

of Six Months; and they may be dispatched back again, under Neutral Colours, even to England itself, with the particular Permission of the Governor; and if the Shipping above-mentioned shall anchor in the Harbour of any English Island, the Governor will be authorized to send them Permission to come to this Island.

Article XIII. The Inhabitants and Merchants shall enjoy all the Privileges of Commerce granted to the Inhabitants of his Most Christian Majesty, through the full Extent of his Dominions.

Article XIV. Whatever may have been provided for the French Army during the Siege, and to this Day, by the said Islands, and Losses that the Inhabitants have sustained by the burning of their Plantations, and by every other Means, shall be estimated by a Meeting of the Inhabitants, and the Amount shall be equally borne by the Two Islands, under the Head of a Contribution or Indemnity against the Expence of the War, but in such a Manner that this Article shall not diminish the Taxes above-mentioned, which are to take Place from the Date of the Capitulation; but the Assembly of the Inhabitants may apply to it the Arrears of the General Taxes, which remain in their Hands at the Date of the Capitulation.

Article XV. All Sailors belonging to Merchant Vessels and Privateers, and other Persons having no Property in the said Islands, shall quit them in the Space of Six Weeks, unless they are employed in Droghers, or in the Service of Proprietors that will be answerable for their Conduct, and they shall be furnished with Means of Conveyance to Neutral Ports.

Article XVI. All the Artillery and Stores of the said Island belonging to His Britannic Majesty, Powder, Small Arms, Ammunition, and Vessels in the King's Service, shall be given up to the Commander of the French Troops, and the Inventory of them presented to the Governor.

Article XVII. In Consideration of the steady and spirited Behaviour of his Excellency General Shirley, and General Frazer, we agree that the Former may return to his Government, and that the other is at Liberty to serve, being happy to shew these brave Officers this Testimony of our particular Esteem.

St. Christopher's, the Twelfth Day of February,
One thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

(Signed)
Le Marquis de Bouille.

(Signed)
Thomas Shirley.
Thomas Frazer.

Article XVIII. It is agreed that the Planters and Inhabitants, with Permission from the Governor, will be allowed to export their Product, in Neutral Vessels, to any English Port in Europe or America.

(Signed) *Le Marquis de Bouille.* (Signed) *Thomas Shirley,*
Thomas Frazer.

A true Copy. *W. Christie.*

Extract of Letter from Brigadier-General Frazer,
dated St. Christopher's, February 14, 1782.

I AM extremely sorry to inform you, that, with the Opinion of the Engineer, the Commanding Officer of the Artillery, and the Rest of the Officers of the Garrison, I was under the painful Necessity to surrender the few remaining Troops under my Command at the Post of Brimstone Hill, by Capitulation, on the 12th Instant, to the French Troops commanded by the Marquis De Bouille.

On the 9th of January 28 French Ships of the Line, with several Frigates and Transports, appeared off this Island; on the 11th they stood in

for the Road of Basseterre, and that Evening landed 8000 Troops, with a formidable Train of Artillery. Finding the Enemy's Force bore every Appearance of being very superior to the few Troops I had for the Defence of this Island, I judged it prudent to withdraw my Out-Posts; and being joined by General Shirley, with a Detachment of the Militia of the Island, from Basseterre, I took Post on Brimstone Hill on the 11th.

On the 11th and 12th the Enemy completely invested and blockaded the Garrison; their Right taking Post in the Town of Sandy Point, and their Left at Godwin's Gut. They immediately advanced their Piquets within 500 Yards of Brimstone Hill, to cut off our Communication with the Country; and likewise detached Corps to Basseterre and the Town of Old Road; in short (Brimstone Hill excepted) the Enemy were in full Possession of the Island, and in such a Position as to prevent us every Means of Succour, unless the British Squadron should be superior at Sea.

In this Situation I prepared to make the best Defence possible. The Ground we were on must be acknowledged to be very strong by Nature, and against an immediate Attack by Assault. I am confident we should have proved invulnerable, but the Fortifications were very old, and in a ruinous State, and by no Means equal to stand the Fire from such heavy Batteries as opened during the Siege.

In the Night of the 16th of January the Enemy began to break Ground at Somersfall's Estate, distant 500 Yards on the North West Side, and at Rawlins's Estate on the Old Road Side; and in the Morning of the 19th they opened a Battery of Six Mortars from Rawlins's. From that Day the Fire from the Enemy increased daily on us, new Batteries frequently opening; and for the last Three Weeks they were constantly, Night and Day, bombarding and cannonading the Garrison, and with such Effect, that, early in the Siege, every Cover on the Hill, the Store containing all the Rum, the Arsenal, and the Artillery-Store, and Part of the Provision-Store, were consumed or torn to Pieces by the Fire from Cannon. The latter Part of the Siege almost all the Guns were either dismantled or disabled, and the Works on the North-West Side was an entire and perfect Breach. I must add, the Want of Entrenching Tools was severely felt; there was not any Provision of the Kind made, which put it out of our Power to make any Repairs or Retrenching within, which was so necessary against an Assault, when such considerable Breaches were made in the Works; and when it was so well known by the Enemy that our Decrease of Troops in the Garrison was very considerable, we had Reason to look for every Moment.

Under all these Circumstances, after a Siege of Five Weeks, Thirty-four Days since the Enemy's Batteries began to open, most of which Time we received Fire from 24 Mortars and 23 Pieces of heavy Artillery against a Spot of Ground where the greatest Diameter is not more than 200 Yards, the whole of the Garrison, from the great Decrease by Killed, Wounded, Sick, and Desertion, being obliged to be under Arms every Night, which harassed and fatigued them so much that I thought it would have been wanting in Humanity to have risked the Lives of the small Body of gallant Soldiers that had behaved with such Fidelity and Courage during the Siege, to have subjected them to an Assault, which, from the superior Numbers of the Enemy, (the Duty Men in the Garrison not exceeding 500 Men) could not fail to succeed.

Notwithstanding the Event has proved unfortunate, I should be wanting in doing Justice to the Troops under my Command, if I concluded without saying,