

The London Gazette



Printed by Authority, at the Office of the Printer to the Queen's Majesty, in Strand, near St. Dunin's Church.

From Saturday December 15, to Tuesday December 18, 1781.

St. James's, December 17.
Ceremonial of the Knighthood and Investiture of the Right Honourable Edward Earl Ligonier, of the Kingdom of Ireland, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-General of His Majesty's Forces.

THE Knights and the Officers of the Order attended in the Privy Chamber in their Mantles, &c. and proceeded from thence, after the Levee, into the Sovereign's Presence, making the usual Reverences, in the following Order.

- Gentleman Usher of the Order, in his Mantle, Chain and Badge, bearing the Scarlet Rod.
- Register and Secretary of the Order, in his Mantle, Chain and Badge.
- Deputy to Bath King of Arms, in the Mantle, Chain and Badge of Bath, bearing the Ribbon and Badge of the Order on a Crimson Velvet Cushion.
- Knights Companions.
- Sir Charles Thompson, Bart.
- Sir Ralph Payne.
- Sir Charles Frederick.
- Right Honourable Lord Amherst.
- Right Honourable Sir Joseph Yorke.

Then, by the Sovereign's Command, the Earl Ligonier was introduced into the Presence by Sir Charles Thompson and Sir Ralph Payne, the Two Junior Knights present, preceded by the Gentleman Usher of the Order, with Reverences as before.

The Sword of State was delivered to the Sovereign by Lord Amherst, the Second Knight in Seniority, and Earl Ligonier, kneeling, was knighted therewith. Then Sir Joseph Yorke, the Senior Knight, presented the Ribbon and Badge to the Sovereign, and His Majesty put them over the new Knight's Right Shoulder, who, being thus invested, and having kissed His Majesty's Hand, the Procession returned to the Privy Chamber in the above Order, Earl Ligonier, the new Knight, preceding.

The Ceremony was performed in His Majesty's Chamber, several Great Officers of the Court being present.

St. James's, December 18.
The following Address having been transmitted by his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the Earl of Hillsborough, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has been presented to His Majesty.

To the KING's most Excellent Majesty.
The Public Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and of the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

Most Excellent Sovereign,
Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Ireland, in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to express our unalterable Loyalty and Attachment to your Majesty's Royal Person, Family and Government, and to assure your Majesty, that in the present critical Situation of Affairs, when your Majesty's Dominions are exposed to a powerful and dangerous Combination of Enemies, we think it peculiarly incumbent on us to declare our warmest Zeal for the Honour of your Majesty's Crown, and our most earnest Wishes for the Prosperity of the British Empire.

Conscious that our Interests are become inseparably united with those of Great Britain, we feel that the Events of War have involved both Countries in a common Calamity; and we entreat your Majesty to believe that we hold it to be our indispensable Duty, as it is our most hearty Inclination,

chearfully to support your Majesty, to the utmost of our Abilities, in all such Measures as can tend to defeat the Confederacy of your Majesty's Enemies, and to restore the Blessings of a lasting and honourable Peace.

Wm. Watt's Gayer, } Cler. Parliament.
Edw. Gayer, }

St. James's, December 18.
THE following Extracts of Letters from the East-Indies have been transmitted by the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the Earl of Hillsborough, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Extract of a Letter from the Chief and Factors at Amjengo to the Court of Directors, dated the 6th of August, 1781. Received over Land the 16th of December.

THE Morning Star Cruizer from Bombay having called here on her Way to Bussorah, we embrace the Opportunity of communicating to your Honours the pleasing Intelligence, of Sir Eyre Coote having entirely defeated the Army of Hyder Ally Caun in a general Engagement, between Porto Novo and Mooteapollam, on the 1st of last Month, the Particulars of which your Honours will be fully informed of by the accompanying Extract of a Letter from Sir Eyre Coote to Colonel Braithwaite at Tanjore, dated the 6th ult. which was transmitted to the Resident by Captain Bidington. (the Commandant at Palamcotah), who has likewise advised him of the following Particulars:

That the Swallow Packet reached Madras on the 22d of June, and the Rodney Packet do on the 12th ult. the latter having parted with the Fleet the sailed with from England on the 5th of April, in Latitude 28 North: That the Army commanded by Sir Eyre Coote passed Perimcoi on the 18th ult. with a View of effecting a Junction with the large Detachment of Bengal Troops, which, with three Battalions from the Northern Circars, had for some Time been on their Way to Madras, where, by the last Accounts, they were nearly arrived.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Eyre Coote to Colonel Braithwaite, dated July 6, 1781.

THE 3d Instant I had the Pleasure to acquaint you of the Success of our little Army, in a general Action the 1st Instant with Hyder Ally, between Port Novo and Mooteapollam. It lasted Eight Hours, and was a hard fought Day on both Sides. The Enemy's Force consisted of 25 Battalions of Infantry, 400 Europeans, from 40 to 50,000 Horse, and above 100,000 Matchlock Men, Pons, and Polygars, with 47 Pieces of Cannon well served. Our Second Line having occupied some Heights by which our Rear was secured, I advanced with the First towards the Enemy's Guns, many of which had we had a Body of Cavalry, must have fallen into our Hands.—They made repeated Attempts to force us with their Horse, and kept up a brisk Cannonade, which for a long Time our heavy Fire could not silence. Yielding at Length to the Strenuous Spirit, and Bravery of our comparatively small Number of Troops, they retreated precipitately, and left us Masters of the Field. Meer Saib (Hyder Ally's favourite General) received a mortal Wound; and among 4000 killed are many of the principal Officers. On our Side we lost very few Officers, and from 3 to 400 killed and wounded. You will be pleased to communicate this fortunate Event to all the Southern Garrisons.

The foregoing is a true Copy of an Extract which I received from Captain James Bidington.
(Signed) J. A. MORLEY.

Extract of a Letter from the Select Committee at Bombay, dated July 28, 1781.

WE have given Orders for dispossessing the Dutch of their Factories at Broach and Surat. We have had Advice of the latter being effected, and have Reason to believe a considerable Property will be found belonging to the Dutch East-India Company, which shall be secured for the Benefit of the English East-India Company.

Whitehall, December 18, 1781.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Sir Henry Clinton to the Right Honourable Lord George Germain, One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; received, on the 16th Instant, by Lord Dalrymple, who arrived in the Swallow Packet, which left New York the 17th of November.

New York, November 13, 1781.

MY LORD,

IN my last Dispatch I had the Honor to acquaint your Lordship with my Fears respecting the Fate of the Army in Virginia.

It now gives me the deepest Concern to inform you, that they were but too well founded, as your Lordship will perceive by Lord Cornwallis's Letter to me of the 20th ult. a Copy of which, and the Papers accompanying it, being inclosed for your Information.

Had it been possible for the Fleet to have sailed from hence at the Time it was first imagined they would have been able to do, I have not the least Doubt that Lord Cornwallis would have been relieved by the joint Exertions of the Navy and Army; and I therefore cannot sufficiently lament that they could not have been made sooner.

Your Lordship will be informed by Lord Cornwallis's Letter to me, (a Copy of which accompanies this Dispatch) of the Force that was opposed to his Lordship in Virginia; besides which, by Rebel Accounts, which I have the Honor to inclose for your Lordship's Information, General Green seems still to have an Army acting in that Quarter; and there are, at this Instant, above 3000 Continental Troops at West Point and in its Vicinity.

My Dispatches will be delivered to your Lordship by Lord Dalrymple; and I cannot part with his Lordship, without testifying to you the high Opinion I have of his Merit, and my entire Approbation of his Conduct since he has been on this Service, acting as one of my Aides de Camp, having always shewn the greatest Attention to me, and highly distinguished his Spirit, by attending as a Volunteer upon every Expedition and Excursion which have taken Place since his being here.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis to Sir Henry Clinton, dated York Town in Virginia, October 20, 1781.

S I R,

IHAVE the Mortification to inform your Excellency, that I have been forced to give up the Posts of York and Gloucester, and to surrender the Troops under my Command; by Capitulation, on the 19th Instant, as Prisoners of War to the Combined Forces of America and France.

I never saw this Post in a very favorable Light; but when I found I was to be attacked in it, in so unprepared a State, by so powerful an Army and Artillery, nothing but the Hopes of Relief would have induced me to attempt its Defence; for I would either have endeavoured to escape to New York, by rapid Marches, from the Gloucester Side, immediately on the Arrival of General Washington's Troops at Williamsburgh, or I would, notwithstanding the Disparity of Numbers, have attacked them in the open Field, where it might have been just possible that Fortune would have favored the Gallantry of the Handful of Troops under my Command: But being assured by your Excellency's Letters, that every possible Means would be tried by the Navy and Army to relieve us, I could not think myself at Liberty to venture on either of those desperate Attempts: Therefore, after remaining Two Days in a strong Position in Front of this Place, in Hopes of being attacked, upon observing that the Enemy were taking Measures which could not fail of turning my Left Flank in a short Time, and receiving, on the Second Evening, your Letter of the 5th of September,

informing me, that the Relief would sail about the 5th of October, I withdrew within the Works on the Night of the 29th of September, hoping, by the Labour and Firmness of the Soldiers, to protract the Defence until you could arrive.

Every Thing was to be expected from the Spirit of the Troops, but every Disadvantage attended their Labour, as the Works were to be continued under the Enemy's Fire, and our Stock of Intrenching Tools, which did not much exceed 400, when we began to work in the latter End of August, was now much diminished.

The Enemy broke Ground on the Night of the 30th, and constructed, on that Night and the Two following Days and Nights, Two Redoubts, which, with some Works that had belonged to our outward Position, occupied a Gorge between Two Creeks or Ravines, which come from the River on each Side of the Town. On the Night of the 6th of October they made their first Parallel, extending from its Right on the River to a deep Ravine on the Left, nearly opposite to the Center of this Place, and embracing our whole Left, at the Distance of 600 Yards. Having perfected this Parallel, their Batteries opened on the Evening of the 9th against our Left; and other Batteries fired at the same Time against a Redoubt advanced over the Creek upon our Right, and defended by about 120 Men of the 23d Regiment and Marines, who maintained that Post with uncommon Gallantry. The Fire continued incessant from heavy Cannon, and from Mortars and Howitzers throwing Shells from Eight to Sixteen Inches, until all our Guns on the Left were silenced, our Works much damaged, and our Loss of Men considerable. On the Night of the 11th they began their second Parallel, about 300 Yards nearer to us. The Troops being much weakened by Sickness, as well as by the Fire of the Besiegers, and observing that the Enemy had not only secured their Flanks, but proceeded in every Respect with the utmost Regularity and Caution, I could not venture so large Sorties as to hope from them any considerable Effect; but otherwise I did every Thing in my Power to interrupt this Work, by opening new Embrazures for Guns, and keeping up a constant Fire with all the Howitzers and small Mortars that we could man. On the Evening of the 14th they assaulted and carried Two Redoubts that had been advanced about 300 Yards, for the Purpose of delaying their Approaches, and covering our Left Flank, and during the Night included them in their second Parallel, on which they continued to work with the utmost Exertion. Being perfectly sensible that our Works could not stand many Hours after the Opening of the Batteries of that Parallel, we not only continued a constant Fire with all our Mortars, and every Gun that could be brought to bear upon it; but, a little before Day-break on the Morning of the 16th, I ordered a Sortie of about 350 Men, under the Direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Abercromby, to attack Two Batteries which appeared to be in the greatest Forwardness, and to spike the Guns. A Detachment of Guards, with the 80th Company of Grenadiers, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, attacked the one; and one of Light Infantry, under the Command of Major Armstrong, attacked the other; and both succeeded, by forcing the Redoubts that covered them, spiking 11 Guns, and killing or wounding about 100 of the French Troops who had the Guard of that Part of the Trenches, and with little Loss on our Side. This Action, though extremely honorable to the Officers and Soldiers who executed it, proved of little Public Advantage; for the Cannon having been spiked in a Hurry, were soon rendered fit for service again, and before Dark the whole Parallel and Batteries appeared to be nearly complete. At this Time we knew that there was no Part of the whole Front attacked, in which we could throw a single Gun, and our Shells were nearly expended. I had therefore only to chuse between preparing to surrender next Day, or endeavouring to get off with the greatest part of the Troops; and I determined to attempt the latter, reflecting, that though it should prove unsuccessful in its immediate Object, it might at least delay the Enemy in the Prosecution of further Enterprizes. Sixteen large Boats were prepared, and upon other Pretexts were ordered to

be in Readiness to receive Troops, precisely at Ten o'Clock; with this I hoped to pass the Infantry during the Night, abandoning our Baggage, and leaving a Detachment to capitulate for the Town's People, and for the Sick and Wounded; on which Subject a Letter was ready to be delivered to General Washington. After making my Arrangements with the utmost Secrecy, the Light Infantry, greatest Part of the Guards, and Part of the 23d Regiment, embarked at the Hour appointed, and most of them landed at Gloucester; but at this critical Moment the Weather, from being moderate and calm, changed to a most violent Storm of Wind and Rain, and drove all the Boats, some of which had Troops on Board, down the River. It was soon evident that the intended Passage was impracticable, and the Absence of the Boats rendered it equally impossible to bring back the Troops that had passed, which I had ordered about Two o'Clock in the Morning. In this Situation, with my little Force divided, the Enemy's Batteries opened at Day-break. The Passage between this Place and Gloucester was much exposed; but the Boats having now returned, they were ordered to bring back the Troops that had passed during the Night, and they joined us in the Forenoon without much Loss. Our Works in the mean Time were going to Ruin; and not having been able to strengthen them by Abatis, nor in any other Manner than by a slight Fraizing, which the Enemy's Artillery were demolishing wherever they fired, my Opinion entirely coincided with that of the Engineer and principal Officers of the Army, that they were in many Parts very assailable in the Forenoon, and that by the Continuance of the same Fire for a few Hours longer, they would be in such a State as to render it desperate with our Numbers to attempt to maintain them. We at that Time could not fire a single Gun, only One-eight Inch, and little more than One Hundred Cohorn Shells remained; a Diversion by the French Ships of War, that lay at the Mouth of York River, was to be expected; our Numbers had been diminished by the Enemy's Fire, but particularly by Sicknets; and the Strength and Spirits of those in the Works were much exhausted by the Fatigue of constant Watching and unremitting Duty. Under all these Circumstances, I thought it would have been wanton and inhuman to the last Degree to sacrifice the Lives of this small Body of gallant Soldiers, who had ever behaved with so much Fidelity and Courage, by exposing them to an Assault, which, from the Numbers and Precautions of the Enemy, could not fail to succeed. I therefore proposed to capitulate; and I have the Honor to inclose to your Excellency the Copy of the Correspondence between General Washington and me on that Subject, and the Terms of Capitulation agreed upon. I sincerely lament that better could not be obtained; but I have neglected nothing to alleviate the Misfortunes and Distress of both Officers and Soldiers. The Men are well clothed and provided with Necessaries, and I trust will be regularly supplied, by the Means of the Officers that are permitted to remain with them. The Treatment in general that we have received from the Enemy, since our Surrender, has been perfectly good and proper; but the Kindness and Attention that has been shewn to us by the French Officers in particular, their delicate Sensibility of our Situation, their generous and pressing Offers of Money, both publick and private, to any Amount, has really gone beyond what I can possibly describe, and will, I hope, make an Impression on the Breast of every British Officer, whenever the Fortune of War should put any of them into our Power.

Although the Event has been so unfortunate, the Patience of the Soldiers in bearing the greatest Fatigues, and their Firmness and Intrepidity under a persevering Fire of Shot and Shells that I believe has not often been exceeded, deserved the highest Commendation and Praise.

A successful Defence however in our Situation was perhaps impossible; for the Place could only be reckoned an intrenched Camp, subject in most Places to entreat, and the Ground in general so disadvantageous that nothing but the Necessity of fortifying it as a Post to protect the Navy could have induced any Person to erect Works upon it; our Force diminished daily by Sicknets, and other Losses, and was reduced when we offered to capitulate, on this

Side, to little more than 3,200 Rank and File fit for Duty, including Officers, Servants and Artificers; and at Gloucester about 600, including Cavalry. The Enemy's Army consisted of upwards of 8000 French, nearly as many Continentals, and 3000 Militia. They brought an immense Train of heavy Artillery, most amply furnished with Ammunition; and perfectly well manned. The constant and universal Cheerfulness and Spirit of the Officers, in all Hardship and Danger, deserve my warmest Acknowledgements; and I have been particularly indebted to Brigadier General O'Hara and to Lieutenant Colonel Abercromby, the former commanding on the Right and the latter on the Left, for their Attention and Exertion on every Occasion. The Detachment of the 23d Regiment and Marines in the Redoubt on the Right, commanded by Captain Apthorpe, and the subsequent Detachments commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Johnson, deserve particular Commendation. Captain Rochfort who commanded the Artillery, and indeed every Officer and Soldier of that distinguished Corps, and Lieutenant Sutherland the Commanding Engineer, have merited in every Respect my highest Approbation; and I cannot sufficiently acknowledge my Obligations to Captain Symonds, who commanded His Majesty's Ships, and to the other Officers and Seamen of the Navy, for their zealous and active Co-operation.

I transmit Returns of our Killed and Wounded; the Loss of Seamen and Town's People was likewise considerable.

I trust that your Excellency will please to hasten the Return of the Bonetta after landing her Passengers, in Compliance with the Article of Capitulation.

Lieutenant Colonel Abercromby will have the Honor to deliver this Dispatch, and is well qualified to explain to your Excellency every Particular relating to our past and present Situation.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis to General Washington, dated York, in Virginia, October 17, 1781.

SIR,

I PROPOSE a Cessation of Hostilities for Twenty-four Hours; and that Two Officers may be appointed by each Side, to meet at Mr. Moore's House, to settle Terms for the Surrender of the Posts of York and Gloucester.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Copy of a Letter from General Washington to Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis, dated Camp before York, October 17, 1781.

MY LORD,

I HAVE had the Honor of receiving your Lordship's Letter of this Date.

An ardent Desire to spare the further Effusion of Blood will readily incline me to listen to such Terms for the Surrender of your Posts, as are admissible.

I wish, previous to the Meeting of Commissioners, that your Lordship's Proposals, in Writing, may be sent to the American Lines; for which Purpose, a Suspension of Hostilities, during Two Hours from the Delivery of this Letter, will be granted.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. WASHINGTON.

Copy of a Letter from Earl Cornwallis to General Washington, dated York in Virginia, October 17, 1781. Half past Four, P. M.

SIR,

I HAVE this Moment been honored with your Excellency's Letter dated this Day. The Time limited for sending my Answer will not admit of entering into the Detail of Articles; but the Basis of my Proposals will be, that the Garrisons of York and Gloucester shall be Prisoners of War with the customary Honors; and for the Convenience of the Individuals which I have the Honor to command, that the British shall be sent to Britain, and the Germans to Germany, under Engagement not to serve against France, America, or their Allies, until released, or regularly exchanged; that all Arms and Public Stores shall be delivered

up to you; but that the usual Indulgence of Side-Arms to Officers, and of retaining private Property, shall be granted to Officers and Soldiers; and that the Interests of several Individuals in Civil Capacities, and connected with us, shall be attended to.

If your Excellency thinks that a Continuance of the Suspension of Hostilities will be necessary to transmit your Answer, I shall have no Objection to the Hour that you may propose.

I have the Honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,
(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Copy of a Letter from General Washington to Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis, dated Camp before York October 18, 1781.

MY LORD,

To avoid unnecessary Discussions and Delays, I shall at once, in Answer to your Lordship's Letter of Yesterday, declare the general Basis upon which a definitive Treaty of Capitulation may take Place.

The Garrisons of York and Gloucester, including the Seamen as you propose, shall be received Prisoners of War. The Condition annexed of sending the British and German Troops to the Parts of Europe to which they respectively belong, is inadmissible; instead of this, they will be marched to such Parts of the Country as can most conveniently provide for their Subsistence; and the benevolent Treatment of Prisoners, which is invariably observed by the Americans, will be extended to them. The same Honors will be granted to the surrendering Army, as were granted to the Garrison of Charles Town.

The Shipping and Boats in the Two Harbours, with all their Guns, Stores, Tackling, Furniture and Apparel, shall be delivered in their present State to an Officer of the Navy appointed to take Possession of them.

The Artillery, Arms, Accoutrements, Military Chest, and Public Stores of every Denomination, shall be delivered, unimpaired, to the Heads of Departments to which they respectively belong.

The Officers shall be indulged in retaining their Side-Arms; and the Officers and Soldiers may preserve their Baggage and Effects; with this Reserve, that Property taken in the Country will be reclaimed.

With Regard to the Individuals in Civil Capacities, whose Interests your Lordship wishes may be attended to, until they are more particularly described, nothing definitive can be settled.

I have to add, that I expect the Sick and Wounded will be supplied with their own Hospital Stores, and be attended by British Surgeons, particularly charged with the Care of them.

Your Lordship will be pleased to signify your Determination either to accept or reject the Proposals now offered in the Course of Two Hours from the Delivery of this Letter, that Commissioners may be appointed to digest the Articles of Capitulation, or a Renewal of Hostilities may take Place.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. WASHINGTON.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis to General Washington, dated York in Virginia, October 18, 1781.

SIR,

I Agree to open a Treaty of Capitulation upon the Basis of the Garrisons of York and Gloucester, including Seamen, being Prisoners of War, without annexing the Condition of their being sent to Europe; but I expect to receive a Compensation in arranging the Articles of the Capitulation for the Surrender of Gloucester in its present State of Defence. I shall in particular desire, that the Bonetta Sloop of War may be left entirely at my Disposal from the Hour that the Capitulation is signed, to receive an Aid de Camp to carry my Dispatches to Sir Henry Clinton, such Soldiers as I may think proper to send Passengers in her, to be manned with 50 Men of her own Crew, and to be permitted to sail without Examination, when my Dispatches are ready, engaging on my Part, that the Ship shall be brought back and delivered to you, if she escapes the Dangers of the Sea; that the Crew and Soldiers shall be accounted

for in future Exchanges; that she shall carry off no Officer without your Consent, nor Public Property of any Kind; and I shall likewise desire, that the Traders and Inhabitants may preserve their Property, and that no Person may be punished or molested for having joined the British Troops.

If you chuse to proceed to Negotiation on these Grounds, I shall appoint two Field Officers of my Army to meet two Officers from you, at any Time and Place that you think proper, to digest the Articles of Capitulation.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

ARTICLES of Capitulation settled between his Excellency General Washington, Commander in Chief of the Combined Forces of America and France; his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau, Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the King of France, Great Cross of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, commanding the auxiliary Troops of his Most Christian Majesty in America; and his Excellency the Count de Grasse, Lieutenant General of the Naval Armies of his Most Christian Majesty, Commander of the Order of St. Louis, commanding in Chief the Naval Army of France in the Chesapeake, on the one Part: And the Right Honourable Earl Cornwallis, Lieutenant General of His Britannic Majesty's Forces, commanding the Garrisons of York and Gloucester, and Thomas Symonds, Esq; commanding His Britannic Majesty's Naval Forces in York River, in Virginia, on the other Part.

Article I. The Garrisons of York and Gloucester, including the Officers and Seamen of His Britannic Majesty's Ships, as well as other Mariners, to surrender themselves Prisoners of War to the Combined Forces of America and France; the Land Troops to remain Prisoners to the United States, the Navy to the naval Army of His Most Christian Majesty.

Article I. Granted.

Article II. The Artillery, Arms, Accoutrements, Military Chest, and public Stores of every Denomination, shall be delivered, unimpaired, to the Heads of Departments appointed to receive them.

Article II. Granted.

Article III. At Twelve O'clock this Day the two Redoubts on the Left Flank of York to be delivered, the one to a Detachment of American Infantry, the other to a Detachment of French Grenadiers. The Garrison of York will march out to a Place to be appointed, in Front of the Posts, at Two o'Clock precisely, with shouldered Arms, Colours cased, and Drums beating a British or German March; they are then to ground their Arms, and return to their Encampment, where they will remain, until they are dispatched to the Places of their Destination. Two Works on the Gloucester Side will be delivered at One o'Clock to Detachments of French and American Troops appointed to possess them; the Garrison will march out at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon; the Cavalry with their Swords drawn, Trumpets sounding; and the Infantry in the Manner prescribed for the Garrison of York: They are likewise to return to their Encampment, until they can be finally marched off.

Article III. Granted.

Article IV. Officers to retain their Side Arms: Both Officers and Soldiers to keep their private Property of every Kind; and no Part of their Baggage or Papers to be at any Time subject to Search or Inspection; the Baggage and Papers of Officers and Soldiers, taken during the Siege, to be likewise preserved for them. It is understood, that any Property obviously belonging to the Inhabitants of these States, in the Possession of the Garrison, shall be subject to be reclaimed.

Article IV. Granted.

Article V. The Soldiers to be kept in Virginia, Maryland, or Pennsylvania, and as much by Regiments as possible, and supplied with the same Rations of Provisions as are allowed to Soldiers in the Service of America; a Field Officer from each Nation, to wit, British, Anspach, and Hessian, and other Officers on Parole, in the Proportion of One to Fifty Men, to be allowed to reside near their respective Regiments, to visit them frequently, and to be Witnesses of their Treatment; and that these Officers may receive and deliver Cloathing and other Necessaries;

Necessaries; for which Passports are to be granted when applied for,

Article V. Granted.

Article VI. The General, Staff, and other Officers not employed as mentioned in the above Article, and who chuse it, to be permitted to go on Parole to Europe, to New York, or to any other American Maritime Ports, at present in the Possession of the British Forces, at their own Option, and proper Vessels to be granted by the Count de Grasse to carry them under Flags of Truce to New York, within Ten Days from this Date, if possible; and they to reside in a District, to be agreed upon hereafter, until they embark. The Officers of the Civil Departments of the Army and Navy to be included in this Article; Passports to go by Land to be granted to those to whom Vessels cannot be furnished.

Article VI. Granted.

Article VII. Officers to be allowed to keep Soldiers as Servants, according to the common Practice of the Service. Servants, not Soldiers, are not to be considered as Prisoners; and are to be allowed to attend their Masters.

Article VII. Granted.

Article VIII. The Bonetta Sloop of War, to be equipped and navigated by its present Captain and Crew, and left entirely at the Disposal of Lord Cornwallis from the Hour that the Capitulation is signed, to receive an Aid de Camp to carry Dispatches to Sir Henry Clinton, and such Soldiers as he may think proper to be permitted to sail without Examination when his Dispatches are ready; his Lordship engaging on his Part, that the Ship shall be delivered to the Order of the Count de Grasse if she escapes the Dangers of the Seas; that she shall not carry off any public Stores. Any Part of the Crew that may be deficient on her Return, and the Soldiers Passengers, to be accounted for on her Delivery.

Article VIII. Granted.

Article IX. The Traders are to preserve their Property, and to be allowed Three Months to dispose of or remove them; and those Traders are not to be considered as Prisoners of War.

Article IX. The Traders will be allowed to dispose of their Effects, the Allied Army having the Right of Pre-emption. The Traders to be considered as Prisoners of War on Parole.

Article X. Natives or Inhabitants of different Parts of this Country, at present in York or Gloucester, are not to be punished on Account of having joined the British Army.

Article X. This Article cannot be assented to, being altogether of Civil Resort.

Article XI. Proper Hospitals to be furnished for the Sick and Wounded; they are to be attended by their own Surgeons on Parole; and they are to be furnished with Medicines and Stores from the American Hospitals.

Article XI. The Hospital Stores now in York and Gloucester shall be delivered for the Use of the British Sick and Wounded; Passports will be granted for procuring them further Supplies from New York, as Occasion may require; and proper Hospitals will be furnished for the Reception of the Sick and Wounded of the Two Divisions.

Article XII. Waggons to be furnished to carry the Baggage of the Officers attending the Soldiers, and to Surgeons, when Travelling, on Account of the Sick, attending the Hospitals, at publick Expence.

Article XII. They will be furnished if possible.

Article XIII. The Shipping and Boats in the two Harbours, with all their Stores, Guns, Tackling and Apparel, shall be delivered up in their present State to an Officer of the Navy appointed to take Possession of them, previously unloading the private Property, Part of which had been on board for Security during the Siege.

Article XIII. Granted.

Article XIV. No Article of the Capitulation to be infringed on Pretext of Reprisal; and if there be any doubtful Expressions in it, they are to be interpreted according to the common Meaning and Acceptations of the Words.

Article XIV. Granted.

Done in the Trenches before York, October 19, 1781.

(Signed)

CORNWALLIS. G. WASHINGTON.
THO. SYMONDS. Le Cte. de ROCHAMBEAU.
Le Cte. de BARRAS, en mon
nom, et celui du Cte. de
GRASSE.

Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing of the following Corps, from the 28th of September to the 19th of October, 1781.

Royal Artillery, 24 Rank and File killed; 21 Ditto wounded; 2 Ditto missing.
Guards. 1 Serjeant, 3 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant, 21 Rank and File, wounded.
Light Infantry. 1 Lieutenant, 3 Serjeants, 24 Rank and File, killed; 3 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 51 Rank and File, wounded.
17th Regiment. 1 Drummer killed; 1 Serjeant, 6 Rank and File, wounded.
23d Regiment. 2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 8 Rank and File, killed; 3 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 15 Rank and File, wounded.
33d Regiment. 1 Captain, 7 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 10 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Subaltern, 7 Rank and File, missing.
43d Regiment. 1 Serjeant, 9 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, 16 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Captain, 11 Rank and File, missing.
71st Regiment. 1 Lieutenant, 9 Rank and File, killed; 3 Drummers, 19 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Major, 10 Rank and File, missing.
76th Regiment. 1 Drummer, 5 Rank and File, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 4 Rank and File, wounded.
80th Regiment. 1 Rank and File killed; 11 Ditto wounded; 1 Captain, 9 Rank and File, missing.
Two Battalions Anspach. 1 Serjeant, 11 Rank and File, killed; 4 Serjeants, 30 Rank and File, wounded.
Prince Hereditaire. 2 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 19 Rank and File, killed; 7 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 49 Rank and File, wounded; 2 Serjeants, 14 Rank and File, missing.
Regiment de Bose. 1 Captain, 4 Serjeants, 13 Rank and File, killed; 1 Ensign, 4 Serjeants, 3 Drummers, 32 Rank and File, wounded; 1 Serjeant, 10 Rank and File, missing.
Total. 2 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 13 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 133 Rank and File, killed.—5 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 24 Serjeants, 11 Drummers, 285 Rank and File, wounded.—1 Major, 2 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 3 Serjeants, 63 Rank and File, missing.

Rank and Names of Officers in the above Return.

Hon. Major Cochrane, Acting Aid de Camp to Lord Cornwallis, killed.

Light Infantry. Lieut Campbell, 74th Company, killed. Lieut. Lyster, 63d Ditto, wounded, since dead. Lieut. Dunn, 63d Ditto, wounded, since dead. Lieut. Lightburne, 37th Ditto, wounded.

23d Regiment. Lieuts. Mair and Guyon, killed.

33d Regiment. Captain Kerr killed; Lieut. Curzon wounded.

71st Regiment. Lieut. Fraser killed.

76th Regiment. Lieut. Robertson wounded.

Captain Rall killed. Ensign Sprangenberg wounded. Commissary Perkins killed.

(Signed) J. Despard, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Admiralty-Office, December 18, 1781.

THE following Extracts of Letters from Rear-Admiral Graves and Rear-Admiral Digby to Mr. Stephens, were brought to this Office on Sunday last by Lord Dalrymple, who left Sandy Hook in the Swallow Packet the 17th of last Month.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Graves to Mr. Stephens, dated off Sandy Hook the 9th of November, 1781.

MY last Letter by His Majesty's Sloop Rattlesnake, Captain Melcombe, acquainted the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty with the Fate of the Post at York Town in York River, Chesapeake.

The Enemy's Fleet which possessed the Entrance of York River from the Horse-Shoe Sand to York

Spit, shewing no Intention to come out and risque the Execution of their future Schemes upon the Event of a Naval Action, I proceeded without Loss of Time back to the Bar of New York, where His Majesty's Fleet anchored the 2d Instant, in the Evening, and the Troops were removed the next Morning into the Transports, to proceed up the Harbour according to Sir Henry Clinton's Wishes.

Captain Dundas being arrived in the Bonetta Sloop, according to the 8th Article of the Capitulation, with several Officers and most of the American Refugees, also the Captains Hudson and Dawson, with most of their Officers, and some Men.

I am glad to have it in my Power to enclose to their Lordships Captain Stirling's Letter, upon his being taken in the Savage Sloop of War off Charles-Town, which came to my Hands since the Return of the Fleet to this Place. The Battle was so well sustained, and the Action so spirited and gallant, that it has gained him universal Credit; and it adds to my Pleasure to pay this Tribute to his Merit, and to have it in my Power to recommend him, as very deserving their Lordships particular Favor.

I hope to sail this Day for the West-Indies, having resigned the Command to Rear-Admiral Digby.

*Copy of Captain Stirling's Letter above referred to.
Lancaster, September 23, 1781.*

SIR,

IT is with the most poignant Grief I acquaint your Excellency of the Capture of His Majesty's Sloop Savage, late under my Command, the Particulars of which I have the Honor to transmit. Early in the Morning of the 6th Instant, 10 Leagues East of Charles-Town, we espied a Ship bearing down on us, who, when about Four Miles distant, hauled her Wind to the Eastward, shewing, by her Appearance, she was an American Cruiser; her Force could not be so easily distinguished: I therefore gave Way to the pleasing Idea that she was a Privateer, carrying 20 Nine-pounders, whom I had Intelligence was cruising off here, and instantly resolved either to bring her to Action, or oblige her to quit the Coast; for which Purpose we gave Chace, but were prevented continuing it long, by her edging down, seemingly determined to engage us. Conscious of her Superiority in Sailing and Force, this Manœuvre coinciding with my Wishes, I caused the Savage to lay by, till we perceived, on her nearer Approach, she was far superior to what we imagined, and that it was necessary to attempt making our Escape, without some fortunate Shot, in the Course of a Running Fight we saw inevitable, admitted our taking Advantages, and bring on a more equal Conflict. At Half past Ten she began firing Bow Chasers, and at Eleven, being close on our Quarter, the Action commenced with Musquetry, which, after a good Deal of Execution, was followed by a heavy Cannonade on both Sides. In an Hour's Time I had the Mortification to see our Braces and Bowlines shot away, and not a Rope left to trim the Sail with, notwithstanding every Precaution had been taken; however our Fire was so constant and well-directed, that the Enemy did not see our Situation, but kept alongside of us, till Accident obliged him to drop altern. The Savage was now almost a Wreck; her Sails, Rigging, and Yard, so much cut, that it was with the utmost Difficulty we could alter our Position Time enough to avoid being raked, the Enemy lying directly athwart our Stern for some Minutes. This was the only Intermision of Great Guns, but Musquetry and Pistols still did Execution, and continued till they opened again, which was not till both Ships were almost on board each other, when the Battle became more furious than before. Our Quarter-deck and Forecastle were soon now nearly cleared, scarce a Man belonging to either not being killed or wounded, with three Guns on our Main-deck rendered useless. In this Situation we fought near an Hour, with only five Six-pounders, the Fire from each Ship's Guns scorching the Men who opposed them, Shot and other Implements of War thrown by Hand doing Execution; when our Mizzen-mast being shot away by the Board; our Main-mast tottering, with only three Shrouds standing; the Ship on Fire dan-

gerously; only 40 Men on Duty to oppose the Foe, who was attempting to board us in three Places; no Succour in Sight, or Possibility of making further Resistance; I was necessitated, at a Quarter before Three, P. M. to surrender to the Congress, a private Ship of War, belonging to Philadelphia, who carried 215 Men, and mounted 20 Twelve-pounders on her Main-deck and four Sixes above, fourteen of which were fought on one Side. She lost during the Action eleven Men, and had near thirty wounded, several of them mortally; her Masts, her Sails and Rigging, were so much damaged, that she was obliged to return to Port, which partly answered my Wishes prior to the Action, as great Part of the Carolina Trade was daily expected on the Coast, and this Privateer we saw sailed remarkably fast. Three Days were employed putting her in a Condition to make Sail, and Five for the Savage, who was exceedingly shattered. Indeed it is astonishing more Damage was not done, as the Weather was fine, the Water remarkably smooth, and the Ships never 30 Yards asunder.

The Courage, Intrepidity, and good Behaviour of the Officers and Ship's Company I had the Honour to command, deserve the highest Commendations, and my warmest Thanks.

Lieutenant Shiels distinguished himself by his Gallantry, Activity, and Attention; as did Mr. Gyam, the Gunner. Mr. Wightman, the Master, fell early in the Action, by which I lost the Assistance of a good Officer. The inferior Officers behaved well in their respective Stations; and the Men fought with a cool, determined Valour, that will ever redound to their Credit. I cannot conclude without observing that Captain Geddis and the Officers of the Congress, after fighting us bravely, treated us when Prisoners with great Humanity.

Inclosed is a Return of the Killed and Wounded,

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

CHARLES STIRLING.

His Excellency Rear-Admiral Graves.

A List of the Officers and Men killed and wounded on Board His Majesty's Sloop Savage, September 6, 1781.

Killed, Master and 7 Seamen: Wounded, Captain, Lieutenant, 3 Midshipmen, 21 Seamen:—Total 34.

CHARLES STIRLING.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Digby to Mr. Stephens, dated off New York, November 13, 1781.

PLEASE to acquaint their Lordships, that Rear-Admiral Graves left the Fleet on the 10th Instant; and that Sir Samuel Hood likewise sailed Yesterday with the Squadron under his Command, consisting of all the West-India Ships, except the Prince William; together with the Royal Oak, Prince George, Canada, and America, which I have thought proper to put under his Orders.

Admiralty-Office, December 18, 1781.

SIR Richard Pearson, Captain of His Majesty's Ship the Arethusa, arrived at Spithead Yesterday Afternoon from Rear-Admiral Kempenfelt, with Dispatches for Mr. Stephens, of which the following is an Extract.

Victory, at Sea, December 14, 1781.

SIR,

YOU will please to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the 12th Instant, soon after Day-light, Ushant then bearing N. 61. East, Distance 53 Leagues, the Frigate looking out to Windward made Signal for seeing a Fleet in the S. E. the Wind then in that Quarter, upon which I made Signal for the Two-decked Ships and Frigates to chase, and crowded Sail in the Victory. At Nine o'Clock we could perceive they were steering large to the Westward; at Half past Ten observed several Ships of the Line a considerable Way a-head and upon our Lee Bow, forming in Order of Battle, upon which I made the Signal for the Line; but having a Prospect of passing between the Enemy's Ships of War and a great Part of their Convoy, I continued a pressed Sail with a View of cutting them off, and succeeded in Part; several struck to us; the exact Number I cannot acquaint you with, (and am apprehensive that

that some which struck were not taken Possession of, the Evening coming on, and it blowing fresh with thick Weather.) By crowding Sail to effect this, several of our Ships were far-a-sterk, so that to form a Line proper for Action would have been impossible to effect it before Dark; I therefore tacked to join the Sternmost Ships, at the same Time making the Signal for the Order of Sailing, to get the Squadron connected, after which I put upon the same Tack with the Enemy. At Day-light the next Day we saw them to Leeward, upon which I formed the Line; but perceiving their Force so much superior to my Squadron, I did not think it advisable to hazard an Action.

Inclosed you have a List of their Force, which all the Officers (Prisoners) that I have spoke with agree in, and which corresponds, as to Number and Force of the Ships, with the Victory's and reconnoiring Ships Observations.

As soon as I can collect the Prizes together, I shall send them in under the Protection of some Ship of the Squadron.

When we got amongst the Convoy, the Triumphant of 84 Guns, who had kept with them, in bearing down to join their Squadron, passed close across the Edgar's Fore Foot, (the leading Ship of our Line) and gave her a smart raking Fire, which fortunately did not do much Execution. The Edgar's Conduct upon this Occasion was masterly: She avoided being directly raked, by judiciously bearing up as the Enemy passed her, and immediately after luffed to the Wind, and brought her Broadside at right Angles with the Enemy's Stern, throwing in a well directed Fire, which we could perceive was very effectual; the next Morning we observed the Triumphant in the French Line with his Main-top-Mast and Main-Yard gone.

List of the Line of Battle Ships with the French Convoy.

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| La Bretagne, | 110, | Monf. Le Compte De Guichen (1st.) |
| L'Invincible, | 110. | |
| Le Majestueux, | 110, | Monf. Le Compte De Rochouart. (2d.) |
| Le Royal Louis, | 112, | Monf. De Bauffet (4th.) |
| Le Terrible, | 110. | |
| La Couronne, | 84, | Monf. de la Motte Piquet (3d.) |
| Le Triumphant, | 84, | Le Marquis de Vaudreuil. |
| Le Pegasse, | 74. | |
| Le Magnifique, | 74. | |
| Le Actif, | 74. | |
| Le Dauphin Royal, | 70. | |
| Le Bien Aimé, | 74. | |
| Le Zodiaque, | 74. | |
| Le Brave, | 64. | |
| Le Robuste, | 74. | |
| Le Fendant, | 74. | |
| Le Argonaut, | 64. | |
| Le Lion, | 64. | |
| L'Indien, | 64. | |
| L'Hardi, | } Armée en Flute. | |
| L'Alexandre, | | |

R. KEMPENFELT.

N. B. Rear-Admiral Kempenselt's Squadron consisted of Twelve Sail of the Line, One Ship of 50 Guns, Four Frigates, and One Fireship.

Sir Richard Pearson relates, that the captured Ships are chiefly laden with Artillery and Ordnance Stores, and have on Board between 900 and 1000 Troops.

Plymouth, December 11, 1781.

Notice is hereby given to the Officers and Company of His Majesty's Ship Brune, Francis John Hartwell, Esq; Commander, who were actually on Board the said Ship on the 8th of August, 1780, at the Tacking L'Epervier, a French Ship Pelacre, that a Remittance being made on Account of the Proceeds of the said Ship and Cargo sold at St. Christopher's, they will be paid their respective Shares of the same, on the Ship's first Arrival at Plymouth; and the Shares not then demanded will be recalled at the same Place the First Tuesday in every Month for Two Years following, when the Accounts will be made up, and transmitted to St. Christopher's.

Brod. Hartwell, for Aretas Acres, Esq; of St. Christopher's, Agent.

East-India House, November 21, 1781.

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

That a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House in Leadenball-street, on Wednesday the 19th of December next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, for the Purpose of declaring a Dividend from Midsummer last to Christmas next.

Sheffield, December 10, 1781.

THE Trustees of the Estate and Effects of Richard Worrall and William Worrall, late of Sheffield in the County of York, Ironmongers, intend to make a Dividend, on Thursday the 24th of January next, at the House of Samuel Peach, the Angel, in Sheffield. All Persons who have any Demands on them, or on the Estate of Richard Worrall, late of Sheffield aforesaid, Ironmonger, deceased, or Elizabeth Worrall, late of the same Place, Widow, deceased, and have not already delivered in an Account of their respective Debts, are desired to leave the same with Mr. John Williams, in Coalpit-lane, on or before the said 24th Day of January, otherwise they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend; and all Persons who are indebted to the aforesaid Richard Worrall and William Worrall, Richard Worrall, deceased, and Elizabeth Worrall, deceased, are required immediately to pay the same to Mr. Kenyon Parker, Attorney, in Sheffield, or to Mr. John Williams, as above, or they will be sued without further Notice.

To the Creditors of John Fletcher, of London, Insurer.

THE Assignees of Mr. John Fletcher's Estate having a considerable Sum of Money in their Hands, which they are desirous of dividing amongst his Creditors, find it necessary preparatory thereto, to ascertain as nearly as may be the Amount of their Demands upon his Estate, they therefore request that the Holders of Policies underwrote by him, upon which there are Total Losses, Averages, or Returns now due, (and which have not been already proved under the Commission) as well as the Holders of other Policies, upon which the Risques are still depending, will be pleased to send the Particulars of such Losses, and Policies last-mentioned, (specifying the Ships Names, the Voyages, the Sums assured, and the Times when) to the Assignees, at New Lloyd's Coffee-house; or to their Solicitor, Mr. Dowding, in Brick-court, Middle Temple.

THE Creditors of William Shave, late of Liverpool in the County of Lancaster, Dealer and Chapman, are desired to meet the Assignees of his Estate and Effects, on Tuesday the 8th Day of January next, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of Henry Forshaw, known by the Sign of the Golden Lion, in Dale-street, in Liverpool aforesaid, in or to assent to or dissent from the said Assignees bringing one or more Actions or Suits at Law or in Equity for the Recovery of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; and also to the compounding, submitting to Arbitration, or otherwise agreeing, any Matters in Dispute relating thereto; and on other special Affairs; particularly as to the Propriety of the said Assignees assigning over some small dubious Debts, in Consideration of a Security which will be then and there proposed, for a Sum of Money to be paid to the said Assignees, for the Creditors of the said Bankrupt's Estate.

PURSUANT to an Order made by the Right Hon. Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, for enlarging the Time for William Peddle, of Great Bandy-leg-walk, Southwark, in the County of Surry, Dealer and Chapman, (a Bankrupt) to surrender himself, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects, for 28 Days, to be computed from the 18th Instant; This is to give Notice, that the Commissioners in the said Commission named and authorized, the major Part of them, intend to meet on the 15th 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 Clock of the same Day, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects, and finish his Examination; and the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, may then and there come and prove the same, and assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Overton, of Tooting Graveney in the County of Surry, Carpenter, Builder, 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 25th Day of December instant, and on the 5th and 29th Days of January next, 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 chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mess. Young and Mitton, Doctors Commons, London.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Marlowe Sidney Marlowe, of Gracechurch-street, London, Grocer, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 19th Day of December instant at Five in the Afternoon; on the 12th Day of January next

at Ten in the Forenoon, and on the 29th Day of the said Month of January next at Five in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mess. Carter and Simpson, No. 15, Bishopsgate Without, London.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Henry Anderlon, of Great St. Thomas Apostle, London, Merchant and Insurance-broker, 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 21st and 29th Days of December instant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, and on the 29th Day of January next, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mess. Rosewell and Dawes, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Jonas Fox, late of Buxton in the County of Derby, Vintner, 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 31st Day of December instant, and on the 5th and 29th Days of January next, at Ten in the Forenoon on each Day, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Hodgson, in Charles-street, St. James's-square.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Craven, of Cow Cross in the County of Middlesex, Druggist and Chymist, 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 22d Day of December instant, and on the 12th Day of January next, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, and on the 29th Day of the same Month of January at Five of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, and make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the Second Sitting to chuse Assignees, and at the last Sitting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination, and the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Parker, in Chancery-lane.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against Richard Anderson, of Billiter-square, London, Merchant, intend to meet on the 5th Day of January next, at Ten in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to receive Proof of Debts under the said Commission; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against Robert Crafton and Edward Colson, of Great St. Helen's, London, Hofiers and Partners, intend to meet on the 29th Day of January next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Further Dividend of the said Bankrupts joint 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.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Robert Crafton and Edward Colson, of Great St. Helen's, London, Hofiers and Partners, intend to meet on the 29th Day of January next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Further Dividend of the separate Estate and Effects of the said Robert Crafton; when and where his separate 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 Robert Crafton and Edward Colson, of Great St. Helen's, London, Hofiers and Partners, intend to meet on the 29th Day of January next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Final Dividend of the separate Estate and Effects of the said Edward Colson; when and where his separate 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 Price and William Burton, of Millbank-street in the Parish of St. John Westminster in the County of Middlesex, Coal-merchants, Dealers, and Copartners, intend to meet on the 21st Day of December instant, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at Guildhall, London, (by Adjournment from the 15th Day of December instant) in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupts 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 against George Nelson, of St. Swithin's-lane in the City of London, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 29th Day of January next, at Five in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, to make a Further 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 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 forth against James Bolter, of Bishopsgate-street in the City of London, Upholder, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 19th Day of January next, at Five in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, 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 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 John Armstrong and Thomas Walter, of Bermondsey-street in the Borough of Southwark in the County of Surry, Distillers; Copartners, Dealers and Chapman, intend to meet on the 19th Day of January next, at Ten 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 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 Vellam, of Oakham in the County of Rutland, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 10th of January next, at Eleven in the Forenoon, at the George Inn, in Oakham, 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 following Persons being Prisoners for Debt in the respective Gaols or Prisons hereafter mentioned, on or before the First Day of January, One thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, or being set at Large from, and surrendered, or tendered to be surrendered, to the respective Gaols or Prisons hereafter mentioned, and being not indebted, in the Whole, to a greater Amount than to the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds, do hereby give this Publick Notice, That they do intend to take the Benefit of an Act, passed in the Twenty-first Year of His present Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act for the Discharge of certain Insolvent Debtors*, at the next General Quarter Session, or General Session of the Peace, to be held in and for the County, Riding, Division, City, Town, Liberty, or Place, or any Adjournment thereof, which shall happen next after TWENTY-ONE Days from the Publication of their FIRST NOTICES in the London Gazette. And they do hereby give Notice, that true and perfect Schedules, containing Discoveries of all their Real and Personal Estates, hereafter to be sworn to, are now ready to be delivered to any Creditors applying for the same, in such Manner as by the said Act is directed, to the Gaolers or Keepers, or their Deputies, of the said Gaols or Prisons.

Prisoner in the Castle or Gaol for the County of GLOUCESTER.

First Notice.

Michael Holliday, late of Chalford in the County of Gloucester, Clothworker.

Set at Large from and surrendered, or tendered to be surrendered, to the FLEET Prison in the City of London.

First Notice.

Samuel Jones, formerly of Essex-street, late of Burchestow, both in the Parish of St. Clement Danes in the County of Middlesex, Perfumer.