as unnecessary ; and after the withdrawal of the Declaration the Fifth Monarchy, as a movement of any influence, appears to have been dying, or dead.

CHAMPLIN BURRAGE.

Sir William Howe and General Burgoyne.

SOME letters calendared in the second volume of the Stopford-Sackville Papers¹ put the case of Sir William Howe in the controversy regarding the surrender of Saratoga more clearly than it is stated elsewhere. Sir William Howe wrote to Sir Guy Carleton from New York on 5 April 1777 :

Having but little expectation that I shall be able from a want of sufficient strength in the army to detach a corps in the beginning of the campaign to act up Hudson's River consistent with the operations already determined upon, the force your Excellency may deem expedient to advance beyond your frontiers, after taking Ticonderoga, will, I fear, have little assistance from hence to facilitate their approach, and, as I shall probably be in Pennsylvania when the corps is ready to advance into this country, it will not be in my power to communicate with the officer commanding it so soon as I could wish ; he must therefore pursue such measures as may, from circumstances, be judged most conducive to the advancement of his majesty's service consistently with your excellency's orders for his conduct.

A copy of this letter was forwarded to Lord George Germain, who, on 18 May, wrote to Sir William Howe :

Your secret letter of 2 April received with its two inclosures. . . . As you must, from your situation and military skill, be a competent judge of the propriety of every plan, his majesty does not hesitate to approve the alterations which you propose ; trusting however that, whatever you may meditate, it will be executed in time for you to co-operate with the army ordered to proceed from Canada and put itself under your command.

Finally, on 22 October, Howe wrote to Germain :

I am surprised to find the General's (Burgoyne's) declaration, in his message to Sir Henry Clinton by Captain Campbell, ' that he would not have given up his communications with Ticonderoga had he not expected a co-operating army at Albany,' since in my letter to Sir Guy Carleton, a copy of which was transmitted to your lordship in my despatch of 2 April 1777, No. 47, and of which his majesty was pleased to approve, I positively mentioned that no direct assistance could be given by the Southern army. This letter I am assured was received by Sir Guy Carleton and carried by him to Montreal, before General Burgoyne's departure from thence.

H. E. EGERTON.

¹ Historical Manuscripts Commission, *Report on the MSS. of Mrs. Stopford-Sackville*, 1910, vol. ii. pp. 65, 67, and 80.