid de Camp Captain Brodrick, who is a very promising Officer, and whom I beg Leave to recommend to your Lordship's Countenance and Favor.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

*RETURN of the Killed and Wounded, on the March through North Carolina, in the various Actions preceding the Battle of Guilford.*

*Brigade of Guards.* 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 7 Rank and File, killed; 6 Serjeants, 57 Rank and File, wounded.

*23d Foot.* 1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 8 Rank and File, wounded.

*33d Foot.* 2 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 10 Rank and File, wounded.

*British Legion.* 1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant, 4 Rank and File, wounded.

*Total.* 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 11 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 7 Serjeants, 79 Rank and File, wounded.

*Officers Names killed and wounded.*

*Brigade of Guards.* Lieutenant-Colonel Hall killed.

*23d Regiment.* Lieutenant Chapman wounded.

*33d Ditto.* Captain Ingram wounded.

J. DESPARD, *Dep. Adj. General.*

*RETURN of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, in the Action at Guilford, March 15, 1781.*

*Royal Artillery.* 1 Lieutenant, 1 Rank and File, killed, 4 Rank and File, wounded.

*Brigade of Guards.* 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 8 Serjeants, 28 Rank and File, killed; 2 Brigadier-Generals, 6 Captains, 1 Ensign, 1 Staff-Officer, 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 143 Rank and File, wounded; 22 Rank and File missing.

*23d Foot.* 1 Lieutenant, 12 Rank and File, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 53 Rank and File, wounded.

*33d Foot.* 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 9 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Staff-Officer, 1 Serjeant, 55 Rank and File, wounded.

*71st Foot.* 1 Ensign, 1 Serjeant, 11 Rank and File, killed; 4 Serjeants, 45 Rank and File, wounded.

*Regiment of Bose.* 3 Serjeants, 7 Rank and File, killed; 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 6 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 53 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 2 Rank and File, missing.

*Yagers.* 4 Rank and File killed; 3 Rank and File wounded; 1 Rank and File missing.

*British Legion.* 3 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Serjeant, 12 Rank and File, wounded.

*Total.* 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 13 Serjeants, 75 Rank and File, killed; 2 Brigadier-Generals, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 9 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 5 Ensigns, 2 Staff-Officers, 15 Serjeants, 5 Drummers, 369 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 25 Rank and File, missing.

*Officers Names killed and wounded.*

*Royal Artillery.* Lieutenant O'Hara killed.

*Brigade of Guards.* Honorable Lieutenant-Colonel Stuart killed; Brigadier-Generals O'Hara and Howard, and Captain Swanton, wounded. Captains Schutz, Maynard, and Goodricke, wounded and since dead; Captains Lord Dunblair and Maitland, Ensign Stuart and Adjutant Colquhoun wounded.

*23d Foot.* Second Lieutenant Robinson killed; Captain Peter wounded.

*33d Foot.* Ensign Talbot killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Webster (since dead), Lieutenants Salvin, Wynyard, Ensigns Kelly, Goe, and Hughes, and Adjutant Fox, wounded.

*71st Foot.* Ensign Grant killed.

*Regiment of Bose.* Captains Wilmousky, (since dead), Eichenbrodt, Lieutenants Schwener and Gisle, Ensign D'Trott (since dead), wounded.

*British Legion.* Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton wounded.

J. DESPARD, *Dep. Adj. General.*

Wilmington, April 17, 1781.

RETURN of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Arms  
taken at the Battle of Guildford, March 15,

1781. BRASS ORDNANCE,

Mounted on Travelling Carriages, with Limbers  
and Boxes complete :

4 Six-pounders.

SHOT, Round fixed with Powder :

160 Six-pounders.

Cafe fixed with ditto :

50 Six-pounders.

2 Ammunition Waggon's.

1300 Stands of Arms distributed among the  
Militia, and destroyed in the Field.

J. MACLEOD, Lieutenant, and Commanding  
Officer of Artillery.

Extract of a Letter from Earl Cornwallis to Lord  
George Germain, dated Wilmington, April 18,  
1781.

I Marched from Guildford on the Morning of the  
18th of March, and next Day arrived at Bell's  
Mill, where I gave the Troops two Days Rest, and  
procured a small Supply of Provisions. From thence  
I proceeded slowly towards Cross Creek, attending  
to the Convenience of Subsistence, and the Move-  
ment of our wounded. On my Way I issued the  
inclosed Proclamation, and took every other Means  
in my Power to reconcile Enemies, and to encourage  
our Friends to join us.

From all my Information, I intended to have  
halted at Cross Creek, as a proper Place to refresh  
and rest the Troops; and I was much disappointed,  
on my Arrival there, to find it totally impossible.  
Provisions were scarce, not Four Days Forage within  
Twenty Miles, and to us the Navigation of the Cape  
Fear River to Wilmington impracticable; for the  
Distance by Water is upwards of 100 Miles: Under  
these Circumstances, I was obliged to continue my  
March to this Place, in the Neighbourhood of which  
I arrived on the 7th Instant.

I have been busy since my Arrival in disposing of  
our Sick and Wounded, and in procuring the neces-  
sary Supplies, to put the Troops in a proper State to  
take the Field.

Captain Schutz died a few Days after the Action,  
as we expected; but I am sorry to inform your Lord-  
ship, that, notwithstanding the flattering Appearances,  
and the Assurances of the Surgeons, Colonel Web-  
ster, (whose Loss is severely felt by me and the  
whole Army) Captain Maynard of the Guards, Cap-  
tain Wilmousky and Ensign De Trott of the Regi-  
ment of Bose, are since dead.

Major Craig, who took Possession of this Place on  
the latter End of January, has conducted himself  
with great Zeal and Capacity, having, with a very  
small Force, not only secured the Post from all In-  
sults, but made himself respectable in this Part of the  
Country by several successful Excursions.

I shall not trouble your Lordship on the Subject  
of South Carolina, having directed Lord Rawdon,  
who commands on the Frontiers, and Lieutenant-  
Colonel Balfour, Commandant of Charles-Town,  
to take every Opportunity of communicating to your  
Lordship, as well as to the Commander in Chief,  
the State of Affairs in that Province; as they are  
both Officers of Capacity and great Merit, I trust  
that their Conduct will have given Satisfaction.

By Charles Earl CORNWALLIS, Lieuten-  
ant-General of His Majesty's Forces, &c. &c.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by the Blessing of Almighty  
God, His Majesty's Arms have been crowned  
with signal Success, by the complete Victory  
obtained over the Rebel Forces on the 15th

Instant; I have thought proper to issue this Procla-  
mation, to call upon all Loyal Subjects to stand  
forth, and take an active Part in restoring good Or-  
der and Government: And whereas it has been re-  
presented to me, that many Persons in this Pro-  
vince, who have taken a Share in this unnatural  
Rebellion, but having experienced the Oppression  
and Injustice of the Rebel Government, and having  
seen the Errors into which they have been deluded  
by Falsehoods and Misrepresentations, are sincerely  
desirous of returning to their Duty and Allegiance,  
I do hereby notify and promise to all such Persons  
(Murderers excepted) that if they will surrender  
themselves with their Arms and Ammunition, at  
Head Quarters, or to the Officer commanding in  
the District contiguous to their respective Places of  
Residence, on or before the 20th Day of April next;  
they will be permitted to return to their Homes,  
upon giving a Military Parole; and shall be pro-  
tected in their Persons and Properties from all Sort  
of Violence from the British Troops; and will be  
restored, as soon as possible, to all the Privileges  
of Legal and Constitutional Government.

Given under my Hand, at Head Quarters, this  
18th Day of March, A. D. 1781, and in the  
21st Year of His Majesty's Reign.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Bal-  
four to Lord George Germain, dated Charles-Town,  
May 1, 1781.

MY LORD,

BY Lord Cornwallis's Dispatches, which are  
herewith transmitted, your Lordship will be  
informed, that after the Action at Guildford, Ge-  
neral Greene, being obliged to retreat from before  
the King's Army, turned his Views towards this  
Province, as the more vulnerable Point, in the Ab-  
sence of Lord Cornwallis.

With this Idea, on the 19th Ultimo he came be-  
fore Camden, having with him near 1500 Conti-  
nental, and several Corps of Militia; Lord Raw-  
don having Charge of that Post, and about 800  
British and Provincial Troops to sustain it.

For some Days General Greene kept varying his  
Position, waiting, as is supposed, to be reinforced  
by the Corps under Brigadier Marriam and Colonel  
Lee, which were on their Way, being ordered to  
join him.

Judging it necessary to strike a Blow before this  
Junction could take Place, and learning that Ge-  
neral Greene had detached to bring up his Baggage  
and Provisions, Lord Rawdon, with the most marked  
Decision, on the Morning of the 25th, marched  
with the greater Part of his Force to meet him;  
and about Ten o'Clock attacked the Rebels in their  
Camp at Hobkirk's with that Spirit, which pre-  
vailing over superior Numbers; and an obstinate  
Resistance, compelled them to give Way; and the  
Pursuit was continued for Three Miles. To Acci-  
dent only they were indebted for saving their Guns,  
which being drawn into a Hollow, out of the Road,  
were overlooked by our Troops in the Flush of  
Victory and Pursuit, so that their Cavalry, in which  
they greatly exceeded us, had an Opportunity of  
taking them off.

My Lord Rawdon states the Loss of the Enemy;  
on this Occasion, as upwards of 100 made Pri-  
soners, and 400 killed and wounded, his own not  
exceeding 100, in which is included 1 Officer killed,  
and 11 wounded.

After this Defeat General Greene retired to Ruge-  
ley's Mills, (Twelve Miles from Camden) in order  
to call in his Troops, and receive the Reinforce-  
ments; but as Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, of the  
Guards, who had been for some Time detached by  
Lord Rawdon, with a Corps of 500 Men, to cover  
the Eastern Frontiers of the Province, is directed;  
by me, to join his Lordship, I am in Hopes he  
will be able speedily to accomplish this.

It is to the several Letters which Lord Rawdon has been so good to transmit me, that I am indebted for the Detail I have now the Honour to present your Lordship; and which I trust his Lordship will hereafter conclude in the most satisfactory Manner.

Admiralty-Office, June 5, 1781.

Copy of a Letter from Sir George Collier, Commander of His Majesty's Ship Canada, to Mr. Stephens, dated Cork, May 25, 1781.

**Y**OU will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that on the 1st Instant, being detached in the Canada from the Fleet under Vice-Admiral Darby, as a Ship of Observation, I discovered at Seven A. M. a considerable Number of English Merchant Vessels, and a Ship and Sloop of War, which appeared to be Enemies, a little to Windward of them. On our giving Chace, they tacked and brought-to, to reconnoitre us as we passed, and then went off under an easy Sail: The Sloop mounted 22 Guns, and seemed full of Men.

So soon as we could fetch into the Wake of the Ship, we put about, and continued the Chace full Seventy Leagues, till Dawn of Day next Morning. She thought proper to bring-to, and engage us, hoisting Spanish Colours: It fell about this Time almost calm, with a considerable Swell, or the Contest would not have lasted so long probably as Half an Hour, which it did; she then submitted to His Majesty's Colours, being a good deal shattered, and having a Number of Men killed and wounded. They dismounted a lower Deck Gun of the Canada, and shot off one of its Trunnions.

We found her to be a very large Frigate belonging to the King of Spain, called the Leocadia, and the only one the Spaniards have coppered. She had been only six Days from Ferrol, and was bound (I have Reason to imagine) to the South Seas Express, but threw all their Papers overboard. She has Ports for Forty Guns, yet carries only Thirty four, they supplying the spare Ports from the opposite Guns: This Ship was commanded by Don Francisco de Wenthuisen, Knight of the Order of St. Jago, (who had a Commission to command all Frigates he might meet with of his own Nation.) It was with Concern I learnt that this gallant Officer lost his Right Arm in defending his Ship; the second Captain is also wounded: Two of the Officers are Knights of Malta.

St. James's, June 4.

This Day being the Anniversary of the King's Birth-Day, the same was observed at Court, where there was a very numerous and splendid Appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction, to compliment His Majesty on the Occasion. At One o'Clock, the Guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired; and in the Evening there was a Ball at Court, and Illuminations, and other public Demonstrations of Joy throughout London and Westminster.

St. James's, June 5.

This Day Their Majesties, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal, Princess Augusta, and Princess Elizabeth, removed to Windsor, to reside there during the Summer.

St. James's, June 5.

The King has been pleased to order Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, containing His Majesty's Grant unto the Reverend Thomas Stopford, A. M. of the Deanry of the Cathedral Church of St. Flannan Killaloe, in the Diocese of Killaloe in the said Kingdom, vacant by the Death of the Reverend Samuel Radal, A. M. late Dean thereof.

AT the Court at St. James's, the 23d of May, 1781,

P R E S E N T,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

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

W. Fawcett.

Vienna, May 23. Yesterday in the Afternoon his Imperial Majesty set out for the Netherlands.

South Sea House, June 5, 1781.

**T**HE Court of Directors of the South Sea Company give Notice, That the Transfer Books of Three per Cent. Annuities 1751 will be shut on Tuesday the 19th Instant.

Instant, at Two o'Clock, and opened on Tuesday the 17<sup>th</sup> of July next.

That the Transfer Books of New South Sea Annuities will be shut on Tuesday the 19<sup>th</sup> Instant, at Two o'Clock, and opened on Tuesday the 31<sup>st</sup> of July next.

That the Transfer Books of the Capital Stock will be shut on Wednesday the 20<sup>th</sup> Instant, at Two o'Clock, and opened on Monday the 30<sup>th</sup> of July next.

And that the Warrants for the Half-Year's Dividend on the Capital Stock, and the Half Year's Interest on New South Sea Annuities, both due the 5<sup>th</sup> of July next, will be paid on Tuesday the 7<sup>th</sup> of August following; on which Day of Payment the Transfer Books of New South Sea Annuities will be shut.

East-India House, May 31, 1781.

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

That a General Court of the said Company will be held at their House in Leadenball-street, on Thursday next, the 7<sup>th</sup> of June, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, on special Affairs.

Navy-Office, June 4, 1781.

**THE** Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having appointed Money for paying Half-Pay to Sea Officers, from the 1<sup>st</sup> Day of July, to the 31<sup>st</sup> of December, 1780, according to His Majesty's Establishment in that Behalf; These are to give Notice, that the said Payments will begin to be made at the Pay-Office of the Treasurer of the Navy in Broad-Street, on Tuesday the 12<sup>th</sup> and Wednesday the 13<sup>th</sup> Instant, at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, viz. To Captains and their Attorneys, and other Officers appearing themselves, on Tuesday; and to Attorneys of Lieutenants, Masters and Surgeons, on Wednesday, (after which the List will be recalled once a Month) that all Persons may then and there attend to receive what may become payable unto them, and not only bring with them the Affidavit required touching their not having enjoyed the Benefit of any Publick Employment, either at Sea or on Shore, during the Time they are to be paid their Half-Pay; but also produce Certificates that they have subscribed to the Test, and taken the Oaths required by Act of Parliament to His present Majesty; and in Case any of the said Sea Officers shall not be able to attend themselves to receive their Money, but employ Attorneys for that Purpose, that the said Attorneys may produce the like Certificates and Affidavits from the Persons they are employed by.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, belonging to His Majesty's Ships *Charron*, *Porcupine*, and *Racehorse*, who were actually at the taking of the *St. Joseph Prize Register Ship*, at *St. Ferdinand D'Omoa* in the Bay of Honduras, that they will be paid their respective Shares of the First Payment of the said Prize, at the French Horn in Crutched-Friars, on Wednesday the 2<sup>nd</sup> Instant; and that the Shares not then demanded will be recalled the last Thursday in every Month, at the French Horn aforesaid.

John Luttrell.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, belonging to His Majesty's Ships *Lowe-staffe* and *Pomona*, who were actually at the taking of the *St. Joseph Prize Register Ship*, at *St. Ferdinand D'Omoa* in the Bay of Honduras, that they will be paid their respective Shares of the First Payment of the said Prize, at the Red Lion in Clement's lane, Lombard-street, on the 21<sup>st</sup> Day of June instant; and that the Shares not then demanded will be recalled the last Thursday in every Month, at the Red Lion aforesaid.

N. Nugent, Agent.

London, June 2, 1781.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to the Officers and Companies of His Majesty's Sloop *Kite*, *Henry Trollope*, Esq. Commander, who were actually on Board the 12<sup>th</sup>

July, 1779, at the taking *El Arc Angel San Raphael*, a Spanish Snow, that they will be paid their respective Shares of the Seven-eighth Part of her Hull, (reserved until now by the Admiralty Court) on Board the said Sloop at Portsmouth, on Friday the 8<sup>th</sup> of June instant; and the Shares not then demanded will be recalled at the French Horn in Crutched-Friars, the First Thursday in every Month for Three Years to come.

Edward Ommanney,  
Peter Osborn,  
Evan Nepean, } of London, Agents.

London, June 1, 1781.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majesty's Ship *Porfeus*, who were actually on board at sinking the *Compte D'Avaux*, French Privateer, on the 1<sup>st</sup> Day of December last, that they will be paid their respective Shares of Head-money arising from the said Privateer, on board the *Porfeus* at Deal, on Thursday next, the 7<sup>th</sup> Instant; and the Shares not then demanded will be recalled the First Thursday in every Month for Three Years to come, at the French Horn, Crutched-friars.

Oliver Toulmin, of London, Agent.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majesty's Ship *Porcupine*, the Honourable William Clement Finch Commander, who were actually on Board at the Capture of the *Modeste*, East-India Ship, on the 21<sup>st</sup> of September, 1773, that a Fourth and Final Distribution of the neat Produce of the said Ship and Cargo will be made on Board the *Porcupine*, upon her next Arrival either at Portsmouth or Plymouth. The Recalls of this and the other Payments to be made the First Thursday in every Month, at the House of Mess. Thomas and William Maud, Downing street, Westminster.

A G E N T S.

Edward Finch, of London.  
George Rogers, of Bond Court, Walbrook, London.  
Thomas and William Maud, of Downing-Street, Westminster.  
John Lloyd, } of Plymouth Yard, Devon.  
Ralph Payne, }

**NOTICE** is hereby to the Officers and Companies of His Majesty's Sloop *Fairy*, *Thomas Lenox Frederick*, Esq. Commander; *Flying Fish* Cutter, Lieutenant *John M'Dougall* Commander; and *Rambler* Cutter, Lieutenant *James George* Commander, who were actually on Board on the 13<sup>th</sup> Day of August, 1779, (in Company with His Majesty's Sloop *Drake*, and Cutter Expedition) at the taking the *Wassa Orden*, a Swede, that they will be paid their respective Shares of the Produce of the Cargo of the said Ship, on Thursday the 7<sup>th</sup> of June instant, at the French Horn in Crutched-Friars; and the Shares not then demanded will be recalled at the same Place, the First Thursday in every Month for Three Years to come.

Marsh and Creed,  
Albert Innes,  
John Williams, } of London, Agents.

June 2, 1781.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to the Officers and Crew of His Majesty's Ship *Canada*, *Sir George Collier* Commander, who were actually on Board on the 15<sup>th</sup> of August, 1780, at taking the French Snow *Saint Laurent*, that they will be paid their respective Shares of the said Capture, at Portsmouth, as soon as the *Canada* shall arrive there; and the Shares not then demanded will be recalled at No. 4, Carlisle-Street, Soho-Square, the First Thursday in every Month for Three Years to come.

W. Wilmot, of London, Agent.

Much Hadham, May 31, 1781.

**I**F the next of Kin of *Alice Russell*, late of Much Hadham in the County of Hertford, Spilster, deceased, will apply to Mr. Mott, of Much Hadham aforesaid, they may hear of something to their Advantage.

*The Public are requested to peruse*

**AN ESSAY** on the VIRTUES of Dr. NORRIS'S DROPS for FEVERS, with the Particulars of 130 Cures, selected from a great Number of Cases, voluntarily addressed to Dr. Norris, with a View to benefit the Afflicted, given gratis at the Doctor's House, New Bridge-street, Black-friars, and by all other Venders of the Drops.

Experience has established this Medicine as the safest and most efficacious Remedy in every Kind of Fever, whether inflammatory, putrid, malignant, bilious, nervous, miliary, or hectic. They also relieve gouty and rheumatic Pains, and are a most incomparable Remedy in the Scurvy. In Lowness or Depression of Spirits, Complaints of the Stomach and Bowels, particularly the bilious and windy Cholick, they give almost immediate Relief; and, with a little Perseverance, never fail to work a Cure; and in Infirmities of advanced Life, its cordial and good Effects are singularly salutary. The above Essay will convince the most incredulous.

It is to be observed, that they are so gentle and mild in their Operation, they may be taken at any Time, and require no Confinement, except in desperate Cases, or Disorders that will not admit of going abroad.

Mr. Sawier, a Gentleman of Bristol, in a Letter to the Printer, published in the Gazette, in Recommendation of these Drops, after several Years Experience of their surprising Efficacy, and before he even knew Dr. Norris, declares them "The greatest Medical Blessing the World ever received."

The same Gentleman, in a Letter to Dr. Norris, on the Virtues and Efficacy of these Drops for Fevers, says, that in the Course of more than Seven Years, not one Instance came to his Knowledge of a Patient doing otherwise than well, who made a fair Trial of them.

And in another Letter on the Virtues of these Drops, he writes the Doctor thus: "I must not omit to mention, that, never-failing as your Drops have proved in Fevers, they are found equally sovereign in Complaints of the Bowels. The many Instances I have met with of Persons deplorably bad in the Bilious Cholick, relieved almost instantly, and cured in a few Hours, by this Medicine, induce me to make its Efficacy known as much as possible, for the Sake of Numbers who drag on a miserable Life, merely for Want of a proper Medicine."

As the making these Drops universally known may be of infinite Service to the Public, by saving the Lives of many Thousands annually, it is earnestly desired (as Example goes beyond Precept) that all who are cured by them, or have received great Benefit in old inveterate Complaints, will be so obliging, for the Good of others, as to send the Particulars of their Case and Cure, as Numbers have already done, to Dr. Norris, at his House in Bridge-street, Black-friars, London; or to any of the Persons appointed to sell these Drops in Town or Country.

Liverpool, May 24, 1781.

**W**HEREAS Barrington Gibson, late of Liverpool in the County of Lancaster, Tea-dealer, who departed this Life the 15th Day of January last, did, by his last Will and Testament, bearing Date the 29th Day of October, 1778, give, devise, and bequeath to his Nephew James Gibson, Mariner, and his Assigns, for ever, (after the Payment of several specific Legacies by such Will bequeathed) all the Rest, Residue, and Remainder of his Estates Real or Personal; and by a Codicil to such Will, bearing Date the 6th Day of January, 1780, the said Barrington Gibson did limit and appoint, that if the said James Gibson did not claim the Residue of his the said Barrington Gibson's Estates, as mentioned in the said Will, within Three Years after his Decease, that then the said Residue should be disposed of as mentioned in his said Will: This is therefore to give Notice to the said James Gibson, Mariner, of the said Residuary Devise; and that he is to claim the Residue of the said Barrington Gibson's Estates, within Three Years from the Time of his Death as above-mentioned, otherwise the same will, at the Expiration of that Term, be disposed of in the Manner mentioned in the Will of the said Barrington Gibson.

JAMES PARKE.

THOMAS MACKRETH. } Executors of said Will.

Falmouth, June 1, 1781.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership between George Moore and Richard Lawrance, of the Firm of George Moore and Company, expires the 5th Instant.

George Moore.  
Rd. Lawrance.

**P**URSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of Richard Horne, late of Henshale in the Parish of Abergelley in the County of Denbigh, Gentleman, deceased, and also of Elizabeth Horne, his Widow, are to come in and prove their Debts before John Eames, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, London, on or before the 21st Day of June instant, or in Default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

**P**URSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors and Legatees of William Pices, late of the Parish of Boughton Blean in the County of Kent, Clerk, deceased, are forthwith to come in and prove their Debts and claim their Legacies respectively, before John Eames, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, London, or in Default thereof they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

**P**URSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors of Lieutenant-Colonel John Reed, late of the Town of Southampton, deceased, are peremptorily to come in and prove their Debts before John Ord, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's-inn, on or before the 30th Day of June instant, or in Default thereof they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

**T**O be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a Decree and general Order of Transfer of the High Court of Chancery, before William Weller Pepys, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, London, on Tuesday the 10th Day of July next, between the Hours of Five and Seven of the Clock in the Afternoon, Part of the Freehold Estates of Kyffin Williams, late of the City of Chester, Esq; deceased, situate in the several Parishes of Llanilly, Llannon, Llanhengilaberwthic, Llangendairn, Llandebel, and Pembrei, in the County of Carmarthen. Particulars whereof may be had at the said Master's Chambers.

**T**HE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against Joseph Jacob and John Viny, of Black-friars Road in the County of Surry, Wheel-manufacturers, Timber-benders, Dealers, Chapman, and Copartners, are desired to meet the Assignees of the said Bankrupts Estate and Effects, on Friday the 15th Day of June instant, at Eleven in the Forenoon, at the City Coffee-house, Cheap-side, London, to inspect the Accounts of the Assignees, touching the Trade carried on by them for the Benefit of the Creditors; and to assent to or dissent from their continuing to carry on the same; and on other special Affairs.

**T**HE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against Henry Waterman, of Dolliton in the Parish of Hackney in the County of Middlesex, Brickmaker, Dealer and Chapman, are desired to meet the Assignees of his Estate and Effects, on Wednesday next, the 6th Instant, at Eleven in the Forenoon, at the Sir George Osborne's Head, Prince's-row, Mile-end New Town, to assent to or dissent from the said Assignees commencing, prosecuting, or defending, one or more Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity for the Recovery of any Part of 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.

**T**HE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against James Banks, of Leeds in the County of York, Buckram-maker and Stiffener, Dealer and Chapman, are desired to meet the Assignees of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, on Tuesday the 12th of June instant, at Five in the Afternoon, at the New England Coffee-house, Threadneedle-street, London, in order to assent to or dissent from the said Assignees commencing, prosecuting, or defending one or more 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.

**T**HE Creditors of John Bull, late of St. Ives in the County of Huntingdon, Linen-draper, are desired to send Affidavits of their respective Debts to Mess. Jemmett and Pickering, Attorneys, in Pudding-lane, London, in order to their receiving a Dividend.

**T**HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against George Cliff, of the Town of Northampton in the County of Northampton, Carpenter, intend to meet on the 6th Day of July next, at Three of the Clock in Afternoon, at the Peacock Inn, in the Town of Northampton aforesaid, in order to make a Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt; when and where the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, 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.

**T**HE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against John Bennett, late of the Borough of Helston in the County of Cornwall, Watch-maker, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 14th Day of July next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the Angel Inn, situate in the Borough of Helston 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 desired 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.