

tively through a report of all the transactions subsequent to the convention of Saratoga, and for having led you to a confidential communication of facts, observations, and opinions respecting very important objects. The futility of this charge must appear evident to every one. Whatever might have been the conduct of the American Secretary towards you, as his Majesty's confidential servant, and holding a place of responsibility, he had a right to the most unreserved communication upon your part with regard to the command upon which you had been employed. To have withheld from him "information respecting important objects," from an idea of personal ill-treatment, would have been as much an act of treachery to the nation, as if, in the moment of success, you had delivered up your sword to the enemy.

You had expressed your desire to be tried by a court martial, and your case was referred to a Board of General Officers. They represented to his Majesty, that they did not think "you could be brought to a court martial so long as you should continue engaged, upon
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