

Burgoyne giving his honor that there are no public stores secreted therein. Major Gen. Gates will of course take necessary measures for a due performance of this article. Should any carriages be wanted during the march for the transportation of officers' baggage they are if possible to be supplied by the country at the usual rates.

"7. Upon the march and during the time the army shall remain in quarters in the Massachusetts Bay, the officers are not to be separated from their men, as far as circumstances will admit. The officers are to be quartered according to their rank and are not to be hindered from assembling their men for roll calling and other necessary purposes of regularity.

"8. All corps whatever of General Burgoyne's army, whether composed of sailors, batteau-men, artificers, drivers, independent companies, and followers of the army of whatever country shall be included in the fullest sense and utmost extent of the above articles and comprehended in every respect as British subjects.

"9. All Canadians and persons belonging to the Canadian establishment, consisting of sailors, batteau men, &c., are to be permitted to return there: they are to be conducted immediately by the shortest route to the first British port on Lake George, are to be supplied with provisions in the same measure as the other troops and are to be bound by the same conditions of not serving during the present contest in North America.

"10. Passports to be immediately granted for those officers not exceeding the rank of captain, who shall be appointed by Lieut. General Howe to carry despatches to Sir W. Howe, Sir Guy Carleton and to Great Britain by the way of New York, and Major General Gates engages the public faith that these despatches are not to be opened. These officers are to set out immediately after receiving these despatches and are to travel the shortest route and in the most expeditious manner.

"11. During the stay of these troops in Massachusetts Bay, the officers are to be admitted on parole and are to be permitted to wear their side-arms.

"12. Should the army under Lieut. General Burgoyne find it necessary to send for their clothing and other baggage from Canada, they are to be permitted to do it in the most expeditious manner and the necessary passports granted for that purpose.

"13. These articles are to be mutually signed and exchanged to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, and the troops under Lieut. General Burgoyne are to march out of their intrenchments at three o'clock in the afternoon.

"(Signed.) HORATIO GATES.

"Camp at Saratoga, Oct. 16th, 1777.

"JOHN BURGOYNE,

"October 17th, 1777.

"To prevent any doubts which might arise from Lieut. General Burgoyne's nam-

not being mentioned in the above treaty, Major General Gates hereby declares that he is understood to be comprehended in it as fully as if his name had been specially mentioned.

"HORATIO GATES."

It is said that during the night of the 16th Capt. Campbell reached Burgoyne's camp with despatches announcing the capture by Gen. Clinton of the Forts on the Hudson and the advance of an expedition under Vaughan and Wallace to Esopus, but it was evident as long as that sapient commander stayed enjoying the contemplation of his victories on the ground where they were achieved little advantage could be gained by Burgoyne's army, and therefore nothing remained but to carry out the capitulation. Clinton could have reached Albany without opposition quite as soon as his messenger reached Burgoyne; such a movement would have compelled Gates to retreat at once, would have relieved Burgoyne's army, forced the desired junction, and changed the whole aspect of the contest, but officers like Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne were the curse of the British army at that period, stupid, sensual imbeciles, who sacrificed the honor of the service and their country's interests to their own selfish indulgence.

The Caudine Forks were at length reached. Old Fort or Fort Hardy, was situated at the junction of Fishkill with the Hudson, on the west bank of the latter and north bank of the former stream, it was built by the French under Baron Dieskau in 1755 to oppose Sir W. Johnson's advance on Lake Champlain, but Braddock's expedition compelled its evacuation and it was named after Sir Charles Hardy the Governor of New York.

On the 17th Oct., 1775, the British army marched from their camp to the plain in front of the old Fort, and there by order of their own officers piled their arms and emptied their cartridge boxes. General Gates with a rare magnanimity would not suffer an American soldier to gaze on the humiliating spectacle.

Immediately after the arms had been grounded General Burgoyne proceeded to Gen. Gates' quarters; both officers met on horseback, reined up a sword's length apart and were introduced by Colonel Wilkinson, Adjutant General of the American army. The British General said, "the fortunes of war, General Gates, has made me your prisoner," to which the latter promptly replied, "I shall always be ready to bear testimony that it has not been through any fault of your Excellency."

After dining together the American army was drawn up in two parallel lines, and between them the British army marched, escorted by a troop of light horse, and preceded by two officers bearing the American flag and a band playing Yankee Doodle. Just as they passed the Generals, Burgoyne stepped back, drew his sword and presented

it to Gen. Gates, who received it with a courteous inclination of the head, and returned it at once.

The troops surrendered amounted to 5,791; Gen. Gates' force was 13,222. The arms gained by the Americans were 4,647 muskets, 20 pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of ammunition. Amongst the prisoners were six members of the House of Commons. They were marched to Boston, Congress ratified the convention but refused to carry out its provisions, and in a rascally manner violated its plighted faith. Those troops were marched into the interior of Virginia, separated from their officers and treated with every harshness to make them forswear their allegiance, and disgracefully abused.

Taken as a part of a system of strategy this expedition of Burgoyne's was a move in the right direction. But every one of its details were mismanaged. No efficient system of transport was devised; the carts, hastily constructed, broke down on the rough roads, and with uninterrupted water communication to Fort George, only fifteen miles from Fort Edward, he was obliged to dispatch a foraging party to Bennington for the purpose of collecting food—when his whole portage was only twenty miles. The defeat of that party was due to the blunders of its organization, and the same may be said of St. Leger's expedition to Fort Stanwix. Those mischances were aggravated by Burgoyne's personal habits of sloth, sensuality and procrastination, and after having ruined his army he endeavored to assume the airs of a martyr, and did inconceivable mischief by thwarting the councils of his country, and playing the part of an unprincipled agitator. An active and energetic officer would have made a glorious success of what the gay, witty, and unprincipled Burgoyne made a miserable and ruinous blunder.

While he was bringing disgrace and ruin on his troops Clinton was engaged in one of those brilliant actions where victory was the sure forerunner of defeat.

As a base of operations New York alone was the worst possible position on the whole American seaboard, its selection for that purpose clearly proves what has been asserted that the two wars waged by Great Britain against the United States were carried on in direct contradiction to all strategical science. The only value of New York was that it rendered three-fifths of the British troops employed in America useless for any purpose but that of guarding it from aggression. As an important position on the true line of aggressive strategy its occupation was of the first importance,—but, that line should have its base on the St. Lawrence and be fairly held throughout.

On the 4th of October Sir Henry Clinton left New York with nearly 3,000 soldiers, conveyed by a squadron of frigates, and on the 6th captured the works above Haver-