

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

BOOK NINTH.

SUMMARY.—Gates takes the command of the northern army. Battle between Burgoyne and Gates. Second battle still more sanguinary. Burgoyne in extremity. He surrenders. Generosity of Gates. Ravages committed by the royal troops. The republicans prepare to oppose sir William Howe. The marquis de la Fayette, and his qualities. Howe lands with his army at the head of Elk. Battle of Brandywine. After various movements the royalists take possession of Philadelphia. Battle of Germantown. Operations upon the Delaware. The two armies go into quarters. Miserable condition of the republicans in the quarters of Valley Forge, and their astonishing constancy. Intrigues against Washington, and his magnanimity. Howe succeeded by sir Henry Clinton, and departs for England.

BOOK TENTH.

SUMMARY.—Effects produced in England by the events of the war. The earl of Chatham proposes a plan of conciliation, but is unable to procure its adoption. Designs of the ministers. Negotiations of congress in France. Interested policy of the French government. Louis XVI. acknowledges the independence of the United States. Lord North makes a motion in favor of an arrangement. Declaration of the French ambassador. Independence of America. Pownal advocates in parliament the acknowledgment of American independence. Jenkinson speaks in opposition to it, and obtains the majority of votes. The earl of Chatham dies: his character. War is declared between France and England. Naval battle of Ouessant.

BOOK ELEVENTH.

SUMMARY.—The conciliatory plan of the ministry arrives in America. Effects it produced there. Deliberations of congress. The treaties concluded with France arrive in the United States. Joy of the inhabitants. The congress ratify the treaties. The commissioners sent by George III. with proposals of peace arrive in America. The Americans refuse all arrangement. The English evacuate Philadelphia. Battle of Monmouth. The count D'Estaing arrives with a fleet in the waters of America. The projects of that admiral. Other operations of the British commissioners. They are without effect, and the commissioners depart from America. The congress give a solemn audience to the minister of the king of France. Operations in Rhode Island. Engagement between the count D'Estaing and Howe. Discontent of the Americans against the French, and quarrels which result from it. Horrible excision of Wyoming. The count D'Estaing sails for the West Indies. Byron follows him. The royal army moves to attack the southern provinces of the confederation.

BOOK TWELFTH.

SUMMARY.—The French capture Dominica, the English St. Lucia. The British troops land in Georgia, and occupy Savannah. They attempt to carry Charleston, in South Carolina. Their depredations. Different military events. The islands of St. Vincent and Grenada are conquered by the French. Naval action between the count D'Estaing and admiral Byron. The count D'Estaing arrives in Georgia. Savannah besieged by the Americans and French. Count D'Estaing returns to Europe. Political revolution among the Americans. Spain joins the coalition against England. The combined fleets of France and Spain present themselves upon the coasts of Great Britain. They retire. Causes of their retreat. Discontents in Holland against England. Armed neutrality of the northern powers. The British ministry send reinforcements to America. The English obtain great advantages over the Spaniards, and throw succors into Gibraltar. Firmness of the British court.