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Whitehall, December 1, 1778.

Copy of a Letter from General Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, to Lord George Germain, dated New York, October 2, 1778.

MY LORD,

JUDGING it a necessary Step towards obtaining the Release of the Troops of the Convention of Saratoga, to renew the Demand for fulfilling the Conditions thereof, at the same Time, that in Obedience to His Majesty's Commands, signified to me in your Lordship's Letter of the 12th of June, I offered the Assurances therein directed; I sent a Letter to the American Congress, of which the inclosed is a Copy, and another, of the same Tenor and Date, to General Washington.

In Answer to the former, I received a Letter on the 1st Instant from the Secretary of the Congress, Copy of which I have the Honour to inclose.

To the latter no Answer has as yet been received.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

H. CLINTON.

Copy of a Letter from His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton to His Excellency Henry Laurens, Esquire, President, and others the Members, of the American Congress at Philadelphia, dated New York, September 19, 1778.

S I R,

NOTHING but His Majesty's positive Instructions, of which I send you an Extract, could have induced me to trouble you or the American Congress again on the Subject of the Troops detained in New England, in direct Contravention of the Treaty entered into at Saratoga. The Neglect of the Requisitions already made on this Subject is altogether unprecedented among Parties at War. I now however repeat the Demand, that the Convention of Saratoga be fulfilled; and offer, by express and recent Authority from the King, received since the Date of the late Requisition made by His Majesty's Commissioners, to renew, in His Majesty's Name, all the Conditions stipulated by Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, in respect to the Troops serving under his Command.

In this I mean to discharge my Duty, not only to the King, whose Orders I obey, but to the unhappy People likewise, whose Affairs are committed to you, and who I hope will have the Candor to acquit me of the Consequences that must follow from the New System of War you are pleased to introduce.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. CLINTON.

Copy of a Letter from Charles Thomson, Secretary to the Congress, to His Excellency General Sir Henry Clinton, dated Philadelphia, September 28, 1778.

S I R,

YOUR Letter of the 19th was laid before Congress; and I am directed to inform you, that the Congress of the United States of America make no Answer to insolent Letters.

I am, &c.

(Signed) Cha. Thomson, Sec.

[Price Seven-Pence.]

Copy of a Letter from General Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germain, dated New York, October 8, 1778.

MY LORD,

ON the Return of the Troops from the Expedition to Bedford, &c. I proposed taking a forward Position with the Army, as well to procure a Supply of Forage, as to observe the Motions of the Rebel Army, and to favour an Expedition to Egg Harbour; at which Place the Enemy had a Number of Privateers and Prizes, and considerable Salt Works.

Accordingly on the 22d of last Month, I requested Lord Cornwallis to take a Position between New-bridge on the Hackinsack River, in Jersey and Hudson's River, and Lieutenant-General Knyphausen one between Wepperham, on the last of those Rivers, and the Bruux.

In this Situation, with the Assistance of the Flat-Boats, we could assemble the Army on either Side of the North River in 24 Hours; and by our having the Command of that River as far as the Highlands, Mr. Washington could not assemble that of the Rebels in ten Days: To have done it in Jersey, he must have quitted his Mountains, and risked a general Action in a Country little favourable to him.

As by the Move before-mentioned, the Provinces of Jersey and New York were opened, we received a considerable Supply of Provisions, and a Number of Families came in.

General Washington did not seem to shew the least Disposition to assemble his Army, and the Militia kept at a Distance; however, by a well projected Plan of Lord Cornwallis's, almost an entire Regiment of the Enemy's Light Dragoons were surprized and carried.

For the Particular of this, I beg Leave to refer your Lordship to Lord Cornwallis's Report; a Copy of which I have the Honor to inclose.

Having acquainted your Lordship, in my Letter, N^o 20, that the Convoy is now ready for the Expedition, I have therefore directed the Troops to fall back, in order that such of the Regiments as are destined for that Service, may proceed upon it without Delay.

I am, &c.

H. CLINTON.

Copy of a Report from Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis to Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. dated New Bridge, September 28, 1778.

S I R,

HAVING received Intelligence that a considerable Body of Militia and a Regiment of Light Dragoons were assembled in the Neighbourhood of Taapan, in order to interrupt our Foraging, a Plan was formed on the Evening of the 27th for surprizing them. Three Deserters from the Right Column alarmed the Militia, who were posted near New Taapan, by which Means they made their Escape; but the Left Column, commanded by Major-General Grey, were so fortunate as not to be discovered; and the Major-General conducted his March with so much Order and so silently, and made



made so good a Disposition to surround the Village of Old Paapan, where the Regiment of Dragoons lay, that he entirely surprized them, and very few escaped being either killed or taken. He likewise fell in with a small Party of Militia, a few of whom were killed, and some taken Prisoners. The whole Loss on our Side was one Man killed of the 2d Battalion of Light Infantry, which Corps had the principal Share in this Business, and behaved with their usual Spirit and Alacrity.

The 7th Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and the Queen's Rangers under Lieutenant Colonel Simcoe, who crossed the North River from Lieutenant General Knyphausen's Division, and were to have co-operated with the other Columns, were prevented, by the Desertion of the three Men before-mentioned, from surprizing a Body of Militia, who by that Means took the Alarm, and made their Escape.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

Extract of a Letter from General Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, to Lord George Germain, dated October 25, 1778.

IN my Letter of the 8th Instant I mentioned that my Move into Jerley was partly to favour an Expedition sent to Egg Harbour. I have now the Honor to enclose Copies of two Reports made to me by Captain Ferguson of the 70th Regiment, who commanded the Troops employed upon that Service, to which I beg Leave to refer your Lordship for an Account of it's Success, under the Direction of that very active and zealous Officer.

(COPY)

Report of Captain Ferguson of the 70th Regiment to His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, dated Little Egg Harbour, October 10, 1778.

SIR,

I HAVE the Honor to inform you, that the Ships, with the Detachment ordered to this Place, arrived off the Bar on the Evening of the 5th Instant; when Captain Collins sent in the Gallies, but the Ships could not enter before the 7th.

Three Privateers of 6 or 8 Guns, with an Armed Pilot-Boat, had escaped out of the Harbour before our Arrival, in consequence of Advice received on the 2d from Mr. Livingston, warning them of our Destination.

As it was from this evident that Preparations had been making against us for several Days, it was determined to allow no further Time, but to push up with our Gallies and small Craft, with what Soldiers could be crowded into them, without waiting for the coming in of the Ships; accordingly, after a very difficult Navigation of 20 Miles Inland, we came opposite to Chesnut Neck, where there were several Vessels and about a Dozen of Houses, with Stores for the Reception of Prize Goods, and Accommodation for their Privateers Men.

The Rebels had there erected a Work with Embasures for Six Guns, on a Level with the Water, to rake the Channel, and another upon a commanding Eminence, with a Platform for Guns en Bar bette; in which however it afterwards appeared that they had not as yet placed Artillery.

The Banks of the River below the Works being swampy; rendered it necessary for the Boats with the Troops to pass within Musquet shot, in order to land beyond them; previous to which Captain Collins advanced with the Gallies to cover our Landing, and as he came to very close to the Works, and the Guns of the Gallies were remarkably well pointed, the Fire from the Rebels was effectually stifled; and, when the Detachment landing with Ease, soon drove into the Woods the skulking Banditti that endeavoured to oppose it.

The Seamen were employed all that Evening, and the next Day till Noon, in destroying Ten Capital Vessels; and the Soldiers in demolishing the Village, which was the principal Resort of this Nest of Pirates. Had we arrived by Surprise, we meant to have pushed forwards with Celerity to the Forks, within Thirty-five Miles of Philadelphia. But as

the Alarm had been spread through the Country, and the Militia there had been reinforced from Philadelphia by a Detachment of Foot, five Field Pieces and a Body of Light Horse, our small Detachment could not pretend to enter twenty Miles further into the Country, to reach the Stores and small Craft there; and the Shallowness of the Navigation rendered it impracticable for the Gallies to co-operate with us; it was therefore determined to return without Loss of Time, and endeavour to employ our Force with Effect elsewhere: But some of our Vessels having run aground, notwithstanding the very great Diligence and Activity of Captain Collins and the Gentlemen of the Navy, an Opportunity offered, without interrupting our Progress, to make two Descents on the North Side of the River, to penetrate some Miles into the Country, destroy three Salt Works, and raze to the Ground the Stores and Settlements of a Chairman of their Committees, a Captain of Militia, and one or two other virulent Rebels, who had Shares in the Prizes brought in here, and who had all been remarkably active in fomenting the Rebellion, oppressing the People, and forcing them, against their Inclination and better Judgment, to assist in their Crimes.

At the same Time be assured, Sir, no Manner of Insult or Injury has been offered to the peaceable Inhabitants, nor even to such, as without taking a Lead, have been made, from the Tyranny or Influence of their Rulers, to forget their Allegiance.

It is my Duty to inform you, that the Officers and Men have cheerfully undergone much Fatigue, and every where shown a Disposition to encounter any Difficulties that might offer.

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

(Signed) Pat. Ferguson, Capt. 70th Reg.

P. S. One Soldier of the 5th was wounded through the Leg at Chesnut Neck; but we have neither lost a Man by the Enemy nor Desertion since we set out.

(COPY)

Report of Captain Ferguson, of the 70th Regiment, to his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, dated Little Egg Harbour, October 15, 1778.

SIR,

SINCE the Letter which I did myself the Honor of writing to you on the 10th Instant, Captain Collins has received a Letter from Admiral Gambier, signifying that the Admiral and you are both of Opinion that it is not safe for us to remain here, as the Army is withdrawn from the Jerseys, and ordering our immediate Return; but as the Wind still detained us, and we had Information by a Captain and six Men of Polaski's Legion, who had deserted to us, that Mr. Polaski had cantoned his Corps, consisting of three Companies of Foot, three Troops of Horse, a Detachment of Artillery, and one Brass Field Piece, within a Mile of a Bridge which appeared to me easy to seize, and from thence to cover our Retreat; I prevailed upon Captain Collins to enter into my Design, and employ an idle Day in an Attempt that was to be made with Safety, and with a Probability of Success. Accordingly, at Eleven last Night, 250 Men were embarked, and, after rowing ten Miles, landed at Four this Morning within a Mile of the Defile, which we happily secured, and leaving 50 Men for its Defence, pushed forward upon the Infantry of this Legion, cantoned in three different Houses, who are almost entirely cut to Pieces. We numbered among their Dead about 50, and several Officers, among whom we learn are a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Captain, and an Adjutant. It being a Night Attack, little Quarter could of course be given; so that there are only 5 Prisoners. As a Rebel Colonel Proctor was within two Miles, with a Corps of Artillery, 2 Brass Twelve-pounders, 1 Three-Pounder, and the Militia of the Country, I thought it hazardous with 200 Men, without Artillery or Support, to attempt any Thing further, particularly after Admiral Gambier's Letter.

The Rebels attempted to harrass us in our Retreat, but with great Modesty; so that we returned at our Leisure, and re-embarked in Security.

The

The Captain who has come over to us is a Frenchman named Bromville. He and the Deserters inform us, that Mr. Polaski has, in Public Orders, lately directed no Quarter to be given; and it was therefore, with particular Satisfaction, that the Detachment marched against a Man capable of issuing an Order so unworthy of a Gentleman and a Soldier.

It is but Justice to inform you, Sir, that the Officers and Men, both British and Provincials, on this Occasion behaved in a Manner to do themselves Honor.

To the Conduct and Spirit of Captain Cox, Lieutenant Littleton, and Ensign Cotter, of the 5th Regiment, and of Captain Peter Campbell, of the 3d Jersey Volunteers, this little Enterprize owes much of its Success; as well as to the Arrangements of Captain Colins of the Navy, and Attention of Captain Chritian, who accompanied the Embarkation.

Being this Moment returned, and the Dispatch Vessel going off, I cannot give you a precise Return of our Loss, but I believe it does not exceed 2 Men killed and 2 wounded.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Pat. Ferguson, Capt. 70th Reg.

P. S. The Dispatch Vessel not having got to Sea last Night, I am enabled to inform you, that our Yesterday's Loss consists of 2 Men of the 5th, and 1 of the Provincials missing, and 2 of the 5th slightly wounded; Ensign Camp, of the 3d Jersey Volunteers, has received a Stab through his Thigh.

We had an Opportunity of destroying Part of the Baggage and Equipage of Polaski's Legion, by burning their Quarters; but as the Houses belonged to some inoffensive Quakers, who I am afraid may have sufficiently suffered already in the Confusion of a Night's Scramble, I know, Sir, that you will think with us, that the Injury to be thereby done to the Enemy would not have compensated for the Sufferings of these innocent People.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Gambier to Mr. Stephens, dated on Board the Ardent off New York, October 20, 1778.

YOU will please to acquaint their Lordships, that having, in Conjunction with the Commander in Chief of the Army, judged it expedient to annoy the Rebels at Egg Harbour, situated near the Mouth of this Port, from whence their little Privateers fall to intercept the Trade bound hither, I ordered Captain Colins, of the Zebra, with the Vigilant, Nautilus, some Galleys, and small Armed Vessels of little Draught of Water, on this Service, the Army furnishing Three Hundred Men under the Command of Captain Ferguson, on Board small Transports. The little Squadron failed on the 30th of September, but, by unfavourable Winds, could not get off the Bar until the 5th following. I have this Moment received the accompanying Letters from Captain Colins, which I enclose for the Information of their Lordship, of the Particulars of that spirited Service; which we have Reason to believe has sensibly annoyed the Rebels.

The Raleigh, a very fine Rebel Frigate, has been taken and brought in here by the Experiment and Unicorn.

Zebra, in Little Egg Harbour, October 9, 1778.

S I R,

THE King's Ships, Galleys and Armed Vessels appointed to act under my Orders, having all joined at Staten Island the Evening of the 30th of September, and the Troops being embarked on board the Transports, I got under Weigh and stood to Sea, with the Wind Northerly; but it shifting the Day following to the Southward, and blowing strong, together with some severe Weather which afterwards ensued, prevented our getting off this Place before the Afternoon of the 5th of this Month, when the Tide proving favorable, I ordered the Halifax Brig, together with the Dependence and Cornwallis Galleys, to proceed into the Harbour, and take a Position to prevent the Escape of any of the Enemy's Vessels. The Wind being at N. W. and continuing to blow fresh the next Day, made it impossible

to get the King's Ships or Transports over the Bar, I therefore ordered the Troops to be put on board the Armed Vessels, and it proving a little more moderate in the Evening, we had the good Fortune to get them all safe into the Harbour. As we found by some Information we received, that Intelligence of our Intentions had reached the Rebels several Days preceding our Arrival (which enabled them to get Four Privateers to Sea) no Time was to be lost in proceeding up the River: We therefore embarked as many of the Troops as was possible on board the Galleys and Armed Vessels (previously taking every Thing out of them which could be done, to lessen their Draught of Water) and the Rest I ordered into the Flat and Gun Boats, and proceeded with the Whole at Day-break the next Morning up the River: Our Progress was attended with great Difficulty, owing to the extreme Shoalness of the Water, and the Want of Pilots: The Granby and Greenwich Armed Sloops grounded off Mincock Island, and could not be advanced farther; we however got up with the Gallies, and Nautilus and Experiment's Tenders, about Four in the Afternoon, to Chestnut Neck, where the Rebels had several Vessels and Store-houses. They ranged themselves in Numbers, in a Breast-Work they had erected on an Eminence, and shewed themselves in a Battery (which, as we afterwards found, had no Guns) on the Beach, but were soon disordered by a well managed Fire from the Galleys, the Troops landing immediately under the Protection of the Gun Boats and Cannonade of the Galleys, soon drove them from their Works, and made them disperse in the Woods without any Loss. The Vessels at this Place, amounting to Ten in Number, we found were mostly British, which had been seized upon by the Rebel Cruizers; amongst them was the Venus, of London, and others of considerable Size, which they could not carry higher up: As all of them were scuttled and dismantled, and some sunk, it was impossible (notwithstanding my Solicitude and Wishes to recover the Property of the King's Subject) to get them down here; I therefore ordered them to be fired and destroyed. The Storehouses and Settlements here, which seemed so particularly adapted to the Convenience of this Nest of Freebooters, I was also of Opinion, with the Commanding Officer of the Troops, should be destroyed; which was accordingly done, also the Battery before-mentioned, and the Work on the Hill. About Noon this Day all the King's Ships and the Two Transports got safe over the Bar, and anchored in the Harbour.

Had the Weather admitted of our arriving more opportunely, we had it in View to attempt penetrating to the Forks, where the Rebels have some small Privateers and a few other inconsiderable Trading Vessels; but as the Country had been long alarmed, the natural Difficulties attending the bringing the Galleys and Armed Vessels, unprovided with Pilots, up so shoal and narrow a Channel, through a Commanding County, would have been so much increased by the Efforts of a prepared Enemy, that we could not entertain much Hopes of Success, particularly as we had Intelligence the Rebels had collected all their Strength to that Point, consisting of Procter's Artillery and some other regular Force from Philadelphia, in addition to a large Body of Militia provided properly with Cannon; we therefore thought it most prudent to abandon that Enterprize.

The 7th, at Noon, I got under Weigh with the Galleys, Armed Vessels, &c. and stood down the River; the Greenwich and Granby Armed Sloops being still aground, I brought to Anchor in the Evening, to assist in getting them off, which was effected by taking every Thing out of them the next Morning: During this Delay of the Vessels, the Troops under the Command of Captain Ferguson were employed, under Cover of the Gun-Boats, in an Excursion on the North Shore, to destroy some principal Salt-Works, also some Stores and Lodgments belonging to the People the most notorious for being concerned in the Privateers, and destroying and oppressing the

the peaceable and moderate Part of the King's Subjects, which was likewise accomplished without any Loss.

The Morning following I got under Weigh with all the Vessels, and came down here with the Cornwallis Galley and Two of the Armed Sloops; the Greenwich having again got aground in her Way down, has obliged me to leave the Dependence Galley at some Distance from here, for her Protection.

I shall take the most early Opportunity of the Wind to leave this Place, and (if the Weather proves so favourable as to admit of it) we have it in View to employ ourselves, on our Return to New-York, in looking into Barnegat and Cranbury Inlets, and to destroy or bring off any Vessels that may happen to be there, and demolish the Salt-Works, which are very considerable, on the Shores of those Recesses.

I think it my particular Duty to inform you, the Officers and Seamen I have had the Honor to command on this Service, have manifested their best Endeavours in their Duty. I should also think myself wanting, if I omitted to acquaint you, that Captain Ferguson, the Commanding Officer of the Detachment of the Army, as well as every Officer and Man under his Command, have shewn the utmost Zeal and Forwardness to co-operate in every Thing for the Advancement and Benefit of His Majesty's Service.

I have the Honor to be,

With great Respect,

S I R,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

HENRY COLINS.

P. S. This will be delivered by Lieutenant Quarre of the Halifax Brig, who, being on a Cruise on this Station, and thinking his Vessel might prove useful, I took the Liberty to bring on with me. Besides the Vessels I have before had the Honour to inform you were destroyed at Chestnut Neck, we have taken a Brig here, laden with Lumber; but as she is stripped of the most material of her Rigging, and all her Sails, and being besides very old and unfit to bring round, I have ordered her Cargo to be put on Board the Two Transports, knowing how serviceable such a Supply will prove to the Dock Yard.

Zebra, Little Egg-Harbour, October 15, 1778.

S I R,

SINCE closing my Letter of the 9th Instant, I have had the Honor to receive your Orders of the 10th, by a Sloop from New-York, to which I shall not fail to pay due Attention. The Weather having proved exceedingly bad since that Time, and the Wind having been continually foul, has prevented me dispatching the Halifax, as I first intended; and put it totally out of my Power attempting any Movement from hence with the Fleet, which cannot be undertaken but with a good Opportunity to pass the Bar which is dangerous and difficult. This Delay of the Vessels has given Captain Ferguson and his Detachment an Opportunity of performing a very gallant and meritorious Piece of Service. A Captain, Serjeant, and four Men came down to us, the Evening before last, from the Rebels, and gave us some very satisfactory Intelligence of the Legion of Polacki (to which they belonged) being posted about ten Miles from hence; and Captain Ferguson being of Opinion with myself, that a safe Attempt might be made to surprize them, an Arrangement was accordingly determined on last Evening, and a Detachment of two hundred and fifty Men, partly Marines, were embarked with him in the Flat Boats, Gun Boats, &c. under the Command of Captain Christian, of the Vigilant: They arrived at the Place of Landing about Four in the Morning, and the Troops making a quick Movement towards the Enemy, got into their Quarters almost undiscovered: They made their Attack with the Bayonet, and killed about Fifty of the Legion of Polacki, among whom was a Lieutenant-Colonel, and three other Officers, and brought off Four Prisoners. Our Loss on this Occasion, I have the Satisfaction to tell you, is very inconsiderable. This Morning a small Privateer appearing off here, and it being calm, I sent out the

Boats of the Fleet, and brought her in; she is one of the little piratical Crew that infest these Inlets, mounts only six Swivels and one Two-Pounder; her People made their Escape in their Boat.

I have the Honor to be,

With great Respect,

S I R,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

HENRY COLINS.

REAR-Admiral Gambier, in a subsequent Letter to Mr. Stephens, dated October 25, mentions that Vice-Admiral Byron, with his Squadron, sailed the 18th of that Month, from Sandy-Hook for Boston, in Search of Count D'Estaing's Fleet; and that Commodore Hotham, with the Ships and Transports under his Command, would sail the 20th to join Rear Admiral Barrington at the Leeward Islands.

Whitehall, December 1, 1778.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant Governor Stuart to Lord George Germain, dated Dominica, Sept. 29, 1778. Received Nov. 28.

I AM exceedingly sorry, that so soon after closing my Dispatches, I have the Mortification to acquaint your Lordship, that this Island is in Possession of the French King.

In the Morning of the 7th Instant, at Half past Four, upon hearing a Gun from our Battery and Signal Post at Casnacrou, or Scott's Head, and observing the Signal for an Enemy, I ordered Young's Battery at Roseau, being near me, to repeat it, in Conformity to Instructions for taking up Signals; about a Quarter of an Hour afterwards, a Second Gun was fired, and the Signal still continued; and Day light shortly after appearing, I discovered some Vessels coming round the Point, and soon perceived, instead of ours, a White Flag flying on the Battery. These Observations, and the increasing Number of Vessel which came in Sight, soon convinced me that they were Enemies, who had forced the Battery and were coming to attack the Island. I instantly ordered the Alarm to be given for assembling our Forces: In the mean Time the Ships and Vessels stood for a Place named Point Michel, Two Miles South of Roseau, and, as they approached, I discovered that they consisted of 4 Frigates, 10 Armed Sloops and Schooners, with about 20 others, being Transports with Troops. About Six o'Clock Boats were seen going on Shore at Point Michel, and Men landing from them in great Numbers. As they were beyond the Reach of our Guns, they effected their Landing without Opposition.

I had at this Time made the best Disposition I could with our small Force to impede their Approach to the Town. I had detached Lieutenant Ross, the only Officer of Artillery we had in Garrison, with 6 Matrosses, and Lieutenant Jones, of the 48th Regiment, an Officer of Militia, and a Volunteer of the 48th Regiment Mr. Warner, with 24 Men, Half Regulars of the 48th and Half Militia, to defend the Battery at Loubiere, which was about Half Way between Roseau and the Place where the Enemy were landing. Captain Grove, commanding the Detachment of the 48th Regiment, was posted in Young's Battery in the Town of Roseau, our most important Post, with Lieutenant Fenton, and 29 Men of the 48th Regiment, and 40 Militia; 30 Militia, with some Matrosses, were thrown into Melville's Battery: A Detachment of Artillery, Militia, with others, were placed with 2 Field Pieces on Jolly's Hill, to oppose their March towards Charlotte Town, and Captain Man, the Chief Engineer, commanded the Remainder of the Militia, a few Volunteer Troopers and others, on the New Battery at Guey's Hill.

The Landing of the Enemy, amounting at least to 2000 Men, was in Three Divisions; the first of which we could pretty nearly distinguish on their Way to be about 600 in Number, marching towards us, as soon as they were landed, under a very brisk Fire from all our Batteries on that Side: And on their being within 200 Yards of Loubiere Battery, all the Artillery Ammunition being expended, which had been carried there, as

it was unfinished and had no Magazine, Lichtenants Ross and Jones with their Parties, retired, the first joining the Party at Melville's Battery, and the other that on Jolly's Hill, according to Directions I had given: The Enemy in the mean Time took Possession of Loubiere Battery; but our heavy Fire from our others soon obliged them to quit it, and to shelter themselves under Cover of the high Lands on the Roseau Side of Loubiere River, where they took Post, waiting for the other Two Divisions, which we could see in full March from Point Michel to join them.

We soon discovered they had sent a considerable Detachment, amounting, as we have been informed, to 300 Men, being Grenadiers and Chasseurs, to the Heights of Dumoulin's Hill; some of them were already on the Ridge, ready to attack us in the Rear of Guey's Hill and Melville's Battery.

The Main Body, now reinforced by the Arrival of the other Divisions, had begun to form, in order to advance to the Town. A large Body of the Enemy was then discovered to be landing, under Cover of a Frigate, on the North Side of the Town, consisting, according to the Information we have since received, of about 500 Privateers Men and People of Colour. These several Attacks, it seems, were to have been made at the same Time, for which, we have been informed, Signals were to have been given from the Heights.

Three of the Frigates at the same Time approached us in different Directions, to cannonade Young's Battery and the Town.

It was now about Twelve o'Clock, when I received a Message on Jolly's Hill, on the Point of which I was reconnoitring the Disposition of the Forces of the Enemy, from the Council of the Island and others of the principal Inhabitants, requesting, that, on Account of the most critical and dangerous Situation of the Colony, I would call a Council of War. My Zeal for His Majesty's Service, my Affection for His Subjects, and my own Honour, were Inducements for me to comply with their Requests, and to assemble the Military Officers as soon as it was possible.

The Opinion of the Council, on the Consideration of the Enemy and our own, I send your Lordship inclosed. I accordingly sent a Flag of Truce to the Enemy, to know what Terms would be granted to us if we should be inclined to capitulate; resolving at the same Time to accept of none but such as would be honourable to His Majesty, and beneficial to His Subjects, or to resist to the last Extremity. A Parley for an Hour was consented to by the Marquis De Bouillé, who commanded the French Troops; and the Articles of Capitulation which I now send to your Lordship were agreed to on his Part and mine.—During the Time of the Parley, one of the French Frigates called the *Tourterelle* fired two Broadfides upon Young's Battery and the Town, which had very nearly broken it off, and brought us into immediate Action.

The Enemy in the Attack must have lost considerably, but they at present conceal the Number; the Loss to His Majesty was only two Privates of the 48th Regiment. The different Attacks of the Enemy were commanded by the Marquis de Bouillé, Governor-General of Martinico, the Marquis Duchelleau, now Governor of Dominica, Count de Tilly, Viscount Damas, and Chevalier Jeffrey, a Lieutenant-General and chief Engineer.

The Detachment of the 48th Regiment, with the Detachment of Artillery, embarked this Day for Grenada, which I conceive to be best for His Majesty's Service. I intend leaving Dominica as soon as I have given Solidity in establishing the Terms of Capitulation, and will take the first Opportunity to return to Europe.

I have the Honor, &c.

W. STUART.

P. S. I sent an Express to Barbadoes to Admiral Barrington, in the Morning of the Attack, as soon as I discovered the Fleet was an Enemy. I also dispatched a Vessel to Governor Burt at Antigua; both of which got away.

(COPY.)

Articles of Capitulation Between the Marquis de Bouillé, General of the French Islands belonging to His Most Christian Majesty, and Governor Stuart, Commander in Chief, and the Inhabitants of Dominica belonging to His Britannick Majesty.

Article I.

THAT we the Governor, Staff-Officers, Officers of the Troops and Soldiers, shall march out with one Mortar, two Field Pieces of Brass Cannon, with ten Rounds for each, Arms, Baggage, and all the Honors of War.

Article I. Granted that the Garrison shall march out with all the Honors of War, and (the Officers excepted) shall afterwards lay down their Arms.

Article II That the Regular Troops consisting of six Officers, and ninety-four Men, being Non-commissioned Officers, Artillery, and Privates, shall be carried to England by the shortest Passage, in a good Vessel, with Provisions for the Passage, or remain here upon their Parole.

Article II. Granted, on Condition that they do not serve against the King of France until they are exchanged; but the Officers only may stay here on their Paroles, and not the Privates.

Article III. That the Officers and others shall have Leave to take with them their Wives and Children to the English Islands, by the shortest Passage; and that a good Vessel shall be provided for them, with Provisions for the Passage.

Article III. Granted.

Article IV. That the Inhabitants of the Island shall march out of their Posts, with the Honors of War, viz. Two Brass Field Pieces, their Arms and Baggage, Colours flying, Drums beating, and lighted Match.

Article IV. Granted.

Article V. That the Inhabitants of the Island shall be allowed their Civil Government, their Laws, Customs, and Ordinances. Justice shall be administered by the same Persons who are now in Office, and what relates to the interior Police of the Island, shall be settled between His Most Christian Majesty's Governor and the Inhabitants: And in case the Island should be ceded to the King of France at the Peace, the Inhabitants shall have their Choice either to keep their own Political Government, or accept that which is established at Martinico, and the other French Islands.

Article V. Granted until the Peace.

Article VI. That the Inhabitants as well as the Religious Orders, shall be maintained in the Possession of their Estate, and the Enjoyment of their Possessions, as well real as personal Estates, noble and ignoble, of what Nature soever they be; and that they shall be supported and preserved in their Privileges, Rights, Honors and Exemptions, and the free Mulattoes and Negroes in their Liberty.

Article VI. Granted.

Article VII. That they shall pay no other Duty to His Most Christian Majesty than they have paid to His Britannick Majesty, without any Charge or Imposts. The Expences attending the Administration of Justice, the Ministers Stipends, and other customary Charges shall be paid out of the Revenue of His Most Christian Majesty, in the same Manner as under the Government of His Britannick Majesty.

Article VII. Granted. And that the Inhabitants of Dominica may freely export their Produce to all Parts, on paying into the Custom-House the Duties which the Inhabitants of the French Islands pay in the Islands, or in Europe; but the Expences for the Administration of Justice shall be paid by the Colony.

Article VIII. That the Slaves, Baggage, Merchandize, and every other thing which shall have been taken during the Attack of the Island, shall be restored.

Article VIII. Granted, that they shall be faithfully restored.

Article IX. The absent Inhabitants and such as are in the Service of His Britannick Majesty, shall be maintained



maintained in the Possession and Enjoyment of their Estates, which shall be managed for them by Attornies.

Article IX. Granted.

Article X. The Inhabitants shall not be obliged to furnish Quarters, or any other thing for the Troops, nor Slaves to work at the Fortifications.

Article X. There are Cases of absolute Necessity wherein there are no Exceptions, but in Ordinary Cases the Troops shall be lodged at the King's Expence and in Houses to him belonging. The Negroes employed for the Public Works shall be paid for.

Article XI. The Vessels and Droghers belonging to the Inhabitants of the Island, shall still remain their Property.

Article XI. Granted, but the English Vessels from Europe shall be faithfully given up and delivered to the King's Marine.

Article XII. The Widows and other Inhabitants, who through Illness, Absence, or any other Impediment, cannot immediately sign the Capitulation, shall have a limited Time allowed to accede to it.

Article XII. Granted.

Article XIII. The Inhabitants and Merchants of this Island included in the present Capitulation, shall enjoy all the Privileges of Trade, and on the same Conditions as are granted to the Subjects of his most Christian Majesty, throughout the Extent of his Dominions.

Article XIII. Granted.

Article XIV. The Inhabitants shall enjoy their own Religion, and the Ministers their Livings.

Article XIV. Granted.

Article XV. That the Inhabitants shall observe a strict Neutrality, and shall not be forced to take up Arms against His Britannick Majesty, nor against any other Power.

Article XV. Granted, but the Subjects who were born Frenchmen, may freely serve the King of France, without being called to an Account for it, in Case the Island of Dominica should return to the Government of England: And those who will not serve shall not be molested by the French Government.

Signed *Bouillé*. Signed *William Stuart*.

Article XVI. All Prisoners taken during the Attack of the Islands shall be returned.

Article XVI. Granted.

Article XVII. The Merchants of the Island may receive Vessels to their Address, from all Parts of the World, without their being confiscated; and they may sell their Merchandize and carry on their Trade, and the Port shall be entirely free for them, for that Purpose, paying the customary Duties paid in the French Islands.

Article XVII. Granted until the Peace, English Vessels excepted.

Article XVIII. The Inhabitants shall keep their Arms.

Article XVIII. Granted, on Condition that they do not serve against the King of France.

Article XIX. No other but the Persons actually residing in the Island shall possess any Lands or Houses by Purchase, Grant, or otherwise, before a Peace; but if at a Peace this Island should be ceded to the King of France, then such of the Inhabitants as do not chuse to live under the French Government shall be permitted to sell their Possession and Estates both real and personal, to whom they will, and retire wherever they please; for which Purpose a reasonable Time shall be granted to them.

Article XIX. Granted.

Article XX. The Inhabitants of the Island shall have Liberty to send their Children to England to be there educated, and to send them back again here, and to make Remittances to them while they are in England.

Article XX. Granted.

Article XXI. The Inhabitants shall have Liberty to sell their Possessions and Estates to whom they will.

Article XXI. Granted.

Article XXII. That the Court of Chancery shall be holden by the Members of the Council, and in the same Form as heretofore, and Appeals from that Court shall be in Consequence to England, as heretofore.

Article XXII. Granted.

Article XXIII. That the Wives of Officers and others, who are off the Island, shall have Liberty to retire with their Effects, and a Number of Domesticks, according to their Rank.

Article XXIII. Granted.

Article XXIV. That the Men belonging to Privateers, and others who have no Property in the Island, and are desirous to leave it, shall have Vessels to carry them to the English Islands, and they shall be furnished with Provisions for their Passage.

Article XXIV. Granted, for the Space of six Weeks.

Article XXV. Demanded by the French General; That all the Artillery and Effects of the Island of Dominica, which belong to the King of England, shall be delivered up to the General of the French Troops. All the Batteries on the Sea Coasts, in the same Condition in which they were when the Island was attacked. All the Fire and Side Arms belonging to the Troops, or to the King of England, shall be delivered up in the same Condition (except those of the Officers and Militia). No Powder from the Powder Magazines or Stores shall be made away with; and, in consequence, Stores of the Powder Magazines and Stores shall be delivered in to the Governor, who shall be appointed by the Marquis de Bouillé.

Article XXV. Granted by Governor Stuart, the preceding Article being granted by the Marquis de Bouillé.

Article XXVI. Also demanded by the French General. The Stores of Provisions and Effects, belonging to the Royal Marine of England, shall be delivered up to the Commissary employed in the Colony.

Article XXVI. Granted by Governor Stuart.

Article XXVII. Also demanded by the French General. Governor Stuart shall deliver up, Tomorrow the 8th of September, 1778, after the Capitulation is signed, the Posts of Prince Rupert's Bay. Fort Young shall be delivered up immediately to the 1st Company of Grenadiers. All the Forts and Batteries shall also be delivered up; and all the Fortresses of the Colony, as soon as possible.

Article XXVII. Granted by Governor Stuart.

We, the Governor-General of the French Windward Islands of America, for his Most Christian Majesty the King of France, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of Dominica, for His Britannick Majesty the King of England, fix the Articles of Capitulation in the above Twenty-seven Articles, by which we oblige ourselves reciprocally to abide. Done in two Parts at Roseau, Dominica, and signed and sealed with our Seals at Arms, and countersigned by our Secretaries, the Seventh Day of September, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

(Signed)

Bouillé. (Seal)

By the General,
Double.

(Signed)

Wm. Stuart. (Seal)

By Command,
Benoni Hawkes, Sec.

From particular Esteem for Governor Stuart, and on Account of his Character, as well as of the ancient Friendship with which his Person has inspired me, and of our Acquaintance, he shall be free to retire where he pleases, and to continue in the Service of his Prince.

(Signed) *Le Marquis de Bouillé*.

I certify, That the preceding Pages contain a true Translation of the Articles of Capitulation herunto annexed. Roseau, Dominica, September 12, 1778.

(Signed) *John Gillon*, Sworn Interpreter and Translator.

AT the Court at St. James's, the 27th of November, 1778,

P R E S E N T,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in His Privy Council.

WHEREAS William Davidson in Turnberry, John M'Rorie Innkeeper in Kirkcaldy, John M'Taggart the Younger in Craigan-town,

town, Robert Graham in Douglstown, David Davidson in Bogside, Douglas Davidson in Bogside, Robert Graham the Younger in Dalquhat, Hugh McKail late Servant to the Reverend Mr. Biggar Minister at Kirkoswald, William Hector in Drumgourloch, John Brown in Shabrachan, William Ferguson in Drumgourloch, Robert Breakenridge in M'Causton, and Thomas Ferguson the Younger in Balkenna, in the County of Air in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, were, upon the Fourteenth Day of November instant, charged, by Information of two credible Persons, upon Oath by them subscribed, before the Right Honourable Thomas Miller, Esquire, Lord Justice Clerk in Scotland, with having been guilty, upon the Twenty-seventh Day of January, in the Year One thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, of being, with several other Persons, most of them armed with Fire-arms, and disguised, and being so assembled on Markland Muir, in the Parish of Kirkoswald aforesaid, in order to be aiding and assisting in rescuing and taking away, after Seizure, uncustomed Goods which had been seized by the Officers of Excise, and also with having been guilty of rescuing and taking away, after Seizure, the said uncustomed Goods: Which Information was afterwards certified by the said Lord Justice Clerk, under his Hand and Seal, to One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and the same having been laid before His Majesty in His Privy Council, pursuant to the Act of Parliament of the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Second, in that Case made and provided;—His Majesty doth, by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, by this His Order in His Privy Council, require and command, That the said William Davidson, John McKillop, John McKinnon the Younger, Robert Graham the Younger, Hugh McKail, William Hector, John Brown, William Ferguson, Robert Breakenridge, and Thomas Ferguson the Younger, and each of them, do surrender himself and themselves within the Space of Forty Days after the First Publication of this Order in The London Gazette, to any of the Lords of Justice, or to any One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in Scotland.

Steph. Cottrell.

St. James's, December 1.

The King has been pleased to grant unto John Grainger, of the City of York, Gentleman, and to his Issue, His Royal Licence and Authority to assume and take the Surname of Fothergill only; and also to bear the Arms and Crest of Fothergill, (such Arms being first duly exemplified according to the Laws of Arms, and recorded in the Heralds Office;) and also to order, that this His Majesty's Concession and Declaration be registered in His Majesty's College of Arms.

The King has been pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Menzies to be One of the Six Ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland, in the room of Mr. John Mackenzie deceased.

Custom-House, London, November 27, 1778.

FOR SALE,

BY Order of the Honourable the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, &c. (in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the Third Year of His present Majesty) on Tuesday the 8th, Wednesday the 9th, and in the following Week on Tuesday the 15th and Wednesday the 16th, of December, 1778, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoons of the said Days, will be put up to Sale in the Long Room in the Custom-House, London, the following Goods, which are allotted in small Quantities, for the better Accommodation of the several Dealers, as well as private Persons, who chuse to become Purchasers.

For Home Consumption.

Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Arrack, Cordial Water, Spruce Beer, Green and Bobea Tea, Raw and Roasted Coffee, Wool, Ostrich Feathers, Purple and King's Wood, and Musical Instruments.

Also such Goods as have remained in His Majesty's Warehouse upwards of Six Months, not cleared of the Duties paid, viz.

Pictures, Books, Loss Hides, Quills, Wine, Grocery,

and sundry other Sorts of Goods, as mentioned in the Catalogues,

Clear of all Duties.

The Liquors to be seen and tasted at the King's Warehouse, Custom-House, London, on Friday the 4th, Saturday the 5th and Monday the 7th of December, and all the other Goods to be viewed at the same Place on Friday the 11th, Saturday the 12th, and Monday the 14th, of December, from Nine to One in the Forenoons, and in the Mornings before the Sale; where Catalogues will be delivered.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday the 4th of December, 1778, the Prize Money for the Sloop Fox, taken by His Majesty's Ships Wincelsea, Nathaniel Bauman, Esq; Commander, and Porpoise, Thomas Haynes, Esq; Commander, in Company with the Rose Letter of Marque, on the 31st of May last, will be paid on Board His Majesty's Ship Vigilant, at Spithead, to all Persons who were actually on Board His Majesty's said Ships at the Capture of the said Sloop. And, on the First Monday in every Month after, the Prize List will be recalled at the Navy Tavern, near the Dock Gates, Portsmouth-Common, for Three Years to come; at the Expiration of which, all such Shares as shall not have been paid, or legally demanded, will be paid for the Use of Greenwich Hospital.

Ro. Taes, Agent for His Majesty's said Ships.

THE Copartnership between Thomas Wheatly and Thomas Evans, of Old Street, Distillers, was, by mutual Consent, dissolved on the 3d Day of October, 1777. All Debts, Claims, and Demands, due to and from the said Copartnership, will be paid and received by the said Thomas Wheatly, who, together with Richard Child, carry on the said Business in Old Street aforesaid. Dated the 23d Day of November, 1778.

Tho. Wheatly.

Tho. Evans.

THE Creditors who have proved their Debts under a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against John Woolmer, of Halifax in the County of York, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman, are desired to meet the Assignees of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects, on Thursday the 24th Day of December instant, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the Talbot, situate in Halifax aforesaid, in order to assent to or dissent from the said Assignees commencing, prosecuting, or defending any Suit or Suits at Law or in Equity concerning the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; and also to their compounding, submitting to Arbitration, or agreeing any Matter or Thing relating thereto; and on other special Affairs.

TO be sold, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, before William Graves, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane, London, A Freehold Estate called Fox Farm, situate in the Tything of Hadley in the Parish of Lamborne and County of Berks; consisting of a good Farm-house, two large Barns, two Stables, with other convenient Out-houses, Yard, Garden, and 98 Acres 9 Perches of inclosed Arable, Meadow, and Pasture Grounds, now in the Occupation of Farmer Fortescue, at the yearly Rent of 72l. he paying all Taxes, except the Land Tax, which is extremely moderate, and there are no other Outgoings charged on the Estate.

N. B. There is a considerable Quantity of young flourishing Timber on the Estate.

Particulars of the said Estate may be had at the said Master's Chambers.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors and Legatees of Charles Dudd, late of Onslow Street in the Parish of St. Andrew Holborn in the County of Middlesex, Esq; deceased, are to come in and prove their several Debts and claim their respective Legacies before Edward Leeds, Esq; one of the Masters of the said Court, at his Chambers in Lincoln's-inn, London, or in Default thereof they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors [if any] of Thomas Hitchmough, late of Hale Bank in the County of Lancaster, Gentleman, deceased, 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 25th Day of December instant, or in Default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the Benefit of the said Decree.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, the Creditors (if any) of Francis Campait, late of Hoxton in the County of Middlesex, Esq; deceased, are forthwith to come in and prove their respective Debts before Peter Horsford, 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.

WHEREAS a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Thomas Amory, of the Strand in the County of Middlesex, Ironmonger, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, at the major Part of them, on the 5th and 12th Days of December instant, and on the 12th Day of January next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon on each of the said Days, at Quitchall, London, and

make

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. Hoole, on the Pavement, Mousfields.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against William Fletcher Lockyer, of the Parish of Fawley in the County of Southampton, 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 11th and 12th Days of December instant, and on the 12th Day of January next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon on each Day, at the House of Mr. Anthony Mathews, the Dolphin Inn, in the City of Winchester, and make full a 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. Richard Broome, Attorney, in Gray's Inn, London.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Robert Board, late of Dyer's Court, Aldermarbury, in the City of London, Merchant, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Commission named, or the major Part of them, on the 10th and 12th Days of December instant, and on the 12th Day 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.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against John Boyall, late of Market Deeping in the County of Lincoln, Tanner, 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 and 23d Days of December instant, and on the 12th Day of January next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon on each Day, at the Crown Inn, in Stamford, Lincolnshire, 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. Descow, Attorney, in Peterborough in the County of Northampton.

Whereas a Commission of Bankrupt is awarded and issued forth against Edward Rimmer, of Warrington in the County of Lancaster, Cornfactor, 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 21st and 22d Days of December instant, and on the 12th Day of January next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon on each of the said Days, at the House of James Maguire, the Sign of the Eagle and Child, in Warrington aforesaid, 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. Turner and Kerfoot, of Warrington aforesaid.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against John Walker, late of Bromsgrove in the County of Worcester, Scrivener, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 22d Day of December instant, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, at Mr. Culwick's, the Crown Inn, in Bromsgrove aforesaid, in order to allow the Certificate of the said Bankrupt, in Conformity to the Laws now in Force concerning Bankrupts, if it shall then appear to them that four Parts in five in Number and Value of the Creditors who have already proved their Debts under the said Commission shall have duly signed the said Certificate.

THE Commissioners in the renewed joint and separate Commissions of Bankrupt awarded and issued against Peter How, John Younger, and John Wilkinson, late of Whitehaven in the County of Cumberland, Merchants, intend to meet

on the 22d Day of December instant, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, (instead of the 8th of December instant, as before advertised) at the House of William Haile, Innholder, in Whitehaven aforesaid, in order to make a Further Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said John Wilkinson; and intend to meet at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon of the same Day, at the same Place, to make a Further Dividend of the joint Estate and Effects of the said Peter How, John Younger, and John Wilkinson; when and where the Creditors respectively, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come and prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividends. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

THE Commissioners in the renewed Commissions of Bankrupt awarded and issued forth against Peter How, late of Whitehaven in the County of Cumberland, Merchant, and against Gabriel Griffith, late of the same Place, Merchant, intend to meet on the 23d Day of December instant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, (instead of the 9th of December instant, as before advertised) at the House of Sarah Buck, Innholder, in Whitehaven aforesaid, in order to make a Further Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Peter How; and intend to meet, at Twelve o'Clock of the same Day, at the same Place, to make a Further Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Gabriel Griffith; when and where the Creditors respectively, 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 Dividends. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against Thomas Carter, of Axminster in the County of Devon, Vintner, Innholder, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 1st Day of January next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the London Inn, in the Parish of St. Sidwells, in the City of Exeter, in order to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

THE Commissioners in a Commission of Bankrupt awarded and issued against John Haines, late of Bromsgrove in the County of Worcester, Lincey-maker, Mercer, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 4th Day of January next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the House of Michael Cullwick, the Crown Inn, in Bromsgrove, to make a Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate and Effects; when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the said Dividend. And all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

Whereas the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Thomas Drury, late of Huddersfield in the County of York, Linen-draper and Haberdasher, Dealer and Chapman, have certified to the Right Hon. Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said Thomas Drury hath conformed himself according to the Directions of the several Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that by virtue of an Act passed in the Fifth Year of His late Majesty's Regn, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Act directs, unless Cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 22d of December instant.

Whereas the acting Commissioners in the Commission of Bankrupt awarded against Marmaduke Teafdale, of Downing-street in the City and Liberty of Westminster, Money-scrivener, have certified to the Right Honourable Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the said Marmaduke Teafdale hath in all Things conformed himself according to the Directions of the several Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that by virtue of an Act passed in the Fifth Year of His late Majesty's Regn, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the said Act directs, unless Cause be shewn to the contrary on or before the 22d Day of December instant.

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

First Notice.

Mayer Oppenheim, otherwise Opnaim, formerly and late of Birmingham in the County of Warwick, Glassmaker, Dealer and Chapman.

Fugitives surrendered to the Warden of His Majesty's Prison of the FLEET.

First Notice.

Joshua Jowett, formerly of Berwick-street in the Parish of St. James Westminster in the County of Middlesex, late of Dublin in Ireland, Plasterer.

Third Notice.

Nicholas Saltaralli, formerly of Duck's-row, Pimlico, in the County of Middlesex, late of Genoa in Italy, Gentleman.