



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### **Usage guidelines**

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

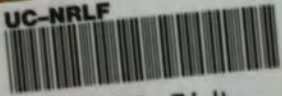
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

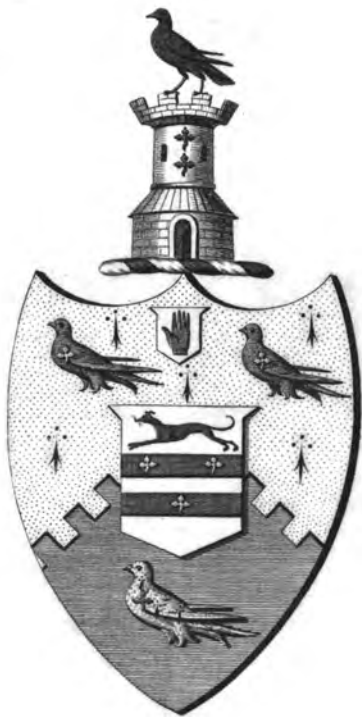
### **About Google Book Search**

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

UC-NRLF



B 3 030 264



*Sir Cha. Grave Hudson, of Wantage,  
in the County of Leicester, Bar.*





T H E

R E M E M B R A N C E R ;

LIBRARY OF  
CALIFORNIA

O R,

I M P A R T I A L R E P O S I T O R Y

O F

P U B L I C E V E N T S.

For the YEAR 1781.

---

P A R T I I.

---

L O N D O N :

Printed for J. DEBRET, (Successor to Mr. ALMON) opposite Burlington-  
House, Piccadilly. 1781.

E203  
R3  
v.12



to you  
subscribed

---

---

T H E

R E M E M B R A N C E R .

---

CONSIDERATIONS *on the IMPORTANCE of SALTPETRE, with plain and easy Directions for making the same, adapted to the meanest Capacity.*

**I**T has long been an opinion among chymists and natural historians, that Saltpetre is a natural production. It has been said to be found in large quantities on the surface of the earth in Persia, India, and China, where it is said to impart a coldness to the atmosphere; but some late enquiries give us reason to suspect that the whole of these accounts are without foundation. They were probably propagated by the natives of these countries, only to preserve in their hands the manufactory of so useful an article of trade. All the Saltpetre which is imported from the East-Indies, is made by art. I would not be understood to mean, that this salt is never found in a native state. It is sometimes found adhering to large rocks. It is likewise found in a native state under the arches of bridges, and in vaults, or wine cellars; but in these places, it is found in such small quantities, that we are seldom at the pains of collecting it. It is found in a larger quantity in a native state in several plants; but of this I shall say more hereafter.

The manufactory of Saltpetre is now no longer confined to the East-Indies, but is carried on with equal advantages in many parts of Europe, particularly in Germany and France. I shall mention the several processes which are used for this purpose in each of these countries.

Grammer, a German chymist, of considerable note, recommends the following method of making Saltpetre; which, he says, is practised with great success in many parts of Germany. He orders stone, lime, rubbish of all kinds, garden mould, and wood ashes to be mixed together, and moistened from time to time with urine, care being taken to stir them frequently. They should be all put into a small house, with a window towards the North-East. He does not direct, as some have supposed, to leave this house open towards the North-East, because the nitrous particles are brought from that quarter, but because the winds from the North-East in that country, are generally accompanied with that temperature of the air, which is most agreeable to the formation of the nitre. In a month or two, this mass will be so much impregnated with nitre, that one pound of it will yield two ounces of the salt.

The King of Prussia was early sensible of the importance of a Saltpetre manufactory in his dominions, and has for this purpose always obliged his farmers to build their fences of common earth, mixed with a quantity of straw and dung. These substances corrupt in the course of a few years. The fences are then shaved, or wholly taken down, and afford a large quantity of Saltpetre.



The sweeping of the streets of a single village in Hanover, affords all the Saltpetre that is used in the whole of that Electorate. I have the American Doctor Franklin's authority for this assertion; and that the manufactory of the salt from the above material was so simple; that it was carried on entirely by an illiterate old man and his wife.

The greatest part of the Saltpetre that comes from India, is obtained nearly in the same manner. It is prepared entirely from the offals of the city of Parna.

Monsieur La Roux, of the academy of Rouen, assured an intimate friend, from whom I had it, that the following receipt had been found to answer very well in many parts of France, for the manufactory of this salt. It is taken from Glauber, a German chemist. I shall deliver it in his own words. I will shew a way to such as have no inheritance left them from their parents, nor have any thing to come to them by marriage, by what means they may, without labour or trouble, get a treasure for their children.

First, let such a one take care to have some shade or hovel made, to join that side of his dwelling that lies betwixt the North and East part of Heaven, or some other more convenient place, so as to admit the sun and air to it, but to keep off the rain. Under this penthouse or hovel, let him dig a large pit, and with the earth he digs out, let him make banks round the pit's mouth, so that it may keep the rain off on every side. This done, let him each day, in every year, or whensoever he can conveniently, carry and throw into that pit these following matters, so long till his necessity forceth him to dig all out again, and see how much treasure he has got, even while he slept. Now these matters are, all sharp and bitter herbs, growing in bye places, among bushes, and on

the way side; and such as beasts feed not on, as esula, cicuta or hemlock, henbane, fumatory, the stalks of tobacco that are thrown away, in those places where it is planted, or can be had; the hard stalks of colwert, which the beasts eat not of; and likewise all those things they leave in their troughs; likewise fir-tops, or apples, if you have them at hand; also the leaves that fall from the trees in autumn, are to be gathered; also pigeons dung, hens dung, birds and hens feathers; the ashes which women generally make their lees with, and other ashes that are not fit for that use, as also such, out of which the lee is already extracted; the soot of chimnies where wood is burnt, hogs hair, the horns of oxen and cows, and the bones that dogs eat not off. All these matters may be thrown into this pit; and that he may the sooner fill it, he may gather as much as he can, from all the bordering places, and throw it therein, so that in one or two years time he may, with all these things, fill up his pit: mean while, he must pour into the pit the urine gathered in his house; and that he may have enough, he must get as much as he can from his neighbours, so as to keep the things thrown into the pit in continual moisture, whereby they may the sooner putrify. In want of urine common water may be used; but on fresh water, I shall say more hereafter. If sea water or other salt water can be had, it will be better, such as the brine of fishes pickle, and the salting or salt water that flesh is macerated or pickled in, are of good use; also the blood of oxen, cows, calves, sheep, &c. which you may easily have at the butchers. All these things putrifying together, do put on the nature and property of Saltpetre. If now, all these matters in your full pit shall have well putrified, then cease from pouring on any moisture, and all the things are to be left

left so long until they are dried.— Then if you need money, let a refiner of Saltpetre be sought for, (if you cannot, or have not convenience to purify it yourself, which manner is hereafter described) and bargain with him about the price of cleansing, that is, drawing of the petre from the compost by water, making and felling it. This done, cast the remaining earth into the same, or any other pit together, with the remaining lixivium that shot not into nitre, and there leave it for a year or two, still adding fresh substances as before directed, and moisten it with urine, &c. as usual. This refused earth will itself, again yield Saltpetre, but not above half so much as at first.— But the greatest quantity of Saltpetre that is consumed in France, is prepared in and about Paris, from the ruins of old stone buildings, pigeon-houses, stables, and all such putrid masses of vegetable or animal matters as have been long covered. To these, a quantity of stone lime and wood ashes are added, which are said to evolve the salt from the said ingredient.

N. B. The earth under the floor of old stables is a plentiful source of Saltpetre.

When this earth consists chiefly of clay, it should be broke small, and a quantity of sand or gravel should be added to it. The gravel or sand acts mechanically, by dividing the clay in such manner, as to suffer the water which is poured on it, to pervade all its parts. All the composts which afford Saltpetre, may be made to yield a fresh quantity of the salt, by exposing them some months to the air in banks, or as the Prussian fences. Nitre, besides being obtained by the artificial process already described, may be obtained in a considerable quantity, in a native state, from certain plants. The tobacco is strongly impregnated with it; and now that an act hath passed in the British Par-

liament, for the growing tobacco in Ireland, in the prosecution thereof, it is to be supposed miscarriages will happen to the planters detriment.

I shall, by way of encouragement shew, how he may apply his unmarketable crop to some profit. Every one that has taken particular notice of the stalks of tobacco that have been well cured, when burning, must have observed a deflagration or flashing, exactly similar to that exhibited by Saltpetre, when thrown upon coals. This deflagration of tobacco stalks, after having frequently observed it to be much superior in power to the deflagration common to most vegetables when burning, induced me to consult a very ingenious chymist thereon, who I knew had the promoting of Saltpetre manufactories much at heart, and found he had been beforehand with me on the same observation, which had induced him at a season of leisure, to attempt making nitre from tobacco stalks alone. Here follow his own words and process.— From a full confidence of success, as I knew of no substance but nitrous salt, which deflagrated in that peculiar manner, I made a strong decoction of tobacco stalks, which by a number of experiments, I found replete with two kinds of nitrous salts, viz. nitrous ammoniacs, and nitrous selenites, the same which are contained in the common mother lee of nitre. In short, notwithstanding I wasted a considerable part of the decoction by accidents and experiments, out of half a pound avoirdupois of dry tobacco stalks, I obtained (by adding pure fixed vegetable alkali, and disengaging the volatile alkali and earth) near an ounce of true Saltpetre, which however was brown, by reason of the oily parts of the stalks. Thus far I proceeded that time, but, for want of leisure, have not as yet made any further trials.— Here I shall observe the imperfectness of the nitre made in this experiment,

ment, was undoubtedly owing to the incompleatness of the putrefaction, which proceeds to no great length in the curing of it; but, if under such circumstances, eight ounces of stalks will afford near an ounce of impure nitre, there seems reason to believe, that if the putrefaction were to be completed in a bed of mould, till the tobacco was reduced to earth, and proper substances mixed therewith, during the progress of putrefaction, to fix the nitrous acid as it forms a lixivium, drawn from such mould, would yield a much larger quantity (with respect to the quantity of tobacco) of much purer nitre, and probably much more than any other substance known; from which, I conclude, the trial with a bed of mould, mixed with the damaged tobacco, urine, &c. to be well worth his attention, and will amply answer his trouble and expence.

Those plants which contain Saltpetre, if dry, always sparkle when they are thrown into the fire; but when green, there is another method of knowing whether a plant contains any quantity of this salt, that is, to bruise the plant well, and press the juice from it: put this juice into an earthen pan or pot, and place it in a cool cellar, first pouring a little sweet oil upon the surface of it, to prevent its becoming mouldy. If the plant contains any nitre, you will find it in the form of crystals, on the sides of the vessel, in six weeks or two months.

The method of extracting the Saltpetre, is nearly the same; whatever ingredients we may employ for making it. The ingredients, that is, the compost from the pit, when properly putrified, and dry as before directed, is put into tubs, barrels, or hogheads, with holes bored in their bottoms. Rain, river, or pure spring water is poured upon them, which gradually dissolves all the salt they contain, and conveys it, drop

after drop, into vessels provided to receive it. The nitre in this state, contains a large quantity of common salt. Before I explain in what manner this salt is to be separated from the nitre, it will be necessary to premise, that bare evaporation, by boiling or otherways, will crystalize common salt, but that cold and rest are necessary to crystalize nitre. The lee (if I may call it) made from the materials which yield nitre, is put into a large vessel (this vessel will be proportioned to your works, and every instrument proportioned to the vessel) and is gradually boiled away, till crystals of common salt begin to form in it. These are taken out with a ladle as fast as they form, and thrown into a basket, which stands directly over the vessel, in which the liquor is boiling. When no more crystals of common salt can be found, the liquor is taken off the fire, and emptied into a number of pans, in a cellar, or other cool place, in which it soon shoots into crystals of Saltpetre.

The salt has now undergone its first degree of purification. As a quantity of common salt still adheres to the crystals of nitre, it is necessary to dissolve them in pure water, and boil them in the manner before directed. A much less quantity of common salt is obtained now than formerly; the nitre, after its second crystalization, is used chiefly for the purposes of medicine, and curing provisions. But there is a third degree of purification necessary, before all the common salt can be separated from it. It is carried on in the same manner as the former ones were. The Saltpetre is now in its highest state of purity; in which state only, it is used for the manufactory of gunpowder. The liquor which will not crystalize, may be used for making Magnesia.

Here I shall observe, that the climate of England, Ireland, and Scotland,

land, are so nearly allied to those of France and Germany, and the productions in each country equally spontaneous and favourable to the manufactory of Saltpetre, as to exclude all doubt of its not succeeding to as great advantage as in Germany or France, when judiciously managed. The almost general misfortune that hath attended those Saltpetre manufactories which have been set up in England, (and the reason of the few attempts that have been made) hath been owing to the proprietors of them, and the inhabitants at large, being entirely unacquainted with the process and materials requisite to produce it, or from a too confined dependence on the prescription of those truly great men, Hoffman, Stahl, and Boerhaave, whose opinions you will find therein, which hath put them into the hands of adventurous and needy foreigners, impostors, or ignorant pretenders to the art, and unacquainted with the abundant and rich supplies these countries afford for the purpose; who, by specious professions, have too successfully dipt into the purses of many patriotic persons, who, with a view for the good of their country, have expended large sums, in hopes of making it for a supply at least, if not for a staple of the country: but in lieu of Saltpetre, they have generally received large bills for unnecessary or improper buildings, and useless labour, which hath ruined some, and deterred many from the enterprize, as an impracticable pursuit in these countries. Yet, notwithstanding most works have hitherto miscarried, and been given up for the reasons before observed.

It is to be hoped, some ingenious Englishman will prosecute it to success—by bringing it to perfection, he will secure a sure fortune to himself, give a new employment to the poor and labouring man, and be the means of retaining some hundred thousands

of pounds annually in the nation, besides fixing the happy certainty, that no misfortune can deprive us of a constant supply of so useful and much required an article, which every farmer, nay, every cottager may produce from his dunghill, foot-ashes, &c.

Here I shall proceed to produce a process for obtaining nitre, which may be useful to the whole. Those who have perused what Hoffman, Stahl, and Boerhaave have delivered on the formation of nitre, must know; that these writers differ so little in their accounts of the constitution of nitre, and the materials which supply it, that I shall, for brevity sake, confine myself to what is delivered by Hoffman; who is indeed, more particular and extensive on the subject, than any of the others. Hé says, in the first place, that nitre has two principles or elements; one, the universal primogenial simple acid, which inhabits the air; the other, an alkaline, sulphureous, fat earth; and that this last is a matrix, which by attracting to itself, and imbibing the former from the air, constitutes nitre. He further observes, that the substances which supply nitre in the greatest plenty, are the rubbish of demolished houses, all kinds of earth, clay, and loam, lime, wood-ashes, and soap-boilers dregs, in proportion as they are combined with the excrements and urine of animals, and with corrupted vegetables. On the foregoing I shall observe, that after various experiments, I am induced to believe, notwithstanding the authority of Hoffman, and the opinion of many, concerning the residence of the nitrous acid in the air, that it is not to be found therein; and this I am the better authorized to deliver, as I never could procure, after proper trials, any vestiges of nitre from hail, snow, rain-water, or dew.

I have performed the decomposition of nitre; it is well known, that every

every kind of Saltpetre consists only of two materials, an acid and an alkali; but the decomposition was performed, to come at the proportions of those materials; and more especially, that the nature of the alkali, in the constitution of nitre, might be precisely known. Two methods were made use of for this purpose; the distillation of nitre, in a retort to procure its acid apart from its alkali; and the deslagration or calcination of nitre in a crucible, to procure its alkali separate from its acid. The process for these purposes are so well known, as to render it needless to describe them. I shall only take notice here, that the alkali procured from calcined nitre, was found in all respects, and in every mode of trial, similar to that which every kind of vegetable burnt to ashes affords.— That this alkali being added to the acid obtained by the distillation before-mentioned recomposed a pure and perfect nitre; and that nitre equally pure, was obtained by saturating the same acid with the common vegetable, alkaline salt, called pearl ash.

From this account it will appear, that nothing more is wanting to the formation of nitre, than a suitable combination of a vegetable alkaline salt, with the nitrous acid. And it is most probably owing to the use of stone, lime, mortar, and wood ashes therein, that the rubbish of old houses in Germany and France afford such a source of nitre; while, from rubbish of buildings in England, where no wood ashes are used, and the mortar is of chalk stone lime, that it may be truly said to be barren.

The nature of the alkali of nitre thus determined, there remained nothing more than to find the residence of the nitrous acid; from conviction that I could not find it in the air, I resolved to search for it in water.

All waters that areaverse to a solution of soap, and commonly called

hard, are known to be impregnated with a mineral acid; and that however bright and transparent such waters appear, they always contain as much earthy or metalline matter of some kind or other, as the sort and quantity of acid they are possessed of, is capable of dissolving; it was also known, that by adding the vegetable alkali to any such water, the combination of its acid and mineral would be destroyed, and a new substance or salt be composed by the vegetable alkali taking the place of the mineral; but these kind of waters had not been so fully and artfully examined, as to be sufficiently known, and properly distinguished; they had passed promiscuously, by the character of vitriolic waters.

In order to satisfy myself more particularly concerning their qualities, I procured spring water from various places in and about London; and among them met with several, which by adding a solution of pearl ash in common water, had their mineral matter precipitated. Here I shall observe, that the Tilbury waters are very resplendent with nitre, and may afford a pure nitre; the Tilbury analysis in particular.

It may not be amiss here, to explain the nature of precipitation. The tenure that every kind of dissolved matter has in a solvent, is held only by a degree of affection, if it may be so called, between the two parties, and is always found to give way to superior influence, viz. to a greater affinity between one of the parties, and some substance added, than does subsist between the parties first united; this is the cause of every kind of chymical precipitation. Gold dissolved in aqua regia, is precipitated by adding copper to the solution; the copper in the same manner gives way to iron, and iron to an earth, or vegetable alkali. In the same manner, and by the same law, all waters that are impregnated either

either with the marine, the vitriolic, or the nitrous acid; and which have their acid saturated or neutralized by any kind of mineral they have met with in their passage or residence under ground, will be obliged to part with that mineral, by adding to them any kind of vegetable alkali; and this by the greater affinity there is between their acid and a vegetable alkali, than between their acid and any kind of earth or metal whatever.

The method of making nitre, *i. e.* Saltpetre. To any quantity of spring water which contains the nitrous acid, put some solution of pearl-ash, that is, pearl-ash which hath been dissolved in common water. This will make the spring water turbid; add gradually, more of the solution of pearl-ash, as long as any cloudiness is made in the water, but no longer; the saturation of the nitrous acid, with the solution of pearl-ash, should be nicely adjusted. Suffer the liquor to stand undisturbed, till all the cloudiness is fallen to the bottom; when this happens, decant or draw off the clear liquor from its sediment, and boil it until it is reduced to a brown colour, not unlike small beer; then set it by, and soon after it is grown cold, it will shoot into crystals.

The system of crystallization is, that water can only dissolve, and keep suspended in it, a certain fixed quantity of every kind of salt; but the quantity soluble in warm water, greatly exceeds that in cold; so that when any water, fully charged with salt by the assistance of heat, is reduced to a state of cold equal to air, so much of the salt as owed its solution to the imposed heat of the lixivium, will shoot into crystals, but no more; and thus by successive evaporations of a lixivium, all its salt may be separated from it.

The method of boiling and purifying are before fully described, and the different states of the lixivium ascertained. The speediest way of knowing if the lixivium, or spring water, which has been saturated with pearl-ash, will afford nitre, is this: as soon as the lixivium is reduced by boiling to a brown colour, dip into it a piece of light brown paper, and having dried it, apply it to the flame of a candle; where, if instead of being set on flame, it only takes fire, and runs on in circular bright sparks, until all the paper is consumed; it is certain it will afford perfect nitre.

Here I shall observe, as it seems strongly marked, that this process for obtaining nitre, cannot be carried on to advantage, in or near London; the evaporation of so large a portion of water, which the lixivium must necessarily suffer to bring it to a state of crystallization in quantity, will be too expensive in the article of fuel; yet there are means of lessening this expence, and putting all the proceedings into such a way, as may make it be found a profitable undertaking.

Remark on the German processes here laid down. They all recommend stone-lime rubbish, so that they may be more lucratively carried on in those parts, where they build with stone-lime mortar, and have plenty of wood ashes, with the usual herbage and compost, common to the three countries, than in or about London, where stone-lime and wood ashes are rarely used.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following speech of a noble Lord\*, a member of the Irish Parliament, which was spoke in reply last session, on the subject of the free trade:

MY LORDS,  
Having trespassed so long upon your Lordships patience, I should not

C

have

\* Lord Mountmorres.

have troubled you again, but for something which fell from the Right Rev. Prelate \*, who spoke last; and I shall claim the usual indulgence of this House, for a few explanatory words, in defence of my proposition, at the close of this debate.

The Right Rev. Prelate, I find, has misunderstood me in what I said about the compact between the two countries, relative to the linen manufacture, and what I conceived to be an infraction of it. I shall therefore beg leave to state that matter plainly and explicitly, but with as much brevity as I can.

My Lords, the addresses which passed from the Lords and Commons of England to King William, in 1698, request of his Majesty, that he would endeavour to discourage the woollen manufacture in Ireland; and that if the people of this country would consent to the establishment of the linen manufactory instead of it, they should receive every countenance, favour, and encouragement, that it was capable of.

The King's answer was dry and short. "That he would do all that lay in him to discourage the woollen, and to promote the linen manufactory in Ireland." Thus, a compact was established between the two countries. The terms were, briefly—"Relinquish the woollen, and you shall enjoy the linen manufactory, with every encouragement that you can desire." This was the compact. Now let us see how it has been observed.

My Lords, you have already heard of that transaction in Queen Ann's time, and the report which was made by Lord Somers on the linen trade in this country. I have dwelt upon it longer, because it is, in my opinion, the best comment upon this compact, because every anecdote of that great lawyer and statesman must be

interesting, and because his justice was so conspicuous in this matter, and does eternal honour to his memory.

My Lords, under the sanction of this compact, the Irish Parliament granted a bounty on the export of sail-cloth, manufactured here; and that manufacture throve to a considerable degree, particularly in the neighbourhood of Cork. But the town of Reading, as I am informed, viewed this with the eye of jealousy. Petitions were presented to the British Parliament, in 1750. In consequence of it, a duty was laid by act of Parliament, upon our sail-cloth, when imported into England, equivalent to our bounty, which rendered our encouragement abortive. This I am bold to say, my Lords, was an infraction of the compact in 1698. For so far were they from encouraging it in England, that they rendered the bounty of our Parliament abortive, and prevented us from encouraging it ourselves. It would be superfluous to dwell upon a matter of public notoriety, or to mention, that the manufacture of sail-cloth fell to the ground, in consequence of this act of the British Parliament.

My Lords, it appears to the Right Rev. Prelate an invidious reflection, that the deprivation of the woollen manufacture in Ireland, was an advantage to France, and that Great-Britain had thrown into her lap, and given to her natural enemies those advantages which had been denied to Ireland.

My reply to this objection shall be the authority of Sir Matthew Decker. For I avow, that I did not come here upon such a subject as this, unprepared with materials; and that I should be sorry that an unweighed word had escaped from my lips, in a matter of such moment.

"After the fear, says Sir M. Decker

• The Archbishop of Cashell.

Decker, that the value of our lands should be lessened by the improvement of Ireland, had produced a destructive prohibition of Irish cattle, as has been proved already, the people of that country being necessitated to find out some other employment for their lands, turned their thoughts to the breeding of sheep, and raising a growth of wool. No sooner was this effected, but a prohibition ensued on our part, to export the manufacture made of that wool. This prohibition on the Irish, has ruined the woollen trade of Great-Britain, and raised that of France; for, unless the Irish are suffered to export woollen goods, they must sell their raw wool to the best bidder, and that is France.— One pack of Irish wool works up two packs or more of French wool, which is double the damage to Britain, than the opening the exports of woollen goods from Ireland. And France, by lessening her taxes in times of peace, enabling thereby her people to work cheap, could afford to give large prices for Irish wool, and become the chief market for it. Having thereby raised for exportation, an immense, cheap, saleable manufacture, which their own wool was not capable of doing: As this increased, that of Britain declined; and though they are now increasing, yet still this fear, or rather infatuation, about the value of our lands, makes us persist in a prohibition that not only hurts the Irish, ruins ourselves, but enriches the French; for as the case now stands, either Ireland or France must have the woollen manufacture. Britain, by reason of its heavy taxes and monopolies, that makes labour dear, being out of the question.

The Irish export clandestinely some camblers to Lisbon, and undersell the French; therefore, the Irish can recover the woollen trade out of their

hands. And shall we compliment the French with a trade that we deny our own subjects? Nay! One third of what Ireland gets centers here at last; and shall we refuse such a sum which the Irish would snatch from our enemies, and present to us."

This extract from Sir M. Decker, and his opinion on this subject, my Lords, are sufficiently clear, it needs no comment or illustration.

My Lords, in a variety of matter, it escaped my recollection to mention, that I conceived these restrictions on our trade were not of an older date than the Restoration. And I remember to have seen an instance, where some merchants of Waterford, in the time of Henry the Sixth, were sued for not complying with an English law, regulating the staple at Calais; but the Judges were of opinion, that they were not bound in that particular, because it was not a law made by the Irish Parliament. Thus, so far from restraining, it was not deemed within the contemplation of the English law, to regulate our commerce at that time.

But when the improvidence of our ancestors had made the duties hereditary, in the reign of Charles the Second, Parliaments were not convened in Ireland for upwards of thirty years, till the necessities of the Crown obliged them to convene a Parliament in 1692, in order to obtain an additional revenue. Advantage was taken of that long interval, and laws were made in the British Parliament, to fetter and restrain our commerce, when we were obliged to acquiesce from the want of a Parliament to assert our rights. This custom was afterwards turned into a claim of right, and the use made of it by the British Parliament was, to govern us, not by the wisdom, but by the prejudice of the country.

My Lords, it has been objected  
C 2 that



that this proposition is too general; that the regular motion should be, to have a commercial enquiry submitted to the standing committee for trade. But I cannot help differing from the noble Lord, who made this objection; for it is well known, how irregular the mode of carrying on business is in a private committee; besides, this business should be a matter of notoriety, that the public may see that we are earnestly bent upon their relief, and more particularly at a time when the temper and situation of this kingdom lead men to discuss public affairs, not in a parliamentary, but in a military capacity.

The noble Lord on the Woolfack is pleased to compliment me on what I have said, and to think that what I have thrown out may be of some public utility—I am not vain enough to think I deserve it.—Good intentions, my Lords, are, however, the seeds of good actions if no more, and men should sow them, and leave them to proper times and seasons to mature and bring them to perfection, whether they or others are to profit by and gather up the fruit, and it will be some satisfaction to me if my labours can be useful to others, as they have been of so very little utility to myself.

I repeat it, my Lords, I am not vain enough to think I deserve that commendation; but I may, surely, deduce this inference from it; that if even I, in the commencement of the enquiry, can throw any light upon the subject, how much more light will be thrown upon it in the progress of it by other Lords, and by the examinations of those, to whose province these considerations peculiarly belong.

It is with great reluctance, my Lords, that I have touched upon subjects beyond the compass of my abilities, or of my years. I have fought, however, indutiously after

truth, ready to submit to better reason or superior information, if my opinions are erroneous or ill founded.

My Lords, before I conclude, I must beg leave to say one valedictory word upon the situation of this country, with respect to America, and to advert to a circumstance, in which she must necessarily be materially concerned.

A pamphlet has lately been published, by the authority of the American Congress, containing a history of the present unfortunate war from its commencement—at the close of it we are informed what their intentions are, and what schemes they mean to pursue, upon the termination of this unhappy contest.

They tell us that the gates of the temple, which they have erected to freedom, shall be thrown open as an asylum to mankind; that America will receive in her bosom, and cherish, and protect the forlorn and distressed of every nation, and of every clime; that, acquainted with the follies and prejudices of other countries, they shall grant a general toleration to religious opinion, and cherish the principles of universal benevolence, by considering all men as their brethren, as the children of the Universal Parent; that they shall grant an unbounded freedom to trade, and that commerce shall waft to her shores the various productions of the earth, and all those arts, and all those advantages, by which human life and human manners are polished and adorned.

My Lords, as America has thus fairly avowed, and plainly authenticated her intentions, it will become the wisdom of Parliament, in this country, to counteract her beforehand—to prevent the mischief that must follow, and lessen the desire of emigration, by improving the situation of the people of this country, in  
a religious

a religious and a political view, by toleration, and by commercial advantages.

With regard to the first, the liberality of Parliament has gone a great way, by abrogating the greater part of the Popery laws, that system of intolerance and persecution, which was a disgrace and a blemish to your code, and, by the bill\*, for relieving the Dissenters from the sacramental test which is now depending before the council in Great-Britain.

And here, my Lords, I cannot help rendering that tribute which is due to our present excellent Chief Governor; the prudence and wisdom of whose administration, and the truth and fairness of whose representations secure to him the uninfluenced suffrage, and the unbought testimony of every real friend to this country.

But the second point, the grand desideratum, that of a freedom of commerce, is still to be obtained.

By the advantages which shall flow from it, you will prevent the desire of emigration, and at the close of this unfortunate contest, you shall export manufactures instead of inhabitants, as heretofore, to America—for the maxim, that the numbers of the people are the riches of a State, is only true, where you can find employment for their labour and industry, otherwise they become a mere drug, and a useless incumbrance.

We shall no longer, my Lords, be a land of princes and beggars, but wealth and happiness shall be diffused in a fair and regular gradation through the various ranks of the community.

The travelled coxcomb may depreciate, or the judicious observer may lament our present situation, when compared with other countries; but it is the necessary and eternal product of the system which has prevailed with regard to Ireland; for travel and ob-

servations are to the higher classes, what trade and commerce are to the bulk of the community; they do not read and speculate, though they can see and imitate; and when those advantages are opened to them, they will improve also, and restore themselves and their native land to a level with other nations.

Considerations however, my Lords, deduced from the American war, and its conclusion, I fear, are distant; but the demands of this country, for immediate relief, are more pressing and urgent.

Facts, my Lords, upon this subject, speak more strongly than words, and the subscriptions raised for the relief of our distressed unemployed manufacturers in this city last Summer, are fresh in our recollections. The distressed complained, but they did not murmur; they waited the resolves and decisions of Parliament, and hoped for a competent and full relief from their determinations,

At this period, my Lords, and in this situation, the people look up to your Lordships and to Parliament, as the chosen people did of old to their leader in the wilderness; they expect to find in Parliament, wisdom and sagacity to discover, firmness and courage to strike the rock, from whence are to issue the waters of existence to a thirsty, and to an expiring people;—but if this measure is pursued in the usual manner, if we trust to the chapter of accidents, and depend upon what *may* be done;—if it is not pursued with firmness and alacrity;—if we do not enable the Minister to carry us through,—if we do not supply the liberal in another country with decisive arguments against the prejudiced;—if it is not seconded by the public voice, and supported by the public arm,—I fear that the people of this country will perish in the wilderness, before they shall arrive at the Land of Promise.

\* This bill has since passed into a law.

From RIVINGTON'S NEW YORK  
GAZETTE.

Wednesday, April 4.

On Saturday another American mail was brought to this city, taken last Thursday, with Montague the post-rider, who was in person brought to town by the captors. It contained a great number of letters in the bags from New England, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Fish-Kill, New Windsor, &c.

GENERAL WASHINGTON, on public service.

To the Honourable BENJAMIN HARRISON Esq. Speaker of the House of Delegates, Richmond, Virginia.  
Head Quarters, New Windsor,  
March 27th, 1781.

DEAR SIR,

On my return from Newport, I found your favour of the 16th of February, with its inclosures, at Head Quarters. I exceedingly regret that I could not have the pleasure of seeing you, not only from personal motives, but because I could have entered upon the subject of your mission in a much more free and full manner than is proper to be committed to paper.

I very early saw the difficulties and dangers to which the southern states would be exposed for resources of cloathing, arms, and ammunition, and recommended magazines to be established, as ample as their circumstances would admit. It is true, they are not so full of men as the northern states, but they ought for that reason to have been more assiduous in raising a permanent force to have been always ready, because they cannot draw a head of men together as suddenly as their exigencies may require. That policy has unhappily not been pursued either here or there, and we are now suffering from the remnant of a British army, what they could not, in the beginning, accomplish with their force at the highest.

As your requisitions go to men, arms, ammunition, and cloathing, I shall give you a short detail of our situation and prospects, as to the first, and of our supplies and expectations as to the three last.

*Men.* By the expiration of the times of service of the old troops—by the discharge of the levies engaged for the campaign only—and by the unfortunate dissolution of the Pennsylvania line, I was left previous to the march of the detachment under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette, with a garrison barely sufficient for the security of West Point—and two regiments in Jersey to support the communication between the Delaware and North River. The York troops I had been obliged to send up for the security of the frontier of that state. Weak however as we were, I determined to attempt the dislodgement of Arnold in conjunction with the French fleet and army, and made the detachment to which I have alluded.

In my late tour to the eastward, I found the accounts I had received, of the progress of recruiting in those states, had been much exaggerated, and I fear we shall, in the end, be obliged again to take a great proportion of their quotas in levies for the campaign instead of soldiers for three years or for the war.—The regiments of New York having been reduced to two, they have but few men to raise; Jersey depends upon voluntary enlistments upon a contracted bounty, and I cannot therefore promise myself much success from the mode. The Pennsylvania line you know is to be composed of part of the Southern army: Gen. Wayne is so sanguine as to suppose he will soon be able to move on with 1000 or 1200 men, but I fancy he over-rates the matter.

You will readily perceive, from the foregoing state, that there is little probability of adding to the force already

ready ordered to the southward. For should the battalions from New Hampshire to New Jersey inclusive be completed, (a thing not to be expected) we shall, after the necessary detachment for the frontiers, and other purposes, are made, have an army barely sufficient to keep the enemy in check in New York. Except this is done, they will have nothing to hinder them from throwing further reinforcements to the southward; and to be obliged to follow by land every detachment of their army, which they always make by sea, will only end in a fruitless dissipation of what may now be called the Northern army. You may be assured that the most powerful diversion that can be made in favour of the southern states, will be a respectable force in the neighbourhood of New York. I have hitherto been speaking of our own resources. Should a reinforcement arrive to the French fleet and army, the face of matters may be entirely changed.

*Arms.* I do not find that we can, at any rate have more than 2000 stand of arms to spare, perhaps not so many: for should the battalions which are to compose the army be compleat or nearly so, they will take all that are in repair or repairable. The 2000 stand came in the Alliance from France, and I have kept them apart for an exigency.

*Ammunition.* Our stock of ammunition, though competent to the defensive, is, by a late estimate of the commanding officer of artillery, vastly short of an offensive operation of any consequence. Should circumstances put it in our power to attempt such a one, we must depend upon the private magazines of the States, and upon our Allies. On the contrary, should the defensive plan be determined upon, what ammunition can be spared, will be undoubtedly sent to the Southward.

*Cloathing.* Of cloathing we are

in a manner exhausted. We have not enough for the few recruits which may be expected, and except that which has been so long looked for, and talked of from France should arrive, the troops must, next winter, go naked, unless their states can supply them.

From the foregoing representation, you will perceive that the proportion of the continental army, already allotted to Southern service, is as much as, from present appearances, can be spared for that purpose, and that a supply of arms, ammunition, or cloathing of any consequence, must depend, in a great measure, upon future purchases or importations.

Nothing which is within the compass of my power, shall be wanting to give support to the Southern States, but you may readily conceive how irksome a thing it must be to me to be called on for assistance, when I have not the means of affording it.

I am, with the greatest regard, your most obedient and humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

To Mr. LUND WASHINGTON, at  
Mount Vernon, Virginia.  
New Windsor, March 28, 1781.

“ DEAR LUND,

“ Since my last, your letter to me of the 14th instant is received. If Mr. Triplet has got as much land as he has given, and you have paid him the cash difference, with a proper allowance for the depreciation since the bargain was made, I am at a loss to discover the ground of his complaint; and if men will complain without cause, it is a matter of no great moment. It always was, and now is my wish to do him justice, and if there is any thing lacking in it, delay not to give full measure of justice, because I had rather exceed than fall short.

We

“ We have heard nothing certain of the two fleets since they left their respective ports. We wait with impatient anxiety for advices from Chesapeake, and the southern army; God send they may be favourable to us. A detachment from New York has made two or three attempts to put to sea, for the purpose, it is said, of reinforcing either Arnold or Cornwallis, and as often returned. My last accounts from New York mention another attempt on the 25th, but whether with truth, or not, it is not in my power to say. It was unfortunate; but this I mention in confidence, that the French fleet and detachment did not undertake the enterprize they are now upon, when I first proposed it to them. The destruction of Arnold's corps would then have been inevitable before the British fleet could have been in a condition to put to sea. Instead of this the small squadron, which took the *Romulus* and other vessels, was sent, and could not, as I foretold, do any thing without a land force at Portsmouth. I am, your affectionate friend and servant,

G. WASHINGTON.”

*Providence, March 11th 1780.*

I sometimes have thought of quitting the service entirely; I have offers to go in trade with a gentleman well acquainted with business, who is possessed of a large fortune; but, good God! my friend, how can I think of leaving the service, when I have not been paid for my services these three years, besides paying two clerks, also paying for a large quantity of flour that I procured when the troops were in the greatest distress, for which I have never received a single shilling? If I leave the service before I am paid off and settled with, I fear it will never be answered, which will about compleat my destruction; your advice on this matter will oblige me very much as soon as possible.

Cloathing for this quarter of the world is more difficult than usual, greatly owing to a parcel of rascally merchants that get them into their hands, and who would sell their country for six-pence more in a yard of cloth  $3\frac{1}{4}$ ths wide. I must beg the real merchants pardon for the above; the people I allude to were never bred as such, they properly belong to Marstrand in Sweden. This Day the Governor has given orders for the Assembly of this State to meet, I believe on account for the better supplying of their troops, which God knows is wanted; men are enlisted fast in this State, but private persons are obliged to give them bonds for their pay and cloathing; public security is looked on by a soldier as good for nothing; pray God you may hit on some plan that will make public credit superior in the eyes of mankind to that of a private person. I am, dear General, with every sentiment that an honest Irishman can be possessed of, your's most sincerely,

JAMES WALLACE,

*Major-general Varnum,  
Philadelphia.*

*Basseterre, April 6.* Wednesday afternoon arrived here the private ship of war *Regulator*, James Walcott, Esq. Commander, and brought in with him two Dutch ships, and sent one into Montserrat. The above two prizes, with three others, he took at the Dutch settlement of Berbice; a few leagues distant from Demerara, which place surrendered to him and the private sloop of war *Trimmer*.

Capt. Walcott has mounted ten brass three pounders, which he took from the Dutch, on his quarter-deck and fore-castle.

Yesterday Capt. Walcott went to wait on the Admiral, and present his capitulation with the Governor of the Berbices.

*From*

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

*Whitehall, June 4, 1781.*

This morning Captain Broderick, Aid de Camp to Lieutenant-general Earl Cornwallis, arrived from Charlestown, South Carolina, with dispatches from his Lordship and Lieutenant-colonel Balfour, to the Right Hon. Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, of which the following are copies and extracts:

*Guildford, March 17, 1781.*

MY LORD,

Having occasion to dispatch my Aid de Camp, Captain Broderick, with the particulars of the action of the 15th, in compliance with general directions from Sir Henry Clinton, I shall embrace the opportunity to give your Lordship an account of the operations of the troops under my command, previous to that event, and of those subsequent, until the departure of Captain Broderick.

My plan for the winter's campaign was to penetrate into North Carolina, leaving South Carolina in security against any probable attack in my absence.

Lord Rawdon, with a considerable body of troops, had charge of the defensive, and I proceeded about the middle of January upon the offensive operations. I decided to march by the upper, in preference to the lower roads, leading into North Carolina, because fords being frequent above the rocks of the rivers, my passage there could not easily be obstructed; and General Greene having taken post on the Pedee, and there being few fords in any of the great rivers of this country below their forks, especially in winter, I apprehended being much delayed, if not entirely prevented from penetrating by the latter route. I was the more induced to prefer this route, as I hoped in my way to be able to destroy or drive out of South Carolina the corps of the enemy commanded by General Morgan, which

VOL. XII.

threatened our valuable district of Ninety-Six; and I likewise hoped by rapid marches to be between General Greene and Virginia; and by that means force him to fight, without receiving any reinforcement from that province, or, failing of that, to oblige him to quit North Carolina with precipitation, and thereby encourage our friends to make good their promises of a general rising, to assist me in re-establishing his Majesty's government.

The unfortunate affair of the 17th of January was a very unexpected and severe blow: however, being thoroughly sensible that defensive measures would be certain ruin to the affairs of Britain in the Southern colonies, the event did not deter me from prosecuting the original plan.

That General Greene might be uncertain of my intended route as long as possible, I had left General Leslie at Camden, until I was ready to move from Wynnborough, and he was now within a march of me. I employed the 18th in forming a junction with him, and in collecting the remains of Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton's corps; after which great exertions were made by part of the army, without baggage, to retake our prisoners, and to intercept General Morgan's corps, on its retreat to the Catawba; but the celerity of their movements, and the swelling of numberless creeks in our way, rendered all our efforts fruitless. I therefore assembled the army on the 25th at Ramsoure's mill, on the south fork of the Catawba; and as the loss of my light troops could only be remedied by the activity of the whole corps, I employed a halt of two days in collecting some flour, and in destroying superfluous baggage, and all my waggons, except those loaded with hospital stores, salt, and ammunition, and four reserved empty in readiness for sick or wounded. In this measure, though at the expence of a great deal of officers baggage, and of all prof-

D

pect

pest in future of rum, and even a regular supply of provisions to the soldiers, I must, in justice to this army, say, that there was the most general and cheerful acquiescence.

In the mean time the rains had rendered the North Catawba impassable, and General Morgan's corps, the militia of the rebellious counties of Rowan and Mecklenburgh under General Davidson, or the gang of plunderers usually under the command of General Sumpter, not then recovered from his wounds, had occupied all the fords in a space of more than forty miles upwards from the fork. I approached the river during its heights by short marches, so as to give the enemy equal apprehensions for several fords; and after having procured the best information in my power, I resolved to attempt the passage at a private (then slightly guarded) near M'Cowan's ford, on the morning of the 1st of February.

Lieutenant-colonel Webster was detached with part of the army, and all the baggage, to Beattie's Ford, six miles above M'Cowan's, where General Davidson was supposed to be posted with 500 militia, and was directed to make every possible demonstration, by cannonading and otherwise, of an intention to force a passage there; and I marched at one in the morning, with the brigade of guards, regiment of Bofs, 23d regiment, two hundred cavalry, and two three-pounders, to the Ford fixed upon for the real attempt. The morning being very dark and rainy, and part of our way through a wood, where there was no road, one of the three-pounders, in front of the 23d regiment and the cavalry, overset in a swamp, and occasioned those corps to lose the line of march; and some of the artillery men belonging to the other gun, (one of whom had the match) having stopped to assist, were likewise left behind. The head of the column, in the mean while, ar-

rived at the bank of the river, and day began to break. I could make no use of the gun that was up, and it was evident, from the number of fires on the other side, that the opposition would be greater than I had expected. However, as I knew that the rain then falling would soon render the river again impassable, and I had received information the evening before, that General Greene had arrived in General Morgan's camp, and that his army was marching after him with the greatest expedition, I determined not to desist from the attempt; and therefore, full of confidence in the zeal and gallantry of Brigadier-general O'Hara, and of the brigade of guards under his command, I ordered them to march on, but, to prevent confusion, not to fire until they gained the opposite bank. Their behaviour justified my high opinion of them; for a constant fire from the enemy, in a ford of upwards of 500 yards wide, in many places up to their middle, with a rocky bottom and strong current, made no impression on their cool and determined valour, nor checked their passage. The light infantry landing first, immediately formed, and, in a few minutes, killed or dispersed every thing that appeared before them, the rest of the troops forming and advancing in succession. We now learned, that we had been opposed by about 300 militia, that had taken post there, only the evening before, under the command of General Davidson. Their General, and two or three other officers, were among the killed; the number of wounded was uncertain, and a few were taken prisoners. On our side Lieutenant-colonel Hall and three men killed, and thirty-six wounded, all of the light infantry and grenadiers of the guards. By this time the rear of the column had joined, and the whole having passed with the greatest dispatch, I detached Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton, with the cavalry

valry and 23d regiment, to pursue the routed militia; a few were soon killed or taken; and Lieutenant-col. Tarleton having learned three or four hundred of the neighbouring militia were to assemble that day at Tar-rank's house, about ten miles from the Ford; leaving his infantry, he went on with the cavalry, and finding the militia as expected, he, with excellent conduct and great spirit, attacked them instantly, and totally routed them, with little loss on his side, and on their's between 40 and 50 killed, wounded or prisoners. This stroke, with our passage of the ford, so effectually dispirited the militia, that we met with no further opposition on our march to the Yadkin, through one of the most rebellious tracts in America.

During this time, the rebels having quitted Beattie's Ford, Lieutenant-colonel Webster was passing his detachment and the baggage of the army: this had become tedious and difficult by the continuance of the rain and the swelling of the river; but all joined us soon after dark, about six miles from Beattie's Ford. The other Fords were likewise abandoned by the enemy. The greatest part of the militia dispersed; and General Morgan with his corps marched all that afternoon, and the following night, towards Salisbury. We pursued next morning, in hopes to intercept them between the rivers, and after struggling with many difficulties, arising from swelled creeks and bad roads, the guards come up with his rear, in the evening of the 3d, routed it, and took a few waggons, at the Trading Ford of the Yadkin. He passed the body of his infantry in flats, and his cavalry and waggons by the Ford, during that day and the preceding night; but at the time of our arrival the boats were secured on the other side, and the Ford had become impassable. The river continuing to rise, and the wea-

ther appearing unsettled, I determined to march to the Upper Fords, after procuring a small supply of provisions at Salisbury. This, and the height of the creeks in our way, detained me two days; and in that time Morgan having quitted the banks of the river, I had information from our friends, who crossed in canoes, that Gen. Greene's army was marching with the utmost dispatch to form a junction with him at Guildford. Not having had time to collect the North Carolina militia, and having received no reinforcement from Virginia, I concluded that he would do every thing in his power to avoid an action on the south side of the Dan; and it being my interest to force him to fight, I made great expedition, and got between him and the Upper Fords: and being assured that the Lower Fords are seldom practicable in winter, and that he could not collect many flats at any of the ferries, I was in great hopes that he would not escape me without receiving a blow.

Nothing could exceed the patience and alacrity of the officers and soldiers, under every species of hardship and fatigue, in endeavouring to overtake him; but our intelligence upon this occasion was exceedingly defective, which with heavy rains, bad roads, and the passage of many steep creeks, and bridges destroyed by the enemy's light troops, rendered all our exertions vain; for, upon our arrival at Boyd's Ferry, on the 15th, we learned that his rear-guard had got over the night before, his baggage and main body having passed the preceding day, at that and a neighbouring Ferry, where more flats had been collected than had been represented to me as possible. My force being ill suited to enter by that quarter so powerful a Province as Virginia, and North Carolina being in the utmost confusion, after giving the troops a halt of one day, I proceeded by easy marches to Hillsborough



rough, where I erected the King's standard, and invited, by proclamation, all loyal subjects to repair to it, and to stand forth and take an active part in assisting me to restore order and constitutional government. As a considerable body of friends were said to reside between the Haw and Deep rivers, I detached Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton on the 23d, with the cavalry, and a small body of infantry, to prevent their being interrupted in assembling. Unluckily a detachment of the rebel light troops had crossed the same day, and by accident fell in with about two hundred of our friends, under Colonel Pyle, on their way to Hillsborough, who, mistaking the rebels for Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton's corps, allowed themselves to be surrounded, and a number of them were most inhumanly butchered, when begging for quarter, without making the least resistance. The same day I had certain intelligence that Gen. Greene, having been reinforced, had recrossed the Dan, which rendering it imprudent to separate my corps, occasioned the recall of Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton's detachment; and forage and provisions being scarce in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough, as well as the position too distant (upon the approach of the rebel army) for the protection of our friends, I judged it expedient to cross the Haw, and encamped near Allamance Creek, detaching Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton, with the cavalry, light company of the guards, and 150 men of Lieutenant-colonel Webster's brigade, a few miles from me on the road to Deep river, the more effectually to cover the country.

Gen. Greene's light troops soon made their appearance; and on the 2d a patrol having reported, that they had seen both cavalry and infantry near to their post, I directed Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton to move forward, with proper precautions, and

endeavour to discover the designs of the enemy. He had not advanced far, when he fell in with a considerable corps, which he immediately attacked and routed; but being ignorant of their force, and whether they were supported, with great prudence desisted from pursuit: he soon learned from prisoners, that those he had beat were Lee's legion, three or four hundred back mountain men, under Col. Preston, with a number of militia; and that General Greene, with part of his army, was not far distant. Our situation for the former few days had been amongst timid friends, and adjoining to inveterate rebels: between them, I had been totally destitute of information, which lost me a very favourable opportunity of attacking the rebel army. General Greene fell back to Thompson's house, near Boyd's Ford, on the Reedy Fork; but his light troops and militia still remained near us; and, as I was informed that they were posted carelessly at separate plantations, for the convenience of subsisting, I marched on the 6th to drive them in, and to attack General Greene, if an opportunity offered. I succeeded completely in the first, and at Weitzell's Mill on the Reedy Fork, where they made a stand, the back mountain men, and some Virginia militia, suffered considerably, with little loss on our side: but a timely and precipitate retreat over the Haw prevented the latter. I knew that the Virginia reinforcements were upon their march, and it was apparent that the enemy would, if possible, avoid risking an action before their arrival.

The neighbourhood of the Fords of the Dan in their rear, and the extreme difficulty of subsisting my troops in that exhausted country, putting it out of my power to force them, my resolution was to give our friends time to join us, by covering their country as effectually as possible, consistent with the subsistence of the troops,

troops, still approaching the communication with our shipping in Cape Fear river, which I saw it would soon become indispensibly necessary to open, on account of the sufferings of the army, from the want of supplies of every kind; at the same time I was determined to fight the rebel army, if it approached me, being convinced that it would be impossible to succeed in that great object of our arduous campaign, the calling forth the numerous loyalists of North Carolina, whilst a doubt remained on their minds of the superiority of our arms. With these views I had moved to the Quaker meeting, in the Forks of Deep river, on the 13th, and on the 14th I received the information, which occasioned the movements that brought on the action at Guildford, of which I shall give your Lordships an account in a separate letter.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

*Guildford, March 17, 1781.*

MY LORD,

I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that his Majesty's troops under my command obtained a signal victory, on the 15th instant, over the Rebel army, commanded by General Greene.

In pursuance of my intended plan, communicated to your Lordship in my dispatch No. 7, I had encamped on the 13th inst. at the Quaker meeting between the Forks of Deep River. On the 14th I received information that Gen. Butler, with a body of North Carolina militia, and the expected reinforcements from Virginia, said to consist of a Virginia State regiment, a corps of Virginia eighteen months men, 3,000 Virginia militia and recruits for the Maryland line, had joined Gen. Greene; and that the whole army, which was reported to amount to 9 or 10,000 men, was marching to attack the British troops. During the afternoon, intelligence

was brought, which was confirmed in the night, that he had advanced that day to Guildford, about twelve miles from our camp. Being now persuaded that he was resolved to hazard an engagement, after detaching Lieut. Col. Hamilton with our waggons and baggage, escorted by his own regiment, a detachment of 100 infantry and 20 cavalry, towards Bell's Mill on Deep River, I marched with the rest of the corps at day break, on the morning of the 15th, to meet the enemy, or to attack them in their encampment. About four miles from Guildford our advanced guard, commanded by Lieut. Col. Tarleton, fell in with a corps of the enemy, consisting of Lee's Legion, some back mountain men, and Virginia militia, which he attacked with his usual good conduct and spirit, and defeated: and continuing our march we found the rebel army posted on rising ground, about a mile and a half from the Court-house. The prisoners taken by Lieut. Col. Tarleton, having been several days with the advanced corps, could give me no account of the enemy's order or position, and the country people were extremely inaccurate in their description of the ground. Immediately between the head of the column, and the enemy's line, was a considerable plantation; one large field of which was on our left of the road, and two others, with a wood of about 200 yards broad between them, on our right of it; beyond these fields the wood continued for several miles to our right. The wood beyond the plantation in our front, in the skirt of which the enemy's line was formed, was about a mile in depth, the road then leading into an extensive space of cleared ground about Guildford Court-house. The woods on our right and left were reported to be impracticable for cannon; but, as that on our right appeared to be most open, I resolved to

to attack the left wing of the enemy, and whilst my disposition was making for that purpose, I ordered Lieut. Col. Macleod to bring forward the guns, and cannonade their center. The attack was directed to be made in the following order :

On the right the regiment of Bose, and the 71st regiment, led by Major-general Leslie, and supported by the 1st battalion of Guards; on their left the 23d and 33d regiments, led by Lieutenant-colonel Webster, and supported by the grenadiers and 2d battalion of Guards, commanded by Brigadier-general O'Hara; the Yagers and Light Infantry of the Guards remained in the wood on the left of the guns; and the cavalry in the road, ready to act as circumstances might require. Our preparations being made, the action began about half an hour past one in the afternoon; Major-general Leslie, after being obliged, by the great extent of the enemy's line, to bring up the 1st battalion of Guards to the right of the regiment of Bose, soon defeated every thing before him; Lieutenant-colonel Webster having joined the left of Major-general Leslie's division, was no less successful in his front, when, on finding that the left of the 33d was exposed to a heavy fire from the right wing of the enemy, he charged his front to the left, and being supported by the Yagers and Light Infantry of the Guards, attacked and routed it; the grenadiers and 2d battalion of Guards moving forward to occupy the ground less vacant by the movement of Lieutenant-colonel Webster.

All the infantry being now in the line, Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton had directions to keep his cavalry compact, and not to charge without positive orders, except to protect any of the corps from the most evident danger of being defeated. The excessive thickness of the woods rendered our bayonets of little use, and

enabled the broken enemy to make frequent stands, with an irregular fire, which occasioned some loss, and to several of the corps great delay, particularly on our right, where the first battalion of Guards and regiment of Bose were warmly engaged in front, flank, and rear, with some of the enemy that had been routed on the first attack, and with part of the extremity of their left wing, which by the closeness of the wood had been passed unbroken. The 71st regiment and grenadiers, and 2d battalion of Guards, not knowing what was passing on their right, and hearing the fire advance on their left, continued to move forward, the artillery keeping pace with them on the road, followed by the cavalry. The 2d battalion of the Guards first gained the clear ground near Guildford Court-House, and found a corps of Continental Infantry, much superior in number, formed in the open field on the left of the road. Glowing with impatience to signalize themselves, they instantly attacked and defeated them, taking two six-pounders, but, pursuing into the wood with too much ardour, were thrown into confusion by a heavy fire, and immediately charged and driven back into the field by Colonel Washington's Dragoons, with the loss of the six-pounders they had taken. The enemy's cavalry was soon repulsed by a well-directed fire from two 3-pounders, just brought up by Lieut. Macleod; and by the appearance of the grenadiers of the Guards and of the 71st regiment, which, having been impeded by some deep ravines, were now coming out of the wood, on the right of the Guards, opposite to the Court-House. By the spirited exertions of Brigadier-general O'Hara, though wounded, the 2d battalion of Guards was soon rallied, and, supported by the grenadiers, returned to the charge with the greatest alacrity. The 23d regiment

ment arriving at that instant from our left, and Lieut. Col. Tarleton having advanced with part of the cavalry, the enemy were soon put to flight, and the two six-pounders once more fell into our hands; 2 ammunition waggons, and two other six-pounders, being all the artillery they had in the field, were likewise taken. About this time the 33d regiment and light infantry of the Guards, after overcoming many difficulties, completely routed the corps which was opposed to them, and put an end to the action in this quarter; the 23d and 71st regiments, with part of the cavalry, were ordered to pursue; the remainder of the cavalry was detached with Lieut. Col. Tarleton to our right, where a heavy fire still continued, and where his appearance and spirited attack contributed much to a speedy termination of the action. The militia, with which our right had been engaged, dispersed in the woods; the Continentals went off by the Reedy Fork, beyond which it was not in my power to follow them, as their cavalry had suffered but little. Our troops were excessively fatigued, by an action which lasted an hour and a half; and our numerous wounded, dispersed over an extensive space of country, required immediate attention. The care of our wounded, and the total want of provisions in an exhausted country, made it equally impossible for me to follow the blow next day. The enemy did not stop until they got to the iron works on Troublesome Creek, 18 miles from the field of battle.

From our own observation, and the best accounts we could procure, we did not doubt but the strength of the enemy exceeded 7000 men; their militia composed their line, with parties advanced to the rails of the fields in their front; the Continentals were posted obliquely in the rear of their right wing. Their cannon fired on us whilst we were forming from the

center of the line of militia, but were withdrawn to the Continentals before the attack.

I have the honour to enclose your Lordship the list of our killed and wounded. Capt. Schutz's wound is supposed to be mortal; but the surgeons assure me, that none of the other officers are in danger, and that a great number of the men will soon recover. I cannot ascertain the loss of the enemy, but it must have been considerable; between two and three hundred dead were left upon the field; many of their wounded that were able to move whilst we were employed in the care of our own, escaped and followed the routed enemy; and our cattle-drivers and foraging parties have reported to me, that the houses in a circle of six or eight miles round us are full of others; those that remained we have taken the best care of in our power. We took few prisoners, owing to the excessive thickness of the wood facilitating their escape, and every man of our army being repeatedly wanted for action.

The conduct and actions of the officers and soldiers that compose this little army, will do more justice to their merit than I can by words. Their persevering intrepidity in action, their invincible patience in the hardships and fatigues of a march of above 600 miles, in which they have forded several large rivers and numberless creeks, many of which would be reckoned large rivers in any other country in the world, without tents or covering against the climate, and often without provisions, will sufficiently manifest their ardent zeal for the honour and interests of their sovereign and their country.

I have been particularly indebted to Major-general Leslie for his gallantry and exertion in the action, as well as his assistance in every other part of the service. The zeal and spirit of Brigadier-general O'Hara merit my highest commendations, for  
after

after receiving two dangerous wounds, he continued in the field whilst the action lasted: by his earnest attention on all other occasions, seconded by the officers and soldiers of the brigade, his Majesty's guards are no less distinguished by their order and discipline, than by their spirit and valour.

The Hessian regiment of Bose deserves my warmest praise, for its discipline, alacrity, and courage, and does honour to Major du Buy, who commands it, and who is an officer of superior merit.

I am much obliged to Brigadier-General Howard, who served as volunteer, for his spirited example on all occasions.

Lieutenant-Colonel Webster conducted his brigade like an officer of experience and gallantry. Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton's good conduct and spirit in the management of his cavalry was conspicuous during the whole action; and Lieut. Macleod, who commanded the artillery, proved himself upon this, as well as all former occasions, a most capable and deserving officer. The attention and exertion of my Aids de Camp, and of all the other public officers of the army, contributed very much to the success of the day.

I have constantly received the most zealous assistance from Gov. Martin, during my command in the Southern district. Hoping that his presence would tend to excite the loyal subjects in this province to take an active part with us, he has cheerfully submitted to the fatigues and dangers of our campaign; but his delicate constitution has suffered by his public spirit, for, by the advice of the physicians, he is now obliged to return to England for the recovering of his health.

This part of the country is so totally destitute of subsistence, that forage is not nearer than nine miles, and the soldiers have been two days

without bread; I shall therefore leave about 70 of the worst of the wounded cases at the New Garden Quaker Meeting-house, with proper assistance, and move the remainder with the army, to-morrow morning, to Bell's Mill. I hope our friends will heartily take an active part with us, to which I shall continue to encourage them, still approaching our shipping by easy marches, that we may procure the necessary supplies for further operations, and lodge our sick and wounded where proper attention can be paid to them.

This dispatch will be delivered to your Lordship by my Aid de Camp, Capt. Broderick, who is a very promising officer, and whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's countenance and favour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CORNWALLIS.

*Return of the killed and wounded, on the march through North-Carolina, in the various actions preceding the battle of Guildford.*

Brigade of Guards. 1 Lieut. Col. 7 rank and file, killed; 6 serjeants, 57 rank and file, wounded.

23d Foot. 1 Rank and file, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

33d Foot. 2 Rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 10 rank and file, wounded.

British Legion. 1 Rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.

Total. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 11 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 7 serjeants, 79 rank and file, wounded.

*Officers names killed and wounded.*

Brigade of Guards. Lieut. Col. Hall, killed.

23d Regiment. Lieut. Chapman, wounded.

33d ditto. Capt. Ingram, wounded.

J. DESPARD, Dep. Adj. Gen.

*Return*

*Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Earl CORNWALLIS, in the action at Guildford, March 15, 1781.*

Royal Artillery. 1 Lieutenant, 1 rank and file, killed; 4 rank and file, wounded.

Brigade of Guards. 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 8 serjeants, 28 rank and file, killed; 2 Brigadier-Generals, 6 Captains, 1 Ensign, 1 Staff Officer, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 143 rank and file, wounded; 22 rank and file missing.

23d Foot. 1 Lieutenant, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 1 serjeant, 53 rank and file, wounded.

33d Foot. 1 Ensign, 1 serjeant, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieut. Colonel, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 1 Staff Officer, 1 serjeant, 55 rank and file, wounded.

71st Foot. 1 Ensign, 1 serjeant, 11 rank and file, killed; 4 serjeants, 46 rank and file, wounded.

Regiment of Bose. 3 Serjeants, 7 rank and file, killed; 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 6 serjeants, 3 drummers, 53 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, missing.

Yagers. 4 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file, missing.

British Legion. 3 rank and file, killed; 1 Lieut. Col. 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

Total. 1 Lieut. Col. 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 13 serjeants, 75 rank and file, killed; 2 Brigadier-Generals, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 9 Captains, 4 Lieutenants, 5 Ensigns, 2 Staff Officers, 15 serjeants, 5 drummers, 369 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 25 rank and file, missing.

*Officers names killed and wounded.*

Royal Artillery. Lieut. O'Hara, killed.

Brigade of Guards. Hon. Lieut. Col. Stuart, killed; Brigadier-VOL. XII.

Generals O'Hara and Howard, and Captain Swanton, wounded; Captain Schutz, Maynard, and Goodricke, wounded and since dead; Captains Lord Dunblair and Maitland, Ensign Stuart and Adjutant Colquhoun, wounded.

23d Foot. Second Lieutenant Robinson, killed; Captain Peter, wounded.

33d Foot. Ensign Talbot, killed; Lieut. Col. Webster, (since dead) Lieutenants Salvin, Wynyard, Ensigns Kelly, Gore and Hughes, and Adjutant Fox, wounded.

71st Foot. Ensign Grant, killed.

Regiment of Bose. Captains Wilmoufsky, (since dead) Eichenbrodt, Lieutenants Schwener and Gaife, Ensign de Trott, (since dead) wounded.

British Legion. Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, wounded.

J. DESPARD, Dep. Adj. Gen.

*Wilmington, April 17, 1781.*

*Return of ordnance, ammunition, and arms, taken at the battle of Guildford, March 15, 1781.*

BRASS ORDNANCE,

Mounted on travelling carriages, with limbers and boxes complete :

Four six pounders

SHOT, round fixed with powder : 160 six pounders.

Cafe fixed with ditto : 50 six pounders, two ammunition waggons, 1300 stands of arms distributed among the militia, and destroyed in the field.

J. MACLEOD, Lieutenant and commanding officer of Artillery.

*Extract of a Letter from Earl CORNWALLIS to Lord GEO. GERMAIN, dated Wilmington, April 18, 1781.*

" I marched from Guildford on the morning of the 18th of March, and next day arrived at Bell's Mill, where I gave the troops two days rest, and procured a small supply of provisions. From thence I proceeded slowly towards Cross Creek, at-

E

tending

tending to the convenience of subsistence, and the movement of our wounded. On my way I issued the inclosed proclamation, and took every other means in my power to reconcile enemies, and to encourage our friends to join us.

From all my information, I intended to have halted at Cross Creek, as a proper place to refresh and rest the troops; and I was much disappointed, on my arrival there, to find it totally impossible. Provisions were scarce, not four days forage within twenty miles, and to us the navigation of the Cape Fear River to Wilmington impracticable; for the distance by water is upwards of one hundred miles; under these circumstances I was obliged to continue my march to this place, in the neighbourhood of which I arrived on the 7th instant.

I have been busy since my arrival in disposing of our sick and wounded, and procuring the necessary supplies, to put the troops in a proper state to take the field.

Captain Schutz died in a few days after the action, as we expected; but I am sorry to inform your Lordship, that, notwithstanding the flattering appearances, and the assurances of the surgeons, Col. Webster (whose loss is severely felt by me and the whole army) Capt. Maynard of the guards, Capt. Wilmouky, and Ensign de Trott, of the regiment of Bose, are since dead.

Major Craig, who took possession of this place on the latter end of January, has conducted himself with great zeal and capacity, having, with a very small force, not only secured the post from all insults, but made himself respectable in this part of the country by several successful excursions.

I shall not trouble your Lordship on the subject of South Carolina, having directed Lord Rawdon, who commands on the frontiers, and Lieutenant-colonel Balfour, Commandant of Charles-town, to take

every opportunity of communicating to your Lordship, as well as to the Commander in Chief, the state of affairs in that province: as they are both officers of capacity and great merit, I trust that their conduct will have given satisfaction.

By CHARLES Earl CORNWALLIS,  
*Lieutenant-General of his Majesty's Forces, &c.*

#### A P R O C L A M A T I O N .

Whereas by the blessing of Almighty God, his Majesty's arms have been crowned with signal success, by the complete victory obtained over the rebel forces on the 5th instant, I have thought proper to issue this Proclamation, to call upon all loyal subjects to stand forth, and take an active part in restoring good order and government: and whereas it has been represented to me, that many persons in this province, who have taken a share in this unnatural rebellion, but having experienced the oppression and injustice of the rebel government, and having seen the errors into which they have been deluded by falsehoods and misrepresentations, are sincerely desirous of returning to their duty and allegiance, I do hereby notify and promise to all such persons (murderers excepted) that if they will surrender themselves, with their arms and ammunition, at head quarters, or to the officer commanding in the district contiguous to their respective places of residence, on or before the 20th day of April next, they will be permitted to return to their homes, upon giving a military parole; and shall be protected in their persons and properties, from all sorts of violence from the British troops; and will be restored, as soon as possible, to all the privileges of legal and constitutional government.

Given under my hand at head quarters, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1781, and in the 21st year of his Majesty's reign.  
(Signed) CORNWALLIS.

*Extract*

*Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-colonel BALFOUR to Lord GEORGE GERMAIN, dated Charles-town, May 1, 1781.*

MY LORD,

By Lord Cornwallis's dispatches, which are herewith transmitted, your Lordship will be informed, that after the action at Guildford, General Greene, being obliged, to retreat from before the King's army, turned his views towards this province, as the more vulnerable point, in the absence of Lord Cornwallis.

With this idea, on the 9th ultimo, he came before Camden, having with him near fifteen hundred continental, and several corps of militia; Lord Rawdon having charge of that post, and about eight hundred British and Provincial troops to sustain it.

For some days Gen. Greene kept varying his position, waiting, as is supposed, to be reinforced by the corps under Brigadier Marrian and Col. Lee, which were on their way, being ordered to join him.

Judging it necessary to strike a blow before this junction could take place, and learning that General Greene had detached to bring up his baggage and provisions, Lord Rawdon, with the most marked decision, on the morning of the 25th, marched with the greater part of his force to meet him, and about ten o'clock attacked the rebels in their camp at Hobkirk's, with that spirit, which, prevailing over superior numbers and an obstinate resistance, compelled them to give way, and the pursuit was continued for three miles. To accident only they were indebted for saving their guns, which being drawn into a hollow, out of the road, were overlooked by our troops in the flush of victory and pursuit, so that their cavalry, in which they greatly exceeded us, had an opportunity of taking them off.

My Lord Rawdon states the loss of

the enemy, on this occasion, as upwards of one hundred made prisoners, and four hundred killed and wounded, his own not exceeding one hundred, in which is included, one officer killed, and eleven wounded.

After this defeat, General Greene retired to Rugeley's Mills, (twelve miles from Camden) in order to call in his troops, and receive the reinforcements; but as Lieutenant-colonel Watson, of the guards, who had been for some time detached by Lord Rawdon, with a corps of five hundred men, to cover the eastern frontiers of the province, is directed, by me, to join his Lordship, I am in hopes he will be able speedily to accomplish this.

It is to the several letters which Lord Rawdon has been so good to transmit me, that I am indebted for the detail I have now the honour to present your Lordship: and which I trust his Lordship will hereafter conclude in the most satisfactory manner.

*Admiralty-Office, June 5, 1781.*

*Copy of a letter from Sir GEORGE COLLIER, Commander of his Majesty's ship Canada, to Mr. STEPHENS, dated Cork, May 25, 1781.*

You will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that on the 1st instant, being detached in the Canada, from the fleet under Vice-Admiral Darby, as a ship of observation, I discovered at seven A. M. a considerable number of English merchant vessels, and a ship and sloop of war, which appeared to be enemies, a little to windward of them. On our giving chase, they tacked and brought to, to reconnoitre us as we passed, and then went off under an easy sail: the sloop mounted twenty-two guns, and seemed full of men.

So soon as we could fetch into the wake of the ship, we put about, and continued the chase full seventy leagues, till dawn of day next morning. She thought proper to bring-to, and

E 2

engage



engage us, hoisting Spanish colours: it fell about this time almost calm, with a considerable swell, or the contest would not have lasted so long probably as half an hour, which it did; she then submitted to his Majesty's colours, being a good deal shattered, and having a number of men killed and wounded. They dismounted a lower-deck gun of the Canada, and shot off one of its trunnions.

We found her to be a very large frigate, belonging to the King of Spain, called the Leocadia, and the only one the Spaniards have coppered. She had been only six days from Ferrol, and was bound (I have reason to imagine) to the South Seas express, but threw all their papers overboard. She has ports for forty guns, yet carries only thirty-four, they supplying the spare ports from the opposite guns: this ship was commanded by Don Francisco de Wenthuisen, Knight of the Order of St. Jago (who had a commission to command all frigates he might meet with of his own nation). It was with concern I learnt that this gallant officer lost his right arm in defending his ship; the second Captain is also wounded: two of the officers are Knights of Malta.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

*St. James's, June 8, 1781.*

*Extract of a letter from Commodore GEORGE JOHNSTONE to the Earl of HILLSBOROUGH, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Romney, in Port Praya Road, in the Island of St. Jago, April 30, 1781, brought by Capt. Lindsey, of the Porto stoop of war.*

MY LORD,

On the 16th of April, at half past nine o'clock in the morning, being at anchor in Port Praya, in the

Island of St. Jago, with the Squadron of his Majesty's ships under my command, which are named in the margin\*, together with the East India ships, transports, and victuallers, who sailed with us from England, the Isis (which ship lay the farthest to leeward) made the signal for seeing eleven sail in the Offing, towards the N. E.

I was then absent in a boat, giving directions for moving some ships which had driven too near each other.

As soon as I saw the signal for so many strange ships, I instantly returned on board the Romney, and made the signal for all persons to come from the shore, and to repair on board their respective ships, having at that time not less than 1500 persons absent from the fleet, who were employed in watering, fishing, and embarking live cattle, with other occupations necessary to the dispatch in refitting so many ships, besides a number of officers and troops who were taking the recreations of the shore.

As soon as this signal was made, and enforced by the repeated firing of guns, and after a boat had been dispatched to the shore, to give more expedition and effect to the embarkation, a signal was made to unmoor, and another to prepare for battle.

I went on board the Isis, to make my observations on the strange ships, as they could only be seen from that ship, on account of the east point of land which intervened.

From the Isis I plainly discovered five large ships of the line, and several smaller ships, standing in for the land; the large ships being separated from the convoy, and making signals by superior and inferior flags, which plainly denoted that they were French.

Upon this I returned on board the Romney, calling to the East-India ships, as I passed and repassed, to

\* Romney, 50; Hero, 74; Monmouth, 64; Jupiter, 50; Isis, 50; Terror bomb vessel, Infernal fire ship; Rattlesnake cutter.

prepare

prepare for battle ; for most of them were as yet heedless of the signals which had been made.

At a quarter before eleven o'clock the strange ships appeared, coming round the east point of land, drawn up in a line, and leading into the bay. His Majesty's ships of war (excepting as to the people who were absent on shore) were by this time prepared to receive the enemy, if they should offer any insult.

We plainly perceived they intended an attack by the springs which were passed to their cables along the outside of the ships ; and we knew the small regard which the French usually pay to the laws of nations, when they are possessed of a superior force, or find it convenient to dispense with such obligations, and in this our expectations were not disappointed ; for with much courage and seeming determination, the French Commodore led on within two cables length of the Monmouth, Jupiter, and Hero, passing the Diana, Terror bomb, and Infernal fire-ship, who lay without the rest of the ships ; here he hoisted his broad pendant, and displayed the French colours ; he then hauled up his courses, and fired two shot at the Isis from his larboard bow as he luffed up, and immediately after permitting his ship to shoot up in the wind, as far as the force with which the ship was sailing enabled her, he dropt his anchor a-breast of the Monmouth, and began to fire away among the ships as fast as he could discharge and load ; his sails, however, were still flying about in great confusion, so that his spring on the cable did not hold when the ship was checked to bring up, and he drove a-breast of the Hero.

After the two guns mentioned above had been discharged with shot, the fire from his Majesty's ships opened upon the enemy with great power and effect.

The next French ship which followed their Commodore, anchored a-head of him ; the third endeavoured to pass through for the Romney ; but being unable to weather the different ships, he anchored a-stern of his Commodore, and continued there for a short space, driving about with his sails loose, until he boarded the Fortitude and Hinchinbrook East-India ships, and then went to sea. The fourth ship run on different lines, luffing and bearing up as she passed among the skirt of our ships, and firing and receiving fire as he sailed along, but seemingly in great confusion also ; and at last, with much difficulty, he wore clear of the reef on the West point without us.

The fifth ship run among the merchant vessels also, firing at all, and attempting to board two or three as he passed along, without success.

In a quarter of an hour after the first gun, several of our East India ships had recovered the alarm, and were firing at the enemy, and some of them in well directed lines ; two or three however had struck their colours, and thrown the Company's packets over-board, and others prudently put to sea.

The Romney could fire only in two openings, and this under a precision which was cautiously observed ; neither could she veer away cable to open a larger space, as the Jason lay right a-stern of her. Seeing the Romney was like to have little share in the action, after the fourth ship had passed her, I ordered the barge to be manned to go on board the Hero. General Meadows and Captain Saltern insisted they should accompany me, with a degree of generosity and good humour which I could not resist. It is pleasant to be near the General at all times, but on the day of battle that satisfaction is felt in a peculiar degree. We were received by Captain Hawker with as cheerful and affable civility as if we had come

to dinner, while the Hero kept up a constant, awful, heavy discharge of artillery.

The action bordered upon a surprize, and the nature of the service in which we were engaged rendered us liable to much confusion; yet upon the whole, until the enemy were beat off, I saw nothing on our part but steady, cool, determined valour.

Capt. Alms, of the Monmouth, kept up a well-directed fire.

Captain Pasley had worked hard from the beginning of the business, and had got a spring on his cable, by which effort every shot told from the Jupiter.

The French Commodore now found his situation too hot, and he cut his cable in three quarters of an hour, and went away through the ships, as his second a-stern had done before him; the other a-head was now left behind, an object to be fired at by all the ships in our fleet, who could get guns to bear upon him.—In this situation he remained for fifteen minutes, hardly firing a gun during the whole time: such a spectacle of distress I never before beheld.

I am satisfied myself he struck his colours, and that they were not merely shot away, as some alledge; and this I believe, because different ships thought he struck at the same time; but it was impossible to get all the ships to cease firing at once; and one gun being afterwards discharged from the enemy's ship, the firing began again even from such of our ships as had left off.

Whether his cable was shot away, or he cut the cable, I cannot say, but off the ship went round upon the heel, her stern falling close to the broadside of the Isis; her masts were tottering; her yards were hanging different ways; her sails were flying about in rags, and full of holes. First fell the mizen-mast, next went the main-mast, and lastly the fore-mast

and outer end of the bowsprit tumbled in the water.

I instantly returned to the Romney, and made the signal for all Captains, and after hearing the condition of every ship, I directed the men of war to cut and slip as fast as they could get to sea, to follow up the victory, with orders to make any India ships who lay in their way, to cut their cables also, that they might not be impeded.

I ordered the merchant ships to lie fast and repair their damages, until we joined them again.

As soon as the Jason was out of the way, the Romney was cast by a spring on the cable, and she went out to sea under the acclamations of the whole fleet.

The Jupiter instantly followed, and we run between our scattered ships and the enemy. Perceiving neither the Isis nor Diana making any signal to follow, though both of them lay in clear births for so doing, their several signals were made. The Diana answered, and soon after followed; but although gun after gun was fired, to enforce the signal, to call out the Isis, she still remained without any signs of obedience to my signal then abroad. At last the Hero came under our stern, with a message from Captain Sutton, saying that his masts and yards, and sails and rigging, were so wounded, that he could not come out without repairing them, but that he would follow as fast as he could.

My answer was, all this is no excuse for disobeying my positive orders; besides, I think his damages immaterial to a man of any resources.

Captain Sutton's signal was therefore again enforced by another gun; he then hoisted his answering flag, and came out, after three hours delay.

All the ships being now come out, the signal was made to form the line a-head on the larboard tack. The

French

French ships had before this collected and taken the disabled ship in tow, and they had raised a stump forward, and fixed a sail upon it, with which they had wore the hulk, and put before the wind in a line of battle a-breast, and sent off their convoy under all the sail they could set.

When the *Isis* joined us she run under our stern, and repeated an account of her distress and her damages, particularly the want of a mizen top-sail-yard, which I told the Captain was nothing at all.

The signal was now made to bear up in a line of battle a-breast. At that instant the *Isis* lost her fore-top-mast above the top-sail-yard, which yard was not injured by the fall, nor was the sail hurt, or any other damage sustained, to prevent the ship from working, the fore-top-sail being close reefed and set.

I immediately shortened sail to give time to the *Isis* to clear the wreck, which was done in half an hour or forty minutes.

This increased our distance from the enemy. As soon as I saw the *Isis* could make sail, I bore up and set the fore-sail, and made the signal for the line a-breast. When we came near the enemy, I found the *Isis* and *Monmouth* had dropt a-stern between two and three miles, though both of them sail much better than the *Romney*: their signals were therefore made to call them to their stations; the *Monmouth* immediately answered, and made sail accordingly, but the *Isis* still kept behind.

By these various obstructions and delays, added to a strong lee current, the enemy had drawn us far to leeward of *St. Jago*. The sun was set; the sea had increased; I could not propose a decisive action in the night. If I followed until day-light, my prospects were great and tempting; but I must then determine to leave my convoy in distress, and separate from the troops, without any fixed

determination concerning them or their destination; and I must also have relinquished the object of the present expedition; because, after getting so far to leeward that we could not fetch the islands of *Bravo* or *Fogo*, it is a well-known fact that no ship can bear up against the N. E. winds and the S. W. currents which always prevail here, much less after such an action as must be expected.

On the other hand, if the principal force of the enemy should arrive before us at the place of our destination, it might prove equally fatal to the object of the expedition.

The dilemma was great indeed, and I felt the cruel situation with an anguish which I never before experienced; but after maturely weighing the subject in all its consequences with those persons on whose judgment I have most confidence, I thought myself bound to return to join the ships under my protection, and to pursue the object of the expedition, it being most probable that the enemy must either send off two of their disabled ships of war to the West-Indies, in which case I shall have a superior naval force, or they must touch at the Brazils for water and repairs; and perhaps they will be obliged to do both; in either of which cases we shall have a great advantage by the preceding action.

Next day we re-took the *Hinchinbrook* East-India ship, with twenty-five Frenchmen on board; and I learn from them that the Squadron who attacked us was composed of

*Le Heros*, 74, M. de Suffrein,  
Brigadier des Armes, Grand  
Commander de Malte.

*L'Annibal*, 74, M. de Tremignon,  
Capitaine de Vaisseau.

*L'Artesien*, 64, M. de Cardaillac,  
Chevalier de Malthe.

*Le Sphynx*, 64, M. de Duchillon,  
Capitaine de Vaisseau.

Le

**Le Vengeur**, 64, M. le Chevalier de Forbin, Capitaine de Vaisseau  
**La Fortune**, Corvette.

M. de Castrics, Commandant de l'Armée de Terre.

Regiment de Pondicherry, deux Bataillons.

Detachment du Regiment d'Austrasie.

4 Vaisseaux des Indes, viz.

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. Le Briton,        | } er cinq Vaisseaux de transport armée en Flute; all doubled with copper. |
| 2. Le Trois Amis,    |   |
| 3. L'Isle de France, |   |
| 4. Pondicherry,      |   |

The Hannibal was the ship which was dismasted; the Hero led in, and suffered damages next in proportion to the Hannibal; the Artesien, Sphynx, and Vengeur came in according as they are named, but the last three did not receive much injury. The Captain of the Artesien, to which ship the prisoners belong, was killed by a grape shot on the shoulder.

They informed me that they failed from Brest the 22d of March, with Mons. le Grafs, and twenty fail of the line, three of which are of three decks, bound to Martinique, besides the Sagittaire frigate, of 50 guns, bound to North America.

That they separated off Madeira, and their purpose was to attack the squadron under my command, wherever they could find it, of which they had received a correct list at Brest: that the Artesien first discovered us lying in the Road, and tacked towards Monsieur Suffrein to acquaint him of it; that he instantly ordered them to prepare for the attack; and being asked by Monsieur Cardillac, the Captain of the Artesien, what they should do, if the Portuguese Forts should fire upon them? He desired them to fire at the Portuguese Forts also.

After an action of such a length, in such a situation, in smooth water,

with large ships so near each other, it is surprising to find how few men have been killed, and what slight damage his Majesty's ships have received.

The Monmouth lying within a cable's length, had not a man killed, and only six wounded.

The Jupiter had two wounded.

The Isis had four killed, and five wounded.

The Romney had seven wounded; and the other ships according to the list enclosed.

The Jason and Latham East India ships, who lay at the furthest distance from the enemy, had 4 killed and 14 wounded; among the number of the killed is Lieutenant Keith, of the Jason, a brave and worthy officer.

Several of the East India ships have suffered in their masts, yards, and rigging, but nothing that will impede the voyage, or which cannot be repaired even here with security.

The fate of the Infernal fire-ship, and Terror bomb, deserves to be particularly related: they had come from the Isle of May two days before, and lay to the eastward, without all the ships, notwithstanding my orders in writing had been strictly given, and punctually communicated, for all the small ships to anchor within the rest. The Terror had sprung her bowsprit, and was fishing of it, with her rigging loose, when the enemy appeared, and one of the sixty-four gun ships layed her on board.

The Terror caught fire, and the enemy durst not take possession of her, though often invited so to do by Captain Wood. She then cut her cable, and drove to sea, where she lost her bowsprit and fore-mast.

One of the French ships again followed her in this miserable condition, and fired several shot at the Terror; yet Captain Wood seeing us preparing to come out, would not strike his colours, but bravely contrived to  
 set

set some stay-sails, and slide off in that shattered condition.

The fire-ship went to sea, and was taken by the enemy, by what means I cannot relate; but I have good reason to believe she was afterwards either abandoned by the enemy, or re-taken by the crew, as the Jupiter saw her next day to leeward, and standing towards us, with her distinguishing vanes and answering flag on board.

The Fortitude India ship behaved with uncommon bravery. She was boarded by the Artesien, who fired many guns into her; several of the enemy's crew jumped on board the Fortitude; yet, in this situation, Captain Jenkinson, of the 98th regiment, kept up a constant fire with small arms; several of the enemy were shot on the shrouds, and two were forced overboard, and taken up again into the Fortitude, after the two ships had separated.

The Hinchinbrook was also miserably cut and mangled by the Artesien, before she was taken.

Many of the other India ships suffered considerable damages, particularly the Lord North, Osterly, and Asia; and the Edward victualler was nearly sunk and carried out to sea, though afterwards abandoned.

With great difficulty, after turning many days, we recovered this bay with the Fortitude, and we towed in the Hinchinbrook and Edward.

Every possible exertion has been used since to repair the various damages which the ships had sustained, and the whole convoy as completely fitted as circumstances will allow; in the execution of which service I am chiefly indebted to the indefatigable attention of Capt. Pasley, whose zeal in this, and every other occasion, I wish may be represented to his Majesty.

To add to our embarrassments, the Porto sloop, who joined us that day we got back, ran foul of the Hero, and lost her fore-mast and bowsprit.

VOL. XII.

I have judged it proper to put Capt. Sutton, of the Isis, under an arrest.

Since writing the above account, the Infernal fireship has joined us. The enemy had abandoned her on our approach, having taken away Captain Darby and five seamen, and nine soldiers of the 98th regiment.

Lieutenant Hamilton has been ever since turning up to gain this port, which shews the impossibility of joining the convoy, if I had followed the enemy.

The fireship has sustained little or no damages.

We shall sail from this Island tomorrow; and the Porto sloop will be ready to proceed for England the day after with these dispatches.

I am, with the greatest respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, and most humble servant,

GEO. JOHNSTONE.

*List of the killed and wounded in the ships and vessels under the command of Com. JOHNSTONE, in an action with a French Squadron, commanded by Mons. DE SUFFREIN, on the 16th of April, 1781, in Port Praya Road, in the Island of St. Jago.*

Romney. 7 seamen or petty officers wounded; 3 ditto, since dead of their wounds.

Monmouth. 1 Seaman or petty officer, 5 soldiers or marines, wounded.

Hero. 2 Seamen or petty officers, wounded.

Isis. 1 Seaman or petty officer, 3 soldiers or marines, killed; 4 seamen or petty-officers, 1 soldier or marine, wounded; 1 seaman or petty officer, since dead of his wounds.

Jupiter. 1 Seaman or petty officer, 1 soldier or marine, wounded.

Jason. 2 Seamen or petty officers, killed; 4 seamen or petty officers, 3 soldiers or marines, wounded.

Active. None.

F

Diana.

- Diana.** 3 Seamen or petty officers, 3 soldiers or marines, wounded.
- Rattlefreak.** None.
- Infernal.** 1 Seaman or petty officer killed; 2 seamen or petty officers wounded; 4 seamen or petty officers, 9 soldiers or marines, taken prisoners.
- Terror.** 2 Soldiers or marines, killed; 6 seamen or petty officers, wounded.
- San Carlos.** 3 Seamen or petty officers, 3 soldiers or marines, wounded.
- Pondicherry.** 4 Soldiers or marines, killed; 1 seaman or petty officer, 9 soldiers or marines, wounded; 1 soldier or marine, since dead of his wounds.
- Royal Charlotte.** 1 Soldier or marine, killed; 1 seaman or petty officer, 3 soldiers or marines, wounded.
- Porpoise.** None.
- Resolution.** Ditto.
- Manilla.** Ditto.
- Elizabeth bomb tender,** Ditto.
- Essex.** 2 Soldiers or marines, killed; 1 seaman or petty officer, 6 soldiers or marines, wounded.
- Lord North.** None.
- Queen.** 1 Seaman or petty officer, 2 soldiers or marines, killed; 6 seamen or petty officers, 4 soldiers or marines, wounded.
- Chapman.** None.
- Latham.** 2 Soldiers or marines, killed; 1 seaman or petty officer, 6 soldiers or marines, wounded.
- Hastings.** 1 Seaman or petty officer killed; 3 seamen or petty officers wounded.
- Southampton.** None.
- Osterly.** 1 Seaman or petty officer killed; 6 seamen or petty officers, two soldiers or marines, wounded.
- Valentine.** 4 Seamen or petty officers wounded.
- Asia.** 3 ditto wounded.
- Hinchinbrook.** 7 Seamen or petty officers killed; 7 ditto wounded; 7 ditto taken prisoners.
- Locke.** 2 Soldiers or marines, killed; 5 seamen or petty officers, 2 soldiers or marines, wounded.
- Fortitude.** 2 Seamen or petty officers, 2 soldiers or marines, killed; 7 seamen or petty officers, 14 soldiers or marines, wounded; 3 ditto since dead of their wounds.
- Sykes.** None.
- Elizabeth.** Ditto.
- Admiral Keppel.** Ditto.
- Jupiter.** Ditto.
- Prudence.** Ditto.
- Union.** Ditto.
- Edward.** Ditto.
- Nancy.** Ditto.
- Three Sisters.** Ditto.
- Content.** 1 Soldier or marine wounded.
- Eagle.** None.
- Mirtle.** Ditto.
- Total.*—16 Seamen or petty officers, killed; 77 ditto, wounded; 4 ditto since dead of their wounds; 11 ditto taken prisoners
- Officers killed.*
- George Keith, First Lieutenant of the Jason.
- Captain Crawford, of the 100th regiment, on board the Osterly East Indiaman.
- Lieutenant M'Donald, of ditto, on board ditto.
- Lieutenant Griffin, of the 98th regiment, on board the Pondicherry armed transport.
- Lieutenant Morris of ditto, in a boat coming to the shore.
- Henry Roach, Master of the Porpoise armed transport.
- The Surgeon of the Osterly East-India ship.
- Officers wounded.*
- Lieutenant Donald Campbell, of the Terror bomb vessel.
- Lieutenant Hind, of the 98th regiment.
- Ensign Scott, of ditto, on board the Fortitude East-Indiaman.
- Prisoner.*—Capt. Henry D'Esterre Darby, Commander of his Majesty's fireship Infernal, taken prisoner by the French.

GEO. JOHNSTONE.

## REMARKS on the foregoing GAZETTE.

I mean to animadvert on the Gazette Extraordinary, relating the attack of Commodore Johnstone's fleet, by a squadron of French ships of war. As I have served many years in the navy from my infancy, I consider myself in some degree a judge of maritime affairs, and I mean to use that judgment to elucidate a case which appears to have been greatly misunderstood. Professional characters for abilities and courage, are known in the profession; men do not rise in the navy at once to superior distinction, the professional voice generally follows the officer through his various ranks in service, and however it may differ with official opinions, has never yet, in my knowledge, been known to have been much wrong.

It must be considered, that Commodore Johnstone had regularly notice of the squadron under Mons. de Suffrein, with their intended destination, previous to his leaving England; he was likewise apprized of their being expected at St. Jago, by the Governor, on his arrival there. It was necessary, without this information, to have placed his fleet, as every seaman generally does, the small ships in shore, and the ships of war without them; but with such advices of the probability of the enemy's approach, a more regular disposition was to be expected from an alert or experienced officer. Without professional knowledge, common sense leads to this plain question, Did the Commodore anchor his fleet like a seaman, or dispose of them like an officer?

The great number of men on shore, is an uncommon circumstance, by no means tending to establish an idea of that regularity and precision, which should be used to accelerate the re-equipment of his fleet. The climate is exceeding hot and unhealthy at

this season, the wine strong and new, so that the health of the expedition might greatly depend on the manner in which the seamen and troops were regulated during their stay at Praya-Bay, which is a consideration of the first consequence to a good officer.

On the enemy's appearing in sight, all was confusion, and in this situation, when time was pressing, the Commodore makes the signal to unmoor, which is an operation of some time;—a seaman would have made the signal to slip one cable, and to have clapped a spring on the other, which was not the work of one quarter of an hour, and he might, by that means, have, in some degree, remedied his first error of not having placed his ships with that regularity he ought to have done. This was likewise the time to have made the signal for the fireship to prime.

The fire continued with great confusion, our own ships firing into one another, and the Commodore left his broad pendant in the Romney to go to the Hero: this is a singular step! for in that situation had he seen any advantage offer, he could not avail himself of it, he could make no signals from the Hero, he could only serve as assistant to Capt. Hawker, and was in that respect just as useful as the General.

When the Hannibal lay such a spectacle of distress, common sense, without the assistance of professional knowledge, naturally asks this question, Could not she have been taken? A seaman answers, yes. But no endeavour of any kind is used; she is suffered to drive out of the Bay, and to be taken in tow by the French squadron, without the least effort to prevent it. This is the more extraordinary, as many of the ships from situation could not have been much exposed to the enemy's fire, the Romney not being able to fire but through two openings, and that with the greatest caution and precision.



'The letter is calculated to mislead; there is an artful omission of near half his force, by his naming only certain ships in the margin, and a total omission of time. For what purpose this concealment? Was the Commodore ashamed to tell the truth, or to relate his actions at the times they happened?

The firing ceased in the Bay at noon, and, before half after twelve, the French ships were out of the Bay. The Commodore then makes the signal for all Captains, instead of taking up any immediate plan of operations; it appears he had no resource. Nothing seemed determined till half past two, when the Commodore made the signal to cut or slip, in order, as he tells you, to follow up the victory. We see then two hours and a half lost, before the resolution was formed, in which time the French ships had repaired their damages, so far as to have drawn themselves up in a line of battle with the dismasted ship in tow, and invited the Commodore to a second action.

The Commodore tells you, that as soon as the Jason was out of the way, the Romney was cast by a spring on her cable, but forgets to say when; though he mentions the privateer stile of halloing him thro' the fleet. At 40 min. past four, he makes the signal for the frigates and India ships to quit the line, and at 7 min. before 5, the signal for the line a-breast. He says, the Isis came out after three hours delay. What does he mean? It is an insinuation unworthy of an officer. The Isis came out nearly at the same time with the Hero and Monmouth, and two hours and a half of the three hours were chargeable to the Commodore's own delay.

The dilemma and anguish I readily admit: I do not doubt either the spirit or inclination of the Commodore to have had a more decisive action, but his management and con-

duct do not bespeak the officer, or man of resource. Every argument used in the evening, operated as forcibly before he left the Bay, where he had remained two hours and a half, a quite sufficient time for cool deliberation with all those about him, whose judgment he had confidence in. His quitting the Bay to renew the action, was therefore either wrong in the first instance, or it was wrong to relinquish the measure, as the enemy had not the least appearance of wishing to decline the contest, having waited from twelve o'clock till evening for the Commodore's recommencing the engagement.

As to the behaviour of the Captain of the Isis, it is so differently considered by the officers of the fleet, from the Commodore's description, that it would be wrong to decide upon it; but several letters mention, that the arrest of Captain Sutton was matter of surprise to the whole fleet, and was particularly resented by the company of the Isis, whose behaviour on the occasion was little less than direct mutiny.

As to the well-known fact, that ships to leeward cannot get up, it may be *well known* to the Commodore. Had he been more particular, we should find that he had a S. W. wind at the time he wrote of the prevalence of the N. E. winds, and it was no uncommon thing formerly for ships, who had not touched at the Cape in their passage from India, to stop in *Praya Bay* for fresh water and other refreshments.

As to the Commodore's, pretending a superiority of force in the French ships, it comes ill from him, who censured a great naval character, without reason, and introduced that most absurd idea, that a 50 gun ship and a frigate were equal to a ship of 74 or 80 guns. Sea officers were astonished at such stuff from a man of the profession, and held it to proceed, as it has proved, *the reverse of*

*a man*

a man who knew nothing of the matter. But superiority of force, may be resisted by superiority of skill, Admiral Barrington is a recent instance. With only a few hours previous notice of the probability of the enemy's approach, he gallantly repulsed a very superior force in two different attacks, and accomplished the intent of his mission. He made use of his professional knowledge with honour to himself, and credit to the naval service, nor were any complaints made of misbehaviour, for there was no confusion, all was right, and all was harmony and good humour, for the Admiral knew how to direct, and his officers to obey. In the instance of Commodore Johnstone, all was hurry and confusion, nor was two hours and a half time enough to form a resolution, that did not last till evening. All in his fleet were dissatisfied; the officers with the strange unaccountable contradictory measures of the Commodore, and he with the behaviour of his Captains. It proves the truth of an old proverb, which it may appear too vulgar to apply to so great an office.—A bad workman always complains of his tools.—  
Your's,

A SEAMAN.

*Philadelphia, March 31.*

*Head Quarters, Iron Works, North-Carolina, March 10, 1781.*

SIR,

Since I had the honour of addressing your Excellency last, there have been some changes in our circumstances. On the 2d, Lieutenant-colonel Lee, with a detachment of riflemen, attacked the advanced of the British army, under Col. Tarleton, near Allamance, and killed and wounded, by report, about thirty of them. On the 6th, the British moved down towards High Rock, either with a view to intercept our stores, or cut off the light infantry from the main body of the army, then ad-

vanced near seven miles; but they were handsomely opposed, and suffered considerably, without effecting any thing.

This manœuvre occasioned me to retire over the Haw-river, and move down the north side of it, with a view to secure our stores coming to the army, and to form a junction with several considerable reinforcements of Carolina and Virginia militia, and one regiment of Virginia eighteen months men, on the march from Hillsborough to High Rock. I effected this business, and returned to Guildford Court-house.

Our militia had been upon such a loose and uncertain footing ever since we crossed the Dan, that I could attempt nothing with confidence, tho' we kept within ten or twelve miles of the enemy for several days. The enemy kept close, seemingly determined that we should gain no advantage of them, without risking something of consequence.

I have the honour to be, with great respect and esteem, your most obedient humble servant,

NATHANIEL GREENE.

*His Excellency General Washington.*

*Camp, at the Iron Works, ten miles from Guildford Court-house, March 16.*

SIR,

On the 10th, I wrote to his Excellency General Washington, from the High Rock Ford, on the Haw River, a copy of which I inclosed your Excellency, that I had effected a junction with a Continental regiment of eighteen months men, and two considerable bodies of militia, belonging to Virginia and North Carolina. After this junction, I took the resolution of attacking the enemy, without loss of time, and made the necessary disposition accordingly, being persuaded, that if we were successful, it would prove ruinous to the enemy, and, if other-

wise

wife, it would only prove a partial evil to us.

The army marched from the High Rock Ford on the 12th, and on the 14th arrived at Guildford. The enemy lay at the Quaker Meeting-house, on Deep River, eight miles from our camp. On the morning of the 15th, our reconnoitering party reported the enemy advancing on the great Salisbury road. The army was drawn up in three lines: the front line was composed of the North-Carolina militia, under the command of Generals Butler and Eaton; the second line of Virginia militia, commanded by Generals Stephens and Lawson, forming two brigades; the third line, consisting of two brigades, one of Virginia and one of Maryland Continental troops, commanded by General Huger and Col. Williams. Lieutenant-colonel Washington, with the dragoons of the first and third regiments, a detachment of light infantry, composed of Continental troops, and a regiment of riflemen under Col. Lynch, formed a corps of observation for the security of our right flank. Lieutenant-colonel Lee, with his legion, a detachment of light infantry, and a corps of riflemen, under Col. Campbell, formed a corps of observation for the security of our left flank.

The greater part of this country is a wilderness, with a few cleared fields interspersed here and there.—The army was drawn up on a large hill of ground, surrounded by other hills, the greater part of which was covered with timber and thick underbrush. The front line was posted with two field-pieces just on the edge of the woods, and the back of a fence which ran parallel with the line, with an open field directly in their front. The second line was in the woods, about three hundred yards in the rear of the first, and the continental troops about three hundred yards in the rear

of the second, with a double front, as the hill drew to a point where they were posted; and on the right and left were two old fields. In this position we waited the approach of the enemy, having previously sent off the baggage to this place, appointed to rendezvous at, in case of a defeat. Lieutenant-colonel Lee with his legion, his infantry, and part of his riflemen, met the enemy on their advance, and had a severe skirmish with Lieutenant-colonel Tarleton, in which the enemy suffered greatly. Captain Armstrong charged the British legion, and cut down nearly thirty of their dragoons; but as the enemy reinforced their advanced party, Lieutenant-colonel Lee was obliged to retire, and take his position in the line.

The action commenced by a cannonade, which lasted about twenty minutes, when the enemy advanced in three columns, the Hessians on the right, the guards in the centre, and Lieutenant-colonel Webster's brigade on the left. The whole moved through the old fields to attack the North Carolina brigades, who waited the attack until the enemy got within one hundred and forty yards, when part of them began to fire, but a considerable part left the ground without firing at all. The general and field-officers did all they could to induce the men to stand their ground, but neither the advantages of the position, nor any other consideration, could induce them to stay. General Stephens and General Lawson, and the field-officers of those brigades, were more successful in their exertions. The Virginia militia gave the enemy a warm reception, and kept up a heavy fire for a long time; but being beat back, the action became general almost every where. The corps of observation under Washington and Lee were warmly engaged, and did great execution.

execution. In a word, the conflict was long and severe, and the enemy only gained their point by superior discipline.

They having broken the second Maryland regiment, and turned our left flank, got into the rear of the Virginia brigade, and appearing to be gaining our right, which would have encircled the whole of the Continental troops, I thought it most adviseable to order a retreat. About this time, Lieutenant-colonel Washington made charge with the horse upon a part of the brigade of guards; and the first regiment of Marylanders, commanded by Col. Gunby, and seconded by Lieutenant-colonel Howard, followed the horse with their bayonets; near the whole of this party fell a sacrifice. General Huger was the last that was engaged, and gave the enemy a check. We retreated in good order to the Reedy Fork river, and crossed at the ford, about three miles from the field of action, and there halted, and drew up the troops, until we collected most of the stragglers. We lost our artillery and two ammunition waggons, the greater part of the horses being killed before the retreat began, and it being impossible to move the pieces but along the great road. After collecting our stragglers, we retired to this camp, ten miles distant from Guildford.

From the best information I can get, the enemy's loss is very great, not less in killed and wounded than six hundred men, besides some few prisoners that we brought off.

Inclosed I send your Excellency a return of our killed, wounded, and missing. Most of the latter have gone home, as is but too customary with the militia after an action. I cannot learn that the enemy has got any considerable number of prisoners. Our men are all in good spirits, and in perfect readiness for another field day.

I only lament the loss of several valuable officers who are killed and wounded in the action. Among the latter are General Stephens, shot through the thigh, and General Huger in the hand; and among the former is Major Anderson, of the Maryland line.

The firmness of the officers and soldiers, during the whole campaign, has been most unparalleled. Amidst innumerable difficulties they have discovered a degree of magnanimity and fortitude that will for ever add a lustre to their military reputation.

I have the honour to be, with very great respect and esteem, your Excellency's most obedient, and most humble servant,

NATHANIEL GREENE.

*His Excellency Samuel Huntington, Esq. President of Congress.*

Continental killed.—One major, one captain, three subalterns, five serjeants, forty-seven rank and file.—Wounded, three captains, four subalterns, six serjeants, ninety-three rank and file.—Missing, three serjeants, eight drummers, one hundred and fifty rank and file. Total, one major, nine captains, seven subalterns, fourteen serjeants, eight drummers, two hundred and ninety rank and file.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec.

*Copy of a letter from Earl CORNWALLIS to the Rev. Dr. WEBSTER.*

*Wilmington, 23d April, 1781.*

“DEAR SIR,

“It gives me great concern to undertake a task which is not only a bitter renewal of my own grief, but a violent shock to an affectionate parent.

“You have for your support the assistance of religion, good sense, and an experience of the uncertainty of all human happiness. You have for your satisfaction, that your son fell nobly in the cause of his country, honoured

honoured and lamented by all his fellow soldiers; that he led a life of honour and virtue, which must secure to him everlasting happiness. When the keen sensibility of the passions begins a little to subside, these considerations will give you real comfort.

“ That the Almighty may give you fortitude to bear this severest of trials, is the earnest wish of your companion in affliction, and most faithful servant,

CORNWALLIS.”

EXTRACTS from the BARBADOES GAZETTE, &c.

Copies of Letters from Mr. WORKHAM Deputy Secretary of the Island of Barbadoes, to the Speaker and Clerk of the Assembly, together with their Answer.

Pilgrim, Nov. 29, 1780.

HONOURABLE SIR,

“ I am commanded by the Governor to acquaint you, his Excellency requires you to signify to him immediately, to what time the Assembly stands adjourned, and by what authority it was adjourned. I am respectfully,

Your Honour's most obedient humble servant,

T. WORKHAM.”

The Hon. Sir JOHN GAY ALLENE, Bart. Speaker of the General Assembly.

Bridge Town, Nov. 29, 1780.

SIR,

“ I beg you will inform his Excellency, that as no message had been sent down to the House of Assembly by the secretary in regard to the day of our adjournment, when he delivered the Governor's written message to the Speaker, although the two members, whom I had sent up from the House to Pilgrim, requesting his Excellency to signify his pleasure with respect to the point of adjournment by those gentlemen,

the only two whom I could prevail on to take that troublesome office upon them at so inconvenient a distance even for that turn, assured the House, that the Secretary would be directed to signify such his Excellency's pleasure. And as I could not prevail upon any two of the members to take a ride to Pilgrim afterwards, both to carry the answer of the House to the Governor's message, and to request once more his Excellency's pleasure with regard to the adjournment; so having taken their instructions in regard to the mode of conveying that answer by an order to the clerk, to deliver the same over to the Secretary, I likewise received their sentiments upon the point of the adjournment; and those concurring with my own, as my own were formed upon the customary rule, so near the time of our expiration of adjourning to the day before, the House was accordingly adjourned to the 21st of December next by the Speaker, with the consent of the Assembly.— And I must add, in further justification of the House and myself for this presumption, that a report had reached us whilst we were sitting, that the Governor had adjourned the Council Board to some day in January, though I have this morning learnt, that this was an error, and that it was the Court of Chancery that had been adjourned, and not the Council Board.

This, Sir, is the true account of the time of our adjournment, and of the authority by which the House was adjourned, an authority which, till the present Governor took upon him the reins of government, the House of Assembly, under every administration, had been entrusted with for their own ease and convenience, and which had never been abused by the Assembly, to the displeasure of any single Governor, since I had the honour to hold the speaker's chair; although, since the arrival of the

the present Governor, we have never once enjoyed it by a similar indulgence, nor should we have taken it up yesterday without his permission, but from circumstances, for which the House of Assembly have nothing to condemn themselves.

I am, Sir, your most obedient,  
humble servant,  
I. G. ALLEYNE."

*Secretary's Office, Dec. 15, 1781.*

S I R,

"I am directed by his Excellency to desire you will acquaint him of what instances you know of the General Assembly of this Island being dissolved by the Commander in Chief, and in what time after such dissolutions, new assemblies have been called.

I am, very respectfully, Sir,  
your most obedient, humble  
servant,

FRAN. WORKMAN."

*On his Majesty's service.*

To SAMUEL MOORE, Esq.

Mr. MOORE's answer to the above.

"I know of no instance of the General Assembly of this Island being dissolved by the Commander in Chief since I became a servant to the public, nor do I believe that any such instance can be found since the government of Sir Thomas Robinson. But I have always understood, that the dissolution of an old assembly is presently followed by an election of new representatives.

"N. B. The old assembly was dissolved the 7th of December, 1780, and the new assembly was not called till the 14th of February, 1781."

*The SPEECH of the GOVERNOR of BARBADOES to the COUNCIL and ASSEMBLY, the 14th of February, 1781.*

*Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,*

"It affords me great satisfaction to meet you in your legislative ca-

capacity, for the dispatch of the various and important business, which the state of the country will present to you.

"The effects of the late dreadful hurricane making a deep impression on me, I did not fail by the earliest opportunity to represent to his Majesty the sufferings of his faithful subjects of this island.

"Upon the subject of your defence, I beg to engage your most serious attention. A powerful armament from France is daily expected in these seas; and the number of your enemies is increased by the rupture with the States General of the United Provinces. You have, indeed, a fresh instance of his Majesty's paternal care of you in the strong reinforcement sent out for the protection of his valuable colonies in this quarter of the globe; but I must guard you against trusting your security entirely to a naval force. A short interval of its absence may prove fatal to you, if you neglect to improve your internal strength,—which depending on your numbers, I must again recommend to you a revision of your militia laws.

"In your deliberations on this subject, I trust that you will find that the powers necessary to enforce obedience, are not incompatible with freedom. Whatever powers you may judge proper to vest in the Commander in Chief, shall be exercised by me, with an equal attention to the ease of the people, and the safety of the country.

"I am happy to congratulate you on the late success that has attended his Majesty's arms in North-America, which, from its consequences, promise a speedy conclusion to the war."

"Gentlemen of the Assembly,

"The duty I owe to my Sovereign, and to your welfare, calls upon me to represent to you the injury the Island has sustained in the loss of the levy bill for the last year. As I

G

cannot

cannot encourage you to expect, that Great-Britain will take upon herself the burthen of your fortifications, I must exhort you to take this business into your immediate consideration, and to do all that the abilities of the country can afford. I must also recommend to you the repairs of the Town-hall, the Mole-head, and Pilgrim-house. As the term is expired for which the barracks were taken, I persuade myself you will make a provision for the accommodation of the troops, and I hope you will see the necessity of engaging a fit place for the confinement of the prisoners of war."

"Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

"I am particularly commanded from home, to recommend harmony to the two branches of the legislature. I trust I shall see you enter upon the business of the public with temper and cordiality, which will give ease, dignity, and success to your proceedings. I wish, gentlemen, I had nothing more to recommend to you for reform and correction; but your internal police certainly requires amendment—your own observations will suggest to you the inconveniences and dangers to which you are exposed from the remissness of magistrates and inferior officers. I hope every gentleman in his respective parish, especially in the several towns, will henceforward exert himself for the preservation of peace, order, and decorum, among the different ranks of people.

"Feeling, as I do, the same dispositions I brought with me, I cannot decline this occasion to assure you, that I shall be always ready to concur with you in every measure that may tend to promote the welfare of the country, and the happiness of the people committed to my care."

*The ASSEMBLY'S ADDRESS, in answer to the GOVERNOR'S SPEECH, March 20, 1781.*

*To his Excellency Major-General JAMES CUNNINGHAME, Esq. Captain-General, Governor, and Commander in Chief of this Island, Chancellor Ordinary, and Vice-Admiral of the same*

*The ADDRESS of the General Assembly.*

May it please your Excellency,

We, the representatives of the people, thank your Excellency for your speech to the council and this house, at the opening of the present sessions. The satisfaction so graciously expressed by your Excellency, at meeting us again in our legislative capacity, cannot be greater than our own, after the dissolution of the former assembly, and so long a suspension of the people's share in the legislative rights of their country, now, that we see those rights restored to them in the election of this new assembly\*.

We likewise thank your Excellency for presenting to his Majesty, by the earliest opportunity, the sufferings of his faithful subjects of this island, by the late dreadful hurricane; yet, at the same time, we cannot but express the utmost anxiety for the fate of an address that passed the House of Assembly to his Majesty on the same melancholy occasion, which, although passed, indeed, at an hour much too late to satisfy the instant wishes of the House, was, however, fortunately in good time for obtaining a conveyance to England by the same vessel that conveyed your Excellency's dispatches, and the address of the council, and it was forwarded accordingly; but the silence of our agent, to whose hands it was directed, and whose acknowledgement of the receipt of it, would have certainly followed the delivery of our speaker's letter, fills the minds of this

\* It appears from the foregoing papers, that no dissolution of the assembly had been had from the administration of Sir Thomas Robinson, which commenced in the year 1742, to the present time.

assembly with concern and apprehension.

Notwithstanding our enemies are increased by the rupture with the States General of the United Provinces, we trust that the power of Great-Britain, properly directed, is still sufficient to protect his Majesty's ancient and loyal colonies, and to revenge the injury offered to his crown and dignity. We acknowledge, with gratitude, his Majesty's paternal care of us in the strong reinforcement sent out, and on that we must place our chief reliance for security and protection; for, whilst sensible as we are of the deficiencies in our militia law, and wishful to direct the powers, necessarily granted by all militia laws, to the proper end of forming and keeping in good discipline the numbers that are enrolled in the service; yet your Excellency must pardon us, if whilst we observe a disposition to exercise extraordinary powers, not warranted by law, we are fearful of granting by law such new powers, as from an arbitrary stretch or interpretation might inflict not only a temporary, but a lasting and irretrievable mischief upon our free community.

We rejoice with your Excellency, on the late success of his Majesty's arms in North America, and we trust in the goodness and greatness of his royal breast for the happiest of all fruits from these victories, a conquest over the hearts of our deluded brethren of the Northern Colonies, more glorious even than that obtained over their persons, to theirs and our mutual interest and felicity.

Whatever may have been the injury sustained by the public in the loss of the Levy Bill, which was passed by the former House of Assembly, and sent up to the council for their concurrence, such injury cannot, with reason or with justice, be charged to the account of the assembly who performed their part in it; and yet, under the dreadful destruction of our

properties from the hurricane that followed, the event was unfortunate to our distressed constituents, who must have sunk under the weight of taxes, added to the misfortunes they were loaded with from that dire calamity; and whilst crouching, as they still are, under that heavy load alone, and looking up to our gracious sovereign and parent state for some great and national relief, to ease the burden we all labour under, what can be the presumed abilities of this country to undertake the various works so largely recommended by your Excellency in our present ruinous condition? The repairs of our fortifications, of the Mole-head, of the Town-hall, and of Pilgrim-house, along with a farther provision for barracks, for the accommodation of the troops, and a fit place for the confinement of prisoners of war. And moreover, when the miserable inhabitants of this spot are at this time oppressed by the payment of unusual, exorbitant, and illegal fees. And yet had another bill which was passed by the former assembly, to apply a part of the surplus of the last year's taxes to the repairs of the Town-hall, and Pilgrim-house, been passed also by the two other branches of the legislature, these works so immediately necessary, and which fell within the compass of our wretched finances, might have been by this time effected for your Excellency's and our own joint convenience. But sorry we are to hear your Excellency declare you cannot encourage us to expect, that Great-Britain will take upon herself the burden of our fortifications, even in this the day of our greatest and unparalleled distress, when your Excellency well knows, that this country has, for so long a period of time, paid a tribute of four and a half per cent. upon the produce of our lands to the crown, on the express condition of having, amongst other applications, part of



that duty applied to the repairs of our fortifications; for although, from the zeal of this country in its more prosperous state, the inhabitants have generously taken upon themselves the burden of these particular repairs, yet now that they are utterly unable to support it, this assembly trusts in the tenderness as well as justice of our gracious sovereign, either to apply that duty to the purposes intended for our security, or to relieve us from the weight of that duty altogether, which can alone enable us to testify our regard to this point of our defence upon a liberal and proper ground.

Faithful, as the assembly of the people have still been in their representative capacity, to the true interest of their country, and disdaining every other interest separate from hers, this house, like the former, will be ready to concur with harmony with the council, in every measure that can be proposed to us for the general good.—But, alas! when we reflect on the partial system adopted by that board in support of your Excellency's power, and for your particular advantage; when we see the money taken out of the pockets of the people by such authority alone, in opposition to their most valuable and constitutional rights; rights too, which the assembly, Sir, are bound by every tie of duty, and interest, and honour, to maintain, what harmony is to be reasonably expected, betwixt bodies of men, actuated by such different principles of conduct, as the council and this assembly? And what other answer can we return to his Majesty's benevolent recommendation to us in this instance, than by a repeated appeal to his royal and paternal protection of an injured, as well as unfortunate colony?

But how to answer your Excellency's call upon us, in regard to our

defective police, we must confess ourselves entirely at a loss, especially as you have not been pleased to point out the particular defects; if magistrates are remiss, the fault cannot be imputed to this assembly, but to those counsellors who recommended them to the office, or to the power that appointed them, or which continues them in the unmerited honour of the commission. We cannot, however, but observe, that if the magistrates are really remiss, or the police defective, it is highly to the credit of the people at large, that so few complaints are made, and so little business is to be seen on the grand sessions list.

Animated, as this assembly are, by the most zealous attachments to the service of our constituents, we receive with pleasure the professions of your Excellency's readiness to concur with us in every measure, that can promote "the welfare of our country, and the happiness of the people committed to your care."—But fond as we shall be to take our proper part in the promoting of our country's welfare, we fear the honour of giving happiness to the people, at least immediately, must be all your Excellency's, the act entirely your own; an act, however, but of justice and retribution, since to a free people it would be in vain to hold out the view of happiness, whilst they continue smarting under the sense of an oppressive power.

JOHN GAY ALLEYNE, Speaker.  
*House of Assembly, March 20, 1781.*

*Paris, May 27.* Mr. Lestevenon de Berkenrode, Ambassador from the United Provinces, has lately concluded a convention with our Ministry, concerning reprisals made on the English; it is to take place as soon as the reciprocal ratifications have been exchanged; and they are now employed in forming a regulation

tion respecting the prizes which are carried into the different ports.—

The Convention is as follows :

“ The Lords States-General having considered, that it would be of reciprocal advantage to establish between France and the United Provinces, uniform principles, with respect to the prizes and reprisals which their respective subjects might make on those of Great-Britain, their common enemy, they have proposed to his Most Christian Majesty, to form a regulation with them on this matter. His Majesty, animated with the same views, and desirous of confirming the good understanding, which at present subsists between him and the United Provinces, has agreed to the overtures of the Lords States-General ; in consequence his said Majesty, and the said States-General, have given full powers, on his Christian Majesty's part to le Sieur Gravier Comte de Vergennes, and, on the part of the States-General, to le Sieur Lestevenon de Berkenrode, their ambassador, who, after having communicated their respective powers, have agreed to the following articles :

“ ART. I. The vessels of one of the two nations which shall be re-taken by the armed vessels of the other, shall be restored to the first proprietor, if they have not been in the hands of the enemy for the space of twenty-four hours, upon condition that the said proprietor pays a third part of the value of the said vessel, its cargo, guns, and rigging, to the vessel which recovers it ; the said third to be amicably determined by the interested parties ; and in case of any disagreement between them, they are to apply to the officers of the Admiralty of the place in which the armed vessel shall have carried the reprisal in dispute.

“ ART. II. If the retaken vessel shall have been in the enemy's power above twenty-four hours, it shall

wholly belong to the privateer it is re-taken by.

“ ART. III. In case a vessel shall have been re-taken by a man of war belonging to either his Most Christian Majesty, or the States General, it shall be delivered to the original proprietors upon payment being made of the thirtieth part of the value of the vessel, guns, and rigging, if it is retaken within the space of twenty-four hours, and of a tenth if it has been in the enemy's possession beyond that time ; which sums shall be distributed as rewards among the crews of the ships which shall have made such reprisals. The amount of the thirtieth and tenth, to be regulated according to the tenor of the first article of the present convention.

“ ART. IV. The men of war and privateers belonging to either of the two nations, shall be reciprocally admitted, both in Europe and other parts of the world, into the respective ports with their prizes, which they shall be at liberty to unload, and dispose of according to the usual practices of the State into which they shall have carried their prize. To be understood, nevertheless, that the legality of the prize made by French ships, shall be decided conformably to the laws and regulations established in France on that head ; and those prizes made by the Dutch ships, shall be judged according to the established laws of the United Provinces.

“ ART. V. For the rest, his Most Christian Majesty and the States General shall remain free to make such regulations as they shall judge proper, relative to the conduct necessary to be observed by their ships of war and privateers, respecting the vessel they may have taken, and carried into any one of the ports belonging to either of the two nations.

“ In confirmation of which, we, the said Plenipotentiaries of his Most Christian Majesty, and their Lordships

ships the States General, by virtue of the full powers with which we are invested, have signed these presents, and have sealed them with our arms.

Signed

(L. S.) GRAVIER DE VERGENNES.

(L. S.) LESFEVENON DE BERKENRODE."

Given at Versailles, May 1, 1781.

*Hamburgb, June 8.* Baron de Koller, Envoy Extraordinary from his Prussian Majesty, having presented a Memorial to our Ministry, tending to procure for the Prussian vessels, the assistance and protection of our men of war, the following is the answer :

"The King having taken into consideration the Memorial presented by M. le Baron de Koller, his Prussian Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary, dated the 9th ult. has only had to consult the friendship he has long entertained for his said Majesty, and the harmony which reigns among all the powers allied for the purpose of defending the liberty of neutral commerce, to form a determination on the demand contained in that memorial.

The memorial which the King of Prussia has published, respecting the commerce of his subjects, wherein he enjoins them to observe all the rules of the most exact neutrality, furnishes an additional motive to induce the King to take proper measures for affording to the Prussian vessels a similar protection to that which his allies, the Empress of Russia, and the King of Denmark, have resolved to grant them.

"In consequence of which, those of the King's Ministers, who reside at the Courts of any of the belligerent powers, will unite with those of his Prussian Majesty, to second the claims they may have to make, relative to any Prussian vessels which may be unjustly seized and detained; and they shall equally insist upon restitu-

tion being made, in proportion to the injuries they shall have sustained: and whenever a Prussian vessel, carrying on a legal and just commerce, according to the sense of the treaties, shall come within the reach of any of his Majesty's fleets, and shall have occasion for their assistance in protecting them from any violence that may be threatened them, that protection shall be granted, and the violence opposed.

"For this purpose his Majesty will dispatch the necessary orders to his Ministers residing at the Courts of the belligerent powers, and to the commanders of his fleets, for them to conform to on all occasions that may arise.

"In thus fulfilling the dictates of friendship, the King is persuaded that his Prussian Majesty will also give instructions to his Ministers, that in similar cases they may perform the same good offices towards the Swedish merchants; and as to the rest, his Majesty will second the equitable views of the allied Courts for maintaining the liberty of the commerce of neutral nations.

"The undersigned has orders to communicate the above to Mr. le Baron de Koller, who will undoubtedly, in the account which he transmits to his court, cause this proceeding of the King's, to be considered as a fresh proof of his friendship, and inviolable attachment to his Prussian Majesty.

(Signed)

Le Comte ULR. SCHEFFER.

Given at Stockholm, May 31.

*Berlin, June 3.* The King, our sovereign, is indefatigable in promoting the prosperity of his people. When no opportunity offers to raise their military fame, he avails himself of the times of peace to increase their happiness by the most beneficial regulations. Of this we have an instance in the following ordinance for abrogating

abrogating and annulling the ancient code of laws, in all cases where they clash with the new system of legislation :

“ We, FREDERIC, by the Grace of God, King of Prussia, &c. &c. by these presents declare and make known, that, influenced by the paternal affection we have invariably entertained for our faithful subjects, we are firmly resolved to put the administration of justice, which we have recently prescribed and introduced into all the different tribunals of our kingdom, on the securest and most permanent foundation: that the laws may be freed, as far as possible, from all obscurity and confusion; that the modes of procedure may be clogged with no useless forms; and, in a word, that our subjects may, in all their applications, experience the most speedy justice, consistently with sound reason and natural equity, and conformably with the manners and customs of the age.”

In pursuance of this determination, and adopting the principles laid down by using our rescript of the 14th April, 1780, having drawn up, digested, and published the first book of our new code of laws, containing the usual manner of instituting and proceeding in processes before our superior judges; the second, which comprehends the necessary instructions for the inferior judges; the third, by which the duties of all the several judges are regulated and appointed; and the fourth, which includes all those laws, relating particularly to litigious processes; We will and ordain, in virtue of our supreme and legislative authority, that the said first book of our code be universally received in all the courts of our realms; that every judge, whether superior or inferior, and every officer employed in the administration of justice, strictly regulating and confining himself to the instructions therein contained, shall

judge and determine all causes according to the principles and regulations therein specified; and finally, that all our subjects, who shall be engaged in any legal suit or contestation, shall with like punctuality adhere to the said instructions, whether they relate to the personal pleading of their causes, or to the forms to be used in every kind of obligatory or juridical act whatsoever. At the same time we do hereby abrogate and abolish every ancient law, declaration, ordinance, or rescript, under whatever title it may have been issued, which relates to any matter contained in our new code of laws; and to that intent we absolve and discharge all our officers of justice from the oath by which they formerly bound themselves to the observance of the ancient laws, statutes, and ordinances; requiring them to regulate all their decisions by our said new code of laws; and further we forbid, under the severest penalties, all the officers of our courts of justice, or other tribunals, to explain or interpret any new law according to the sense or constitution of any ancient or abrogated law; and if any intricate cases should arise in which they may deem the new law obscure, or not sufficiently defined, they shall, through the medium of our Grand Chancellor, convey their doubts to the commission of laws, which we have established for that purpose, by whose decisions they shall be governed in every instance, &c.

Given at Berlin, the 26th

April, 1781.

(Signed) FREDERIC.

*From the Supplement to the Gazette de France, of the 15th instant.*

*Extract from the Madrid Gazette, June 5, 1781.*

On the 27th ult. the American brig, the Black Prince, arrived at Cadiz, from the Havannah, which place it had left on the 9th of April.

The

The Captain brings letters containing the following accounts :

Camp-Mareschal Don Bernardo Galvez, had sailed from the Havannah on the 28th of February, upon a private expedition, with five ships of war, under the command of Don Joseph Calvo, on board his Majesty's ship the San-Ramon, together with several transports and land forces. A few hours after its sailing the whole squadron was out of sight.

Accounts are received by the bilander, La Souris, from Pensacola, with dispatches from the General, that on the 4th of March, ten sail, which were taken for enemies, appeared in 26 degrees north latitude. The signal for a general chase was instantly thrown out, on which the above ships crowded all their sails, and disappeared. On the 9th, about six o'clock, P. M. the fleet anchored in the island of Santa Rosa, which stands at the entrance of Pensacola harbour; in the night the troops were landed and the island was reconnoitered, without any other hindrance than from the constant, but fruitless firing of two English frigates, which were at anchor; we took a boat and ten men.

The 10th was employed in landing provisions and ammunition, and securing our men, by erecting a battery of two twenty-four pounders, which obliged the frigate to retire towards the middle of the bay.

An attempt was made the next day to force an entrance into the harbour: but this being protected by the castle with five 32 pounders on the sea side, we failed of success, owing partly to the ship, San-Ramon striking upon a rock, though the shock was but slight, and caused only a trifling damage about its keel.

This event, and the narrowness of the channel, the depth of which was not sufficiently known, rendered the entrance into the haven more difficult, it being under the very fire of

the castle; four days elapsed without any further attempt on that part. But the General considering that the least squall of wind would carry away all his ships, and thus expose the army to manifest danger, resolved to force his way. Accordingly he shifted his flag to the brig Golvestown, crowded all his sails, and entered the channel, notwithstanding a very heavy fire from the castle. He was so fortunate as to escape unhurt, as did two gun boats, and a galliot that followed him.

On the 19th, all the ships of war and transports made also their entrance good, excepting the San-Ramon. Several bullets were shot from the castle, but without effect, some of the transports only having received damage.—Don Joseph Espleta arrived on the 20th from Mobile by land, with the troops under his command. Four days afterwards they entered the channel without loss, though the fort plied its fire briskly on sixteen transports laden with troops from New Orleans.

The interval between the 19th and 25th was employed by the General, in carrying the army from the island to the continent, after his junction with the troops from Mobile and New Orleans. These had posted themselves between the town and castle, so as to cut off the enemy from any communication with the mouth of the harbour. Thus situated, the General was making his regular approaches, resolved to push them on with the utmost vigour.

The San-Ramon left the coast of Pensacola, on the 24th of March, and on the 2d inst. (April) entered the port of Matanzas. We are in daily expectation of further intelligence. The chiefs of our government, (Havannah) are labouring incessantly to provide all things necessary to secure the success of so important an expedition.

Advice having been brought by land,

land, that on the 31st of March, eight English men of war had been seen steering for Cape St. Anthony, in order, as it is conjectured, to hasten to the relief of Pensacola; Commodore D. Joseph Solano sailed from this place, this day (9th of April) with eleven ships of war and a reinforcement of landsmen, under the command of Camp-Mareschal De Manuel de Cagigal, in order to support the attack on Pensacola, which, from the experienced valour and perseverance of our troops, cannot fail of success.

*A Comparative View of the Naval Force of the Maritime Powers, now in Commission.*

POWERS	Number of Ships & Vessels of War.	Number of Guns.	Number of Men.
Gr. Britain	424	15,078	119,267
France -	264	12,626	134,452
Spain -	124	5,094	50,080
Holland -	60	2,532	16,760
Sweden -	30	1,442	10,880
Russia -	29	1,528	14,960
Denmark	25	1,280	10,380
Total	956	39,580	156,779

*Ofend, June 17.* The Emperor having seen every thing remarkable in this city and port, set out from hence the 13th in the afternoon, for Bruges, by the way of Blackenbourg. A few moments after the departure of that monarch, we saw arrive from London, the Duke of Gloucester, brother to the King of Great-Britain, who set out post very early the next morning for Bruges, where his Royal Highness had a conference with his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and complimented him, on this occasion, from the King his brother. After that conference, which lasted an hour, the Duke of Gloucester returned here from Bruges, and imme-

VOL. XII.

diately embarked for England. The same day (15th) a courier arrived in the packet-boat, dispatched by the Cabinet of St. James's, who set off directly for Vienna.

The 15th, at night, the whole town was illuminated on occasion of the publication of the placart, by which his Imperial and Royal Majesty declares our port a *Free Port*.

*Extract from the Amsterdam Gazette of June 11.*

“ The following copies are handed about here, as taken from the originals. They are part of the dispatches lately seized by the French, on board the Government packet bound for America :

*Extract of a letter from Lord GEO.*

GERMAIN, to the Commissioners appointed to restore peace to America, dated Whitehall, March 7, 1781.

“ I have received your dispatches of the 2d of January, together with the letters from Sir Henry Clinton, of the 21st of the same month, and have had the honour to lay them both before his Majesty. The proclamation of the 29th of December, which came inclosed in your dispatches, will, I hope, produce those good effects which you expect from it, and which, by its being so well-timed, gives every reason to hope for. It will be a great satisfaction to me to present the King with an address from any one of the revolted provinces, begging your intercession for pardon, and its being restored to the privilege of British subjects. The narrow limits within which you have circumscribed your exceptions, and the generality of assurances given by you of re-establishing the former constitutions, were, I doubt not, very judicious, necessary, and convenient: but as there are many things in the constitution of some of those colonies, and indeed in all of them, in which the people wished to see some alterations; and there being others,

H

others, which it is the common interest of both countries to change, you must be very careful, lest either your actions or proclamations should preclude a thorough investigation of those objects; or prevent the possibility of introducing, in their constitution, such alterations as the people may chuse to grant or solicit."

*Extract of a letter from — KNOX, Esq. Secretary to Lord GEORGE GERMAIN, to JAMES SIMSON, Esq. dated Whitehall, March 7. 1781.*

"I hope you will be as good as your word, and write to me as soon as you reach New-York. When I consider, from the deplorable condition of the rebellious forces, and our great superiority, that the inhabitants of the revolted provinces will probably solicit for a negotiation, and perhaps such a request may come from Congress itself, I wish you to be present; for knowing your perfect acquaintance with the dispositions of the inhabitants to republican principles, and their utter aversion to monarchy, it may be in your power to prevent the commissioners making any concession that may tend to keep up those principles amongst the inhabitants, and to see that no alterations be made in their constitutions, as it is intended to establish amongst them distinctions of rank, and new model their government, by that of Great-Britain. This method would certainly be more advantageous to the people, as it would bind them more firmly to this country, and be the means of preventing calamities similar to those they now experience."

By the above copies, it seems clearly, that the plan of the American Secretary is calculated to keep his royal master in the dark; that he endeavours to represent things not as they are, but as he wishes them to be, and that it is high time

for the long-abused Britons, to call such ministers to account.

(*Amsterdam Gazette.*)

*The following letter appeared in the Hibernian Journal, printed in Dublin:*

GENTLEMEN.

Having bestowed a considerable part of your paper, for several successive days, to expose a wicked and an impudent extortion upon the public, you will, I presume, have no objection to insert a single paragraph from the supposed object of this just indignation. The public have a right to be satisfied upon the point, and it is principally with that view that I obtrude upon them a name, which, from the characteristic generosity of Irishmen, I might have well hoped, when it ceased to be connected with public business, that sometimes merits, and often justifies, severity and stricture, would here, as in all free countries, be permitted to remain at peace, such as his private conduct should entitle him to, as a member of the community in which he wishes to spend the remainder of his days.

Upon my return to Dublin, after a fortnight's absence, in a part of the county of Westmeath, forty miles from the Phoenix park, I was favoured, by the kindness of a friend, with the first information of an infamous imposition, put upon the citizens of Dublin the day that the volunteers were reviewed in the Phoenix Park, by persons at the gates, who took upon them to demand and extort money for entrance, in different proportions, for carts, carriages, and tents, in the manner you have stated. My astonishment at the impudence of this extortion can scarce be described, and was still greater, when I saw by the papers put into my hands, that this outrage was said to be done by my direction, under colour of my office as bailiff. That I never

never gave such direction might be unnecessary for me to say, because my office as bailiff has no concern with the keeping of the gates, these persons being appointed by other gentlemen. Although I could scarce conceive that any person should dare accept, much less extort money in this manner, yet, upon strict enquiry, I do understand that considerable sums were actually levied, and that in many instances it was even done with violence; some of these people at the same time industriously insinuating, if not publicly declaring, that they acted under my authority. I therefore cannot be surpris'd that the resentments of the public should have been expressed against me in terms sufficiently acrimonious.

But, upon this simple state of the fact, in order to undeceive the public, with an endeavour to do them justice, and with a sincere wish to assist as much as in my power to bring these offenders to justice, by action or indictment, as shall be thought expedient, for it lies not with me to dismiss them; shall I be deemed unreasonable in hoping, that the public and you will join with me, in directing that detestation which calumny deserves, against the calumniators, and in discouraging those who propagate public falsehoods to gratify private malignity, and by a brutal sport with men's characters, exercise the most hateful and worst of tyrannies, in prostituting and profaning the liberty of the press.

I am, gentlemen,  
your most obedient,  
humble servant,

J. BLAQUIERE.

*Palace-Row, June 14, 1781.*

County of Dublin, } Geo. Bryan,  
to wit. } of his Majesty's  
park, the Phoenix, maketh oath, that  
he is employed by the Rt. Hon. Sir  
John Blaquiere, as deputy bailiff of  
said park, and that no other person

is employed by the said Sir John; but this deponent saith, that neither this deponent, or any other person has the care of keeping of any of the gates leading into the said park under the said Sir John, the different persons who take care of the said gates being of the appointment of other gentlemen, and acting under them. This deponent deposeth, that neither this deponent, nor any other person, to this deponent's knowledge, hearsay and belief, demanded, took or received, any money or gratuity, for admitting tents, liquors, coaches, carriages of any kind, or horses, into the said park, previous to or on the day of the review of the volunteers, for the use or account of the said Sir John Blaquiere, or at all for his benefit, or for this deponent's benefit, or any one belonging to him, and that any insinuations or suggestions to the contrary, are founded on untruth and misrepresentation.

Sworn before me this 14th day of June, 1781.

GEO. BRYAN.

F. GRAHAM.

*Dublin, June 14.* The following extract, directed to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, was filed in the Royal-Exchange Coffee-room on Monday night:

*Dublin-Castle, 12th June, 1781.*

MY LORD,

"I am commanded by my Lord Lieutenant to acquaint your Lordship, for the information of the merchants and traders of this city, that I have this day received by express, a letter received at Londonderry the 10th inst. giving an account that the Countess de Maurepas, a French cutter, pierced for 20 guns, mounting only 16 guns, 6 pounders, and 120 men, commanded by James Castagnies, was brought a prize into the river of Londonderry, the 9th inst. by the Tour and Greyhound privateers of Liverpool, after a sharp action.

H 2



action. The prize is a very fine cutter, built on a new construction, ailed from Boulogne about two months ago, and had four ransomers on board.

I have the honour to be,  
My Lord,  
Your Lordship's  
most obedient servant,  
W. EDEN."

*Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.*

*For the REMEMBRANCER.*

Total loss by the insurrections in 1780—154,847l. 1s. 11d. farthing, estimated by the sufferers; as estimated by others, only 125,941l. 17s. 6d.

( C O P Y. )

*Kenwood, August 21, 1780.*

SIR,

"I am extremely obliged to you for your attention in calling upon me before I went the circuit, and last Friday again since my return, and in now communicating to me, by your letter of the 18th, which I received on Saturday, the unanimous vote of the House of Commons of the 6th of July, and the reference of the Lords of the Treasury, of the 18th of July, to your Board; and desiring me to enable you to comply with the order of the Lords of the Treasury, so far as I am concerned. I return you my thanks for your great civility.

"Besides what is irreparable, my pecuniary loss is great; I apprehended no danger, and therefore took no precaution. But how great soever that loss may be, I think it does not become me to claim or expect reparation from the State. I have made up my mind to bear my misfortunes as I ought: with this consolation, that it came from those, whose object manifestly was general confusion and destruction at home, in addition to a dangerous and complicated war abroad. If I should lay before you any account or computation of the

pecuniary damage I have sustained, it might seem a claim or expectation of being indemnified; therefore you will have no further trouble from

Your most obedient  
humble servant,  
MANSFIELD.

*To Whitsbed Keene, Esq.*

( C O P Y. )

*Newcastle, Oct. 19, 1781.*

SIR,

"Although I did not intend to avail myself of the vote of the House of Commons, respecting the damage done during the late unhappy tumults, yet I am sure, I ought not so long to have deferred acknowledging my having received the honour of your letter, inclosing the copy of that vote.

"In point of business, however, I hope my negligence has produced no inconvenience; as the mere non-appearance of any body on my part, would answer the end. Yet I am so much ashamed at looking at the date of your letter, which indeed my absence from this place for a month, in Yorkshire, had put out of my sight, as well as out of my head, that I could not omit begging you to accept of my apology:

I have the honour to be,  
Sir, with great regard,  
your most obedient,  
and most humble servant,  
G. SAVILE."

*To Whitsbed Keene, Esq.*

*For the REMEMBRANCER.*

LETTER I.

If the scurrilous paragraphs against Lord Howe and Admiral Keppel, with which the ministerial prints have teemed since the publication of *Governor Johnstone's extraordinary letter*, went only to gratify the rancour and envy of those who pay such writers out of the public purse, the best way of treating them would be, to pass them over in silence and contempt. Were I at all to take notice  
of

of them in that light, the file addressing itself to the viper in the fable, would suggest to me a short, but complete answer. But when, in addition to these base motives, we find, that they are designed to deceive the nation on a most important point, and to transfer that popularity, which should be the *exclusive*, as it is *the best reward* of long-tryed merit, and successful services, to ignorance, rashness, and vain-boasting; it is a duty we owe our country to counteract their designs, and expose their fallacy.

The *Governor*, it is well known, owes his command to his political apostacy. This, like charity, has covered the *infinite multitude* of his past sins and transgressions. Conceiving himself slighted by Lord Howe, in not employing him in *hostile* operations, to the exclusion of an old Post Captain, at a time when he was *acting the part* of a Commissioner for *peace* in America, his hot and fiery spirit seized the very first opportunity of gratifying his revenge. From his seat in Parliament he openly condemned the conduct of that favourite Admiral, when opposed to Monsieur d'Estaign, and held himself up to the laughter and ridicule of every officer in the navy, by endeavouring to prove, that the British force on that occasion was superior to the enemy's.

I will venture to assert, that Governor Johnstone was the only man in the three kingdom, who could have commanded sufficient *power of face* publicly to attack Lord Howe for ignorance in his profession. But that gentleman, it seems, hides his face only for the transgression of his *friends*; for himself he has no blushes.

The service, however, which he thus rendered to Administration, entitled him to their favour and protection, even all his efforts as Commissioner, or his zealous and virtuous attempts to corrupt the Congress.

Though he had never commanded a post ship in his life, he was the very next morning complimented with a distinguishing pendant; and the murmurs and complaints that have since been raised, by his continuing to be employed on separate commands, in prejudice to so many old and experienced Officers, have been heard even among the Members of the Admiralty Board.

Thus favoured, and with *such merit* to recommend him, can we be surprized that he alone, of all our Commanders, should be defended by the united powers of Administration? That this master of a West-Indiaman should be ranked with the Hawkes and the Boscauens, and that his actions should be blazoned, and hung out to admiration; while others, who have not the *same merit* to boast, are not only given up as sacrifices to the venal pens of paragraph-writers, but are even authoritatively stigmatized in the avowed publications of Government? But the nation shall not be deceived, in order to answer the purposes of a faction; nor shall a conduct be held up for the praises and gratitude of the public, that deserves the strongest censure, and the most exemplary punishment. When the people are ill-served, they shall not be insulted and misled by those who serve them ill, however it may forward the views, or gratify the low passions of their employers to support them; nor shall they be the dupes of a self-praised boaster, who will have them rejoice for a victory, merely because he is pleased, in the puerile effusions of his wild imagination, to tell them he has gained one.

But I beg pardon; invective and abuse shall be left to the *Governor's* advocates. The ground I mean to take, shall be established in facts.—In examining his conduct, I shall not hazard a single assertion that is not supported by record, nor revert to a single circumstance in the affair in  
Port

Port Praya Road, that cannot be proved from his own public letter. His greatest enemy, indeed, in all the *inventive* malice of private revenge, could not suggest a combination of circumstances so calculated to condemn him, even on his own principles, as that letter contains. This I pledge myself to prove to the public.

BLAKE.

LETTER II.

The principle on which Governor Johnstone founds his new system of Naval Tactics, and on which his advocates build all his fame, is, that the force of adverse fleets is not to be estimated by the rate of the several ships, as opposed to each other in the line, or the comparative weight of metal, but from the whole number of guns in the respective squadrons taken together, and directed from every point. In applying this doctrine to the situation of Lord Howe, he pieced out the British line with fifty gun-ships and frigates; and the comparison of the force of the two squadrons, he calculated in the following manner:

The Cornwall of	74	} a match for the Cæsar of 74
The Eagle of and	64	
The Experiment of	50	} for the Lan-guedoc of 90
The Trident of and	64	
Roebuck of	44	} for the Ton-nant of 80
The Raisorable of and	64	
Phoenix of	44	} for the Guerrier of 74
The Scmerfet of	70	
The Nonfuch of and	64	} for the Hec-tor of 74
Richmond of	32	
The St. Albans of and	64	} for the Pro-recteur of 74
Venus of	36	

The Ardent of	64	} for the Mar-ceilles of 74
and Pearl of	32	
The Preston of	50	} for the Va-liant of 64
and Apollo of	32	
The Isis of	50	} for the Pro-vence of 64
and Vigilant of	20	
The Centurion of	50	} for the Fan-tasque of 64
and Sphynx of	20	
The Renown of	50	} for the Sa-gittaire of 50

Having thus far established the equality of the two squadrons, he proceeded to prove the superiority on our side; and with this view observed, that Lord Howe had, *besides* the Nautilus sloop of 18 guns, Carcass and Thunder bombs, Strombolo, Sulphur, and Volcano fire-ships, *four row-gallies and two tenders.*

Let us now adopt the same mode of calculation, and apply it to his own situation.

The Hero of	74	} a match for the Heros of 74
The Monmouth of	64	
The Romney of and	50	} for the Ar-tisien of 64
Diana of	36	
The Jupiter of and	50	} for the Sphynx of 64
Active of	32	
The Isis of and	50	} for the Ven-geur of 64
Manilla of	20	
The Oporto of	16	} for the For-tune of 16

So far the two squadrons, according to the Governor's principles were equal. But what will his advocates say, when we add the immense superiority which the remaining part of his squadron must have given him? For he had *besides* the Jason of 32 guns, the St. Carlos of 28, the Royal Charlotte

Charlotte of 24, the Porpoise of 24, the Pondicherry of 24, the Resolution of 20, the Lord Townshend of 20, the Terror bomb of 10, the Infernal fireship of 8; thirteen East-Indiamen, at 26 guns each, and twelve transports, armed at least with six guns a transport. These last can surely be taken into the collected force with much more justice than Lord Howe's row-gallies, with a single gun in their prow; and for the Tender, with which his Lordship is charged on account, we find one on the Governor's list also.

Thus we see, that, deducting the ships with which he should have matched the enemy's whole squadron, the Governor had a spare force of no less than 600 guns, that is 244 guns more than the whole strength he had to contend with.

With this spare force alone, even if he had no other, he stood pledged to his country, by his own doctrines and declarations, to defeat the whole French armament. In his attack upon Lord Howe he declared it to have been his opinion, that "even before his Lordship had been joined by the Cornwall of 74 guns, the Reasonable of 64, the Renown of 50, and the Centurion of 50, he was fully capable, *with a proper disposition of his force*, of defending the harbour, though not of going out and giving the enemy battle." [See Governor Johnstone's own speech in the Parliamentary Register, volume 12, page 246.] Yet Lord Howe's whole force at that time, counting every gun he could bring to bear, of whatever weight, or from whatever point, did not surpass the number of the enemy's weighty guns. Was not the Governor's situation at St. Jago equally favourable? Should not then his spare force alone, as it gave him a superiority of 244 guns, have enabled him, *with a proper disposition*, to have defended the harbour? And

if this be true, as, on his own principle, it cannot be controverted, how will he answer to his country for not having, *with his whole force combined*, sunk, taken, or destroyed the whole squadron that had so manly attacked him?

After this, shall we be told, that the gallant Commodore has realized his system? How has he realized it? According to him, Lord Howe, with six sail of 64 gun ships, three of fifty, two of forty, with some frigates and sloops, for the most part wretchedly manned, was fully capable of *defending himself, with a proper disposition*, against a 90 gun ship, an 80, six seventy-fours, three sixty-fours, a fifty, and three frigates, mounting 36 guns each. But did the Governor even do so much with a superiority of 600 guns, and so small a comparative disposition even in weight of metal? Certainly not. The British flag was insulted by the capture of a King's ship, and some of his convoy were taken and carried out to sea. The trial, therefore, of that part of his system that regarded the defence of the harbour, condemns him. What other part of it he realized, the nation is yet to learn. Did he engage the enemy in a line, or in the open seas? Did he support his frigates with his frigates, and try their united strength with the heavy ships of the enemy? He might, indeed, have done it. In the situation the French squadron put to sea, he might, on every system, have done it with a certainty of victory. But he shrunk from the trial, and by that means lost a glorious opportunity of *destroying the fleet of France*.

Thus far I have considered what it was fair to expect the Governor ought to have done, according to his own principles. In my next, I shall examine what he tells us in his public letter, he has done.

BEAKE.  
LETTER

## LETTER III.

The first thing I shall notice in Governor Johnstone's letter, is his unworthy attempt to impress the public with an idea of the great inferiority of his force, and thereby prepare them to receive the subsequent account of his victory with the greatest admiration and applause. Three capital frigates are totally passed over in silence. The East Indians, which, from the situation in which he chose to leave them, bore the chief brunt of the action, and from their number of guns, their weight of metal, and the spirit displayed by their officers and men, might, if properly disposed, have formed a most formidable force, are mentioned, seemingly as making part of his incumbrance among the transports and victuallers under his protection. The number of his armed ships, furnished with a tier of guns each, and commanded by King's officers, can only be learned from his narrative of the operations of the day, in which they appear to have borne as great a part as their situation would permit.

Such meretricious arts justify us in our representation of that species of merit that first recommended the American Commissioner to the notice of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

At half past nine, he tells the Secretary of State, he perceived the signal for seeing 11 strange ships in the offing. He immediately repaired on board the Romney; he then made the signal for all persons to come from shore, and to repair on board their respective ships; he then enforced this signal by repeated firing of guns; he then dispatched a boat on shore, to give more expedition and effect to the embarkation; at length he made the signal to unmoor, and another to prepare for battle.

In the whole of his narrative, except upon one occasion, the Governor cautiously avoids mentioning any time from half past nine in the morning till

sun-set. Perhaps he might have forgot the essential information, in the hurry of the fortnight which he took to write and polish his dispatches. However, as he has not given it, we cannot precisely determine the moments that were lost between the first signal's being made from the Isis, and the signal to unmoor and prepare for battle. From the face of his own account, however, a very considerable time must have intervened; yet I will appeal to every officer of experience, if the first signal he would have made, would not have been the signal to unmoor and prepare for battle? If he would not have made it without the loss of one instant, as soon as ever it was known that a strange fleet was in sight, and had power to fetch into the road? But I beg pardon. As the Governor is to be judged by his own system, his advocates may object to all appeals to experience.

The only hour of the day which the Governor chuses to instance, is the quarter before eleven. At that time he tells us the enemy appeared coming round the east point of the island, drawn up in a line and leading into the Bay. It must have been at least half an hour more before the attack begun; yet in all this time, from half after nine till near half after eleven, it does not appear that the Governor took a single step, either to draw his ships out of the confusion in which he suffered them to anchor, or to have directed any one necessary preparative for receiving the enemy.

We are told indeed, that Capt. Pasley had worked hard from the beginning of the business to get a spring upon his cable, by which every shot told from the Jupiter. Capt. Pasley, I dare say, merited this honourable testimony. But why did not the Governor take care that all the other ships had employed their time as usefully? Had he no signal for the fleet to get springs on their cables? Could he not have given verbal orders for the

for the purpose, as he rowed through the fleet, exhorting them to prepare for battle? It would have been at furthest the business of half an hour, and was a necessary precaution that would have instantly occurred to an officer of the least knowledge of his profession. Had it been taken, every ship in the fleet would have placed her fire to as much effect as the Jupiter.

But instead of this or any other necessary order, it appears that every officer was left to himself—all the preparations to receive the enemy, if they offer any insult, were confined to the clearing ship—the *hands* were indeed active, but the *head* was confused, bewildered, *without resource*.

This the Governor himself tells the Secretary of State in precise words. He *modestly* allows, that the action *bordered on a surprise*; we were liable to much confusion, “yet upon the whole, he saw nothing in the British fleet, but steady, cool, determined valour.” I believe him implicitly; and have only to regret with my country, that valour so steady, so cool, and so determined, in such a scene of surprise, confusion and disorder, should have been partly sacrificed, and upon the whole, frustrated by the ignorance of the man who was to direct it.

But suppose I was to ask the Governor's friends, why he suffered the action even to border on a surprize? An officer so great in theory, must have known even from his books, that one of the first rules prescribed to a Commander in Chief, is always to suppose himself liable to surprize, and to guard against it. But the Governor had more positive incitements than general rules. He knew before he left Europe that the enemy had a considerable force in readiness to follow him. The Commanding Officer, whom he sent with a detachment of his squadron to water at the Isle of May, received the most pressing orders to join the flag in Port Praya Road. by a given time; and so great was

VOL. XII.

that officer's anxiety to execute those orders, “from an apprehension of the enemy's appearing before his return,” that he arrived at St. Jago nine hours within the time allowed him. It is therefore evident, that the apprehensions of an enemy being in those seas prevailed through the fleet.

Under such circumstances, an officer of the least foresight or knowledge of his duty, would have taken every precaution that vigilance or skill in his profession could have dictated. He should have suffered no officers or men to be on shore, but such as were absolutely necessary for watering and victualling; and the courtly phrase of such numbers enjoying the recreation of the shore, would have never disgraced his public letters, as an excuse for his neglect.

To these precautions, he would have added all the advantage of situation. He would have skilfully improved, in the security of a friend's port, the various circumstances of position, as the soundings and anchorage might be adapted to the ships of different size and force. The soundings in Fort Praya Road, deepen regularly from three fathom and a half to twelve. He consequently would have anchored his victuallers and other unarmed incumbrance in the shoalest water, and disposed his men of war and other armed force, as might best secure them from the attempts of an enemy. He would have placed his strongest ships where they should be most likely to receive the chief attack, and would have so stationed the others, as to concentrate their fire, and point it to the best effect against ships labouring under every disadvantage of attacking so formidable a force, anchored under the lee of an island, with all its guns brought to bear, whilst they should be obliged to lead in one after another, ship by ship, exposed to a tremendous fire without being able to return it, till they had brought

brought to anchor and furled their sails. How unequal the enemy was to this difficult manœuvre we learn from the Governor's own account. Indeed it requires the aid of a discipline seldom found except in some distinguished ships of the British navy. We still remember with admiration an instance of this discipline executed, displayed in all the coolness of intrepidity and display of professional knowledge, when the noble Lord, whom the victor of Port Praya dares to arraign for ignorance in his profession, commanded the *Magnanime* off the Isle of Aix.

By such skilful improvements of place and situation, and by the admirable position of his ships, it was that Admiral Barrington defended the Bay of St. Lucia against treble his force. By these he at once secured the conquest of the island, and deterred Monsieur D'Estaing from venturing an attack. But Governor Johnstone disdains to take instruction from any man's knowledge or experience. He has a system of his own, and upon that system no doubt he formed his disposition.

Instead of being in the least prepared against a surprize, he suffers 1500 persons belonging to his fleet to be on shore at once, besides officers and troops *taking the recreation of the shore*. He keeps no small vessels cruising in the offing, on the look-out to give the earliest intelligence of the appearance of any strange ships. His friends will not pretend that he was lulled into this dangerous security by the protection of the Portuguese flag, under which he was anchored. He asserts the contrary himself; "he well knew the small regard which the French usually pay to the laws of nations, when they are possessed of a superior force, or find it convenient to dispense with such obligations."

The disposition of his force was as injudicious as his security was culpable. His men of war, his East-India-

men, his transports and victuallers, were all anchored promiscuously, without order or method. His fire-ship, instead of being ordered to prime, and placed near the flag for service, was suffered to lie out entirely separated from the rest of the fleet; and we find her with the bomb and East-Indiamen, exposed to the first vigorous and undamped attack of the enemy. He tells us indeed, that the bomb and fire-ship continued for two days to disobey his written orders, by anchoring without the rest of the ships. But his excuse is his crime. To what purpose issue orders, if care is not taken to see them obeyed? But what are we to think of this Commander in Chief, who suffers so flagrant an act of disobedience to brave him for two days together in the eyes of the whole fleet?

The *Romney*, one of his ships of greatest force, on board of which his own flag was hoisted, and to which the whole squadron was to have looked for *example* as well as directions, lay so far within the East Indiamen and transports, that she could only fire in two openings, and this, as the Governor quaintly expresses it, with a precision which was cautiously observed. Nay, she was so entangled among the ships, that she could not even veer away cable to open a larger space; yet, during the whole course of the morning, no order was given to make her change her birth, neither as the enemy was approaching, nor when she became of *no use in the action*.

The Governor having at length discovered that she was become useless to the fleet, repairs on board the *Hero*. For what purpose? To direct the operations of the squadron? No, this could have never been in his thoughts. He never hoisted his broad pendant on board her; that remaining flying on board the *Romney*, equally useful with her guns, and the fleet looked to her for direction and support in vain.

vain. The only reason we can gather from his letter, for that changing his ship, was, that he might enjoy that *cheerful and affable civility* with which Captain Hawker received him; was to see the awful discharge of so formidable a train of artillery, managed with all the *ease and sociability* of a *virvial dinner* at the British; or to feel in a peculiar degree, the *satisfaction of being near General Meadows*, which he knew would rise in proportion to the heat and danger of the action, and the slaughter from the guns. But why he gave up all attention to every other part of his squadron, or why he did not profit of the business of that period to order the *Romney* to shift her birth, to take a more open station, or become of some use to the general business of the day, his advocates no doubt will resolve into his *new system*.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, June 29, 1781.  
Extract of a letter from Capt. FANSHAW, to Mr. STEPHENS, dated at sea, the 31st of last month.

In the course of our voyage from Jamaica, the *Endymion* took the French ship *le Marquis de la Fayette*, — *Gallethea*, commander, 1200 tons, mounting 40 guns, (pierced for 60) 200 men, laden with arms and cloathing on account of the American Congress, and bound to Philadelphia; after a handsome running action of about two hours.

[The Gazette also contains a list of vessels taken by his Majesty's squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at Jamaica, from the 21st of May, 1780, to the 1st of February, 1781, and by him transmitted in his letter to Mr. Stephens, dated the 16th of March last.—In all, 37 vessels, of various denominations.]

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter received the 12th inst. from Vice-Admiral Sir EDWARD HUGHES, K. B. and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the East-Indies, to Mr. STEPHENS, dated at Bombay, January 2, 1781.

On the 17th of October I sailed from Madras Road, intending to proceed.

I arrived in *Tellicherry Road* on the 27th of November, where I found two of the Company's armed snows, and a transport ship, which had brought stores and ammunition to the garrison a few days before: in the mean time, the armed boats of the ships in *Callicut Road* cut out, and brought away one of *Hyder Ally's* ships, and forced the other on shore; but in the course of their operation, the *Sartine* frigate, being warped into shoal water to cannonade the enemy's ships, struck on the rocks at low water, and filled, so that she was totally lost; a part of her sails, top-masts, booms, and some other stores, being all that could be saved out of her.

After having left a Captain of Marines, with four officers, and an hundred and eight rank and file, with one thousand barrels of powder, at *Tellicherry*, for its defence, until a reinforcement should arrive from *Bombay*, I sailed with all the squadron towards *Bombay* on the 5th of December last.

On the 8th of December, being off *Mangulore*, the principal seaport of *Hyder Ally* on the *Malabar* coast, I saw two ships, a large snow, three ketches, and many smaller vessels, at an anchor in the *Road*, with *Hyder Ally's* colours flying on board them; and, standing within the squadron close into the *Road*, found them to be vessels of force, and all armed for war; on which I anchored as close to the enemy's vessels as possible, with safety to the ships, and ordered



ordered the armed boats of the squadron to attack and destroy them, under cover of the fire of the Company's two armed snows, and of the prize ship cut out of Callicut Road, which were anchored in shoal water, and close to the enemy's ships. This service was conducted, on the part of our boats, with a spirit and activity that do much honour to the officers and men employed in them; and, in two hours, they took and burnt the two ships, one of twenty-eight, the other of twenty-six guns; one ketch of twelve guns was blown up by the enemy at the instant our boats were boarding her; another ketch of ten guns, which cut her cables; and endeavoured to put to sea, was taken; and the third ketch, with the smaller vessels, were all forced on shore, the snow only escaping into the harbour, after having thrown every thing overboard to lighten her. On this service the squadron lost Lieutenant Gomm, of the Burford; and ten men killed; Lieutenant Sutton, of the Superb, Lieutenant Maclellan, of the Eagle, and fifty-one men wounded, many of them since dead.

On the 20th of December I arrived with the squadron in this harbour, and immediately set about the docking and refitting the ships for service, which I hope to accomplish in the month of March.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, June 23, 1781.

Extract of a letter from Sir HENRY CLINTON, K. B. to Lord GEORGE GERMAIN, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, received by Colonel LELAND, who arrived in the *Tynno* packet, which left Sandy-Hook the 27th of May.

New-York, May 18, 1781.

MY LORD,

I am happy in being able to congratulate your Lordship on the very important success which the King's

troops in Virginia have had on their late expedition to Petersburg, &c. (as described in Brigadier-general Arnold's letter) which must ultimately be productive of the very best consequences to his Majesty's service; as it is credibly reported that the greatest part of the tobacco collected there, was French property, and almost their entire annual remittance.

Extract of Brigadier-general ARNOLD's letter to Sir HENRY CLINTON.

Petersburgh, May 12, 1781.

SIR,

I am extremely sorry to inform your Excellency, that Major-general Phillips is reduced so low by a fever, which seized him on the 2d instant, that he is incapable of business, and the physicians are not without fears for his safety. In this situation I think it my duty to transmit to your Excellency by express, a detail of the proceedings of the army under the orders of Major-general Phillips, since they left Portsmouth, (which his indisposition prevented him from doing as he intended.)

On the 18th of April the light infantry, part of the 76th and 80th regiments, the Queen's rangers, yagers, and American legion, embarked at Portsmouth, and fell down to Hampton Road; on the 25th, proceeded up James River to Burwell's Ferry; on the 20th Lieutenant-colonel Abercrombie, with the light infantry, proceeded up the Chickahomany in boats; Lieutenant-colonel Simcoe, with a detachment, to York; Lieutenant-colonel Dundas, with another detachment, landed at the mouth of the Chickahomany; and Major-general Phillips and myself landed with part of the army at Williamsburgh, where about 500 militia were posted, who retired upon our approach. The militia at York crossed the river before the arrival of Lieutenant-colonel Simcoe, who

who made a few prisoners, spiked and destroyed some cannon, and next day returned to Williamsburgh.

On the 22d the troops marched to Chickahomany. We were met on the road, five miles from the mouth of the river, by Lieutenant-colonel Dundas, with his detachment: this evening the troops, cavalry, artillery, &c. were re-embarked. The next morning we were joined by Lieutenant-colonel Abercrombie, with the light infantry, who had been ten or twelve miles up the Chickahomany, and destroyed several armed ships, the State ship-yards, warehouses, &c. &c.

At ten o'clock the fleet weighed and proceeded up the James river, within four miles of Westover.

The 24th weighed anchor at eleven o'clock, and run up to City Point, where the troops, &c. were all landed at six o'clock in the evening.

The 25th marched at ten o'clock for Petersburg, where we arrived about five o'clock P. M. We were opposed, about one mile from town, by a body of militia, under the orders of Brigadier-general Muhlenburgh, supposed to be about one thousand men, who were soon obliged to retire over the bridge, with the loss of near one hundred men killed and wounded, as we have since been informed; our loss only one man killed and ten wounded. The enemy took up the bridge, which prevented our pursuing them.

26th. Destroyed at Petersburg four thousand hogheads of tobacco, one ship, and a number of small vessels on the stocks and in the river.

27th. Major-general Phillips, with the light infantry, part of the cavalry of the Queen's rangers, and part of the yagers, marched to Chesterfield Court-House, where they burnt a range of barracks for two thousand men, and three hundred barrels of flour, &c.

The same day I marched to Os-

born's, with the 76th and 80th regiments, Queen's rangers, part of the yagers, and American legion, where we arrived about noon. Finding the enemy had very considerable force of ships four miles above Osborn's, drawn up in a line to oppose us, I sent a flag to the Commodore, proposing to treat with him for the surrender of his fleet, which he refused, with this answer, "That he was determined to defend it to the last extremity." I immediately ordered down two six and two three-pounders, brass field-pieces, to a bank of the river, nearly level with the water, and within one hundred yards of the Tempest, a twenty gun state ship, which began immediately to fire upon us, as did the Renown of twenty-six guns, the Jefferson, a State brigantine of fourteen guns, and several other armed ships and brigantines; about two or three hundred militia, on the opposite shore, at the same time kept up a heavy fire of musquetry upon us. Notwithstanding which, the fire of the artillery, under the direction of Captain Fage and Lieutenant Rogers, took such place, that the ships were soon obliged to strike their colours, and the militia drove from the opposite shore. Want of boats, and the wind blowing hard, prevented our capturing many of the seamen, who took to their boats, and escaped on shore; but not without first scuttling and setting fire to some of their ships, which could not be saved.

Two ships, three brigantines, five sloops, and two schooners, loaded with tobacco, cordage, flour, &c. fell into our hands.

Four ships, five brigantines, and a number of small vessels, were sunk and burnt. On board the whole fleet, (none of which escaped) were taken and destroyed about two thousand hogheads of tobacco, &c. &c. and very fortunately we had not a man killed or wounded this day; but

but have reason to believe the enemy suffered considerably. About five o'clock P. M. we were joined by Major-general Phillips, with the light infantry.

28th. The troops remained at Osborn's, waiting for boats from the fleet; part of them were employed in securing the prizes, and carrying them to Osborn's, as a place of safety.

29th. The boats having arrived, the troops were put in motion. Major-general Phillips marched with the main body; at the same time I proceeded up the river, with a detachment in boats, and met him between Cary's Mills and Warwick.

30th. The troops marched to Manchester, and destroyed twelve hundred hogheads of tobacco. The Marquis de Fayette having arrived with his army at Richmond, opposite to Manchester, the day before, and being joined by the militia drove from Petersburg and Williamsburgh, they were spectators of the conflagration, without attempting to molest us. The same evening we returned to Warwick, where we destroyed a magazine of 500 barrels of flour, and Colonel Cary's fine mills were destroyed in burning the magazine of flour. We also burnt several warehouses, with one hundred and fifty hogheads of tobacco, a large ship and a brigantine afloat, and three vessels on the stocks, a large range of public rope-walks and storehouses, and some tan and bark-houses full of hides and bark.

May 1st. Marched to Osborn's, and dispatched our prizes and boats down the river; and in the evening marched to Bermuda Hundreds, opposite City Point.

May 2d. Embarked the troops, &c. &c.

May 3d. Fell down the river to Westover.

May 4th. Proceeded down to Tappahannock.

5th and 6th. Part of the fleet fell down to Hog Island.

7th. Major-general Phillips having received a letter from Lord Cornwallis, orders were given for the fleet to return up the river again. We arrived at Brandon about five o'clock, and most of the troops, cavalry, &c. were landed this evening, though it blew a gale of wind.

May 8th. Remained at Brandon. Major-general Phillips being very ill, and unable to travel on horseback, a post-chaise was procured for him.

May 9th. The light infantry, and part of the Queen's Rangers, in boats, were ordered, with the Formidable and Spitfire, to proceed to City Point; and land there. The rest of the army were put in motion for Petersburg, where they arrived late in the night, having marched near thirty miles this day.

On our leaving Bermuda Hundred, and going down the river, the Marquis de Fayette with his army moved towards Williamsburgh, and by forced marches had crossed the Chickahomany at Long Bridge, when our fleet returned to Brandon, which retrograde motion of ours occasioned him to return as rapidly by forced marches to Osborn's, where he arrived the 8th, and was preparing to cross the river to Petersburg when we arrived there, which was so unexpected, that we surprised and took two Majors, (one of them Aid de Camp to Baron Stubens's, the other to General Smallwood's;) one Captain and three Lieutenants of dragoons; two Lieutenants of foot, a Commissary, and a Surgeon: Some of these gentlemen arrived only two hours before us, with an intention of collecting the boats for the Marquis to cross his army.

On the 10th, the Marquis made his appearance on the opposite side of the river with a strong escort, and having staid some time to reconnoitre our army, returned to his camp at Osborn's;

Osborn's; and we are this day informed he is marched to Richmond, where it is said Wayne with the Pennsylvania line has arrived; this is however uncertain, but he is certainly expected there.

An express passed through this place the day before our arrival here, who left Halifax on the 7th, and informed, that the advance of Lord Cornwallis's arrived there that morning: This report we have from several quarters, and I am inclined to believe it is true.—Several expresses have been sent to his Lordship, informing him of our being here ready to co-operate with his Lordship.—We are in anxious expectation of having particular intelligence from him every minute.

As soon as it is reduced to a certainty that Lord Cornwallis has crossed the Roanoke, and is on his march for this place, the army will advance one or two days march from hence to meet his Lordship, and carry a supply of provisions for his army.

A considerable magazine of flour and bread has fallen into our hands near this place, and the country abounds with cattle.

Major-general Phillips is so weak and low, that it will be some considerable time before he can go thro' the fatigue of business. In this critical situation, I am happy to have the assistance of so many good and experienced Officers with me; commanding corps. If joined by Lord Cornwallis, or the reinforcement said to be coming from New York, we shall be in force to operate as we please in Virginia or Maryland.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Signed,

B. ARNOLD.

By his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces, within the Colonies lying on the Atlantic

Ocean, from Nova Scotia to West Florida, inclusive, &c. &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there are several deserters from the British and foreign troops under my command, who are serving with the enemy, or are concealed in the rebel country, I have thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, offering a free and unlimited pardon to all such deserters, who shall surrender themselves to any of his Majesty's troops before the first day of June next.

And whereas there are many of his Majesty's European subjects at this time serving in the rebel army against their King and country, who, stung with remorse, and sensible of the heinousness of such an unnatural proceeding, would be anxious to return to their allegiance, did not their demerits before their arrival in America make them doubtful of meeting with protection and support within these lines; I do therefore hereby promise, to all such who shall come in before the above-mentioned first day of June 1781, in addition to the benefits, protection and support, to which they would be entitled under any other Proclamations, to procure for them his Majesty's most gracious pardon for all felonies and treasons (murder excepted) which they have heretofore been guilty of, provided they will take up arms in his service, and give their assistance to the quelling this unnatural rebellion against his government.

Given under my hand, at Headquarters, in New York, the 10th day of April, 1781.

H. CLINTON.

By his Excellency's command,

JOHN SMITH.

London, June 22, 1781.  
To the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR  
of LONDON.

MY LORD,

I hope that I shall be excused in addressing your Lordship, as the principal

principal magistrate of the city of London, upon a point which appears to me most deeply to affect the state of public and private credit throughout the kingdom, but most particularly the city of London. The establishment of a monopoly in any corporation, immense in its magnitude, of the duration of thirty-one years, situated in the very heart of the city of London, which is the heart of the kingdom, and which may, by that establishment, be enabled to controul the whole national powers of public and private credit, is an object most seriously deserving the attention of the city of London. It is an object which ought not to be hurried through parliament, without sufficient time and notice being allowed to them, maturely to consider all the consequences which may affect them, not only in their corporate capacity, but likewise which may extend over and controul the personal industry and faculties of every individual merchant. Your Lordship will understand, that I mean the proposed renewal of the Bank charter; a bargain surreptitiously contracted between the Minister and the Directors of the Bank, more than five years before the legal term of its expiration; and that by surprize brought suddenly into parliament, before the city of London could possibly have sufficient time to calculate, and to consider the deep interests which they have at stake, or to form any remonstrances upon so important a proposition. If the votes of the House of Commons did not bear testimony to the facts, it would scarcely be credible, that any persuasion or influence whatsoever should prevail with the representatives of the people, to pass a bill of such importance thro' the House in seven days. Yet these are the facts: the contracted bargain between the Minister and the Bank Directors was considered by the Committee of ways

and means, and consented to by them, on Wednesday the 13th of June.—On Thursday the 14th, the report was received, and agreed to by the House, and a bill, in pursuance of it, was ordered to be brought in. On Friday the 15th, the bill was presented, and read a first time. On Monday the 18th (the next sitting day) the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed. On Tuesday the 19th, the bill passed through the Committee. Wednesday the 20th, the report was accepted by the House;—and on Thursday the 21st, the bill was read a third time, and passed. Is this the attention which is due to the most important interests and concerns of the city of London, that such a proposition as the renewal of the Bank charter should be brought forward by anticipation and surprize, five years before the public had any reason to expect, or to prepare for its discussion and decision? Yet thus it is, my Lord, that the city of London, and the whole commercial interest of this kingdom, find themselves overtaken without notice, and deprived of all remedy in the House of Commons, by a surreptitious contract for the monopoly of a Bank charter, which was driven through that House, at Midsummer, in seven days, and thus established over their heads for a term of thirty-one years. What interpretation, my Lord, can be put upon such an encroachment, so clandestinely made by surprize? Or what result can be drawn from it but this, that the city of London have not a moment to lose in looking after their most important concerns, by some immediate application, either in the House of Lords, or to the Crown, for redress? Would it have been any degradation of the House of Commons, or rather, would it not have given the most confidential proof of their attachment to the interests of their constituents, if they had

had used more than ordinary caution not to proceed, without timely and universal notice given of so influential and so important a proposal being depending? Instead of that, my Lord, the whole business is concluded and foreclosed by the House of Commons in seven days; and although the publication of their votes is professedly designed for the purpose of giving notice to their constituents throughout the kingdom, of all such matters as may concern them, either generally or individually, yet it has happened, even in the city of London itself, at no greater distance than that of the Royal Exchange, from the door of the House of Commons, that the printed votes, containing the proceedings respecting the bill still supposed to be depending, could not arrive, in point of time, till after the final passing of that act by the House of Commons. In the distant commercial cities of this kingdom, over whom the influential monopoly of the Bank charter is equally to extend, even the first notice of the proposition could not reach them till after the passing of the act.

It should seem scarcely necessary to enter into the merits of the question, as it is a sufficient condemnation of the proceeding, that a sudden bargain, in which the commercial interests of the city of London are so deeply concerned, has been contracted and concluded, not only without their consent, but even without any general notice, expectation, or communication. As to the valuable consideration which constitutes the first part of every bargain, that was not even argued in the House of Commons, as being in any degree a just equivalent, not even a tenth, scarcely a twentieth part of the intrinsic value. One should have thought that this defect in the bargain might, at least, have procured for the public a respite from the pre-

VOL. XII.

cipitancy of still pursuing, without consideration, the deeper parts of the question, which relate to the general policy, and the influential effects upon the state of public and private credit which might be expected. A State Bank should be the servant of the State, *quamdiu se bene gesserit*, and under the controul of a lease of moderate duration. Those who give power out of their own hands, are responsible for any subsequent usurpations or encroachments which *may* follow. I do not say, that the Bank, upon the supposed extension of their lease to thirty-one years, have any specific intention to misuse it, but that must depend upon their own future moderation: they will have almost every degree of powers indefinitely in their hands. If they were upon any sudden occasion, or upon any pressing emergency of the State, to refuse the ordinary circulation of land or malt bills, or of any other articles of public supply, they might have it in their power to controul all the executive faculties of the State, and to fetter, by their exclusive negative, all their vigorous and financial operations. The extremes likewise, on the other hand, would be equally in their power. If any daring Minister hereafter should meditate some deep design, and should extend the influence and powers of corruption over some unknown future set of twenty-four Bank directors, the immense power of their monopoly, thus liberated from fear or controul, for an age to come, might become the most formidable engine of state, even so far, possibly, as by some desperate stroke, to render the executive power independent on the knowledge or consent of Parliament for any required sum of money. I do not say that these things *will* happen, but they *may* happen; who can answer for future men, future events, and future times?

K

Thero

There cannot possibly be assigned any sufficient reason, why the servants of the State should be put into any possible contingency of becoming its masters. Even if it was necessary to renew the Bank charter at this instant of time, why not to the more reasonable and customary term of twenty-one years, which would constantly bear a tacit controul over dangerous thoughts and operations? Let Ministers and their instruments be kept out of dangerous temptations: Power may excite dangerous thoughts, which, under the constant and steady hand of prudent controul, might never have insinuated themselves even into suggestion. What motives can there be to run any needless and useless risks? A term of twenty-one years, is fully adequate to any wise or honest purposes for a State Bank.

Permit me, my Lord, to suggest some other contingencies, which, if they should unfortunately happen, would touch to the quick every individual merchant and banker in the city of London; I mean any partialities which may possibly hereafter arise in the distribution of assistance from the Bank, to the respective merchants and bankers in the city of London. The powers of the Bank of England being derived to them under public grant, that public has a right to expect an equal and impartial distribution of the benefit, without fear or favour, to all parties, and to all descriptions of men, even to individuals, with just and equal indifference. Can there be any effectual stipulated provision for this? Certainly not; otherwise than in the limitation of the lease to twenty-one years, which, upon any notorious misconduct of the Bank, would threaten them with forfeiture at the next period of renewal. If unfortunately in any future period in this country, vehement factions should arise, and that the Bank should incidentally become an en-

gine in the hands of any one party, to wreak their vengeance upon their adversaries; might not some men be preferred to partial favour, while others of equal merit might be proscribed to bankruptcy? Let every merchant and banker in the city of London apply this case to his own thoughts, whether he would wish to set it merely upon a cast of lots, on whose head favour or proscription should fall.

My Lord, I hope that I shall not be understood to cast any glance of accusation or suspicion upon any particular persons, as I have no such thoughts; I speak only upon public views, and upon prudential forecast of such dangers as may overtake us in the course of time and events, unless averted by previous steps and prudence: and thus I speak of Bank directors in general terms, not considering individuals, but only upon this universal principle; that no wise State should lead any class of men into the vortex of irresistible temptation, especially not without some strict, effectual, and counterbalancing controul. What distractions in the state of public credit may not be produced, if any future twenty-four directors, feeling themselves disburthened from controul and responsibility, should sacrifice their public trusts to views of their own private and individual emoluments? When the Bank of England is known by their public agent, in any case to be concerned in any specific kind of stock, or circulating public bills, what fluctuations may not be produced by artful management, in the participation of preconcerted secrets and insidious advantages in the bargains of purchase or sale. The noted Bank contract in the year 1720, should be kept in eternal memorial, as a mark by which we ought to avoid the possibility of any such ruinous and destructive frauds for the future; but without the supposition of any such extravagant enormities,  
it

it may possibly happen, that four-and-twenty selfish and ill-disposed men, emancipated from controul (if such men, fostered by temptation, should arise) might possess and exercise the destructive powers of perpetual and alternative frauds, by which they might convert the whole system of public credit, which is situated in the center of the city of London, into one perpetual and fluctuating gaming-table. When all the facilities of temptation seem to be arranged, as if with no other view but to marshal the way to the accomplishment of private interests, what wise or prudent man, anxious for the public good, can look upon such prospects with unconcern.

My Lord, I have taken the liberty of addressing these sentiments to your Lordship, upon a most important point, as the first magistrate of that city, which is justly to be considered as the representative of the commercial interests of the whole kingdom. I shall not presume to recommend any specific measure in consequence, for I fear that any step whatsoever which could be taken, might still prove in vain. The general mode and system in which the public affairs of this kingdom have been conducted for some years, has been in defiance of the common sense, and common interests of the country. Even the city of London itself, in any of its remonstrances, has not been treated with any more consideration, than the sentiments of the most private individuals. However, my Lord, I am not to be disheartened by the slights which have been put upon them by the headstrong precipitate ministers of our public councils. I shall always think it an honour to serve in the cause of the city of London, and to range under their banners. Whatever may be the private, selfish, or corrupt views of ministers, yet the cause of the city of London, and of the kingdom at large, must ever remain one and the same. Per-

mit me therefore to conclude, by declaring myself most zealously and constantly attached to that common cause of ourselves and our country. I am, my Lord, with the greatest respect and consideration, your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,  
D. HARTLEY.

TRANSLATION of a LETTER from  
*his Highness the Duke LEWIS of  
BRUNSWICK WOLFENBUTTE,*  
*Field Marshal of Holland,* to their  
*High Mightinesses the States General  
of the United Provinces,* dated June  
21, 1781.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

With the greatest unwillingness I find myself under the necessity of breaking in upon important deliberations of your High Mightinesses, and to have recourse to you in an affair, which, though it concerns me only personally, is of such a nature, that the plain narrative will sufficiently prove the propriety of my application to you, which I could not have neglected without essentially exposing the character wherewith it has pleased your High Mightinesses to honour me.

Since I passed into the service of the state in 1750; your High Mightinesses were pleased, by your resolution of the 13th November of the same year, to create me Field-marshal of your armies.

When afterwards, by the express resolution of all the high confederates, some arrangements were taken concerning the regency during the minority of the Stadtholder, and when it was resolved, that his Highness should be represented in the administration of his military employments, your High Mightinesses deigned then to honour me with your most distinguished confidence, and gave me, by your resolution of January 13, 1759, the title of *Representative of the Prince Stadtholder, as Captain General* during the time he should be under age.

K 2

I shall



I shall not speak of the resolutions which your High Mightinesses and the respective provinces took on the 8th of March, 1766, when the Prince became of age, nor of those which were taken since at different times, in respect of the manner, in which I had answered the expectation, and honourable confidence of your High Mightinesses; they are too flattering to be here recorded; yet they are certain proofs that then, at least, I had the happiness of seeing my conduct and services approved by the government.

In short, your High Mightinesses continued to honour me with your confidence, even after the Stadtholder was become of age.

On the same day, March 8th, 1766, your High Mightinesses resolved to request, by your Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Vienna, the consent of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, in whose service I had likewise the place of Field-marshal, that I might be allowed to remain in the same rank, in the service of your High Mightinesses. His Majesty consented; I did not refuse the honour which was intended to me, and thus I remained in the rank and character of Field-marshal of the forces of the state in the service of this Republic.

Having thus, during the course of more than thirty years, under the very eyes of your High Mightinesses, and in a manner sufficiently known to you, fulfilled the duties and engagements of the places entrusted to me, could I have expected that some people should have made me an object of the public hatred, so far as to expose me to the step which has been lately taken, on any account, which is a blemish to the character where-with your High Mightinesses have pleased to invest me, and which now puts me under the absolute necessity to apply to you.

After having been publicly pointed out as the object of the most at-

tricious accusations and slander, of which, however, I have constantly despised as such, and never shall notice (except when people will dare to own them): after a general outcry, as if I could not be suffered any longer; I have lived to see that the deputies of the city of Amsterdam, and namely, the two reigning Burgomasters, *Temminek* and *Rendorp*, in company with the Pensionary *Visscher*, addressed the *Prince of Orange*, and in the presence of the Counsellor Pensionary of Holland read to him a certain memorial in the name, and by order of their committants or principals, who are introduced in the said memorial, as speaking in the name of the regency of *Amsterdam*. This memorial is highly injurious to me, and affects me in the most sensible manner.

Though the above deputies took then this memorial back, yet they have since changed their plan, and found adviseable to deliver it on the 14th inst. by the hands of the Burgomasters, to the Counsellor Pensionary, desiring him to forward it to the Prince Stadtholder, whom they left at liberty to make what use of it he pleased.

By this means, and by the communication of his Highness, I was acquainted with the contents of this memorial. I found it to be so long a concatenation of insulting expressions and reasonings against me, that was I to insert them entirely, I must abuse the attention of your High Mightinesses.

Apprehending, however, that they might be misunderstood by being presented without connection, I hope your High Mightinesses will give me leave to insert here these paragraphs in particular, which are most pointed against me.

After some previous reflections, which do not concern me; which to answer, I leave to those who are attacked by them, but are introduced in order to justify the motion of the  
Deputies

Deputies of Amsterdam, made in the Assembly of the States of Holland, on the 18th of last May, for the purpose of having a Privy Council or Committee joined to his Highness, the Burgo-masters go on to address the Prince literally in these terms :

“ That this motion, perhaps, countenanced by precedents, did not originate in any diffidence of the good intentions and designs of His Serenissimè Highness, whose purity they had no reasons to suspect, though according to the informations of the regency of this city, some people had attempted to persuade his Mightiness thereof.

“ But that such a diffidence prevailed only against that man, whose influence over his Highness is looked upon as the first cause of the slowness and indolence which is so conspicuous in the present affairs. And as that must of course be prejudicial to the general welfare, they had for a long time, yet vainly, expected that the present dangerous circumstances of the Republic should have brought on at last a serious consideration of measures which ought to be pursued for the future in a more vigorous manner: this, however, having been till now vainly expected, and the preservation of the country, of that dear-bought liberty of his Serenissimè Highness, of his illustrious House, and of every thing which is dear to the Republic, being at stake, the regency of Amsterdam have thought it their duty not to be silent any longer, but, however unwilling, to take this present step.

“ Therefore, with due respect, yet with that candour and frankness which the nature of the business commands, they represent and they declare to your Highness, that in the general opinion, the Duke

“ is looked upon as the first cause of that deplorable weakness of the state, and that neglect which has taken place, of all the wrong measures which have been taken since so long a time, and of all the fatal consequences, which they have brought on; and they can assure your Highness, that the aversion and hatred of the nation against the person and administration of the Duke are risen to such a degree, that the most disagreeable and troublsome consequences are justly to be apprehended.

“ That no doubt your Highness has been informed already of all this by other persons; or if your Highness should not have heard of it before, it must have been only in consequence of the dreaded displeasure of the Duke.

“ For the truth of all that has been said before, we may appeal with safety, and with consciousness to the evidence of all the honest and well-intentioned Members of the regency, which your Highness might please to ask their opinion, granting to them full liberty of speech, and ordering them to answer according to their duty and their conscience.

“ That several times they had heard, with great dissatisfaction, the Counsellor Pensionary complaining, in the presence of several members of the province of Holland, of the misunderstanding between him and the Duke, and of the influence of the said Duke over your Highness, who counteracted all his endeavours for the public welfare.

“ That this misunderstanding and difference of opinion, sentiments, and designs, between the chief counsellor of your Highness, and the first minister of this province, must not only be productive of the most fatal consequences, but likewise be a sufficient motive for the strongest exertions, that this source of distrust

“ and

“ and *dissharmony* be absolutely abolished, as there is nothing but the re-establishment of mutual confidence and concord, which can save the Republic, and at the same time nothing more necessary for the happiness of your Serenissimè family, for the maintenance of your authority, for the preservation of the esteem and affection of the nation, and of the good opinion of neighbouring powers. That your Highness may be assured, and they are bound to hint, that your Highness might lose some day the esteem and confidence of the people, instead of remaining an object of their love and their veneration, which they pray, and ardently wish your Highness may ever enjoy, for the preservation and the welfare of our dearest country, and of the House of Orange, depends for the greatest part from that disposition, and that enjoyment.

“ That, although the Members of the Sovereignty have constantly had the liberty, nay, even are often bound by duty, to communicate to your Highness and to the other Members, their ideas on the state and the administration of the republic affairs, yet they could have wished not to take this step, if they could have otherwise formed any hopes of seeing a change for the better take place. But as for the before-mentioned reasons, they could not indulge any such hopes, and as the danger was grown to its highest pitch, they had no other resource left but that of discovering to your Highness the real state of things, and that therefore, *they beg your Highness, in the most solemn manner, seriously to consider of the matter, and no more to listen to the counsels and insinuations of a man, who is loaded with the hatred of the great and the small, who is looked upon as a fo-*

“ *reigner, who has no sufficient knowledge of the form of our government, and who has no real affection for this country.*

“ That we are very far from accusing the Duke of the public charges, and very far from looking upon the suspicions of his excessive and illicit attachment to the English Court, and of his being bribed, as having any foundation in truth. That we are of opinion, a prince of so noble descent, and of so distinguished a rank, is incapable of such meannesses; but that at the same time, we think the ideas which unhappily have prevailed on his account, and which have produced a general mistrust, make him absolutely useless and pernicious for the service of the State, and of your Serenissimè Highness; that for that reason he ought to be removed from the direction of the affairs, and from the person and Court of your Highness, as being a constant obstruction to the re-establishment of the good understanding which is so necessary between your Highness and the chief Members of the State, because his longer presence will for the future throw upon your Highness, that diffidence and mistrust, which right or wrong has been entertained on account of his counsels and advices.

“ That these representations do not originate from any hatred or ill-will towards the Duke, who formerly had many reasons to be well satisfied with the good-will and real marks of affection of the regency of Amsterdam; but that they declare before God and the whole world, that the only motives which dictated them are the preservation of the country, and of the Serenissimè House of your Highness, that thus their impending total ruin may be prevented. That the regency of this our city

has

“ has been obliged to come to these representations, as well in the capacity of members of its sovereign assembly; that thus a last effort might be tried, and a means be devised, under the blessing of the Almighty, for saving the barge of the state from its imminent danger, and for bringing her safe to port, or at least that they might discharge their consciences and their duty towards their fellow-subjects and their posterity.”

By the above, your High Mightinesses will have perceived, and, as I flatter myself, not without some indignation, that the paragraphs which I have hereby literally transcribed, contain a string of the most odious reflections, in which there is no direct charge against me as Field-Marshal, whilst all the others are established upon pretended public opinions, and reports artfully spread in the public; and that nevertheless, the Burgo-masters have thought proper to insist on my being removed from his Highness in the most dishonourable manner; and on my being condemned as a convicted malefactor to a disgraceful banishment, without any proper or previous enquiry.

This step, accompanied with so many odious and humiliating expressions, is not the words of private people, but of a deputation of the two reigning Burgo-masters, and the Pensionary of one of the most considerable cities in Holland; it is taken in the name and by order of the Regency of the said city; though, according to the before-mentioned letter of Burgo-master Rendorp, it is only in the name of the Burgo-masters, deliberately, and after mature consideration, which fully appears from the repeated sending and presenting the same memorial to his Serenissimè Highness. I cannot therefore look upon it in any other light

than as a violent insult of my person and character; for although they do not dare, in this writing, to venture any charge against me, and though they are forced to own the falsehood of the reports which are spread on my account, and the illiberality of the suspicions of an excessive and illicit attachment to the English court; yet they seem to admit all this slander as proof, fully inclined to throw the misfortune of the times on my back, that those might be exculpated who have brought them upon us.

This then being the case, I must be undeserving of the character which your High Mightinesses have been pleased to invest me with, if I could sit down with indifference, and pass over this attack unfeelingly.

I am bold to hope your High Mightinesses will look upon it in the same light, and agree with me, that it is of the greatest consequence to know, whether he, whom your High Mightinesses have invested with the dignity of a Field-marshal, and whom you have taken in your service in the before-mentioned manner, is really the cause of that deplorable weakness of the republic, of the neglect which is supposed to have taken place, of the false measures which are said to have been adopted, and of the fatal consequences which they have brought on. Your High Mightinesses are requested to examine these interesting objects with the most scrupulous attention; and to enquire whether that person is the source of diffidence, distrust, and disharmony? For what reasons he should be absolutely useless and obnoxious to the service of the state, and of his Highness? What proofs there are of his disaffection to the country? In short, for what reasons he should be for the future undeserving of the confidence of the Prince, who is at the head of this republic, and to whose judgment I take the liberty to appeal?

And

And at last, why he should be removed from his Court and person as an obstruction of good understanding?

And as my honour, dearer to me than life, has been attacked in so cruel a manner, it is likewise in respect to my duty towards myself, towards this State, your High Mightinesses, and his Imperial and Royal Majesty, that I am obliged to address your High Mightinesses, and by your means, all the High Confederates, respectfully desiring, and expressly insisting, your High Mightinesses would please, after the most severe and scrupulous examination, efficaciously to protest the characters, which your High Mightinesses have trusted to me, that I may be justified from the above aspersions, and have full satisfaction for the affront offered and intended to me.

For this purpose, may it please your high Mightinesses to order the four reigning Burgo-masters of the city of Amsterdam, who according to Burgo-master Rendorp's letter, have delivered the memorial in their names, as likewise the Pensionary Visscher, to shew cause and reasons which induced them to injure me in so atrocious a manner, not only in the above-mentioned memorial, but likewise in every thing which concerned the said memorial, and to verify these reasons in a proper and satisfactory manner, otherwise I shall look upon every thing they have set forth in it as slander and defamation; and moreover, to oblige them to be explicit in respect of the other charges, which they might pretend to have against me, and to support them with the necessary proofs; and in case they should not come to any explicit charge, or not prove them sufficiently, then carefully to enquire after the authors of those infamous reports spread on my account, that they might be brought to condign punishment.

Lastly, I intreat your High Mightinesses, and all the other high confederates, to take all those justifying resolutions which may save my honour and my reputation in the eyes of the nation, and of all Europe: that thus I may be enabled to support the character which your High Mightinesses have given me, and that I may obtain that satisfaction which your High Mightinesses, in your well-known wisdom and equity shall find equivalent to the injury which has been done to my character and my connections above-mentioned.

I have the honour to be, with the sincerest and most respectful attachment,

High and Mighty Lords, your High Mightinesses most humble, obedient, and faithful servant,

L. DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

*Hague, June 21, 1781.*

*From the Hague Gazette of the 3d instant.*

Extracted from the Journal of the Resolutions of their High Mightinesses the Lords States-General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

Die Jovis, June 28th, 1781.

His Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau, being present at the Assembly of the State, addressed their High Mightinesses as follows:

“ High and Mighty Lords,

“ I have thought it necessary to represent that your High Mightinesses ought to examine, with great care and attention, whether, since the breaking out of the present war, proper care has been taken to put the navy of the State in such a situation as to make head effectually against an enemy so powerful at sea as the kingdom of Great Britain; or whether this matter had been overlooked and neglected, and in this case, where the blame was to be fixed; and in order to procure the best information, to write to the Admiralty-

rally-board for them to state what number of ships they respectively had in 1776, what state they were in, how many were in commission, and the complement of their men; what has been done by the said board since the English have annoyed our trade to the West-Indies, under pretence of the misunderstanding that subsists between them and their colonies in North America, and of course, what had been effected from the end of 1776 to the beginning of 1777, in order for the said boards to put themselves, according to their abilities, in a condition not only to protect the trade of the States, but also to defend their country, and, if needful, to attack the enemy: whether the said boards have taken 11 per steps to fulfil the resolutions of your H. M. on this matter, or wherefore they have not done it? Whether they had it in their power to fit out such ships as were put into commission? Whence does it proceed that the navy of this Republic is in so deplorable a state, the most interesting object in the present war, and on which all the subjects of the States are most intent. Although I only mention here a defence by sea, I judge it necessary to represent to your H. M. that I am far from acknowledging the land-forces of this State are sufficient to put this country in a respectable posture of defence by land.

“ I flatter myself I have no occasion to enter into a justification of my own conduct. Your H. M. are not ignorant that since my being of age, I have directed all my attention to put this Republic, in all its departments, in a proper state of defence; nevertheless, I have testified in many instances that my opinion was, that this Republic ought to be properly secured both by sea and land, in order to assert its freedom and independency, so as not to adopt measures militating against the true interests of the dear country, but such as might

VOL. XII.

be consonant with those of an enemy, whose threats we have now reason to apprehend, not being in a condition to stand against him. It was for this reason that in the beginning of the year 1771, I gave you to understand that the States of Holland and West-Friezeland, by the express order of their constituents in the Assembly of your H. M. had proposed to the generality, that a petition should be presented for the building of twenty-four ships of the line: that on all occasions I had enforced the necessity of increasing both the land and sea forces, and repeatedly insisted on the receiving of the aforesaid petition.

“ That in the beginning of the year 1775, in consequence of the report made by the committee of your H. M. for the war department, with some members of the council of State, in order to conciliate various sentiments of the respective confederates concerning the plan for the increase of the land-forces, as laid before the council of state on the 19th of July 1775, I offered a conciliatory proposal, which was, in substance, to fix the sum of 600,000 florins for the ordinaries of the navy, and to bring down to 900,000, the 1,500,000 florins requested in 1773, for an increase of the land-forces. This proposal was agreed to by the states of Gueldre, Friezeland and Groninguen, but no further notice was taken of it.

“ I shall not mention here the request which I repeated annually with the council of state; but only lay before your H. M. the proposal made by me to the states of Holland and West-Friezeland, on the 10th of March 1779, being of the same tenor with the letter written by me on the same day to the States of Gueldre, Zealand, Utrecht, Friezeland, Overryffel, and Groninguen, of which I have the honour to deliver a copy to your H. M. I cannot help expressing wish, that what I then proposed had proved more acceptable, since I am

L confident

confident that if the Republic had fitted out at that time fifty or sixty ships, half of them of the line, and increased the land forces to the number of fifty or sixty thousand effective men, the state would not find itself so critically situated, but must have remained as an independent state, respected by all the foreign powers, and even might have preserved that neutrality which we had adopted, and thus have found ourselves under the divine blessing, so circumstanced as to expect that being able to give weight to the party which we might have espoused, we had no surprise to dread from any power whatever, on the contrary, be respected by all; our friendship courted on all sides, and giving no legal cause of complaints, the Republic would have gained the esteem and confidence of all the other powers, a circumstance which must have produced the happiest consequences to the interest of this country; or at least, the State would not have been attacked by an unjust war, against which it is always necessary to be guarded. We should be so situated as to be able to make a successful defence, and force the enemy to accept our friendship on terms perfectly honourable to the Republic."

*Copy of the Letter alluded to in the above Speech.*

*Hague, March 10th, 1779.* Noble and Mighty Lords, our good and intimate Friends! We think it a duty incumbent upon us to communicate to your Noble Highnesses our sentiments concerning one of the most important objects of your deliberations, namely, that we are very far from thinking it convenient that this Republic should give up the just rights of its inhabitants, as founded on the most solemn treaties. We are of opinion, on the contrary, that they ought to be asserted by all the means which Providence had put into the hands of this Republic; but that it

pertains to none but your H. M. and the Noble and Mighty Lords, the States of the other provinces, to determine on the time when their H. M. should come to the resolution of unlimited protection to their trading inhabitants; and that their H. M. not being bound by any treaty whatever, with any foreign power to give protection to trade in all its branches, no one has a right to insist, that in granting protection, they should do it in favour of all ships without distinction, without leaving it to their prudence to determine, whether they have it in their power to protect the trade, in all its various branches, and whether they can do it in the present circumstances without running the risk of giving up some important concerns, or exposing themselves to imminent danger.

"We therefore give it as our opinion, that nothing at this time should be attended to, but the true interests of the Republic, and for this reason it is, that previous to the resolving finally on granting convoys to the shipping laden with timber it would be necessary to enquire into the present state of the forces by sea and land.

"In our judgment nothing can better suit this republic than a punctual and exact neutrality, without prejudice to its treaties with foreign powers, but we think, that in order to preserve such a neutrality effectually, and not as long only as it may please either of the belligerent powers, to oblige the republic in a forcible and threatening manner to take a decisive part, it would be well that the said Republic be put in a state of defence: to which purpose, it were necessary to fit out at least fifty or sixty ships, not less than twenty or thirty of which be of the line; to carry the number of land forces to fifty or sixty thousand effective men to put the frontiers in a defensive posture, and furnish the magazines with

with all kinds of warlike stores. By such means, the Republic we imagine would be respected by every power, and might, without molestation, act in a manner conformable to the treaties, and suitable to its real interest.

“ To this end, we think it becoming that fidelity which we owe to the dear country, to lay this consideration before your N. M. and submit to your deliberation, in order to come to some determination for the building of a considerable number of ships, especially of the line, so that the navy may be reinforced; and by increasing the monthly pay, by bounties or such other means as may seem best to your N. M. and the other Lords, the States of the respective provinces, such a number of sailors may be raised as may prove sufficient to man the ships; and that your N. M. may make proper additional provisions to increase the land forces to fifty or sixty thousand men, as also to fulfil the objects of the petitions concerning the magazines and fortifications.

“ When the above purpose is answered, we think it then a fit time for the Republic to resolve in an efficacious manner, like a free and independent State, to assert those rights warranted by various treaties, particularly the maritime one of 1674. But till the said Republic is in a respectable state of defence, we are apprehensive that a resolution to put under convoy, according to the letter of the said treaty, all ships indiscriminately, but in particular those that are laden with timber, might seem with very distressing consequences to the welfare of the States, and expose their flag to disgraceful insult. We think it therefore adviseable to pass a vote, that such vessels as are laden with masts, timber, and other materials for the building of ships, be not taken under convoy till the armament, as above-mentioned, be completed :

but that in the interim, in order to protect as much as possible the general trade of this country, without endangering the important concern of the State, the appointed convoys shall be granted to all other vessels not laden with prohibited goods, that the trade may not suffer any damage or impediment whilst the protecting one single branch is under consideration.

“ We have a right to expect that, the Republic being once on the above respectable footing, the other powers will suffer us to enjoy undisturbed the right we have by treaties, of preserving the most impartial neutrality, whilst they on their side will conform to the conditions imposed upon them by treaties, &c.”

Their High Mightinesses having taken the above into consideration, have returned thanks to his Serene Highness for this new proof of that zealous assiduity and solicitude for the welfare of the State, since his coming of age, and agreed to all the contents of the above said proposals.

*From the HAGUE GAZETTE, of the 6th instant.*

*Extract from the Journal of the Resolutions of their High Mightinesses, &c. July 2, 1781.*

Report being made by Messrs. De Lynden de Hemmen, and other deputies of their High Mightinesses for the navy department, and having in consequence thereof, and in compliance to the *commissorial* resolution of the 21st ult. taken into consideration a letter from the Duke of Brunswick, containing a heavy complaint of the step taken by the Amsterdam deputies, and their address to the Prince Stadtholder, after various calumnies and charges of an atrocious nature, had been thrown out publicly against the said Duke ;

Resolved (without any prejudice to the deliberations of the respective provinces concerning the aforesaid complaint, &c. as it cannot appear indif-



ferent to their High Mightinesses, that the said Duke, as being Field-marshal of the States, should be charged in so pointed and atrocious a manner) that it be now declared, and it is hereby declared,

That their High Mightinesses never were acquainted with any reason that might have served as the foundation of such accusations and charges of corruption and bribery, urged against the said Duke in anonymous and defamatory libels, as well as by disgraceful reports spread against him in public: that their High Mightinesses do acknowledge him innocent, and entirely free from the blame cast upon him in those libels, and by the above said scandalous aspersions.

That in consequence thereof, the States of the respective provinces shall be requested by letters, to consider, whether it would not be expedient for each of them, by State Placards, to make such regulations as may be deemed necessary to check the authors, printers, and publishers of such libels and scandalous writings, by which the said Duke is so materially attacked, and wounded in his honour and reputation.

It is said, that the above resolution was communicated yesterday to the States of Holland, and West Friezland assembled.

July 4, 1781. Mynheer Van Lynden de Bliitterfwyk, Chairman of the Assembly, reported to their High Mightinesses that the Duke of Brunswick had called upon him that morning, declaring, that he saw with grateful satisfaction, the marks of affection and confidence, which their High Mightinesses had bestowed upon him on this occasion, and in a matter which he had not laid directly before them: that he was persuaded never-

theless, that their High Mightinesses could not mean to let the matter rest here, or think to have thus fully complied with his humble request as contained in his letter, by which he insists on a strict and exact enquiry being made; that he had the greater reason to *insist* upon it as the present provisional resolution could not by any means clear him from the blame, nor avenge the insult put upon him; wherefore he thought himself justified in soliciting for the resolution of all the high confederates respectively, which he does request with the utmost earnestness; desiring the said chairman to make the same known to their High Mightinesses.

Resolved, that the deputies of the respective provinces shall be, and are hereby requested to acquaint the state, and their constituents with the above, in order that in their deliberations such attention may be paid to the Duke's letter of the 21st ult. as may seem to them most suitable.

(Signed)

W. C. H. VAN LYNDEN.

A true Copy (Signed)

H. FAGAL.

TRANSLATION of the ORDINANCE and DECLARATION issued by the EMPEROR'S COUNCIL of the DOMAINS and FINANCES, relative to the FREEDOM and COMMERCE of the PORT of OSTEND.

Extracted from the registers of his Imperial Majesty's Council of the Domains and Finances, holden at Brussels, June 11th, 1781.

The COUNCIL of the DOMAINS and FINANCES, appointed by the EMPEROR and KING have, and hereby do, for and in the name of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, enjoin to all persons concerned the observance of all the points and articles following, the same to operate provisionally and till further orders.

ART. I. All merchandize, manufactures, and other commodities and

and productions of foreign countries, which shall be brought by sea to Ostend, may be lodged in the several warehouses of the town, and on the quays, the captains of the vessels, and proprietors and consignees of such merchandize, &c. being hereby released from all observance of the ordinance of 21 June, 1777; and they are accordingly exempted from delivering in lists of the cargoes, and exhibiting the specific declaration formerly required, previous to such merchandize, &c. being lodged in the warehouses, except as herein after is excepted, both with respect to the present article, and to those which follow.

ART. II. The several kinds of merchandize, manufactures, and other commodities, which shall at any time be brought to Ostend, and deposited either in the town or on the quays, shall be henceforth exempted from the payment of all duties or imposts, and from all forms which have hitherto been usual at the Custom-house, both on their importation and exportation, and the like privilege shall be extended to all such merchandize, &c. as shall be removed from one vessel to another, arms and warlike stores excepted.

ART. III. With respect to all merchandize brought to Ostend, and destined to be immediately conveyed from hence to Bruges, or to a further distance, for home consumption, either to pass through, or to be deposited in, the interior parts of the country, the same will not be permitted to be unladen, till the specific declarations registered in the proper office be first produced, or the necessary proofs of having conformed to all things prescribed by former ordinances, which, in all cases of this nature still remain in full force.

The declarations or proofs must be remitted to one or other of the port-inspectors, who, after having

examined the same, will grant a *permit to unload*; these are to be delivered to the officers appointed to receive such merchandize on board the small craft, in whose presence the articles mentioned in such declarations or proofs shall be unladen; and who after having taken an exact list of the several articles thus unladen, shall attest the same by their signature, and shall afterwards compare both the declarations and proofs, with the several documents delivered into the office for the transportation of merchandize. The officers appointed to superintend the unloading such merchandize into the craft shall give a certificate of the conformity of the different declarations, and likewise their sanction to the departure of the goods, and the original declarations shall be returned to the port-inspectors, who shall retain them to be referred to as occasion may require.

ART. IV. In all cases relating to merchandize coming by sea to Ostend, and finally to all such as shall be placed in the warehouses of the quay, or in those of the town, and which shall be intended to be conveyed further, either in their passage into foreign countries, or to warehouses established in other cities of these dominions; or if they should be destined for immediate consumption and sale in the interior parts of the country, the following regulations are to be observed: First, for all merchandize intended to be sent into foreign countries, a cocket shall be obtained in the ordinary manner, and conformable to a specific declaration of the merchandize, describing the several packages and their marks. These cockets shall be afterwards delivered to the proper officers, who shall be appointed to receive the same, who having conformed to the directions laid down in former ordinances, shall affix a leaden stamp on all the bales and packages therein described,

described, and shall certify the same by their signature on the back of the said cocket. These cockets shall then be delivered to the officers who superintend the unloading of the goods into the craft, which is to convoy them to their destination, and they having also conformed to the regulations above prescribed, shall compare and attest the particulars of such goods before they suffer them to depart. With all merchandize sent from Ostend to other parts by land, the proper officers shall likewise certify on the back of the cocket, that the regulations above-mentioned have been duly complied with, and that such merchandize was regularly stamped by them, and the said cocket shall again be examined and attested in the office of the West-gate of the city.

2. No species of merchandize destined to be deposited in any of the warehouses established for their reception in other parts of the country shall be suffered to depart till security be first given, that they shall not be removed from the warehouses to which they may be sent, till notice has been given to the proper officers, and the same forms shall then be observed as have been already specified in the present article respecting the cockets of exportation.

With respect to such commodities as are to be sent from Ostend, for the consumption of the interior parts of the country, proof must be made before their departure, that the duties on importation, and all other customary charges have been paid thereon at Ostend; and a receipt for the duties so paid, must also accompany all such goods; no other forms being required in this case, except, 1<sup>st</sup>, That such manufacturers as are subject to the payment of the stamp duty, be stamped by the proper officers at Ostend; and 2<sup>d</sup>, That the receipts for the duties, whether they

pass through the Slickens of the West-gate of the city, shall be examined and attested in the office belonging to the gate through which the goods passed, under the penalty of such receipts becoming void; provided nevertheless, that fish, whether of the national fishery, fresh fish or foreign cod, which all pay a duty on their importation into Ostend, and likewise salt, both refined and foul, which is also subject to the payment of a like duty, may still be conveyed from place to place through the interior country, by virtue only of a passport, such as has been granted in all former cases of this kind.

ART. V. All vessels arriving at Ostend with cargoes destined immediately for Bruges, or any other more distant port, shall be obliged to exhibit inventories of their cargoes, and to conform to the several other regulations established by the ordinance of the 2<sup>d</sup> of June, 1777, and other dispositions relative thereto; and they shall be sent, with cockets, for which security shall be given, to Bruges, under the care of the proper officers.

ART. VI. Such vessels as unlade partly at Ostend, and partly at Bruges, or any other place, and which shall discharge the first part of their cargoes at Ostend, shall be exempted from delivering in an invoice of their cargoes, on entering the port. The Captains or Commissioners shall be at liberty to discharge such part of the several cargoes as are destined to remain at Ostend, accordingly as it is stipulated in the first article of this ordinance; but an invoice must be exhibited of the rest of the cargo remaining on board, destined for Bruges, or any other part, and due attention shall be paid in this case, to the forms prescribed by the ordinance of the 2<sup>d</sup> of June, 1777, and the dispositions relative thereto, after which such vessels will be permitted to depart, being provided

vided with the necessary cockets under the care of the officers of Bruges.

ART. VII. The Captains of such vessels as shall arrive at Ostend, with cargoes partly destined for that port, and partly for Bruges, and who shall proceed to the last-mentioned place, without breaking bulk, shall, on their arrival at Ostend, produce a general invoice of their cargoes, by means of which they shall be permitted to proceed to Bruges, cockets obtained on security, and under the care of the proper officers. At Bruges they shall exhibit the specific declarations required, and shall conform themselves to the several rules laid down in former regulations and ordinances relative to all merchandise landed at Bruges, and such packages as are intended for Ostend, shall be reconveyed thither under the care of the proper officers; and their arrival at Ostend, being certified by the officers of the quay, shall be a discharge of the security given for the cocket at Bruges.

ART. VIII. The following articles are to be excepted out of the present arrangement, and in every thing which relates to them the subsequent directions only are to be observed.

1st. The salt which is destined for the salt-works in Ostend, or for the national fishery, or to be deposited in the warehouses of the town or quay, or to be carried further up the country; and finally, all refined salt which shall be brought to Ostend, either to remain there, or to be transported from thence to other parts of the country, shall remain subject to the regulations of weight or measure, and to the other formalities established in those cases contained by former ordinances, all which still remain in full force, and the duties are to be paid thereon when due, at the rates and times formerly adjudged and regulated.

2d. All salt meats may be im-

ported into Ostend free of duty to the 1st of December next ensuing inclusive.

From the 1st of January 1782, they will not be received into the warehouses, either of the port or town, without paying the duties, entry, convoy, and tonnage, with reverse, nevertheless, as to such salt meats as are shifted from one vessel to another, which shall conditionally be exempted from the payment of all duties whatsoever.

3d. The different kinds of wool, undressed skins, and other articles which are subjected to the observance of the precautions, instituted by former ordinances, for preventing the communication of pestilential disorders, are still to continue subject thereto.

4th. Fresh and red herrings, of the production of foreign fisheries, and whose importation is prohibited, cannot be deposited in Ostend, nor in the warehouses on the quays. They may, however, be unloaded from one ship into another, duty free.

5th. All fresh fish, and cod of foreign produce, must pay the several duties of entry, convoy, and tonnage, before they can be admitted into the warehouses, either of town or quay. They may, however, be removed from one ship to another, without the payment of any duty.

6th. Seed oils of foreign produce can neither be landed in the town, or on the quay, nor can they be removed from ship to ship till the above duties of importation, convoy, and tonnage, have been regularly paid.

7th. Wines and brandy arriving by sea, and being deposited in the warehouses of the quay or town, shall no longer be entitled to the allowances of ten per cent. for leakage in their passage to the more distant parts of the country. The duties or entry shall be rated according to the quantity of liquor contained in the casks. But wines and brandies

brandies only shall be intitled in future to that deduction which shall, on their arrival at Ostend, be immediately conveyed in small crafts to Bruges, or elsewhere up the country. In all other cases relating to such wines and brandies, a strict conformity is required to the directions given in the 3d article of the present ordinance.

8th. Spare sails and cordage shall pay the usual duties of entry, and all other charges, before they can be unladen from one ship into another, or received into the warehouses either of the Port or Town of Ostend.

ART. IX. Such merchandize, manufactures, and commodities which shall be sent from the interior parts of the country to Ostend shall be subject to the following regulations: Those which are exempted by former ordinances from the payment of all duties on exportation, shall be permitted to pass free through the offices of the interior districts, and through those of the Slickens and West Gates, on paying only the duty of tonnage, in those cases where such duty is due. Those which are subjected to the duties of exportation must pay the said duties, and also those of tonnage and convoy where they become due before they are sent to Ostend, and those whose exportation has been prohibited, cannot be sent to Ostend, but under the restrictions hereafter specified; and the cockets of exportation sent from the interior country must be examined and attested, either in the office of Slickens or that of the West Gate, into which the balances of all duties of exportation, convoy, and tonnage are to be paid.

ART. X. The following commodities are exempted from the regulations contained in the preceding article, and are to be subject to the rules hereunder specified:

1st. The colsat and flax, either undressed or dressed, cannot be sent to Ostend without incurring the pe-

nalties specified in the different ordinances prohibiting their exportation.

2d. There shall be an open trade between this country and Ostend for butter, seed oils, peas, beans, lentils, potatoes, greens fresh and dried, pears, game and fish, and sweet waters; but at Ostend their exportation shall be subject to the general laws relating thereto: they shall also be exported from Ostend at the times such exportation shall be prohibited; they shall likewise not be exported but on payment of their usual duties when such exportation is allowed; quantities of those articles to be allowed to the captains of such vessels as sail from the port for the use of their crews, shall be regulated in the following manner.

The said captains shall deliver to the principal officers of his Majesty's customs, authenticated lists of the articles destined for the supply of their ships, and the latter shall be guided in their determinations by the number of the crew of each ship, and the distance of the voyage: if any disagreement shall arise between the said officers and the captains, the matter shall be referred to a judge, who shall decide thereon with all due dispatch, and according to the ordinances formerly issued, which still remain in full force. In a word, if the officers shall suspect that the captains have taken on board more provisions than what are specified in their lists, in the principal office, they may, as formerly, visit all suspected ships, and confiscate all that exceed the quantity specified in the orders granted to them.

3d. An open trade for grain shall be established between this place and Ostend; but at Ostend the general laws will subsist relating to its exportation. Grain cannot be sent from Ostend when the exportation is prohibited; nor can it be exported in any case without payment of the duties.

With

With respect to such foreign grain as shall be brought to Ostend for the purpose of being re-exported from thence, the same cannot be effected but under the following regulations:

1st. A declaration shall be exhibited of the specific quantity of grain on board at the time of the importation, and when the officers visited the ship, and a customary cocket of enny shall be made out, on which shall be indorsed the quantity imported; and the same shall be verified by the officers who were present at the unloading of such grain.

2d. They shall specify in what warehouses they will place them, subject to the inspection of the proper officers; such grain cannot be delivered out of the warehouses till the necessary declaration has been lodged in the office; nor can they be declared for the interior parts of the country, without an exprefs permission previously obtained.

3d. Such grain cannot be re-exported unless the quantities tally with those which were entered, and the quantities re-exported shall be indorsed; the cocket granted at the time of unloading such grain to prevent all abuses.

4th. The large and small cattle which shall be brought to Ostend, either for immediate use or for pickling, shall pay no duties of entry, although their exportation is prohibited; but such cattle shall not be sent alive to Ostend, except for the victualling of the ships, and no more than the usual quantity.

5th. Hemp and tow, whether their importation be prohibited, or allowed on the payment of certain duties, shall not be brought into Ostend but for the use of the rope-makers and caulkers. Those persons, before they agree for the quantity they require, shall deliver into the principal office a certificate of their demand. This certificate shall be verified

by the principal officers of the customs; and the office of expedition in the interior parts of the country shall not deliver the necessary documents, but upon the production of the above certificates. Moreover, the principal officers of the customs at Ostend, shall keep an account of the quantities of hemp and tow thus imported for the use of the rope-makers and caulkers of the town, in order that they do not exceed the quantities which they do actually manufacture.

ART. XI. With respect to merchandizes for exportation, which are sent with cockets, for which security has been given, in order to prove the exportation from the port of Ostend, the examinations and attestations shall be executed either in the Slickens or West gate Office, where it shall be certified, that the contents of the said cockets have passed through the city and port of Ostend; by which means the said cockets and securities shall be fully discharged and declared void, without any further certificate.

ART. XII. All merchandizes destined to be conveyed farther from the port of Ostend shall be forwarded as usual, by obtaining a cocket for that purpose; and their arrival in the town being certified in the respective offices of Slickens or West-gate, and afterwards by the proper officers at Ostend, shall be deemed a full discharge of the above mentioned cocket. Information shall be given of, and the officers of Ostend shall be present at the unloading of all merchandizes, arriving either by land carriage or in crafts: they shall take an account of each bale or package, and shall compare the same with the cocket, by virtue of which they arrive. They shall minutely examine the ropes and the leaden stamps; and in case all is found in proper order, they shall certify the same as far as it concerns the arrival of said merchandize at Ostend, according to the previous certificates

obtained from either the Slickens or West gate offices, as is mentioned hereabove, which shall be deemed a full discharge of the said cocket; and they shall cut the leaden marks from the bales, &c. which may afterwards either be shipped off, or remain in the town. Arms and warlike stores which require a particular permission to be exported, shall however be excepted from the above regulations. The offices from Slickens shall conduct them to the port of Ostend where the said permission is to be produced, and in default thereof, they shall be deposited in the new warehouse.

With respect to merchandizes destined to be conveyed farther and which shall be shipped at Bruges, or at Gand, on board of such vessels as shall directly put to sea (*Zee mond uyt*) without touching at Ostend, the verification and attention of the clearances prescribed by the preceding article shall, as usual, be executed by two officers of Slickens-office; and in case they should discover any irregularity either in the packages or in the cockets, they shall seize upon and conduct the vessel into Ostend, where, after having communicated their remarks to the principal officers of the customs in that port, the affair, if necessary, shall be re-examined, and other proceedings likewise prescribed, in the preceding article, shall take place.

ART. XIII. All merchandizes, manufactures, and commodities that shall be brought to Ostend, either to be conveyed farther or to be exported, and which of course will be intermixed in the city and port of Ostend, with foreign merchandizes, goods, and commodities, shall be deemed likewise foreign, and the officers shall not admit of any exceptions, nor shall any proof that the said merchandizes are of national origin, or that the duties for the same have already been paid in other offices, be of any avail; and in case such merchandize,

&c. should be sent back into the interior part of the country, the country duties due thereon shall first be paid as usual, excepting only all sorts of fish, the produce of the national fishery, all other fresh fish and foreign cod, and salt, which according to the fourth article of this present ordinance, are permitted to be conveyed to all parts by a passport only.

Those who shall neglect to conform to all the rules prescribed in this present ordinance, shall incur the same penalty and forfeitures, as are enacted for the like offences by former ordinances respecting the customs.

The council therefore hereby orders, that all those whom it concerns, shall regulate themselves conformable to the true meaning and tenor of this present ordinance, which shall be published and affixed in the usual places, and in the different offices of the custom-house, &c. in order that none may plead ignorance.

Done in his Majesty's the Emperor and King's council of the domaines and finances, holden at Brussels the eleventh day of June 1781.

(Signed)

LE BARON DE CASIER,  
J. DE WITT,  
G. BAUDIER.

REPORT of PROCEEDINGS, at a General Meeting of DEPUTIES from the Associated Counties, &c. held in London in the month of March and April last; submitted by the Rev. CHRISTOPHER WYVILL, SAMUEL SHORE, Esq. and Sir JAMES NORCISSE, Bart. to the COMMITTEE of ASSOCIATION for the County of YORK, on the 9th day of May, 1781.

A previous meeting of several Deputies having been obtained at the *St. Albans Tavern*, on the 24th of February, 1781, to consider the proper time and place for opening the General Deputation, it was unanimously

*was resolved*, to hold the First General Meeting of Deputies on the 3d of March ensuing; and the Common Council of the city of London, having in the mean-time come to a resolution to allow the New Common Council Chamber in Guildhall, to the Deputies, the First General Meeting was accordingly held in the said Chamber in Guildhall, on the 3d of March, 1781.

At the first Meeting of the General Deputation, it was *resolved*, That application should be made to Parliament during the present Session, for correcting the gross abuses in the expenditure of the public money, and for reducing the increased and increasing influence of the Crown, which ought to be diminished.

At the adjourned Meeting on the 10th of March, it was *resolved*, That a Committee, should be appointed to form and report to the Meeting on the 17th of March, a petition equivalent in its prayer to the several petitions of the people, presented to the House of Commons in the last Session of Parliament; and the Rev. C. Wyvill, (Chairman of the Meeting) Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Baker, Dr. Jebb, Mr. Bellas, Mr. Hollis, Lord Viscount Mahon, Sir George Yonge, Mr. Sawbridge, and Mr. Fox, were chosen of the Committee accordingly.

On the 17th of March, the Meeting of Deputies was transferred from the Guildhall to St. Alban's Tavern, the Corporation of London having thought fit to retract their courtesy to the Deputies, to rescind the offer of their room at Guildhall, and to abolish their Committee of Association. On that day, the Deputies from the Associated Counties and the city of Westminster, received the following petition, reported by their Committee:

“ To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled :

“ The humble petition of the feve-

ral persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, Freeholders of the respective counties of York, Surry, Hertford, Huntingdon, Middlesex, Essex, Kent, Devon, and Nottingham, and Electors of the city of Westminster;

“ SHEWETH,

“ That this nation hath been engaged for several years in a most expensive and unfortunate war. That many of our valuable colonies have actually declared themselves independent, have formed a confederacy with the ancient enemies of Great Britain; and the consequences of these combined misfortunes have been a large addition to the national debt, an heavy accumulation of taxes, a rapid decline of the trade, manufactures, and land-rents of the kingdom.

“ That notwithstanding this calamitous and impoverished state of the nation, much public money has been improvidently squandered, and that many individuals enjoy sinecure places, efficient places with exorbitant emoluments, and pensions unmerited by public service, to a large and still increasing amount; whence the Crown has acquired a great and unconstitutional influence, which, if not checked, may soon prove fatal to the liberties of this country. And your Petitioners further shew, that your Petitioners, jointly with other Freeholders of several counties, and Electors of several cities and towns in this kingdom, did in the last Session of the late Parliament, present to the Honourable House of Commons, humble petitions, requesting that some remedy might be provided by the wisdom of Parliament, against the extensive and unconstitutional influence of the Crown, and some stop might be put to the lavish expenditure of public money.

“ And your Petitioners beg leave to state, that the matter contained in the petitions so presented by your



Petitioners and others, was taken into consideration by the Honourable House, and on due and mature deliberation, that Honourable House resolved,

1st. " That it is necessary to declare, that the influence of the Crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished.

2d. " That it is competent to this House to examine into and correct abuses in the expenditure of the Civil List Revenues, as well as in every other branch of the Public Revenue, whenever it shall appear expedient to the wisdom of this House so to do.

3d. " That it is the duty of this House to provide as far as may be, an immediate and effectual redress of the abuses complained of, in the petitions presented to this House, from the different counties, cities, and towns in this kingdom.

" And your Petitioners beg leave further to state, that before that Honourable House had effected that diminution of the influence of the Crown, and provided an effectual redress of the grievances complained of in the said petitions, the said Parliament of Great Britain, was, by his Majesty's Royal Proclamation dissolved.

" Your Petitioners therefore, on behalf of themselves and others, their fellow-subjects who joined with your Petitioners in the said petitions, appealing to the justice of this Honourable House, do most earnestly request, both for the relief of the subject and the safety of the constitution, that this Honourable House will proceed to enquire by what means that diminution of the influence of the Crown may be obtained, which the last House of Commons declared to be necessary, and that this Honourable House will proceed to examine into all the branches of the expenditure of the public money; and also to enquire what expences can be retrenched by

an abolition of sinecure and unnecessary places, by a reformation in respect of pensions unmerited by public services, and by a reduction of the exorbitant emoluments of office, and that the produce be appropriated to the necessities of the state, in such manner as to the wisdom of Parliament shall seem meet; and your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c."

And it was unanimously resolved, That the petition be approved by the Meeting, and that the Chairman, Sir F. Vincent, and Sir R. Smyth, be deputed to wait on Sir Geo. Savile, to request him to present the petition to the House of Commons, and also to wait on Mr. Dunning, and to request him to second Sir George Savile; with which request those faithful friends of the people most readily promised to comply. To preserve union in the General Deputation, and to secure the reception of the petition by the House of Commons, it was thought expedient that the petition should be signed by the several Deputies as Freeholders of their respective counties, &c. who did not in that instance expressly assume the character of Deputies.

On the 19th of March, therefore, the petition was signed in that manner, by the following gentlemen, viz.

*Freeholders of Middlesex.*

James Townsend, Robert Bromley, George Bellas.

*Freeholders of Surry.*

F. Vincent, John S. Budgen, John Nichollis, J. Trecothick.

*Electors of Westminster.*

C. J. Fox, R. Fitzpatrick, John Brett, J. Burgoyne, R. B. Sheridan, John Churchill.

*Freeholders of Huntingdonshire.*

R. J. Lawrence, John Jebb, James Phipps.

*Freeholders of Herefordshire.*

G. Jennings, W. Baker.

*Freeholder of Nottinghamshire.*

E. Bentinck.

*Freeholders*

*Freeholders of Devonshire.*

J. Chichester, James Hamlyn.

*Freeholders of Yorkshires.*

C. Wyvill, Samuel Shore, James Norcliffe.

*Freeholders of Kent.*

Mahon, Richard Rycroft, Edm. Marshall.

*Freeholders of Essex.*

Robert Smith, R. M. T. Chiswell, Richard Baker, T. Brand Hollis, J. Redman.

The laborious and hazardous attendance of Sir George Savile in a very infirm state of health, to move Parliament to inquire into the late extraordinary loan, unfortunately disabled him to give his promised assistance, without a delay, which would have had the worst effects. On this account, his excellent colleague, Mr. H. Duncombe, seconded by Mr. Dunning, presented the petition to the House of Commons, on the 2d of April. It was at that time laid upon the table of the House for future consideration; and since the meeting of Parliament after the Easter recess, notice has been given by Sir George Savile, that on the 8th of May, he would move the House to refer the petition to a Committee, in order that proper measures might be pursued to give that redress to the people, which their great and acknowledged grievances so loudly demand.

On the 24th of March it was resolved by the General Deputation, That the addition of at least one hundred Members to the House of Commons, to be chosen in a due proportion in the different counties in the kingdom of Great Britain, would be a measure tending strongly to correct the gross inadequacy in the representation of Parliament, and the extensive public evils resulting from it.

On the 7th of April it was resolved, That when by the peaceful and legal efforts of the people, a more frugal

management of the public purse, and a more adequate representation in Parliament shall have been obtained, the repeal of the septennial bill would form a strong barrier against the inroads of Parliamentary corruption, and the alarming influence of the Crown.

Your Deputies had thus obtained the concurrence of the General Meeting in resolutions equivalent to the propositions for a Parliamentary reform adopted by the county of York; but they were not encouraged to recommend an application to Parliament, on the ground of the propositions. For notwithstanding the approbation of some of the best and wisest men of this country, a disposition favourable to this plan of Parliamentary reformation did not sufficiently appear in the great body of the Nobles, or in the House of Representatives; and the General Deputation was not supported by the declared sense of the people, with sufficient vigour to bring on the momentous business of a reform of Parliament. To all our most experienced friends it seemed adviseable to postpone that arduous task to a more favourable, but they trust, not a very distant season. Your Deputies therefore ventured in this instance to depart from your instructions, trusting that the circumstances of the case, will in your opinion be their justification.

A resolution to dissolve the General Deputation was agreed to by the Meeting, on the 21st of April.

Your Deputies have it not in their power to report to this Committee, the event of the petition to the House of Commons; as their decision on that measure is not yet known. Possibly the result may be favourable to your hopes; but on the supposition, that no immediate redress of grievances will be obtained in consequence of the Deputies petition, what (it may be asked) is the advantage to the public

public, derived from this measure of a General Deputation? To this question your Deputies trust a satisfactory answer may be given. It is not their province to pronounce whence the present dejection of the nation proceeds, but whether it arise from the widely-extended operation of corruption, or from the fear and apprehension which the enormous power of the Crown hath impressed upon the people, or from other causes blended and combined with these; it is fortunate surely that those causes have not produced universal despondence. In this discouraging situation of our country, men have been found in every part of the kingdom, whom neither corruption could seduce, nor the frown of power could terrify; who have not ceased to point out to their fellow-subjects the impending danger, and with a manly firmness to reprobate a venal system of Government. While independent men, supported by large bodies of their fellow-citizens, have the virtue thus to resist corruption, the antient English vigour has not abandoned this nation; the hope of a radical reformation, cannot be ill-founded; their honest example, cannot fail to animate the timorous, to awe the corrupt, and gradually to restore the genuine love of liberty, and the English Constitution.

Your Deputies therefore, notwithstanding the present unfavourable aspect of public affairs, do most earnestly exhort and conjure this Committee, not to despair of the common weal. No;—let us proceed with unabated fortitude;—let us call on our dispirited countrymen with unwearied perseverance;—let us warn them with faithful zeal to unite in defence of their common rights, against the over-bearing influence of the Crown, and the progress of general venality. The means to be employed to check that profligate system are peaceful, orderly, and

legal; the end itself is just and necessary, and by a firm and timely union of the people, certainly not unattainable. The necessity of that union on the solid grounds of a Parliamentary reformation, will become still more apparent; the public confidence will follow and support the exertions of disinterested men; the sense of danger, and the growing distresses of the nation, will rouse the indolent, and the inconsiderate; and finally unite in the public cause, every class and description of our independent fellow-subjects, not totally lost to every feeling of integrity and public spirit.

C. WYVILL,  
SAMUEL SHORE,  
JAMES NORCLIFFE.

YORK, May 11.

*York-Tavern, May 9, 1781.*

P R E S E N T

At a Meeting of the Committee of Association,

Rev. Mr. Wyvill, Chairman.

Sir George Strickland, Sir Wm. St. Quintin, Sir Wm. Anderson, the Earl of Effingham, the Dean of York, Mr. Morrill, Rev. Mr. Cayley, Rev. Mr. Robinson, Mr. St. Quintin, Rev. Mr. Comber, Mr. P. Milnes, Rev. Mr. Mason, Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. Shore, Mr. Yorke, Mr. Croft, Mr. Croft, jun. Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Cradock, Mr. R. S. Milnes, Mr. Childers, Mr. Strickland, Mr. Grimston, Mr. Battle, Mr. Tooker, Mr. Saltmarsh, Mr. Walker, Dr. Swainston, Mr. Booth, Mr. Walker, jun. Rev. Mr. Yarker, Mr. Rawson, Rev. Mr. Dixon, Mr. Dring, Mr. Maude, Mr. John Milnes, Mr. Foljambe, Rev. Mr. Dealtry, Mr. Ellsey, Gen. Hale, Mr. Chaloner, Mr. Sykes, Mr. Withers, Rev. Mr. Dodsworth, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Bell.

Read the report from the Delegates appointed at the last meeting of this Committee.

Resolved

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Committee be given to the Rev. Chr. Wyvill, Samuel Shore, Esq. and Sir James Norcliffe, Bart. for their diligent attendance on the business of their delegation, and for their able support of the measures they were deputed to promote; and that this Committee highly approve of their conduct.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee be given to Sir George Savile, Bart. for his ready attention and support to the petitions of this and other counties, cities, and places for reforming the waste of public money, and reducing the increased and increasing influence of the Crown, which ought to be diminished; and that the Chairman be desired to communicate these thanks.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee be given to Mr. Duncombe, for his ready attention and support to the petitions of this and other counties, cities, and places for reforming the waste of public money, and reducing the increased and increasing influence of the Crown, which ought to be diminished; and that the Chairman be desired to communicate these thanks.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee be given to Mr. Dunning, for his ready attention and support to the petitions of this and other counties, cities, and places, for reforming the waste of public money, and reducing the increased and increasing influence of the Crown, which ought to be diminished; and that the Chairman be desired to communicate these thanks.

Resolved, That this Committee think it highly expedient and most earnestly recommend it to their fellow-subjects, to persevere, without remission, in the pursuit of the objects of this Association, and not to doubt but that measures guided by a temperate, though steady resolution,

and founded on the reasonableness and necessity of the reformation aimed at, must in the end be crowned with success.

Resolved, That this day's report of the Delegates be printed and published; and that the Chairman be desired to transmit copies thereof to the different Committees of petitioning or associated counties and places.

Resolved, that this Committee be adjourned till to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock.

C. WYVILL, Chairman.

*York-Tavern, May 19, 1781.*

At the adjourned Meeting of the Committee of Association, held at the York Tavern, in York, on the 10th instant,

The Rev. Mr. Wyvill, in the chair,

It was resolved unanimously, That the Chairman be requested to write a letter to Sir George Savile, to acquaint him that the Committee having been informed of the very precarious state of health in which he thought it his duty to attend Parliament, for the sake of opposing the late scandalously extravagant loan, desire to express their grateful sense of his zeal for the honour and interest of his country; but to assure him at the same time; that however sorry they should have been if a contract so usurious in itself, and so calculated to promote the corrupt system long complained of, had passed without attracting the notice, and exciting the indignation of every friend to the English constitution, nevertheless they should think their country poorly recompensed indeed, if even success in opposition to that ruinous measure had been obtained at the expense of a life so important to the public.

It was then resolved, That the Committee be adjourned to Wednesday the 17th day of October next, subject to an earlier call either by the Sub-committee, or by the Chairman,

man, at the requisition of any five Members.

C. WYVILL, Chairman.

*The following letters passed between the Committee of Association to Sir G. SAVILE and Mr. DUNCOMBE, respecting the resolution of Thanks unanimously voted at the last meeting of the Committee, for the distinguished support which those gentlemen have given to the popular cause in the present session of Parliament.*

To Sir GEORGE SAVILE, Bart.

Burton Hall, May 12, 1781.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ It is with the highest satisfaction I obey the directions of the Committee of Association for the county of York, by transmitting to you the inclosed copy of two Resolutions of Thanks for your late great and meritorious exertions in the public service, which that Committee unanimously voted on the 9th and 10th of May, 1781.—If language, more strongly expressive of gratitude and perfect confidence, had occurred to the Committee, it would have corresponded better with their sentiments, and certainly would have been adopted on this occasion: I am, Dear Sir,

With the highest esteem and regard, your most obedient servant,

C. WYVILL.”

To the Rev. Mr. WYVILL, Chairman of the Committee for the County of York.

London, May 18, 1781.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I received the night before last your very kind letters, one of them inclosing two Resolutions of the Committee of the 9th and 10th inst. I do not know how I have it in my power better (if indeed at all) to express the sense I have of the honour done me by those Resolutions, than by assuring you of the lively grati-

tude with which I receive such tokens of the favour of my constituents.

“ However conscious I am that their kindness has much over-rated my title to thanks or to praise, one part of the reward I hope to hold fast, because it depends upon my will, and not my ability to serve those who sent me—I mean their confidence; if I have earned that, I have well spent my time, and well directed my endeavours, at least to my own private account and feelings, however miserable and poor the success be which has attended these endeavours to the public.

“ The subject of the second Resolution, regarding what is so truly stiled the scandalously extravagant loan, may possibly lead some men to judge, in part, even of the cause of that want of success; but the House of Commons having itself declined to enter into any investigation of an affair in which its own purity was so nearly concerned, and so openly arraigned, it becomes a simple individual only to mention, (what indeed every news-paper will tell) that the Minister's bargain was selling at the market at the rate of above a million advanced price, at the very moment that the House of Commons, so concerned and so arraigned, was confirming the contract.

“ Without making further comments on this transaction, I mean just to state why it was that this particular business seemed to me to call more pressingly, than almost any other, for public examination. The earnestness I gave way to on that occasion, was, in truth, attended with fatigue and inconvenience, rather than any degree of risk; and in that respect I am persuaded, could we have succeeded, we should have so far smoothed the way to other detections and reforms, that our future labours would, on the whole, have been less, as well as more pleasant.

Of these detections and these reforms, I do not, I confess, see the least present prospect. In future and corrupt Parliaments, the greater the public calamities, the better loan, and the better premium it will require to procure them to be voted blessings; and corruption and extravagance will very naturally keep pace with public poverty and wretchedness.

"I meant only to have troubled you with my grateful thanks, and to have begged you to take the earliest and most proper method of conveying them to the Gentlemen of the Committee, but I found it almost impossible not to advert somewhat particularly to a subject, which, by the second Resolution, seems to have struck the Committee, as well worthy their attention.

"I cannot help adding my best acknowledgments to you, for your obliging attention and kindness to me, and am,

Dear Sir, with great regard,  
your most obedient and obliged  
humble servant,

G. SAVILE."

To H. DUNCOMBE, Esq.

*Burton-Hall, May 14, 1781.*

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with the highest satisfaction I obey the directions of the Committee of Association for the county of York, by transmitting to you the inclosed copy of a Resolution of Thanks, unanimously voted by that Committee on the 9th of May, 1781, for your distinguished exertions in support of the Petition to Parliament by the late General Meeting of Deputies.

"The gratitude of the people is sure to follow the fidelity of their representative; it is a debt, Sir, which a very considerable body of your constituents with pleasure pay to you; but at the same time they cannot but lament the infelicity of these times,

VOL. XII.

when their just commendation of an honest and independent Member of Parliament is an implied censure of Parliament itself.

I am, dear Sir, with the greatest esteem and regard, your most faithful and obedient servant,

C. WYVILL."

To the Rev. Mr. WYVILL.

*London, May 19, 1781.*

"DEAR SIR,

"I received last night your very obliging letter, containing the thanks of the Committee, and must own I learn with extreme satisfaction, that my conduct in Parliament has in any degree deserved the approbation, or justified the confidence of my Constituents.

"The event of the petition of the Deputies was not indeed favourable to our wishes, but I still anticipate the prospect of a radical reformation of public abuses, yet I am persuaded attainable, but attainable only by the determined efforts and legal union of honest and independent men. The principles of the Committee, which I have ever avowed, and am proud to avow, have been amply confirmed to me in the course of one Session, by my observations on the conduct of public affairs; and I am more than ever convinced, that the only hopes of security to our liberties, and redress of our grievances, are to be derived from the integrity of Parliaments, and a juster representation of the people.

"You will please to make my most respectful acknowledgments to the Gentlemen of the Committee, for the honour they have thought proper to confer on me; to accept my best thanks yourself, for your obliging manner in the communication of it.

I am, Sir, with great respect,  
your most obedient, humble  
servant, H. DUNCOMBE."

N

*York,*

*York, June 22.*

As the blundering emissaries of our honest and frugal Administration have endeavoured to intimidate well-meaning Freeholders, and country Gentlemen, in this and other counties, by throwing out hints as if Associations were dangerous things, and contrary to law. We are happy to insert the following letters which have lately passed between the Chairman of the Yorkshire Committee, and the best and ablest Lawyer in Westminster-Hall. After Mr. Dunning's declaration for the legality of Associations, and Deputations, we shall probably hear no more of those insidious and impotent attempts to misrepresent the rights and privileges of a Free People.

*Burton-Hall, May 14, 1781.*

“ DEAR SIR,

“ It is with the highest satisfaction I obey the directions of the Committee of Association for the county of York, by transmitting to you the inclosed copy of a Resolution of Thanks, unanimously voted by that Committee on the 9th of May, 1781, for your distinguished support of the Petition to Parliament, by the late General Meeting of Deputies. Public œconomy is at all times necessary, but it is more especially so, in times of great national calamity, such as we have the misfortune to experience; and if the English people have any right to petition Parliament at all, they must have a right to meet and consult together, in order to exercise that right in a peaceable and orderly manner, which may best promote the common advantage.

“ These are the sentiments of a large and respectable body of the Yorkshire Gentlemen; and, in these sentiments, they are happy to find themselves confirmed by the authority of one of the ablest Lawyers of the age, whose much higher praise

it is, that he deserves to be considered as one of the firmest friends of our free Constitution.

“ The Petition of the Meeting of Deputies was a measure, for the success of which the Committee of York was peculiarly anxious, and nothing could have given greater weight to their assertion of the rectitude of that measure, or better hopes of its final decision, than your co-operation in its support, with Sir George Savile and Mr. Duncombe.

I am, dear Sir, with the highest esteem and regard, your most obedient servant,

C. WYVILL.”

*John Dunning, Esq.*

*Lincoln's-Inn Fields, June 4, 1781.*

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I was honoured with your obliging letter in the due course of the post, communicating to me the thanks of the Committee of Association of the county of York, for my attention and support to the Petition of that and other counties, cities, and places for reforming the waste of public money, and reducing the increased and increasing influence of the crown.

“ If I could in return have given you any intelligence that would have been acceptable to you, and to that respectable Committee of the success of the late Petition, I would not have failed to use the earliest opportunity of communicating it to you; but as the issue of that measure was just what you had foreseen and foretold, and I had nothing to convey to you, but my acknowledgments of the honour done me by your favourable acceptance of my impotent endeavours to co-operate with you, to those important objects of your Association, I trusted that you would excuse my deferring it to a season of more leisure, than that in which I received your favour.

“ Little

“ Little occurred in the debate which I should have thought worth troubling you with, if I had written to you sooner; but one thing I think I may tell you, which is, that we heard much less than we were led to expect, of the illegality of Committees, Associations and Deputations. Certainly very little argument to make out their supposed illegality — indeed it would not have been easy, without controverting the right of petitioning, to question the legality of associating and appointing Committees and Deputies; to conduct the Petitions, and promote the objects of them.

“ I believe it was found more difficult than those, who were understood to have undertaken it, were aware of when they undertook it.

“ One good, at least, results from your perseverance. It has shown, beyond contradiction, that there are still some men left who do not despair of the republic, at a time when that despair is so general, and the causes of it so obvious, as would, if any thing could, justify it.

“ In such times, it must surely be matter of satisfaction to know that there are men distinguished by their independence and their integrity, associated for the protection and preservation of our more valuable interests, of whose motives calumny has wanted ingenuity to frame a plausible misrepresentation. Men who so well deserve the public confidence, cannot fail to acquire it.

I am, with great respect and esteem, dear Sir, your faithful humble servant,

J. DUNNING.”

*To the Rev. Mr. Wyvill.*

PROCEEDINGS of a Meeting of DEPUTIES appointed by the several Petitioning or Associated BODIES herein after mentioned.

The counties of York, Surrey, Hertford, Huntingdon, Middlesex,

Essex, Kent, Devon, and Nottingham, and the City of Westminster, held on the 3d day of March, and by different adjournments on the 10th, 17th, 19th, 24th, and 31st days of March, and 21st days of April 1781.

It was unanimously resolved, That the Rev. Mr. Wyvill be Chairman of this meeting.

Resolved unanimously, That the votes of this Assembly be taken by deputations.

Resolved unanimously, That application be made to Parliament, during the present sessions, for correcting the gross abuses in the expentiture of public money, and for reducing the increased and increasing influence of the Crown, which ought to be diminished.

Resolved unanimously, That a Petition to the House of Commons will be the proper mode of applying to Parliament for correcting the gross abuses in the expentiture of public money, and for reducing the increased and increasing influence of the Crown.

Resolved unanimously, That a Committee be appointed to form and report to this meeting a petition, equivalent in its prayer to the several Petitions of the People presented to the House of Commons in the last Session of Parliament.

Resolved unanimously, That the Committee consist of one Member from each Deputation, to be chosen by the respective Deputations; and a Committee was appointed accordingly.

Resolved unanimously, That the Chairman be requested to communicate to the Chairmen of the Committees of the several petitioning counties, cities, and boroughs, in this kingdom, the proceedings of this meeting.

A Petition to Parliament having been reported by the Committee, and read to this Meeting in the following



lowing words——it was *resolved unanimously*, That the Petition which has now been read, be approved by this Meeting.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the Chairman, Sir E. Vincent and Sir R. Smyth, be deputed from this Meeting to wait on Sir G. Savile, to request him to present the Petition to the House of Commons.

*Resolved unanimously*, That the Chairman, Sir E. Vincent and Sir R. Smyth, be deputed to wait on Mr. Dunning, to request him to second Sir George Savile.

*Resolved*, That the Parliamentary representation of this kingdom is extremely inadequate.

*Resolved*, that the extensive public evils have been produced by the gross inadequacy in the Representation of the people in Parliament.

*Resolved*, That the addition of at least One Hundred Members to the House of Commons, to be chosen, in a due proportion, in the different counties of the kingdom of Great-Britain, would be a measure tending strongly to correct that gross inadequacy, and the extensive public evils arising from it.

*Resolved*, That the bill enacting the septennial duration of Parliament (however expedient it might have been rendered by the circumstances of the times) was a violation of the rights of the people; by which the constitutional connection between the constituent body, and their representatives has been impaired, and Parliament has been exposed to great unconstitutional influence.

*Resolved*, That when, by the peaceful and legal efforts of the people, a more frugal management of the public purse, and a more adequate representation in Parliament, shall have been obtained, the repeal of the septennial bill would form a strong barrier against the inroads of Parliamentary corruption, and the alarming influence of the Crown.

N. B. The several resolutions respecting the representation of the people, and shortening the duration of Parliaments, were objected to on the ground of the inexpediency of advancing these propositions at this time; and the previous question being proposed on each motion for those resolutions, the said previous question passed in the negative,

*Resolved unanimously*, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Mr. Wyvill, the Chairman of this meeting.

*Resolved*, That one thousand copies of the resolutions of this meeting be printed in the manner they were printed last year.

*Resolved*, That this meeting be dissolved, and that the resolutions thereof be communicated to the respective Committees.

C. WYVILL, Chairman.

The following is another of the intercepted letters taken out of the American mail on the 29th of March:

*Mr. POMEROY, Deputy Quarter-Master General to Col. PICKERING, Quarter-Master General, giving a full account of the state of that department in the Eastern Colonies.*

*Hartford, March 25, 1781.*

“ SIR,

“ I have involved myself in employing artificers, such as smiths, carpenters, coopers, packers, &c. at this post, which was entirely destitute of all resources; and now am at a perfect stand for some articles, such as iron, coal, &c. have many applications for supplies for Colonel Hughes, which am by no means able to comply with, having only, and that with difficulty, procured 1500 weight of junk. I have sent on 23 cart loads of rum and cloathing, by requisitions from the Assistant Deputy Quarter-Master of that State from Springfield to New-Burgh, and have never, from the beginning,

beginning, been furnished with one farthing of cash. The orders on the Loan Office are still on hand, and I have no prospect of their being speedily honoured. What little I have done has been by very particularly addressing the Select Men, and others in the several towns, with whom I have opened an extensive correspondence, representing the most pressing occasions, and begging their favourable assistance and exertions.

"I have kept an assistant constantly employed in riding, an expence we are not able to bear. Your certificates obtain no credit with any one in this country; I am somewhat at a loss to account for it.

"Our Government have come into no measures for supplying any money for this department, on which account pray let a little money be ordered if possible.

"I have inclosed to Major Platt an account of sums advanced a number of conductors of ox teams employed last winter, as they were for the army at large, beg their accounts may be adjusted and settled in your office, and the sums advanced remitted him; they amount to ——. There are many circumstances which render it extremely inconvenient for me to settle their accounts.

"The horses in Colonel Hubbard's hands I have heard of, and agreed with Capt. Seymour, with Col. Hubbard's consent, to make out a return and description of them a month ago, which he has hitherto neglected: it is said there are eighty eight dispersed through many towns in Litchfield county; by what I can learn, there will not be more than one in ten, which ever were, or will be proper for public service, and they were put out on such conditions that they cannot be taken out of the possessor's hands until the money be paid for wintering them.

I am, Sir, your very obedient,  
and humble servant,

RALPH POMEROY."

Colonel Pickering.

For the REMEMBRANCE.

LETTER IV. By BLAKE.

Continued from Page 59.

In such a scene of confusion, disorder, and uncertainty, as Governor Johnstone's own account states his fleet to have been surprized in; when a great part of the damage our ships sustained must have been caused by their firing into each other; when to avoid encreasing those damages some of our heaviest guns were compelled to be silent; when no one could either give support to his neighbour, or hope to receive it, and nothing was left to the officers or men but to counteract, by personal exertions, the ignorance and neglect that had betrayed them into so helpless a situation; it cannot excite our surprize that a mad and ill-conducted attack from *two sail of the line* should be merely repulsed; or that the British Squadron should, at the moment, felicitate themselves on escaping with the loss of a King's ship, and the capture of the East Indiamen. But what must excite at once our surprize and indignation is, the folly and extravagance of the man who, from such circumstances, can arrogate to himself the honour of a victory; and the absurdity of the Minister who, in the face of the nation, can countenance him in this ridiculous assumption.

That the Governor was seriously attacked by only *two sail of the line*, is evident from his letter. For how does he describe the conduct of the enemy? The French Commodore, after passing the Diana, Terror bomb, and Infernal fireship, dropt his anchor within two cables length of the Monmouth, Jupiter, and Hero, and began to fire away among the ships as fast as he could discharge and load. To what little purpose he could either load or discharge appears, however, from the small damages of those ships on the returns, and the confusion in which the Governor represents him, with his sails flying about.

The next French ship which followed the Commodore anchored ahead of him. This was the Annibal. She appears to have done her duty.

The third ship endeavoured to pass through for the Romney. But the Romney, it seems, received from the East Indiaman and transports that protection which she was meant to have given them. She was too closely surrounded by the ships that lay *without her*. The Frenchman could not weather them; he therefore anchored astern of his Commodore, and continued there for a short space, *driving about with his sails loose*, until he boarded the Fortitude and Finchistbrook East Indiamen. To this was confined the whole of his attack; for the Governor tells us, he then went to sea, and deserted his Commander.

In describing the motions of the fourth ship, the Governor conveys a strong idea of the difficulties which the enemy must have had to struggle against in making their approach, and of the great advantage which a force like our's, if properly disposed, must have had over them. He points her out *as running on different lines, luffing and bearing up as she passed along the skirt of our ships, spring in great confusion*, and at length with much difficulty wearing clear of the reef on the West point without us. Here she quits the scene of action, and we hear no more of her.

The fifth never attempted our men of war. She ran among the merchant vessels, firing at all, and endeavouring to board two or three as she passed along, but *without success*.

From this account it is obvious, that only two of the enemy's ships seriously attacked the whole force under the Governor's command. Whether Monsieur Suffren was betrayed by his officers, or whether the nature of the road and winds did not permit them to second him, or obey his orders, we do not learn. But what we do learn is, that over these

two ships the gallant English Commodore obtained a victory with a force of nine hundred and ninety-two guns. With this force we learn, that in three quarters of an hour he made the French Commodore's *place too hot for him*; and forced him to cut his cable and put to sea, leaving the Annibal an object to be fired at by all the ships in our fleet that could bring their guns to bear on her.

Such a spectacle of distress the Governor never beheld. Her masts were tottering, her yards hanging different ways, her sails flew about in rags, and full of holes. For fifteen minutes together he contemplated her in this situation, *contending that she had struck her colours, against those who alledged, that they were merely shot away*. A rougher seaman would not have scrupled to take advantage of her helpless and abandoned situation. He would have ordered the Moumouth, or the Hero, or the Jupiter, close to whom she had anchored, to slip and take possession of her, if she had struck, or to intercept her when she went round upon her heels with her stern close to the broadside of the Isis, and compelled her to strike if she refused.

When she was suffered to retreat from her anchor, and exhibited, as she was getting out into the Bay, an object infinitely more distressing; when *first fell her mizen mast, next went her main mast, and lastly the fore mast and outer end of the bowsprit tumbled into the water*; when, in short, she remained a mere unmanageable hulk, so entangled with her own wreck as to offer an easy capture to a fifty gun ship, an officer of any resources would have instantly devised some method to cut her off, as she drifted towards the French fleet. They were then beaten and retreating, and the last of them must have been a considerable distance out, as she had been gone from her anchor fifteen minutes before the Annibal. Where was the

Jupiter

Jupiter on this *tempting* occasion? Every thing brilliant was to have been expected from Capt. Pasely.—Not only from Capt. Pasely—the prospect would have stimulated every officer and man in the fleet to uncommon exertions; and if the French Commodore chose to lay to \* with a view to protect her, it would have been the very measure the Governor should have wished for. Then he might, indeed, *have followed up his victory*. The Squadron under his command would have been speedily at sea, offering battle to Monsieur Suffrein, damaged and shattered, as the report of the prisoners proved his own ship to have been; and having so great a part of his strength as a seventy-four converted into weakness; and become an incumbrance, which he should be obliged to protect.

But this was not according to the *Governor's system*. He enjoyed the spectacle of the Annibal's distress, he left her to join the French Commodore as well as she could, and when he saw that she had fairly accomplished this, he returned to the Romney, and made the signal for all Captains, to consult measures for *following up the victory*.

That at this time he must have thought himself greatly superior to the enemy, will appear from several considerations which I shall lay before the reader. The first is, that the ship in his whole Squadron that suffered most in her men, her masts, yards, sails, and rigging, is condemned by him in the severest terms for waiting to repair damages which he considered *as nothing at all*. The rest were in complete readiness; nor does any thing appear in his letter that even insinuates an obstruction from the condition of any ships except the Isis. It was far different with the enemy. One of their largest ships was a complete wreck,

incapable of keeping in the line; and the Heros, from the report of the prisoners, had suffered in proportion. Another is, that in this situation of the enemy, he was more than a match for them, according to his own system, *even without the Isis*. He could have spared her and a irigate of thirty-two guns; as the French had lost a 74. A third is, that in condemning the conduct of Lord Howe, and proving that he must have thought himself superior in force to Mr. d'Estaing, the Governor mentioned his Lordship's having sent away the Nabob and Supply, two old East Indiamen, that had been converted into storeships. A measure he contended; his Lordship would certainly never have pursued, had he not imagined he could well spare *such a force*. Now as the Governor had so many new East Indiamen, and so many armed ships, with a tier of guns each, commanded by King's officers, none of which he took out with him, it is but fair to infer, that he reasoned as he supposed Lord Howe to have reasoned.

This being so, let us now consider how he followed up his victory. The French Commodore must have come to anchor about a quarter after eleven; in three quarters of an hour after he cut his cables, and run through the fleet, and in fifteen minutes after he was followed by the Annibal; it could not therefore have been one o'clock when the Governor returned to the Romney. Here, then, was *† a long summer's day before him*. Here was a happy opportunity of unteaching that *incredible lesson which France had learned on the 27th of July, that on such a day a French fleet could engage a British fleet, superior in every respect, and yet escape*. This, we shall suppose, was the great and *glorious* prospect that opened to his mind when he returned to his flag:

but

\* Though the Governor makes no mention of it in his letter, it is certain the Commodore did lay to for the Annibal.

† See his Speech 1<sup>st</sup> February in defence of Sir Hugh Palliser.

but the backwardness and disobedience of one of his officers blasted all his hopes, and filled him with such anguish as he never before experienced.

In the first place I would ask the Governor, if it was the disobedience of Captain Sutton that made him throw away the great length of time it must have taken to call all his Captains together, to hear the condition of every ship before he ordered them to get to sea. He judged of the condition of the ship that had suffered most by his eye, and he declared that *her damages were nothing at all*. He could have judged in the same manner of the rest; he must have seen in an instant that they had sustained no loss that could be an impediment to their getting under way; and in the length of time here wasted, he must have come up with the shattered squadron of the enemy, before they could have raised a stump forward, and fixed a sail on it to wear the hulk of the Annibal, or take her in tow.

In the next place, I would ask him, if it was Capt. Sutton's disobedience that prevented the Governor from leaving orders for the Romney to change her birth, when he found out that she was of no use to the squadron, and went on board the Hero, or for the Jason to be moved out of her way? Had such orders been left, the Romney would have been in a situation to put to sea instantly on the retreat of the enemy, and the acclamations of the fleet would have been better deserved.

Behold her, however, after all these delays, shooting forward in all the pride of *viçtory*, fresh and vigorous from the safe birth where she had lain secured by her convoy. The Jupiter instantly followed; but what time the other ships came out, is omitted in the Governor's impatience to stigmatize the failure of the Isis, to which he attributes all his subsequent disappointment.

But in what does this failure con-

sist? Captain Sutton, seeing his signal enforced by repeated guns, sends a message by the Hero, that his masts and yards, and sails and rigging, were so wounded, that he could not come out without repairing them; but that he would follow as soon as he could. His Commander in Chief, by a repetition of his signal, gives him to understand, that he does not think this a sufficient excuse; upon which Capt. Sutton immediately comes out.

Where is the crime in this? What more can be expected from any officer than that, after having made known his situation, he should sacrifice his own private opinion, and not dispute the will of his Commander? Had the Governor of Greenwich Hospital, but done as much on the 27th of July, the Navy would have never been insulted, by having the Governor of Pensacola forced back upon the service, which he had so long renounced, and placed in commands of the greatest risque.

At length all the ships being come out, the signal was made to form the line a-head on the larboard tack. The enemy were before the wind, in a line of battle abreast; *their convoy going off under all the sail they could set*; the rate at which their men of war failed, we may easily infer from their having in tow a seventy-four gun ship without masts.

Here again the Governor is stopped by the Isis. Her foretop-mast went over above the topfail-yard. *He shortened sail* for her to clear her wreck; this took up forty minutes.

This is another unworthy attempt to mislead. It appears in the following paragraph, that he not only shortened sail, but that he lay too for those forty minutes. "As soon, says he, as I saw the Isis could make sail, *I bore up, and set the fore-sail*, and made the signal for the line abreast." In his eagerness to fix censure upon Captain Sutton, he says, "that the foretop-mast went above  
the

the topsail yard, which yard was not injured by the fall, nor was the sail hurt, or any other damage sustained, to prevent the ship from working, the foretop-sail being close reefed and set."

Does he not know, that this censure must recoil upon himself? If the *Isis* received no damage that could prevent her working, where was the necessity of *bringing to* at so critical an hour? Why throw away forty such precious minutes? Every seaman well knows, that the wreck could have been cleared as easily in steering large as bringing to. Had the fleet done so, and continued under way, the Governor would have found his distance narrowed, and not increased in those unfortunate forty minutes. The great and tempting prospect he mentions, would have presented themselves before sunset; he would have wanted no excuse, no transferring to another the crime of his neglect in relinquishing the signal advantages which the return of the day would have secured to him.

The enemy are represented as retreating before the wind. It is not surprizing, therefore, that they should have encreased their distance in the forty minutes that our fleet had been laying to. The Governor, however, continues the pursuit; he even gains upon them; when at last, looking behind him, he finds the *Isis* persevering in her backwardness, and that she and the *Monmouth* had dropt astern between two and three miles.

Let it be remembered, that this was the primitive patriot who would shut his ears to the tenderest calls of nature, when opposed to his duty! who, if he were in command, would sacrifice his own father, or his brother, or his son, his nearest relation, or his dearest friend, to the maintenance of strict discipline. With all the causes of suspicion which he would insinuate Capt. Sutton had

given him, he continues him in command, and, when leading down to the enemy, suffers him to sail astern near three miles, without taking any intermediate notice of his own conduct.

Without any such suspicions, what opinion shall we conceive of the commander of a fleet, who, while drawing near the enemy, beaten and flying before them, should not once throw his eyes back to the state of his squadron, or discover two of his largest men of war, the chief of his strength indeed, to be dropping astern till they had got to the distance of nearly three miles? Such the Governor proves to have been his own neglect, if we give credit to this part of his letter. The great and tempting prospect of destroying the enemy lay before him; he was eagerly stretching forward to seize it, but *happening* to throw his eyes back, he found the *Monmouth* and *Isis* three miles astern of him; a circumstance which neither the Governor himself, nor any officer of his ship ever saw, during the length of time it must have taken to have got so far a-head. Discovering it, however, he is compelled by it to put an end at once to his pursuit. He feels, indeed, the bitter anguish; for if he pursued them till day-light, he had every success to promise to his country. But he thought it best to return to Port Praya, and to suffer the enemy to continue their voyage; and so ends the journal of his victory.

I have already taken up too much of your room. I shall therefore just observe, that as his instructions are secret, it is impossible to dispute the propriety of the reasons which he gives for this extraordinary determination. And yet it is but fair to ask if other steps might not have been taken to prevent his charge from being left unprotected, or in ignorance where to find him? Could the enemy have had any other force in those

feas, after the destruction of Mons. Suffrein, from which his convoy could have had no danger to dread? Had the Governor no frigate or armed ship to spare, to conduct his squadron to a place of rendezvous? These are questions which, probably, will never be answered.

BLAKE.

From the HAGUE GAZETTE, of  
the 11th July.

Utrecht, July 10. The following placard has just been published here:

“ We, the States of the Province of Utrecht, make it known, that we have been informed, to our great displeasure and indignation, that several ill-minded persons, especially within a short time, instead of conducting themselves in a manner becoming the good inhabitants of this State, by leaving and trusting the care and direction of the public concerns of the dear country to the high and lawful Sovereign of these States, and those whom the high Sovereign has entrusted with any part of the administration thereof, and not meddling in any part of it, exciting or fomenting division and discord; have presumed, not only by malicious and scandalous reports, but also by writing, publishing, and distributing amongst the people, pasquinades, scandalous pamphlets or libels, verses, prints, and other similar pieces, reflecting on the conduct of the High Sovereign, or the administration or direction of persons invested with high or low employments, to cast scandalous reflections, give malicious hints totally groundless, and springing solely from a malicious spirit of party, and which some evil-minded persons have dared to throw out against his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, Field-marschal in the service of the States. And whereas all such reports, writings, &c. can only tend to excite and foment division and discord, to disgrace the honour and

reputation of people of high and inferior ranks: And whereas, especially in the present circumstances, they cannot but prove very pernicious; it is therefore expedient to put an effectual stop to such unwarrantable proceedings, as it has been already attempted by several former placards. We therefore have thought proper expressly to forbid, in the most earnest manner, and we do forbid by these presents, to write, print, sell, &c. any kind of libels, &c. under whatever name or title, with or without author's name, or to impart and disperse about the Province, such productions done or printed abroad, whether they be levelled at the High Sovereign, or the said Duke of Brunswick, or any other person of high or low rank employed in the service of the States, on pain of confiscation of such works, and a penalty of 1000 florins each for the author, printer, publisher, importer, or vender thereof, for each and every other offence, besides being liable to such punishment and correction as occasion may require; one-third of the said penalty to be the property of the officer who shall challenge the culprit, one-third to the informer, whose name, if required, shall be kept secret, and the remaining third to the poor of the parish where such a challenge shall take place.

“ We further command all officers and judiciaries of the towns and cities within this Province, strictly to adhere, and have an eye to the full execution of the present placard, without exception or connivance. And that no one may plead ignorance, this placard shall be published and posted up wherever it may be needful.

“ Given at Utrecht, the 4th day of July, 1781.

(Signed)

J. H. COMTE de RECHTEREN.  
By Command of the said States,  
C. A. Vos.”

Hague,

*Hague, July 15.* The following petition was presented to the States General within these few days:

*“ To the High and Mighty Lords, the States General of the United Provinces.*

“ The under-signed merchants concerned in privateers taken by the English, and carried into Great Britain, with the utmost respect make known, that your petitioners are receiving, to their greatest concern, daily intelligence from the captains, pilots, and crews taken on board such vessels, and thrown into prison; that they find themselves in the most deplorable situation; and that those in particular who are confined at Falmouth, experience the most inhuman treatment; that they just furnish them with a sufficiency of food to keep them from perishing; and yet too little to afford them proper nourishment. That, it is true, his Britannic Majesty allows 6 pence per day for the support of each man, which is about 6 sols in Dutch money (an allowance, which if they were at liberty, and in a situation to purchase their provisions at the lowest price, would still be insufficient for their subsistence)—but that the trifle, which that sum might have purchased, was still greatly diminished by the avarice of those employed in providing them with necessaries and food at the above-mentioned price, and that the sailors were prevented from writing to their captains on this subject, so that there was no possibility of the evil being redressed, or of their receiving either from their captains, or from any other persons, the smallest alleviation of their distresses. That besides these grievances, the cloaths allotted to these unhappy people by their captors (which varied as the heart of the latter possessed more or less humanity) being in continual use, they find themselves at once destitute, both of necessary food and cloathing, and

abandoned to the most terrible consequences of poverty and extreme misery, accompanied by disorders which will occasion them to drag on the remainder of their wretched lives, even if they should hereafter be exchanged, in such a state of langour as must incapacitate them from earning their daily bread, and plunge them into the most deplorable distress to the conclusion of their days; so that there remains for those unfortunate men, no alternative but either to sink under the weight of their misfortunes, or to remove them by entering into the service of England, and fight against their native country, to assist the enemy; an alternative that is proposed, and urged to them every day in the most pressing manner, but which they have hitherto bravely resisted, with contempt.

Nevertheless, as it is not only to be feared, but as your petitioners have been positively informed by the captains of two vessels, who had made their escape, (and who having been sharers, and eye-witnesses of the unfortunate lot of their countrymen, can confirm their deposition in person, if it shall please your High Mightinesses to hear them) that pressed by the most urgent necessity, which is daily increasing, they will, to avoid perishing of hunger, be reduced to an action which they view with horror; and that they have even come to that resolution, in case within the term of a month at most, they do not receive some mitigation of their sufferings, by being at least supplied with a sufficiency of food and cloathing to support them in prison, till an exchange is made, for which they earnestly pray.

“ It is true, High and Mighty Lords, that some patriotic and generous citizens of this country, touched by the unhappy fate of their countrymen, who have been stripped, as have also your petitioners themselves, of their lawful property un-



wares, without being able to avoid the danger, or to defend themselves, without knowing any thing of hostilities—and in a manner contrary to all laws divine or human, found themselves thrown into prison, have afforded those unfortunate men all the assistance in their power; but on account of their great number, as well as from the disadvantages which many of the richest merchants and other subjects have lately experienced, the capital furnished, though in itself considerable, has afforded them only a short relief, and not a sufficient supply for their more important wants.

Your petitioners do not doubt, but this frightful picture of the melancholy situation of their countrymen will sensibly affect the hearts of your High Mightinesses, and excite your parental compassion, to take, as soon as possible, as the Kings of France and Spain have already done, in favour of their subjects, prisoners in England, proper measures for the future support of these prisoners, to prevent them from sinking under their distresses, or from being forced, by the unsupportable hardships they suffer, to put an end to them by accepting of the flattering offers which are made them, and becoming, contrary to their will and inclination, enemies to their own country; and that your High Mightinesses will execute those measures in such a manner as your High Mightinesses, in an affair so pressing, shall, in your high wisdom, judge the best, and most effectual.

*From the AMSTERDAM GAZETTE of the 17th instant.*

The following is the memorial which was presented on the 8th ult. to the Stadtholder, by the Burghers of Amsterdam, and is now made public.

“ Most illustrious, and Serene Prince and Lord!

“ The deputies of the city of Am-

sterdam, in the name, and by order of their constituents, have the honour to observe to your Serene Highness, that their said constituents had, with real concern, been informed of your Highness's displeasure, at a motion made in the assembly of their noble and great Mightinesses, though they never meant to offer you the least affront, or give you the least cause of complaint. They take this opportunity, with the greatest satisfaction, to assure you thereof, in the sincerest manner. They flatter themselves, that the arguments they have to offer, will sufficiently explain the reasons why they did not apprise your Highness before the said motion was made in the assembly. It would be very painful to them, were your Serene Highness to interpret their silence in this matter into a proof of mistrust. Of this, they solemnly declare themselves entirely innocent, and that they ever were solicitous to excite, and keep up between your Serene Highness and their city, that mutual confidence so immediately connected with the welfare of the common weal; the motion alluded to being only calculated to lead the way to such measures as the critical situation of affairs most forcibly required, for the preservation and safety of the dear country. Placed at the head of a city uncommonly populous, where the lower class of the inhabitants begin to feel that poverty which flows from the want of work: it is their duty to give the strongest proof of the desire which they entertain of promoting the welfare of the country, and its good inhabitants, unless they would give up that authority and good order, which in such government are founded only on the confidence reposed in the rulers and burghers, and thus introduce anarchy and confusion. They further observe, that for a long time, especially since the rupture with England, the administration

administration of affairs had appeared to the whole nation, equally strange and incomprehensible, since, notwithstanding the utmost complaisance to all the desires of the English, nothing has been received in return for many years, but contempt and the grossest affronts, which have been crowned by an open war, commenced by the taking of several of our ships, and the invading of our foreign possessions; whilst we have remained defenceless, without providing in a sufficient manner for the protection of our freedom, just rights, extensive navigation, and justifiable trade. Yet it is an undoubted fact, that the members of government have long ago delivered it as their opinion, that it was above all necessary to strengthen our navy, as appears by the resolutions entered into in the year 1773, and also by the reports, petitions, and resolves for building a greater number of ships of war, namely by the report of March 30th, 1779: notwithstanding which, and the lapse of time, as well as the present complexion of affairs, the thirty-two ships voted for in April 1779, are not yet in readiness, much less the 52 voted for last year. Even to this day, the proposals made in March 1779, in the general assembly of the states, for the better protection of our ports and harbours, have not been carried into execution.

“ The regency of our city, and all the good inhabitants of the republic, who cheerfully pay the ordinary and extraordinary taxes, have expressed great surprise at so much backwardness in complying with the weighty and important resolves of the sovereign: for it exceeds all belief, that the respective admiralty colleges should be in so wretched a condition as not to compleat in two years, the building that number of ships, which they themselves had agreed to, though they had money enough, and the necessity became daily more urgent. It is impossible

to account for such a neglect; and above all, for the obstacles which have opposed the sailing out of the few ships which are said to be in compleat repair: and notwithstanding the orders issued out for that purpose by your Serene Highness.

“ As this supine and defenceless state, to which may be ascribed, for the best part, the calamities and misfortunes which have fallen upon, and daily threaten the republic; and as hitherto it is not observed that any spirited measures are taken to prevent further distresses, or to obviate those which we have already experienced, (without which measures, however, nothing is to be expected short of our total ruin); the brave regents think it their indispensable duty, to enquire into the causes of such neglects which seem unjustifiable, and also what remedy could be applied for settling matters, so as to provide for, or if possible to effect, the safety of the republic. This having been attempted by indirect means often, but fruitlessly, and affairs being more distressing and critical, it was thought necessary to shorten all delay, and take the proper steps. From this consideration arose the motion made by order of the regency of Amsterdam, on the 18th of May last, in the assembly of the states of Holland, and submitted to the deliberation of the other members, that from thence might result measures most advantageous and salutary to this country. The said regency is further of opinion, that it behoved its members, in duty bound to the country and its good inhabitants, to make the aforesaid motion, which they long expected from the said regency.

“ Nevertheless it is far from the intention of the said regents to cause the least displeasure to your S. H. or offer to put bounds to the authority justly acquired by the Lord Stadtholder, or weaken it in the least. On the contrary, the said regents declare solemnly,

solemnly, that they will support, with all their might, the present constitution, which is intimately connected with the welfare of the republic. ~~Mean~~ While they are of opinion, that ~~winning this war~~; it was indispensibly necessary, for the purpose of directing, executing, and managing whatever is incident thereto in the most proper manner, to appoint a committee consisting of regents chosen from the respective provinces, to assist your S. H. in advice and action to forward the good of the republic. [Here follows the observation inserted in the letter of the Duke of Brunswick.] True it is, that the safety of the country ought not yet to be despaired of. Affairs are so critically situated, that the republic cannot be saved without the utmost exertion; and that therefore, under your H's gracious pleasure, it is necessary to submit to you, whether the best means of managing state matters prosperously, would not be for your H. to call in the assistance of a few select men chosen from amongst the most experienced, and distinguished inhabitants, to advise with them, and assiduously examine what can be done more likely to effect and preserve the common weal in the present circumstances; the said committee to be empowered, and restrained as may be most expedient. From thence the two following important points must follow: First, that in the present emergency, when there is not a moment to waste in tedious deliberations, nothing would be neglected; but on the contrary, the speediest methods would be pursued to execute such plans as might be traced out. Secondly, that thus national confidence would be restored, a general and plenary satisfaction would prevail, and that every one, with eagerness and joy, would contribute to effect the measure taken by the superiors, whilst the very reverse is now the case, nothing but complaints being heard on the dissensions and

supineness of the ruling powers. This proposal does not only appear of the utmost importance to the regency of Amsterdam, but coincides, as there is great reason to think, with the sentiments of the principal members of government, in this and other provinces.

“ Besides, nothing is more necessary than to adopt a fixed plan; since there remains but this alternative, either to make up matters with England; or, by the most powerful exertion, to bring about an honourable peace, a consummation devoutly to be wished by all good citizens; and to this end alone, without any further consideration, was the motion made, for concerting measures with France in regard to the approaching campaign. Nothing is more immediately the object of the wishes of the Amsterdam rulers, than to consult with your S. H. which of the two is to be preferred, and by what means the choice, whatever it be, can be best supported: but the said regents are of opinion, that however prevalent may be the preference given to conciliatory means, nothing should be left untried to put the republic into such a situation, as to have no reason to fear the enemy, but that on the contrary, the United States may have it in their power to force the former to wish for the return of a peace, which they have violated with as much rashness as injustice.”

“ We certify that the above is a faithful and verbatim copy of the original, read to his S. H. on the 8th of June, 1781, by Pensionary Visscher (thereto empowered by the Burgo-masters) in presence of the Pensionary Counsellor of Holland, and written in the hand of the said Pensionary Visscher.

Signed by E. DE VRY TEMINCK,  
and J. RENDROP, *Burgomasters.*

By command,

C. W. VISSCHER, *Pensionary.*  
*Amsterdam, June 12, 1781.*

*Admiralty Office, June 30, 1781.*  
*Extract of a letter from Captain WILLIAM PEERE WILLIAMS, of his Majesty's ship Flora, to Mr. STEPHENS, dated Spithead, June 27, 1781.*

On the 3d of May I sailed from Port Mahon, in company with his Majesty's ship Crescent, with an intent to go through the gut as soon as possible.

On the morning of the 23d at daylight, we discovered eight sail of square-rigged vessels to windward of us: about seven we plainly discovered they were a Spanish squadron, consisting of a 74 gun ship, four xebecs, an armed ship, and two bombs, which we were informed a day or two preceding were destined for Gibraltar. At the same time the Spanish Commodore made the signal to chace, and bore down upon us with his whole force. At nine he made another signal, and five of his squadron hauled up for the Spanish shore, while he in the 74, with the xebecs of 36 guns, continued to pursue us. About eleven one of the xebecs got within gun-shot of the Crescent, and a running-fire, in which his Majesty's ship received no damage, continued between them for upwards of three hours. Between two and three in the afternoon, finding the Crescent closely pursued by the xebec, and apprehensive an accident might happen to occasion her falling into the enemy's hands, I shortened sail, luffed up, and dropped with the Flora, in between them, giving the latter what guns I could bring to bear upon her; and when I judged the Crescent well out of reach of the enemy, I made sail after her. I had the misfortune to lose one man, and the arm of another, from their too great eagerness in loading their gun without spunging it. Between four and five the xebec brought to, to repair some damage she had received from the Crescent in her masts and rigging, and to give the Commodore, who was

some distance a-stern, an opportunity of coming up with her. At six they renewed the chace; but we, altering our course in the night, saw nothing of them the day following. This event drove us back as far as Cape Palos, off which we cruized for two days. Meeting with nothing but neutral vessels, we stood over for the Barbary shore, and taking every advantage of the wind, arrived off Gibraltar the 29th. At five in the morning, we brought to off the rock, to apprize General Elliot of the Spanish squadron. I then stood over towards Ceuta, in company with the Crescent, to make out two large ships we had observed at day-break to windward of us. Discovering them to be Dutch frigates, we prepared our ships for immediate action; but the wind increasing in the gut to a storm, obliged us to wait a more favourable opportunity. At seven in the evening the gale abated, and the next morning the sea was considerably fallen. Having kept the enemy in sight all night, at day-break we edged towards them, and at five commenced the action, ship against ship, within a cable's length of each other, which was continued without intermission for two hours and a quarter, when our adversary struck her colours. She proved to be the *Castor* frigate, of Rotterdam, commanded by Captain Peter Melvill, mounting 26 twelve and 10 six pounders; her complement consisting of 230 men.

The action between the *Crescent* and *Brill*, a frigate of the same rate as the *Castor*, mounting 26 twelve, 2 sixes, and 8 four pounders, continued some minutes longer; when an unlucky shot carrying away the main and mizen masts of the *Crescent*, and the wreck falling within board, whereby her guns were rendered useless, and the ship ungovernable, Captain Pakenham, as you will observe by the inclosed, was reduced to the disagreeable necessity of striking the  
 King's

King's colours. Seeing her situation, we, with great difficulty, got our ship's head towards her, and by that means prevented the enemy taking possession of her, who made off in the best manner they could. Had our disabled state been such as to have permitted us to have pursued, the bad condition of the Crescent and Castor, (both which ships made between four and five feet water an hour) would have rendered such a step unjustifiable.

The steady and resolute behaviour of my officers and crew on this occasion merits my warmest praise and admiration: and I hope will recommend them to their Lordship's favour.

It would be doing injustice to the merit of Captain Pakenham, his officers, and ship's company, if I concluded my letter without acknowledging they did as much as men could do to support the dignity of the British flag, till that unfortunate accident, which deprived them of every means of resistance, and the success that would otherwise have attended. The Brill must have received considerable damage from the Crescent; her main-mast was seen to go by the board early in the afternoon.

I beg you will acquaint their Lordships, that I took upon me to recommend his Majesty's ship the Crescent, and appointed my first lieutenant, Mr. John Blight, to the command of her; reinstating the rest of the officers; and that Lieutenant Ellery, second Lieutenant of the said ship, having since died of his wounds he received in action, I have appointed Mr. Peter Creed, master of the Flora, whom I strongly recommended to their Lordships for promotion after the action with the Nymph, to succeed him; which steps I hope their Lordships will approve. In my own ship I have appointed Mr. John Evans to act as Third Lieutenant, a young man who has served his time in the

navy, and who is very deserving of promotion.

The following is an account of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's frigates Flora and Crescent, and the Dutch frigate Castor.

Flora,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9 \text{ killed.} \\ 32 \text{ wounded.} \end{array} \right.$

Among the latter is Lieutenant Poffell of the marines; Mr. Stewart, Gunner, who I fear will not survive; and Mr. Hutchinson, Master's Mate. Eight men have since died of their wounds.

Crescent,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 26 \text{ killed.} \\ 67 \text{ wounded.} \end{array} \right.$

Among the former is greatly to be regretted Captain Hayward of the navy, who was a volunteer in the Crescent, and fell distinguishing himself in a most gallant manner. The latter, Lieutenant Ellery, second of the Crescent, who died a few days after of the wounds he received, as also one of the seamen.

Castor,  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 22 \text{ killed.} \\ 41 \text{ wounded.} \end{array} \right.$

Among the former was their officer of marines. Eleven of the latter are since dead.

I am sorry to add to this letter a circumstance which gives me infinite concern.

As soon as the damages of the three ships were repaired in the best manner we were able, which employed us five days, we proceeded on our passage without interruption till the 19th instant; when, early in the morning, in lat. 47. N. long. 6. 30 W. being in chace of a privateer brig, which had dogged us all night, and part of the preceding day, I discovered, upon the clearing away of a squall, two ships to windward edging towards me; whereupon I veered ship, and returned to the Crescent and Castor, flattering myself the appearance of our force united would check the ardour of their pursuit; but in this I was mistaken; they still continued the chace, encouraged, I have

have no doubt, by the disabled appearance of my consorts, and gained upon us very fast. Conscious of our want of strength, I did not think it advisable to hazard an action, and my officers were unanimously of the same opinion. Each ship therefore shaped a different course, and about one o'clock P. M. I had the mortification to see the *Castor* retaken by one of the frigates, which fired a gun, and hoisted French colours, though till that moment they had chased under English. The other frigate, not being able to come up with the *Flora*, bore away about three o'clock after the *Crescent*, and as the night was clear, I am very apprehensive she shared the same fate as the *Castor*.

When their Lordships reflect how reduced the complement of his Majesty's ships were by the loss of the killed and wounded, and from the number of men sent on board the prize, viz. 38 from the *Flora*, and nearly the same number from the *Crescent*, (which men were constantly employed at the pumps to keep the ship free) I flatter myself they will acquit me of having acting improperly on this occasion.

N. B The *Flora* had 36 guns, and 270 men; the *Crescent* 28 guns, and 200 men.

*Copy of a letter from the Honourable Captain PAKENHAM, of his Majesty's Ship Crescent, to Captain WILLIAMS, of the Flora, dated at sea, the 30th of May, 1781.*

S I R,

I have the mortification to inform you, that after an action of two hours and twenty minutes, the absolute impossibility of fighting longer, reduced me to the distressing extremity of surrendering to a Dutch frigate, of superior force, his Majesty's ship I had the honour to command. The disabled state of our opponent prevented his being able to take possession; and as the ship is retaken by having drifted down under your

VOL. XII.

protection, I request you will send an officer to command her, till my conduct has been investigated by a Court Martial. Though the quarter-deck, fore-castle, and four of the main-deck guns were disabled, and our head-yards and sails were shot away early in the engagement, I had no reason to apprehend that the contest would have ended so unfavourably; but the wreck of our main, mizen-mast, and booms, falling into the waist, rendered useless all the guns before the main-mast, as well as lost all government of the ship; and our being to leeward left us no chance of getting on board him. In this situation she fell round off with her stern exposed with the enemy's broadside; when having no guns to fight, and not a yard of canvas to set, I determined, with the unanimous advice of the officers, to strike his Majesty's colours. The position which I was obliged to take to engage our enemy close along-side was exceeding disadvantageous with respect to the other Dutch frigate, who did us some material damages, by raking us in the course of the action; we, however, omitted no opportunity of returning her fire, when our guns could do any execution. The universal alertness and intrepidity of the King's officers and ship's company, merit my warmest acknowledgments; and it concerns me excessively to acquaint you, that (though no exact returns have yet been made) the number of killed and wounded must certainly exceed eighty. Among the killed is Captain Hayward, and among the wounded Lieutenant Ellery; both officers whose behaviour on this unfortunate occasion excites my admiration.

---

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.  
 Extracts of two letters from the Right Honourable GENERAL ELLIOTT, Governor of Gibraltar, to the EARL of HILLSBOROUGH, one of his Majesty's*

*Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Gibraltar, June 6 and 11, 1781.*

I have no new occurrence to report to your Lordship, only that on the 9th instant, the enemy's laboratory took fire, with first a great explosion, succeeded by the bursting of shells, resembling a close running fire of musketry, intermixed with different blasts, for near 20 minutes, and followed by a conflagration which lasted near three hours. We suppose the damage to have been very considerable, probably a thousand sixt shells, besides powder, implements, and stores.

When it is calm, the gun and mortar boats repeat their nightly visits, doing us no great harm, only depriving the troops sometimes of their natural rest, which is no great evil in this climate, as evidently appears by the health of the garrison.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

*Whitehall, July 14, 1781.*

By the Sandwich packet, which sailed from New-York the 14th of June, the duplicate of a dispatch from Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, to the Right Honourable Lord G. Germain, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, sent by the Confederacy frigate, has been received, of which the following is an extract:

*Extract of a letter from Sir HENRY CLINTON, K.B. to Lord GEORGE GERMAIN, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated New-York, June 9, 1781.*

In my dispatch, No. 126, I had the honour to inform your Lordships, that Lieutenant-General Robertson was upon the point of going to the Chesapeak to take the command of the troops there. But Major General Phillips's Aid-de-Camp having soon after arrived here with the account of Lord Cornwallis having entered Virginia, and the melancholy news of Major-General Phillips's death, I thought it unnecessary to

send General Robertson, who is accordingly returned to this post. As Lord Cornwallis will have soon been informed of the arrival in Chesapeak, of the last reinforcement from hence, and that Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot was at sea, I am inclined to suppose he will of course proceed immediately against La Fayette, who I think cannot escape him, and the appearance of so formidable a force in Chesapeak may incline some of these Provinces to submit.

Brigadier General Howard (whose very spirited and volunteer services with the southern army have been highly meritorious) will have the honour of delivering this dispatch to your Lordship. And as he has a general knowledge of the operations carrying on in Carolina, as well as of those that are probable here (concerning which, I have had several confidential conversations with him) I beg leave to refer your Lordships to him for particulars.

I have the honour to inclose copies of some lately intercepted dispatches. *Extract of an intercepted letter from General WASHINGTON to the Marquis de la FAYETTE, dated New-Windsor, May 31, 1781.*

In a letter which I wrote to Baron Stuben on the 16th instant, I desired him to inform you, as I did not know at that time where you might be, that I had good reason to believe a detachment of between 1500 and 2000 men had sailed from New-York a few days before; I now have it confirmed, and I think you may either look for them in Chesapeak or further southward.

Your determination to avoid an engagement with your present force is certainly judicious. I hope the Pennsylvanians have begun their march before this, but I have have no information of it. General Wayne has been pressed, both by Congress and the Board of War, to make as much expedition as possible, and

extra-

extraordinary powers are given to him to enable him procure provisions.

*Extract of a private intercepted letter from Gen WASHINGTON, to the Marquis de la FAYETTE, dated New-Windsor, May 31, 1781.*

I have just returned from Weatherfield, at which I expected to have met the Count du Rochambeau and Count de Barras; but the British fleet having made its appearance off Block Island, the Admiral did not think it prudent to leave Newport. Count Rochambeau was only attended by Chevalier Chatellux. Generals Knox and Dupontail were with me.

Upon a full consideration of our affairs in every point of view, an attempt upon New-York with its present garrison (which, by estimation, is reduced to 4500 regular troops, and about 3000 irregulars) was deemed preferable to a southern operation, as we had not the command of the water. The reasons which induced this determination, were the danger to be apprehended from the approaching heats, the inevitable dissipation and loss of men by so long a march, and the difficulty of transportation; but above all, it was thought that we had a tolerable prospect of expelling the enemy, or obliging them to withdraw part of their force from the southward, which last would give the most effectual relief to the States. The French troops are to march this way as soon as certain circumstances will permit, leaving about 200 men at Providence with the heavy stores, and 500 militia upon Rhode Island to secure the works.

I am endeavouring to prevail upon the States to fill up their battalions for the campaign, if they cannot do it upon better terms, and to send in ample and regular supplies of provision. Thus you perceive it will be some time before our plan can be ripe for execution, and that a failure on our part in men and supplies may

defeat it; but I am in hopes that the States in this quarter will exert themselves to attain what has long been a favourite, and is an important object to them.

*Copy of an intercepted letter from Gen. WASHINGTON to General SULLIVAN, dated Head Quarters, New-Windsor, May 29, 1781.*

DEAR SIR,

I have been favoured with your two letters of the 2d and 17th of May, the former reached me at Weathersfield, after I had met the Count de Rochambeau at that place; from which time to the present moment, my whole attention has been so occupied by a variety of concerns, that I have been hitherto involuntarily prevented from doing myself the pleasure of writing to you.

No arguments were necessary to convince me of the great public utility, which would result from the success of the plan you proposed laying before Congress:—Had I been unapprised of the advantages which might be derived to our cause from a successful attempt, or even a powerful diversion, in that quarter, the reasons you have offered would have carried irrefragable demonstration with them, and induced me to be of your opinion. But the perplexed, distressed, and embarrassed state of our affairs, on account of supplies, (with which you are well acquainted) the languid efforts of the States to procure men, and the insuperable difficulties in the way of transportation, would, I apprehend, have rendered the scheme (however devoutly to be wished and desired) abortive in the first instance. And I must inform you, there is yet another obstacle, which makes the attempt you have suggested *absolutely impracticable*, with the means you propose, but which I dare not commit to paper, for fear of the misfortune which has already happened to some of my letters.

P 2

You



You will have seen before the receipt of this, by my public letter to Congress of the 27th inst. the result of the deliberations of the Count de Rochambeau and myself at Weatherfield. That plan, upon the maturest consideration, and after combining all the present circumstances and future prospects, appeared (though precarious) far the most eligible of any we could devise. The object was considered to be of great magnitude, and more within our reach than any other. The weakness of the garrison at New-York, the central position for drawing together men and supplies, and the spur, which an attempt against that place would give to every exertion, were among the reasons which prompted to that undertaking, and which promised the fairest prospect of success, unless the enemy should recal a considerable part of their force from the southward; and even in this case, the same measure which might produce disappointment in one quarter, would certainly, in the event, afford the greatest relief in another.

While an opportunity presents itself of striking the enemy a fatal blow, I will persuade myself the concurring exertions of Congress, of the several States immediately concerned, and of every individual in them who is well affected to our cause, will be united in yielding every possible aid on the occasion. At this crisis, while I rejoice at the appointment of the Minister of Finance, I have sincerely to regret, that Ministers of the other departments have not also been appointed, especially a Minister of war. At the same time I am happy to learn, the mode of promotion is on the point of being finally established.

With the highest sentiments of regard and esteem, I am, &c.

G. WASHINGTON.

*Hon. Gen. Sullivan.*

*Copy of a Letter from the Marquis de la FAYETTE to General WASH-*

*INGTON, dated Wilton, north side of James River, May 18, 1781.*

DEAR GENERAL,

Having been directed by General Greene to take the command of the troops in Virginia, I have also received orders from him, that every account from this quarter be immediately transmitted to Congress and to your Excellency: in obedience to which I shall have the honour to relate our movements, and those of the combined armies of the enemy.

When General Phillips retreated from Richmond, his project was to stop at Williamsburgh, there to collect contributions which he had imposed: this induced me to take a position between Pamunsky and Chickahamony rivers, which equally covered Richmond and some other interesting parts of the State, and from whence I detached General Nelson with some militia towards Williamsburgh.

Having got as low down as that place, General Phillips seemed to discover an intention to make a landing; but, upon advices received by a vessel from Portsmouth, the enemy weighed anchor, and with all the sail they could crowd hastened up the river: this intelligence made me apprehensive that the enemy intended to manœuvre me out of Richmond, where I returned immediately, and again collected our small force. Intelligence was the same day received that Lord Cornwallis (who I had been assured to have embarked at Wilmington) was marching thro' North-Carolina; this was confirmed by the landing of Gen. Phillips at Brandon, south side of James River. Apprehending that both armies would move to meet a central point, I marched towards Peterburgh, and intended to have established a communication over Appatamox and James River; but on the 9th General Phillips took possession of Peterburgh, a place where his right flank being covered by

by James River, his front by Appatamox, on which the bridges had been destroyed in the first of the invasion, and his left not being attackable but by a long circuit thro' fords, that at this season are very uncertain, I could not (even with an equal force) have got any chance of fighting him, unless I had given up this side of James River, and the country from which reinforcements are expected.

It being at the enemy's choice to force us to an action, while their own position insured them against our enterprizes, I thought it proper to shift this situation, and marched the greater part of our troops to this place, about ten miles below Richmond. Letters from General Nash, General Sumner, and General Jones, are positive as to the arrival of Colonel Tarlton, and announce that of Lord Cornwallis at Halifax.

Having received a request from North-Carolina for ammunition, I made a detachment of 500 men under General Muhlenburgh, to escort 20,000 cartridges over Appatamox; and, to divert the enemy's attention. Colonel Gimat, with his battalion and four field pieces, cannonaded their position on this side the river. I hope our ammunition will arrive safe, as before General Muhlenburgh returned, he put it in a safe road, with proper directions.

On the 13th General Phillips died, and the command devolved on Gen. Arnold.

General Wayne's detachment has not yet been heard of; before he arrives, it becomes very dangerous to risk any engagement, where (either of the British armies being vastly superior to us) we shall certainly be beaten; and by the loss of arms, the dispersion of the militia, and the difficulty of a junction with General Wayne, we may lose a less dangerous chance of resistance.

These considerations have induced me to think, that, with our so very great inferiority, and by the advantage the enemy have by their cavalry and naval superiority, there would be much rashness in fighting them on any but our own ground, and this side the river; and that an engagement, which I fear will be soon necessary, ought, if possible, to be deterred till the Pennsylvanians arrive, whom I have, by several letters, requested to hasten to our assistance.

No report has lately come from near Halifax, though a very active officer has been sent for that purpose; but every intelligence confirms, that Lord Cornwallis is hourly expected at Petersburg. It is true, there never was such difficulty in getting tolerable intelligence as there is in this country, and the immense superiority of the enemy's horse renders it very precarious to hazard our small parties.

Arnold has received a small reinforcement from Portsmouth.

Dear General,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) LA FAYETTE.

*His Excellency Gen. Washington.*

P. S. In justice to Major Mitchel and Capt. Muir, who were taken at Petersburg, I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that they had been sent to that place on public service. I have requested General Lawson to collect and take command of the militia south of Appatamox. Local impediments were thrown in the road from Halifax to Petersburg, and precautions taken to remove the horses from the enemy's reach.—Should it be possible to get arms, some more militia might be brought into the field; but General Greene and myself labour under the same disadvantage: the few militia we can with great pains collect arrive unarmed, and we have not sufficiency of weapons to put into their hands.

*Translation*

*Translation of an intercepted letter from Monsieur de BARRAS, Commander of the French Squadron, to the Chevalier de la LUCERNE, at Philadelphia, dated Newport, May 27, 1781.*

SIR,

I have just received the letter you did me the honour to write me, dated the 20th of May, together with the memorial inclosed in it. I have informed you, by my letter of the 19th, of the resolution I had taken, which prevented my being present at the conference between General Washington and Mons. de Rochambeau. The latter informed me he had acquainted you with what had been therein decided. I had given answers to two propositions which M. de Rochambeau foresaw the American General would make; and it appears he has approved of them: I should be desirous, with respect to the operations, to follow the memorial you have sent to me. You will see my answers, as well as my observations, from what Mons. de Rochambeau writes you. I wish they may meet with your approbation.

The English Squadron has not been seen since the 23d.

As it is decided that the Squadron is to proceed to Boston, I shall quickly repair thither, to hasten the departure of the men they are obliged to furnish me with, to the number of 900, to compleat the ships complements. You will easily imagine that when these men are discharged the Squadron will be partly disarmed.

I do not write to Monsieur de la Touche. If he is still in the Delaware with the Ariel, and you desire him for the northern district, he must take the greatest precautions in the navigation, and rendezvous at Boston, I am, &c.

BARRAS.

P. S. At my arrival at Boston I shall send away the Concord, with the dispatches, and the States of Virginia, to the Count de Grasse.

The following transcript of the terms offered by Sir G. B. RODNEY, and Gen. VAUGHAN, to the Island of Demerare, &c. will shew that there has been more justice and generosity in the proceedings of these Commanders than has been recently imputed to them:

*By Sir G. B. RODNEY, K. B. Admiral of the White, and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed at Barbadoes, the Leeward Islands, and the sea adjacent, and by the Honourable General VAUGHAN, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's land forces, employed in the West-Indies, &c. &c.*

Whereas the inhabitants of Demerare, and those on the banks of the River Issaquibo, and its dependencies, have surrendered at discretion to the arms of his Britannic Majesty, it is hereby granted to the inhabitants to remain in full possession of their property, and be governed by their present laws, till his Majesty's pleasure is known.

All the property, stores, &c. belonging to the Dutch West-India Company to be delivered up to his Britannic Majesty's officers.

The inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance to, and be admitted under the crown of Great-Britain, and will be allowed to export their produce to Great-Britain, or the British islands of Tobago, and Barbadoes, in British bottoms, and treated in all respects as British subjects, till his Majesty's is known.

The Commandant and other officers have leave to go to Holland in a cartel, taking with them all their effects of whatever nature. The troops to have the same indulgence.

Given under our hands at St.

Euaftius, this 14th day of March, 1781.

(Signed) G. B. RODNEY.  
JOHN VAUGHAN.

*Rassaterre, St. Christopher's, May 21, 1781.*

The following is a copy of a well-authenticated list of the houses (exclusive of their appurtenances) which were destroyed in the town of Rosseau, Dominica, by a dreadful conflagration which happened on Saturday the 14th ult. about 8 o'clock in the evening.

The corner house in the market-place, late Mr. Sandford's, but purchased by a Spaniard; (here the fire broke out).—The house late Mr. Stuart's store. The ditto of Doctor Wallet, on the same side. The ditto of Madam Fadat, ditto. The ditto of L. J. Judah, formerly Thouzelier and Allerts. The ditto of the late Doctor M'Kenzie. The ditto of R. Bunch, front and backwards. The ditto of L. J. Judah, which he formerly occupied. The ditto of Dr. Roberts, occupied by a French apothecary. The ditto that was J. Pendleton's lately. Those of Arnaults saved, and those of S. Beves. The whole of Old-street destroyed. Dr. Vidal's houses. T. Graff's ditto. John Buie's ditto. Dr. Rice's ditto. W. Cubbin's ditto. The whole of the late J. Steward's ditto. The late Mrs. O'Sullivan's ditto. George Dunbar's ditto. The late P. Warburton's ditto. The — ditto, late the property of J. Horner ditto. John Teance's houses ditto. The houses up to Mr. Glanvel's, together with his office and outbuildings, the dwelling house saved. J. Gilton's house, nothing saved. William Albatt's houses, all in ashes. The old gaol ditto. The store-houses, ditto. Urban Buie's houses, ditto. The stores, late Mr. H. Moor's ditto. The Tavern kept by Miss Bennett, ditto. The store occupied by A. Wardrobe, ditto. All Monsieur Bayeau's buildings, ditto. The store occupied by R. Eaton, with the houses on the other front. Madam Lemark's houses destroyed. Tillton's tavern ditto.

Houses adjoining, ditto. J. Robinson's houses, which was the tavern, ditto. The stores of B. Graham, formerly Bates and Piedmont. J. Park's stores. R. Vane's ditto. Morson's dwelling-house and stores. The stores occupied by M. Ginnifs and Henderson. The stores of Barrow and Wharf. The stores of O'Brien, and O'Brien and Myler. The stores occupied by J. Smyth, and the houses which formerly belonged to Monsr. Leonfen.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

*Philadelphia, April 6.* The American confederation, which has hitherto been considered by several as imperfect, has at last been consolidated by the accession of the State of Maryland, to the articles of confederation resolved upon on the 5th of Dec. 1777. This event is the more important, as it entirely annihilates all the hopes that Great-Britain may as yet have entertained of seeing her former colonies return under her dominion. In consequence thereof, Congress has passed the following resolution:

*In Congress, the 1st March, 1781.*

“Pursuant to the order of the day, the Hon. John Hanson, and Daniel Carrol, delegates from the State of Maryland, authorized by an act of the legislative body of that State, entitled, “An Act to empower the delegates from this State in Congress to sign and ratify the Articles of Confederacy;” which act was read in Congress on the 12th of February last, and a copy thereof entered on the minutes, have in the name and on behalf of the said State of Maryland, signed and ratified the said Articles of Confederacy; in consequence of which the confederacy of the United States of America is become complete and perfect; each and every of the Thirteen United States, from New Hampshire to Georgia, both inclusive, having

having adopted the said confederacy, and having ratified the same by their delegates in Congress.

(Signed) CHA. THOMPSON.  
Extracted from the minutes.

It was thereupon resolved, That notice of this compleat and final ratification of the said confederacy be sent to the respective Ministers of the States, with instructions to communicate the same to the several courts of Europe, at which they reside.

By order of the United States, assembled in Congress.

(Signed) GEO. BOND,  
Under Secretary.

The following letters were found in the last intercepted rebel mail, and were brought over by the Sandwich packet, in addition to those that were published in the last Gazette. [ N

Mo. I.]

A Letter from r. GERISH, a Member of Congress, to Mr. LOVELL.

Marble-head, May 20th, 1781.

(Monday.)

DEAR SIR,

Your several favours of April 3d, with 17th, 23d, and 31st, are at hand, and I am at a loss what to say to you on the subject of the negotiation which you formerly proposed. Since Tuesday last the old emissions have not the least circulation in this state, and in addition to the sum appropriated to purchase bills for you, I have upwards of 50,000 dollars of that money by me. The 3000 dollars which I sent to Mr. Otis, were by his attention, fortunately exchanged at 75. They were sent in a letter, and consisted of new money, for the sake of an easier transportation, which circumstance probably promoted the exchange, although there was no difference between the new and old emission, *at the time of their being sent*. I have desired Mr. Otis to deliver the specie to Mrs. Lovell, and being informed of her want

of money, before the receipt of your letter which proposed a mode of supply, I obtained a grant of 100 new dollars on Thursday last, and desired the Secretary to deliver her the warrant. I have adopted several modes to put off both your money and my own, and have hitherto failed, as the entire stagnation there has deterred the agents of several privateers, and other vessels in which I am concerned, from receiving it at present; but the court have determined that the rate established by the Judges, of 75 for one, shall continue until the 30th of June next, unless otherwise ordered by the new Assembly, and I am in hopes that the apprehensions of the people will so far subside, as to enable me to accomplish my purposes; be that as it may, you may be assured that nothing shall be wanting on my part to serve the interest of yourself and your amiable friend. Is it not high time for the people to know on what principles the continental currency is emitted? If each state is at liberty to comply or not with the requisition of Congress, *there* is an end of your paper emissions, and the sooner they subside the better, for the continuance of them can only tend to destroy the little confidence which the people have in the public credit. This state have pursued measures to comply with the recommendations of Congress of the 28th of March, 1780, but other states neglect them, and Pennsylvania and Connecticut continue their state emissions. Had the other states passed laws for calling in the old currency, this sudden fall and stagnation thereof, which were without the least previous notice, could not have happened; but the inhabitants of this state, I presume, are intended by the other states to be the victims of *violated faith* and credulity, for supposing, since the completion of the confederacy, that Congress have a power to regulate the currency; the state have

acted

acted on that principle, and by means thereof are loaded with the proportions of old currency which ought to have been sunk by the other states. A question has arisen in the house, relative to what shall be done under these circumstances. Shall the court determine to take into the treasury only such a sum as is sufficient to complete this state's quota of the two hundred million, and let the residue remain in the hands of the holders to be totally lost, or redeemed at a greater depreciation from the new currency than forty for one? Should this be adopted, it will raise such a flame in the government, that the holders will probably help themselves to public property wherever they can find it, and ever after refuse the paper of the state as well as of the continent. Should the old currency then be a tender and taken for taxes whilst any remains in the state, and shall the surplus (of our quota) be paid at forty for one in lieu of the new money which may be required to supply the continental treasury? This is undoubtedly expedient, and the only mode left to this state to secure its citizens from the ruin threatened by the neglect of other states, already mentioned.

The measure is also just with respect to the other states, for each should have redeemed its proportion of the old, and furnished its quota of new money for carrying on the war; and if one state is compelled to redeem double its proportion of old, the state that sinks none of it is in justice bound to furnish a double proportion of new money. If an immediate attention is paid to this matter, and Congress should assure the states that have supported its measures, that all sums collected in old currency, above their quotas of those emissions, shall be received in part of payment of the requisitions for new money, at the rate of 40 for one, I have no doubt that the people will still have a confidence in the justice

of Congress, but if the old currency is permitted to depreciate or sink in the hands of the possessors, there will be every reason to look for a similar fate to the new, and people will put enormous prices on their goods to prevent a sale of them, and thus damn the currency, or proceed to greater lengths, and refuse to receive it upon any conditions whatever.

I observe by a copy of C. Peabody's invoice, that we are upon a footing with respect to the detention of property; I have neither seen nor heard from him, since his return to N. Hampshire.

Mrs. Lovell mentioned to me a similar circumstance to what you hint, respecting the detention of your letters, which convinces me that the bearer did not attend to the interest of his friend so minutely as he did to his own. Had the letters been seasonably delivered, the money would undoubtedly have been invested in bills, at 60 for one; but it will answer no good purpose to regret the general want of honour, when interest is concerned.

I am sorry for your disappointment by Col. Palfrey, as well as for his capture; the news of which was, nevertheless, a cordial to Mrs. Palfrey, who dreaded a worse misfortune.

My present engagements are such as oblige me to decline a seat in the general assembly the ensuing year, and I think it will be necessary to resign my seat in Congress, as it will be out of my power to fill it.

[No. II.]

*A letter from Mr. John Morin Scott, formerly a Lawyer of distinction in the city of New-York, to Robert Morris, Esq. lately appointed Financier to the Congress.*

*Fish-Kill, State of New-York, May 30, 1781.*

SIR,

I am exceedingly distressed that our legislature, at their last meeting, from an impossibility to raise sufficient

Q

sums

fums in the old continental emissions by taxes, to draw out of the loan-office into circulation, or proportion of the new emission, fell upon the dangerous expedient of a large state emission, founded on the same security as the other. To prevent this as the state emission is not yet issued, and our legislature is to meet next week, I should be glad to substitute another expedient. To this end, as well as for other state purposes, the procurement without loss of time, of about 1,700,000 dollars old continental, will be wanting.—I could not think of any person so likely as yourself, to assist me on this subject. The application of that sum will, I assure you, Sir, be advancive of the general interests, in forwarding our state supplies for the army, sinking a large part of the old continental emissions, preventing a diminution of the security upon which the new is founded, and extricating this state from a plunge of difficulties. I must therefore take the liberty of requesting you to inform me, without the least avoidable delay, whether you can speedily furnish me with any, and what sum, as large as possible, in continental, and at what rate of exchange for specie. Your answer will enable me to be more explicit to you in my next. Pray let me hear from you by the return of the post. I shall go to Poughkeepsie, where the legislature are to meet the beginning of next week. Permit me to request you to keep this matter a secret, and to direct your letter to me as a member of Congress, and on public service, at Fish-kill, or Poughkeepsie, state of New-York. I propose to attend our legislature about three weeks, after which I shall repair to Congress, where I shall have the pleasure of seeing you. I shall leave proper orders, should your answer reach this place after my going to Ploughkeepsie, to send it immediately to me; the distance being only 16 miles.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your most obedient humble servant,

JNO. MORIN SCOTT.

*Robert Morris, Esq.*

[No. III.]

*Supposed to be wrote by a Mr. Latimer.*

*New- Windsor, 30th of May, 1781.*

I make no doubt my letters by Dr. Cochran have come to hand, in which you had information of the arrival of Count Rochambeau, jun. and of his Excellency going to meet his father, who commanded the troops at Rhode Island, who has returned some days since; as to the nature of the intelligence received by him from France, we have no kind of information, however Congress observe their usual secrecy upon this occasion, and you will consequently know the purport of at least part of the dispatches; the French army is on their march towards the North River, from this, and other circumstances, we shall probably, ere long, take the field; the operations will perhaps tend towards New-York, unless an evacuation should take place; reports of this kind prevail, and many are very sanguine in their expectations; disappointments have been so frequent relative to reports on this subject, that I will not allow myself to be much flattered with the idea. The second division of the French fleet and army (so long the subject of conversation) are expected in a short time. We have been told they sailed the 23d of March, perhaps this is probable; the English fleet have been seen for some days past off Block Island.

I will be very much obliged to you to ask John Garrett, William Tate, James Jordan, Thomas Montgomery, and John M'Knight; for the amount of their accounts due to me, the first opportunity you may have. I am the more solicitous respecting this, as the state of the Treasury is so exceedingly reduced, and the demands so numerous and pressing,

that

that I have no expectation of a single Dollar from Congress on account of pay during the campaign, nor do I wish to receive any, till I am assured upon what principle; therefore this remains the only alternative for my support, and as a junction will be made with the French army, I would wish to be able to appear in character.

L.

*James Latimer, Esq. Newport, near  
Wilmington, Delaware State.*

[ No. IV. ]

*Boston, May 23, 1781.*

GENTLEMEN,

Your favour of the 11th instant I received this day. I wrote you two letters within those seven days, giving an account of our friend Dickson's business and shipments, &c. &c. which I hope is come to hand. I think it absolutely necessary that Leary goes immediately to Philadelphia, that he may give me an exact account of every kind of business there, particularly exchange, which, to our concern, will be of an amazing service. I also think it high time for Stockholm to go immediately to the Cape; as an amazing deal of business may be carried on with a very small capital. If he will come this way, I shall be able to supply him with some money; and in a little time, if we are not very unfortunate, with more. I shall write to Dickson, as you desire, not to ship any goods to Philadelphia, but what is entirely covered by insurance, and the risk of getting safe is much greater than coming here. I shall have an opportunity next Sunday, at which time I shall send him 1500 livres. I believe I could send him more; but French bills are not now selling; so that if you have any hard money by you, by all means purchase in Philadelphia, where, I am informed, they may be bought at 4s. and 6d. the dollar. The brig Sally is not yet arrived; I am in great hopes she will in a few days,

especially as the English fleet have now left Rhode Island, where, no one can tell; but the French are going out to protect their convoy, which consist of fifteen transports, two frigates, and a fifty gun ship; so that in a few days we shall, I imagine, hear something new; at any rate it will give an opportunity for your property to come safe. I sincerely hope some of the vessels bound to Philadelphia are arrived, as the first shipments to us are of very great consequence.

We have nothing further worth your attention. Should any thing turn up, let me know, and depend you shall be made acquainted with every thing this way. I remain, with esteem, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

JOHN R. LIVINGSTON, and Co.

P. S. Dickson has shipped to Philadelphia, in the Marquis le Fayette, of 42 guns, 400l. sterling in tea; in Captain Josiah, 200l. in do. and linens; in Capt. Bell, 200l. in do. od.; in ship Franklin, 12,614 livres, what article unknown; in the brig Sally, to Providence, 12,614 livres unknown; in the ship Aurora, arrived, livres 5000, chintzes and calicoes.

I wrote you this, as you may not have received my two former letters mentioning it.

*Mess. Stockholm and Leary, Chatham.*

[ No. V. ]

DEAR SIR,

*Boston, May 23, 1781.*

I had the pleasure of writing you last week, per post, according to your desire, since which I find that the French have stopped drawing bills, in consequence of which, every body holding up those before in circulation, and they are now become very scarce at 25 per cent. discount, and before next week they will be up to 35; this information I hope may be of service to you, as

Q 2

I am



I am told they can be had in Pennsylvania at 33 1-3.

Continental paper still pass with some people, and a great speculation might be made, if any one had a large quantity of paper by them, but not else, as no credit is given even for an hour; but they will have their eyes open ere long, and then it will not pass at all with any, except at the Philadelphia exchange. Goods are selling in exchange at about 3. 1-4 for one; whether they will be higher, it is impossible to tell; but I am in hopes they may. For a few days past the English fleet have laid off Newport, but the day before yesterday sailed; the destination unknown. The French intend to go out, and have taken on board 1200 men as marines, but cannot say whether they will or not now. They expect every moment a fleet of transports, under convoy of a 60 gun ship, and two frigates; it is supposed the English came off to intercept them. Nothing further worth your attention this way, should any thing of consequence turn up in exchange, &c. let me hear.

Mrs. Livingston and young ladies desire their compliments—and believe me to remain with esteem, your sincere friend, &c.

JOHN R. LIVINGSTON, and Co.  
*Titus Ogden, Esq. Philadelphia.*

[ No. VI. ]

*Boston, May 19, 1781.*

DEAR SAMMY,

The old bills, so called, are within this week greatly depreciated, owing to large quantities of that money poured into this State from Philadelphia, &c. Goods are much risen, and I suppose they must be also at Philadelphia. Dollars, till lately, were seventy-five for one; the southern gentry have offered 120 of the old bills for one hard dollar, and, indeed; I scarce know what: We are at present in great confusion; the bakers refuse it, and this morn-

ing there is a cry for bread. If it should please God to give you a safe arrival, you will be best able to judge what is proper for you to do with such goods as you may have: what can be transported here with little charge, may be sent; any thing bulky must be disposed of to more advantage at Philadelphia; bills and hard money are something certain.

Your affectionate father,

WILLIAM COOPER,

*Mr. Samuel Cooper, Purser of the  
frigate Alliance, Philadelphia.*

*New London, June 27.* Thursday arrived from a cruize, the privateer ship Sir Peter Parker, Capt. Beaver, with a Dutch sloop his prize, and likewise a retaken snow. The snow belongs to England, and was bound to the West-Indies, with a cargo of wine from Lisbon. On the passage, her crew being chiefly Americans, they mutinied, rose upon the officers, whom they confined in irons, and were directing their course to Hispaniola when the Sir Peter Parker fell in with them.

*Philadelphia, April 18.*

*The following is an extract of a letter  
from Gen. GREENE'S Head Quarters,  
Colonel Ramsey's, Deep River,  
March 30.*

" I wrote to you on the 23d inst. from Buffaloe Creek, since which we have been in pursuit of the enemy, with a determination to bring them to action again.

" On the 27th, we arrived at Rigden's Ford, twelve miles above this, and found the enemy then lay at Ramsey Mill, from which it was imagined they meant to make an attack; our baggage was accordingly left under proper guard in our rear, and the army put in motion without loss of time; but we found the enemy had crossed some hours before our arrival, and with such precipitation, that they left their dead unburied on the ground. Our men had suffered

suffered for want of provisions in this exhausted part of the country, that many of them fainted on their march, and the difficulty of procuring any immediate supply prevented our farther pursuit. The enemy are on the route to Cross-Creek and Wilmington.

“ From undoubted information we learn, the enemy’s loss, in the battle at Guildford, amounted to 633, exclusive of officers, and most of their principal officers were either killed or wounded.

“ Nothing but blood and slaughter has prevailed among the Whigs and Tories, and their inveteracy against each other must, if it continues, depopulate this part of the country.

“ Since we re-crossed the Dan river, we have taken at different times upwards of 120 British prisoners, and several officers.

“ The enemy left 70 of our wounded, who had fallen into their hands in the action of the 15th, behind them; except these they have taken but few prisoners; not so many as we took of theirs, notwithstanding they kept the ground.

*Extract of a letter from Camp, dated May 15, 1781.*

“ This will inform you of my arrival at Head-quarters. No movements has taken place in the army since. I am sorrow to inform you of the surprize upon Colonel Green taking place the night before last, near Croton river, by 150 English dragoons. The surprize was really complete, but our loss was not so great as we might have expected from the manner of the attack. Colonel Green, Major Flagg, two subalterns, and twenty-seven privates were killed; many more were wounded and missing; his party consisted of about 300. Our last account from the southward, was by express from the Marquis the day before yesterday, who informs us, he was within twelve miles of the English army, command-

ed by General Phillips, consisting of 2000 men; he was then in full march to join Baron Stuben and Gen. Mughlenburgh, each of them had 1000 militia.”

*New York, June 5.* Sunday morning last the Providence brig, in his Majesty’s service, of 12 guns and 56 men, Lieutenant Vardiu, Commander, arrived here from Penobscot, in eight days. The 28th ult. he took, and has brought in with him the brig Fanny, Woodbury, master, from Beverly, from Hispaniola, loaded with fish and lumber.

The same day also a cartel arrived here from Boston with prisoners; among them was the mate of the ship James and Rebecca, Capt. Harden, from Liverpool for this port; he sailed the 27th of March, but on the 28th of April, lat. 40, long. 39, was taken by the American privateer Franklin, of 16 guns, after a hot engagement of two hours; but five days after, the James and Rebeck was retaken by an English man of war, and the privateer with difficulty escaped.

A number of whaleboats from Connecticut got into the bay at Blue-Point last week, and took off one boat, plundered some others, and robbed several people ashore of considerable property: this soon obliged a party of the militia to follow the crews of four boats down to the canoe place, where they last Thursday morning surprized them taking their rest, killed one, wounded another, and made the whole party prisoners, and brought off the four boats, with thirty stand of arms, &c. Part of the prisoners are now in the Sugar house.

Thursday arrived the letter of marque ship la Theresa, Capt. Stout, of 20 guns, in 30 days from Morant Bay, Jamaica, with a cargo of rum and sugar. She sailed in company with his Majesty’s frigate Licorne, the Hon. Thomas Cadogan, Esq. and the Du Grey, John Fish, Esq. commanders;

commanders; also the Pelican, and the Grenville packet, in which went passengers several respectable gentlemen.

The *Theresa* fell in with several British ships of the line, and many smaller armed vessels off the coast of St. Domingo; she spoke with no other vessel until last Tuesday evening, upon the edge of soundings, when the American privateer *George*, — Chaplain, master, of ten carriage guns, and thirty-five men, bore down upon her. Capt. Stout hoisted his guns until the American vessel came under them; he then fired, and obliged her to strike. She belonged to Rhode-island, from whence she sailed last Friday.

We have been favoured with the following late Resolution of Congress:

“Resolved, That the President transmit the thanks of the United States in Congress assembled, to the Count DE ROCHAMBEAU, and the Chevalier DESTOUCHES, commanders of the army and fleet sent by his Most Christian Majesty to the succour of his Allies, for the zeal and vigilance they have on every occasion manifested to fulfil the generous intentions of their sovereign, and the expectations of these States; that he present their particular thanks to the Chevalier DESTOUCHES, and the officers and men under his command, for the firmness, bravery, and good conduct, displayed in the late enterprise against the enemy at Portsmouth in Virginia, in which, although the accomplishment of the object was prevented by unforeseen events, the arduous contest so gallantly and advantageously maintained on the 16th of March last, off the Capes of Chesapeake Bay, against a superior British fleet, does honour to the arms of his Most Christian Majesty, and is a happy presage of decisive advantages to the United States.”

*From the NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL.*

*New-Jersey, May 25.* The following is a copy of an intercepted letter from a loyalist in New-York to his friend in London, which was found on board a transport taken by the French and carried into L'Orient:

“This country is not to be reduced to obedience by arms; it must be done by an interest in Congress, and getting a majority there. I am very glad to have an opportunity of informing you, that although the Crown has lost Mr. Galloway, it has acquired at least as able and faithful a friend in the person of Mr. Scott, Delegate from New-York, who, in order to divide the Congress, laid claim in behalf of New-York to a large country, called Vermont, situated between Albany and New-England; it properly is under New-Hampshire, but the Massachusetts's think they have a right to it, and New-York, by means of Mr. Scott, peremptorily lays claim to it.

“The inhabitants of that fertile country have rapidly become very numerous, and call themselves independent. Though Mr. Scott lays his claim for New-York, yet he is, at the same time, by direction from the Crown, forming a scheme with the Governor of Canada for persuading the people of Vermont to put themselves under that great Province, being very near and convenient to it. If Mr. Scott's scheme takes effect, the Crown will be close to the borders of New-England and New-York, and in a very fruitful country as well as very populous; for be assured that the whole country will much rather join the Crown, than be subjects to any of the rebel colonies; this will be plunging an enemy in the heart of them; but this able and loyal subject must be supported, and there is no carrying a point here without money. However, if he fails in this, I

am

am confident that he will, 'by being in Congress, render the crown great service on other occasions."

*From Rivington's New York Royal Gazette.*

*New-York, June 6.* This day arrived here, Ebenezer Hathaway, and Thomas Smith, who, on the 18th of May last, made their escape from Simsbury Mines, after a most gallant struggle for their liberty. These men declare, that they were two, of eight, belonging to the privateer boat, Adventure, which was duly commissioned, &c. that they were taken in Huntingdon Bay, off Long Island, on the 7th of April, by seven rebel whale-boats, manned with 73 men, and that night carried across the Sound to Stamford, in Connecticut; that the next day they were carried to what they called head quarters, before General Waterbury, who, with the air of a demagogue, ordered them to Hartford gaol, and told the guard they had his liberty to strip them even of their cloaths remaining on their backs, but the captors had already stripped them; there they lay on the 27th following, when their trial came on before the superior court, and directed to plead Not Guilty; but aware of their knavish tricks, they declared themselves British subjects, and refused to plead either guilty or not guilty; therefore they were ordered to Newgate gaol, or rather to that inquisition, Simsbury Mines, which, from the following description, exceeds any thing amongst their allies in France or Spain.

These poor unfortunate victims relate, that they were taken from Hartford gaol, and marched under a strong guard to Simsbury, distant about 74 miles. In approaching to this horrid dungeon, they were first conducted through the apartments of the guards, then through a trap-door down stairs into a room half under ground, from thence into ano-

ther, on the same floor, called the kitchen, which was divided by a very strong partition door. In the corner of this outer room, and near to the foot of the stair, opened another large trap-door, covered with bars and bolts of iron, which they call Hell; they there descended, by means of a ladder, about six feet more, which led to a large iron grate or hatchway, locked down over a shaft of about three feet diameter, sunk through the solid rock, and which they were told led to the bottomless pit. Finding it not possible to evade this hard fate, they bid adieu to the world, and descended the ladder about 38 feet more, when they came to what is called the landing; then descending about 30 or 40 feet more, they came to a platform of boards laid under foot. Here, say they, we found the inhabitants of this woe-ful mansion, who were exceedingly anxious to know what was going on above; we told them that Lord Cornwallis had beat the rebel army, with which they seemed satisfied, and rejoiced at the good news.

They were obliged to make use of pots of charcoal to dispel the foul air, which, in some degree, is drawn off by the means of a ventilator or auger-hole, which is bored from the surface through at this spot, said to be 70 feet perpendicular. Here they continued 20 days and nights, resolved however to avail themselves of the first opportunity to get out, although they should lose their lives in the attempt. Accordingly, on the 18th aforesaid, 18 of them being let up to the kitchen to cook, they found means to break the back of the door, which kept them from the foot of the ladder, leading up to the guard-room; they now doubly resolved to make a push, should the door be opened, which fortunately was the case about ten o'clock at night, to let down a prisoner's wife who had come there, and was permitted

mitted to see him. Immediately they seized the fortunate moment and rushed up; but before any but one got out, the door was closed down on the rest, and he, the brave Captain Hathaway, who commanded the adventure, skuffled with the whole of them for a few minutes, and was wounded in three different places, when he was nobly seconded by his trusty friend Thomas Smith, and afterwards by the others; they then advanced upon the guard, consisting of 24 in number, and took the whole prisoners, which was no sooner accomplished, than they brought their companions from out of the bottomless pit, and put the guard down into their room; then marched off with their arms and ammunition, but were soon afterwards obliged to disperse.

This we the subscribers declare to be the way which we, and many others of the king's loyal subjects, vulgarly called Tories, are treated in Connecticut.

EBENEZER HATHAWAY,  
THOMAS SMITH.

*From the NEW YORK GAZETTE.*

*New York, June 9.* The following proclamation was published on the 12th ult. in Philadelphia, Sir Joseph Reed, Esq. President of the council held there:

“Whereas the General Assembly of this state, at their last session, reciting, “that it was not to be expected, during the present war with Great Britain, that a sufficient quantity of gold and silver money could be procured or retained in this state, for procuring and providing sufficient supplies of provisions and other articles for the support of the army, and the purposes of private dealings;” and directing an emission of 500,000. in bills of credit, redeemable with the many and large arrears due for the state for lands heretofore granted within this common-

wealth: and whereas, by another act directing the payment of one third of the depreciation to the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, 130,000. of the said money has been emitted; and by the act first mentioned, “every person refusing the said bills of credit, of selling, giving, or receiving the same at a less rate than gold and silver, are made liable to prosecution in the courts of quarter sessions of the peace, or if under 5l. before a justice, and on conviction to forfeit the value of the goods or articles in question.” And whereas it is not only an essential, but the indispensable duty of all persons in a well-regulated government to make the laws of their country the rule of their conduct, seeking, by legal and peaceable modes, an alteration of any laws which they apprehend to be grievous or impolitic. Upon a due consideration therefore of the above laws, the special obligation upon us who are sworn faithfully to execute them, the great difficulties which will result to the well-affected, to the industrious poor who have received this money in exchange for the old Continental money, and to those who have sold their merchandise or produce to the public commissioners, if the said bills of credit should not find a free circulation, we do most earnestly recommend to all the citizens of the state, and especially to landlords, and those engaged in trade and dealing of every kind, to receive the said money agreeable to law; and for their encouragement herein we do assure such persons, that no more of the said money shall be issued until the meeting of the assembly, when it will be in an especial manner recommended to them to secure the possessors thereof from any possible loss: and also informing them, that, by letters received from the country, it is the determination of the inhabitants to support the full execution of the law upon  
this

On this subject, they appearing fully sensible of the necessity of continuing the money undepreciated, and resolving to use their utmost efforts to this purpose. And we do in like manner recommend to all persons, and especially to the meritorious militia, both officers and privates, not to be led into tumults and outrages, which involve innocent families in distress, fully the dignity of any cause, and will be turned by their enemies to the prejudice of that necessary and honourable service, but to wait with patience the meeting of their representatives, who alone can afford competent relief under present difficulties. We likewise enjoin upon all magistrates, sheriffs, and constables, to use their utmost influence and authority to guard against and suppress any irregularities or disorders, which are consistent with the peace and good order of government; and all other officers, civil and military, and all well-disposed citizens, are required to be aiding and assisting them therein.

“ Given, by order of the council, under the hand of his excellency Joseph Reed, Esq. president, and the seal of the state, at Philadelphia, this 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1781.

“ JOSEPH REED, President.

“ God save the commonwealth ”

*East-India House, July 20, 1781.*

The court of directors of the East-India company have received, by a late communication from the Governor-General of Bengal, the disagreeable information, that their servants at that settlement would be compelled to make a large reduction, and possibly a total suspension of the company's investment for the ensuing year.—The further particulars contained in the Governor General's letter may be seen by any proprietor

at the East-India House.

By letters from Bombay and Bussorah, the company have received information, that 1000 of the Bengal Seapoys, designed for the assistance of Fort St. George, had been prevailed upon to proceed by sea; that they embarked on that service early in January, on board the company's ship Duke of Portland, and other vessels, and that Sir Eyre Coote took the field the 17th of January.

By the same channel of information, the Court of Directors have received advice of the safe arrival of the company's ship Royal Admiral, at Bombay, the 14th of February; and that the five Coast and Bay ships, which sailed with the Royal Admiral, arrived at Fort St. George the 10th of January.

The same letters state, that on the 1st of March last, advice was received at Bombay from Madras, dated, the 25th of January, importing, that a French fleet of six sail of the line, and two frigates, were then standing into Madras road.

A further account mentions six sail of the line, and three frigates, besides one ship of the line and two frigates, cruising further to the northward, and the like force lying in Astree road; and that they seemed well found and manned.

A Portuguese ship, which left Bengal the beginning of January, reports, that a French privateer, off the Sand Heads, informed him, that they had also twelve line of battle ships, with five or six frigates, lying at Mauritius; but this account was not credited.

Besides the company's five ships above mentioned, it is stated, that about fifty sail of other merchant vessels were in Madras road on the 25th of January.

Hyder Ally with 90 or 100,000 men, was besieging Wandwash, when the last advices were dispatched; and it was supposed the relief of that place

Q

place would be the first object of Genl. Coote's operations.

Gen. Goddard, after taking Arraoul, was, on the 9d of March, at the Head of Bhore-Gaut.

( COPY. )

To the COURT of DIRECTORS.

Calcutta, 12th October, 1780.

GENTLEMEN,

The accounts you will receive of a duct between Mr. Hastings and me, I presume will attract some degree of your attention. It concerns my honor and reputation, that the transaction should be accurately stated to you in the first instance, and through you to the company. It also concerns the company's interest, that the cause of this event, with all the public acts or declarations of the members of this council, immediately or remotely connected with it, should appear fully before you. The only fair and impartial method of bringing them forward, is by laying before you, as I now do, authentic extracts of such of our proceedings as have a relation to them, without narrative or comment.

The papers I send you enclosed, are not only necessary to possess you of the nature and occasion of the personal difference between Mr. Hastings and me; but will give such a view of the state of the company's affairs in this part of India, and of the measures which have produced it, as I trust will make a deep impression on your minds.

We are now endeavouring to tread back the fatal steps, which have been taken in the last three years, by this government, and by the presidency of Bombay; but I would not undertake to answer for the success of our present endeavours; because a right system may be adopted too late, or the means taken in pursuit of it, may not be the wisest that might be chosen. In our circumstances it is very difficult to say what plan is likely to succeed, or what

plan is free from objection. I shall contribute my advice and assistance, as long as I continue in the council; but I will not embarrass the execution of measures which may prevail against my opinion, by a useless, perhaps a dangerous opposition to my efforts to prevent the distress which has fallen upon your affairs, where exerted without remission during a long period, in which they might have been of essential service to you, if they had either been regarded here, or supported from home. You have suffered the company's principles of policy to be overruled; their instructions to the Governor General and council to be violated; and your own specific orders, in various instances, to be disobeyed with impunity. You have heaped condemnation, from year to year, on the Gov. General, and another member of your council, in the strongest terms that ever were applied to men possessing so high a trust and station, and not instantly divested of both. You have also been pleased to favor the late Sir John Clavering, Colonel Monson, Mr. Wheeler, and me, with repeated assurances of your approbation of our principles and conduct, and with repeated promises of support. You have given us reasons to expect definitive orders and regulations on many important subjects, which have never been sent; particularly in one instance, of the first magnitude and importance, in which you have declared to us, "that the measures, which it might be necessary for you to take in consequence thereof, in order to retrieve the honour of the company, and to prevent the like abuse from being practised in future, should have your earliest and most serious consideration."

At the end of six years, since the institution of the present government, the concluding state of facts is, that the man, whose conduct you have so condemned, have never received any

ferous proof of your displeasure; but on the contrary, have been continued in trust and station by a new appointment; and the principles and measures which you have constantly approved, have been suffered to prevail and operate, from year to year, to their present conclusion, in the face of your own orders and instructions, against the most strenuous opposition in the council, and notwithstanding the strongest remonstrances, both public and private, accompanied with the clearest explanations of the real state of affairs here; which have been sent home by every means in my power since my arrival in the country. Look back to the situation of your affairs; as long as Sir John Clavering's efforts and mine had weight enough to preserve the peace of India, to which, in the first article of our instructions, you ordered us to fix our attention; and compare it with that to which an opposite policy, permitted, if not, encouraged, by yourselves, has reduced them. Every step, that led from one to the other, was regularly marked to you, as it was taken. Every event that has happened, was foretold. I will not now predict to you what is likely to be the condition of all the company's possessions in India at the time when you will receive this letter. You will have facts enough before you to judge for yourselves.

The struggle, to which I have dedicated my labours so long without effect, and in which I have sacrificed my repose and the peace of my mind to no purpose, is now at an end. In the course of three months I mean to quit Bengal, and return to England, where it is possible my presence may be of some use to the company, though it is of none here.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) FRANCIS.

From the PARIS GAZETTE.

Arret of the King's council of state, prohibiting the purchases made from the crews of vessels of their shares in any captures made by them. Dated Versailles, the 12th June, 1781.

[Extracted from the registers of the Council of State.]

His Majesty having been informed, that usurious contracts are daily made in the ports of his dominions, for the purchase of shares of prizes made by his Majesty's ships; that the purchasers availing themselves of the eagerness of the seamen, to convert their shares into money, have bought the same at prices greatly inferior to what they would have produced at the liquidation of the account: and his Majesty being desirous to put an end to an abuse so prejudicial to the interests of the crews of his respective ships, and also to their families, who, by such purchases, are deprived of the benefit which they would have received from their shares, had they been sold for their full value. Being willing therefore to provide against this abuse; and having heard the report and determination, the King being present in his council, expressly prohibits and forbids all the marine officers and seamen of his several ships to sell beforehand, their shares of any captures made by them; and all persons are in like manner prohibited from buying or contracting for them, under any cause or pretext whatsoever, on pain of the severest punishment: his Majesty annuls all bargains or other acts of sale and cession which have taken place to the date of this present arret, save and except to those who may have any just demands upon the said marine officers or seamen, and who are to apply for the same to the intendant of the marine or his substitute, to be by him adjusted according to the ordinances.

His Majesty commands and orders the



the Duke de Penthièvre, Admiral of France, the Intendants of the marine, Commissaries-general of the ports and arsenals, Commanders, Intendants and Commanders in the Colonies, Officers of the several Admiralties, and all others whom it may concern, strictly to observe, each in his jurisdiction, the execution of this arret, which shall be entered in the Registers of the Admiralties. Done in his Majesty's Council of State his Majesty being present, held at Versailles, the 12th day of June, 1781.

(Signed) CASTRIES.

*The DUKE DE PENTHIEVRE, Admiral of France, his Majesty's Governor and Lieutenant General in the Province of Brittany.*

In consequence of the above Arret of the King's Council of State, to us addressed, We Order the Intendants of the marine, the Commissaries general of the ports and arsenals, Commanders, Intendants and Commanders in the Colonies, Officers of the admiralties, and all others whom it may concern, to execute the same, each in his jurisdiction, according to its form and tenor. We, moreover, order the said Officers of the Admiralties to register the same in their respective offices. Done at Rambouillet, the 29th day of June 1781.

(Signed) L. J. M. DE BOURBEN,  
And Lower, By order of his Serene  
Highness.

(Signed) DUCOUDRAY.

*An account of the Execution of FRANCIS HENRY DE LA MOTTE, on Friday July 27, 1781, at Tyburn, for High-Treason.*

Pursuant to an order received, on Thursday evening, by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex from Lord Hillsborough one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, requiring of them to demand of the Warden of the Tower, the body of Francis Henry de la Motte, in order to pre-

pare for execution, on Friday morning; the Sheriffs, in consequence, accompanied by Mr. Akerman, Gaoler of Newgate, and other inferior officers, attended at the Tower, between four and five o'clock, yesterday morning, when Monsieur de la Motte was delivered into their custody, and by them privately conveyed to Newgate, where they arrived a little after six; the prisoner and Mr. Akerman in a hackney-coach, and the Sheriffs in their own carriages. Immediately on his arrival in Newgate he was conducted to a cell, and his irons taken off. A Romish clergyman attended, and from him he received the sacrament, after which he spent the remainder of the time, till about nine o'clock, in prayer. It was at this period that the wretched culprit experienced the first instance of the succeeding miseries, which he had to encounter, in the degrading circumstance of tying the arms behind with the very halter that was afterwards to hang him, which ceremony being gone through, and having with becoming acknowledgments, taken leave of Mr. Akerman, he was brought out into the street, and placed in the hurdle, with his back to the horses, the executioner seated at the bottom, facing him, with a drawn sword, as is customary on executions for treason. The sad procession here commenced; first between twenty and thirty sheriffs officers on horseback, which were followed by a more considerable party of constables on foot and horseback. The City Marshall rode before the Sheriffs Sainsbury and Chrichton, who were in their separate chariots, and who immediately preceded the convict, drawn in his miserable vehicle, by four horses, and surrounded by a prodigious throng of constables and spectators, who pressed upon him in a most indecent and unfeeling manner. In this state they set forward, but so immense was the crowd, that notwithstanding

notwithstanding they set out a little after nine, it wanted but a very few minutes of eleven, when they reached the place of execution; Monsieur de la Motte never suffering the uproar to interrupt his meditations, or once swerving from that manly constancy, which he was known to possess in an eminent degree, and which character he sustained to the last. Monsieur de la Motte met death as he did his trial and sentence, with heroic fortitude and intrepidity; no change of colour, no symptom of trepidation manifested the working of a soul that trembled at the approach of fate; all was calm and serene in his behaviour at the fatal tree; and he exhibited at once the man, the gentleman, and the christian. When he arrived at Tyburn, he was taken from the hurdle, and placed in a cart under the gallows. He immediately took off his hat, and falling on his knees, he bend himself down to the edge of the cart, with his hands joined on it; and leaning his head on his hands continued so in silent prayer for a minute or two; then rising up he bowed most gracefully and most respectfully to the two sheriffs, taking his last leave of them, and thanking them for all the indulgence he had experienced at their hands. He was then tied up, and turned off precisely at eleven o'clock. He appeared to be dead in a couple of minutes; nor was his death attended with any convulsions. To the honour of the sheriffs, they humanely disobeyed the law; and did not suffer him to be cut down alive as the sentence directed; but suffered him to hang exactly an hour: he was then cut down; and his head having been immediately, and very dextrously severed from his body, the executioner proceeded to embowel him, and plucking out his heart, threw it into the fire, that had been made to burn it. The body (which was not quartered) was then put into a very neat coffin by an

undertaker and his servants, who attended for that purpose: and the head agreeable to his Majesty's pleasure, reserved by the executioner to be publicly exposed.

Mr. de la Motte was in deep mourning, and had his hair very genteely dressed; so much so indeed, that when the executioner was putting his cap on, he did it so gently and leisurely, that he appeared as if he was afraid to spoil the hair. While the unfortunate sufferer wore his hat, he appeared, from its being flapped, as if he was dejected and melancholy; but when the hat was taken off, his countenance wore not the smallest appearance of dejection or dismay. His noble and manly figure won upon all the spectators, who by their looks testified, that all pitied, all admired, a man, who seemed born for a better fate.

It was computed that there were not less than from 80 to 100,000 people present at the execution; several petty scaffolds broke down during the execution, by which numbers were considerably hurt.

Monsieur de la Motte was fifty years of age, as appeared by the inscription on the plate of the coffin. And in order to satisfy public curiosity, fully as to his figure and address, we can only compare him to the late Mr. Barry, whose personal accomplishments cannot be forgot. By thus comparing the persons of the two men, no disrespect whatever is meant to the memory of Mr. Barry, it is an illustration perfectly harmless!

The following account, published by order of Congress, of the action between GENERAL GREEN and LORD RAWDON, on the 25th of April, has been brought to Europe by an American vessel, Captain Brown, who sailed from Newbury in Massachusetts's Bay, and arrived lately in the Texel.

To

TO SAM. MUNTING, Esq.

SIR,

I had the honour to write to your Excellency the 2d instant, April, to inform you that we were incamped before Camden, having found it impossible to attempt to storm the town with any hopes of success; and having no other alternative but to take such a position as should induce the enemy to fall from their works. To this end we posted ourselves on an eminence about a mile from the town, near the high road, leading to Waxhaws— it was covered with woods, and flanked on the left, by an impassable swamp. The ground between this place and the town is covered by a thick wood, and shrubbery. In this situation we remained constantly on the watch; and ready for action at a moment's warning.

On the morning of the 25th about eleven o'clock, our advanced packets received the first fire from the enemy, and returned it warmly. The line was formed in an instant—General Hughes's brigade to the right Col. Williams's Maryland brigade to the left, the artillery in the center. Col. Read with some militia, formed a kind of second line. Captain Thirkwood, with the light infantry was posted in our front; and when the enemy advanced, he was soon engaged with them: and both he and his men behaved with a great deal of bravery; nor did the pickets under Captain Morgan, and Benson, act with less courage or regularity. Observing that the enemy advanced with but few men a-breast, I ordered Lieutenant Colonel Ford with the second Maryland regiment, to flank them on the left, while Lieutenant Colonel Campbell was to do the same on the right. Colonel Gunby, with the first Maryland regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel Hawes, with the 2d Virginia regiment, received orders at the same time to descend from the eminence, and attack in front; and I sent Lieutenant Colonel Wash-

ington at the same time to double the right flank, and attack the rear of the enemy. The whole line was soon in action in the midst of a very smart fire, as well from our small arms, as from our artillery, which under the command of Colonel Harrison, kept playing upon the front of the enemy, who began to give way on all sides, and their left absolutely to retreat; when, unfortunately two companies on the right of the first Maryland regiment, were entirely thrown into disorder; and by another stroke of fortune, Colonel Gunby ordered the rest of the regiment, which was advancing, to take a new position towards the rear, where the two companies were rallying. This movement gave the whole regiment an idea of a retreat, which soon spread through the second regiment, which retreated accordingly; they both rallied afterwards; but it was too late; the enemy had gained the eminence silenced the artillery, and obliged us to draw it off. The second Virginia regiment having descended the eminence a little, and having its flank left naked by the retreat of the Marylanders, the enemy immediately doubled upon them, and attacked them both on the flank and in front. Colonel Campbell's regiment was thrown into confusion, and had retreated a little; I therefore thought it necessary for Colonel Hawes to retreat also. The troops rallied more than once; but the disorder was too general, and had struck too deep for one to think of recovering the fortune of the day, which promised us at the onset the most complete victory; for Colonel Washington on his way to double and attack in the rear, found the enemy, both horse and foot, retreating with precipitation towards the town; and made upwards of 200 of them prisoners, together with 10 or 15 officers, before he perceived that our troops had abandoned the field of battle. The Colonel upon this occasion, and indeed his whole

corps,

coast, & acquitted no inconsiderable share of honour, ten retreated two or three miles from the scene of action, without any loss of artillery, waggons, or provisions, having taken the precaution to send away our baggage at the beginning of the action. The enemy have suffered very considerably: our forces were nearly equal in number; but such were the dispositions that I had made, that if we had succeeded, the whole of the enemy's army must have fallen into our hands, as well as the town of Camden. I herewith inclose a list of the killed and wounded: among the first, is Captain Beatty of the Maryland line, one of the best of officers, and an ornament to his profession. Our army is full of spirits; and this little check will not by any means derange or alter our general plan of operations.

Your Excellency will find inclosed also, the articles of capitulation of Fort Watson, which I trust will be followed by many other surrenders.

I have the honour to be, &c.

NATH. GREENE.

P. S. The cavalry, and a part of the infantry charged the enemy in the dusk of the evening, and made them fly with precipitation into the town.

List of officers killed, wounded, and taken prisoners in the action before Camden, the 25th of April, 1781.

Lieutenant Colonel Ford, Maryland, dangerously wounded in the elbow.

Lieutenant Colonel Campbell, Virginia, a slight contusion on the thigh.

Captain William Beatty, Maryland, killed.

Captain J. Smith, third Maryland, taken prisoner.

Captain Danholm, Virginia, slight contusion.

Captain Lieutenant Druff, Maryland, wounded in both ankles, and prisoner on his parole.

Lieutenant M. Gallaway, Maryland, wounded slightly. Lieutenant

Ball, Virginia, ditto, dangerously in the leg.

Non-commissioned officers and soldiers, killed, wounded, and missing.

1 serjeant, 17 rank and file killed.

7 serjeants, 101 rank and file wounded.

3 serjeants, 133 rank and file missing.

The greatest part of those who are missing, had not well understood the order to rally at Saunder's-creek; some were killed; 47 of them were wounded, and are in the enemy's hospital: we have tidings of about one-third of the remaining number; and hope they will be able to join us.

Signed, O. H. WILLIAMS, Deputy Adj. General.

Brigadier General MARION's letter to General GREEN.

Fort Watson, April 23, 1781.

S I R,

Lieut. Col. Lee joined me on the Santee the 14th inst. after a rapid march from Ramley-mills on deep river, which he finished in 8 days.

The 15th we marched to this place, and invested it: our chief hope was to cut off the water: some riflemen and continentals were, for this purpose, posted between the fort and the lake. The fort lies on a rising ground, about 40 feet high, surrounded by three rows of abbatiss.

There were no trees near enough to cover us from the enemy's fire. The third day after we had begun the siege, we perceived that the enemy had dug a well near the abbatiss, without meeting with any opposition from us, which was for want of several very necessary implements for ships, without which we could not make trenches in order to make our approach to the fort; we therefore

resolved immediately to erect a work as high as the fort, and it was finished this morning by Major Maham: we then made a lodgment on the side of the eminence near the abbatiss: this was accomplished with great spirit and

and address by Bafign Robinson and Mr. R. Lee, a volunteer in Colonel Lee's regiment who, surmounting every difficulty, got up to the abbatis, and pulled it away: by this the commander of the fort found himself obliged to hoist a white flag. I inclose the capitulation, which I hope will meet with your approbation. Our loss was only two militia men killed, and three continentals wounded. I shall demolish the fort without loss of time, and then proceed to the heights of Santee; and shall halt at Captain Richardson's plantation to wait for further orders.

I am, Sir, &c.

FRANCIS MARION, B. G.

Articles of capitulation proposed by Lieutenant M'Kay, commandant at Fort Watson.

Art. I. The officers to be allowed their parole; to wear their swords, and shall have their private baggage secured to them.—Granted.

II. The British officers shall be permitted to march to Charlestown, where they shall remain, without entering into any active service, till they shall have been exchanged; till which time they shall be bound to surrender themselves, whenever called upon by the commander in chief of the American Southern army.—Granted.

III. The irregulars shall be treated as prisoners of war.—Granted.

IV. All public stores shall be surrendered to the quarter master general of the legion: and the fort to Captain Oldham, who shall take possession this evening with a detachment of the Maryland division.

I agree to this capitulation, such as it is at present, in consideration of the bravery with which the fort was defended.

Signed

PATRICK CARNS, Captain  
of foot belonging to the Legion.  
April 23, 1781. JAS M'KAY, Lieut.

List of prisoners taken in Fort Watson.—2 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 surgeon, 73 rank and file (British) and 36 Tories. Total 5 officers, 109 rank and file.

The two following letters were published in Paris about ten days ago, as authentic; written on account of the conduct of Sir George Rodney at St. Eustatius.

*Sir George Rodney to the Marquis de Bouille.*

I have received the letters which your Excellency did me the honour to write to me; and I am hurt that a person of so distinguished a rank and character as the Marquis de Bouille, should, in consequence of information, which he confesses he received through indirect channels, demean himself so much as to descend to menaces: British Admirals are unacquainted with fear! and know not what it threatens: they are responsible for their conduct to none but to their King and their country: they never look for glory in insulting their enemies: they have always treated them with respect and humanity. But a perfidious people, wearing the mask of friendship, traitors to their country and rebels to their King, are not entitled to indulgence or respect; and shall never meet with either at my hands.

I am, &c.

*The Marquis de Bouille to Admiral Rodney.*

"I am satisfied that a British Admiral and a French General ought to be responsible only to their King and their country. To both I owe reprisals; and cruel as it may be to have recourse to them, you set the example at St. Eustatius, and I must pursue it. You laid down the law, and I shall strictly adhere to it, Your Excellency, no doubt, forgot that you was writing to a French General,

ral, who, from the events of war, has been for some time in the habit of despising British insolence. I had the honour to write to your Excellency that I would not exchange any more prisoners; they shall all, without exception, be sent to France. I repeat once more, that you may act as you please towards our flags of truce; to quiet your apprehensions on that head, I shall send no more. In future, the interpreters of our sentiments shall be our cannons; by these means we shall avoid all political disputes, so fastidious and disgusting in themselves, and which are more in the department of ambassadors than of soldiers.

I am, &c.

*For the REMEMBRANCE.*  
L E T T E R I.

*On the expediency of an equal ASSESSMENT of the LAND TAX and of making all new public loans of money subject to the said tax.*

It seems to be an indisputable maxim, founded both on equity and good policy, that, when taxes are necessary to the exigencies of the state, persons possessed of equal incomes should contribute equally towards them. And, whenever this maxim is departed from, even tho' the ground of such departure may be just by virtue of some original compact in favour of the persons who pay less than their share of the public taxes, it is sure to create some jealousy and uneasiness in the other members of the state, and thereby to render the property so exempted somewhat less secure than it otherwise would be.

We have, indeed, in our government, two striking instances of a departure from this prudent and equitable maxim, which are frequently the subjects of very great complaints: I mean, the shamefully unequal assessment of the land tax on the lands and houses of the king-

dom, and the total exemption of all the interest of the public funds from that and every other tax. By the unequal assessment of the land tax, some people pay more than four shillings in the pound on the rents of their lands, while others pay only eight-pence or nine-pence, or in some places, (as the two northern counties and the new buildings at Marybone) not more than four-pence upon theirs. And this is done by acts of parliament renewed every year, and not by any permanent and original act of parliament that could be considered as a plighting of the national faith to the purchasers of land, that their lands should always be taxed according to the rule of assessment then observed. On the contrary, the persons who have been lightly taxed have always feared, and those who have been heavily taxed have always hoped, that the parliament would, one day or other, have a sufficient regard to justice to correct this gross inequality, and to impose the land-tax, or an equal tax upon land and money according to a new and equal assessment; or rather, indeed, according to a certain proportion of the rents received by every man; or, if the land is kept in the owner's hands, of the rents which were received for it when it was last lett, or which it might easily be lett for, in the judgment of the commissioners of the land-tax; as is done, if I mistake not, in the case of the late house-tax. And they all have hoped, at times, (though now, I believe, that hope is at an end) that the land-tax would be reduced to two shillings in the pound, and sometimes even that it would be entirely taken off, or (to speak more correctly) permitted to expire without being re-imposed; as I am fully persuaded it might have been, if prudent and economical measures had been pursued by our several ministers of state for these last forty years,

S

years, and both this and the two last wars had been avoided. There is, therefore, as I apprehend, no weight in the reasoning of those who say that such a correction of the inequality of the land-tax would be unjust with respect to those purchasers of land who have bought their land at a greater price than they otherwise would have done, upon an expectation that the land-tax would continue to be raised according to the then present mode of assessment. The nation is not bound to continue in the practice of imposing this tax unequally, because these gentlemen have flattered themselves that they would do so.

I am the more confirmed in this opinion of the injustice of continuing the land-tax on its present unequal footing, because it was that of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, whom I consider as one of the most judicious and wisest men now living upon earth, and of whose talents we now feel the force, since, by our attacks upon the charters of the Americans, and our other alarming acts of authority against them, we have driven him to employ them against us. This truly great man used always to quote the continuance of the land-tax upon its present very unequal footing, as a proof of the little regard that was had to justice and common sense in our national deliberations. And I remember once in particular, that when it was said that some people thought the correction of this inequality would be unjust with respect to those who had purchased land upon a supposition of its continuance, he replied with some quickness, "Unjust! yes, it would be unjust; for it would be doing but half of what strict justice would require; which would be to create a counter-inequality in the assessment of the land-tax, whereby the lands which had been heavily taxed should hereafter be taxed lightly, and those

which had been lightly taxed should hereafter be taxed heavily, for the space of about fourcore years, or for a time that should be equal to the time during which the present unequal assessment had been permitted to continue." This counter inequality he, perhaps, would not seriously have wished to see established; but, I think, that manner of expressing himself shewed strongly his opinion of the propriety of an exact equality for the future, and his contempt of the arguments derived from its supposed injury with respect to purchasers.

But, I have already dwelt so long upon this subject; that I am afraid you will not have room for what I meant to offer concerning the other, which was the exemption of the interest of the public debts from the land-tax and all other taxes, and the inconveniencies thence arising to the public. This, therefore, I shall make the subject of another letter.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,  
A STOCK-HOLDER.

## LETTER II.

I considered in my last letter the propriety of correcting the first of the two great instances of a deviation from the rule of equal taxation in our government, namely, the unequal assessment of the annual tax on land. This deviation, I apprehend, may, and ought to be, corrected in the next land-tax act that shall be passed, there being no valid or just objection to be made to such correction. But the case is different with respect to the interest of the national debt. This cannot be made subject to the land-tax without a direct breach of the national faith to the proprietors of it, there being an express clause in the acts by which the several loans that constitute this debt have been established, which provides that the several annuities granted

granted to the persons who have advanced the money to the government, shall be clear and free of all taxes and duties whatsoever. And the money so advanced to government has been advanced at a lower rate of interest in consequence of this clause. And much of it, I believe, has been lent to government, in the war of 1741, at the moderate interest of about four per cent. which, if it had been left subject to the land-tax (as all other personal estate is, according to the strict letter of the land-tax acts, though, from the difficulty of coming at it, the tax is seldom actually paid upon it;) could not have been obtained for less than five per cent. The owners of this debt may be therefore said to have paid the land-tax upon it in the very act of lending it on the terms proposed to them, since, in consideration of their exemption from that and other taxes, they consented to take four, instead of five, per cent. for their money. Nevertheless, in process of time, these original compacts grow to be in a manner forgot by the generality of mankind, who are apt to consider this exemption of the stock-holders from paying the land-tax, as an unjust distinction in their favour: and the land-holders in general are apt to hold this language, partly, perhaps, from ignorance of the aforesaid original clause of exemption, and partly from the bias of self-interest, which makes them wish to see the stock-holders bear a share of the burthen which they labour under, whether they have, or have not, been so exempted. I have known men of very good understandings and education talk in this manner, and, when told of the said clause of exemption in the several acts of parliament for borrowing the said money, either refuse to believe that there is such a clause, or, if convinced of the existence of it, deny its efficacy and validity, in point of

justice and good policy, to entitle the stock-holders to be so exempted. This opinion and inclination in the land-owners of the kingdom, and perhaps in other classes of men that are not themselves stock-holders, certainly contributes to make the public funds less secure than they would be, if they had not been so exempted in their first establishment, but had been left liable-like all other property, both real and personal, to pay their proportion of the land-tax: for then, as all would constantly and visibly have contributed at the same time to the relief of the exigencies of the state, the land-holders would have had no pretence to grudge the stock-holders the enjoyment of the interest of their money, which would, in every view, be as much their rightful property as the rents of freehold land are the property of their respective owners.

This I must however confess, appears to me to be a matter of so much importance to the security of the public funds (which depends in a considerable degree on the opinion the nation at large entertains of the justice of continuing them) that I should be ready, with respect to my little property in them, to give up my right to the said exemption, and make it liable to pay the land-tax at that which may be supposed to be the medium rate at which it is levied upon the lands of the kingdom, which I have heard people estimate about eighteen pence in the pound, or at most two shillings, when the land-tax is called four shillings in the pound, or (to speak more correctly) when the sum raised by the land-tax in England and Wales, (exclusive of Scotland) is about two millions: for it is supposed that an equal assessment of the land-tax in England and Wales at eighteen-pence or two shillings in the pound, would raise the said sum of two millions. This, therefore, would be



the rate at which property in the public funds ought to be charged to the land-tax, if it could, with justice and the preservation of the national faith, be charged to it at all. And at this rate, I say, I would freely consent to have my property there charged, notwithstanding my aforesaid right to an exemption, if all the other proprietors of stock, or a great majority of them, were willing to do the same: And this not so much from a motive of public spirit (though I hope that motive is not without its influence) as from a desire of rendering the remaining part of the interest due to me, the eighteen-shillings and six pence in the pound, more secure: For then nothing but the most shameless and bare-faced injustice could ever prompt any landholder to wish for or encourage any attempt to get rid of the public debt by any other method than that of fairly paying it off. But such a general consent of the stock-holders to let their stock be made liable to pay the land-tax, is what we can hardly expect to be; more especially as many of them are foreigners, resident in Holland and Switzerland, who will probably conceive themselves to be no way obliged to pay taxes for the support of our government. And to subject their stock to the land-tax by act of Parliament, without their consent, or even with the consent of some, but not all of them, would undoubtedly be a breach of the national faith, and an act of bankruptcy, *pro tanto*. With respect, therefore, to the immense public debt already subsisting, I do not expect or wish to see any endeavours used by public authority to carry this measure, of making it liable to the land-tax, into execution. But with respect to the loans of the present year, and of the following year, (if more such are to be expected,) I must own I should

like to see it tried. It would certainly have the good effect of increasing the security of the people so lent, for the reason already suggested: and it would be no immediate diminution of the interest received and enjoyed for the money so lent, because the interest which would be given by government for the money when liable to this tax, would be proportionably greater than if lent under a clause of exemption. And yet government would be no loser by it, since it would receive back in the shape of a tax on the said interest the additional interest it would be obliged to give on this account. This, it may be said, is mere trifling and doing nothing, since you give with one hand what you take back with the other. But the advantage resulting from it is this: the landholder, and the stock-holder, whose stock is originally made liable to this tax, will ever after run the same fortune, and experience the same increase or diminution of the incomes, as the affairs of the state are prosperous or unfortunate. If, contrary to all present appearance, the land-tax should ever again be less than four shillings in the pound, the stock-holder upon this new establishment would enjoy a proportional diminution of the tax upon his property: and, on the other hand, if it should become necessary, in the course of this most ruinous and unhappy war, to make the land-tax double or treble of what it now is; (which seems to be a much more likely event than the former) the stock-holder will pay a double or treble tax as well as the owner of land, and visibly bear his proportion of the common burthen, and thereby escape the dangerous envy of being considered as a kind of foreigner, or neutral person unconcerned in the welfare or calamities of his country.

An ingenious and public spirited  
writer

*Merrion-street, July 24th.*

To the Gentlemen of the Corps of  
DUBLIN VOLUNTEERS.

*Gentlemen,*

The unexpected honour which you have been pleased to confer on me, by your resolutions of the 5th of July, demands my most grateful acknowledgments. It is with great satisfaction that I find myself admitted, in so distinguished a manner, into a corps, whose conduct in the service of this country has given the highest value to their approbation.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, Gentlemen, your most obliged, and humble servant,

MORNINGTON.

Resolved, That the above be published in the Dublin Evening Post, and Dublin Journal.

Signed by order,

J. WILLIAMS, Sec.

27th July, 1781.

writer of some letters that have appeared in the Whitehall Evening Post, dated from Windsor, and which have been lately collected and published in a pamphlet printed for Dodsley, has recommended a measure of this kind, with respect to the public debt already existing, and has given very powerful reasons in support of it, which, together with the many other important particulars contained in those letters, are well worth the most serious attention of the public. But, as such a step would be attended with considerable difficulties, I cannot but doubt whether it be upon the whole adviseable.

But the measure which I have here ventured to recommend, and which relates only to the stock hereafter to be created, would be attended with the same advantages, as far as it went, and would not be liable to any of the same objections. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

A STOCK-HOLDER.

## DUBLIN VOLUNTEERS.

At a meeting of the corps of Dublin Volunteers (commanded by his Grace the Duke of Leinster) at the Eagle, in Eustace-street, on Thursday the 5th of July, 1781,

Major MONCK in the Chair.

Resolved, That the Right Hon. Richard, Earl of Mornington, be admitted an honorary member of this corps, in testimony of the high respect they (as citizens of Dublin) entertain of his amiable and upright principles.

Resolved, That a deputation from this corps do wait on his Lordship, and present him with a copy of the above resolution, in the most respectable manner.

Agreeable to the above, the deputation appointed having waited on the Right Hon. Richard, Earl of Mornington, with the resolution of his admission, his Lordship returned the following answer:

*July, 1781.*

VOLUNTEER JOURNAL, AT BELFAST.

On Monday, the 16th of July, several of the most distant corps marched into town; the Newry companies, with their most excellent and well-appointed train of artillery, were among the most distinguished. Newry men always press forward where liberty hoists her standard!

Early upon Tuesday, the 17th, the various corps in the neighbourhood began pouring in from the adjacent country; they mostly all drew up at the Market-house, where the gentlemen of the billeting committee immediately supplied billets upon the inhabitants. The regularity with which this intricate and important business was conducted, was highly satisfactory to the different and numerous corps, and reflects upon the gentlemen, who undertook the arduous task, the highest honour, not the mistake of a single billet, the least misunderstanding, or the small-  
est

est complaint, but what was instantly relieved, or entirely removed.

About noon, Col. Calbeck, with the lawyers train of artillery, arrived from Dublin.—This gentleman's zeal for the Volunteer cause, and the rights of Ireland, can only be equalled by that spirit of intrepidity and independence which so decisively marks his character. Through the whole of a most fatiguing journey, he marched on foot at the head of his train.

About two o'clock the whole of the Belfast corps, with their band of music, formed of young gentlemen in the town, were under arms in the High-street, to receive the Reviewing General, when Col. Stewart's Newtown battalion, that might vie with any troops any country could boast of, unexpectedly made their entry, and completed the line upon one side, while, a few minutes afterwards, the whole of Col. O'Neill's regiment, of ten compleat companies of upwards of ninety men each, preceded by Col. O'Neal's horse and train of artillery, poured into the High-street, and formed a line on the opposite side of the street, which was sufficiently long, and so very strait, to accommodate the two battalions and regiment without making even a curve in the fronts, and forming in an instant a Coup d'Oeil—imagination may paint, but language cannot express! While this distinguished corps remained in this position, the approach of Lord Charlemont was announced by the Belfast artillery, who at four o'clock arrived under the escort of the Newry horse, who accompanied him from that place, and the Belfast horse, who went as far as Hillsborough to receive him. The entrance of the General into town; attended by his Aid de Camp, Sir Annesley Stewart, Bart. and — Brownlow, jun. Esq. Major Dobbs, the exercising officer, and his Aid de Camps,

B. Ball, and A. Crawford, Esq. with a vast number of the first nobility and gentry, was more magnificently grand than any spectacle ever before exhibited in this kingdom, After being received with presented arms by the whole body, and passing through the lines, he retired with his suite to the house of A. Halliday, Esq. a gentleman not more distinguished for his learning, politeness, and hospitality, than acknowledged skill in his profession, and the most distinguished, ardent zeal in the cause of liberty and his country.

The remainder of the corps all arrived this evening, who were instantly billeted off among the inhabitants, who vied with each other in providing accommodations for Ierne's darling sons, that nobly dared to assert her rights, and maintain an injured nation's cause—

“Freedom always follows in the train of commerce”

—Never was any truth so nobly illustrated as at this period in the town of Belfast; the inhabitants among the greatest in the line of commerce—first, and in Freedom's sacred cause the foremost, whether to curb the insolence of a worthless, despotic aristocracy, or to arm in defence of rights dearer to freemen than life. Such was the scene now exhibiting; freeman embracing freeman, the well-appointed soldier, the self-armed and independent citizen, who with all the ardour of the warmest friendship prest to his heart, softened in his bosom, and opened every store that industry could provide, or generously procure for his fellow soldier, his friend, his brother, embarked in the same race of glory, and armed in an united nation's cause, who demand freedom, constitutional freedom, Heaven's best boon, and mankind's chiefest blessing.

On Wednesday morning, the 18th of July, the various companies assembled,

sembled, mostly before the quarters of their captains, and afterwards filed off to the Mall, Parade, and High-street, to compleat the battalions and form the different brigades for the line. About ten the whole began to move, with the Belfast and Newry horse in front, followed by the Belfast train of artillery, the Newry train, Col. O'Neill's, and Colonel Calbeck's train. The Belfast first company entered the field and took station upon the right of the line, as being the oldest corps upon the ground, and having the glorious honour of originating the Volunteer Associations through the kingdom. The other corps, that formed the brigades to be reviewed this day, took station according to seniority of formation, while the other corps kept the lines. The spot chosen for the review ground seemed formed by the hand of Nature to accommodate the Sons of Liberty and display their evolutions. A fine and extensive meadow, skirted by a rivulet in the rear; in the front a gently rising eminence, that commanded at one view the whole of the meadow, and presented to the delighted eye of the raptured beholder an host of armed citizens, and accomplished independent soldiers. Precisely at twelve the General entered the field, escorted by Colonel O'Neill's horse; he was announced with a salute of thirteen guns, and after going to the right of the line, was received by the whole with presented arms. When the whole of the lines were examined with that critical eye and military exactness for which the General is so remarkable, he took his station opposite the centre, when the troops began to form and pass in slow time in review. The horse and trains of artillery preceded the brigades, and presented a sight formidable and most truly military; such, as only to be seen, must be dreaded by any external or internal foe. The first

Belfast company, in right of seniority, came first: the feelings of the admiring crowd, when they saw advancing those that first pointed out the path that led to self-protection, national consequence, and the establishments of their rights as Irishmen and Freemen, sparkled in the countenance of every spectator—while their steadiness under arms, and the uniformity of their marching, shewed the accomplished soldier.

The Belfast Blue Company are not more remarkable for their unextinguishable zeal in the cause of liberty in civil life, than for uniting every characteristic that forms the good, attentive, and steady soldier, in the field.

The Lambeg company was very justly admired. The care, promptitude and exactness, which marked their manœuvres, must always reflect honour upon their corps, while their uniform was every thing that simple elegance could admire.

The Lisburn True Blues out-did their usual outdoings, not only by their numbers, but exact discipline; while the Fusileers, for so young a corps, shewed what freemen can effect, when freedom is their object.

The Newry first company were soldiers indeed: their manner of handling arms and marching, while it distinguished the perfect soldier, added true dignity to the patriot citizen.

The Rathfriland corps, led by the independent and determined Rev. Colonel Barber, convinced every eye that they were as well disciplined in the field as taught from the pulpit, and that in every situation he was a ---man.

The Lurgan corps were most admirable; while the Rich-hill attracted the attention and shewed the soldier in every movement.

Soon as Colonel Stewart's battalion advanced, all was mute attention among the admiring crowd.

Their

Their elegant uniform, strict discipline, steady deportment and marked attention, shewed they had been formed under the eye of a man who only lived to serve his country; who considered the patriot soldier the most proper character to grace the independent country gentlemen. Col. Stewart's battalion were every man volunteers. To say they were soldiers, men who had spent their lives in a camp, and were veterans even in service, though the down of youth glistened on their cheeks, every eye seemed to speak: yet these men, lately embodied, and not long acquainted with arms, shewed what they felt, and how they could act in their country's cause: Col. Ward's whole battalion are a perfect model of Volunteer perfection.

The Killeagh company did honour to themselves, and reflected dignity on the volunteers. Such men, and such soldiers could fight a nation's cause.

The other different corps, not particularized, and who, to a man, distinguished themselves, must always live in the remembrance of their admiring fellow-citizens for the part they bore, and the lustre reflected this day, by their discipline and manœuvres, upon the men of Ireland.

At six o'clock in the evening, the army returned to Belfast.

Upon Thursday the 19th of July, the army got to the field, about 12 o'clock, when the brigades, who were reviewed the day before, kept the line. The General was this day escorted to the field by the Belfast and Newry horse, and received in the same manner as the preceding day; the whole of the artillery were stationed upon the wings. After the General had passed the line, the review immediately began; Colonel O'Neill's regiment were upon the right of the whole; the manner in which the grenadier company, 90 in number, advanced, presented a fight

formidable, military, and truly pleasing. Such a set of fine fellows, not a man under six feet, can scarce be equalled by any troops; their marching shewed the finished soldier; and the handling of their arms, what discipline and enthusiasm could effect among the hardy sons of the North.

The Ballyeaston, Collybackey, Portglenone, and Braid companies of this regiment marched firm and compact; they seemed to feel the cause in which they armed, and now brought them to the field; their manœuvres were exact and prompt.

The other battalion companies of this glorious band of freemen displayed every thing that could adorn the soldier, or distinguish the Volunteer, while their light infantry company of ninety neat, active young fellows brought up the rear, so as to convince every eye, that though discipline might finish their grenadiers, yet perfection was among the light troops, who always are the first on every service.

Such a regiment as this, whether we consider their appointments, the regularity of their uniforms, their discipline and numbers, entitle them alike to the admiration of Irishmen, and the applause of their country.

The Drumbridge company appeared in the field to much advantage, and strongly shewed the attention paid to their excellence of discipline by their intelligent commander.

Lord Gleraway's battalion were truly distinguished, their marching was attention and regularity, and manœuvres in the line every thing that discipline could effect, or the sons of freemen display.

The first Armagh company were the perfection of discipline; they looked the soldier, while in their bosoms glowed all the ardour of liberty.

The whole of Colonel Dawson's battalion were such troops as caught the

the admiration of every eye: In every moment they marked the character of the self-armed and self-appointed soldier. They found their Colonel in the Field was the intelligent officer, and in the Senate they always knew him to be the honest representative of a free people.

The Newry Fusiliers kept up the attention of the field: their zeal for the rights of Ireland was only to be equalled by their attention and discipline as soldiers.

Colonel Knox of Dungannon, brought a battalion into the field that attracted the attention of every military eye; their steadiness, exactness, and promptitude rather marked the character of soldiers that had spent a life in service: They were no less a credit to their Commander, than an honour to the cause which they so nobly supported. The Dungannon Light Infantry were every thing that a soldier could admire, or discipline form a corps of Freemen.

The Lisburn First Company were truly fine and steady troops.

Thus ended the review; when the army marched into town about seven o'clock in the evening.

#### ATTACK and DEFENCE of BELFAST.

On Friday the 20th, the troops began to march out to their stations, agreeable to the orders delivered to each Commanding Officer, with the plan of the attack and defence of the town of Belfast, the hint for which was perhaps taken from the landing of the famous Thurot near this place, in the last war. He made good his landing, and took possession of the castle and town of Carrickfergus, at the entrance of Belfast Bay, but was prevented from advancing farther into the country, by the militia from all parts flocking in to the assistance of the Belfast people, who by that means, in the short space of two

days, collected such a force, as enabled them to go in quest of these daring invaders, and to offer them battle, but who very prudently kept close within the fortification of Carrickfergus. It was generally understood at that time that Thurot's object was the town of Belfast, of the situation of which he had the most perfect intelligence, and meant to have pushed up farther into the Bay, and landed his whole force at the White-House point. The town must then have fallen an easy sacrifice, as there were only stationed there three companies of raw recruits. Very fortunately a misunderstanding took place between Thurot and the Commander of the land-forces, who insisted upon being landed and attacking the fort of Carrickfergus before he proceeded to Belfast, the consequences of which are known to every person.

Major Dobbs most judiciously made choice of the White-House point (Thurot's object) as the principal scene of action upon the county of Antrim side. A letter of marque of 26 guns, a cutter of 18 guns, and the Peace and Plenty of 20 guns, covered the disembarkation of the troops. A large ship in honour of the day displayed a profusion of flags, and added greatly to the pleasure of the spectators upon shore. Early in the morning, a very large party under the command of Col. O'Neill marched down, and went on board a vast number of boats prepared for the purpose, and got under cover of the guns of the shipping, where they lay till an express dispatched to Belfast alarmed the garrison with a strange fleet preparing to cover the landing of a vast number of armed troops. In an instant the drums of every corps beat to arms, and every man hastened to his post. The horse were detached to reconnoitre, and the garrison poured out immediately with their train of artillery, and arrived

rived at the high grounds hanging over the White-House point, just as the boats were beginning to push off from the shipping. The troops from Belfast had just time to form—the artillery under the command of Col. Calbeck took possession of the heights, and were supported by a battalion of infantry—the light troops were stationed at the descent of the hill, while the grenadiers lined the hedges and ditches which ran in front of the whole.

When the troops from Belfast had secured the lines upon shore, and the boats began to push off from the shipping in the Bay, and spread in hundreds over the surface of the azure sea, smooth as polished glass, and the great guns from the fleet pouring out their thunder, the whole effect was astonishingly grand, and magnificently great—there was something awfully terrific in the broad-sides from the fleet to cover the boats and disperse the enemy upon shore, and which were answered by an incessant fire of small arms to annoy the army in the boats, which seemed resolved to bid defiance to every danger, and in the cause of victory to brave even—death; in spite of every opposition they weathered the point, and presented a front that might make the stoutest tremble—they were disembarked in an instant, and in a moment formed and rushed on, heedless of every obstacle, insurmountable to any but volunteers.

Colonel Calbeck's howitzers at this juncture did great execution, and were amazingly well served—they were so judiciously pointed as to throw the shells among the troops as they got on shore, and bursting among the half-formed ranks made no small havoc. What a fight was here! the brow of one of the finest hills skirted on each side with a thick and an almost impenetrable wood, near which the artillery was stationed, occupied by armed bands of

freemen—the face of the hill covered with troops in martial array, while the meadow at the bottom was also filled with the Belfast corps who had every thing at stake, and had this day to fight *pro aris & focis*—while an host of foes were pouring from the boats, taking post under the hedges and ditches, and galling them with an incessant fire, which they received with steadiness, but being out-flanked by numbers were at length obliged to give way. Now the light infantry from the boats pushed forward through the wood, and elambered up the sides of the hill—while the others retreating, kept up such a formidable fire, as to deter the hardest from advancing, till they had secured their guns and marched off, so as to convince their invaders they were still to be dreaded. Colonel O'Neill's regiment took possession of the meadow, after his grenadiers had dispersed some flying parties of the others, who still hovered upon the heights.—The opponents retreated towards the town, and part took possession of an old Danish fort.—Here they were again attacked by Colonel O'Neill's grenadiers, and the light infantry under the command of Colonel Knox. An obstinate dispute here took place; but the light infantry having forced through some rugged grounds, came in their rear, and gave them so much warm work, that they were obliged to retreat, and that with so much precipitation, that they could not carry off their field-piece, which fell into the hands of Colonel Knox. The gun was immediately turned upon the flank of the garrison, who had taken post in a very large body upon the brow of a very steep ravine, which partly upon the right overlooked the road to Belfast, and which they raked with their artillery. This disposition obliged Colonel O'Neill, with the main body, to make a rapid movement to gain some heights in

in the opposite side of the ravine, upon which a most dreadful fire of artillery and small arms commenced, and which was kept up, without intermission, for a very considerable time. The garrison were at length obliged to give way, as their flank was so galled from the heavy fire from the guns. They again took post at the Milewater Bridge, and the heights of Mount Collier, but the superior artillery of Colonel O'Neill's troops again dislodged them. Their only resource now was, to throw themselves into some old walls, and make an obstinate stand, covered by the Poorhouse, and gall the enemy as they advanced into town. This last post was as warmly attacked, and as bravely defended. The garrison lined the hedges upon the road as the others advanced, and gave them a most incessant fire, which was returned with full interest. The advancing of Colonel O'Neill's line along the road had a fine effect; in every step was danger; every precaution was necessary to prevent the advanced parties from being cut off from the main body. The line advanced slowly, each division turning to the front, and giving their fire, then marching and leading. This contest for victory continued till Colonel O'Neill was attacked in the rear by Lord Glerawly's detachment, who came to the assistance of the garrison and inhabitants. Col. O'Neill being by his disposition placed between two fires, was obliged to beat a parley, and was suffered with his party to enter the town with the honours of war.

The parties upon the county of Downshore got to town about the same time, after disputing every inch of ground. The engagement upon the Long Bridge was vastly great, and, viewed from a distance, had an amazing fine effect. The garrison retreated by street-firings, while the others advanced in the

same manner, till they at last found themselves attacked in the rear by Colonel Ward, when a parley was beat. The landing on the county Down was effected the same time of that at the White-House; and the boats pushed off for their different shores, at the same moment, from the shipping, so that the whole bay was like an enchantment, covered instantly with an host of armed foes. Not an accident happened on either shore; every man was landed safe.

When the troops all came into town, they were all formed in two lines, extending from the Hanover-quay, through High-street, up Bridge-street and Donegall-street, to the Poor-house, upwards of a mile, and received the General, who was out the whole day on the county Antrim shore, (and also upon the water observing the landing) who presented arms, and who was escorted to the head-quarters by a troop of horse.

Thus happily ended the Review, and the attack and defence of the town. Upon Saturday, the town was entirely cleared, the whole of the troops having marched to their respective homes. Not a country Volunteer was to be seen in Belfast upon Saturday evening. What characterizes the Volunteers above all other men upon earth, not an instance of intemperance; not a single riot; not even a quarrel disturbed the harmony of the meeting, though it was computed there were upwards of 60,000 spectators.

*Newry, July 31, 1781.*

At a meeting of the Officers and Deputies of the Volunter corps, reviewed at Belfast, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of July inst.

Col. DAWSON in the chair.

Resolved, That the Chairman do present to the Reviewing General, the Right Honourable the Earl of

T 2

CHARLEMONT,



CHARLEMONT, the following address:

MY LORD,

It is with the most heart-felt pleasure that we embrace this our second opportunity of addressing your Lordship, in that language of esteem, respect, and veneration, which we think due to your Lordship's exalted character, which we feel heightened by the happy conclusion of that glorious display of arms and freedom which the late review has afforded to so many thousands of admiring citizens. We feel with gratitude the readiness and politeness with which your Lordship complied with our wishes to be reviewed by your Lordship; we also thank your Lordship for the trouble you have taken in communicating to us the sentiments of the Lawyers corps. We entertain not a doubt, that, in every situation, the Volunteers of this country, and of the whole kingdom, will behave and conduct themselves as they have hitherto done, in a manner suitable to the character of good citizens and true friends to their country.

THO. DAWSON, Chairman.

To which his Lordship was pleased to give the following answer:  
To the Officers and Deputies of the Volunteer corps reviewed at Belfast, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of July, 1781.

GENTLEMEN,

When in consequence of the honour of your choice I was last year witness to the amazing exertions of my brave and virtuous countrymen; when I beheld in the field a powerful army, self-raised, self-clothed, self-paid, and disciplined by its own efforts, my astonishment was so great, and my satisfaction so perfect, that with difficulty I found words to express my sentiments upon the interesting occasion, or to return due thanks for the happiness afforded me, and

the high honour conferred upon me. What then, gentlemen, must be my present situation? How can I expect to find expressions adequate to explain the feelings of my heart, when my obligations are redoubled by this your second election, and when the great efforts of last year are obliterated and lost in the miraculous exertions which I have now beheld? When your numbers are increased twofold, and your discipline is brought to a degree of perfection, which the most experienced veteran must admire. Silent astonishment can alone express my admiration.—Heartfelt gratitude must stand in the place of thanks.

Such are my sentiments when I reflect on your goodness towards me. Such are my feelings upon the bare contemplation of your strength and military skill. But how are these sentiments exalted when I consider the glorious purpose which has called you together, and for the attainment of which you have cheerfully submitted to every inconvenience incident to the self-raised soldier; when I reflect on the effects which your associations have already produced, and upon those which must follow from that perseverance, of which there can now be no shadow of doubt. When, in the midst of war, and that too accompanied by circumstances of the most alarming nature, I behold my country fearless of invasion, formidable to her enemies, respected by her sister kingdom, and an object of veneration to all Europe; when, in this unhappy period of general confusion, I behold, under the influence of your arms, internal tranquillity restored, the due execution of the laws firmly established, commerce released from those unworthy charms by which she had been so long and so unjustly bound, and constitutional freedom emerging from that dark abyss into which she had been plunged by lawless and absurd

fuld oppression on the one hand, and by folly and corruption on the other.

Go on then, my virtuous countrymen; persevere in the line which you have hitherto pursued; continue to join every virtue of peace to all the abilities of war; let your prudence be animated by patriotic zeal, and your spirit, as heretofore, be regulated by cautious wisdom, and by a thorough sense of all your duties as citizens. Go on; persevere. Oppression is impossible, and Ireland must be happy!

Such, gentlemen, are the sentiments of my heart, which I have now laid before you, as an offering far more acceptable to you than a vain effort to express my gratitude by a useless profusion of thanks. I say useless, because I am confident, that knowing the benefits you have bestowed on our country, and the honours you have heaped on me, and thinking of my heart as I hope and trust you do, you cannot for a moment doubt how ardently and sincerely I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen, your most obliged,  
faithful, and obedient humble  
servant,

CHARLEMONT.

UTRECHT, JULY 19.

*The following is the convention entered into between the King of France and the States General of the United Provinces concerning reprisals.*

The Lords States-General judging that it would be of reciprocal advantage to establish between France and the United Provinces uniform principles concerning the prizes and reprisals which their respective subjects might make on those of Great Britain, their common enemy, made a proposal to his Most Christian Majesty to enter into a convention with them for regulating those matters: his Majesty, inspired with the same sentiments, and desirous of increas-

ing the good understanding subsisting between this kingdom and the United Provinces, complied with this overture from the Lords States General; in consequence of which his most Christian Majesty, and the Lords States General gave full powers as follow: on the part of his Most Christian Majesty to the Sieur Gravier Comte de Vergennes, &c. his counsellor of the military establishment, his counsellor in all his councils, commander of all his orders, minister and secretary of state, and of his commands and finances; and on the parts of the States General to the Sieur l'Estevenon de Berkenroode, their ambassador to his Most Christian Majesty, who after having regularly communicated their respective powers, agreed upon the following articles:

Art. 1st. The vessels of either the French, or the Dutch nation, which are retaken by the privateers of the other, shall be restored to the first proprietor, in case they have not been in the power of the enemy, for the space of twenty-four hours, upon condition of the said proprietor paying one third of the value of the retaken vessel, including the cargo, guns, and rigging; which third shall be amicably adjusted by the parties concerned. But if they cannot come to an agreement on this subject, they shall then refer the matter to the admiralty officers of the place into which the retaking privateer has carried the retaken vessel.

Art. 2d. If the vessel retaken has been in the enemy's power above twenty-four hours, it shall then be the entire property of the privateer which retakes it.

Art. 3d. In case of a vessel's being retaken by a ship, or man of war, belonging to his Most Christian Majesty, or to the United Provinces, it shall be restored to the first proprietor, upon paying a 30th part of the vessel, cargo, guns, and rigging, if it has

has been retaken before the expiration of twenty-four hours; and of a 10th, if retaken after that time; which sums shall be disposed of as rewards among the crews of the retaking ship. The said thirtieths and tenths to be estimated conformably to the tenor of the first article of the present convention.

Art. 4. The men of war and privateers of either nation shall be reciprocally admitted into all ports both in Europe, and in the other different parts of the world, with their respective prizes, and shall be at liberty to unload and dispose of their goods according to the customs of the place into which the prize has been carried.

To be always understood, that the legality of the prizes made by French ships shall be decided upon according to the laws and regulations established in France on that head, and those made by Dutch ships, shall be determined upon according to the laws and regulations established in the United Provinces.

Art. 5th. In any thing else that relates to this subject, his Most Christian Majesty, as well as the Lords States General shall be entirely free to make such regulations as they think best, respecting the conduct to be observed by their privateers and men of war, concerning vessels retaken and carried into one of the ports of either of the two dominions.

Art. 6. In confirmation of which, we the said plenipotentiaries of his most Christian Majesty, and of the Lords States General, by virtue of the full powers with which we are respectively invested, have signed these presents, and have sealed them with our arms.

Given at Versailles, May 1, 1781.

GRAVIER DE VERGENNES, L. S.

L'ESTEVENON DE BERKENROOD,

L. S.

*Hague, July 26.* Their High Mightinesses have taken, the 10th of this month, a resolution on the report of their deputies for marine affairs, who, in consequence of a resolution of the 27th of April last, had examined a letter of the Directors of the East India Company, dated the 23d of the same month: this resolution of the 10th of July is terminated by the following resolve:

“ It has been found good, and resolved, that his Serene Highness in quality of Stadtholder and Admiral-General of this Republic, shall be requested and authorised, as he is requested and authorised by the present, to re-inforce the marine of the state, at the public expence, as speedily and as much as he possibly can, by taking into the service, if it can be done, ships of war ready manned, and by purchasing or freighting other ships fit for service, or that might be rendered so, both in this country and in foreign parts; and to regulate afterwards, in concert with the said Directors of the East India Company, the time, manner and force of the protection, that might be procured to the said Company; the whole in the manner his Serene Highness shall judge conducive to the greater advantage of the country, and of the said Company, save the intention of the resolution of their High Mightinesses of the 26th of March last; and lastly, that letters shall be written to the respective colleges of admiralty of this Republic, and that they shall be charged, as they are charged by the present, to concur with their whole power with his Serene Highness, not only in general to put the ships of this Republic as speedily as possible in a proper state, and to keep them so, but also in every thing that might serve to equip them with more celerity and procure success to the enlistments, with a promise that the extraordinary expences, that might be required for that

that end, and expended with the advice of his Highness, shall be returned and reimbursed to them; the whole without prejudice to the free deliberations of the states of the respective provinces, (the province of Holland and West Friseland consenting thereto) on the means of finding the funds to supply the expences, that shall be required for the ends above mentioned. And an extract of the present resolution of their High-Mightinesses shall be sent to the directors of the East India Company, deputed to the chamber of the Seventeen, to serve them for an age."

*Abstract of the account published in Holland of an engagement on the 30th of May, 1781, between two Dutch frigates, the Castor and the Briel, and two English frigates, the Flora and the Crescent, about 20 Dutch miles, 27 English leagues, from the Gut of Gibraltar.*

"On Tuesday, the 29th of May, at break of day, coming out of the Straights, we discovered two English frigates steering for Gibraltar, who, upon seeing us, altered their course, and made towards us. We immediately hoisted our colours, and shortened sail to receive them; upon which, they tacked from us, and let fly several signals, seemingly to alarm the frigates and cutters in the bay, and to get some of them to come to their assistance; wherefore, thinking it improper then to attack them, we stood towards the Barbary shore, under an easy sail, and when we got about half way through the Gut, we luffed up towards them, and fired several shot, but they neither appeared inclined to come to action, nor did they shew their colours.—The Castor then hove out a signal for the Briel to make sail, that they might attack the English frigates, but they being copper-bottomed, and our's being foul they shot from us. We then did not know

what to think of them, whether they would engage us, or wait for a better opportunity, the wind freshening briskly up, the last appeared to be their intention, because, towards night, they shortened sail, during which time the weather proved to be squally and rainy; but we were yet in sight. The enemy to windward stood towards us, we still under an easy sail, the Castor being the headmost and weathermost at half past four, about a cable's length off, received the broadsides of both frigates. We had designedly not shewn our colours, in order to bring them nearer to us, upon a supposition, that they would not before that begin the engagement. The Castor then hoisted her ensign, and answered them with her larboard side, and all her musquetry, bearing up in order to get them to follow, and to deceive them, giving the Briel, who was to windward, an opportunity of catching the largest frigate between us, which the enemy observing, prevented before it was compleated. There appeared an opportunity for the Castor to get to windward of her; in which attempt she received another broadside, which cut her braces and bowlings to pieces, and threw her sails aback; that intention was then abandoned, and each ship engaged her enemy, firing as fast at them with our cannon and musquetry as was practicable. The great superiority of the ship with which the Castor was engaged, we soon discovered, from the weight of the balls found on board, which were of eighteen pounds; our standing and running rigging being shot away, we no longer had the command of our vessel, and the weather becoming calm, this inconvenience increased upon us; for the main and fore yards were shot away, the top-sail yards came down, and the sails were shot to rags: the enemy also fell thrice  
athwart

athwart our bow and raked us, without our being able to bring a gun to bear upon him; yet, in this situation, determined not to remain inactive, we gave the other frigate, engaged with the *Briel*, our starboard guns, in return for what we had received from her in the beginning of the action. Three of the *Castor's* foremost guns were dismounted, the four next in the waist, were rendered useless by the gunwall and the ringbolts being shot away, two of her after guns were also disabled, and there remained but three guns in the twelve of the tier that were usable, and those could only be fired at distant times; and as the enemy lay ahead of us, neither those guns nor any other could be then brought to bear, by which means we received several shots in through our bow, which more and more disabled us, while we had the mortification to find that we could not repay him in his own coin. Thus being reduced to a most distressing necessity, after having been engaged almost two hours and a half, so near, that twice we thought to have been on board each other, after our masts being so much wounded that we expected them to go by the board; after having lost all our sails and rigging; after the hull being so much pierced with shot, that the water increased to seven feet, and the powder magazine was half full, and the pump rendered totally unserviceable; after the loss of several seamen and gunners, the lieutenants both wounded, as also many of our crew; and after having done our utmost to get the ship before the wind, or, at least, to bring her starboard guns to bear, in hopes of getting a little respite: when all those hopes were lost, the *Castor* was under the mortifying necessity of striking to a superior force, finding it impossible longer to resist. The *Briel* was not so unfortunate, for a few

minutes afterwards, the frigate she engaged, having her main and mizen masts shot away, struck to Capt. Orthuys, but his ship having suffered so much, that he could not take possession of his prize, he left her and stretched away to the North-East, probably for Cadiz, but so much crippled, that, in the afternoon her main mast went by the board. In the mean time, the English came on board the *Castor*; first a lieutenant, and afterwards the captain, whose name was Williams, both declared, they did not think we could have made so long a resistance against the *Flora*, which so far exceeded our ship in bulk, weight of metal, and number of men, being forty-two guns 18 and 9 pounders, including six 18 pounder carronades, and in all near 300 men. When Capt. Melville was on board the *Flora*, with a part of his people, he heard, that of the *Castor's* crew, including those that died soon after of their wounds, 33 were killed, and 42 dangerously wounded, and that in the *Flora* 9 were killed and 9 more died out of 34 that were wounded. He was likewise, informed by the captain of the *Crescent*, who was on board the *Flora*, that of his crew 27 were killed and 65 wounded. The *Castor* was very greatly damaged, no doubt, partly owing to the service of twelve artillery men who had been taken on board the *Flora* at Mahon; she had many shot between wind and water, that made her so leaky, that she made four or five feet water in an hour, and in a swell, it was with great difficulty, that five pumps could keep her above water.

N. B. The *Castor*, in particular, suffered much damage to her people and rigging from the quick firing of the 18 pounder carronades on board the *Flora*, when the distances between the two frigates were but small.

Copies

Copies of letters between Admiral Arbuthnot and the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, viz.

*New-York, May 2d, 1781.*

“ SIR,

“ I am directed by the Chamber of Commerce to represent to your Excellency,

“ That the port of New-York is, from the nature of its situation, become the principal deposit and magazine of all military, as well as mercantile stores and provisions from Great Britain and Ireland.

“ That its intercourse also with the West Indies and his Majesty’s American colonies is very considerable.

“ That consequently the best cruising ground for the enemy, perhaps in the world, is within a few leagues of Sandy Hook.

“ That more property has constantly been captured by their privateers within fifty leagues of that place, than perhaps upon all the rest of the Atlantic ocean.

“ That the success, rebel privateers have met with for a few days cruize, (when they can be out and home again, and many of them in so short a time, having actually made large fortunes) will greatly encourage others to engage in the same enterprizes.

“ That from every information, many stout privateers are fitting out in the different rebel ports to infest this coast, and that unless effectual measures be taken to defeat and blast their designs, very few, except vessels of great force, will either get safe in or out of this port.

“ That from the many captures which have already been made, the premiums of insurance are much enhanced in London, as greatly to discourage the importer.

“ That from former experience (notwithstanding the different convoys of provisions for the navy and

army have generally arrived more fortunately than could have been well expected) they, as well as the inhabitants of this garrison, have, at different times, experienced great inconveniencies, and must have been reduced to the most complicated distress, had it not been from the large supplies derived from private importers.

“ That by late advices the garrison of Gibraltar exhibits to public view a striking instance of the salutary and invaluable advantages which flow from private importations, and that from this exuberant source even the navy in this port are, at this day, enabled to purchase a supply of bread.

“ That from the preceding, and many other considerations which might be adduced, the Chamber of Commerce humbly conceive, that no other object so easily attainable, can be of so great importance as the effectual protection of the trade of this port.

“ That with all due deference to your Excellency’s better judgment, they conceive that a couple of fast-sailing frigates constantly to cruize between Delaware and Black Island, and making the light-house at Sandy Hook, once or twice a week, as the winds might permit, would effectually protect the trade at this port from all invaders.

“ That the doing so, considered only as a mere act of prevention, would distress the rebels more than any captures made from them could effect; it being notorious that their principal resource and dependence is, and has been, from the success of their privateers, and that they have derived more supplies by these means than from all their importations, together with those of their allies, during the rebellion.

“ That therefore the Chamber of Commerce are fully convinced, that if the nature of the public service

will permit, your Excellency will pay every attention that so important an object may seem to require.

“ That so deeply are they impressed with the magnitude of its importance, that they not only conceive it to be their indispensable duty to impart these their ideas of it to your Excellency; but in case it should not be in your Excellency's power to afford the desired relief, to pray it may be granted from home as soon as possible; convinced that the rebellion can never be happily terminated until so great a source of supply, to feed and nurture it, can be effectually prevented.

“ I am directed also to represent the fishery upon the banks of Shrewsbury, as an object of great importance to this garrison; and that unless a proper armed vessel can be appointed daily to protect the fishermen from the gun and whale boats, that are preparing upon the adjacent shores to attack them, they will find it totally impracticable to pursue that business.

“ Among the variety of important services which must constantly engage your Excellency's attention, the Chamber of Commerce can easily conceive the embarrassment they must occasion, to which you should give a preference; but they presume the objects they have mentioned, are of too much consequence not to attract your Excellency's mature consideration, and they are convinced your Excellency will be happy to afford every assistance in your power.

“ By order of the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce, I have the honour to be your Excellency's most obedient humble servant,

ISAAC LOW, President.”

*His Excellency Admiral Arbuthnot, &c.*

*Royal Oak, off New-York,  
May 3, 1781.*

“ SIR,

“ I have just received the letter you have honoured me with, point-

ing out the necessity of frigates being constantly employed in cruising off Sandy Hook, for the protection of the trade bound to this place, as well as for protecting the fishery upon the banks of Shrewsbury, and to prevent the rebel privateers from making such near approaches to this port as they have lately done, in which they are reported to have met with too much success.

“ It gives me no small concern, that you should suppose I have been in the smallest respect inattentive to this service in the arrangement of the King's ships under my command; because, since my return from Charles-town, the greater part of my force hath been upon this coast; and during my stay at Gardner's Bay, frigates have not only been cruising almost constantly off the Bar, but between Monrock Point and the Delaware.

“ As far as circumstances could permit, since my leaving Gardner's Bay, I have detached cruisers off this part of the coast. I am sorry to say, it has not been in my power to station a single frigate for the protection of the trade bound to Halifax, a port not inferior to any in America.

“ With respect to the protection of the fishermen employed on the Banks off Shrewsbury, for supplying your market, I cannot help mentioning to you, that early after I took the command on this station, I purchased a vessel, mounting twelve carriage guns; she was fitted out at a considerable expence; I requested that the city would man her, that I would pay the men, and that her service should never be diverted to any other purpose than giving such protection. My offer was received with a strong degree of coolness, and, till now, I have never had any further solicitations on the subject.

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) M. ARBUTHNOT.”

*New-*

New-York, May 8th, 1781.

" SIR,

" I had the honour of receiving, on the 5th instant, your Excellency's answer to the representation of the Chamber of Commerce, relative to the requested protection of the trade of this port, which I took the first opportunity of laying before them.

" It is with concern, they find you have supposed any part of their letter to imply a particular inattention in your Excellency to this service; as they flatter themselves no part of it will bear *such* construction: nor was any thing more distant from their intention, than to give cause of the least offence.

" They mean only to impart to your Excellency their ideas of the mode (never hitherto altogether adopted) of affording *effectual* protection to this port, submitting the result, as in duty bound, to your Excellency's discretion and better judgment.

" That it is not in your Excellency's power to afford all the protection you wish to the trade bound to Halifax, as well as to this port, we equally lament; and although we would not draw a comparison between the two ports, in point of harbour, for *large* ships, so neither can we suppose your Excellency means to be understood, that the one can bear the least competition with the other, as to the importance arising from the value of imports and exports, which renders the port of New-York so immediately and eminently the *superior* object of protection.

" With regard to your Excellency's request to the city, to man a vessel for the protection of the fishery on the Banks of Shrewsbury, the Chamber of Commerce beg leave to assure your Excellency, that no application was ever made to this corporation upon that subject; or, in all probability, they had taken it up

with the same zeal, which they doubt not your Excellency will admit they manifested to procure volunteers for manning his Majesty's ships under your command.

" And if your Excellency will be so good as to furnish a proper vessel, with provisions and ammunition, to protect the fishermen on the Banks of Shrewsbury, for the benefit of this market, the Chamber of Commerce will cheerfully exert their endeavours, and they doubt not they will be able, in a short time, not only to procure as many men as your Excellency may think sufficient for that purpose, but also to raise funds for paying them; provided protection from impress can be granted by your Excellency to the men, and that they shall be discharged as soon as the fishing season is over.

" By order of the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce, I have the honour to be your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

ISAAC LOW, President."

*His Excellency Admiral Arbutnot, &c.*

*Extract of a letter from New-York, May 20.*

" A few days ago his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton published the following proclamation:

" Whereas there are several deserters from the British and foreign troops under my command, who are serving with the enemy, or are concealed in the rebel country, I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, offering a free and unlimited pardon to all such deserters, who shall surrender themselves to any of his Majesty's troops before the 1st day of June next.

" And whereas there are many of his Majesty's European subjects at this time serving in the rebel army against their King and country, who, stung with remorse, and sensible of the heinousness of such an unnatural proceeding, would be anxious to re-



turn to their allegiance, did not their demerits, before their arrival in America, make them doubtful of meeting with protection and support within these lines. I do therefore hereby promise all such who shall come in before the above-mentioned 1st day of June, 1781, in addition to the benefits, protection, and support, to which they would be entitled under any other proclamation, to procure for them his Majesty's most gracious pardon, for all felonies and treasons (murder excepted) which they have heretofore been guilty of, provided they will take up arms in his service, and give their assistance to the quelling this unnatural rebellion against his government.

"Given under my hand at Headquarters, in New-York, the 10th day of April, 1781.

H. CLINTON."

The following proclamation was published by his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton at New-York on the 7th of May last:

"Having reason to believe that there are many persons residing among the rebels, as also numbers serving in the rebel army and militia, who are with-held from joining their countrymen and friends now serving his Majesty in the different provincial regiments, from an apprehension that they must not only enlist for life, but perhaps not be allowed to make choice of the provincial regiment, to which particular connections may naturally incline them.

"I think proper to give notice to all persons who shall engage to serve his Majesty for three years, or during the rebellion, in any provincial regiment they make choice of, within 90 days from the date hereof, that they shall receive on their enlistment the sum of six guineas; and at the time of their discharge, they shall be entitled to the grant of land his Majesty has been graciously pleased to pro-

mise to the soldiers of the provincial regiments.

"Given under my hand at Headquarters, in New-York, the 7th of May, 1781.

H. CLINTON."

*From the SOUTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.*

*Charlestown, June 6.* Lord Rawdon sent the following letter to Lieutenant M'Pherson, late Commandant of the redoubt at Motte's House, which post being a simple redoubt, Lieut. M'Pherson had maintained it gallantly till the house in the center of it was set in flames by fire-arrows from the rebels, which obliged his men to throw themselves in the ditch, and surrender at discretion.

*Camp at Eutaw, May 14, 1781.*

"SIR,

"I have just been informed of the misfortune which has befallen you. I lose no time in assuring you, that it by no means diminishes, in my eyes, the merit of your gallant defence. I scarcely need add, that these sentiments are extended to the officers and men who supported you so becomingly. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

RAWDON."

*From the JAMAICA ROYAL GAZETTE.*

*Kingston, April 28.*

*Extract of a letter to a Gentleman in this town, received by the above vessel, dated St. Christopher's, April, 21.*

"The French at Martinico and Guadaloupe are in the most starving condition, many of the inhabitants are daily deserting to our settlements, merely for food, for since the capture of St. Eustatius, their channel of support has been totally cut off; dreadful must be the situation of the white people, and how much more so that of the negroes; they have for some time past been expecting a large fleet from Old France,

France, and Sir Samuel Hood is waiting for them with 25 ships of the line, and near 30 frigates. A mouse dare not stir out of any of the French ports.

“ The packets having of late returned immediately from hence with Sir George Rodney’s dispatches, my corresponding with you has been in a great measure cut off. Sir George Rodney is going home soon, and Sir John Lockhart Ross is expected out here, to take the command.”

*Extract of a letter from Green-Island, dated May 3, 1781.*

“ On Friday week there was a Spanish schooner privateer off this harbour, very early in the morning, rowing amongst five boats belonging to this harbour, going for sugars, &c. Mess. Monteaths immediately got a sloop of theirs ready, mounting eight three-pounders, two cohorns, and 10 swivels, and after beating up for volunteers, she set out with 35 men, under the command of Capt. Francis Meany, who chased her till four o’clock that afternoon, being then about 20 leagues off the land, when she struck, and brought her in here on Sunday. She is called the Santa Cruz, a letter of marque, commanded by Joseph Arachus, mounting two carriage-guns, ten swivels, with small arms, cutlasses, hand-grenadoes, stink-pots, &c. had 23 men, ten of whom were negroes, fitted out from Trinidada, sails well, and rowed 18 oars. She was out a few weeks, and took a sloop between Martha-brae and Montego-bay, with bottled liquor and wearing-apparel, and run another on shore.”

*Kingston, May 19.* On Monday his Majesty’s ship Actæon, Francis Parry, Esq. commander, arrived at Port-Royal with the whole of the London fleet under his convoy. This fleet left Portsmouth the 13th of March, arrived at Barbadoes the 21st of April, and at St. Eustatius the 27th.

By the Actæon we learn, that the expected fleet from Old France appeared off Martinico the 29th ult. consisting of 20 ships of the line, several frigates, and near 300 sail of victuallers and transports, at which time Sir Samuel Hood’s Squadron had, by a strong current, been driven to the leeward of Fort-Royal, six of his ships were unfortunately absent at St. Lucia watering, and there being three capital ships with Sir George Rodney at St. Eustatia, only 16 sail were remaining with him. A breeze springing up when they were discovered, he manœuvred to get between them and the harbour, in consequence of which, about nine of his ships had a brush with the enemy, in which, from the superiority of the French force, they suffered considerably, particularly the Russel of 74 guns, which, being attacked by a three-decker, and two of the same force with herself, received such damage between wind and water as compelled her to bear away upon a careen to save her from sinking, to St. Eustatius. At that time the French fleet were in line standing to the southward, the transports to windward of them sailing into Fort-Royal; the British fleet was upon the same tack, and determined, it appeared to continue the engagement, though upon such unequal terms. It is said the French fleet were reinforced with three ships of the line from Martinico.

As soon as the Russel anchored at St. Eustatius, the proper artificers were immediately set to work on her, and it was imagined, such was their diligence, that she would be ready to sail with Sir George the next day.

The following being a succinct account of the capture and confinement of Mess. Curson and Gouverneur, late residents and merchants of the island of St. Eustatia, we think ourselves bound in duty to give this short

short account of their sufferings, among the other unfortunate inhabitants of that island, which it is presumed must touch the humanity and feelings of an Englishman.

“ On the 10th of February last they were taken out of their house, and confined on board different ships of war till the 19th of March, when they were sent on board the *Vengeance* to be conveyed to England, notwithstanding one of them was in an ill state of health. This vessel arrived in Ireland the 7th of May; sailed from thence the 21st of June, and anchored at Spithead the 28th, during which time they were kept on board and continued in confinement till the 25th of July, when they were put in charge of two of the King’s messengers; ordered to London before a Secretary of State, under a charge of high treason, for having shipped powder, arms, and other goods to America, as appeared by their books and papers, that were, with every individual thing (to a very considerable value) taken possession of at the time they were sent off, except wearing apparel only; even one of them deprived of his purse, taken from him by the Commissary-General, containing about twenty pieces of gold: Mr. Gouverneur’s wife and family turned out of her house, beholden to her friends for subsistence, and British officers placed therein. They were referred to the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals to undergo an examination on the evening of the 27th ult. when the question was put, Whether they had shipped such goods, producing one of their bill of lading books, which they both answered in the affirmative; and replied that since the first of their residence in St. Eustatia they had become Burghers of that island, and always considered their allegiance to the States of Holland, and had acted uprightly and consistent with their government; for

when the goods were shipped they were not prohibited, nor under any restriction.

“ In consequence of which Mr. Gouverneur was immediately committed to New Prison, and confined in a small apartment. Mr. Curfon was indulged to remain with Mr. Mann, the messenger, at his house, on account of his ill state of health. Now it may be proper to observe, these gentlemen are both natives of America—one of them left that country in 1774, the other in 1775, and have resided and done business like other merchants in the island of St. Eustatia ever since, till the discretionary surrender of that place.

“ In the year 1777, Mr. Gouverneur married a native of that island; by her he has had one infant, which she is left there with.”

A privateer of 24 guns, prize to the French frigate *la Friponne*, entered Cadiz harbour on the 30th of June; the officer who brought her in was with Mr. Macnamara, his commander, in *Fayal Roads*, when Captain Prescott, of the English frigate the *Mercury*, which lay at anchor there, made a boast concerning the treatment which the French frigate should experience in case he met with her out at sea, which has been related in the foreign papers, and which drew the following reply from the Captain of *la Friponne*:  
*Fayal Roads, May 26, 1781, eight o'clock in the morning.*

SIR,

“ In any other circumstances than the present I should have sought for an opportunity of becoming acquainted with you, and that the more eagerly as I have been informed of the many interesting qualities which you possess. I am besides extremely sensible of the offers of service I have formerly received from you; but the interest of our respective sovereigns excludes us from each other’s society,  
and

and prevent out meeting but by the chance of arms. A period more happy will, I hope, soon arrive, when the sword being returned to its scabbard, we may then be better known to each other, and perhaps find a mutual satisfaction from becoming acquaintance. At present I ought only to be animated with a desire of serving my King and country, and therefore suppress my claim to your friendship, which I think I may, without presumption, believe myself intitled to. You, no doubt, are well informed of the strength of my frigate, I am also acquainted with the strength of that which you command, and know the difference to be in my favour. After that it is impossible for me to propose to go out to sea; it would be a species of bravado of which the French officers are incapable. The English Gazettes sometimes fall into my hands, and I have very often seen material alterations made in circumstances which concern my nation. Fortunately that has nothing to do with the laws of fighting. I have no apprehension of any perversion being made in the article which shall mention our *rencontre* in these roads, if it is represented in the manner in which you give it, as I have no doubt, Sir, but that you will speak of me as I deserve after our engagement. My affairs being settled, I am now going to sail, and shall not leave sight of this harbour till sun set. I cannot naturally wish success to your arms, but in every thing, Sir, that concerns you personally, I wish you all possible satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.  
LE CHEVALIER DE MACNAMARA.

*Whitehall, August 2, 1781.*

*Extract of a Letter from Sir HENRY CLINTON, Knight of the Bath, to Lord GEORGE GERMAIN, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated at New-York the 3d*

*of July, 1781; received by his Majesty's ship Roebuck.*

MY LORD,

By his Majesty's ship Warwick, which arrived here the 26th ult. with the victuallers and recruits destined for this place, I had the honour to receive the originals of your Lordship's dispatches, dated the 31st of January and 12th of February; and the day following the Carteret and Duke of Cumberland packet-boats came together into this port, with the English mails for April and May.

As the sudden departure of Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot for Europe, in his Majesty's ship Roebuck, does not afford me time to write to your Lordship as I wish to do upon the several matters contained in your dispatches; I must therefore defer answering them till the departure of the next packer, which I propose to expedite soon: It gives me much pleasure, however, in the mean time, to acquaint your Lordship of the safe arrival of the three regiments from Ireland at Charlestown, together with the recruits for this army, all in great health, on the 20th ult.

The inclosed copies of letters from Lord Rawdon to Lord Cornwallis, and one of them which I received by the Warwick, will inform your Lordship as to the situation of affairs in the Province of South Carolina at the time those letters were written, since which period I have not heard from thence.

I have also the honour to inclose to your Lordship an extract of a letter lately received from Major General Leslie.

*Extract of a letter from Lord RAWDON to Earl CORNWALLIS, dated Camp at Monk's Corner, May 24, 1781.*

The situation of affairs in this province has made me judge it necessary for a time to withdraw my force from the back country, and to assemble what troops I can collect at  
this

this point. I hope a recital of the circumstances which have led to this determination will satisfy your Lordship as to the expediency of the measure.

After the action of the 25th of April, (an account of which I had the honour of transmitting to your Lordship) Major-general Greene remained for some days behind the farthest branch of Granny's Quarter Creek. A second attempt upon his army could not in that situation be undertaken upon the principles which advised the former. In the first instance, I made so short an excursion from my works, that I could venture, without hazard, to leave them very slightly guarded, and I had the confidence, that had fortune proved unfavourable, we should easily have made good our retreat, and our loss in all probability, would not have disabled us from the farther defence of the place. To get at General Greene, in his retired situation, I must have made a very extensive circuit in order to head the Creek, which would have presented to him the fairest opportunity of slipping by me to Camden; and he was still so superior to me in numbers, that had I left such a garrison at my post as might enable it to stand an assault, my force in the field would have been totally unequal to cope with the enemy's army. I had much to hope from the arrival of reinforcements to me, and little to fear from any probable addition to my antagonist's force.

Whilst upon that principle I waited for my expected succours, General Greene retired from our front, and crossing the Wateree, took a position behind Twenty-five Mile Creek. On the 7th of May, Lieutenant-colonel Watson joined me with his detachment, much reduced in number, through casualties, sickness, and a reinforcement, which he had left to strengthen the garrison at George

Town. He had crossed the Santee near its mouth, and had recrossed it a little below the entrance of the Congaree.

On the night of the 7th I crossed the Wateree at Camden Ferry, proposing to turn the flank and attack the rear of Greene's army, where the ground was not strong, though it was very much so in front.

The troops had scarcely crossed the river, when I received notice that Greene had moved early in the evening, upon getting intimation of my being reinforced; I followed him by the direct road, and found him posted behind Sawney's Creek.

Having driven in his picquets, I examined every point of his situation. I found it every where so strong, that I could not hope to force it without suffering such loss as must have crippled my force for any future enterprise, and the retreat lay so open for him, that I could not hope that victory would give us any advantage sufficiently decisive to counterbalance the loss.

The Creek (though slightly marked in the maps) runs very high into the country. Had I attempted to get round him he would have evaded me with ease; for, as his numbers still exceeded mine, I could not separate my force to fix him in any point, and time (at this juncture most important to me) would have been thus unprofitably wasted. I therefore returned to Camden the same afternoon, after having in vain attempted to decoy the enemy into action, by affecting to conceal our retreat.

On the 9th I published to the troops and to the militia, my design of evacuating Camden, offering to such of the latter as chose to accompany me, every assistance that we could afford them. During the ensuing night I sent off all our baggage, &c. under a strong escort, and destroyed the works, remaining at Camden,

Camden, with the rest of the troops, till ten o'clock the next day, in order to cover the march.

On the night of the 13th I began to pass the river at Neilson's Ferry, and by the evening of the 14th every thing was safely across. Some mounted militia had attempted to harass our rear guard on the march, but a party of them having fallen into an ambuscade, the rest of them gave us no further trouble. We brought off all the sick and wounded, excepting about 30, who were too ill to be moved, and for them I left an equal number of continental prisoners in exchange. We brought off all the stores of any kind of value, destroying the rest; and we brought off, not only the militia who had been with us at Camden, but also all the well-affected neighbours on our route, together with the wives, children, negroes, and baggage, of almost all of them.

My first news upon landing at Neilson's, was, that the post at Motte's house had fallen. It was a simple redoubt, and had been attacked formally by sea. Lieutenant M'Pherson had maintained it gallantly till the house in the center of it was set in flames by fire arrows, which obliged his men to throw themselves into the ditch, and surrender at discretion.

But as Major M'Arthur had joined me with near 300 foot and 80 dragoons, I conceived I might, without hazarding too far, endeavour to check the enemy's operations on the Congaree. On the 14th at night I marched from Neilson's, and on the evening of the 15th I reached the point where the roads from Congarees and M'Coard's Ferry unite. Various information was brought to me thither that Greene had passed the Congaree, at M'Coard's Ferry, and had pushed down the Orangeburgh Road. The accounts, though none of them positive or singly satis-

VOL. XII.

factory, corresponded so much, that I was led to believe them, and the matter was of such moment, that it would not admit of my pausing for more certain information; therefore, after giving the troops a little rest, I moved back to Eutaws the same night, but hearing nothing there, I pursued my march hither.

By my present position I cover those districts from which Charlestown draws its present supplies. I am in readiness to improve any favourable occurrence, and guard against any untoward event.

It is a secondary, but not a trifling advantage that I have been able to supply the troops with necessaries; for the want of which, (occasioned by the long interruption of our communication) they suffered serious distresses.

I am using every effort to augment our cavalry, in hopes that the arrival of some force will speedily enable us to adopt a more active conduct.

*Extract of a letter from Lord RAWDON to Lieutenant-general Earl CORNWALLIS, dated Charlestown, June 5, 1781.*

General Greene invested Ninety-six on the 22d of May. To my great satisfaction, however, I learned (by messages which I have found means to interchange with Lieutenant-colonel Cruger) that the new works were completed before the enemy's approach; the garrison is ample for the extent; and the fire of the enemy had no effect: Lieutenant-colonel Cruger, therefore, only apprehends that relief may not arrive before his provisions are expended.

Fortunately we are now in a condition to undertake succouring him without exposing a more valuable stake; and, from the report of his provisions which he sent to me, I trust we shall be fully in time.

Augusta is likewise besieged; but I hope in little danger. Sir James

X

Wright

Wright represented so strongly the want of troops at Savannah, that I thought it necessary to send the King's American regiment thither with all dispatch.

On the 3d instant the fleet from Ireland arrived; having aboard the 3d, 19th, and 30th regiments, a detachment from the Guards, and a considerable body of recruits; the whole under the command of Colonel Gould of the 30th. Lieutenant-colonel Balfour and I immediately made known to Colonel Gould the power which your Lordship had given to us, for detaining such part of the expected reinforcement as we might conceive the service required: and it has been settled that the three regiments shall all remain here until your Lordship signifies your pleasure respecting them. I shall march on the 7th towards Ninety-six, having been reinforced by the flank companies of the three new regiments.

I am happy in mentioning to your Lordship a handsome testimony of zeal for his Majesty's interests, which has occurred here: considerable difficulty having arisen in the formation of cavalry, some of the principal inhabitants of this town made a subscription, amounting to near three thousand guineas; which sum they requested I would apply to the purpose of equipping a corps of dragoons in the manner I should judge most expedient. As I had no means of forming such a corps but by drafts from the infantry, I thought your Lordship would be pleased that a compliment should be paid to the loyalty of the Gentlemen above-mentioned, by fixing upon men connected with the province; I have therefore ordered the South-Carolina regiment to be converted into cavalry; and I have the prospect of their being mounted and completely appointed in a very few days.

June 6. I have just had the satis-

faction to learn that the King's American regiment arrived safe at Savannah.

*Extract of a letter from Colonel Lord RAWDON, to Sir HENRY CLINTON, dated Charlestown, June 6, 1781.*

I cannot in any manner give your Excellency a more explicit account of what has passed in this Province, and of the present state of our affairs, than by inclosing to your Excellency copies of the letters which I have, at different periods, written to Lord Cornwallis. The situation of the Province has been critical; yet, I am well convinced, that numbers have joined the enemy merely to shield themselves from the atrocious barbarity of the rebel militia, which has been beyond what I ever heard of among the most savage nations. Should we be successful in our present enterprize, it will probably be found necessary to make the Santee and Congaree the boundaries of our posts, and to invite the friends of Government to settle upon the estate of revolters within the claim of our stations. The back parts of the Province must necessarily depend upon the country enclosed by those rivers, as long as we keep possession of the Chesapeak.

*Extract of a letter from Major-general LESLIE to Sir HENRY CLINTON, dated Portsmouth, June 17, 1781.*

I have no accounts from Lord Cornwallis since he marched from Westover the 26th ult. When I hear from his Lordship I shall forward the contents to New-York by an advice vessel. All is quiet here, the whole country taking paroles.

*Admiralty-Office, Aug. 3, 1781.*

Dispatches were yesterday received from Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. Knight of the Bath, and commander in chief of his Majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands; and

and from Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships in North America; of which the following are extracts:

*Extract of a duplicate of a letter from Admiral Sir GEORGE BRYDGES RODNEY to Mr. STEPHENS, dated on board the Sandwich, at sea, the 6th of May, 1781.*

I must desire you will please to acquaint their Lordships, that on the 4th instant, his Majesty's ship the Ruffel joined me, the Captain of which informs me, that Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood had an action with the French fleet arrived from Europe, and which consisted of 21 sail of the line, and were, during the action, joined by the four ships of the line that had been blocked up in the bay of Fort Royal. By Captain Sutherland's account, the French, as usual, kept at a considerable distance, and seemed to bend their greatest force against the four van ships of Sir Samuel Hood's line, which must have suffered considerably; the Ruffel having several shot between wind and water, was in danger of sinking, the water being above the platform in the magazine.

Upon receiving the news, I instantly dispatched the convoys bound for Great-Britain, Jamaica, and America; in six hours repaired the damages sustained by the Ruffel; sent that ship to Old Road, St. Christopher's, to complete her water which was exhausted, with orders to her Captain to join me without a moment's loss of time; and put to sea myself, with the Sandwich and Triumph, in order to join the fleet, with all the dispatch possible, which I am now endeavouring to do.

N. B. Sir Samuel Hood's dispatches, giving an account of his action with the French fleet on the 29th of April, which accompanied the original letter of the date above-mentioned, were, with that letter, thrown over-board, when the Snake

sloop, in which they were coming to England, was captured by a rebel privateer, and no duplicate or copy of those dispatches have yet come to hand.

*Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir GEORGE BRYDGES RODNEY to Mr. STEPHENS, dated Carlisle-Bay, Barbadoes, June 29, 1781.*

S I R,

Since my dispatches of the 6th and 9th of May, dated from Basse-terre Road, St. Christophet's, and sent by Captain Smith in his Majesty's sloop Snake, I must desire you will please to acquaint their Lordships, that I put to sea with the Sandwich, Triumph, and the ships that had received damage in their late engagement with the French fleet, using every endeavour to get to windward with all possible dispatch.

Between the island of Montserrat and Antigua, Sir Samuel Hood, with the remainder of the fleet, joined me; their necessities obliged me to anchor in St. John's Road, Antigua, in order to relieve them: having before detached several small and quick-sailing vessels to St. Lucia, to acquaint General St. Leger and the commanding Officer of his Majesty's ships who might be at that island, that I was hastening to windward with his Majesty's fleet, and that they might depend upon being speedily relieved in case the enemy, encouraged by his Majesty's fleet being to leeward, should make an attack upon it: that General Vaughan, with a reinforcement of troops, was on board the fleet, and coming to their assistance.

Not a moment's delay was made at Antigua; the whole fleet put to sea, and in a few days weathered the island of Descada. The day we left Antigua the Pegasus rejoined me from St. Lucia; Captain Stanhope acquainted me, that he had arrived in the night of the 12th of May under



der Pigeon Island, where Lieutenant Miller, late of his Majesty's ship the Deal Castle, and whom I had left with a body of men to fight the batteries I had caused to be erected on that island, and Capt. Campbell, who commanded a company of the 87th regiment, stationed on the said island, informed him that the island of St. Lucia was invested by a fleet of twenty-five sail of the line, and that the Marquis de Bouille, with a considerable body of troops, had landed and taken possession of the village of Gros Iflet; that he had, by a general officer, demanded, with the threats of using every severity of war, unless Pigeon Island was instantly surrendered.

His threats were received with the contempt they deserved, by officers determined to do their duty to their King and Country, by their immediately opening, from the batteries, a heavy fire upon the enemy's fleet, which continued till seven of them were obliged to cut their cables and retreat to leeward. I was in no pain relative to the fate of St. Lucia; however, not a moment's time was lost in hastening to its relief, and dispatching several quick-sailing vessels to acquaint them with the approach of the fleet with a reinforcement of troops.

On my arrival off Barbadoes, one of my quick-sailing tenders joined me, with dispatches, acquainting me, that the enemy's fleet had suddenly re-embarked their troops in the night, and retired to the Bay of Fort Royal, Martinique, in such a hurry as prevented their taking on board all their baggage, part of which, with a quantity of ammunition, they had left on the island.

On the 27th of May I received intelligence, that a small squadron of the enemy, consisting of two ships of the line, four frigates and three cutters, with nine hundred troops on board, had invested Tobago.

As General Vaughan had, some

time before our arrival at Barbadoes, ordered a detachment of two engineers and forty of the train to that island, who had safely arrived there; and as I had, more than a year since, sent a number of cannon, with ammunition in proportion, and knowing its natural strength, and that its garrison consisted of near three hundred troops capable of doing duty, exclusive of upwards of five hundred militia, all natural-born British subjects, I was convinced the enemy could make no great impression before it was relieved. However, I instantly dispatched several small quick-sailing vessels, with positive orders to make some port in Tobago, acquainting the inhabitants, that a squadron, with a body of troops, would sail the next day for their relief, which it did accordingly, composed of six sail of the fastest-sailing ships of the line, and three frigates, under Rear-admiral Drake; and the 60th regiment, a flank company of the 60th, and a company of volunteers, under the command of Brigadier-general Skeene.

As I had received intelligence that the enemy's fleet, consisting of twenty-four sail of the line, had left Fort-Royal, and were cruising between the Diamond Rock and St. Lucia, in hopes of drawing me to leeward with his Majesty's fleet, while they were carrying on the siege of Tobago, I gave Mr. Drake notice of the situation of the enemy's fleet, and cautioned him to be upon his guard, and upon no account to run the risk of an engagement with a superior force; but after landing General Skeene and the forces at Tobago, and endeavouring to destroy the enemy's squadron that was investing it, to rejoin me with his squadron without a moment's loss of time.

Mr. Drake, with the forces on board, arrived off Tobago the next day. The enemy, who I am well informed had made an attack on the

town

town of Scarborough, but were beat off, had sent a cutter express to the French Admiral, that by the reinforcement lately sent from Barbadoes, and the strong situation the English had taken, he could make no impression on the island without a large reinforcement. The day after Mr. Drake failed, I received intelligence from my cruisers, that the French fleet were to windward of St. Lucia, standing to the southward, towards Tobago.

As Mr. Drake had the most positive orders, in case the enemy's fleet appeared off Tobago, to rejoin me without one moment's loss of time, sending his quick-sailing frigates to give me notice of that event, I gave orders for the whole fleet to weigh the moment the squadron under Mr. Drake should appear in sight. The Rattlesnake, a remarkable fast-sailing vessel, which had been employed in carrying the reinforcement from Barbadoes to Tobago, and which I had employed on this important occasion, was dispatched by Rear-Admiral Drake, to acquaint me, that, on his making the island of Tobago, the whole French fleet appeared in sight to leeward of him; that, agreeable to his orders, he was hastening, with all possible dispatch, to rejoin me. The captain of the Rattlesnake assured me he had seen the French fleet; they appeared to him so far to leeward, that he imagined they could not fetch Courland Bay: that Mr. Drake's squadron, though to leeward, would be off Carlisle bay by the morning; that he could assure me the post his Majesty's troops of the militia possessed, was of such strength, that they were determined to admit of no capitulation, as they were certain General Vaughan and myself, with the whole fleet, would hasten to their assistance, agreeable to the assurance that had been given them.

Mr. Drake, with his squadron, ap-

pearing at day-light off Carlisle Bay, the whole fleet instantly put to sea, General Vaughan having embarked with me, and immediately proceeded towards Tobago. The next day, June the 5th, we made that island, and on our approach to the north end, dispatched the Fly cutter, commanded by Captain Ponsonby, a schooner commanded by Captain Shepherd, and the Munster Lass schooner, to get intelligence, and to know the places they might wish the troops to be landed at, and procure proper guides to conduct them.— These vessels had orders to go to three different bays, and in case of any accident to either of them, the inhabitants might learn from the others, that the whole British fleet, with troops on board, were come to their assistance: they had likewise the strictest injunctions to make enquiries concerning the French fleet, and on what part of the island they might have anchored, and the situation in which they lay.

The next day, as the whole fleet were standing towards Man of War Bay, in order to anchor, that I might be better informed of the situation of the enemy's fleet, and, if necessary, to land the troops, one of the three vessels I had dispatched the day before for intelligence (called the Munster Lass) rejoined me. Lieutenant Johnston, of the marines, a brisk and active officer, and zealous in the public service, had requested me that he might be permitted to go in that vessel to gain intelligence.— He landed at twelve o'clock the same night in Tyrrel's-bay, and immediately repaired to one of the principal planter's houses called Mr. Alexander Gordon: he instantly requested that Mr. Gordon would dispatch messengers to the Governor, acquainting him with the arrival of the fleet, and to know where it would be proper to land the troops that came to the assistance of the island.

Lieutenant

Lieutenant Johnston's surprize was great indeed, when Mr. Gordon told him the island had surrendered on the 2d instant, and that Lieutenant-Governor Ferguson and Major Stanhope were prisoners at Scarborough.

I am convinced that something extraordinary must have happened, which could have induced Governor Ferguson and the troops to have capitulated; but I hope, and sincerely believe, that notwithstanding the enemy have taken the island of Tobago, they will have no reason to boast at the end of this campaign.

As their whole fleet is again in Fort Royal Bay, and as his Majesty's island of Barbadoes, under protection of the fleet, is again put in a state of defence, I shall instantly proceed with the whole fleet off Martinique, to watch the motions of the enemy.

I must now, Sir, acquaint you, that, after receiving the intelligence of the surrender of Tobago, I stood with the fleet to the northward, and about two in the afternoon of the 5th inst. descried (from the mast-head) the enemy's fleet to leeward towards Granada and the Granadillas. Before sun-set we had neared them very considerably, and plainly observed that they consisted of 29 sail, 24 of which were of the line, and 5 frigates. Their situation was such as rendered it impossible to attack them with a probability of success, as it was in their power (night coming on) to entangle his Majesty's fleet among the Granadillas, to decoy them into the channel between Granada and the Spanish main, where the currents are so very rapid that his Majesty's fleet might have been drove far to leeward, while the enemy had it in their power to anchor under the batteries of Granada, which might have been attended with the capture of Barbadoes, before I could possibly have given it succour.

The enemy's fleet standing to the northward as well as his Majesty's, I

flattered myself that they, depending upon their superior number, might be induced to risk a battle; and I was in hopes to draw them by the next morning to windward of the island of St. Vincent, where we should have had sea room to have attacked them.

With this view I gave orders that all the lights of the fleet should be particularly conspicuous to the enemy, that in case they chose an action, they might be sure their wishes would be complied with the next day.

On the 6th, in the morning, at day-light, then to the windward of the island of St. Vincent, no enemy appeared in sight: they had tacked in the night, and, as I heard, sheltered themselves in Courland Bay, Tobago. We instantly sent a reinforcement of troops to St. Lucia, to strengthen the garrison, and put that island out of all danger.

I cannot conclude this letter without assuring their Lordships that I have the highest confidence in the spirit of the officers and men of the fleet I have the honour to command; nor have I the least doubt, but if the enemy will give them a proper opportunity, that it will redound to the honour of the British flag.

*Extract of a letter from Vice Admiral ARBUTHNOT to Mr. STEPHENS, dated Bedford, off Sandy-Hook, July 4, 1781.*

The rumours that had been abroad for a considerable time past, that a reinforcement of troops was daily expected from France, induced me to send a Squadron into Boston bay of superior force, as the enemy's guard was reported to be only two frigates: the Assurance, Charles-Town, Amphitrite, Vulture, and Savage, are employed on this service; and the Royal Oak, on her way to Halifax, was directed to take that route.

I have since, by the channel of the Rebels, received intelligence, that a few recruits and some storeships have notwithstanding got into Boston,

with

with a French fifty gun ship and two frigates: but Captain Duncan of the *Medea*, which arrived from Halifax on the 30th ult. informs me, that his Majesty's sloop the *Atalanta*, which had been taken after a very gallant action, by the rebel frigate *Alliance*, of 40 guns, was retaken by that detachment in Boston Bay, and that he spoke a store-ship of near 800 tons, also a prize, on her entrance into the port of Halifax, as he came out. It is believed they have been much more successful, but I have no authentic advices of their operations, (I reserve some particulars of the *Atalanta's* action for another letter,) the *Medea*, on her return, captured two privateers from Salem, the ship *Rover*, of 18 six pounders and 140 men, and the sloop *Revenge*, of 10 guns.

I had frequent intelligence from Rhode-Island of the intentions of the enemy. The maintenance of the French garrison there prevented their affording material aid to the cause of rebellion. It was to have been evacuated in June; and the forces which constituted its defence, were to have joined Washington; the low state of whose army, and the destruction of all the resources for its support, had determined him once again to meditate an attempt against New-York: however, the Count de Barrac, at present commanding the French squadron, being directed to continue at Rhode-Island, the greatest part of the French troops, of course, remain with him for its defence.

The rebel General Greene, after his defeat at Guilford Court-house, penetrated into Carolina; and after his second overthrow by Lord Rawdon at Camden, giving up all thoughts of Charlestown, retired up the country and invested our post at Ninety-six, which is defended by Colonel Cruger. The arrival of the *Warwick* and *Solebay* at Charlestown, on the 13th of June, with the troops under their escort, which

were immediately landed, determined Lord Rawdon to proceed after him; and from the rebels we have since learnt, that Greene immediately retreated to the northward. The event of my Lord Rawdon's march is not yet officially known here, as the *Warwick* and *Solebay*, immediately after having made the debarkation, proceeded to join me, and arrived here on the 26th, with the remainder of their convoy, the recruits for the guards excepted, which were left with Lord Cornwallis in Virginia.

*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral ARBUTHNOT to Mr. STEPHENS, dated Bedford, off Sandy Hook, July 4, 1781.*

I had the honour to mention, in my letter of this date, my intention of reporting some particular circumstances respecting the capture of the *Atalanta*; they are communicated in the inclosed paper.

The *Atalanta*, with a gallantry that does her Captain the highest honour, maintained the action some time after the *Trepassey* had struck, until she was a wreck, in which state she was carried to Halifax.

The behaviour of Lieutenant Samuel Arden, of the *Atalanta*, was brilliant beyond expression; he lost his right arm in the fight, and the instant it was dressed, resumed his station on the deck, where he remained until she struck, notwithstanding his weakness and loss of blood.

I doubt not, these matters will be thought entitled to their Lordships consideration.

*Report of Mr. PHILLIP WINDSOR, late master of his Majesty's sloop the Trepassey, in Halifax Harbour, June 11, 1781, viz.*

On Sunday the 27th of May, 1781, being on a cruize with the *Atalanta* sloop, by order from the commanding officer at St. John's, Newfoundland, in lat. 41, long. 61, W. saw a sail at three P. M. S. E. distant four leagues: we bore up, and

and came within one league : finding her a large ship, suppos'd her a two-decker, and night coming on we hauled our wind, and sail'd in sight of her all night. About twelve at noon the next day, it being almost calm, and the strange ship about half a mile to leeward, she hoisted rebel colours, and gave the Atalanta and us a broadside, we being then very nigh to each other; we then bore up along-side of her; the Atalanta on the starboard, and the Trepassey on the larboard quarter, and began to engage. About an hour after the action began, Capt. Smith, of the Trepassey, was killed; upon which I sent to Lieutenant King to acquaint him thereof, in order to his resuming the command, and engaged the enemy in that position for two hours and an half longer, and at last struck the colours, in obedience to the orders he sent me by Mr. Sam. Pitts, a midshipman of the ship; we lost five seamen killed and ten wounded in the action, which ended at half past three P. M. The Atalanta continued to engage some time, and then struck also.

The rebel frigate proved to be the Alliance.

Captain Edwards of the Atalanta, and his Lieutenant, and also Lieutenant King of the Trepassey, are carried away as prisoners, and myself left in charge of the two ships companies put on board of the Trepassey by Mr. Berry, Captain of the Alliance, who for that purpose disabled and turned the Trepassey into a cartel brig; and have brought her in here, with directions to send the cartel to Boston, as rebel property.

Being thus left in charge of these people, I think it my duty to acquaint you hereof, as commanding officer, requesting to be disposed of in such a manner as you shall direct; and ready to answer to any court-martial for my share and proportion in the defence and loss of his Majesty's said sloop.

Signed, PHILIP WINDSOR,  
Master of the Trepassey.

N. B. The Atalanta sloop had 16 guns and 125 men; the Trepassey sloop 14 guns and 80 men.

Admiralty-office, August 4, 1781.  
*Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir PETER PARKER, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at Jamaica, to Mr. Stephens, dated Port-Royal, June 8, 1781,*

Since my last list of prizes to the 1st of February, this squadron has been very successful, and I have the pleasure to inform their Lordships, that the Unicorn is among the number of captures lately made. The inclosed account from Captain Rowley, of the action between the Resource and Unicorn, must give their Lordships great satisfaction, and make an impression much to their honour.

*Extract of a Letter from Captain ROWLEY to Sir PETER PARKER, dated Port Royal, June 2, 1781.*

On the 19th of April, at noon, I made Cape Blaise; and on the 20th at two P. M. I perceived a strange sail to windward bearing down upon me. As I was then standing S. S. W. I tacked, and made the private signal; but as she did not answer it, and still continued bearing down, I beat to quarters, and made every preparation for action: at half past three I hoisted my colours, and at four, being within a cable's length distance of the strange sail, which I distinguished to be a ship of force, I ordered the top-gallant sails to be handed, and the courses hauled up. At half past four she hoisted French colours, and fired a broadside, which I returned immediately, and came to a close action, which continued till six o'clock, when she struck; and proved to be the Unicorn frigate, of 20 nine-pounders, eight carronades, 12 pounders, and 181 men, commanded by the Chevalier de St. Ture.

The loss which I sustained was 15 killed and 30 wounded; among the former was Mr. High, the gunner, and

and the latter Mr. Edwards, second Lieutenant, and Mr. Good, my clerk. I cannot exactly ascertain that of the French; but from the best information I can procure, it was eight killed and 30 wounded, four of whom are since dead.

The behaviour of Mr. Hulke, the first Lieutenant, the officers, and ship's company, was such as does them the greatest honour, and deserving of every encouragement, and, in consequence thereof, I beg leave to recommend them to your notice.

The signal services likewise received from Major Alexander Campbell, the officers and men of the Loyal American Rangers, as also of the artillery then on board, entitles them to every recommendation which I can give.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, August 7, 1781.

*Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Major-General VAUGHAN to Lord GEORGE GERMAINE, dated Barbadoes, June 16, 1781. Received by the Childers Sloop.*

MY LORD,

On the 10th of May, the French fleet, consisting of 21 ships of the line and frigates, landed troops at St. Lucia, and summoned Pidgeon Island to surrender; but on viewing the Vigie and Morne, with the other parts of that island under military government, they judged it prudent to re-embark their troops, and quit- ted St. Lucia very quietly.

On this occasion I beg leave to observe, for your Lordship's kind representation to his Majesty, the very great exertions and attention shewn by Brigadier General St. Leger, who commands in that island, to its strength and security, and the great ardour and cheerfulness with which the troops in that important post have executed their duty; and permit me, my Lord, to add, that I consider myself, and the service much indebted to the alacrity and aid given by Capt. Robert Linzee and Captain

VOL. XII.

Rodney, and the other officers and seamen of his Majesty's frigates, posted at the Vigie and Pidgeon Island at the time the enemy made their landing.

Nor can I omit taking notice of the very spirited and meritorious part of the merchants, who embodied themselves for the defence of his Majesty's island.

On this expedition of the enemy to St. Lucia, the only loss on our part, that I have heard, is a few sick men of the 46th regiment, which, with their comforts and necessaries, they carried off.

Upon the 27th, hearing that a flying squadron of the enemy had appeared near Tobago, Sir George Rodney dispatched Rear Admiral Drake, with six sail of the line and some frigates, in which I had the 69th regiment, a flank company of the 70th, and a volunteer company under the command of Brigadier-General Skeene, to succour and relieve that Island: on the Rear Admiral's approach, finding the whole French fleet had invested the island, he apprized Sir George Rodney of it, and returned with his squadron to form a junction with the rest of the fleet. On receiving this information the 2d curt. I immediately embarked with Admiral Rodney, who sailed on the 3d, with the whole fleet, to the relief of Tobago. Arriving on the 4th near the Island, we sent an officer to procure the necessary intelligence, and guides to conduct the troops to relieve the garrison.—On his return I was informed that the Island had capitulated, a circumstance which I learned with much concern; but not having received any accounts as yet from that quarter, prevents my giving your Lordship the particulars.

*Copy of a Letter from Brigadier-General ST. LEGER to the Honourable Major-Gen. VAUGHAN, dated St. Lucia, May 14, 1781.*

SIR,

From what I could observe of the motions

motions of the enemy at Martinique, I was convinced they meant an attack on this island, which made me very diligent in preparing for them. On Thursday the 10th instant they embarked at St. Anne's, and that evening landed at L'Esperance and Port Dauphin. They had twenty-five sail of the line and some frigates, which kept a-breast and to windward of Pidgeon Island. The next morning early, the 11th, they took possession of Gros-Islet, and summoned Pidgeon Island to surrender, which was rejected with proper contempt. They advanced detachments to take possession of the heights opposite the Morne Fortune, where we discovered them at day-break on the 12th, after a tiresome march.—About one o'clock P. M. their fleet came to anchor in Chocquebay, their windward ships just within reach of Pidgeon Island battery, which struck several of them; and made them weigh, and come to an anchor out of shot. I was much pleased to see that battery so effectual against every ship that came within reach of its guns. This movement of their fleet induced me to think, they either intended to land their marines, or take on board their advanced detachments; it proved the latter, which they did that night; the rest re-embarked to the windward of Gros-Islet; their numbers I have not yet been able to learn; they were commanded by the Marquis de Bouille and a Major-General. Their design was to cut off the 46th regiment, and make a push at the Morne Fortune; being disappointed in that, and having reconnoitred this hill (from a neighbouring plantation) which they found very well prepared for them, they thought proper to retreat. Just as the enemy was preparing to land, the Thetis, Santa Monica, and Sybil frigates, with the Scourge sloop, were off the Carenage; Captain Linzee, of the Santa Monica, came up to the Morne, to consult what was best to be done for the good

of the service. I strongly recommended their coming into the Carenage, which they did, and afforded a great strength to the garrison. The Thetis unfortunately stuck on a rock, and is now sunk near the Cornwall. Capt. Robert Linzee made every effort to save his ship; that being impossible, he came up with his men to Morne Fortune, where he was of essential service. Capt. Linzee, of the Santa Monica, commanded in the Carenage, and had the direction of the Vigie, which was well manned, as well as all the batteries, with the Captains of merchantmen and their sailors. Upon the enemy's first appearing, I formed all the English in Carenage into a corps of militia, who shewed a great deal of spirit. I assure your Excellency the troops and sailors have undergone a great deal of fatigue, in preparing for the enemy, with more cheerfulness than I am able to describe. Though I have every reason to believe all their troops are re-embarked, I shall be very much upon my guard against any coup they may hereafter meditate. Captain Linzee and I have thought it right to dispatch the Scourge in search of Sir George Rodney, to let him and you know how matters stand, and have dispatched a schooner to Barbadoes, to put them on their guard.

On the approach of the enemy, on the 10th, a sloop went off for Barbadoes, by which I wrote to General Cunninghame; and I firmly believed, if they did not attack me, they would go there.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
 (Signed) A. ST. LÉGER.

*The following is the French Account of the Operations in the West-Indies. From the Supplement to the Gazette of France, of Friday, Aug. 10.*

The King's fleet, commanded by the Comte de Grasse, had gained Martinico the 28th of April. In the afternoon they descried the enemy's fleet.

fleet. At eight in the evening the Admiral learnt, that Fort Royal was blocked up by 17 English ships and five frigates or other light vessels. The next morning at break of day the fleet steered for Fort Royal with its convoy, and at half past eleven the two fleets were within cannon-shot. The engagement began, and the Comte de Grassé gave orders for the convoy to put into Fort Royal, whilst the two fleets were engaged. From the beginning of the action the enemy crowded sail; the French pursued them thirty leagues to the westward of St. Lucia; and having no hopes of coming up with them, returned to Martinico, where the fleet anchored the 6th of May.

The Sieur Fournier de Bellevue, Lieutenant, died of the wound he received in the engagement. The Sieur de Perigny, of the Marine Guard, had an arm shot off.

As soon as the Comte de Grassé was joined by the Marquis de Bouille, Governor-general of Martinico, they concerted together an expedition against the island of Tobago; but in order to conceal that operation, and take off the enemy's attention, it was agreed to make a false attack, with 1500 men, on St. Lucia.

In consequence of this project, the Marquis de Bouille set out the 8th of May, with the troops for the false attack, and the squadron sailed the 9th, with a reinforcement of troops; those destined to attack the island of Tobago, under the command of the Sieur de Blanchelande, went off at the same time, under the protection of the ships le Pluton and la Serapis, commanded by the Comte d'Albert de Rions. On the 10th, at midnight, the troops were landed under the fire of the batteries of Gros Islet of St. Lucia; the enemy's cannon did no damage nor occasioned any loss. At two o'clock the troops were on land, and the boats under sail; the fleet to the windward of St. Lucia covered the expedition,

The guard was surprized, the centinel killed, and an officer and 94 soldiers taken, who occupied the town of Gros Islet.

The Marquis de Bouille, informed of the position of the enemy, who had fallen back to their posts; and being well informed that the Morne Fortune could not be taken, because the island had received a reinforcement of 600 men two days before; made his troops re-embark the 12th in the night, to the number of 3500 men, leaving only two behind him, who had strayed in the island; and bringing away with him 120 prisoners, a great number of muskets, cloathing, &c.

The fleet cruized till the 15th, to windward of S. Lucia; it then returned to Fort Royal; the Marquis de Bouille embarked on board of it with 3000 men; the 25th it put to sea, and the 30th in the morning was in sight of the island of Tobago.

They discovered some enemy's ships to windward; it was a division of six ships, with as many transports, that were going to the relief of that island; that division was chased by our fleet, but could come up with only one vessel on the look-out, which was taken.

The Sieur de Blanchelande had happily effected his debarkation the 24th, under cover of the ships le Pluton and L'Experiment, which had driven the enemy from the batteries; he had taken the town of Scarborough, and a little fort that protected it; but the English had entrenched themselves on a very high mountain, with cannon, provisions, and 800 men.

The 31st, the Marquis du Châteaueu landed with the battalion of Viennois, at Man of War Bay, to windward of the island; the Marquis de Bouille disembarked with the battalion of Dillon and 300 grenadiers and chaffeurs of the regiments of Armagnac and Auxerrois; in



Courland Bay; the Count de Dillon, the Count de Damas, and the Marquis de Livarot, landed with the rest of the troops.

The Marquis de Bouille having marched to Scarborough, found there the troops commanded by the Sieur de Blanchelande, in sight of the enemy, who had entrenched themselves on the Morne Concord, to the number of about 3 or 400 troops, and 4 or 500 militia, a number of negro chasseurs, seven pieces of cannon, and two obitzers. It was decided to attack that post with 2000 men, who were assembled in a moment, under the command of the Marquis de Bouille.

The Morne Concord was abandoned in the night: the enemy being informed of the arrival of the French troops, were in full march, after having spiked up their guns; the van of our troops pursued them, and all the rest soon followed, the Viscount de Damas had orders to take post on the Morne Concord.

The enemy was pursued a whole day; the heat was excessive, the roads bad, and strewed with English soldiers dead or dying of fatigue: the French troops could no longer stand it, and there remained only about 150 chasseurs of Wash and Royal Comtois in the van guard, when they came up with the English troops, who had halted in a defile.

Major Ferguson, Commandant-general of the island, then capitulated; and on the 2d of June, the Governor and the garrison laid down their arms and their standards.

The garrison consisted of about 400 men of the 86th regiment and of the artillery, 300 of which were embarked on board of the French ships; between 4 and 500 Scotchmen composed the militia, which was very fine, and equal to regular troops.

We have not yet an exact account of the stores taken; it is estimated that there must be 50 pieces of large

cannon, seven field pieces, and two brass obitzers.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty Office, August 9, 1781.

Lieutenant Rivett, of his Majesty's cutter the Surprize, arrived here this afternoon, with a letter from Vice-Admiral Parker to Mr. Stephens, of which the following is a copy:

Fortitude at Sea, August 6, 1781.

SIR,

Yesterday morning we fell in with the Dutch Squadron, with a large convoy, on the Dogger Bank. I was happy to find I had the wind of them, as the great number of their large frigates might otherwise have endangered my convoy. Having separated the men of war from the Merchant Ships, and made a signal to the last to keep to their wind, I bore away with a general signal to chase. The enemy formed their line, consisting of eight two-decked ships, on the starboard tack; ours, including the Dolphin, consisted of seven. Not a gun was fired on either side, until within the distance of half musquet shot. The Fortitude being then a-breast of the Dutch Admiral, the action began, and continued, with an unceasing fire, for three hours and forty minutes; by this time our ships were unmanageable. I made an effort to form the line, in order to renew the action, but found it impracticable. The Bienfaisant had lost his main-top-mast, and the Buffalo his fore-yard; the rest of the ships were not less shattered in their masts, rigging, and sails: The enemy appeared to be in as bad a condition. Both squadrons lay-to a considerable time near each other, when the Dutch, with their convoy, bore away for the Texel: We were not in a condition to follow them.

His Majesty's officers and men behaved with great bravery, nor did the enemy shew less gallantry. The Fortitude was extremely well second-

ed

ed by Captain Macartney, in the Princess Amelia; but he was unfortunately killed early in the action: Lieutenant Hill has great merit, in so well supporting the conduct of his brave Captain.

As there was great probability of our coming into action again, Capt. Macbride very readily obliged me by taking the command of that ship; and I have appointed Mr. Waghorne, my first Lieutenant, to the command of the Artois. This Gentleman, although much hurt in the action, refused to leave my side while it lasted. Captain Græme, of the Preston, has lost an arm.

Inclosed I transmit a return of the killed and wounded, and an account of the damages sustained by the ships.

The enemy's force was, I believe, much superior to what their Lordships apprehended. I flatter myself, they will be satisfied that we have done all that was possible with ours.

I am, Sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

H. PARKER.

P. S: The frigates this morning discovered one of the Dutch men of war sunk in 22 fathom water, her top-gallant-masts were above the surface, and her pendant still flying, which Captain Patton has struck and brought to me on board. I believe she was the second ship in the line, of 74 guns.

*A return of the Killed and Wounded in the action on the 5th of August, 1781.*

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Kil.</i>	<i>Wound.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Fortitude	20	67	87
Bienfaisant	6	21	27
Berwick	18	58	76
Princess Amelia	19	56	75
Preston	10	40	50
Buffalo	20	64	84
Dolphin	11	33	44
	104	339	443

## OFFICERS.

*Fortitude.* Lieutenants Waghorne, Harrington, Hinckley, the Boat-swain and Pilot, wounded.

*Bienfaisant.* Gunner wounded.

*Berwick.* Lieutenants Skipsley and Maxwell, Captain Campbell and Lieutenant Stewart, of Marines, and six Midshipmen, wounded; Pilot and two Midshipmen, killed.

*Princess Amelia.* Captain Macartney, and Gunner, killed; Lieutenants Hill, Smith, and Legget, wounded.

*Preston.* Captain Græme, and third Lieutenant, wounded.

*Buffalo.* First Lieutenant and Boat-swain, wounded.

*Dolphin.* Lieutenant Dalby, killed; Boat-swain, wounded.

N. B. Lieutenant Rivett relates, that the homeward-bound trade from the Baltic, consisting of upwards of 100 sail, proceeded on their way to England, under proper convoy, before the action began, and may be hourly expected. Admiral Parker's squadron, at the time of the action, consisted of the undermentioned ships and frigates, viz.

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Fortitude	74	Wice - Admiral Parker
Princess Amelia	80	Capt. Robertson
Berwick	74	Macartney
Bienfaisant	64	Ferguson
Buffalo	60	Braithwaite
Preston	50	Truscott
Dolphin	44	Græme
Artois	40	Blair
Latona	38	M <sup>r</sup> Bride
Belle Poule	36	Sir Hyde Parker
Cleopatra	32	Patton
Surprize (Cutter)	10	Murray
		Lieut. Rivett

*The DUTCH account of the engagement between Admiral HYDE PARKER and Admiral ZOUTMAN.*

*Hague, Aug. 12.* The following is the report made by Rear-admiral Zoutman,

Zoutman, to his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, Hereditary Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, &c. of the engagement with an English Squadron:

“ Sunday, August 5, 1781, at break of day, between the hours of three and four in the morning, we saw a great number of strange ships to the North North-West of us; we got every thing ready for an engagement; the wind was N. E. rather fresh, and our course was N. W; we made the signal to form the line of battle, at the distance of a cable's length from each other, and we advanced. The Ajax cutter, Captain Count de Weideren, came up in the mean time to make a report, that the fleet we saw was a convoy of the enemy, which had sailed the 26th, through the Sound, escorted by eleven English men of war, and four cutters. At seven o'clock the ships of war hoisted their English colours, among which was a Vice Admiral's flag, and bore down upon us, their convoy remaining to windward; I made the signal to tack, and we came up thus in order to battle, and took our station to the East South East, and ordered our merchantmen to the westward; we saw that the eight English men of war that bore down upon us in a line, were of 60, 74, 90, and one of 40 guns. At eight the English Vice-Admiral being a-breast to windward of me, they turned with us, and the action began; at that instant the fire was very brisk on both sides, and our whole line was engaged. It consisted of the following ships: The Hereditary Prince, of 54 guns, Captain Brank; the Admiral General, of 74, Capt. de Kintbogen; the Argo, of 44, Captain Storing; the Batave of 54, Capt. Van Bentinck; the Admiral de Ruyter, of 68, Capt. Zoutman, Rear Admiral; the Admiral Plet-

Helm, of 54, Captain Van Braam; and the Hollande, of 64, Captain Dedel. I was constantly and very briskly cannonaded by two large ships; the engagement lasted until half past eleven, and was very bloody. Our ships, mine included, were greatly disabled, and had received so much damage, that they could not be worked any longer. The English Vice Admiral must have equally suffered, for he wore to the Eastward. At noon we took down the signal to engage, and bore away to the westward, to repair our ships as much as possible, all being extremely crippled by the constant fire of so long an engagement. We perceived also, that the English Vice Admiral tacked about at half past twelve with his ships, and stood to the North West, where they remained floating to repair also their damage. Among their ships we saw one, a three decker, whose main top mast fell by the board.

“ We found ourselves at noon, according to our estimation, at 55 degrees, 56 minutes North latitude, and consequently the point of Terneus in Norway N. N. E. one third thirty miles from us.

“ As all the ships of war were become unserviceable, we made the signal for the convoy to run it, with the frigates the Medenblik and Venus, and put themselves, according to circumstances, out of danger, to avoid being taken, or falling into the hands of the enemy.

“ In bearing away, the Batave, whose mizen-yard was turned upside down, and who had lost her mizen-mast, almost fell on her side; her officer cried out to us, that her Captain was wounded, and the ship so disabled, that she was no longer manageable. I sent two frigates to assist, and take her in tow, if necessary; but before they could come up with the Batave, she drove before

the

the wind and came up to us. Captain Kinsbergen sent a boat with Capt. Abrefon and Capt. Staringh, to report their situation; I told them that as soon as we should be a little refitted, and able to manage the ships, I would make the signal to return. Captain Dedel made a signal of being greatly damaged; Captain Van Braam, that he was much embarrassed; I made a signal for the Zephyr frigate to come a-long side; she reported having spoke to Capt. Van Braam, and that his ship had some shots under water; I sent her off immediately, to give all possible assistance to the Captains Van Braam and Dedel.

"In the mean time Capt. Dedel fired several guns of distress, and steered his course Southward, towards the coast of Holland. I made a signal for Captain Van Wonsel to come to speak to me, and I detached him to assist Captain Dedel, with orders to stay with him, and seek a port. Between four and five I made the signal to sail, upon which all the ships near us, after having repeated the signal to Capt. Kinsbergen, bore away as well as they could, with what sails they could make use of. I drew near to Captain Braak, who cried out to me, that he had several shot under water, and that his ship had made much water, but was now much diminished by the help of the pumps: in the evening we saw all the ships under sail with us.

"The Admiral de Ruyter has many killed and wounded; and is, as well as all the ships in general, damaged in their hulls, masts, and rigging; but I hope that, with the help of God, we shall be able to gain a port of the Republic.

"I send this dispatch by Captain Count de Welderen, who can, in person, make a more ample report of the whole to your Serene Highness.

"I have the honour to commend

myself to the gracious protection of your Serene Highness, and to subscribe myself with respect to your Serene Highness, your most humble and most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. A. ZOUTMAN.

"On board of the State's ship, the Admiral de Ruyter, under sail in the North Sea, Aug. 7, 1781, Kykduyn, bearing South one quarter East, eighteen miles from us.

"N. B. All the officers and men, on board all the ships, have displayed a constant courage, and fought like lions, as well as my own people, all of whom I am extremely well satisfied with, from all the informations I have received at present."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, August 11.

Extract of a letter from Mr. LA TOUCHE, (dated Bassora, the 11th of June, 1781) to Sir ROBERT AINSLIE, his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, and by him transmitted to the Earl of HILLSBOROUGH, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in his letter, dated the 10th of July; received this day.

I have the pleasure to inform you, that by letters from Madras, dated February the 1st, it appears, that the French squadron, consisting of six ships of the line, and three frigates, which I mentioned to you in my last, instead of entering the Road of Madras, as it was imagined they would, proceeded to Pondicherry. It farther appears, that this squadron is in bad repair, and has neither transports nor troops with them, except marines, and consequently could not spare any to Hyder Ally, who has been obliged to raise the siege of Wandewash and Velore, had lost Carangolly, and seemed to be collecting his whole force, in order to try the event of a battle with Sir Eyre Coote. It was expected that

Sir

Sir Edward Hughes would leave Bombay, with his Squadron, in the course of the month of March; and that peace would take place with the Mahrattas

*Whitehall, Aug. 10, 1781.*

*Copy of a letter from PETER CHESTER, Esq. late Governor of West-Florida, to Lord GEORGE GERMAIN, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated Charles-town, July 2, 1781.*

MY LORD,

I had not an opportunity before I left Pensacola, of writing to your Lordship, to acquaint you of the entire surrender of the province of West Florida to the arms of Spain. The enemy appeared the 9th of March, and in a few days after entered the harbour of Pensacola: the whole particulars of the siege I must beg leave to defer until my arrival in England, which I hope will be soon, as I shall embrace the next opportunity of sailing, either in the flag of truce that I came in from Pensacola, which is very leaky, and must be repaired before she can proceed to sea, or in the next packet, which ever is first ready. We were obliged to capitulate the 8th of May; the articles were signed the 9th, (a copy of which I now inclose your Lordship.) The capitulation would not have taken place so soon, had it not been from a very fatal accident on the morning of the 8th, by having our principal advanced work blown up by a shell, which entered the magazine: many lives were lost; the few that remained unhurt spiked up the guns, and retreated to the fort. General Campbell thinking (as I imagine) that the rest of the works were not tenable against such a superior force, with so large a train of artillery, hoisted the white flag, and sent one of his aid-de-camps to the Spanish General to treat upon terms of capitulation, which I hope your Lordship will think are as favourable

as could be obtained in our distressed situation. General Campbell, with Captain Deans of the navy, are sent to the Havannah; and Major of Brigade Campbell is ordered to New Orleans. The rest of the prisoners of war are gone for New-York, but were first to go to the Havannah for provisions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

PETER CHESTER.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION between his Excellency DON BERNARDO DE GALVEZ, Knt. Pensioner of the royal and distinguished Order of CHARLES the Third, Major-general of the Armies of his Catholic Majesty, Inspector, Intendant, and Governor-general of the Province of Louisiana, and General of the expedition, &c. &c.

His Excellency PETER CHESTER, Esq. Captain-general, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of West-Florida, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c.

And his Excellency Major-general JOHN CAMPBELL, Commander of his Majesty's forces in the said Province of West Florida.

ART. I. All the forts and posts now in possession of the troops of his Britannic Majesty shall (upon a time agreed upon) be delivered up to the troops of his Catholic Majesty. The British garrisons, including soldiers and seamen, to march out with all the honours of war (arms shouldered, drums beating, colours flying, two field-pieces, with six rounds of ammunition, and the same number of rounds to each soldier) to the distance of five hundred yards from their respective posts, where they will pile up their arms, officers only reserving their swords, after which, they shall be embarked as speedily as possible on board of vessels, provided and sufficiently victualled at the

the expence of his Catholic Majesty, to be sent as speedily as possible, and without unnecessary delay, to one of the ports belonging to Great-Britain, at the option of Major-general Campbell; the men to be under the immediate direction of their own respective officers, and not to serve against Spain or her allies, until an equal number of prisoners, belonging to Spain or her allies, shall be given to Great-Britain in exchange, according to the established custom of equality of rank, or equivalent therein.

Granted—The ports of St. Augustine and the island of Jamaica only excepted; and as to the punctilio of exchange of prisoners, Spaniards shall be preferred to their allies, the transportation of those who shall be sent to the Spanish ports in exchange, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.

ART. II. Staff-officers, Commissaries, Storekeepers, and in general all and every person acting with, and dependent by their office or employment upon the army, to be included in the preceding article.

Granted.

ART. III. There shall be an hospital ship provided, and sufficiently victualled, at the expence of his Catholic Majesty, for the sick and wounded that are in a condition to be removed to accompany the other troops to the port they shall retire to; and the rest they shall be taken care of, and sent with a flag of truce, when recovered, to the same place.

Granted—General Campbell leaving Commissaries, surgeons and medicines for the relief of the sick, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty; to be afterwards sent away at the expence of his Catholic Majesty, the same as the rest of the garrison.

ART. IV. Captains and officers of the navy allowed servants by the establishment of the British navy, to have their servants reserved to them,

VOL. XII.

and to be included in the first article.

Granted.

ART. V. All the private property, baggage and effects of all and every officer, soldier or sea man, composing the garrisons of the forts or posts included in this capitulation, to be reserved and preserved to them without damage or molestation, and they allowed either to carry with them on board the transports that shall be provided for them by the first article, or dispose of it as they shall think proper at Pensacola.

Granted, with regard to the baggage and equipage, agreeable to the custom of the army.

ART. VI. All papers necessary for the settlement of public accounts in England, or elsewhere, shall be allowed.

Granted, after having been examined.

ART. VII. A flag of truce sent some time ago to the Havana by Captain Deans, then senior captain of the navy on the Pensacola station, shall be sent to the same port that the troops and seamen of this garrison shall retire to by virtue of the first article.

Granted.

ART. VIII. A commodious vessel shall be provided and sufficiently victualled at the expence of his Catholic Majesty, for carrying the Governor, his family, property and effects to Great-Britain, or to any of his Britannic Majesty's governments in North America, as he shall think fit; and that during his stay in the province, he shall remain in the Government-house, in the town of Pensacola, protected in his person, papers, property, and effects, which shall not be liable to inspection, either before or at his departure.

Granted, provided he take any other house than the Government-house, which he solicits.

ART. IX. A commodious vessel shall

Z

shall also be provided and sufficiently victualled at the expence of his Catholic Majesty, for the carrying of Major-general John Campbell, his suite, family, property, and effects to Great-Britain, or any of his Britannic Majesty's governments of North America, as he shall think fit; and that during his stay in the province, he shall be furnished with proper lodgings and accommodation for himself, suite and family; and that he also shall be protected in his person, papers, property and effects, which shall not be liable to inspection, either before or at his departure.

Granted.

ART. X. Commissaries of each nation shall be appointed to take an inventory of all the guns, stores, ammunition, provisions, and other effects, belonging to his Britannic Majesty, in the several forts, posts and places to be delivered up to the Commander of the Spanish troops.

Granted.

ART. XI. The Naval, Military, and Staff-officers, whose affairs require their presence in the province, shall be permitted to remain a reasonable time to settle the same.

Granted.

ART. XII. This province shall remain in the possession of his Catholic Majesty, until their Britannic and Catholic Majesties shall determine the fate thereof; and in the mean time the civil officers, those of the navy and army, during their stay, merchants and other inhabitants, shall not in any case be compelled to take up arms against his Britannic Majesty, his allies, or any other power whatsoever. They shall not be molested on any pretence in their persons, estates, or effects whatsoever, either by land or sea, by the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, or his allies, but shall be protected therein the same as the natural-born subjects of Spain.

The province shall remain to Spain, and the inhabitants shall be treated agreeable to the capitulation of Baton-rouge, with an addition of four months more before they retire.

ART. XIII. The Chief Justice, and the other civil officers of government, who shall not have occasion to stay to settle their affairs, shall also be carried to Great-Britain, or to any of his Britannic Majesty's governments in North America, as they shall think fit, with their families, papers and effects, which shall not be liable to inspection, in good vessels, to be provided and sufficiently victualled at the expence of his Catholic Majesty.

Flags of truce shall be given for them to retire, but at their own expence.

ART. XIV. All officers, civil, naval, and military, as shall remain for the purpose of settling their affairs, any time after vessels shall be provided for carrying them to Great-Britain, or elsewhere, as mentioned in the preceding articles. Merchants and others by themselves, during their stay, and in case of their leaving the province, then by attornies, to be appointed by them; as also all absentees, whose affairs now are, or shall be put under the management of attornies, shall be preserved in their rights and privileges, and in the peaceable and quiet possession and enjoyment of their estates and effects, real and personal, moveable or immoveable, or of any other nature whatsoever; and shall, by themselves, or their attornies, sell and dispose thereof, at their pleasure, in the same manner as they have heretofore done, and the proceeds thereof to vest in such specie as shall be most convenient and agreeable to them; and therewith to transport themselves and their families to any part of the dominions of his Britannic Majesty in cartel vessels, at their own expence. The necessary vessels shall

shall be furnished them, and safe conducts to protect them, their families and effects, from the subjects and allies of his Catholic Majesty, the same as if they were the natural-born subjects of Spain.

Granted for one year.

ART. XV. Inhabitants whatsoever shall not be compelled to find the troops of his Catholic Majesty in quarters. All free negroes, mulattoes, and muslees, shall be preserved in their freedom.

The inhabitants shall find lodgings whilst there is a necessity for it, and no longer. Granted, with regard to free negroes and mulattoes, provided always that General Campbell releases a free negro taken at the village.

ART. XVI. The free exercise of religion shall be allowed throughout the province as heretofore, without putting the least restraint thereon.

Granted for one year, until the King my master's pleasure is known.

ART. XVII. The negroes who have been hired from their masters, and employed in working on the fortifications during the siege, shall not be taken from their masters on that account, but shall be secured to their owners, the same as the rest of their property.

Granted.

ART. XVIII. All public books, records and papers, in the respective offices of government and revenue, shall remain in the custody and charge of the present officers, without being permitted, on any pretence, to be removed, lest they should be lost or mislaid.

All public papers shall be given up to a person whom I shall appoint for their examination; and in case of their being of no use for the government of the province, to be returned to the civil officers.

ART. XIX. Inhabitants or other persons whomsoever, shall not be

troubled or molested, under any pretence, for having borne arms in the defence of the province.

Granted.

ART. XX. Two covered wagons shall be granted to march out with the troops, which are not upon any account whatever to be searched.

Granted.

ART. XXI. All the cattle and other provisions whatsoever, taken from the inhabitants of said province, for the use of his Catholic Majesty's forces, shall be paid for in full, according to the customary prices for each respective article in the parts where the same have been taken.

This article useless, as neither cattle nor any thing else has been taken from the inhabitants.

ART. XXII. That the Governor and Commander of the troops in this province shall be permitted to send advice of this capitulation in flags of truce or otherwise, at their option, to the Governor of East-Florida, the Commander in Chief in North-America, to Jamaica and Great-Britain, if they shall think proper so to do.

Granted.

ART. XXIII. All prisoners made by the arms of Spain since the 9th day of March last, shall join the garrisons of the forts and posts to be evacuated, and be on the same footing as stipulated for them in the first article; and all Spanish prisoners who had paroles given them at Pensacola, or who are now in possession of the British troops, to be set at liberty, unless such as shall be accused of, and excepted against, for breach of parole.

Granted.

ART. XXIV. Negroes who have absconded during the siege from fear or apprehensions of danger, to be restored to their owners when found.

Granted, or if found inconvenient, their value shall be given.

ART. XXV. Quarters to be provided

Z z



vided for the British troops and seamen, until they can be embarked on board the transports to be furnished for them by the first article.

Granted.

ART. XXVI. The full and entire execution of the present capitulation shall be observed, *bona fide*, and where doubt shall arise, not provided for in the preceding articles, shall be understood to be the intention of the contracting parties, that they be determined in the manner most conformable to humanity and liberality of sentiment.

Fort George, 9th May, 1781.

Signed, { PETER CHESTER,  
          { JOHN CAMPBELL, M. G.  
Camp of Pensacola, 9th May, 1781.  
(Signed) BDO. DE GALVEZ.

#### ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

ART. XXVII. In case of one or more British soldiers or sailors who are now absent from their respective corps, and wandering in the woods, shall hereafter be taken by the Spanish troops or their allies, they shall be considered the same as if they actually now were a part of the garrison, and as such (in case they shall be taken before the departure of the garrison) shall be suffered to join the British troops; and if after their departure, they shall be allowed to join the hospital, and be sent to the same port to which the garrison shall retire along with the sick and wounded, who shall be left behind, agreeable to the stipulation of the third article.

Granted, provided they do not present themselves in quality of deserters.

ART. XXVIII. No encouragement whatever shall be given, nor, upon honour, any means used, to entice either soldiers or sailors of the British troops to enlist in the service of Spain, or that of their allies.

Granted, but protection shall be

afforded to them who present themselves voluntarily.

Signed, { PETER CHESTER,  
          { JOHN CAMPBELL, M. G.  
(Signed) BDO. DE GALVEZ.

Compared with the original proposals, and also with the original translations of the answer, and certified to be a true copy.

(Signed) JAMES CAMPBELL,  
Major of Brigade.

*Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-colonel BALFOUR, Commandant of Charles-town, in South-Carolina, to Lord GEORGE GERMAIN, dated Charles-town, June 27, 1781.*

After the advantage gained by Lord Rawdon, on the 25th of April, over Gen. Greene's army, of which your Lordship was informed by my dispatch of the 1st ultimo, the general state of this province rendering it expedient to relinquish the post at Camden, Lord Rawdon therefore quitted that place, after having again offered battle to General Greene, who, secured in a strong position behind Sawney-creek, could by no efforts be induced from it.

On the corps under Lord Rawdon falling back towards this town, the enemy, by detachments, invested the posts at Mott's House, Congarees, and Augusta, having previously taken that at Wright's Bluff; these posts, my Lord, had been established for controuling the country, and preserving its communications. Unfortunately, from the superiority of the enemy, and the impossibility of immediate relief, as affairs were then circumstanced, these garrisons were obliged to surrender, though gallantly defended: however, I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that the stores in them were but inconsiderable, and the troops have since been exchanged, under a cartel which has lately taken place between my Lord Cornwallis and Major-general Greene, for the re-lease

lease of all prisoners of war in the southern district.

Having accomplished these smaller purposes, General Greene combined his force, and laid close siege to Ninety-Six, the most commanding and important of all the posts in the back country, and which was therefore maintained by about three hundred and fifty men, exclusive of militia, and put under the charge of Lieutenant-colonel Cruger, an able and zealous officer.

Thus circumstanced was the province, when a reinforcement of three regiments from Ireland arrived, and, as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, Lord Rawdon, having under him a corps of near two thousand men, proceeded to the relief of Ninety-six, an undertaking, from the unfavourableness of the climate, at this season, which your Lordship knows, must have been attended with many difficulties, and much fatigue; but which the zeal and exertion of the troops enabled them to surmount.

General Greene, on finding this corps approaching him, took the resolution of attempting to storm the garrison, as an expedient less dangerous and decisive than coming to action with Lord Rawdon. On the morning of the 19th instant, he therefore made the experiment; but by the gallantry of the troops, was repulsed, having, as acknowledged by the enemy, at least seventy-five killed, and one hundred and fifty wounded. On this occasion, and during the siege, our loss was truly inconsiderable, though, at present, I am unable to specify to your Lordship the particulars of it.

Thus disappointed in his views, General Greene, the ensuing day, raised the siege, and retired with his army behind the Saluda, to a strong situation, within sixteen miles of Ninety-six, at which posts Lord Rawdon arrived on the 21st.

The essential service done by the troops under Colonel Cruger, in this gallant defence of the post, which was closely pressed by the enemy, and the noble spirit with which they repelled the assault of all Greene's army, is much too obvious to require any tribute I could pay to such distinguished merit.

*Extract of a letter from Lieutenant-colonel BALFOUR, to Lord GEO. GERMAIN, dated Charles-town, July 2, 1781.*

“ Since the date of my dispatch, of the 27th ultimo, I have been honoured with two letters from Lord Rawdon, who pursued Gen. Greene to the fords of the Ennoree; but, though near, was unable to come up with him, from the uncommon precipitancy, with which the enemy retreated, and their having so much the advance on the march. This circumstance, and the great fatigue of the troops in attempting to counteract it, rendering improbable all hopes of overtaking Gen. Greene's army, so as to effect any thing decisive, Lord Rawdon is returned to Ninety-six; and Gen. Greene having passed the Tyger and Broad Rivers, it would from thence seem, that the object of his march pointed towards Virginia, which I am the rather inclined to believe from the intelligence, to which, however, I do not give the fullest credit, which has reached me, of his being ordered there to join the force now under Generals Fayette and Wayne.

*Admiralty Office, Aug. 11, 1781.*

Since the late publication of the Gazette of Saturday last, a copy of Sir Samuel Hood's letter to Sir Geo. Brydges Rodney, giving an account of his action with the French fleet under the command of Mons. De Grasse, has been received, of which the following is an extract:

*Extract*

*Extract of a letter from Rear-Admiral Sir SAMUEL HOOD, Bart. to Admiral Sir GEORGE BRYDGES RODNEY, Bart. Knight of the Bath, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships at the Leeward Islands, dated Barbours, at Sea, May 4, 1781.*

“ At seven, A. M. on Saturday the 28th of last month, his Majesty's ship Amazon being to windward of Point Salines, discovered a very large fleet; at nine, her signal of it was repeated to me by the Ruffel, which ship I had just ordered to St Lucia, having one hundred and thirty sick on board, and she came back again to me.

I immediately made the signal for a general chase to the S. E. in order to bring all the ships well up to windward, and at ten, I formed the line a-head, at two cables length asunder. On opening Rock Diamond, saw nothing of the fleet, but from the mast-head, which were then upon a wind to the southward. Captain Finch, very properly, so soon as he saw his signal repeated, stood back to reconnoitre the fleet; at twelve he returned near enough for me to see his signal for an enemy of superior force; and upon my desiring to know how many ships of the line there were, he answered nineteen. A little before two, Captain Finch came on board, and informed me, that he saw nineteen sail of the line very distinctly, and two others of two decks, that he thought were armed *en suite*; the number of frigates he could not ascertain, as three only were drawn out from the convoy; that the convoy were very numerous, and the whole standing to the northward, which was the situation we saw part of them in at sun-set from the mast-head, most of them being to the northward of Point Salines.

I sent Captain Finch immediately to tell Rear-admiral Drake I desired

to see him; upon his coming on board, I told him I shall continue the line a-head, and get to windward as much as I could, by carrying all my plain sail, and be close in with Fort Royal at day-light, as it was uncertain which way the enemy would come; which he was pleased to say was the best I could do. I ordered Captain Finch to windward again, to endeavour to get fight of the enemy, and, upon distinctly seeing them, to make certain signals I gave him, that I might know whether they were upon the starboard or larboard tack, or coming before the wind. Just after sun-set I tacked the squadron all together, stood to the northward, and kept close in with Fort Royal all night.

Saw nothing of the enemy, or Amazon at day-light; a little before nine the Amazon joined me, the enemy then in fight, coming down between Points Salines and the Diamond Rock; made the signal for a close line, and to prepare for action: at nine the enemy appeared, forming the line of battle; twenty minutes past nine the Prince William joined me from Gros-Islet Bay, and as I sent for her but the night before, Captain Douglas's exertions must have been great, and does him much credit, to be with me so soon, having the greatest part of his crew to collect in the night: twenty-seven minutes past nine hoisted our colours, as did the French Admiral and his fleet: at fifteen minutes past ten, made the Shrewsbury's signal to alter her course to windward, she being the leading ship; but soon perceived the wind had shifted, and that she was as close to the wind as she could lay: at thirty-five minutes past ten, tacked the squadron together, the van of the enemy being almost a-breast of our center, and at eleven began to fire, which I took no notice of; at this time the ships in Fort Royal Bay slipped their cables,

bles, and got under fail: at twenty minutes past eleven I tacked the Squadron all together, and repeated the signal for a close order of battle: at twenty-five minutes past eleven, finding the enemy's shot to go over us, hoisted the signal for engaging; and in passing our van and the enemy's rear exchanged some broadsides; at forty minutes past eleven the enemy tacked: at forty-five minutes past eleven, made the signal for the rear to close the center: at fifty-five minutes past eleven, finding it impossible to get up to the enemy's fleet, I invited it to come to me, by bringing the Squadron to, under their topfails: at half past twelve the French Admiral, in the Bretagne, began to fire at the Barfleur, which was immediately returned, and the action became general, but at too great a distance; and, I believe, never was more powder and shot thrown away in one day before; but it was with Monsieur de Grasse the option of distance lay: it was not possible for me to go nearer: at one I made the signal for the van to fill, the French having filled and drawing a-head: at seventeen minutes past one, made the Shrewsbury's signal (the leading ship) to make more fail, and set the top gallant fails: at thirty-four minutes past one, repeated the signal for a close line of battle; and finding not one in ten of the enemy's shot reach us, I ceased firing; the enemy did the same soon after; but their van and our's, being somewhat nearer, continued to engage: and though the French Admiral had ten fail astern of him, and three others to windward, he did not make a nearer approach. The merchant ships, at this time, were hauling in close under the land, attended by two ships of two decks, supposed to be armed *en flûte*, and two frigates. At eighteen minutes past three the firing ceased between our van and that of the enemy; made

the Shrewsbury's signal to make more fail, in order to get to windward of the enemy. At forty-five minutes past four, sent Capt. Finch to the Shrewsbury, to order Captain Robinson to keep as near the wind and carry all the fail he could, so as to preserve the line of battle, and to return back along the line to acquaint every Captain of the same. At fifty-seven minutes past five, the packet going to Antigua, which had kept company with the Squadron, came within hail, to acquaint me, by order of Rear-admiral Drake, that the Ruffel was in great distress, having received several shot between wind and water; that the water was over the platform of the magazine, and gaining upon the pumps; and that three of their guns were dismounted. At eighteen past six, made the Ruffel's signal to come within hail, which was answered. The enemy's fleet, consisting of twenty-four fail of the line, at this time about four miles to windward. At half past seven Captain Sutherland, of the Ruffel, came on board, whom I ordered, if he could possibly, by exertion, keep the ship above water, to proceed to Eustatius, or any other port he could make, and acquaint Sir George Rodney of all that passed. At forty-five minutes past nine, the Lizard came within hail, to inform me, by the desire of Captain Sutherland, that he had bore away.

On Monday, April the 30th, at day-light, found the van and center of the Squadron separated at some distance from the Barfleur and rear, owing to flattering winds and calms in the night, which would not allow us to keep the Barfleur's head the right way, and the went round and round two or three times, while the other ships had light airs; and finding the enemy's advanced ships steering for our van, made all possible fail towards them, and threw out the signal for a close line of battle; the enemy's

enemy's line a good deal extended and scattered. At seven the squadron under my command being pretty well formed, the enemy's advanced ships hauled off. At 56 minutes past seven made the signal for the rear to close the center, as the enemy seemed to shew a disposition to attack it. At 35 minutes past eight, having very light airs of wind, the squadron was thrown nearly into a line abreast; made the signal for continuing in that form; left, by endeavouring to regain the line ahead, it might become extended. At eleven made the signal for a line ahead, at two cables length asunder; the wind backing to the Eastward favoured my forming in that order, the better to receive the enemy, then about three miles to windward. At 14 minutes past eleven made the signal for the rear to close the center. At twelve falling little wind again, and all the ships being thrown into a line abreast, made a signal for a line abreast, to keep the squadron as close together as possible. At 25 minutes past twelve, the wind blowing steady at S. E. made the signal for a general chase to windward, with a design of weathering the enemy, which I should certainly have succeeded in, had the breeze continued; but the wind dying away at four, I found it impracticable to weather the enemy, and therefore made the signal for a line ahead; and having been informed that the Intrepid made so much water they could scarce keep her free, and that the Centaur was in the same state, owing to the number of shot between wind and water, and that her lower masts were very badly wounded, I judged it improper to dare the enemy to battle any longer, and therefore thought it my indispensable duty to bear up, and made the signal for it at eight o'clock. At ten brought-to for the squadron to close; at 40 minutes past ten made

sail. At five A. M. the 1st instant, saw the enemy's fleet astern, about eight or nine miles distant. At 26 minutes past five brought-to for the Torbay and Paccahunta to come up, which were within reach of the enemy's guns; and the former received a good deal of damage in her masts and rigging. At 45 minutes past seven the enemy ceased firing upon the Torbay; sent the Amazon to tow the Paccahunta up. At eight made the signal for a close line, bearing North and South of each other. At 29 minutes past twelve made the signal, and brought-to upon the larboard tack, and made the signal for the state and condition of the squadron; the enemy bearing East, standing to the Northward; 33 minutes past three, made the signal for a close line North and South. At four, the enemy tacked to the Southward, and were standing that way at sunset. In the evening, though it was almost calm, the main-top-mast of the Intrepid fell to pieces over the side. At seven, made sail to the Northward, it being the opinion of the officers of the squadron, acquainted with this country, that it was the only way of getting to windward, as the currents run very strong to leeward to the Southward of St. Vincent.

I am very much concerned to acquaint you, that Captain Nott, of his Majesty's ship Centaur, and her First Lieutenant, were killed in the action. I put Capt. Smith, of the Paccahunta, to command the Centaur, Lieutenant John Davall Burr, to command the Paccahunta, and Mr. George Bowen, to be Lieutenant of the Centaur.

I think it very much my duty to say, that the zeal and exertion of Rear-Admiral Drake, and the Captains, Officers and men I had the honour to command were such, that if Mons. de Grasse had thought fit

to have brought his Majesty's squadron to close action, and it should have pleased God to have given him the victory, I trust he would not have found it an easy one, great as the superiority of the enemy was against us.

Herewith I transmit a list of the killed and wounded.

Mess. Marin and Vandreuil served under Monf. de Grasse, all with their flags at the main-top-mast-head.

### L I N E of B A T T L E.

*The Alfred to lead on the Starboard, and Shrewsbury with her Larboard Tacks.*

Rear-Admiral Sir SAMUEL HOOD's Division.

Lizard Frigate to repeat Signals.

Rates.	Ships of the Line.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
3d	Alfred	Captain Bayne	74	600
—	Belliqueux	— Brine	64	500
—	Alcide	— Thompson	74	600
—	Invincible	— Bickerton	74	600
—	Monarch	— Reynolds	70	600
2d	Barfleur	{ Sir Sam. Hood, Bart. Capt. Knight }	{ 90 }	767
3d	Terrible	— Ferguson	74	600
—	PrinCESSA	{ — Sir Tho. Rich, Bart. }	{ 70 }	560
—	Ajax	— Symons	74	550

Rear-Admiral D R A K E's Division.

Paccahunta Sloop to repeat Signals.

—	Resolution	Lord Robert Manners	74	600
—	Montague	Capt. Houlton	74	600
—	Gibraltar	{ Rear-Admiral Drake Captain Knatchbull }	{ 80 }	667
—	Centaur	— Nott	74	650
—	Ruffel	— Sutherland	74	600
—	Prince William	— Douglas	64	500
—	Torbay	— Gidon	74	600
—	Intrepid	— Molloy	64	500
—	Shrewsbury	— Robinson	74	600

Given under my hand, on board the *Barfleur*, off Martinique, the 8th of April, 1781.

S A M. H O O D.

*Memorandum.* In case any line of battle ship or ships should be away, the ship that would have followed the one absent is to take her place.

*A List of the Killed and Wounded in the Squadron under the Command of Sir SAMUEL HOOD, Bart. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c. in the Action with the French Fleet, the 29th of April, 1781.*

Ships Names.	killed.	wounded.
Barfleur	—	4
Gibraltar	5	16
Alfred	—	2
Shrewsbury	6	14
Centaur	10	26
Torbay	1	27
Montagu	—	4
Monarch	—	—
Prince William	—	6
Terrible	—	—
Alcide	1	4
Ajax	3	4
Intrepid	1	23
Ruffel	6	16
Princessa	—	3
Belliqueux	—	—
Resolution	1	8
Invincible	2	4
Amazon	—	—
Lizard	—	—
Paccahunta	—	—
Total	36	161

Since dead of their wounds.

Gibraltar	1
Torbay	2
Resolution	4
	7

#### OFFICERS.

*Centaur.* Capt. Nott, First Lieutenant James Plowden, killed; Lieutenant of Marines wounded.

*Ruffel.* Robert Johnston, Master, killed.

SAM. HOOD.

*Admiralty-Office, Aug. 11, 1781.*

*Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral DARBY to Mr. STEPHENS, dated at Sea, July 31, 1781.*

You will be pleased to acquaint

my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the day before yesterday we retook the Lively frigate, as also two brigs, the Rosemont and Katherine, bound from Cork to New-York, which she had taken ten days before, in company with the Corvette l'Hirondelle, which escaped us, making use of her oars in the night, when there was little wind. These brigs had parted from the convoy of the Æolus and Pandora. The Lively and Corvette were on their return to France from Cayenne, and had been out 53 days when the former was taken: She carried out a convoy, and failed in company with Monf. de Grasse; the latter had been upon that station above two years.

The Perseverance was the ship that captured the Lively, of 26 guns and 205 men, commanded by the Chevalier du Brignon, after a short action, in the night, in which the enemy lost seven men, and had as many wounded.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, August 17, 1781.

At half past nine o'clock this morning the King and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Greenwich Hospital; were received by the Earl of Sandwich, first Lord of the Admiralty, the Governor, and principal Officers of the Hospital, and immediately went in a barge, attended by Lord Sandwich, the Marquis of Lothian, Gold Stick, Colonel Townshend, and Lieutenant-colonel Greville, on board the Princess Augusta yacht, commanded by Sir Richard Bickerton, where his Royal standard, Admiralty, and Union flags were hoisted. The Prince of Wales embarked in another barge, and went on board the William and Mary yacht, commanded by Capt. Young, where his Royal Highness's standard was hoisted; the Prince was attended.

attended by Lord Southampton, Lieutenant-colonel Hulfe, and Mr. Digby. At ten o'clock the yachts got under sail, and proceeded down the river with a fair wind, and were saluted as they passed Woolwich Warren, by the ships in Long Reach, and by Tilbury and Gravesend forts; and at four o'clock came to an anchor in Sea Reach.

Aug. 18. The yachts got under way this morning at five o'clock, and arrived at Blackstakes about nine, and were saluted by the garrison at Sheerness as they passed: soon afterwards his Majesty and the Prince of Wales went on shore, and visited the dock-yard and the new fortifications, attended by Lord Amherst, Generals Craig and Faucett; and at twelve o'clock the King and the Prince of Wales left the yard, and returned to the Nore, where they were saluted by Vice-admiral Parker and his squadron, who were that moment come to an anchor. The Vice-admiral had the honour of dining with his Majesty; and in the evening the King and the Prince of Wales went on board the *Fortitude*, in which ship the Vice-admiral's flag was flying: As soon as the Royal standard was hoisted in the *Fortitude*, the whole fleet saluted with twenty-one guns each. Soon after his Majesty retired into the great cabin, where the Captains and Officers of his squadron, with those of the ships present were all received very graciously, and had the honour to kiss the King's hand. His Majesty and the Prince of Wales, after having visited the different parts of the ship, returned to the yacht, and sailed for Chatham, where they arrived at nine o'clock on Sunday morning.

The King, having visited the dock-yard and fortifications, and reviewed the troops at Chatham, had on Monday last a levee at the Commissioner's house, when the sea and marine officers were presented to his Majesty,

and where his Majesty was attended by the Mayor, Recorder, and Corporation of the City of Rochester, who presented the following dutiful and loyal address, which was most graciously received: after which they all had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand.

S I R E,

Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and assistants of the city of Rochester, cannot omit any opportunity to repeat and assure your Majesty of our unshaken fidelity to your royal person and family; and sensible of the blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's mild government of our constitution in church and state, beg leave to assure you that we shall always be ready and desirous, in our several stations, to do the utmost in our power to support your Majesty, and the rights and interest of our happy constitution: and that your Majesty may have a long and prosperous reign are the ardent wishes of your most loyal corporation of Rochester.

His Majesty then embarked on board the *Princess Augusta*, as did his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on board the *William and Mary* yacht, landed at Erith yesterday afternoon, where the royal carriages were attending, and arrived the same evening at the Queen's palace in perfect health.

Aug. 19. This day Vice-admiral Parker's fleet sailed from the Nore, and anchored at Blackstakes, in order to repair the damage sustained in their late action with the Dutch fleet upon the Dogger Bank.

*Admiralty-Office, Aug. 21, 1781.*

*Copy of a letter from Capt. DRURY, of his Majesty's sloop Camaleon, to Mr. STEPHENS, dated Shields, August 16, 1781.*

Be pleased to inform my Lords  
A a 2 Commissioners



Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, in consequence of an order from Vice-admiral Drake, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Downs, to exercise between the Galloper, Middleburgh, and the Broad Fourteens, the 14th instant, at six A. M. the Texel bearing S. E. distant six leagues, we gave chase to a Dutch dogger, belonging to the States of Holland, mounting 18 six-pounders and 20 swivels; a quarter before nine got close alongside, and desired him to strike his colours to his Britannic Majesty's flag: He immediately fired his broadside into us, which we instantly returned, and continued the action, yard-arm and yard-arm, till half past nine; she then blew up, close alongside. The shock was so very great, that it shook the people off their legs, and the cloud of smoke was so very thick, that it was impossible to see each other upon deck for the space of two minutes: it then began to clear away, and we soon perceived our topsails on fire in several places, particularly the main-top-sail and fore-top-gallant-sail, which I was obliged to cut away from the yards. The fire in our sails was occasioned by the splinters from the wreck, which had blown up in the explosion; many pieces of human flesh were found sticking against our masts and rigging, and some limbs of the Dutchmen were taken up upon deck. We have great reason to believe that his main-mast went over us, as we saw it about the vessel's length to leeward of us; his colours flew on board us all on fire. We as soon as possible hoisted out our boat, in hopes of taking up some of the people, but could not see one living: we picked up his pendant, and a marine's hat.

It is with the greatest pleasure I can inform their Lordships, that I had only twelve men wounded in the

action, none of which appear at present dangerous. I am the only Officer hurt, having from a splinter received a slight hurt in my leg, which in all probability will be soon well.

A good deal of injury is done to the ship in her sails and rigging, in her hull there was no shot of consequence that I at present know of, except one which went through between wind and water, knocked down two men in the magazine, and afterwards lodged in the master's bed-place.

In justice to my ship's company, I cannot conclude without acquainting their Lordships with the steady and resolute behaviour of my officers and crew on this occasion, as it merits my warmest praises and admiration, and I hope it will recommend them to their Lordships favour.

N. B. The Cameleon mounts 14 guns, six-pounders, 4 carronades, and 90 men.

*Constantinople, July 27.* Intelligence has been received from Bombay, dated the 7th of April, (transmitted from Busfira in a letter dated the 27th of June) that the French squadron had left the Coromandel coast the beginning of February, and returned to the islands; and that Hyder Ally, distressed for provisions, and harrassed by General Coote, by whom he had been defeated in several skirmishes, had been obliged precipitately to abandon the Carnatic.

The favourable reception of two speeches of a noble Lord\* in the Irish Parliament from many of our readers, has induced us to republish the following speech on the propositions made by Lord North relative to the Irish free trade.

My Lords, when first it was intimated to me, that resolutions were to be proposed in Parliament, in consequence of the proceedings relative

\* Lord Mountmorres.

tative to our trade in the English legislature, I was against that measure, because I was aware of the extreme difficulty of framing them; but I have since changed my mind, in consequence of the complexion of the public prints last Monday, alluded to by the learned Lord who spoke last; I shall therefore begin now with an aphorism, with which I concluded my speech when last I had the honour of addressing myself to your Lordships, and which, it seems, was not heard below the bar. That I did not think it the part of a consistent man, to vary his opinion, as the pilot does the navigation of his vessel, according to the tempest and situation of the state.

The learned Lord has alluded to the various obligations we have been under to England from time to time, and more particularly at the Revolution. If it were necessary or expedient to thank them now, precedents are not wanting: your Lordships ancestors, in 1692, returned thanks by letter to the two Houses of the English Parliament, for rescuing this country from Popery and arbitrary sway; but these propositions of the noble Earl do not want precedents, for they rest upon their own merits, and are a far more dignified proceeding.

These propositions, if carried into effect, will assist the intentions of our friends in England; they will make our conduct appear in the most respectable light; co-operating and vying with the Parliament of England, in giving life, vigour, and efficacy, to the requisition of a Free Trade; making that proposition practicable; realizing and carrying into effect a great truth, for the benefit and advantage of this country.

I am well pleased, my Lords, that Parliament have taken this matter into their consideration; if they made use of an indefinite expression at the commencement of this session, they

are now called upon to define it, otherwise the ill-intentioned to this country may put us in the wrong; licentious tribunes may put their *viso* upon measures evidently calculated for the benefit of Ireland. If they succeed in this, things may be thrown into anarchy and confusion; and the next thing they may propose, perhaps, will be an Agrarian law; Parliament are therefore called upon to be explicit, and to take the lead; and this measure is still wanting, to round and to accomplish their proceedings.

With regard to the propositions themselves, indenting with, and corroborating the resolutions proposed in the British Parliament, conceive the first to give us freedom of trade in the fullest sense (for I will not differ about trifles, the essentials are given up.) The ports of this country are now open, manufactures of the growth and product of this country may soon be carried to the remotest parts of the earth, as far as winds can waft, or sails can carry them; our trade is as free as that of the freest nations (for England and Holland have their monopolies and their East India companies) subject to no regulations but what we ourselves, or the nations in amity with Great-Britain, may impose upon them. Thus the claim of right is satisfied, and justice at length is done to this country.

By the second, my Lords, a treaty of the most friendly nature is held forth by Great-Britain, a trade with her Colonies upon equal terms with herself; a commerce is offered to you with all the dignity of compact and negotiation, a treaty of equal with equal, and friend with friend. And here, my Lords, though I do not intend to go out of my own province, thus much I will say, that if the principal produce of the West-India islands, that of sugar, will come dearer to us, when the duties are

are equalized upon direct importation, than through the circuitous importation through England; yet I submit it to the able and intelligent, whether the back carriage will not make us amends? whether our ships going and returning with merchandize, instead of returning empty, as they do at present, will not remedy that inconvenience? If, my Lords, these propositions passed into a law will not amount to a Free Trade, satisfying our claim of right, and exceeding our demands, sure I am, I know not what will; let sophists define what a Free Trade is, for plain and ordinary men are unequal to the task.

So much has already been said on a former occasion, of our particular obligations for the advantages which open to our view, that I should gladly pass that subject by for the present; something I must say, however, though not much.

In the first place, then, I conceive we are indebted to ourselves. Every man in private life is his best friend, or worst foe; the same principle is applicable to the public. Nations, like individuals, are the principal fabricators of their own fortunes. To talk, however, my Lords, of compulsive necessity operating upon the Parliament of Great-Britain, would be unworthy and unwise; unworthy—because we should speak vauntingly of our own prowess; unwise—because, if force has gained us these advantages, the same principle may operate against their continuance, if in the vicissitude of human affairs Great-Britain should regain her wonted ascendant; whereas, founded on the claims of right and equity, they will be lasting; their duration will be commensurate to the principle from which they flow, and endure and be perpetuated to this country.

I adhere to the opinion of a former day, that we are indebted to a noble Marquis\* and his friends, for opening our cause. I will not believe what I see in the public prints, from what I daily observe here; the eloquence which one day charms your ears, is represented to your eyes the next as mutilated nonsense. I cannot suppose that able men, candidates for that power and office to which their rank and abilities may lead them, will unwisely forego the fruits of a well-earned popularity, by either opposition or tame acquiescence to measures originating from themselves, and thereby lose the affections of three millions of their fellow subjects.

I freely acknowledge, my Lords, that I think we are indebted to the noble Lord, the leader of Administration, though I still think earlier relief might have been given to this country at the close of the last session of Parliament; but the late merit of the Minister has done away that consideration, for if the propositions themselves gave a free trade, the mode of introducing them secures and entails them upon this country; they were not founded on the sandy foundation of expedient or necessity, but upon the solid rock of equity and justice.

My Lords, I do not mean to pronounce a panegyric, but to render severe justice. I will not compare him to a Ximenes or a Chatham; I will not profane the tombs of the dead, to raise up the flattering altars to the living. I must stop here, though I will not go farther, or enter into a detail of American affairs, lest it should prove invidious, and intended as an abatement and drawback of acknowledged merit. I speak as a member of the Irish Parliament; his merit with regard to us is finished and complete.

My

\* Of Rackingham.

My Lords, it is recorded of one of the great ministers that I alluded to (Cardinal Ximenes,) that when Ferdinand the Catholic had passed a grant of the silk works at Granada, founded in monopoly, vexation, and injustice, and it was brought to him to ratify, he took it in his hands and tore it to pieces, in the presence of the whole court, and made such a strong representation against it as at once gained him the approbation of his prince, and endeared him to the people. The historian of his life further tells you, that the friends of their country gathered up the torn fragments, and deposited them among the archives of the kingdom at Alcala, where they remain to this day, a lasting monument of his firmness and inflexible integrity.

When posterity shall read those laws, my Lords, which so long have kept this country in commercial subjection and servility, let those canceled and abrogated laws remain upon the code, but let them remain there as a monument of the conduct of the minister, who has dissipated the prejudices of a century: let the same justice be done to that minister who first told great truths to a great people, and who dared to appeal from the prejudices of his countrymen, and from the mortals that perish, to that justice which is eternal, and to that truth which never dies.

*Extracts from a Journal of Occurrences at GIBRALTAR, between the 29th of May and 29th of June, 1781, inclusive.*

May 29. The Flora and Crescent frigates, from Minorca, appeared off Europa by day-light, and cruized there a little, till a boat appeared from the Brilliant, (then at anchor in the Mole) with Captain Curtis, who went, as we suppose, to apprise Capt. Williams of the sailing of the Enterprize the preceding evening

with a convey for England. In the mean time two sail appearing from the East, the Flora hove out a signal for the Crescent to chase, which she immediately did, and when Captain Curtis left the Flora, she also crowded sail to join the Crescent, both of them pursuing the chase through the Gut, where a smart cannonade was heard shortly after.

June 1. At two this morning, the enemy's gun-boats paid us a visit, and met with a very warm reception: all the guns and howitzers that could bear on them were fired; several of our shells burst over the boats, and must have done great execution; and they in return gave us a few, which however, did little damage.

June 2. A large French convoy, consisting of upwards of 70 sail, with several frigates, passed through to the westward.

June 3. Another visit from the gun-boats, at their usual time, two in the morning; numbers of their shot and shells fell amongst the several encampments, but did no hurt. A large Spanish convoy of settees, &c. from the East, went into Algeziras.

June 9. The Spanish magazine, a little distance from the Catalan camp, under the foot of the hill, took fire; the explosion was so great, that the King's bastion and S. barracks felt the shock; it is supposed that upwards of 120 barrels of powder were destroyed, and 3000 loaded shells. The discharge of the shells continued several minutes, and resembled parapet firing: there must have been a great number killed, especially in their laboratory, which was close by. It would have shocked you to see the numbers of poor wretches flying from the flames, cavalry, infantry, &c. and when they thought the shells all expended, and were on their return to the place, many still continued to burst. The guard

guard and artillery at Willis's gave three hearty cheers upon the occasion, which, being heard from the enemy's fort Santa Barbara, occasioned their commencing a warm fire: it had happily, however, no other effect, than killing two men, and wounding a third.

*June 10.* A ship of the line, endeavouring to go to the Eastward from the Spanish shore, was driven by the current within the reach of the King's Bastion and New Mole: several shot from both places were fired at her, and some went through her; she got off, and went to Algeziras.

*June 11.* At five o'clock this morning a small boat, with a flag of truce, came within one hundred yards of the boom at the New Mole, unobserved. After considerable delay, a boat from one of the men of war went out to her, with an officer of the navy, and the Town Major, to enquire into the reason of the flag of truce: they were answered, that it was to know what induced the garrison to fire at a neutral vessel yesterday; the one we fired at, it seems being a Neapolitan. The Governor sent for answer, that the first shot was to bring her to, and every successive one to sink her. His Excellency was much enraged at the inattention of the centinels in permitting the boat to come so near the walls.

*June 12.* At half past one this morning the gun-boats came so near, that the people in them were heard speaking from the batteries: they fired shot into the town, which we returned instantly, and I am sure with great execution, as they staid but a very little time.

*June 19.* Another flag of truce, with people on board, inhabitants of the garrison, who had been taken off Lisbon, on their passage to England: they met with very ill treatment from the Spaniards.

We hear by these people, that the French convoy mentioned June 2,

was captured off Cape St. Vincent's. We were also informed, that the two vessels chased by the Flora and Crescent, proved to be Dutch frigates, and that one of them was taken; the other is said to have escaped and got into Cadiz.

Accounts received, that the Spaniards are extremely harrassed up the Mediterranean by the Algerines, who have fitted out a squadron of 18 xebecs, which have done considerable mischief: they are said to be divided into three divisions, one of which is commanded by a brother of Admiral Barcelo's, who turned Mahometan some years since: should the two meet, there will no doubt be bloody work.

17th, 18th, and 19th. Nothing particular; that is, nothing besides the fire from the enemy, which does us very little damage: the town has been rendered uninhabitable for some time past; but the fortifications still remain in perfect good condition; the Dons have, therefore, strictly speaking, done nothing to facilitate the reduction of the garrison. Our soldiers are in the best health and high spirits, and are daily wishing for an opportunity to revenge the death of some of their unfortunate comrades.

29th. An extraordinary experiment tried this morning:—A mortar and six pieces of cannon were fired from the Old Mole Head at the enemy's camp, three miles distant, three of the shells burst in the middle of it, and threw the Dons into no small confusion; all the shot also reached, to our utter astonishment: the enemy kept up a hot fire upon the Mole from St. Phillip's Battery, but could not strike it: you knowing how low it lays in the water will not be surprized at this: great improvements are expected to be made upon experiment, and we are in hopes shortly to see their whole Spanish camp in flames.

A visit from the gun-boats at night.

C A R T E L

*For the general Exchange of Prisoners taken at Sea, between Great-Britain and France, and carried to Europe.*

The intention of our respective sovereigns being to render mutual the advantages arising from a general exchange of prisoners taken at sea between France and Great-Britain since the commencement of hostilities; we, the undersigned, have made it our duty to conduct this negociation with that candour and integrity which ought to be expected, in a matter in which humanity, justice, and true policy, are so essentially interested. We have exerted every possible effort in forming this cartel, to establish it on the basis of the most perfect equality, and mutual interchange of interests, as well to avoid as to reconcile the difficulties which the want of an exact correspondence between the ranks established in the military service of the respective nations, or any other circumstance might occasion.

Authorized by our respective courts, on the part of his Britannic Majesty, the Commissioners entrusted with the

*English.*

Admiral commanding in chief  
Admiral carrying a flag at the main-top-mast-head. A Vice-Admiral  
Rear-Admiral  
Commodores

Post-Captains of three years standing, whose rank answers to that of Colonels

Masters and Commanders, not post, with the rank of Major, amongst whom are comprised Captains of fire-ships, who are Masters and Commanders.

Lieutenants without distinction

Lieutenants, — when Lieutenants of French ships shall be exchanged, and for want of English Lieutenants, Midshipmen

VOL. XII.

care of sick and wounded seamen, and the exchange of prisoners of war; and on the part of his Most Christian Majesty Louis Gregory le Hoc, Esquire, advocate in parliament, and one of the Commissioners of the marine of his said Majesty; to take the necessary measures for carrying into execution the reciprocal release of prisoners, we have agreed upon the following articles:

A R T I C L E I.

All prisoners which have been taken at sea, since the commencement of hostilities, and who are at present in the European dominions of either power, as well as all prisoners who shall be taken in future, and conducted to any of the European ports of the said powers, shall be exchanged man for man, according to their ranks or qualities, or for a certain number of private seamen, as an equivalent, or for certain sums, by way of ransom, as is hereinafter specified.

II. All officers of the King's ships shall be exchanged agreeable to the following table:

*French.*

Vice-Admiral.  
Lieutenant-General.

Chef d'Escadre.  
Captains of vessels commanding divisions, or that have the rank of Brigadiers in the army.

Captains of vessels with the rank of Colonel.

Lieutenants of vessels of the rank of Majors.

All other Lieutenants of vessels without distinction.

Captains of fire-ships, with the rank of Captains of Infantry; Ensigns of vessels, with the rank of Lieutenants of Infantry; Lieutenants

Midshipmen

Masters, Boatswains, Gunners, and  
Carpenters

Boatswain's Mate, Sailmakers, Arm-  
mourers, Masters at Arms, School-  
masters, Volunteers

After other petty officers, seamen,  
and others of different denominati-  
ons, shall be exchanged without dis-  
tinction, man for man; and in case  
of a deficiency of that class of the  
Royal Navy, on either side, those of  
the same class in the merchant ser-  
vice, or belonging to privateers, shall  
be looked upon as an equivalent in  
exchange.

Whereas, in pursuance of adequate  
powers respectively delegated to us,  
to carry into execution articles of a  
cartel, made on the 3d day of May,  
in this present year, between Capt.  
Cornwallis, on the part of Lieute-  
nant-general Earl Cornwallis; and  
Lieutenant-colonel Carrington, on  
the part of Major-general Green,  
for the exchange and relief of pri-  
soners of war, taken in the southern  
department: We, the underwritten,  
have mutually agreed, that all the  
militia prisoners of war, citizens of  
America, taken by the British arms  
in the southern department, from the  
first commencement of the present  
war, to the 15th day of this present  
month of June, shall be immediately  
exchanged, for all the militia pri-  
soners of war, subjects of Great-Bri-  
tain, taken by the American arms in  
the said department, within the above-  
mentioned term.

Now public notice is hereby given,  
That all the above-mentioned British  
and American prisoners, wheresoever  
they at present be, are hereby de-

of frigates, or Captains of armed  
ships, or for the campaign, and  
who rank with Lieutenants of In-  
fantry.

Gardes de Pavillon, or Gardes de la  
Marine.

*Warrant Officers.*

For those of the same denomination,  
or of equal rank.

*Petty Officers.*

For those in the same denomination,  
or in the same degree.

clared to be fully, absolutely and re-  
ciprocally exchanged, and such of  
them as are on parole within the lines  
of their respective parties, are hereby  
declared to be released therefrom;  
and such as are within the towns,  
garrisons, camps, posts, or lines, of  
the powers who captured them, shall  
be immediately liberated and per-  
mitted to pass, without restriction,  
to the party to whom they belong.

EDMUND MASS. HYRNE, Dep.  
Com. Gen. Prisoners.

JAMES FRASER, Commissary Pri-  
soners.

June 22d, 1781.

*Charlestown, June 1.* A mistake  
having occurred in Lord Cornwallis's  
proclamation of the 7th of July last,  
for regulating the value of specie  
current in this province, by the om-  
ission of *one third of a penny* in the  
value of a guinea; I am therefore  
directed by the Commandant, to sig-  
nify to the Public, that hereafter a  
Guinea weighing 3 dwt. 7 gr. shall  
be received and paid at the rate of  
one pound one shilling and nine-  
pence one-third of a penny, the same  
being conformable to the mode in  
which the troops and public depart-  
ments are accounted with.

By order of the Commandant,  
H. BARRY, Secretary, and D. A.,  
General.

*Charlestown, June 25, 1781.*  
As many persons lately exchanged

as prisoners of war, and others who have long chose to reside in the Colonies now in rebellion, have, notwithstanding (such their absence) wives and families still remaining here, the weight of which, on all accounts, it is equally impolitic and inconsistent should longer be suffered to rest on the government established here, and the resources of it:

The Commandant is therefore pleased to direct, that all such women, children and others, as above described, should quit this town and province, on or before the first day of August next ensuing; of which regulation all such persons are hereby ordered to take notice, and to remove themselves accordingly.

By order of the Commandant,  
C. FRASER, Town-Major.

*The following is the copy of a letter from Lieutenant-General JAMES CUNNINGHAM, to the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of Dublin.*  
*Barbadoes, June 20, 1781.*

“ MY LORD,

“ I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship of the safe arrival of the ship Recovery, Capt. Withered, with a part of the liberal donation of the subscribers of the kingdom of Ireland, for the relief of the unhappy sufferers by the dreadful hurricane in October last, when I had the satisfaction to receive your Lordship's letter of the 21st of February, which I immediately laid before his Majesty's Council of this island, and I take the earliest opportunity of conveying my thanks, with theirs, to your Lordship, the Committee, and other Subscribers, for their distinguished humanity and liberality, which must be conceived with the utmost gratitude by every inhabitant.

“ In conjunction with the Council, I endeavoured to form the best plan for an equal distribution of the cargo, to the most necessitous, which I now enclose to you, and after re-

taining three hundred bushels of beans, and twenty barrels of herrings, to be disposed of, to pay the expences incurred in loading, storing, and delivering the said cargo, it was immediately carried into execution, each Member of Council taking upon himself the overseeing the distribution made by the church-wardens in his parish, who previously made me returns of the losses of each inhabitant, by which method I flatter myself, the kind and charitable intentions of the subscribers were properly complied with.

“ I must beg leave to add, that the active part your Lordship took on this occasion, deserves the utmost praise, and in the Chief Magistrate of the city of Dublin, holds forth to the world, the beneficence and liberality for which Ireland has ever been so eminently distinguished.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, and most humble servant,

JAMES CUNNINGHAM.”

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor  
of the City of Dublin.

*Royal Exchange, Dublin, August 13, 1781.*

At a meeting of the Committee for the Relief of the West-India Islands, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor laid before the Committee the following letter to his Lordship, from Sir John Gay Alleyne, Bart. Speaker of the Honourable House of Assembly of Barbadoes:

*Barbadoes, May 22, 1781.*

MY LORD MAYOR,

By command of the General Assembly of this Island, I have the honour to transmit the following resolution to your Lordship's hands:

Resolved, “ That the thanks of this House be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin, and the Committee meeting to take into consideration the distresses of their fellow-subjects in the West-

B b 2

India



India Islands, for their most generous, seasonable, and well-judged benefactions, allotted to the unhappy sufferers by the storm in this Island, adding the grateful acknowledgments of the House, for the obligation which the unfortunate inhabitants lie under to Sir Edward Newenham in particular, as the original promoter of this humane design, and for his zealous services in the prosecution of it, by which that Gentleman stands so amiably distinguished in the number of their great and admitted benefactors, of the kingdom of Ireland."

Such, my Lord, was the vote of our Assembly in a full House; but how shall I do justice to the warmth of heart, that shewed itself in every applauding voice on so particular an occasion! Indeed, my Lord, I can only say, that the emotions on our side seemed to vie with that pure and perfect spirit of benevolence, which had arisen on your's; a benevolence, which, being first opened by one of the worthiest of men, soon found a genial and ample current in the breasts of such a number of his generous fellow-citizens for the aid of our distressed inhabitants; nor do we know which to admire and venerate the most, the truly virtuous principle that set forward the design, or that happy promptitude in the execution of it, which has brought the first liberal offering to our relief. For such is the real sum of our obligation, not only to our affectionate fellow-subjects of the city of Dublin, but to those of Cork also, and which I am the more fond of acknowledging, as by giving your Lordship the full sense we entertain of all this goodness, I trust, for the natural conclusion that will be drawn in favour of our public gratitude; since to describe this lively sentiment of our bosoms, adequate to the impression of such kindness, is a task I feel myself unequal to, either for my own or for my country's satisfaction; but must beg you to believe

me, my Lord, in their behalf, as well as with the highest esteem from myself,

Your Lordship's most obliged, and very obedient humble servant,  
JOHN GAY ALLEYNE, Speaker.

From the ROYAL GAZETTE of  
SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charlestown, June 2.

By the Right Honourable FRANCIS Lord RAWDON, Colonel, commanding a corps of His Majesty's forces in South-Carolina, &c. and NISBET BALFOUR, Esq. Lieutenant-colonel and Commandant of Charlestown, &c.

"Although attention to the general security of the province has obliged his Majesty's troops, for the present, to relinquish some of the upper parts of it, we trust, that it is unnecessary for us to exhort the loyal inhabitants of those districts to stand firm in their duty and principles; or to caution them against the insidious artifices of an enemy, who must shortly abandon to their fate, those unfortunate people whom they have deluded into revolt.

"But being well informed, that many persons sincerely attached to his Majesty's cause, have, notwithstanding, been forced to join the enemy, as the only means of preserving themselves and their families from the savage cruelty of the rebel militia, until escape should be practicable; we desire all such to be confident, that they run no risque of suffering from us, through indiscriminate vengeance; reminding them, that the British government never extends its hand to blood, without the most convincing proofs of intentional guilt.

"And we advise all persons in the above predicament (as likewise those who, from the oppressions of the enemy, have been obliged to quit their possessions) to take the earliest opportunity of coming in, with their

arms.

arms, to any post or detachment of the royal army. We give them assurances of every support, and of every endeavour on our part, to mitigate their present sufferings: Further declaring to them, that we shall feel ourselves no less bound to reward the fidelity of those who have remained unshaken in their allegiance, than to inflict the punishment due to reiterated perfidy. Nor should we give them this invitation, were we not certain that, in conjunction with the army, (daily expecting powerful reinforcement) their exertions will very shortly reinstate them in the full and peaceable possession of that property, which they will thus have only yielded for a time, to receive again with confirmed security.

*Given under our hands in camp, at Monk's Corner, the twenty-fourth day of May, 1781, and in the twenty-first year of his Majesty's reign.*

RAWDON,  
N. BALFOUR.

By order of his Lordship }  
and the Commandant, }  
H. BARR, Dep. Adj. General.

June 6. The Cork fleet which arrived off the Bar last Saturday, left that port on the 27th of March, in company with a number of victuallers and transports for Gibraltar, under convoy of part of the grand fleet, the main body of which were then cruising between Scilly and Cape Clear, where they were joined by the victuallers and transports above-mentioned.

The Warwick, Captain Elphinstone, and the Solebay, Captain Everitt, were the convoy to the fleet for this place. Every transport and victualler is safe arrived.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Lincoln, Major-general Gould, Lieutenant-colonel Stewart, Hon. Lieutenant-colonel Conway, Lieu-

tenant-colonel Morgan, Lieutenant-colonel Leake, Lieutenant-colonel Grinfield, Lieutenant-colonel Coates, Major Dawson, Major Hatfield, Major Majoribanks, Major Maxwell, the Hon. Thomas Irving, Esq. Receiver-general of the Quit-Rents, and Member of his Majesty's Council in this province, the Hon. Thomas Skottowe, Esq. Secretary of this province, and Member of his Majesty's Council, Henry Peronneau, Esq. Treasurer of the province, the Rev. Mr. Robert Cooper, formerly Rector of St. Michael's, with a number of other gentlemen, came passengers in the fleet.

Yesterday afternoon the flank companies of the regiments lately arrived, were landed in town. Their appearance was truly elegant, martial and healthy.

On the passage, the Warwick took two brigs, bound from Guadeloupe for Boston.

June 13. We hear that a cartel is agreed on, and that the necessary arrangements for an immediate exchange of prisoners, are now making by the respective Commissaries in this town.

A bear was lately shot on James Island, each hind quarter of which weighed no less than seventy pounds.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

By NISBET BALFOUR, Esquire, Lieutenant-Colonel of his Majesty's 23d regiment, or Royal Welch Fusiliers, commandant of Charlestown, &c.

Whereas the Right Hon. Charles Earl Cornwallis, by proclamation, bearing date the twenty-fifth day of July last, did forbid all persons whomsoever to sell or dispose of any lands, houses, or negroes, without previously obtaining a licence so to do from the commandant of Charlestown, on the penalty of seizure and sequestration: notwithstanding which, I have reason to believe that many of those

those who inflexibly persist in an unnatural rebellion against his Majesty's auspicious government, under which they enjoyed the highest degree of civil and political liberty, have, both before and since the said proclamation, made and executed, or will make and execute deeds, conveyances, and assurances of their estates, for the purpose of defrauding their honest creditors, as well as to elude those forfeitures which the justice of the law has annexed to their crime. I do therefore, by this my proclamation, strictly enjoin and require all persons to whom any deed, conveyance or assurance of lands, houses, negroes, or other species of property, hath been made and executed, since the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1775, or which shall be hereafter made and executed, or their legal representatives, to tender the same at the proper offices in Charlestown, to be recorded; that is to say, all such deed, conveyances and assurances of land and houses, at the Register's office; and all such deeds, conveyances and assurances of negroes or other personal property, at the Secretary's office, within two months from the date hereof, or from the date of such future deed, conveyance or assurance, at farthest. And that on tendering the same to be recorded as above, at such offices, the person or persons to whom such deed, conveyance or assurance hath been executed, or his, her, or their legal representatives, together with one of the subscribing witnesses, or in case of death, some person acquainted with his or her character of writing, shall make oath before the said register or secretary respectively, or some lawful magistrate, that to the best of his, her, or their knowledge and belief, such deed, conveyance or assurance was made for a valuable consideration, *bona fide* due, and not to

elude the payment of any just debt, or to prevent any legal forfeiture: on failure thereof, all such lands, houses, negroes, and other property, thereby granted, bargained, sold, assigned, transferred, and made over, on proof of such deed, conveyance or assurance, shall immediately be seized and sequestered: Provided nevertheless, that if a compliance with this Proclamation should be rendered impracticable in any case, by intervening accidents, the party affected shall have liberty to apply to the Court of Police, which will grant a longer time for the production, proof and registry of such deed, conveyance or assurance, if, on considering the nature and merits of the application, they shall think the same reasonable. And for the more effectual prevention of the frauds above alluded to, all persons whomsoever, who are or shall be parties, privies, or witnesses to any deed, conveyance or assurance, whereby any species of property is, are, or shall be granted, conveyed or assigned, either absolutely, or under any secret or clandestine trust, expressed, implied, or resulting from any construction or operation of law, for the purposes aforesaid, are in like manner strictly enjoined and required to give information thereof, to one or other of intendants of the police, within two months from this date, as they will answer the contrary at their peril, on proof of the concealment of such fraudulent and criminal transactions.

Given under my hand and seal, at Charlestown, this twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one, and in the twenty-first of his Majesty's reign.

N. BALFOUR,  
By order of the Commandant,  
H. BARRY, Secretary.

*Notu*

*New-York, Monday, July 16, 1781.*  
 From the ROYAL GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

*Adjutant-General's Office, New-York,*  
*July 15, 1781.*

" SIR,

" I am directed by the Commander in Chief to send you the following account of the operations of the army in Virginia, under the command of Lieutenant-general the Earl Cornwallis, which you will please to publish in your Gazette.

" I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

" A. DELANCY, Ad. Gen."

*To Mr. James Rivington.*

His Lordship, after passing James River, at Westover, moved to Hanover Court-house, and crossed the South Annæ: the Marquis de la Fayette keeping about twenty miles distance from him. From this place his Lordship detached Lieutenant-colonels Tarlton, and Simcoe, the former of which took some Members of the Assembly at Charlotte Ville, and destroyed there, and on his return, one thousand stand of good arms, some cloathing, and other stores, and between four or five hundred barrels of powder without opposition. Baron Stuben, who commanded about eight hundred twelve months men and militia, retired with great precipitation, from the Point of Fork, before Lieutenant Simcoe, who, after using every operation to attack the rear-guard, destroyed there, and the places adjacent, about 3,300 stand of arms, (then under repair) some salt, harness, &c. and about 150 barrels of powder. His Lordship then moved by Richmond, and arrived at Williamsburgh on the 25th of June, having, in addition to the articles already mentioned, destroyed, on this expedition, in different places, above 2,000 hogheads of tobacco, a great number of iron guns, ten brass French 24-pounders, and brought off four 13-inch brass

mortars, five brass 8-inch howitzers, four long brass nine-pounders, all French, and a considerable quantity of shot and shells. On the 26th, as Lieutenant Col. Simcoe was returning with his corps and the Yagers, from the destruction of some boats and horses on the Chickahominy, he was attacked by a much superior force of the enemy, who were repulsed with a considerable loss, and three officers, and 28 privates taken prisoners.

His Lordship having an intention to cross James River, marched on the 4th instant, to a camp near James Town, and made his arrangements accordingly.

On the 6th, information was brought him about noon of the approach of the enemy, and about four in the afternoon attacked his outposts, but concluding that the enemy would not bring a considerable force within his reach, unless they supposed that nothing was left but a rear guard. His Lordship took every means to convince them of his weakness, which had the desired effect; for about sun-set, a body of troops with artillery, began to form in front of his camp. He then put the troops under arms, and ordered the army to advance in two lines.

The attack was begun by the first line with great spirit, there being nothing but militia opposed to the Light Infantry; the action was soon over on the right, but Lieut. Col. Dundas's brigade, consisting of the 43d, 76th, and 80th regiments, which formed the left wing, meeting the Pennsylvania line, and detachment of the Marquis de la Fayette's Continentals, with two pounders, a smart action ensued for some minutes, when the enemy gave way, and abandoned their cannon. The cavalry were ready to pursue, but the darkness of the evening prevented his Lordship making use of them.

His Lordship commends the spirit and

good behaviour of the officers and soldiers of the whole army, but the 76th and 80th regiments, on whom the brunt of the action fell, had an opportunity to distinguish themselves particularly; and his Lordship says, that lieutenant-Colonel Dundas's conduct and gallantry deserve the highest praise. The force of the enemy in the field was about 2,000 Continentals and militia, and their loss, he believes, between 2 and 300, and that half an hour more day-light would probably have given him the greatest part of the corps.

*Extract of a letter from Petersburg, July 6.*

"A man of war which was on the point of sailing from Cronstadt, having some time since taken fire, the police, in order to put a stop to the alarm occasioned thereby, and to prevent future accidents of the like kind, published the following caution:

"Some time during the last month, a very thick smoke was observed to issue from one of the men of war lying at Cronstadt, on board of which no fire had been made for five days. The room in which the smoke first appeared, had been carefully locked up only four hours before, and several articles had been placed in it which were fit for sea use. On breaking open the door, the assistants found a piece of sail-cloth on fire, and upon closer examination, they discovered a vessel filled with foot dissolved in hempseed oil, from which sparks of fire were continually rising. These circumstances being communicated to the Admiral commandant at Cronstadt, he ordered the following experiment to be made. Forty pounds of foot being steeped in thirty-five pounds of hempseed oil, for the space of an hour, the oil was then drawn off, and the foot which remained at bottom was exposed to the

air for four hours. The tub containing it was then carefully tied over with a hammock, and placed in a very close room. Here it remained for thirteen hours, when a thick smoke filled the room: upon opening the door, the foot in the tub instantly burst into a flame.

"Several other experiments were made by the Admiralty College, the result of which has been, that foot, mixed with hempseed oil, that of Russia in particular, and placed in any close apartment, will, after some hours, on the introduction of the fresh air, immediately take fire.

"The police have thought proper to make this account public, that every one may be guarded against a neglect, with the fatal consequences of which they may be unacquainted."

*Extract of a letter from Barbadoes, by the Antelope packet, just arrived, dated April 15, 1781.*

"The Governor still persists in taking his fees, to the universal murmuring and discontent of the inhabitants, and of strangers too, who in their calling at this island in fleets, are likewise subject to an unusual impost, for this worthy Governor's emolument.

"So far has the Governor been from any suspension of the fees which were then complained of, that he has since hung up a new table of them for his use in his Register's-office in Chancery, by which the suitors in that court are loaded with intolerable burthens in the prosecution of their equitable claims; and this last table of fees, it is confidently said, the Governor has set up of his own authority, without the sanction of the council, as in the former instance; at least the members of council declare that no such new table of fees had been shewn to them, before it was declared abroad to be established."

LONDONDERRY REVIEW, 1781.

*Wednesday, July 25.*

Early this morning, the different volunteer corps marched into town, and drew up in the Diamond; they were afterwards conducted to their separate parades, from whence they were billeted on the inhabitants. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the Earl of Charlemont and his suite, escorted by the Londonderry light dragons (who met his Lordship at N. Lemavady) arrived at the house of Sir Hugh Hill, in this city, which was head quarters during the review.

Thursday.—At nine o'clock this morning, the different corps paraded, being formed into eight battalions, and these into two brigades: The first consisting of the Glendernot, Killymoon, Strabane, and Donegal battalions: The second of the Rapho, Tyrone, and Derry battalions, and Lord le Poer's regiment. At ten o'clock, on a signal of cannon being fired, the brigade appointed to guard the lines, marched off to the review field; and, about half an hour afterwards, on another signal, the first brigade ordered for review this day, also marched to the field. The reviewing General's approach on the right of the line was announced by the discharge of cannon; the battalion presented their arms as his Lordship passed along the line, and officers saluted. After the troops had been reviewed standing, and the General taken post in front, the brigade wheeled to the right by grand divisions, and passed the General in slow time with open ranks; they then broke into sub-divisions, re-passed in quick time and close order. The brigade again formed in open order, and performed the general salute: After which the manual exercise, firings, and a variety of evolutions, were performed with the utmost regularity and steadiness.

The review ended, the brigade which had guarded the lines march-

ed off the field in columns, passed the rivulet of Greggán, and formed upon the high grounds above that village. The right wing of the battalion on the right took an oblique position, with the road leading to Burt in front, for the protection of the right flank of that brigade; the two center battalions formed in line, having their front covered by a dyke; the left battalion possessed itself of the village for the security of the left flank; and parties of light infantry were posted behind Lord Bristol's demesne wall, in order to impede the approach of the enemy. These dispositions being made, the first brigade also marched off the field in columns, and formed upon the steep banks of the rivulet directly opposite the heights of Greggán; the right battalion of this brigade moved in three columns, and crossed the rivulet to force the left of the second brigade posted in the village; the other three battalions formed in line, whilst detachments of light infantry were pushed forward to dislodge the advanced parties of the second brigade. The action commenced at the village, when a heavy fire was kept up. In the mean time, the light troops of the first brigade had driven in the out-posts of the second. A disposition was now made by the first brigade to cross the rivulet, and attack the second in the strong post which they occupied. This movement was admirably well executed, by the battalions advancing in columns from their centre:—The columns marched rapidly forward, forming the line on the rising ground in front of the second brigade, and commenced a warm fire by divisions, which became immediately general on both sides, and was continued with singular regularity and spirit. The battalion, which had been appointed to defend the village, was now forced, after an obstinate resistance, to evacuate that post; in consequence

C c

sequence

sequence of which, the centre and right of the second brigade were obliged to retire and take a new position. The first brigade then moved forward in line to the attack, which was supported by the second with a good countenance and steady fire; but being closely pressed in front and on both flanks they found it necessary to retreat, which they effected in most excellent order. Here the engagement ended.

The effect of this engagement was remarkably beautiful. The ground is in itself favourable, and none of its advantages were overlooked by the officers; Col. Stewart the first, and Lieutenant-colonel Charleton the second in command. Indeed the discipline and conduct displayed by the troops in this engagement, must be the admiration of all, when they are informed, that the business was executed not from a settled plan, but from the orders of the commanding officers delivered upon the field, and adopted to present circumstances. The great points of military excellence are, strict attention to command, and steady performance of orders; without these, to execute the engagement was impossible; that it was executed, and with the utmost regularity, reflects the highest honour upon the corps reviewed at Derry. That confidence in the ability of the troops, which induced the commanding officer to rely solely upon their discipline, was not disappointed: Nor can it be forgotten, that every eulogium on the business of this day, is the justly deserved praise of the officers who led the brigades.

Friday.—The usual signals being given, the brigade marched off at ten o'clock to guard the lines; and, about half an hour afterwards, the battalions composing the 2d brigade, left their parades, and formed on the review ground, according to order. The review this day was equally splendid and martial with that of

yesterday; but unfortunately, a heavy and continued rain fell from two o'clock, and prevented the execution of a plan of attack upon the ancient and venerable walls of Derry, in which the assailants were to have been defeated. The review being concluded, the brigades marched into town, and lined the streets from Bishop-gate quite to Ship-quay-gate. The Earl of Charlemont, our esteemed and justly honoured General, entered the city, receiving the salutes of near four thousand citizen soldiers, and amidst the acclamations of near fifty thousand admiring spectators. When his Lordship had reached his quarters, the whole volunteer army fired a grand *feu de joye*, which concluded the business of this glorious review.

Saturday, the different corps marched out of town; and, on Sunday morning, Lord Charlemont, attended by the Londonderry light-horse, proceeded on his way for the seat of Sir Annesley Stewart, in the county of Donegal.

During Lord Charlemont's stay in this city, a captain's guard from the Londonderry companies mounted every morning; and garrison duty in all other respects was observed.

The perfect discipline of the volunteer army assembled on this occasion, is above our feeble praise— suffice it for us to say, that the various manœuvres in the course of Thursday's engagement, clearly demonstrates, that the military knowledge of the Irish volunteers is as rapidly increasing as their numbers.

Sir Annesley Stewart, and Captain James Stewart, were Aids-de-camp to General Lord Charlemont; and Captain Stewart was Aid-de-camp to Colonel Stewart, commander of the line.

At a meeting of the officers of the Volunteer Army, assembled at Londonderry, July 26, 1781, Lieutenant-

Lieutenant-colonel Charleton in the chair, the following address (among others) was unanimously agreed upon:

To JAMES, Earl of CHARLEMONT,  
MY LORD,

It is with pleasure that we embrace the present opportunity of expressing the lively sense which we, and every true Irishman, entertain of your Lordship's virtues, and particularly that laudable attachment to your country, which gives lustre to nobility, and justly claims the gratitude of a kingdom. We speak the genuine feelings of our hearts, when we assure your Lordship, that we are happy in having once more paid you the highest mark of respect in our power to bestow. Permit us to assure you, that we are still animated by the sentiments which become patriot soldiers, and that we are determined to be invariably influenced by the same regard to our country, for which our fellow-citizens, in arms, have been so conspicuously distinguished. Your Lordship will suffer us to congratulate with you on the growing prosperity of the excellent cause in which we are engaged. We are now persuaded that we shall enjoy, without interruption, the blessing of internal peace, and that no foreign enemy will presume to disturb our repose. But there is a hope, my Lord, still more dear to our hearts, a hope which nothing but absolute necessity will ever force us to relinquish; we trust, that to the memorable advantages, in matters of a civil nature, already obtained for this kingdom, our country will be entirely emancipated from every bond, and fully reinstated in all the privileges necessary to the entire freedom and independence of the Irish constitution. It is our sincere and anxious wish, that Providence may favour your Lordship with the blessing of health, and spare you many years to enjoy the exalted pleasure which

flows from rectitude of conduct, to be an ornament to your country, to animate, by your example, her patriots, and to see her liberties established on a firm and permanent foundation.

RICH. CHARLETON, Chairman.

To the Officers of the Volunteer Army, reviewed at Londonderry, on the 26th and 27th of July, 1781.

GENTLEMEN,

The address with which you have this day honoured me, is so extremely flattering to every feeling of my heart, that I should vainly attempt to find expressions strong enough to give it an adequate answer; a deficiency which would afford me much uneasiness, did not my own consciousness, and my knowledge of your partial kindness, thoroughly convince me, that such an answer is as unnecessary as it would be impossible. You know enough of my political sentiments to be assured, that every idea which you have so nobly expressed, is perfectly consonant to my way of thinking; and may, of course, readily conceive, how happy it must make me, to find my own favourite opinions and resolves approved, strengthened, and confirmed by the concurrence of a body of men, with whom I shall ever wish to coincide, and for whom I entertain the highest veneration—a body of men, who, together with their worthy associates in arms, have procured to our native country internal peace and tranquility, security from invasion, and from insult of every kind; and whose virtuous perseverance will infallibly confirm and secure us in the safe and full possession of every blessing, which the due execution of the laws, and constitutional freedom, can bestow. Your kind congratulation on the growing prosperity of the excellent cause in which we are engaged, and, above all, your assurance of a steady

C c 2

perseverance



perseverance in those sentiments, which can alone become patriot soldiers, must necessarily be in the highest degree pleasing to me; for, though I cannot entertain the slightest doubt of the firm adherence of every Irish volunteer to those principles which are, as it were, the spirit of his profession, yet do I wish that no opportunity may be lost of declaring to the world, the constancy of your resolutions in this important particular. Your experienced partiality also, which necessarily includes a good opinion of my heart, forbids me to doubt that you are for a moment capable of thinking me ungrateful, and such I must be, in the highest degree, were I not thoroughly sensible of the favours and honours which you have heaped upon me.—To find myself a second time the object of your unsolicited choice—to be exalted to the highest station in an army of freemen—to be called upon to receive the greatest pleasure of which my heart is capable, an opportunity of viewing the splendid effects of your spirit and perseverance; of beholding your numbers doubled, your discipline perfected, and, above all, your zeal in the cause of liberty constant and undiminished. Such are the favours which your goodness has bestowed—such are the obligations under which you have laid me. Can it then be needful that I should endeavour to make you sensible of the extent of my gratitude?—Surely no—Your own hearts, far better than my words, will inform you with what ardour and sincerity,

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obliged, and most faithful, and obedient humble servant,

CHARLEMONT.

#### LIMERICK REVIEW.

*Limerick, Aug. 16.* Sunday evening the Royal Glin Artillery Company, with two fine field-pieces, arrived by water, and on Monday the

other corps of horse and foot, amounting in all to 1544 patriotic heroes, elegantly clothed, mounted and accoutred, each corps vying in the richness of their ensigns, and elegance of their bands of music, marched in here, and were received in proper military form, and furnished with billets by the Loyal Limerick Volunteers; under arms, at the Assembly House; nothing could surpass the cheerfulness and alacrity with which all ranks of the inhabitants provided accommodation for those valiant sons of Hibernia, who are ready on any emergency to go through the greatest hardship, and face all danger, for the preservation of this their native country.

In the evening the Right Hon. Lord Muskerry, Reviewing General, escorted by the Riddlestown Hussars, Connello Light Horse, Major Burgess, exercising officer of the cavalry, and Col. Percival, exercising officer of the infantry, arrived at the house of William Foberry, Esq. where centinels of the Loyal Limerick Volunteers were immediately placed.

On Tuesday morning nothing was to be heard throughout the city, but the beating of drums, and the martial sound of trumpets. At ten o'clock, the different corps assembled on the Mall, from whence they marched to the review ground at Loughmore, about two miles distant, in the following order, viz. The county of Limerick horse, commanded by Colonel John Croker; Connagh Rangers, Right Hon. Lord Muskerry; Small County Union, Col. John Grady; county of Limerick Royal Horse, Colonel, the Hon. Hugh Massiey; Connello Light Horse, Colonel Thomas Odell; Riddlestown Hussars, Right Honourable Lord Muskerry; County Tipperary Horse, Col. Sir Cornwallis Maude, Bart. which, with the Glanwilliam Union, commanded by the Right Hon. Lord Clanwilliam, very politely

lately undertook to keep the lines.— FOOT, Loyal Limerick Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Thomas Smith; Rathkeale Volunteers, Colonel George Leake; Castleconnel Rangers, Right Hon. Lord Muskerry; German Fusileers, Colonel Henry Browne; and the County of Limerick Fencibles, commanded by Colonel J. T. Waller; the whole preceded by the Royal Glin Artillery Company, commanded by Colonel John Fitzgerald, with two fine field pieces. Having taken post accordingly, the General soon after arrived, accompanied with his Aids-de-camp, and a grand retinue, which was announced by a grand salute from the artillery. After passing the line, his Lordship took post at the top, when the front battalion, or line, marched forward and cleared the field, and the cavalry passed the General in review, after which they went through the manual exercise, evolutions, manœuvres, and attacks, with an expertness, &c. that astonished the beholders, and to the entire satisfaction of the General.

The meeting this day was extremely brilliant and numerous, as there could not have been fewer than 60,000 persons.

The corps returned to town in the evening, where they entertained the General in a most sumptuous manner, and at night there was a very crowded assembly.

Wednesday morning the different corps assembled as they had done the day before, and marched to the field; and the General having arrived about one o'clock, was received by a grand salute of the artillery. After passing the line, the cavalry cleared the field, and kept the line, whilst the infantry went through their different manœuvres, firings, &c. with the greatest exactness and propriety, to the great satisfaction of the General, and the admiring spectators. The review being over, the troops re-

turned to town, and were elegantly and most sumptuously entertained by the Right Hon. Lord Muskerry, in the Exchange, where many loyal and patriotic toasts were drank, and the evening concluded with the greatest unanimity and cordial friendship.

Too much praise cannot be given to the exercising officers, for their great attention on this occasion.

This day the different county corps marched out of town for their respective homes.

We are happy to add, that notwithstanding the multitude of people, not the least accident or disturbance happened.

*The following letter, published by order of the Congress, contains an account of General GREENE'S operations in Carolina.*

To SAMUEL HUNTINGDON, Esq.  
Camp at M'Cord's Ferry, on the Congaree, May 14, 1781.

“ SIR,

“ I had the honour to send dispatches to your Excellency on the 5th, from near Camden, by Capt. O'Hara. On the 8th, the place was evacuated, by the enemy, with the utmost precipitation; Lord Rawdon burnt the greatest part of his baggage, stores, and even the effects belonging to the inhabitants; he set fire also to the prison, mill, and several other buildings, and left the town little better than a heap of ruins: he left behind him our people, who had been wounded in the action of the 25th of April, and had been taken prisoners; they are thirty-one in number. His Lordship left also fifty-eight of his own people, with three officers, who were so badly wounded, that they could not bear a carriage! Several of the inhabitants assert it as a fact, that, in the last action, the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, was not less than three hundred men.

“ As

“ As soon as the enemy left Camden, we took possession of it, and are now employed in razing all the works, a plan of which I inclose for your Excellency. Had the Virginia militia joined us in time, the garrison must have fallen into our hands, as we should then have been able to invest the town on all sides; and the garrison was in too great want of provisions and military stores, to be able to stand out a siege: the detachments under General Marion, and Lieutenant-colonel Lee, in the lower districts of the country, had cut off the enemy's provisions, and particularly salt, with which they were totally unprovided. On the 9th our army began their march towards this place. On the 11th, the post of Orangeburgh, defended by eighty men, under the command of a Colonel and other officers, surrendered to General Sumpter; who, by his skill in the disposition of his artillery and troops, so intimidated the garrison, that the place soon submitted. We thus got possession of a very strong post, without loss either of men or time: a great quantity of provisions and other stores were found in it. The 12th Mott's Fort submitted to General Marion; the garrison consisted of upwards of one hundred and forty men, one hundred and twenty were British or Hessians, with seven or eight officers. The place had been invested the 8th, nor did it surrender till our troops had made their approaches regularly up to the abatis; the redoubt was very strong, and commanded by Lieutenant M'Pherson, a very brave officer. Great praise is due to General Marion, and the handful of militia that remained with him till the reduction of the fort. Lieutenant-colonel Lee's legion, and the detachments under Major Eaton, the artillery under Captain Finlay, and the corps of infantry under Captains Oldham and Smith, were indefatigable in carrying on the siege.

There were found in the fort one cannonade, one hundred and forty muskets, a quantity of salt provisions, and other stores.

“ When we marched from Deep River toward Camden, I wrote to General Prokins, to assemble all the militia he could muster, to lay siege to Augusta and Ninety-six: these two places are actually invested, and the fort at Friday's ferry will be invested to-morrow morning, as Lieutenant-colonel Lee set out for that purpose last night, with his legion, and the several detachments that serve under him: the whole army began their march this morning for the same place. The last intelligence I received, informed me, that Lord Rawdon was near Nelson's Ferry, where the enemy have a post; but they were sending away their stores from it, which sufficiently indicates that they intend shortly to evacuate it; General's Sumpter and Marion narrowly watch all his Lordship's motions. I am, &c.

NATH. GREENE.”

*New-York, July 11.* On the 26th of June, six miles beyond Williamsburg, the enemy, consisting of two thousand two hundred men, with seventy French dragoons, met three hundred and fifty of the Queen's Rangers, and eighty mounted yagers, commanded by Colonel Simcoe; the fire and attack was from the Rebels hot and well kept up, but when coolly charged they gave way, were put in confusion when numbers fell, the little party, who behaved to the astonishment of their enemies, remained masters of the field. Lieutenant Jones of the Rangers, is killed, and two subalterns were wounded; no assistance could get up in time, till it was over. Earl Cornwallis, with his Lordship's wonted sensibility and elegance, expressed the highest approbation of the conduct of the commander, officers, and men, who had thus singularly and gloriously distinguished themselves.

*American*

*American account of the return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the Continental Troops, in the action of the 15th of March, 1781, near Guildford Court-House, in North-Carolina, taken from the BOSTON GAZETTE, of April 23.*

*Camp, Speedwell Furnace, Guildford county, North-Carolina, March 17, 1781.*

Brigade of Virginia regulars, commanded by Brigadier-general Hugar. Killed, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 3 serjeants, 23 rank and file. Wounded, 4 serjeants, 35 rank and file. Missing, 39 rank and file.

Brigade of Maryland regulars, commanded by Colonel Williams. Killed, 1 major, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 11 rank and file. Wounded, (beat off) 5 captains, 1 serjeant, 36 rank and file. Missing, 3 serjeants, 6 drums and fifes, 88 rank and file.

Of Delaware battalion, Captain Kirkwood's company. Killed, 7 rank and file. Wounded, 2 subalterns, 11 rank and file. Missing, 2 drums and fifes, 13 rank and file.

Detachments of first and third regiments of cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Washington. Killed, 3 rank and file. Wounded, (prisoners of war) 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 4 rank and file. Missing, 3 rank and file.

Partizan legion, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Lee. Killed, 3 rank and file. Wounded (prisoners of war) 1 captain, 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file. Missing, 7 rank and file.

Total. 1 major, 9 captains, 7 subalterns, 14 serjeants, 8 drums and fifes, 290 rank and file.

Brigadier-general Hugar, slightly wounded in the hand.

I have received no return of the companies of artillery; but their loss, &c. is very inconsiderable.

This return is the most accurate

that can be obtained at present, but it is expected many of the missing will yet rejoin their corps.

O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. Gen.

*Return of militia, killed, wounded, and missing, in the action at Guildford Court-House, in North-Carolina, the 17th of March, 1781.*

*Camp, Speedwell Furnace, North-Carolina, March 15th, 1781.*

First brigade, Virginia militia, commanded by Brigadier-general Stevens. Killed, 2 captains, 9 rank and file. Wounded, 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 30 rank and file. Missing, 1 major, 1 captain, 3 subalterns, 3 serjeants, 133 rank and file.

Second brigade, Virginia militia, commanded by Brigadier-general Lawson. Killed, 1 rank and file. Wounded, 1 major, 2 subalterns, 13 rank and file. Missing, 1 subaltern, 3 serjeants, 83 rank and file.

Rifle regiments, commanded by Colonels Campbell and Lynch. Killed, 2 captains, 1 rank and file. Wounded, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 13 rank and file. Missing, 1 captain, 7 subalterns, 8 serjeants, 78 rank and file.

Total, 8 captains, 18 subalterns, 15 serjeants, 361 rank and file.

Brigadier-general Stevens wounded through the thigh. Many of those missing are expected to return, or to be found at their homes.

O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. Gen.

*Return of the N. Carolina militia, &c.*

Two brigades, commanded by Brigadier-general Butler and Eaton. Killed, 6 rank and file. Wounded, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 3 rank and file. Missing, 2 captains, 9 subalterns, 552 rank and file.

Total, 3 captains, 10 subalterns, 561 rank and file.

The North Carolina cavalry, commanded

manded by the Marquis of Brettegney. Lost 1 man killed, and 1 wounded.

I have received no return of one of the North Carolina regiments; those missing are supposed to have gone home. According to the reports of the general and field officers, very few were killed or taken, most of them having thrown away their arms, and abandoned the field early in the action.

O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. Gen.

Published by order of Congress,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

*St. Augustine, Oct. 9, 1780.*

S I R,

During our confinement on board the Sandwich ship of war, in Charlestown harbour, we were repeatedly assured by Captain Bett, that a vessel would be provided by Government to pass between Charlestown and St. Augustine, for the purpose of furnishing us with necessaries.—As we understood this assurance to come immediately from yourself, we have desired our agents, Mr. James Fisher and Mr. John Blake, to wait on you on the subject; our situation, and the scarcity of provisions at this place, rendering it necessary that we should receive frequent supplies.

We received like assurances from Capt. Bett and Mr. Abbot, that during our residence here we should be allowed full rations of all the usual articles; but since our arrival we have not been served with any rum, although we were given to understand, that a quantity of that article had been sent in the Fidelity for our use.

As we have been sent to this place for reasons of policy, and not for any violation of parole, we flatter ourselves we shall not be thought troublesome or unreasonable in request-

ing your attention to our situation. We are, with all due respect, Sir, your very humble servants,

THOMAS FERGUSON,  
RICHARD HUTSON,

for themselves and the other prisoners, on parole in St. Augustine.

To Lieut. Col. NISBET BALFOUR,  
Commandant of Charlestown.

The memorial of the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed,

Sheweth,

That they are citizens of Charlestown; that by the articles of capitulation agreed to by Sir Henry Clinton, that citizens were to be considered as prisoners of war on parole, and to be secured in their persons and properties whilst they observed their paroles.

That after their surrender they gave their paroles in the following form, viz. acknowledging themselves to be prisoners of war, upon parole, to his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, and thereby engaged, until exchanged or otherwise released therefrom, to remain in Charlestown, unless permitted to go out by the Commandant; and that they should not in the mean time do, or cause any thing thing to be done, prejudicial to the success of his Majesty's arms, or have intercourse or hold correspondence with his enemies, and to surrender themselves when required; which parole your Memorialists have endeavoured strictly to observe, nor are they of conscious of the least violation of it.

Notwithstanding which, on Sunday the 27th inst. early in the morning, your Memorialists were suddenly arrested, and carried to instant confinement into the Exchange; from thence, about two or three hours after, they were put into boats, and carried

carried on board the Sandwich guard-ship, near Fort Johnston; and from thence, it is said, are to be sent on board a transport.

Your Memorialists cannot conjecture the reason of such extraordinary severity, nor by what means they have forfeited those privileges, expressly secured to them by the articles of capitulation.

They request that full and speedy enquiry may be made, and wish to know what is the nature of their offence, and who are their accusers.

Signed,

CHRISTOPHER GODSDEN, Lt. Gen.

JOHN FERGUSON.

JOHN EDWARDS.

RICHARD HUDSON.

Charlestown, Monday, 28th August, 1780.

Gentlemen,

In obedience to the orders of the Commandant, I am to inform you, that my Lord Cornwallis, being highly incensed at the late perfidious revolt of many of the inhabitants of this province, and being well informed by papers that have fallen into his hands since the defeat of the rebel army, of the means that have been taken by several people on parole in Charlestown, to promote and foment this spirit of rebellion, his Lordship, in order to secure the quiet of the province, finds himself under the necessity to direct the Commandant to order several persons to change their place of residence on parole from Charlestown to St. Augustine. His Lordship has further directed, that a proper vessel be provided to carry their baggage with them.

The above received and read by Major Benson, on Monday the 28th of August, 1780, without a date, or being signed.

Lord Cornwallis considers every person on board this ship as being prisoners on parole; but for reasons of policy, chuses to have the place

Vol. XII.

of residence of those gentlemen changed from Charlestown to St. Augustine. Such as consider this proceeding as an infringement of the capitulation, are to be considered as prisoners by Capt. Bett, on board this ship, and to be delivered as such to the Governor of St. Augustine. Those who dissent, to put down their names.

The above delivered verbatim by Captain M<sup>r</sup> Mann, on Monday evening the 28th of August, 1780.

My Dear,

I removed from the Sandwich on board the Fidelity transport last evening, where we are greatly crowded, and destitute of almost every necessary. Captain Smith, who was to command the ship, is sick; and we are to have Lieut. Corseellas, of the Sandwich, to go with us; and we expect to be very happy with him.

Underneath you have a copy of the parole, which was this morning very politely offered to us, by the person who signs it, and goes with us; and it was verbally accepted by all on board, except General Godden. All his friends persuasions had no effect to move him. We are to drop down under the fort this afternoon, and expect to get over the Bar to-morrow. I am quite easy, and doubt not but that God, in whom I trust, will still continue his care, and be my guide even unto death. God bless you and all the children, and cease not to pray for your's affectionately,

Fidelity armed ship, 4th Sept. 1780.

Will the gentlemen bound for St. Augustine accept of their parole?

I consider the word parole to mean, that the gentlemen, while on board, and at St. Augustine, are not to do any thing whatsoever prejudicial to his Majesty's service. If the gentlemen are retaken, it is not expected that they are to return to any part

D d

of

of America under the British government, but are to consider themselves on parole.

(Signed)

THOMAS HENRY ABBOTT.

4th Sept. 1780.

TRANSLATION of an ORDINANCE published by the King of France, empowering the Intendants and Commissaries of the Navy to dispose of all prizes captured by his Majesty's ships. Dated Versailles, August 4, 1781.

His Majesty reflecting that the forms to be used with respect to prizes captured by the ships of his navy, are different from those which relate to the captures made by private ships of war, the interests of the owners and of the latter requiring the institution of a judicial process, whilst his Majesty, and the officers and crews of his navy are interested in the prizes made by the King's ships, as to the share which he has given up to them by the ordinance of 1778, has judged it most advantageous, that all acts subsequent to the decision of the Council of Prizes, should, in future, be executed by the Intendants of the Navy, and in their absence, by the Commissaries-general, or Sub-commissaries, in the presence of the captors, and at the request of the Comptrollers of the Navy, as this will promote œconomy in the proceedings and dispatch in the division of the produce of the prizes.

ART. I. The Courts of Admiralty shall, as usual, superintend all proceedings relating to captures made by his Majesty's ships; but the first decision must remain with the Council of Prizes.

ART. II. Eight days after the Council of Prizes have pronounced judgment, a copy of the same shall be sent to the officers of the Admiralty, who shall, within twenty-four

hours, enter it on their register, and also another copy to the Intendant of the port into which the prize was carried, on the receipt of which, he shall proceed to make sale of such prize in manner as hereinafter mentioned.

ART. III. The officers of the Admiralty shall, on the next day after registering such judgment, deliver into the hands of the Intendants or Commissaries of the Navy, the several ships and cargoes, together with a copy of all the proceedings relative thereto, after having cautiously examined the several seals affixed by them; and if they should have taken an inventory of the cargo, it shall be deposited in the hands of the keeper of the warehouse, who shall sign an acknowledgment for the same; but if no inventory shall have been made, the Intendant, or in his absence the Commissary general, or other Sub-commissary, shall have the direction of every proceeding.

ART. IV. The Intendant of the Marine, or in his absence the Commissary-general, or other Sub-commissary, shall proceed to the sale and delivery of the ship and cargo, at the requisition of the Comptroller, and in the presence of the Major of Navy, as also of the captors or their nominees.

ART. V. The sale of prizes shall be subject to the same regulations as those of the merchandize and stores, the property of his Majesty.

ART. VI. Nothing contained in the foregoing articles is to be construed as contrary to the 45th article of the 24th of June, 1778, empowering the officers of the several admiralties, in all cases of captures from an enemy, after having examined the ship's papers, and taken the depositions of the prisoners, at the request of the Comptroller of the Navy, to sell the prizes and their cargoes, without waiting for the decision of the Council of Prizes.

ART.

ART. VII. The liquidation of all expences incurred to the time of registering the decision of the Council of Prizes, and of all fees and other charges attending the delivery of the ship and cargo, shall be submitted to the Sieur Chardon, who is appointed to visit the ports, and to liquidate the accounts of all prizes captured by his Majesty's ships, conformably to the 17th article of the instructions, dated the 9th of January, 1780, and which are to remain in full force in all cases where they do not clash with the present ordinance.

ART. VIII. His Majesty reserves to himself the granting to the officers of the several admiralties, a recompence for the salaries which were annexed to their proper functions, in the sale of prizes made by the King's ships; which recompence shall be fixed at the rate of one half per cent. on the net proceeds of each prize; the law expences, and those of administration being first deducted, according to the liquidation mentioned in the foregoing article.

ART. IX. Any disputes which may arise relative to the said prizes, after the delivery, enjoined by the third article of this edict, shall be decided by the Intendant or Commissary of the department; with leave of appeal, however, to the Royal Council of finances and prizes.

ART. X. With respect to such captures as may be carried into the colonies, or any other of his Majesty's possessions, all proceedings relative to them shall be under the direction of the officers of the several admiralties, or other competent tribunals, according to the forms prescribed in the first article of this ordinance; but the discharge, sale, and delivery, of such prizes, and their cargoes, at the request of the Comptroller of the Marine, or his deputy, will not be permitted, but

in the presence of the Governors-general of the colonies, and the Intendant or Commissaries, and also the officers of the ship which made the capture, or their nominees. They are, moreover, required strictly to conform to the 7th article of this present ordinance, and also to the regulations dated the 17th of July, 1778.

ART. XI. His Majesty strictly requires all commanders and other officers of his navy, to pay the most exact attention to all former edicts, arrears, and regulations, which contain nothing contrary to the tenor of this present ordinance.

“ His Majesty commands and orders the Duke de Penthièvre, Admiral of France, the Vice-admirals, Lieutenant-generals, Commanders of Squadrons, Captains, and other officers of his ships, frigates, and other vessels, the Commanders of ports, the Intendants of the Navy, the Commissary appointed to inspect the regulations of the different Admiralties, the Commissaries-general, and Sub-commanders, the Intendants and Commissaries of the Colonies, the officers of the different admiralties, and all others whom it may concern, to enforce every one in his own jurisdiction, the execution of this present ordinance.

Given at Versailles the  
4th of Aug. 1781.

(Signed) DE CASTRIES.”

*The DUKE DE PENTHIEVRE, Admiral of France, the King's Governor, and Lieutenant-general in his province of Brittany.*

In consequence of the above ordinance of the King to us addressed, We order the Vice-admirals, Lieutenant-generals, Commanders of Squadrons, Captains, and other officers of his Majesty, commanding his ships, frigates, and other vessels, the Governors of ports, the Intendants of the Navy, the Commissary appointed to inspect the regulations of the



different Admiralties, the Commissaries-General of the ports and arsenals, the Governors-General and Sub-Commanders, the Intendants and Commissaries of the Colonies, the officers of the different Admiralties, and all others whom it may concern to enforce, every one in his own jurisdiction, the execution of this present Ordinance. Done at Vernon, the 5th Aug. 1781.

(Signed) L. J. M. DE BOUBON.

(And lower.)

By order of his Serene Highness,  
DUCOUDRAY.

*Hague, Aug. 10.* His Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder has addressed the following letter to the crews of the ships in the service of the fleet:

*Noble, respectable, gallant, our trusty and well-beloved.*

“ We have learnt with the utmost satisfaction, that the fleet of the Republic under the command of Rear-Admiral Zoutman, though greatly inferior in ships, guns, and in number of men, to the English fleet, under Vice-Admiral Parker, made such a brave resistance to their attack on the 5th instant, that their fleet after an obstinate contest, which lasted from five o'clock in the morning till half past eleven, was obliged to retreat. The heroic courage displayed by Admiral Zoutman, the captains, officers, subalterns, and the common sailors and soldiers concerned in the action, and who, through the Divine benediction, acquitted themselves so well in their different departments, merits the highest praise that can be bestowed, and demands our particular approbation. — We have therefore thought proper to write this letter to return public thanks in our own name, to the said Rear-Admiral, captains, officers, subalterns, and common sailors and soldiers, commanding it to be read on board every ship that had any share in the en-

gagement, in which the officers and common men fought with equal bravery; causing an authentic copy of it to be transmitted by the secretary of the fleet to Admiral-Zoutman, and to such of the commanders of the ships under him, (with whose conduct the Admiral has every cause to be satisfied) and to declare further, that we have no doubt but that both they, and all the other officers and common men employed in the service of the State, will prove, at every opportunity that may present itself in future, that the Republic is in no want of defenders of the country and its liberties, and that the ancient valour of the Batavians still flourishes among us, and will never be extinct. Upon which, *noble, respectable, gallant, our trusty and well-beloved*, we recommend you to the Divine protection. Your affectionate friend,

WILLIAM, PRINCE OF ORANGE,  
*Given at the Hague, May 14, 1781.*

By order of his Highness,

T. J. DE LARRY.

*Hague, August 23.*

*Extract from the Journals of the Resolutions entered into by their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces.*

*Die Martis, August 21, 1781.*

His most Serene Highness, Prince of Orange and Nassau, having entered the House of Assembly, addressed their High Mightinesses in the following speech:

“ *High and Mighty Lords,*

“ The conduct of Rear-Admiral Zoutman, of the officers, subalterns, sailors and soldiers, under his command, in the action of the 5th inst. with the English squadron, commanded by Vice-Admiral Parker, appears to me truly commendable, and such as deserves to be rewarded in an extraordinary manner.

“ For this reason it is, that I have preferred the said Rear-Admiral to the rank of Vice-Admiral, as a recompence

compence for the bravery which he has displayed on the occasion, and have nominated Rear-Admirals, in extraordinary, the oldest of the post-captains under the former, namely, Messrs. Dedel, Van Braam and Van Kingsbergen.

“ Actuated by the same motives, I thought it my duty to submit it to the consideration of your High Mightinesses, whether it would not be expedient for you, in token of the approbation and satisfaction of your High Mightinesses, for the zeal and courage with which the national honour has been supported by all those who were concerned in the said action, to resolve upon presenting Vice-Admiral Zoutman with a gold medal and chain, and giving a medal of the same metal, tied to a ribband, to each of the six captains, who commanded the ships that were in the line; as also granting to the rest of the officers and men, who were engaged, two months pay, as a reward for their good behaviour.

“ I flatter myself, that if this proposal should meet with the approbation of your High Mightinesses, it would prove the means of re-establishing your navy in all its splendor, by exciting amongst the officers and sailors a proper spirit of emulation, that our dear country may thus be soon in a state of opposing, with the favourable and powerful aid of the Almighty, the unprovoked attack of the enemy, and courageously protect it against their efforts!

“ I cannot let pass this opportunity, without informing your High Mightinesses, that I have given the necessary orders for as many ships as can be got together from the Meuse and Zealand, to join as soon as possible those of Amsterdamb, Freezeland, and the North, in order to form a convoy, so that the merchant fleet may be enabled to put to sea without further delay, under the protection

of a sufficient number of ships of war and frigates.”

Their High Mightinesses, after having expressed their gratitude for the commendable care and zeal of his Highness, unanimously acceded to his gracious proposal.

*Hague, Aug. 26.* The following is the copy of a letter from the Baron de Lynden, late Envoy at the Court of Sweden, to the States-General of the United Provinces:

“ *High and Mighty Lords,*

“ Having had the honour of being appointed in the year 1766, in the Assembly of your High Mightinesses, a Deputy for the Province of Zealand by a permanent commission, I cannot think it any deviation from the respect I owe your High Mightinesses, thus to address you, not by a petition, but by a letter, expressing the gratitude I feel for your gracious compliance with my prayer, for dispensing with the commission appointed for me at Vienna.

“ Though it is with the utmost satisfaction and gratitude that I reflect on the particular marks of confidence, and approbation that your High Mightinesses have been pleased to bestow on my feeble, but honest endeavours to promote the welfare of the Republic during my residence in Sweden; and though they might be sufficiently encouraging to induce me to accept the office of Envoy Extraordinary from your High Mightinesses to the Court of Vienna, especially as during my residence at Stockholm, I received a full assurance from the Prince de Kanhitz Rietsburg, that my appointment would not be disagreeable to that Court, which was confirmed by Baron Reitchach; I am, nevertheless, convinced, from serious reasoning with myself, and from the present situation of the Republic with respect to its politics, of the impossibility of my rendering it any service in a foreign country;

and

and from the ardent wish I have to be essentially necessary to it, together with the importance of the affairs which may probably be discussed at the Imperial Court, that I ought to wish to be exempt from the duties of that commission.

“ I have had the honour of giving a full communication of my sentiments to his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, and of the motives which principally led me to that determination. I have no apprehension in explaining as freely to your High Mightinesses, a complaint which appears to me to be justly founded, and which chiefly amounts to this: “ That being as well by birth as by commission a member of the regency of this free Republic, I consider myself under an obligation to maintain its fundamental form of government; that is to say, the alliance federative of the Seven Sovereign Provinces, having at their heads a Prince of the Serene House of Orange Nassau; to reject on the other hand the influence of any foreigner, however illustrious by birth, or great in power; and by opposing him to preserve the honour and independence of the State.”

“ How far these sentiments of duty and love for this country, credit with the conduct which I believe the Duke of Brunswick to hold in the deliberations of the State, I leave to the enlightened judgments of your High Mightinesses. It also remains with you to decide, if, and in what degree, the said Duke has, since the majority of the Stadholder in 1776, endeavoured to be regarded and acknowledged, as the sole Counsellor of the head of the Republic, and by that means to prevent his Serene Highness from selecting among the Regents and Ministers of the State, such as by their abilities and integrity might form a Council in which all the interests of the Republic might properly be considered and prepared, so as to be put in immediate execu-

tion by the sovereign power; an establishment which is even approved of, and admitted in monarchies, and despotic governments, and is particularly suitable to this Republic, not only on account of its complicated form of government, but from the example of all the preceding Stadholders, who have been convinced of the utility of such deliberations.

“ Submitting these reflections to the judgment of my lawful superiors, I declare that I shall ever acknowledge, with a grateful heart, the singular services which the said Duke has rendered, in quality of tutor to his Serene Highness, during his minority, at which time I also contributed all that depended upon me, to endeavour to lessen the weight which his office imposed upon him, and to his personal satisfaction. For these reasons I freely gave my assent to the resolution of your High Mightinesses, of the 8th of March, 1766, passed on the occasion, the majority of the Stadholder, in which your High Mightinesses request of his Imperial Majesty the continuation of the said Duke of Brunswick in the service of this State, though from the small judgment which I possess in the political system of the European Courts, there was no reason to apprehend that the Duke's services would be required by the Court of Vienna.

“ I also declare that I entertain for the rank and military talents of the Duke of Brunswick, as well as for his illustrious birth, all their high esteem, which, in my opinion, is due to Princes who employ themselves in the service of the State, and who are descended from the most ancient families, and from the most respectable princes in Holland, such as that of Hesse, and others, from whence the Republic has often received most signal services, and will continue to receive, as I flatter myself, whenever the exigencies of the State shall suggest

gest an occasion. But in other respects, as I do not acknowledge that the said Duke possesses any right to the exercise of an indirect influence in the affairs of Government, and persuaded as I am, nevertheless, that he actually does use such influence, I find myself under the necessity of beseeching your High Mightinesses to dispense with my services in all commissions for foreign countries, although, at the same time I shall always be happy under more favourable circumstances to exert, with every possible zeal, all the little talents I possess in any employment of which your High Mightinesses may esteem me capable, for the general advantage of the state and the family of the Stadtholder, whose interests are inseparable, and for which I profess myself animated with an attachment the most faithful, warm, sincere, and constant, as I shall always be happy to demonstrate by every proof in my power.

{Signed) D. W. VAN LYNDEN."

When the King of Sweden appointed his Excellency Baron Sparre, governor to the Prince Royal, his Majesty was pleased to notify the appointment by the following letter.

"GUSTAVUS, by the grace of God, &c. our dear and beloved son, his Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince, having attained that age, when the attendance of women on his person ceases to be necessary, we have thought proper to appoint you, his governor, to superintend his education. In looking out for a proper person to discharge the duties of this important office, our choice naturally fell upon you, and when we resolved to invest you with it, we wished the world to know that friendship and confidence had determined our choice. In our youth, when the heart is most susceptible of these two sentiments, we had the happiness to become acquainted with your services in quality

of our sub-governor; and during that time, we, and the whole nation, discovered in you those rare and eminent qualities, which, both as a king and a father, we could wish for on the present occasion. Since our accession to the throne of our ancestors, we have intrusted you with our most important affairs, and having ever since been near that throne, and partaking in all the deliberations of the state, you have had an opportunity to become intimately acquainted with the duties of a future Sovereign; the fundamental laws of government; their true application; the want of the state; and those political maxims, which with the greatest pleasure we shall see inculcated to our beloved son.

"With these views, we commit the education of his Royal Highness to your faithful direction, with such entire confidence, that we think it needless to restrain your judgment by laying down any rules for you to follow. But to relieve you a little from the cares inseparable from your new office, we have drawn up some general instructions, which we transmit to you with this our letter. Nevertheless, we confide in your zeal and discernment, for the fulfilling the spirit of those instructions, without pretending that you should observe the letter. For every law would otherwise be imperfect, if not totally useless.

"Thus, with the Divine blessing, you will be the instrument of the most lively joy to us and to our beloved consort; you will ensure happiness to his Royal Highness, and to the whole nation. In a word, you will lay the foundation of prosperity to a future age, and consequently secure to yourself the rewards most flattering to a generous mind.

Whereupon we pray God, &c.

GUSTAVUS."

Given at the Castle of Drottningholm, the 1st of July 1781.

This

This King Gustavus is the prince, who, though he has a son, as appears by the above letter, fit to be taken out of the hands of the women, and whose royal consort is still alive, has been so often pointed out within these few months past as a batchelor, and a proper match for our Princess Royal!

#### NEWRY REVIEW,

*On the 20th and 21st of August.*

Sunday the 19th.—The approach of the reviewing General, the Earl of Charlemont, was announced by the discharge of 19 pieces of artillery, the salute next to royal. The artillery and infantry companies of the town received his Lordship with the usual compliments. His Lordship was accompanied by his Aids-de-camp, Arthur Brownlow, and Richard Dawson, Esquires; and by the exercising Officer, Lieutenant-colonel Alexander Stewart, and his Aids-de-camp, Major Crawford, and Mr. Henry Bruce.

On Monday morning, about nine o'clock, the different corps joined their brigades; the first, which was that day to be reviewed, parading in the Liberty; the second, which kept the lines, on the Merchants-quay; whence both marched through the town to the review ground on the reclaimed lake, about ten o'clock, and the review began between eleven and twelve.

#### *The M A N Ō E U V R E S.*

1. Solid columns, formed on the left flank sub-division of each battalion, advance, form the line and gain ground on the left, by reducing from the left centre sub-division.

2. Solid columns, formed to the rear, on the right flank subdivision, retreat, form line to the rear, regain the ground lost upon the right, by reducing from the right centre subdivision, then turn to the front.

3. Battalions advance by files from the centre of grand-divisions,

forming instantly into solid columns by obliquing inwards, then reducing also on the march, and forming lines by files, firing by files from centre of battalions.

4. Retreat in two lines, the right-hand files firing by command in grand divisions, each instantly recovering arms, facing to the right about, and retreating 40 or 50 paces, then facing the enemy, loading and halting with sloped arms, till all the divisions of right files had fired in their turn, in the same order, and retreated through the intervals as far to the rear of the line of right-hand files, which then fired once by grand divisions from flanks to centre, and once irregularly by files, retreating immediately through the intervals of the other line to their original ground, when they loaded and waited till joined by the line of left files, after firing by grand divisions from flanks to centre.

5. The brigade formed in solid column on the centre battalion, advances, forms the line, and fires by wings from centre of brigade.

6. The brigade forms three fronts, the flank-battalion forming to the right and left by retreating from their centres, the right wing of the right battalion, and the left wing of the left battalion facing outwards to the left and right, halting and making ready, the other wings forming up by files, so that the rear rank of these becomes the front rank. Each battalion then fires by files, the centre one from right to left, the flank battalions from the flanks nearest the centre, which last then wheeled on their centres, and marched up into the line.

7. The brigade retreats street-firing twice, having formed for that purpose solid columns on the two centre sub-divisions, from whence the line is formed on the first ground, and each battalion firing a volley, the brigade charges, the rear rank being

being at a recover, the whole ceases to advance, recovers, &c. retreats to the first line, and the review concludes with the general salute and discharge of cannon.

REMARKS on the REVIEW.

It may be observed that the manœuvres are not adapted to recruits, and some of them performed tolerably, pre-suppose some progress in discipline: It is a fact, that many of the corps that passed with approbation, had never once gone through the plan of review. A regard to truth, even the concealment of which will seldom be found to answer any good purpose, and perhaps never to be productive of good upon the whole, obliges the relater to say that, notwithstanding the acknowledged excellence of some of the corps, many were disappointed in the first day's review. This might probably have been occasioned by the bad order of the ground, from the heavy rains of the preceding week and night.

The brigade of the second day had its advantages of weather, ground in better order, and more experience, and it was the opinion of many, that a better review, according to the numbers, can scarce have been exhibited since the birth of Irish volunteers.

A cloud, however, had like to have overspread the scene, and cast a damp on the general pleasure. The accidental discharge of a ram-rod in the heat of the manœuvres, would have been fatal to a gentleman of the troop of Newry Rangers, but for the brass in front of his helmet.—The review stopped; the firelocks were examined through the whole line; the unfortunate delinquent was carried under a guard to the commanding officer, confessed his fault, and his sentence of *perpetual exclusion from the volunteer army*, to which a general court-martial held the following day, thought him in

VOL. XII.

strictness liable, but which the tenderness of the court, and its respect for the good character he received from his Captain, softened into exclusion for *two years only*, has afforded to the volunteers of Ireland a lesson of caution and dignified pride, and to the world of historical philosophy, a subject of curious discussion and wonder.

How cautious must be in future the volunteer, when even a casual negligence may exclude him from the *first society in the kingdom*—that of his brethren in arms! What a body of men is that from which exclusion for life would be infamy, and even a temporary exclusion from which, thought necessary for example's sake, is lamented by the very judges as too grievous a punishment for a negligence which might have taken away the life of a brother soldier!

The numbers reviewed, were only about 2000. It must be remembered, in excuse for the smallness of the number, that there had been a review at Down but a short time before, that there was one at Monaghan the same day, and that the harvest, which had been remarkably early this season, was already set in.

THE ENGAGEMENT

On the 20th, consisted in an attack and defence of the town, on the south and west quarters, where it is defended by the river, the canal, and three draw-bridges. The out-lines only were given to the commanding officers; and those commanding detachments; they were left to fill them up according to their best skill. The assailants divided into four bodies, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Brownlow, Major Richardson, Lieutenant-colonel Dawson, and Major Dobbs, descended slowly and cautiously from the heights which extended from the Dublin to a little beyond the Monaghan road. The besieged were commanded by Colonel Sir Richard Johnston, Cap-

E e

tain

tain Bristow, and Captain Barber, who were stationed, with the battalions they commanded, to protect the Dublin, Ballybought, and Armagh bridges. The principal attack was made on the Ballybought bridge, the attacks on the other two, being intended but as feints or diversions. Major Richardson, and Lieutenant-colonel Dawson, advanced to the Ballbought bridge; the former through the town of Ballybought, the latter by the Monaghan road. Captain Bristow, with part of his battalion, intrenched behind a breast-work, guarded the bridge; while a detachment from his left flank of light infantry riflemen, and some of the battalion, forming out-pickets, and lining old walls and every strength through which Major Richardson was to pass, in the town of Ballybought, galled him in his approach, and disputed every inch of ground; another strong detachment of the same kind, of troops from the right flank, opposing Colonel Dawson also at every post as he advanced by the Monaghan road: The light infantry of the latter detachment, lining the hedges of M'Neill's garden, on the left of the Monaghan road, obliged Colonel Dawson to halt till a strong party of his light infantry had dislodged those of the town, obliging them to retreat to the main body of their detachment, which was itself obliged to retreat under the cover of its light infantry, Colonel Dawson being now at liberty to advance; his light horse, which consisted of part of the Belfast troop, having dispersed an advanced party of the Newry troop, and his artillery having silenced a piece, which, from the Liberty market-house, raked the road on which he advanced. Colonel Dawson here divided his force into two columns: One of them he sent down the road to the canal, with orders to flank Captain Bristow at the Ballybought bridge; with the other he obliqued

through the fields to rejoin this column, and co-operate with Major Richardson in the attack on the bridge.

The out-posts and detachments, from Captain Bristow's right wing, having now, in their retreat, formed a line on the town-side of the canal back-drain, which runs in an oblique line from the Monaghan road to the bridge, and beginning a heavy fire from right to left, on Colonel Dawson's right column, which was advancing on the west of the back-drain, the Colonel was obliged to form the line and return their fire from left to right. The officer who commanded the detachment, finding himself over-powered by Colonel Dawson, and his retreat nearly cut off by Major Richardson, who had now begun a heavy fire on Captain Bristow at the bridge, and by Colonel Dawson's left flank column, which, advancing along the canal, had nearly gained his rear, was obliged to order a retreat, which, for some time, was tolerably regular, the divisions firing from right to left, turning to the left, and retreating along the rear to the left of the line, where they again formed from right to left, firing and filing off in the same order, till they were quite over-powered by the junction of part of Major Richardson's battalion, with Colonel Dawson's right wing, and were obliged to escape over the bridge, under cover of Captain Bristow, who, finding his force unequal to the now united forces of Colonel Dawson and Major Richardson, attacking him in front and flank, ordered a retreat, and the bridge to be turned.

The troops now formed on each side of the canal, and a heavy, though unequal fire was kept up, till Colonel Johnston, having, by his superior force and artillery, repulsed Colonel Brownlow from the Dublin Bridge, and having been joined by the

the piece of artillery which was driven from the Liberty Market-house, passed the bridge, with one of his field-pieces, and part of his force; and advancing on the right flank of Major Richardson, obliged him and Colonel Dawson to retire for shelter into the town of Ballybought. The attack on the Armagh bridge, by Major Dobbs, who passed over the meadows from the head of the Monaghan road, and forced Captain Barber and his battalion, to retreat into Canal-street, and, at length, to turn the bridge, was given over by the Major, on his finding that his own success was impossible, and his object of making a diversion gone, the attacks upon the other bridges having both failed. A few prisoners were this day taken on each side, they were treated with singular humanity, it is said; and, as neither party dreaded spies, they were that night allowed their parole. and next morning were exchanged before the battle.

#### SECOND DAY'S ENGAGEMENT,

*August 21.*

In war it is dangerous to be too secure. The town of Newry has a weakness which escaped the eye of *Twiss*, and the commissioners of navigation. One of its bridges turns on the *outside!* This the enemy learned from some of their prisoners. In their second attack, they, therefore, gave Lieut. Colonel Brownlow a greater force and two pieces of artillery; he divided his force into two columns, one advancing strait to the bridge, as on the former day, but not till his artillery had silenced the piece stationed there by the besieged, while the other advanced along the line from the fathom side, and Major-Richardson, instead of bending, as before, his whole force on the Ballybought-bridge, turned off with the greatest part of it to the right, and gaining the bank between the two bridges, advanced to co-

operate with Colonel Brownlow. Colonel Brownlow's main body lay at first concealed in the Dublin road; when he moved forward, his advanced parties beat in the out-posts of the besieged, from the bridge under Mr. Ennis's glen; Col. Johnston's main body supported, but Colonel Brownlow obliged him to retire, street-firing, till the out-posts before beat in, having formed unperceived, in a lane reaching from Mr. Edward Courtney's to the main road, attacked Colonel Brownlow in flank, and obliged him to retreat precipitately before Col. Johnston to the bridge, where the action began. The dispute was for some time obstinate, till Colonel Johnston perceiving Col. Brownlow's and Major Richardson's detached columns advancing from Fathom and Ballybought to the bridge in his rear, thought it prudent to retreat instantly, lest he should be surrounded and lose the town; it was now, however, too late. The bridge was attacked by a superior force in three columns, and, as it could not be turned on the inside, and the besieged had not time to cut it, it was carried much about the time that Captain Bristow and Captain Barber were, as on the first attack, obliged to retire and turn the other two bridges. Col. Brownlow and Major Richardson advanced over the bridge upon Col. Johnston, who retreated street-firing along the Liberty; they dislodged Col. Johnston's light infantry from the Orchard and Rope-walk, and Capt. Bristow finding Col. Johnston overpowered, and himself likely to be attacked in the rear, was obliged to retreat and join Colonel Johnston. The assailants were strong, and flushed with success, the continuance of which, however, would have been doubtful, had not the Ballybought-bridge been thought secure, and left unguarded in the retreat. Some traitor, or spy of the enemy, seizing



the advantage, turned the bridge, and gave the assailants another passage into the town, by Mill-street. Colonel Johnston and Capt. Bristow were now attacked both in front and rear, and it was with difficulty that they secured the passage up Mill-street into the Market-place, and made their way to Sugar-island, taking post on the Stone-bridge. The enemy pursued in every quarter; the besieged were obliged to retreat by the Basin to Mr. Scott's Walk, where they had scarce taken shelter, and shut the gate, when they found themselves attacked in the rear, by a party detached by Major Dobbs, by Violet-hill, which crossed over the Lock, with an intention of gaining the town or cutting off a retreat. Madness is not courage; the besieged beat a parley; and, as a reward for their valour, they were allowed to march out with the honours of war, and three rounds each man, for the *feu de joye*. All differences were now reconciled, prisoners were exchanged, and the troops being drawn up in a circular line, from the Armagh-bridge through the town, to the Castle-street Market-place, and thence continued through the Liberty, till the wings met at the bridge, the General passed along the line, and a *feu de joye* went three times round the circle. The darkness of the night, which had already set in, giving to this conclusion of the scene unusual grandeur and brilliancy. The troops were about twelve hours under arms.

Lord Charlemont did not leave the town till Thursday morning, when he again received the compliments due to him as a General, and rendered particularly agreeable by the affection and veneration of his voluntary soldiers and fellow-citizens.

#### ASSAILANTS.

Major Dobbs's battalion, 250  
Colonel Dawson's ditto, 244

— 494

Major Richardson's ditto, 274  
Colonel Brownlow's ditto, 196

— 494

#### DEFENDANTS.

Captain Barber's battalion, 260  
Captain Bristow's ditto, 382  
Col. Sir R. Johnston's ditto, 290

— 964

— 932

Reviewed in all, 1896  
Besides the Newry and Belfast cavalry.

From the HAGUE GAZETTE of the  
31st ultimo.

Extract from the Journals of their  
High Mightinesses the States-General  
of the United Provinces.

Die Lunæ, Aug. 27, 1781.

Received and read a letter from his Highness, written at the Hague, and dated this day, being in answer to the resolution entered into by their High Mightinesses on the 24th inst. in consequence of the petition to them presented by the Directors of the Trading Companies to Russia and the Baltic, praying for a sufficient and adequate convoy, and a speedy resolution concerning the same, such as according to the importance of the case, and the present circumstances might appear to their H. M. most conducive to the good of the trade, and the welfare of the Republic. The said States, in consequence thereof, have requested his Highness to comply with the above request, by granting, as soon as possible, a sufficient and adequate convoy.

And whereas the said answer of his Highness bears in substance, that his said Highness had thought it expedient, without loss of time, to acquaint their H. M. that he was too great a well wisher to the trade of the Netherlands, to have waited for this new prayer of the merchants, in order to take proper measures, to get in readiness as many ships as circumstances

stances

stances would allow, for conveying the merchantmen ready to sail for the Baltic:—that moreover his said Highness had insisted, as well as their H. M. (in consequence of his Highness's proposal of the 21st inst. of which their said H. M. were informed before the receiving of the petition alluded to) with the College of Admiralty at Amsterdam, for them to repair, without loss of time, the damages sustained in the last engagement, so as to be able to put to sea as soon as possible; having also given it in charge to Vice-admiral Hartfink, to take particular care that every thing requisite to the sailing of a convoy, as numerous as could be procured, should be forthwith holden in readiness.

That his Highness thinking thus far to have fulfilled the desire of their H. M. even before his receiving the said petition, nothing remained for him to do, but to entreat their H. M. they would rest assured of the zeal which animates his Highness for affording every protection in his power to the trading part of the States, by the assistance of their naval armaments, and that, to this end, he had neglected nothing.

Resolved that thanks shall be returned to his Serene Highness, as they are by this present for his great zeal and activity in giving the necessary orders for appointing such convoy as it was in his power to provide.

(Signed) D. J. VAN HECKEREN.  
(A true Copy) H. FAGEL.  
Sept. 2.

In order further to confute the false and malicious reports concerning the Meuse ships having received orders not to join Vice-admiral Zoutman, we are commanded to publish the following authentic matters:

Having read in the Gazette of North Holland, and namely in that of the 17th instant, though the editor

of that paper had been publicly contradicted, that the ships of the Meuse, or of the Goree road, had received orders to remain there, and not to join the convoy from the Texel; in order to shew what degree of credit such writers deserve, whose sole aim seems to be to raise disturbance and disaffection, the under-written commanding officer of the said ships declares by these, that he never received from the Prince Stadtholder, the Meuse Admiralty, his Excellency Vice-admiral Hartfink, or from any other person or persons whatever, any other command than a positive order of leaving the said road as soon as possible, and joining the ships which were to sail, or had already sailed from the Texel; and that such orders, far from being contradicted, had been repeatedly enforced in the most urgent manner. That furthermore the reasons why the under-written did not comply with the above orders are sufficiently established by the following certificates, which will serve as a further proof of what has been said before, it being obvious, that, without orders for that purpose, the utmost efforts would scarcely have been exerted to put to sea.

And the underwritten furthermore declares, that on the 14th of January, 1781, he received orders to treat and fight all the English subjects as open enemies to the United Provinces of the Netherlands, and that he himself had directed the light armed ships sent to sea from time to time to act accordingly.

(Signed) ANDRÉ DE BRUYN.

I, the under-written pilot, in the Texel, do declare, for the mere sake of truth, that I was dispatched by his Excellency Vice-admiral Hartfink, from the Texel to Helvoetsluys, on board the ship of the States Prins Willem, Capt. Bruyn. I arrived on board the same on July 7, with orders

ders from the said Admiral to steer for the Texel. That during all the time there never offered an opportunity of which the said Captain did not avail himself, in order to get his ship under way; but that every time the wind shifted, and soon became contrary. That the said Captain made use of all probable skill in his manœuvres, and that the reasons which prevented him from putting to sea can be ascribed only to an absolute impossibility of effecting it for want of favourable winds.

The said Captain having been stationed off Goree, a dangerous place, for so large a ship, for 15 days, that is to the 20th inst. was forced by the storm to cut the cable of one of his anchors, and make the port of Helvoet for his safety. The deponent remained constantly on board, and was a witness to all the transactions, and is ready, if required, to make oath to the contents of the present declaration.

Given on board the Prins Willem, August 21, 1781.

(Signed) . JEAN COCK.

The above is vouched to be as a true copy by the principal officers.

We the under-written masters of the merchant ships, having received advice to go with the convoy at Goree, on the 7, 8, 13, 14, 17, and 18th of July, under the command of Captain de Bruyn, on board the Prins Willem, do declare, that since that time, no opportunity hath offered of which the said Captain did not avail himself to put to sea with his convoy, for which purpose he exerted his utmost skill and attention; but, being becalmed, and the wind contrary, he was compelled each time to drop his anchors a-new; and consequently, if he did not put to sea, it is owing to no neglect on his part, but to mere impossibility. We further declare, that the said Captain's last attempt of weighing anchor on the 19th inst. was rather unwar-

rantable, and did not meet with our approbation, on account of the winds and concomitant circumstances. We also declare for truth's sake, that on the 7th instant, the captain having spoken to us to drop anchor by a contrary wind, he did not represent our situation to us as any-ways alarming, but talked of it as a matter of course, which he mentioned in the words of an expert sailor. We therefore thought it absolutely necessary to cast anchor, &c. and of the above we are ready to make oath, if required.

Given in the road off Helvoetfluys, the 24th of August, 1781.

(Signed) SYBRAND H. BRUYNSMA,  
and 11 others.

*Extract of a Letter from the Hague,  
Aug. 20.*

“ A cruizer belonging to West-Friezeland having taken an English ship freighted by some Prussian merchants, and carried her into Delszyl the 6th of July last, his Excellency the Baron de Thulemeyer, Envoy Extraordinary from his Prussian Majesty, presented the following memorial to the States-General on the subject of the capture:

“ *High and Mighty Lords,*

“ The King my master has heard, with no less surprise than dissatisfaction, of the repeated acts of violence committed on the Ems by a West-Friezeland guarda costa, commanded by Capt. Tecke Romkes. An English trading vessel called the Change, freighted by the Prussian merchants, has been taken by him, and carried into Delszyl the 6th of last July. His Prussian Majesty cannot be an indifferent spectator of an act that amounts to a direct attack upon his territorial rights, and which, if pursued, must tend eventually to ruin the trade of Embden, and, indeed, of the whole principality of East-Friezeland. The mere restitution of the ship cannot be looked upon by his

his Majesty as a satisfaction such as he may expect from the equity of your High Mightinesses, and their wishes to maintain inviolate the perfect amity and harmony that subsists between the two states. His Majesty, therefore, commands me to insist, that his subjects interested in the above ship be properly indemnified by your High Mightinesses; and to inform you, at the same time, that he expects Capt. Tecke Romkes's conduct will draw upon him some mark of your resentment.

“ If precise and positive orders from your High Mightinesses to the different Boards of Admiralty of the States-General can alone maintain the uninterrupted freedom of navigation and commerce on the Ems, the King has not a doubt but you will readily adopt those measures which can best promote that object; and the more so, as the benefit even of the subjects of the Republic is greatly concerned in it.

“ The underwritten hopes that a satisfactory resolution on the subject of this memorial will soon be passed by your High Mightinesses, and he will with eagerness transmit it to the King his master.

THULEMEYER.”

The following letters were received by Captain Hamilton, from Vice-Admiral Lord Shulldham, Commander at Plymouth, in consequence of his having received intelligence that the combined fleet of the enemies were at sea, and steering, as supposed, for the Channel:

*Hercules in Hamoaze, Aug. 26, 1781.*

SIR,

Having received intelligence that the combined fleets of the enemy, consisting of above fifty sail of the line, were seen a few days ago in latitude 46 N. and longitude 10 W. steering N. E. I send this for your information, in order that you may acquaint the Captains of any of his

Majesty's ships therewith, which may be in Kingroad, or in any of the ports within your reach, as well as the merchants of Bristol, to prevent any of the trade bound to the Westward from falling into the enemy's hands. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Signed, SHULDHAM.

*Plymouth, Aug. 27, 1781.*

SIR,

A few hours after dispatching my express to you yesterday, I received information from Vice Admiral Darby, of his having anchored in Torbay with the squadron under his command, and from letters I find, that the information I sent you respecting the combined fleet, is not founded upon so certain authority as at first supposed; for though the Admiral writes that he expected to find them upon this coast, yet as it was the 14th of this month when they were last seen in the situation, and under the circumstances I mentioned, if that was their object, with the winds we have had lately, they might, without doubt, have made their appearance before this time. This information I think necessary to send you, that you may make such use of it as you judge proper.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Signed, SHULDHAM.

*Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the Prince Alfred cutter, Captain WALKER, dated at sea, the 21st instant.*

“ Yesterday we fell in with the combined fleet of France and Spain, off Scilly, consisting of about seventy sail; fifty of which appeared to be of the line. The same day we were likewise chased by three American privateers, but fortunately escaped.”

In consequence of the accounts received at Bristol, on Saturday the 25th ult. that the combined fleets were hovering near our coast; our worthy Chief Magistrate addressed a letter to the Lords of the Admiralty,

rality, and received the following answer from their Secretary:

*Admiralty Office, Aug. 28, 1781.*

SIR,

I have received and read to my Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of yesterday, in consequence of the information you had received of the combined fleets having been seen in the Channel; and in return I am commanded to acquaint you, that their Lordships have reason to conclude, that the intelligence upon which the afore-mentioned information was given, has been without the least foundation. The fleet under the command of Vice Admiral Darby has put into Torbay, in order to take on board such refreshments as they were in want of, but will return to sea without loss of time, to cruise for the homeward-bound Jamaica and Leeward Island fleets the protection of which is one of the grand objects of his instructions.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

PHILIP STEPHENS.

*To William Miles, Esq.*

*Mayor of Bristol.*

*In Hamoaze, Aug. 30, 1781.*

SIR,

I think it necessary to acquaint you, by express, that on the evening of the 28th instant, the combined fleet of the enemy, consisting of 34 or 35 sail of the line, was seen about five or six leagues to the E. of Scilly, and that there is great reason to apprehend they are now in the Channel; in order that you may make the same known to the Captains of any of his Majesty's ships which may be within your reach, as well as the merchants of Bristol, to prevent any of their trade from falling into the enemy's hands.

Vice Admiral Darby, with his Majesty's squadron under his command, is now in Torbay.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

SHULDHAM.

*To Capt. Hamilton, Bristol.*

*Dublin Castle, 4th Sept. 1781.*

MY LORD,

"I am commanded by my Lord Lieutenant to inform your Lordship, that I have this morning received from Lieutenant Parry Young, commanding one of his Majesty's tenders at sea, the following extract of a letter, said to have been sent the 30th of August by Lord Shuldham to Liverpool, to be forwarded to any of his Majesty's ships, and to Dublin, in the following words:

"The combined fleets of the enemy, of 34 or 39 sail of the line, were seen on the evening of the 28th of August, five leagues East of Scilly, and there is great reason to apprehend they are now in the Channel. Vice Admiral Darby with his squadron is in Torbay."

"I am to add, that though my Lord Lieutenant has not received any advices whatever to confirm this report, his Excellency has thought proper to direct it to be made known to your Lordship, that it may be communicated to the merchants, and transmitted to the masters of the several Irish and British vessels within the ports of this kingdom, as a material caution, till further accounts are received.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, humble servant,

WM. EDEN."

*Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.*

*Dublin Castle, Sept. 5, 1781.*

MY LORD,

"I am commanded by my Lord Lieutenant to inform you, that his Excellency has received dispatches from Lord Viscount Stormont, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, tending to confirm the intelligence which I had the honour to communicate to you yesterday. It becomes expedient therefore to use every possible precaution for the safety both of the trade in general, and

and of the property of individuals, and I must desire that your Lordship will, by the speediest means, give a narrative of this intelligence, as well to the merchants and ship-masters of Dublin, as to all others within your district and knowledge. His Excellency is using every instant precaution to prevent the ships of his Majesty's subjects from falling into the hands of the enemy, and cutters and other light vessels are with this view ordered to be dispatched both from this port and from the other ports of the kingdom.

"I have the honour to be, your Lordship's most obedient servant,  
WM. EDEN."

*Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.*

*Dublin, Sept. 8.*

The Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor received the following letter late last night:

*Dublin-Castle, Sept. 7, 1781, 7 P. M.*  
My Lord,

I have my Lord Lieutenant's commands to inform your Lordship, that his Excellency has this evening received dispatches from England, of the 4th instant, which tend to corroborate, though they do not yet ascertain the intelligence transmitted to you in my letter of the 5th inst. And I am to desire that your Lordship will forthwith communicate what I now write, to the merchants, masters of vessels, and others, in order to engage their continued attention to the cautions already recommended to them.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,  
WM. EDEN."

*Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor.*

*New-York, July 25.*

*Copy of a letter to his Excellency Governor FRANKLIN, from Lieutenant colonel UPTON, Commandant at Llyd's Neck.*

VOL. XII.

*Fort Franklin, July 23, 1781.*

SIR,

I am to inform the honourable Board, which I do with infinite pleasure, that a party of refugees on the evening of the 21st inst. embarked on board the Sir Henry Clinton, and Association, under the command of Capt. William Frost; 38 men of the party landed on the same night on the rebel shore; after which the armed vessel left them, and fell back into this shore, under an engagement to return at a time agreed on, having left concealed a sufficient number of boats to have brought off the party in case of surprize or superior force.

Captain Frost led his brave party to a wood about five miles from the shore, at the distance of half a mile from the meeting-house in Middlesex, where they lay concealed until two o'clock in the afternoon, when the good people of Middlesex were assembled, and devoutly praying for their great and good ally. Captain Frost surrounded their sanctuary, and took from hence fifty notorious rebels, their reverend teacher at their head. Their horses, 40 in number, saddled and at hand, were taken care of at the same time. The whole were moved in the most expeditious manner to the shore, during which the rebels in the vicinity of Middlesex collected, and harrassed them in their return; notwithstanding which, every rebel, and every horse captured, were conducted on board the armed vessels, which returned to their assistance at the time proposed. In the skirmish three refugees were slightly wounded.

Capt. Hoyl of the Sir Henry Clinton, and Capt. Thomas of the Association, had great merit in their arrangements in landing, covering, and bringing off the party. I am at a loss for words to express my sense of the bravery and judicious conduct of Capt. Frost, nor do I think Lieutenant Smith, who had assisted him, has less merit. I beg leave to add,  
F f that

that Mr. Stinson and Mr. Fleming, of the volunteers of New-England, who served on the expedition as volunteers, behaved in a manner which did them the greatest honour.

When the world shall know that 38 men have marched five miles through an enemy's country, captured 50 men and 40 horses and conducted them the same distance through the fire of at least an equal number of armed men to their vessels, without the loss of a single man, either of their party or of their prisoners, I need not comment on the bravery, coolness, or alertness of the party. I have the honour to be your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servant,

J. UPHAM, Lieut. Colonel  
Associated Loyalists.

*Mr. TYRE's Plantation, twenty miles  
from Williamsburgh, 27th June,  
1781.*

" SIR,

" I do myself the honour to enclose your Excellency a copy of my real letter to Gen. Greene, containing the events which have taken place since my last of the 18th. I also enclose the copy of a letter from Colonel Tarleton to Lord Cornwallis, which fell into our hands on his Lordship's retrograde movement.

" I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servant,

" LA FAYETTE."

*His Excellency Samuel Huntington.*

*Mr. TYRE's Plantation twenty miles  
from Williamsburgh, 27th June,  
1781.*

" SIR,

" My letter of the 18th informed you of the enemy's retrograde movement to Richmond, where they had made a stop. Our loss at the Point of Fork chiefly consisted of old arms out of repair, and some cannon, most of which have been since recovered.

" On the 18th, the British army moved towards us, with a design, as I apprehended, to strike at a detached

corps commanded by Gen. Muhlenburgh. Upon this the light infantry, and Pennsylvanians, marched under General Wayne, when the enemy returned into the town. The day following I was joined by Gen. Steuben's troops, and on the night of the 20th Richmond was evacuated.

" Having followed the enemy, our light parties fell in with them near New Kent Court-house. The army was still at a distance, and Lord Cornwallis continued his march towards Williamsburgh. His rear and right flank were covered by a large corps, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Simcoe. I pushed forward a detachment under Colonel Butler, but notwithstanding the most fatiguing march, the Colonel reports that he could not have overtaken them, had not Major Macpherson mounted 50 light infantry behind an equal number of dragoons, which coming up with the enemy, charged them within six miles of Williamsburgh. Such of the advanced corps as could arrive, composed of riflemen, under Major Call and Major Willis, began a smart action. Inclosed is the return of our loss; that of the enemy is 60 killed, including several officers, and one hundred wounded, a disproportion which the skill of our riflemen easily explain. I am under great obligation to Col. Butler, and the officers and men of the detachment, for their ardour in the pursuit, and their conduct in the action.

" General Wayne, who marched to the support of Butler, sent down some troops under Major Hamilton. The whole British army came out to save Simcoe, and on the arrival of our army on this ground, returned to Williamsburgh. The post they now occupy is strong, and under the protection of their shipping, but upwards of 100 miles from the Point of Fork.

" I had the honour to communicate the movements to the executive of the  
com-

commonwealth, that the seat of government may be again re-established in the capital.

“ Lord Cornwallis has received a reinforcement from Portsmouth.

“ With the greatest respect, I have the honour to be, &c.

LA FAYETTE.”

*Major Gen. Green.*

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the Light Corps under Colonel Butler, in the action of the 26th of June, 1781.

*Cavalry under Major Macpherson, 1st Regiment Dragoons.*

1 Captain wounded, 5 privates killed, 1 private taken, since returned.

*Of Arnaud's Horse.*

2 Lieutenants, 1 private, killed, 1 private, prisoner.

*Infantry of Riflemen under Major Macpherson.*

*Capt. Long's Company of Riflemen.*

1 Lieutenant killed, 1 private wounded, 5 privates missing. Horses lost, 11.

*Loss of Major Willis's Corps of Riflemen.*

3 privates wounded, 2 privates missing.

*Loss of Major Call's Corps of Riflemen.*

1 Captain wounded, 6 privates wounded, 1 Lieutenant missing, 7 privates missing.

Total wounded. 2 Captains, 2 Lieutenants, 10 privates.

Killed. 2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 6 privates.

Missing. 1 Lieutenant, 12 privates.

Prisoners. 1 Serjeant, 1 private returned since.

RICHARD BUTLER, Colonel,  
Commanding the advanced  
Light Corps.

*Copy of a letter from Col. TARLETON to Lord CORNWALLIS, dated Col. ADAMS's Plantation, June 13, half past four. P. M.*

“ My Lord,

“ I believe that La Fayette passed the Southanna of Pamunkey this

morning, for the Mountain Road at Bird's Ordinary. He lay at Bird's Mill yesterday evening; I have been on the Three Notch'd Road all day. I have left it for this place, for the benefit of forage and communication with your Lordship. I shall strike it again to-morrow morning, and go by Napier to Pier's Mill. I cannot yet learn what water it stands on. La Fayette's design is to follow; I will immediately inform your Lordship if he does not keep a proper distance; any detachment, I shall strike at.

“ I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obliged servant,

“ B. TARLETON.”

Published by order of Congress,  
CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec.

*From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.*

*New-York, July 4.* General Orders. In consequence of the Commander in Chief's report of the expedition under Brigadier-General Arnold to Chesapeake, in January last, his Excellency has received a letter from Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, of which the following is an extract:

“ I have received the King's commands to signify to you his Majesty's pleasure that you do acquaint Brigadier-General Arnold, Lieutenant-Colonels Dundas and Simcoe, and the officers and soldiers under his command, that their conduct and behaviour are approved of by his Majesty.”

His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to appoint Major-Generals Leslie and Campbell to act as Lieutenant-Generals till his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

*New-York, July 14.* The following are the particulars of the transactions at King's Bridge, on the 3d instant, and the skirmish between 200 Yagers and 30 horse, under the command of Lieut. Col. de Prueschenck,

F f 2

and



and the advanced corps of the rebel army, of 800 foot and 300 horse.

In the evening of the 2d, Lieut. Col. Emmerich marched with 100 men, drawn from the regiments of the line, to Phillips's House; the next morning a number of waggons, under an escort of 200 foot, and 30 mounted Yagers, were to be sent to the same place for some hay: But about ten o'clock the same evening intelligence was received of General Washington's army having been at Singing in the afternoon of the 2d inst. It was therefore resolved to leave the waggons within the lines, and send the detachment to recall Col. Emmerich. Lieut. Colonel de Prueschenck, with the following officers under his command, viz. Capt. Henricks, Capt. de Wangenheim, Lieut. Schaefer, Lieut. de Deimar, and Lieut. de Balholmai, left the camp at day-break, and having left Kingsbridge, would not pass a series of defiles before he had reconnoitred Fort Independence, he therefore ordered his advanced guard under Lieut. Schaefer, and another party of a serjeant and ten men, to examine the fort and its environs: It being not yet quite day, these parties did not perceive the enemy drawn up in a line of battle till they were within 10 yards of them, they received the enemy's fire, returned it, and fell back to a proper distance. Lieut. Col. de Prueschenck immediately, and with great resolution and presence of mind, endeavoured to gain the height in the rear of the fort, and though he received the enemy's whole fire, succeeded so far as to take possession of the ruins of a house which was formerly fortified by Colonel Emmerich; from whence he attacked the Americans in their advantageous position, intending to dislodge them, but observing a battalion with flying colours in the fort, finding their superiority in numbers, being furiously attacked with the bayonet, and at the same time

seeing no possibility of gaining any ground to his advantage, resolved to fall back under the cannon in Charles's redoubt; but from their pressing too hard upon him and his infantry, on account of the narrow passage, began to lose ground, and being apprehensive of sustaining some loss in repassing the defile in such a situation, to avoid this, and prevent confusion, he ordered his cavalry under Lieut. Flies, to charge the advancing enemy.

This had the expected effect, the enemy stopped, the Yagers formed again, and recommenced the attack with redoubled vigour, obliged the enemy to quit the fort, and drove them from the Heights as far as Deveaux's House, and took possession of the ground the Americans had quitted. At this time Lieutenant-Colonel De Wurmb arrived with the rest of the Yager corps from Kingsbridge, and took possession of the rising ground between the Bridge and Fort Independence, reconnoitred the enemy's new position, extending from Miles-square Road over the Height to William's Bridge, with a thick wood in their rear, plainly indicating a design to conceal their real strength; and as repeated intelligence was received that three hundred French horse covered the enemy's left at William's Bridge, Colonel De Wrumb acted with precaution, and did not think proper to risk another attack; but Lieutenant-colonel Emmerich retreating over Spiten Devil, and being cut off by the American position, two hundred men being at this time from the regiments of the line, and the refugees from Morrissiania having joined, it was absolutely necessary to force the Americans from their ground, to give Col. Emmerich an opportunity of joining by the way of Cortlandt's House, still in possession of the Americans. The Yagers moved forward and took possession of

of Cortlandt's Bridge, the refugees and the advanced parties of the Yagers engaged the American advanced posts and drove them to their main body, who immediately filed off to the left, and retreated towards William's Bridge; the passage being now open, Col. Emmerich was desired to leave Spiten Devil and to join, which he did, and informed Gen. de Lofberg, that he drew two hundred Americans into his ambuscade at Philips's House, of which he killed three and took nine; that the American army was moving in two columns, one of which was already seen on Valentine's Hill, advancing towards Cortlandt's Bridge.

The troops were now ordered to fall back to their former position, leaving one hundred Yagers at Fort Independence, and observed all the motions of General Washington's army, who himself reconnoitered Spiten Devil at three o'clock in the afternoon. At four o'clock the troops moved into the lines and to their encampment.

The loss of the Yagers is three men killed; one officer, one serjeant, twenty-six men, wounded, and five missing.

That of the Americans is very considerable; intelligence was received, that they embarked one hundred and one wounded men at Singing, and sent them up the North River, besides a great many who died of their wounds before they reached that place, and one officer and seven men who were left on the field, with seventeen stand of arms.

*The following is an authentic account of the action between the brave Col. SIMCOE, and the Americans near Williamsburgh, in Virginia.*

“ Lord Cornwallis marched towards Williamsburgh, where he arrived the 25th ult. Lieut. Col. Simcoe commanded the rear at the head of the cavalry, supported by Capt. Ewald with his Yagers; they were

intercepted in their march by the Americans, whose force consisted of 500 light infantry, 300 riflemen and 100 horse, near Spencer's plantation, seven miles from Williamsburgh.— Col. Simcoe was put to the alternative either to fight and conquer, or to lose his baggage, cattle, &c. He instantly charged the right wing of the enemy with his usual intrepidity, which put their horse to flight, killing and wounding many of the riflemen; Capt. Ewald at the same time attacked their left wing, which were endeavouring to cut them off Williamsburgh, with equal success, making 4 officers and 20 privates prisoners. Our loss on this occasion is about forty killed and wounded, and that of the Americans upwards of 120; after the action our army proceeded to Williamsburgh.”

*Extract of a letter to his Excellency Governor FRANKLIN from Lieut. Colonel UPHAM of the Associated Loyalists, and Commandant at Lleyd's Neck, dated Fort Franklin, July 13, 1781.*

“ I take the earliest opportunity to inform the Hon. Board of Directors, that early yester day morning I received intelligence, that three large ships, and five armed brigs, and other vessels, were in Huntingdon harbour. At eight o'clock, about 450 troops, chiefly French, landed at the back of the Neck, about two miles distant from the fort; at eleven they formed in our front, at the distance of 400 yards in open view.

“ As I was uncertain of their number, and was apprehensive they would possess themselves of a height on our right, from which they might have annoyed us, I ordered some grape shot to be fired at them from two twelve pounders, which soon threw them into disorder, and occasioned a very sudden, and I humbly conceive, a very disgraceful retreat to their ships. We have no other evidence of the effect

effect of our fire than some few fragments of coats and shirts, and the grass besmeared with blood. They left, on the ground where they halted to dress their wounded, a number of surgeon's instruments, a great quantity of lint bandages, &c. a bayonet, sword, and a very large quantity of port fire, and other materials for burning our houses.

“ Major Hubbil, and the other officers of the garrison, afforded every possible assistance; Capt. Hoyt, in the Sir Henry Clinton, was very serviceable to us: Capt. Thomas, in the Association, had not returned from convoying a wood fleet to City Island.

“ I called on the Huntingdon militia, but saw nothing of them, nor was I disappointed. Captain Young's troop, and Capt. Vanwick's company of foot, came last evening to our assistance; they posted themselves on West-Neck, and behaved exceedingly well. Many refugees in our vicinity came likewise to our assistance and the whole garrison were, from the first appearance of the French, in the best spirits imaginable.

“ I had sent into the wood through which they must pass, several small parties for the purpose of reconnoitering, and at the same time to gall them and deceive them as to our numbers. The effect convinced me of the propriety of this measure, as they re-embarked with great precipitation. We constantly scoured the wood until night came on; I then mounted a few refugees, who patrolled the Neck, and kept a good look-out at all the landings. Several whale-boats appeared coming from Stamford, and other parts of Connecticut, towards evening, which gave me reason to expect another attack; I therefore ordered the refugees of my command to lay their arms down during the night.

“ I have now the pleasure to inform you, that the ships, &c. are under way so far eastward as hardly

to be descried. We have suffered no loss either in men, shipping, or property of any sort. I think it my duty to add, that the refugees, and others who remained on the Neck, behaved with a spirit that would most probably have ensured success against a much greater force than appeared to face us.”

*Some OBSERVATIONS on the Ministerial arguments against putting the AMERICAN PRISONERS on the same footing with respect to provisions, as the FRENCH, SPANISH, and DUTCH PRISONERS.*

On the 29th of June last Mr. Fox moved, in the House of Commons, the following resolution:

“ That it is the opinion of this House, that the American prisoners ought to be put on the same footing with respect to provisions, as the prisoners of France, Spain, and Holland.”

This motion was negatived on a division.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland then made the following motion:

“ That it appears to this House, that the allowance to the American prisoners is, to each prisoner per week, seven quarts of beer, seven pounds of bread, four pounds and a half of meat, four ounces of butter, and six ounces of cheese, together with two pints of pease, or greens in lieu thereof; and that the said American prisoners have during their confinement been remarkably healthy.”

This was carried without a division.

Mr. Fox then moved,

“ That it appears to this House, that the allowance of bread to the American prisoners is, per day, half a pound less than is allowed to the prisoners of France, Spain, and Holland.”

Lord North *admitted the fact* stated in Mr. Fox's motion; but, in order to prevent it from appearing on the journals

journals of the House, moved the previous question; and the previous question was carried accordingly.

The Lord Advocate then moved,  
 “ That it appears to this House,  
 “ that the cloathing furnished to the  
 “ American prisoners is fully suffi-  
 “ cient, and is sent as often as it is  
 “ wanting.”

This was carried without a division.

On the 2d of July last, a motion was made in the House of Lords, by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, for putting the American prisoners on equal terms, in point of food, with the French, Spanish, and Dutch prisoners; which motion was negatived by a great majority.

It is now proposed to make some remarks on the points above-mentioned, chiefly with a view to the following question:

“ Whether the allowance made by  
 “ Government is sufficient to keep  
 “ the American prisoners in health  
 “ and spirits, *without the assistance*  
 “ *of charitable contributions?*”

This is now a question of pressing importance; for the last shilling of the charitable donations is distributed, and the Americans are at this time reduced to the situation in which they were, before any subscription was raised for their relief.

It will therefore in a short time be perceived, whether the allowance made by Government be sufficient to keep the prisoners in health and spirits.

Those who remember the situation of the prisoners, in the very early part of their confinement, are deeply apprehensive of the mischief which will probably ensue; for they know that during a part of the year 1777, the American prisoners were so severely distressed and pinched with hunger, as to kill and eat several dogs, which they enticed into the prison.

The Lord Advocate himself ap-

pears sensible of the importance of the subscriptions;—for his first motion states two facts, which are unconnected, and which he does not venture to connect, viz. (1) The allowance of provisions, and (2) The health of the prisoners. He was well aware that these two facts would not connect and coalesce without the help of a third consideration, viz. The charitable contributions; but those he artfully keeps out of sight. He did not venture to state that the health of the prisoners was to be attributed solely to the government allowance.

It was argued, “ that the diet of  
 “ prisoners, as persons in a state of  
 “ inactivity, ought to be sparing, and  
 “ that just enough to sustain life  
 “ ought to be the measure of it; for  
 “ that if more than enough was al-  
 “ lowed, it would render the prison-  
 “ ers unhealthy by producing gross  
 “ humours, if they eat it; or if  
 “ they sold what was superabundant,  
 “ it was probable they would buy  
 “ spirits with it, and thereby render  
 “ themselves unhealthy and unhap-  
 “ py.” Admitting this argument  
 in its full force, and connecting it with the circumstance of the prisoners having been, during their confinement, in good health and free from gross humours, it manifestly follows, that they *have not hitherto had more than enough*, although it is an incontestible fact, that the Government allowance has been largely aided by charitable contributions.—It seems almost unnecessary to strengthen this observation, by adding, that if the American prisoners have not had *more than enough*, WITH *the help of charitable contributions*, they will have *less than enough* WITHOUT *such help*.

It was contended by Lord Loughborough, “ that in France it was  
 “ usual for all persons to consume  
 “ a much greater proportion of  
 “ bread than was the custom in  
 “ this

" this country, and therefore it was  
 " reasonable to allow to the French  
 " prisoners a greater proportion of  
 " bread than of meat."—Very well ;  
 —but it was admitted by the same  
 noble Lord, " that an American,  
 " like an Englishman, was accus-  
 " tomed to eat more animal food  
 " than bread, and therefore in ap-  
 " portioning his allowance, that cir-  
 " cumstance deserved attention."  
 Yet the American is *not* allowed a  
 greater quantity of meat than the  
 Frenchman ;—his allowance of meat  
 is only equal to the Frenchman's, and  
 his allowance of bread is one third  
 less : so that the American is allowed  
 no more bread for *three* days than is  
 allowed the Frenchman for *two* days ;  
 and the former must subsist twelve  
 months, on that which is allowed to  
 the latter for eight months ; yet this  
 great disproportion in the article of  
 bread is not made up in that of ani-  
 mal food ;—the allowance of meat  
 being equal both to the Frenchman  
 and American ; although the latter,  
*it is confessed*, requires from habit a  
 greater proportion of animal food  
 than the former. The Government  
 allowance is therefore plainly defi-  
 cient, either in the article of bread  
 or meat. This appears to be the na-  
 tural consequence from Lord Lough-  
 borough's own facts and argument.—  
 His Lordship indeed considered the  
 abovementioned disproportion as a  
*trifling* difference, and he repeatedly  
 declared his *astonishment* that so trif-  
 ling a difference should be made a  
 ground of complaint ! But surely  
 half a pound of bread daily, is not a  
 trifle to persons whose allowance of  
 provisions is in every other respect  
 very scanty, and calculated only just  
 to sustain life. This whole matter is  
 not properly understood, when it is  
 considered and represented as a *trifling*  
*complaint*. It is not a murmuring re-  
 monstrance, but it is a humble and  
 respectful petition to Parliament for  
 a small addition to the provisions hi-

therto allowed by Government ; and  
 the petition is both reasonable and  
 well timed. It is reasonable, because  
 it only prays that one set of state pri-  
 soners may be allowed as much pro-  
 visions as another ; and it is well  
 timed because not presented until the  
 want is actually felt by the failure of  
 the charitable contributions.

It was further said, " that the  
 American prisoners have even a better  
 allowance than our own soldiers, when  
 on board of transports."

This was an argument in which  
 the ministerial speakers greatly tri-  
 umphed, and Lord Sandwich exult-  
 ingly demanded, whether the House  
 was willing to admit that the Ameri-  
 can prisoners ought to have a large  
 allowance than was given to our own  
 soldiers going to fight the cause of  
 their country ?—Lord Sandwich, you  
 knew the truth ; why did you sup-  
 press a part of it ? Why did you not  
 tell the whole truth ? Why did you  
 not inform the House, that the al-  
 lowance of which you spoke, was  
 given to the soldiers *in addition* to  
 their *usual pay* ! and that the masters  
 and stewards of transports constantly  
 take in a stock of provisions, and  
 other necessaries for the soldiers, who  
 are enabled to purchase, what they  
 want, by means of the *serjeant pay-*  
*master's notes* ?

But it was also argued, " *that* a  
 " pound of bread is the ordinary gail-  
 " allowance throughout the king-  
 " dom ; and *that* only a great a-day  
 " is allowed to those persons who  
 " have surrendered their *all*, and are  
 " still detained in prison by their  
 " creditors ; and *also that* the like  
 " sum was allowed to the rebel pri-  
 " soners in the year 1745, by means  
 " of which allowance they were fur-  
 " nished with the like quantity of  
 " bread, beer, beef, &c. as is now  
 " allowed to the American prison-  
 " ers."

This argument compares the situa-  
 tion of the American prisoners, in  
 respect

respect to food, with that of three other classes of prisoners; and its designed tendency is to shew, that the American prisoners are not in a worse condition than those other prisoners. Full justice shall be done to this argument in every particular.

1st. With respect to *criminal prisoners*. These, it seems, are allowed as little as the American prisoners.

*Answer.* The imprisonment of persons committed upon criminal prosecutions is never more than six months, and seldom so long. At the next assizes after their commitment they are brought to trial, and then follows either their punishment, or their deliverance from prison by an acquittal. But the American prisoners are confined for an indefinite space of time; many of them, have been in prison three years, and how much longer they may be detained "is not given them to know."—In this point therefore the argument fails, for although men may live a few months on a pinching and insufficient diet, without receiving any very great harm, yet two or three years short allowance will infallibly emaciate the most robust person, and produce consumptions, and a train of fatal disorders, from which (through the providence of God) the American prisoners have hitherto been protected by the liberal charity of compassionate individuals, aiding the scanty allowance of Government.

2dly. *Prisoners for debt*, who have delivered up their all, and are still detained in prison.—These are paid by their creditors 2s. 4d. weekly, being 4d. per day.

*Answer.* The rigour of their creditors seldom extends through many months; and such is the tenderness of the law, that if the allowance be not duly paid on the first day of every week, an immediate release ensues: but if the creditor should be so rigorous as to detain the prisoner, and so revengefully punctual and precise as

to pay the allowance weekly at the exact time required by law,—yet the frequent acts of insolvency afford a comforting prospect to the prisoner.

3dly. *The rebel prisoners in 1745.* These were allowed only 4d. per day, which procured for them the like quantity of provisions as is now given to the American prisoners.

*Answer.* They were soon brought to trial, and they had been accustomed to a spare diet in their own country. Yet it is well remembered, that they were supplied by their Jacobite friends both with victuals and drink,—and that even to excess.

It must also be considered, that the American prisoners are all unequal circumstances of want, and cannot assist each other. But in our gaols, many prisoners have far more than enough, and can amply reward the little services of the more indigent prisoners.

And with respect to English prisoners, it may be remarked in general, that they are not out of the reach of their friends' benevolence, but have other helps beside the ordinary gaol-allowance; for few indeed enter the dreary gates of a prison, who have not some one friend to relieve their wants, and comfort them in their distresses.—With the American prisoners it is not so; an immense ocean separates them from all their natural friends, nor can they obtain either relief or consolation, except from the charitable and humane, in that hostile country where they are detained in prison.

It is humbly conceived, that it may now be fairly concluded, *that the Government-allowance of provisions is too scanty for men confined in prison several years; and that charitable contributions are essentially necessary to keep the American prisoners in health.*

There needs no other proof of their want of more bread than this single circumstance,—that they have ex-

G g pended

pended more than one half of the money hitherto given them in the purchase of bread only. This is a fact, of which the Commissioners of sick and hurt may easily inform themselves

From this time they must subsist on their prison-allowance, unless the friends of humanity should again interpose on their behalf; for the last of the subscription money was distributed at Forton, on Tuesday the 10th of July last: at Mill prison it ceased some weeks before.

Of the article of *cloathing*, the charitable contributions have been large. No considerable assistance from Government has hitherto been wanted; but when it has been wanted, great delay has happened: and scarce any has been delivered to the prisoners at Forton for two years and an half past.

Much has been said concerning the prisoners being *in good spirits*.—But this point also has been untruly stated; for they are, in respect to confinement at least, *true Englishmen*, bearing it very ill. Several of them have died of grief,—particularly John Marshal, at Heston, and Mr. James Bostock and Mr. William Flins at Forton. The same has happened to officers, both at Plymouth and on ship-board. The boys and younger persons are, indeed, less dejected, and on some occasions are very cheerful. But upon this head it must be remarked, that the cause in which these prisoners have been engaged, having received the approbation of the most virtuous and independent members of both Houses of Parliament, and of the best and most enlightened persons, not only of this nation, but throughout the world, it may be presumed, that they conceive themselves to be suffering in a cause not only blameless, but meritorious; and to this circumstance may fairly be referred a part of that cheerfulness which is artfully attributed to their

pretended plentiful allowance of provisions.

August, 1781.

*Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated Sept. 3, 1781.*

“ For some time past, and particularly since the 5th of last August, several reports have been spread concerning the reasons why the men of war of the department of the Meuse did not put to sea; and it has even been declared in the public papers, that the sailing orders had been withdrawn and countermanded. To shew the falshood of such assertions, the following declarations have been published here:

“ The undersigned having seen several times in the *North Holland Gazette*, and particularly in that of the 17th of August, that the writer of that paper, notwithstanding it had been contradicted to him, hath sought to maintain, that the ships of the *Meuse*, or in the road of *Goree*, had received counter orders not to sail, that they might not join the men of war of the Republic and the convoy, which were to sail from the Texel; therefore the undersigned declare by these presents, in order to shew the public what credit is due to such writers, who appear to have no other design but to cause troubles and disunion, that he being the *Commanding Officer* of those men of war, and of the convoy, never received, either from his Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau, Hereditary Stadtholder, Admiral and Captain General, &c. &c. &c. or from the College of Admiralty of the Meuse, or from his Excellency M. Vice-admiral Hartsinck, or from any person whatsoever, any other than express orders to go with the convoy from the road of Goree as soon as possible, and with the first opportunity, and to join, in the most convenient manner, with the ships that were to sail, or had sailed from the Texel; and that these orders were

were

were never countermanded; but, on the contrary, were repeated in the most precise manner.

“ That moreover, the reasons why the under-signed did not execute these orders, appear clearly from the following attestations, which will also serve to prove what is above-mentioned, seeing that, without regularity, all the possible diligence in putting to sea cannot take place.

“ And, on the whole, the under-signed declares, that he had already received, on the 14th of January, 1781, precise and formal orders to give battle to, and treat all the subjects of the King of England as declared enemies of the United Provinces of the Low Countries; and has thereupon given his orders to eight ships, from time to time, to put to sea.

(Signed) ANDRE DE BRUYN.

“ I, the under-signed *Pilot* of the *Texel*, declare by these presents, (out of pure regard to truth) that I was sent by his Excellency Mr. Vice-admiral *Hartfinck*, from the *Texel* to *Helvoetsluys*, on board the Republic's ship the *Prins Willem*, commanded by Captain de Bruyn; and came on board the said ship, on the 7th of June, in consequence of these orders, to carry her to the port of the *Texel*; and ever since that time there did not offer any opportunity, however little, of which the said Captain did not endeavour to take advantage, to get to sea with the ship he commanded, but that at every time the wind came about, and was quite contrary.

“ That the said Captain used every measure that can be demanded or expected from a seaman; and that the reasons why he did not put to sea, can be attributed to no other cause, but absolute impossibility for want of opportunity and a favourable wind.

“ The said Captain having been stationed before the road of *Goree*, a very dangerous place for such a large

ship, for fifteen days, till the 20th instant, was then by a storm obliged to quit that place by cutting one cable, and putting his ship in safety before *Helvoet*.

“ Having been continually on board, and having seen and known all this, I am ready, if required to make oath of what I have declared.

“ Given on board the State's ship, the *Prins Willem*, at anchor, before *Helvoetsluys*, this 21st day of August, 1781.

(Signed) “ JAN KOCK.

“ We fully confirm the contents of this paper, certifying, that he has done all that was possible, and are ready to confirm it by oath.

“ Given on board the said ship, dated as above,

(Signed)

“ *J. W. Van Oldenbarnevelde*.

“ *Gen. Tullinge*, Captain.

“ *J. C. Van Overveldt*, Lieutenant.

“ *P. P. Frydlund*, Lieutenant.

“ *Jacob Haak*, first Pilot.

“ *Willem. Pieter Calst*, second Pilot.

“ *Arend Dirkse Meyers*, third Pilot.

“ Compared with the original by Jan Weymens, first Clerk.

“ We, the under-signed masters of merchants ships, ordered to sail with convoy from *Goree* the 7th, 8th, 13th, 14th, 17th, and 18th of July; under the escort of Captain de Bruyn, commanding the States ship, the *Prins Willem*, declare by these presents, that there has been no opportunity during the above time, which the said Captain did not endeavour to embrace to put to sea with his ship and convoy, and that he shewed every attention and vigilance possible; but a calm coming on, and afterwards contrary winds, he has been each time obliged to come to anchor, and therefore, if he did not sail, it can be attributed only to an absolute impossibility, and in no wise to any neglect.

G g 2

“ We



" We declare also, that when the said Captain attempted to sail for the last time on the 19th instant, and was almost aground, it was too hazardous an attempt, and was not with our approbation, on account of the wind and other circumstances.

" We, moreover declare, out of pure regard to truth, that when the said Captain spoke to us to come to anchor on the 7th of August, in consequence of a contrary wind, the said Captain did not represent it to us as any ways terrifying, but in way of discourse, and according to the skill of an expert seaman; it is therefore we thought it necessary, and that it was highly proper to come to anchor; and we have seen and waited till this day the opportunities of time and weather being ready, if it is necessary to confirm this attestation on oath.

" Done in the road before Helvoetsluys, this 24th of August, 1781.

(Signed) " Sybrand H. Bruynsma.  
 " Jacob Lieves.  
 " Jelle Pisters.  
 " Hendrick Lommerst.  
 " Tjeed Sikkes.  
 " Daniel Uldriks.  
 " Imkz Droß.  
 " And. Allan.  
 " Harme Larkman.  
 " Olge Gerritz.  
 " Daniel Arends.  
 " Jan Tjekbes."

" In the presence of Jan Weymans, first Clerk."

*Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Sept. 2.*

" The steps taken to procure a sufficient convoy for the navigation of the north, have not been without effect. The following is the extract from the register of the resolutions of the States General of the United Provinces:

" Monday, August 7, 1781.

" Received a letter from his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and

Nassau, written here at the Hague, dated this day, containing an answer to the resolution taken by their High Mightinesses, by the Directors of the trade to the Baltic and to Muscovy; requesting it may please their High Mightinesses to grant again, and obtain for the merchantmen ready to sail for the Baltic, a sufficient and proportionate convoy; and to make, in that respect, proper dispositions, and to take a speedy resolution, such as, according to the importance of the case, and the present occurrence, their High Mightinesses shall judge proper for the benefit of commerce, and the service of the Republic; and by which resolution, their High Mightinesses had requested his Serene Highness would be pleased to fulfil the desires of the said Directors, by granting, as soon as possible, a convoy sufficient and proportionate.

The above-mentioned answer likewise contains, that his said Highness had judged he ought, without delay, to acquaint their High Mightinesses that he has too much at heart the welfare of the trade of the Low Countries, to wait for fresh instances from the Merchants for a speedy and sufficient convoy, to give the necessary orders for assembling, and fitting out with the utmost dispatch, as many ships, as, according to the circumstances, might be employed to convoy the merchant ships, willing to sail for the Baltic. His said Highness having already recommended in the strongest manner, as also their High Mightinesses, on occasion of his proposition of the 21st of the present month, of which they were informed, before the presenting of the said petition, not only to the College of Admiralty of Amsterdam, to get repaired, with all possible diligence, the ships that had been in the engagement, and fit them again for sea, but also charged Vice-admiral Hartinck to take care that every thing requisite for the convoy to sail, be

dispatched with all possible diligence, and that it consist of as many ships as can be spared.

That, thinking thereby, he had fulfilled the intention of their High Mightinesses before the reception of their said resolution, his Serene Highness had nothing further to do, but to desire their High Mightinesses, to be assured of the zeal that animates him, to cause to be protected, as far as in his power, the commercial inhabitants, by the naval forces of the State, and that he had employed for that purpose every means in his power.

Upon which having deliberated, it was resolved, that his Serene Highness be thanked, as he is thanked by the present, for his zeal and activity, respecting the necessary orders he has given to grant the convoys requisite, as far as it depends on him.

(Signed) D. J. VAN HEECKEREN,  
(and lower) Collated with the said

Register,

(Signed)

H. FAGIL.

*Hague, Sept. 13.* The States of Holland and West Friesland were assembled yesterday and to day.

His Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder arrived here yesterday, about two o'clock in the morning, from the Texel, in perfect health.

During his stay at the Helder, the Prince gave an unremitting attention to the fitting out the ships of war and frigates destined for the Baltic convoy. This had so desirable an effect, that the whole squadron, with several East-India armed ships, under the command of Rear-admiral Van Braam, sailed in presence of his Highness from Gaats on Tuesday, at nine o'clock A. M. with a fair eastern gale. They are to join the merchant fleet at Ulic, and sail in company.

*Amsterdam, Sept. 13.* The affair of the Duke of Brunswick, which seemed to have entirely subsided, is now revived, and the declaration of

Mr. Van Lynden, for declining the Embassy to Vienna, has once more awakened the attention of the public on this subject: the following is given out publicly as the remonstrance of the Quarter of Westergo:

“ The Deputies of the Quarter of Westergo think it indispensably necessary for them, in the present critical situation of public affairs, to represent to the other Quarters, in the most serious manner, that it is sufficiently known to every Member of the State, that there now reigns amongst the inhabitants of all ranks, a mistrust and general dissatisfaction concerning the superior administration of affairs, and especially of the negligence remarkable in the navy department. The sending out single ships, the destruction of a considerable portion of our naval force, a few days before England had publicly declared war against the Republic,—with other previous and subsequent circumstances, seem to have greatly contributed to that mistrust and dissatisfaction which gave rise to an almost general hatred for the person and administration of the Duke of Brunswick, who as private Counsellor of his Highness the Stadtholder, is suspected as the chief cause of the mal-administration of affairs. From such mistrust and dissatisfaction on the part of the good inhabitants, the most dangerous consequences may arise to the prejudice of public peace, and the constitution of this nation, a misfortune which it is the duty of every well-meaning regent, by all the means in his power, to prevent. The said Quarter therefore queries, whether it would not be proper to lay before the Hereditary stadtholder the aforementioned observation, and signify to him that their High Mightinesses, in order to obviate the aforesaid evils, think it their duty to supplicate his Highness in the most affectionate and earnest manner, that he would be pleased to persuade the said

**Said Duke of Brunswick, by the most efficacious means, not to interfere any more in the administration of affairs, but on the contrary to leave the dominions of the Republic."**

On the 19th instant, the following memorial was presented to the States by the Prussian Minister:

" High and Mighty Lords,

" Her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, having found the declaration published by the King of Prussia on the 30th of April, concerning the navigation and trade of his subjects during the present war, to coincide with the principles laid out in her Imperial Majesty's rescript of February 20, 1780, caused a formal act to be concluded and signed by their respective Majesties at Petersburg, on the 8th of May last. The underwritten Envoy Extraordinary from his Majesty the King of Prussia, has received orders from his Court, to acquaint their High Mightinesses with the said act, of May 8, the intent and meaning of which, is to strengthen that benevolent plan of impartiality and freedom of trade and navigation of the neutral powers.

" The King presumes from the friendship and equity of their High Mightinesses that they will look on this information as a proof of his confidence, that they will readily acknowledge the justice and friendly intent of the said act, and enforce the commands laid on the officers and commanders of their ships, as also their privateers, not to infringe on the rights and liberties of Prussian navigators, as being subjects of a neutral power; whilst his Majesty on his part, will use the same attention and vigilance, that his subjects may carry on no illicit trade likely to prejudice either of the belligerent powers.

(Signed)

DE THULE MEYER."

*Extract of a letter dated Florence, August 21.*

" Let other potentates enact sumptuary laws which are commonly infringing or cause discontent; our amiable Sovereign has found out a far more expeditious way of checking the progress of luxury than all the *fiat volo* of despotism could have effected. I am sure that no one, will peruse the following letter, addressed by his Royal Highness to Senator Neilly, without admiring the Prince's wisdom and affability:

" His Royal Highness cannot see, without the utmost concern, that excessive luxury which has prevailed for some time in the manner of *dressing*, especially among the *Ladies*; as it may lead to the worst of consequences. Women, who from their own fortune, the complaisance or wealth of their husbands, have at their disposal large sums of money, instead of applying them to greater and more noble purposes, squander them away to gratify that childish vanity. Those who are equal to the former in rank or quality, but inferior to them in means, think themselves, from a ridiculous punctilio, obliged to keep pace with them. Women of all ranks, from a kind of emulation peculiar to their sex, strain all points to imitate their betters; and this expensive caprice, the offspring of fashion, spreads from the capital into provinces; and proportionably, but with greater detriment, infects the inhabitants of the country. Hence arise those obstacles to intermarriages, the want of money necessary for the education of children, the *deficit* in the accounts of men entrusted with public employments, their debts, nay often breaches of trust, the scarcity of real capital amongst traders, the little encouragement given to husbandmen, who of course neglect the culture of land; and to this evil also may be attributed the ruin of families, their internal dissensions

diffentions, and a world of vicious habits and inclinations. This excess of vanity, which in some women might be overlooked as a contemptible weakness, is a crime in those who, thinking it their duty to emulate the former, deprive themselves of the means of fulfilling the duties incumbent on parents. His Royal Highness, in consequence of the plan he has adopted, of laying the least constraint possible on the freedom of his subjects as to their actions, would not enact any sumptuary laws, sensible how necessary it is to submit to them a matter which assumes so many shapes and forms, especially in what concerns the dress of women, whose excess was and is not so much in quality as in quantity and abuse; and his Royal Highness will always look on laws which leave the way open to infractions and vexations, as utterly repugnant to his Royal clemency.

“But the Grand Duke is so confident of the regard which his subjects have for him, that he trusts, knowing his paternal intentions, they will freely shew themselves eager to second their Sovereign in a matter which he has so much at heart. As it is necessary that so salutary a reformation should be first introduced by the nobility, that their example may be followed by the other ranks of people, your Excellency will not fail to make known my Royal intention to the assembly of the nobles. In consequence of which, it will be more agreeable to their Royal Highnesses to see at Court and on the *gala-days*, the nobility of both sexes appear in plain dress, and even black. The greatest simplicity in this article being more consonant with neatness and decency, than all those encumbered cloaths trimmed after the *stage-fashion*. Their subjects must be persuaded that their Royal Sovereigns have too much good sense to value the nobility, in proportion to that way of dressing,

forgetting that elevated sentiments; a distinguished conduct, a good use of their riches, and a generosity guided by prudence, are the characteristics of true nobility. On the contrary, his Royal Highness the Grand Duke, in forming an opinion of each individual, will be guided by the moderation or excess in the dress of men of all ranks, and in that of their wives and daughters. This will be for him the criterion of their good or bad conduct, and of their wisdom or weakness of mind. And this opinion may influence him in the distribution of his Royal favours, and especially for appointing to such employments as require a sound judgment, and a certainty that those who make interest for them are no ways involved in their family affairs.”

*East-India House, Sept. 11, 1781.*

By accounts received over-land from Bombay, dated 31st of March, and 30th of April, 1781, the East-India Company are informed, that the terms offered to the Mahrattas for peace, had not been accepted. That every acquisition proposed by the government of Bombay to be made in the course of the war, having been accomplished, they had taken measures, in concert with General Goddard, to confine their future operations to a mere plan of defence to the security and preservation of those acquisitions, and of the Company's other possessions; to the safety of Bombay; to the reduction of their extraordinary military charges; to rendering assistance, so far as in their power, to the Presidency of Fort St. George, for which purpose preparation was making to send back all the troops of that Presidency; and by which measure the army under General Coote, would be considerably strengthened.

In pursuance of this plan, General Goddard relinquished possession of Bhoré Gaut, where he had proposed to

to form a fortified post, and marched the army to Panwell, to lodge his stores and baggage, and in order to proceed according to the system of defence before concerted.

During the march of the army, it was very much harrassed by numerous bodies of horse and foot, who pressed upon the Company's troops with a degree of boldness imputed only to their exultation at the appearance of a retreat.—The Company's troops behaved with their accustomed firmness and resolution; baffled every effort of the enemy to make an impression either on the line or baggage; but as the country was favourable for the mode of attack observed by the enemy, the Company's troops during two days march sustained a loss of three officers and fifty-five men killed, and fifteen officers and three hundred and ninety-three men wounded; few or none of the privates, killed or wounded were Europeans; but Colonel Parker, who commanded the rear-guard, was one of the officers mortally wounded.

The latest advices relative to the affairs of Fort St. George, are also contained in the above letters from Bombay, and confirm accounts, that the French fleet left the coast of Comandel in February, without landing any assistance for Hyder Ally, or doing any material damage. The position of General Coote's army, and his having burnt all the boats at Pondicherry, prevented the French from getting any supply of provisions from the shore, for which they seemed much distressed.

The letter of the 31st of March

states, that General Coote had retaken Carangoly, and the enemy withdrawn the troops, with which for many weeks they had been besieging Velore, Permacoff, and Wandiwash. That Hyder was also employed in removing his heavy cannon and stores from Arcot; but it then seemed to be the general opinion he would not withdraw his army without hazarding a battle.

The letter of the 30th of April states, that country intelligence, collected by Mr. Stewart at Goa, mentions Hyder having quitted the Carnatic.

The letter of the 30th of April concludes with an account of Colonel Camac having gained a very complete victory over Mhadage Scindia. The Colonel had been obliged to retreat, and was harrassed for four days together, by a very powerful army. After the fourth day's retreat, the Colonel counter-marched a detachment from his army in the night, with which he got in the rear of the enemy, and attacked their camp, which was forced and plundered, and two guns, four elephants, and a large booty fell into his hands. Several accounts concur, that the enemy's loss amounted to 8,000 men, and Scindia himself escaped with difficulty to Seronge, attended by only a few horsemen.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Leghorn, Aug. 27. On the 25th instant, a Russian Squadron arrived here from St. Petersburg, and last from Copenhagen, consisting of the following ships, viz.

	Guns.	Men.
Pantaleon	} V. A. Succobin }	74 700
Nebren Alenju	———— Melincorff	64 650
Europa	———— Scuratoff	64 650
Victor	———— Ufchincoff	64 650
Parnet Jeffroff	———— Palurin	64 650
Frigate Voine	———— Scheuben	34 300
———— Maria	———— Currenoff	30 250

Leghorn,

*Leghorn, Aug. 31.* A Venetian ship arrived here yesterday from Mahon in twelve days, with several passengers on board. They left the island on the evening of Sunday the 17th instans. The Spaniards had effected a landing that day at noon, at two different places, about two miles from St. Philip's Castle.

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

*St. James's, Sept. 18, 1781.*

*Extract of a Letter from General ELLIOT, Governor of Gibraltar, to the Earl of HILLSBOROUGH, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, dated August 8, 1781.*

Yesterday morning I received your dispatch of the 20th of July, with the inclosure, by his Majesty's sloop Helena, Captain Roberts, who arrived by dint of perseverance and bravery, with the assistance of our two gun boats (the Vanguard and Repulse) towed into the Bay, and piloted by Captain Curtis himself.— He personally conducted their attack in his barge with distinguished success, notwithstanding a constant and heavy fire of round and grape from the enemy's gun-boats, for nearly two hours; the particulars of Captain Roberts's gallant behaviour and his ship will, no doubt, be transmitted by Captain Curtis; but as he (Capt. Curtis) is not a man to speak of any transaction so highly redounding to his own honour, on my part it is an indispensable duty to inform your Lordship, that his zeal for the service is scarcely to be paralleled in forwarding every operation that can any way contribute to our comfort or defence.

*Admiralty-Office, Sept. 18, 1781.*

*Extract of a Letter from Captain CURTIS, to Mr. STEPHENS, dated Brilliant, Gibraltar, Aug. 7, 1781.*

I beg you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners, that his Majesty's sloop Helena arrived here this morning.

VOL. XII.

Her approach was discovered by the enemy and us at the same time, about five o'clock. She was in the Gut, to the southward of Cabarita Point, and nearly a third of the way over from it towards Europa. It was perfectly calm, and the Helena was rowing for the Rock. I immediately took the Repulse and Vanguard gun-boats, with all the boats of the ships, and went for her as expeditiously as possible. Fourteen gun-boats of the enemy, carrying each one twenty-six pounder in the bow, moved also from Algeziras, accompanied by several launches.— These boats got on faster than I could proceed with the Vanguard and Repulse, and before eight o'clock, those of them the most advanced, commenced their fire upon the Helena, being then within half gun-shot.— She returned it with great deliberation and effect, but still continuing to use her oars. The greater part of the gun-boats were soon close to her, and the clouds of grape and other shot, that seemed almost to bury her, were really astonishing. However she did not, without some aid, bear long this very unequal combat. The Repulse and Vanguard began a well-directed fire upon the enemy, being so placed as was deemed the most efficacious to cover the Helena, and annoy them. The commencement of the sea breeze having got to the Helena, she soon reached us, the enemy still persevering in their attempt upon her; some of them firing at her broadside, and others keeping a-stern, raking her. However, the steadiness and bravery exhibited on board the Helena, and the well-applied grape from the Repulse and Vanguard, very soon made several of them retire, and they all fled by ten o'clock, allowing us to tow the Helena into the Mole without farther molestation. Axebec, mounting between twenty and thirty guns, which was lying near to Cabarita Point, got under way when the breeze

H h

breeze

came, and advanced to join the gun-boats; but, upon seeing them retire, she retired also.

The masts, sails, rigging and furniture of the Helena are cut all to pieces, and the hull a good deal damaged; but it is wonderful, as it is fortunate, the boatswain was the only man who was killed on board her.

The bravery, the coolness, and the judicious conduct of Captain Roberts \* do him infinite honour: his officers and men deserve the highest commendation.

*Plan of a NATIONAL BANK, to be established for the benefit of the UNITED STATES of North-America.*

ART. I. That a subscription shall be set on foot for raising the sum of 400,000 dollars, in shares of 400 dollars each, to be paid either in gold or silver.

ART. II. That the monies subscribed shall be paid into the hands of George Clymer and John Nixon, Esqrs. or to such person as they shall authorize to receive the same.

ART. III. That every person subscribing for less than five shares, shall pay in the whole money at the time of subscription.

ART. IV. That each subscriber for five or more shares shall pay in one half only of the money at the time of subscription, and the remainder in three months.

ART. V. That every subscriber shall have liberty to vote, either personally or by proxy, at the election of Directors, and that they shall be entitled to as many votes as they possess shares; and that every share shall be alienable by sale, at the will of the proprietor, by transfer to be made in the books of the Bank, either in the presence of the proprie-

tor in person, or his proxy duly authorized; so that the buyer may derive there-from a right of voting, &c.

ART. VI. That twelve Directors shall be chosen from amongst those who are entitled to vote, and that the said Directors shall at their first meeting elect a President.

ART. VII. That the Directors shall every three months hold a meeting, in order to regulate the affairs of the Bank; that seven Directors shall form an Assembly, and that they shall be at liberty to adjourn themselves from time to time as they shall see occasion.

ART. VIII. That all rules and proceedings in the management of the affairs of the Bank shall be adjusted by the Directors, who shall also appoint the necessary officers, and regulate the dividends, and all other matters relating to the fund, as they shall judge most proper.

ART. IX. That the Assembly of Directors shall be empowered to raise, from time to time, new subscriptions, for the purpose of encreasing the fund, under such restrictions and limitations as they shall deem requisite.

ART. X. That at each meeting the Directors shall make choice of two out of their number, who shall superintend the affairs of the Bank till their next assembly.

ART. XI. That these inspectors shall every night, Sundays excepted, deliver to the Administrator-general of the American finances, a regular account of each day's transactions, with regard both to the cash and to the bills issued and received.

ART. XII. That the bills of the proposed Bank, payable on demand, shall be declared a legal tender for the payment of all imposts and taxes in each of the United States, and

\* Captain Roberts was First Lieutenant of the Quebec, with Captain Farmer, when she was burnt in the action with the Surveillante.

shall

shall also be received as such into the general Treasury of America, the same as gold and silver.

ART. XIII. That all transactions of the Bank shall be constantly subject to the inspection of the Administrator-general of the American finances, who for that purpose shall have free access to their books and papers.

ART. XIV. That if any Director, or other officer of the Bank shall embezzle any part of the property belonging to the same, he shall forfeit whatever share he may possess in the general stock to the use of the other subscribers.

ART. XV. That a law shall be passed constituting such embezzlement *felony, without the benefit of clergy.*

ART. XVI. That the subscribers shall be incorporated under the title of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America.

ART. XVII. That no Director shall receive any pecuniary gratification for his attendance in either of the characters of President, Director, or Inspector, unless in consequence of some future resolution of the body of Proprietors at large.

ART. XVIII. That the aforementioned George Clymer and John Nixon, Esqrs. shall, as soon as the subscription is closed, publish a list of the names and places of abode of the several subscribers, with the sums prefixed to each name, and shall fix a day for the election of the Directors, upon whose appointment they shall immediately deposit in their hands the monies received by them.

TRANSLATION of an EDICT published by the King of France, for suppressing several offices in the Grand and Petty Equerry, dated at Versailles in the month of June, 1781, and registered in the Court of Aids on the 17th of August in the same year.

Louis, by the grace of God, King

of France and of Navarre, &c. &c. By our edict of the month of January, 1781, We have united to our domains all the several offices of our household, without exception; reserving unto ourselves to examine and determine what recompence shall in justice be due to our grand officers, holding such places as had been granted to them by our royal predecessors, under the head of casual revenue, a recompence which has been already made to the Grand Master and Grand Equerry of France. By another edict issued in the month of January of the same year 1781, we have abolished and suppressed several offices dependent on that of the Grand Master of France, and all the offices of our table and inferior offices, consisting of a great number of posts, the major part of which were unnecessary, and which only tended to increase privileges, which were burdensome to the rest of our subjects, particularly to those dwelling in the remoter provinces. With the view, therefore, of proceeding in the reform already begun in the several departments of our household, we caused a state of our Grand and Petty Equerry to be laid before us; and finding in each a number of offices, some of which were absolute sinecures, and others became useless through the change of times, and all having been established with a view to the extension of the above-mentioned privileges; for these reasons, &c.

ART. I. We have, and hereby do, from the date of this edict, abolish and suppress the several offices hereafter mentioned, being in number 86, viz.

*Officers of the Grand Equerry.*

Five Equeries of the ceremonies; two senior valets; one of the pages of the presence; state sword-bearer; two pursuivants at arms; one cloak-bearer; two tilt-bearers; two furrriers; six hautboys; five cromorns, or naval trumpets; two coachmen attend.

H h 2



attending on the Ambassadors; one King's coachman attending on the grand Equerry; ten senior grooms; one yeoman of the horses; one driver of the chariot; one groom to water the manege; four yeomen of the feeds; one mole killer; and one master smith.

*Officers of the Grand Equerry employed in the Petty Equerry.*

One preceptor of the pages; one almoner of the pages; three sub-preceptors; four senior valets; four furriers; fourteen senior grooms; four master smiths; one apothecary; one yeoman of the furniture; two cooks; one butler; one confectioner; and one yeoman of the plate.

ART. II. In favour to the persons who are at this time possessed of the above offices, we have, and do by this our present edict confirm to them during life, the privileges and salaries annexed to the said offices, and to their widows the enjoyment of the said privileges only, as was formerly done by the late King, of glorious memory, our ever-honoured Lord and Grand-Father, when he suppressed a number of officers in the Grand-Venatory, and the Grand-Falconry.

ART. III. The nominal possessors of the several suppressed offices, as also the widows of such persons, shall annually transmit to the Minister of our household, a life-certificate properly attested, under the penalty of forfeiting their salaries and privileges.

ART. IV. As the several offices of preceptor and almoner of the pages, yeoman of the gate, dancing, fencing, and riding masters, cooks, and the four master smiths officiating in the Petty Equerry, were actually existing, and had proportionable salaries annexed to them, it is our will and pleasure that the present possessors of the same do deliver to the Minister of the finances within three months from the date of the present

edict, an estimate of the value of their respective posts, with their titles and necessary documents, and that they shall be reimbursed such value as soon as the same shall have been adjusted by our Council.

Given at Versailles in the month of June, in the year of Grace 1781, and the 8th. of our reign,

(Signed) LOUIS

(And lower)

By command of the King AMELOT.

*Visa.* HUE DE MIROMENIL.

Registered, having heard the requisition of the King's Attorney-General, in order to its being executed in due form, and printed.

Done at Paris, in the first Chamber of the Court of Aids, the 17th August, 1781.

Collated. (Signed) OUTREQUIN.

*From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE, and the WEEKLY MERCURY Extraordinary.*

*New York, July 27.* Accounts this morning from the country were, that on the 21st instant, advices were received at Philadelphia, that an action had happened in South-Carolina between the royal army under the command of Lord Rawdon, and the American forces under General Green, in which the latter was defeated, with the loss of nine hundred men killed and wounded.

At three o'clock this afternoon, we received the Pennsylvania Journal, July 21, from which we have the following advices, viz.

*Extract of a letter from Major-General GREENE, dated Camp at Little River, near Ninety-six, June 20, 1781.*

" In my letter of the 9th, I informed your Excellency that the enemy had received a considerable reinforcement at Charles-town, and that I was apprehensive they would march out and interrupt our operations.— On the 11th got intelligence they were advancing: I immediately advanced

vanced all the cavalry, with orders to General Sumpter to collect all the force he could, and keep in their front, and by every means in his power to retard their march. The enemy passed him at Congaree before he got his troops in motion; afterwards he found it impracticable to gain their front. It was my intention to have fought them before they arrived at Ninety-six, could I have collected a force sufficient for that purpose.

“ We had pushed on our approaches very near to the enemy’s works, our third parallel was formed round their abatis, a mine and two approaches were within a few feet of the ditch. These approaches were directed against the Star Fort, which stands upon the left of the town, as we approached it from the Saluda. On the right our approaches were very near the enemy’s redoubt; this was a strong stockade fort, with two block-houses in it. These two works flanked the town, which is picketed in with strong pickets, a ditch round the whole, and a bank raised near the height of a common parapet.— Besides these fortifications, were several little flushes in different parts of the town, and all the works communicated with each other by covered ways. We had raised several batteries for cannon, one upwards of twenty feet high, within one hundred and forty yards of the Star Fort, to command the works, and a rifle battery also within thirty yards, to prevent the enemy from annoying our workmen. For the last ten days, not a man could show his head but he was immediately shot down, and the firing was almost incessant day and night. In this stage of the approaches, I found the enemy so near us, that it would be impossible to reduce the place without hazarding a storm. This, from the peculiar strength of the place, could only be warranted by the success of a partial

attempt to make a lodgment on one of the curtains of the Star Redoubt, and a vigorous push to carry the right-hand work. The disposition was accordingly formed, and one attack made; Lieutenant-colonel Lee, with his legion infantry, and Capt. Kirkwood’s light infantry, made the attack on the right; and Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, with the first Maryland, and the first Virginia regiments, was to have stormed the Star Redoubt, which is their principal work, and stands upon the left: the parapet of this work is near twelve feet high, and raised with sand-bags near three feet more. Lieutenant Duvall, of the Maryland line, and Lieutenant Selden, of the Virginia line, led on the *Forlorn Hope*, followed by a party with hooks to pull down the sand-bags, the better to enable them to make the lodgment. A furious cannonade precluded the attack. On the right the enemy were driven out of their works, and our people took possession of it: on the left never was greater bravery exhibited than by the parties led on by Duvall and Selden; but they were not so successful. They entered the enemy’s ditch, and made every exertion to get down the sand-bags, which, from the depth of the ditch, height of the parapet, and under a galling fire, was rendered difficult. Finding the enemy defended their works with great obstinacy, and seeing but little prospect of succeeding without heavy loss, I ordered the attack to be pushed no farther.

“ The behaviour of the troops on this occasion deserves the highest commendation; both the officers that entered the ditch were wounded, and the greater part of their men were either killed or wounded. I have only to lament that such brave men fell in an unsuccessful attempt.

Capt. Armstrong, of the first Maryland regiment, was killed, and Capt. Benson, who commanded the regiment,

regiment, was wounded at the head of the trenches. In both attacks we had upwards of forty men killed and wounded; the loss was principally at the Star Fort and in the enemy's ditch, the other parties being all under cover. The attack was continued three quarters of an hour, and as the enemy was greatly exposed to the fire of the rifle battery and artillery, they must have suffered greatly. Our artillery was well served, and I believe did great execution.

"The troops have undergone incredible hardships during the siege, and though the issue was not successful, I hope their exertions will merit the approbation of Congress.

"We continued the siege until the enemy got within a few miles of us, having previously sent off all our sick, wounded, and spare stores.

"Inclosed is a list of our killed and wounded during the siege.

*Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, during the siege of Ninety-six, in South-Carolina.*

Non-commissioned officers and rank and file: Virginia brigade, killed 41; wounded, 53; missing, 16.

Maryland brigade, killed 12; wounded, 24; missing, 3.

Light Infantry, killed, 1; wounded, 9; missing, 1.

Legion Infantry, killed, 2; wounded, 1.

Virginia Militia, killed, 1; wounded, 2.

Total. Killed, 57; wounded, 70; missing, 20.

Captain Armstrong, of the Maryland line, killed; Captain Benton, and Lieut. Duvall, wounded.

Captain Bentley, of the Virginia line, prisoner; Lieutenants Evans, Miller, and Selden, wounded.

Colonel Kosciuszko, Chief Engineer, was slightly wounded.

O. H. WILLIAMS, D. A. G.

Published by Order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

[Col. Cruger, of New-York, commanded at Ninety-six.]

From RIVINGTON'S ROYAL GAZETTE, July 18.

By SAMUEL BIRCH, Esq.  
Brigadier-general and Commandant  
of New-York, &c. &c.

Whereas some persons have endeavoured to evade my Proclamation of the 10th of January last, by keeping strangers in their houses for one night, and suffering them to depart the next morning without their being reported; it is therefore hereby ordered, that every person who shall directly or indirectly be the cause of strangers being introduced into this garrison, without making it their business to report them to the Commandant, or who shall after lodging such strangers one night neglect to see them reported, shall suffer such punishment as the nature of their crime may deserve.

By order of the Commandant,

JOHN ST. CLAIR, Sec.

S. BIRCH.

New-York, 23d July, 1781.

By his Excellency Sir HENRY CLINTON, K. B. General and Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's Forces within the Colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean, from Nova Scotia to West Florida, inclusive, &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION.

Having reason to believe that there are many persons residing among the rebels, as also numbers serving in the rebel army and militia, who are withheld from joining their countrymen, and friends now serving his Majesty in the different provincial regiments, from an apprehension that they must not only enlist for life, but perhaps not be allowed to make choice of the provincial regiment, to which particular connexions may naturally incline them:

I think proper to give notice to all persons who shall engage to serve his Majesty for three years, or during the rebellion, in any provincial regiment they make choice of, within ninety

ninety days from the date hereof, that they shall receive on their enlistment the sum of six guineas; and at the time of their discharge, they shall be entitled to the grant of land his Majesty has been graciously pleased to promise to the soldiers of the provincial regiments.

Given under my hand, at Headquarters, in New-York, the 7th day of May, 1781.

H. CLINTON.

By his Excellency's command,

JOHN SMITH.

To the EDITOR of the REMEMBRANCER.

SIR,

The unexpected and severe attack which the Archbishop of York made in his late charge, against those of his clergy who had signed the county petitions or entered into the associations, gave birth to the following well-written, and, in the opinion of all unprejudiced persons, unanswerable defence of the principles and conduct of these much injured gentlemen. It was inserted in one of the county papers, but as it deserves a much better fate than the speedy oblivion of a news-paper, it is hoped that you will give it a place in your valuable "Repository of Public Events," for the information of posterity. Your doing this in the next number will oblige many of your constant readers.

I am, &c.

RUSTICUS.

*Remarks upon a charge delivered by his Grace the Archbishop of YORK, at the several visitations lately held within the Diocese.*

"The violence of Archbishop Laud, and his promoting arbitrary power, ruined himself and the church both; a return of the like practices, will bring with it the like dreadful consequences." BURNET.

It is well known that ecclesiasti-

cal visitations were instituted in primitive times for the correction of offences, and the preservation of good order throughout the Christian church; and it was with great propriety, that in succeeding ages, they who presided in these assemblies, took occasion to press upon the clergy the important obligations of the pastoral office; and when at any period enthusiasm, infidelity, superstition or vice, began to prevail in the world, the ministers of the gospel were in a particular manner excited to a more attentive care of their respective flocks. The several discourses which were delivered at these solemn meetings, and are now extant, afford convincing proofs of the piety, candour, and learning of the illustrious persons who penned them. However, the Archbishop of York in his charge to the clergy, at the several visitations lately held within his diocese, hath taken a *different* ground: he hath thought proper in very express and pointed terms, to depreciate the characters of a set of valuable clergymen, whose political sentiments happen to be adverse to those which his Grace hath found it necessary to adopt. From the best information that could be obtained, the charge here alluded to was in substance to the following effect, and partly in the very words of the speaker.

After having passed a proper encomium upon the clergy in their collective capacity, he observed upon *some of them*, who if public accounts were true, had not only cast away the gravity of their characters, but stood foremost in mischief; that they were led away by motives of interest, by passion and disappointment to take an improper conduct; but yet, if they were capable of reflection, they must now suffer under the uneasy pangs of conscience, and be punished by being disappointed in their views. That a traffic of this sort in which

which they were engaged, was not gainful to a clergyman, and that such a one must endure the contempt of those who employed him. He spoke of a *perfectly detestable faction*, and that those who were engaged therein had shown a lamentable want of *sobriety*; that they had declined from the great rule of moral conduct; and instead of moderation, they had shewed a corruption both in sentiments and morals, and that no character was so contemptible, as that of a *factious clergyman*. He quoted St. Paul, "*Charity thinketh no evil.*" And in the course of his charge adverted to the late convulsions in London. After having recommended to his clerical hearers to preach up obedience to their superiors, magistrates, &c. he concluded with another quotation, "*that the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God.*" The observations which may be raised from the short state of this remarkable charge, seem principally to resolve themselves into the following heads: 1st. We are led to consider *who* the persons are whom his Grace hath held out as objects of his indignation. 2dly. What the nature of the offence is, of which these are so peremptorily convicted. 3dly. What effect we must naturally suppose that a political harangue of this sort, from one of the first *spiritual rulers* of the church, may be likely to produce upon the public mind. Had the *Archbishop* been more intimately acquainted with the characters, connections and views, of the several clergymen within his diocese, whom he hath undertaken in so public and harsh a manner to censure, it were just to believe, that as a disciple of the *humble Jesus*,—as a preacher of the *gospel of peace*, his Grace would have expressed himself with less seeming asperity of style and manner, and especially upon *such* an occasion, and in *such* a place. I beg therefore to

take this opportunity of *averting*, and I do it with the confidence, <sup>as you</sup> who is firmly persuaded of the truth of this avowment, that the persons who have been stigmatized with the opprobrious epithets of *factious*, are as respectable in their public, as in their private characters; not more distinguished for their abilities, independence and virtue, than for their exemplary and regular habits of life; that their very names, would reflect a credit upon any cause in which they chose to engage; that as *clergymen* in every light they are above all reproach; as *gentlemen*, of firm and unblemished integrity; as *magistrates*, several of them an honour to the commission under which they act, and a blessing to the country where they reside; as *subjects*, eager in a just cause to seal their loyalty with their blood. It surely then must be painful to every good mind, to reflect, that any person under this description, should be represented in the odious light of "*standing foremost in mischief*," as men of dangerous activity, combined to execute some great design for the subversion of the state. That such as *these* should be so profligately wicked, so far dead to every sense of their duty and their interest, as to become principals in a "*detestable faction*," is surely an aspersions as false as it is absurd, and which, upon a little reflection, will carry its own confutation along with it. Nor will the foul calumny which is thrown upon them, of being under the guidance of some superior agents, raise any other emotions in their breasts, than those of extreme contempt. It will be readily allowed, that this *traffic* (as it is termed) is not a *gainful one* to a clergyman. His Grace hath clearly intimated that the road to honour and exclusive favours lies in a *different* direction; and an humiliating consideration it is indeed, that we live in times, when  
ecclesiastical

ecclesiastical as well as secular preferments, are too frequently considered as the wages of *iniquity*.

“ O! that estates, degrees and offices

“ Were not deriv'd corruptly, that clear honour

“ Were purchas'd by the merit of the wearer,

“ How many then should cover that stand bare,

“ How many be commanded that command !” *Shakespeare.*

To bring the accusation more directly home to these devoted clergymen, it ought to have been shown beyond the possibility of a doubt, that they had prostituted their pulpits, to the scandalous purpose of introducing political questions; that they had sunk the dignity of their profession by becoming party declaimers, zealously contending to gain proselytes to their own political creed. It may reasonably be asked, have they ever attempted to inculcate any propositions tending to alarm their hearers, or to alienate them from that duty which they owe to their sovereign, or that respect which the laws and constitution of their country require? But what is the most important question, have they propagated any other doctrines, than those which reason warrants and the Scriptures teach? No such thing! What then is the mighty crime for which they have incurred the heavy displeasure of their DIOCESAN? A short answer may be given; — they are charged with *political heterodoxy*, in having dared to join themselves, with a numerous and splendid band of their compatriots, and declaring that some reform was necessary to be made, in the expenditure and application of the public money, which they conceived had been wantonly and wickedly squandered away. They further conceive it to be the just and inherent right of every freeholder of

England, to endeavour by legal and pacific efforts to correct the abuses of parliamentary representation, and to check the progress of unconstitutional influence. Could it ever with any colour of reason be expected, that as *clergymen* they were to observe a torpid indifference—to stand aloof—idle and unconcerned spectators of impending dangers? Was there any act of criminality to be imputed to them, in that they expressed their abhorrence of that prevailing system which had resolutely persevered to carry on an unnatural and inglorious contest with their fellow subjects in *America*? By what stretch of despotism is it, that any particular set of men are to be proscribed, for contending, that enough of *English* blood and English treasure had been already exhausted, and that therefore it was high time to sheath the avenging sword? With all the poignancy of grief did they reflect, that when the question of hiring *savages* to butcher our *American* brethren was agitated in a certain assembly, the *very reverend body of Bishops* (two or three of them only excepted) gave a silent vote in approbation of the bloody measure, in support of the *tomahawk* and the *scalping-knife*. A glorious opportunity it was thought did then present itself, (but it is now lost! lost perhaps for ever!) when these *Bishops* in perfect conformity to their sacred function, ought to have cried aloud for peace with *America*: they ought to have carried their prayers to the foot of the throne; and had they spoken powerfully to the feelings of our Sovereign they might have been heard effectually. But further, the clergy upon whom so heavy an accusation hath been fastened by the *Archbishop*, conscious of the rectitude of their intentions, desire to appeal to the justice and good sense of their unbiassed and dispassionate countrymen, for the truth of this fact, that whenever

whenever they have had occasion in conjunction with others, to submit their sentiments to the public consideration, it was with temper, moderation, and firmness: they spoke not the language of *faction*. If, however, after all that can be urged in their behalf, no plea will be admitted as any extenuation of their presumed delinquency, they have this consolation left, that some of the wisest and worthiest men in every rank throughout the kingdom are included under the same definitive sentence of condemnation with themselves.

I now proceed to observe what effect an address of this kind may be likely to produce upon the minds of the respective hearers: and these it is proper to note were not confined to the clergy only, but were composed also of *churchwardens*, and many others whom business or curiosity had drawn together. Having hitherto perhaps lived in great amity with their minister, and taught to look up to him as their counsellor and guide, how would they be astonished to find him consigned to public odium, under the degrading character of a *disappointed, self-interested, factious man!* Insinuations of this sort from a learned *ecclesiastic* in his high sacerdotal capacity, seem not likely to answer any other purpose than to raise and foment jealousies, and thereby dissolve that great bond of Christian love, which ought ever to subsist between a worthy clergyman and his honest parishioners. And besides, men, though perhaps not very unfriendly to the hierarchial powers, if they perceive the governors of the church losing sight of the proper and immediate duties of their situation, and taking an active and decided part in the politics of the day, may be naturally prompted to recriminate, and to make many unacceptable enquiries. In the reign of Charles II. when the *Bishops* ran slavishly into the measures of the

court, it extorted from Mr. *Locke* that ever memorable expression, that they were "*the dead weight of the house.*" Bishop *Burnet* remarks, "that nothing can alienate the minds of the nation more from them, (the Bishops) than becoming tools to the court." And in another place, he says, "Why have Christian Princes and states great revenues given them and accession of secular honours? All this must certainly import their obligation to labour more eminently, and to lay themselves more "entirely out, in the work of the gospel." What said honest *William Whiston* of the contemporary bishops? "Till they leave off procuring commendams and heaping up riches and preferment on themselves, their relations, and favourites; nay 'till they correct their non-residence—'till they leave the court, the parliament, and their politics, and go down to their several dioceses, and there labour in the vineyard of Christ, instead of standing most of the day *idle* at the metropolis, they may write what learned vindications and pastoral letters they please, the observing unbelievers will not be satisfied they are in earnest, and consequently will be little moved by all their arguments and exhortations." One striking circumstance is mentioned in the character which Lord Lyndeton hath given of that excellent prelate Dr. *Hough*—"that he never prostituted his pen, nor debased his character, by party disputes or blind compliance." We are told that in the year 1641 the Bishop of *Lincoln* brought up a bill, to regulate Bishops and their jurisdictions, consisting of several particulars: one was, "that every Bishop living within his diocese should preach once every Lord's-day, or pay 5l. to the poor, to be levied by the next Justice of the peace, and distress made by the constable." Bishop *Latimer*, with that apostolic zeal and primalval plainness,

plainness, which is the distinguishing characteristic of his life, faith in one of his sermons—"Christ tells us it behoved him to preach the gospel, for therefore was he sent: is it not a marvellous thing that our unpreaching prelates can read this place, and preach so little as they do?" But not to multiply quotations, let us just hear what Bishop *Usher*, a man of exalted piety and profound erudition said of himself; "that none of his labours administered greater comfort in his old age, than that he had endeavoured to discharge that great trust committed unto him of preaching the Gospel, "which he accounted so much his duty, that he made this the motto of his Episcopal Seal, "*Væ mihi si non Evangelizavero.*"

The preceding citations are here introduced (and many others similar to these might be added) for the principal purpose of shewing the opinions of some excellent persons, relative to English Bishops; and should the latter ever hereafter be thought to deviate from the true line of their original vocation, by becoming ductile and time-serving Churchmen, it may happen that some bold and desperate Minister, plunged into difficulties by his folly or his crimes, will find it no arduous task to drive the people on to call for another reformation. "*Charity thinketh no evil.*"—She is ready to believe that when the Archbishop of York undertook to recommend *obedience* to superiors, and *submission* to magistrates, his Grace intended *that* obedience, and *that* submission only, which is founded upon the law and constitution of England, co-operating conjointly in support of civil and religious liberty. The inhuman cruelties which are exercised in the inquisitions of *Papish* countries, are notoriously established by law, but are the chains of the unhappy sufferers less intolerable, or their sufferings

the more just? Can tyranny be legalized by any power upon earth?—But it is time to conclude, observing only, that the foregoing sentiments flow warm from the heart of one who hath no self-interest in view, no resentment to gratify. If in any thing he hath been misinformed or mistaken, he shall be ready to correct and acknowledge the error.

*An Independent Freeholder of Yorkshire.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, September 22, 1781.

Capitulation of the island of Tobago, received from Lieutenant-governor Ferguson.

[TRANSLATION.]

CAPITULATION of the island of TOBAGO, between the Comte de GRASSE, commanding the naval forces of his most Christian Majesty, and the Marquis de BOUILLE, Commandant General of the French Windward islands in America on the one part, and the Honourable GEORGE FERGUSON, Esq. Commander in Chief of the island of Tobago, and the Honourable Major STANHOPE, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces in the said island, on the other part.

Article I. The Governor, staff and other officers of the troops, and soldiers of the garrison of the island of Tobago, shall march out of the redoubt and fort with the honours of war, and shall afterwards lay down their arms, the officers excepted.

II. The officers and troops shall be afterwards sent to France, except such officers as shall have permission from the French General, to remain in the Windward islands of America on parole.

The wives and children of the troops shall follow the same destination.

III. The inhabitants of the island shall preserve their civil government, laws, customs, and ordinances; and



the same persons who now administer justice shall be continued in their functions until the peace, as long as they conduct themselves properly.

The Court of Chancery shall be held by the members of the council, in the form established by the laws, customs and ordinances, under which the island is governed, until the peace; but the appeals from the said court shall be made to the council of his most Christian Majesty.

IV. The inhabitants in general of the said island, and the clergy, shall be protected in the enjoyment of their estates, and of every thing in their possession of whatsoever nature it may be, as well as of their privileges, rights, honours, and exemptions. They shall have the free exercise of their religion, and the clergy shall enjoy their benefices.

The free negroes and mulattoes shall be maintained in their liberty, but no slave shall be franchised in future without permission from the Governor-general, conformable to the customs established in the French colonies.

V. The inhabitants shall pay no other taxes to his most Christian Majesty than they paid to his Britannic Majesty.

The expences attending the administration of justice, the allowances to the clergy, and other ordinary charges, to be defrayed by the colony.

Merchandizes exported from the colony shall pay the same duties to the revenue as are paid in the French colonies. The duties on entry shall be the same.

The inhabitants shall enjoy all the commercial privileges granted to his most Christian Majesty in his Windward islands in America,

VI. The inhabitants shall not be liable to pay the contribution of 1200 half johannes required and agreed to be by the provisional capitulation; but the colony shall be

at the expence of reconstructing the buildings which were burnt during the siege, so that the inhabitants to whom they belonged will only contribute their quota of the said reconstruction, so that the whole do not exceed 1200 half joes.

VII. The effects, and particularly the slaves, belonging to the inhabitants of this colony, which may have been taken during the siege, and which can be recovered, shall be restored. Those which have been carried on board any of the ships belonging to the French Squadron shall be landed and delivered into the hands of the Provost Marshall.

N. B. The vessels and effects on board of them, which were taken before the island surrendered, or after, not comprehended in this article.

VIII. The ships, vessels, and droghers belonging to the inhabitants of this island, shall remain their private property; but English vessels, owned by persons in Europe, or in the English islands, shall be faithfully given up, and surrendered to the French Governor.

IX. The inhabitants who are absent, even those in the service of his Britannic Majesty, shall be maintained in the possession and enjoyment of their property, which may be managed by their attorneys.

X. The inhabitants shall be obliged to provide lodgings for the troops, only in cases of indispensable necessity, as is the custom in the French islands, the King lodging them in general at his own expence, or in buildings that belong to him.

XI. They shall be obliged to furnish negroes to work upon the fortifications, or in any other work relative to the King's service, to the amount of 400; and the said negroes shall be maintained at the King's expence, while they are so employed.

XII. The inhabitants shall take the oath of fidelity to his most Christian

tian

tion Majesty, before the French Governor of the Island of Tobago, within the space of two days, under the penalty of forfeiting their property.

But those inhabitants, and particularly widows, who on account of sickness, absence, or any other impediment, cannot do so within the time limited, shall have a day allowed them, which shall be signified to them.

XIII. The inhabitants shall observe a strict neutrality, and shall not be forced to take up arms against any other power.

In consequence of which, they shall carry all their arms to the chief residence, where they shall be deposited in the King's magazines, except such as the Justice of the Peace shall think necessary on each estate to preserve order among the negroes; but the Justice of the Peace shall answer in person for an improper use that may be made of them, contrary to the tenor of this capitulation; and they shall transmit to the French Governor within a certain time which shall be prescribed to them, a list, under their own signatures, of the arms which shall have been left with the inhabitants in their respective districts.

XIV. The inhabitants of the island which were not actually, by their employments, in the service of his Britannic Majesty, shall not be reputed prisoners of war.

XV. Merchant-ships coming from England, or from any other state whatsoever, belonging to the inhabitants or merchants of the island of Tobago, shall be received into the ports of the said colony, during the space of six months, without being confiscated, and shall be reputed the property of the said inhabitants or merchants.

Reserving after that time to the French Governor the right of judging of the property of the said vessels, in consideration of the distant places from whence they shall come.

But the said inhabitants or merchants shall have a declaration to the Director of the Revenue, of the vessels which may be or are consigned to them, either singly or in partnership, within the space of one month.

N. B. Extended to two months.

XVI. The inhabitants in general shall be allowed to dispose freely of their estates personal or real, in the enjoyment of which they are maintained, and consequently to sell or alienate them, as they shall think fit.

They may dispose equally of their revenues, and may send their children to England, or elsewhere, to be educated, and receive them back again.

XVII. All the artillery, the implements, and things thereto belonging, all the arms in general, gunpowder, provisions, and generally all effects whatsoever, buildings, moveables, and immoveables, belonging to the King of England, shall be given up to the General of the troops of his most Christian Majesty: Inventories shall be taken thereof, and the delivery shall be made with as little delay as possible.

Individuals, who shall withhold any of the effects above-mentioned, or any part thereof, or who shall not give in an account of them within the space of fifteen days, shall be proceeded against with severity.

XVIII. The inhabitants who shall have any English soldiers or sailors in their houses, shall be obliged to give information of them in the space of four days, under the penalty of one hundred half johaunes; and those who shall favour their escape shall be proceeded against with severity.

At Tobago, the second of June, 1781.

*Le Marquis de Bouillé.*

*Le Comte de Grassi.*

*George Ferguson.*

*H. F. R. Stanhope,*

Major 86th regiment, to what relates to the troops only.

*For*

## For the REMEMBRANCE.

The capitulation of Tobago having been published in the last Gazette, without any part of my dispatch to the Secretary of State, which accompanied it, it may be expected, that I should give the public some account of the siege and capture of that island; and it may perhaps be thought the more incumbent upon me to do so, as Sir George Rodney, in his letter of the 29th of June, to the Admiralty, has mis-tated several facts respecting that event, and insinuated that it had surrendered without making any defence.

Early in the morning of the 23d of May, I received information that the enemies squadron had been seen to windward the evening before, and that it was then approaching the Island. I instantly dispatched Capt. Barnes, of the Rattlesnake, with the intelligence to Sir George Rodney: Capt. Barnes was fortunate enough to find the fleet at Barbadoes, and he delivered my dispatch on board the Sandwich at twelve o'clock on the night of the 26th of May.

About ten o'clock in the morning of the 23d, the squadron brought to off Minister Point, hoisted French colours, and immediately got their troops into boats, with an intention to land at Minister Bay; but finding the sea very high, and receiving some shot from a gun at Minister Point, which would have annoyed them in landing, they returned on board.— They then endeavoured to get into Rocky Bay; but the current carrying them to leeward, they went round the west end of the island. This squadron consisted of the Pluton, of 74 guns; the Experiment of 50; the Railleuse, of 32; the Sentinelle, a frigate, of 32; the Eagle, of 14; and four sloops, under the command of the Chevalier D'Albert de Rioux.

Next morning (the 24th) the enemy effected a landing at Great Cour-

land-Bay, with very little loss; the temporary battery there, of three eighteen pounders, was almost entirely without cover, and so injudiciously situated, that ships could fire upon the back part of it, before a gun from it could bear upon them. The Pluton brought to within four hundred yards of this battery, and kept up so constant a fire, that in a very short time the party was driven from it, having been scarcely able to bring a gun to bear upon her. But a gun at Black-rock, under the direction of Major Hamilton, of the militia, being at a greater distance, continued to fire upon the Pluton for a considerable time, and killed many of her men.

Upon quitting the battery, our troops were posted on the heights, upon each side of the road leading from Courland to Scarborough, to harass the enemy in their march; but the French General, with great judgment, avoided the defile, and leaving the road, ascended the height upon his right. He there kept his men partly concealed behind a wood, and sent a party to gain some heights, which were still above him. This advanced party exchanged a few shot with some of our regulars; but as they were at a considerable distance from each other, there were only two of our people killed. Upon this occasion Mr. Collow offered to set fire to his canes, to distress the enemy: but some rain which had fallen in the night unfortunately prevented their burning so rapidly as to have that effect. Mr. Collow's magnanimity, however, is not the less deserving of praise. As the troops were much fatigued with the hard duty they had undergone that and the preceding day, and as there was likewise reason to believe that the enemy would attempt to cut off our retreat to Concordia, the place of our rendezvous, by detaching part of their army,

Gen.

round by Mother road, it was judged proper to carry the troops thither in the evening.

General Blanchelande, Governor of St. Vincent's, who commanded the French troops, in the mean time dispersed papers amongst the planters, expressing surprize at their deserting their houses, and informed them that their plantations would be plundered and confiscated if they did not return to them in twenty-four hours. These, however, had no effect upon the inhabitants, who were determined to retire with me to Concordia. The General, at the same time, sent a flag of truce to inform me, that he had landed with 3000 men to conquer the island; and he offered to give any terms if I would capitulate; but his offer was rejected, and his Excellency was requested not to trouble me again upon that subject. In consequence of which he dispatched a cutter that night (*the twenty fourth*) to Martinique for a reinforcement.

Upon the 25th the enemy took post upon the different heights in the neighbourhood of Concordia; and on the 26th they took possession of the town of Scarborough, and the hill.

On the 27th the enemy seemed inclined to attack us. Mr. Charles Low, understanding that I was unwilling to destroy his dwelling house and other buildings, although they afforded some shelter to the enemy, came himself, and proposed to burn them, which he instantly put in execution.

The 28th the French Squadron came into Rocky Bay, having left Courland the day before. A party of twenty negroes, who were sent this day under the command of Messrs. Hamilton, Mackellar, and Irvine, to burn the remainder of Mr. Low's houses, very bravely effected that business, notwithstanding the opposition made by a large body of the

enemy. Messrs. Mackellar and Irvine, and nine of the negroes were unfortunately wounded.

The 29th, as well as the two preceding days, the enemy endeavoured, without effect, to draw us from our post, by exposing small parties in marching them from one place to another.

Early on the morning of the 30th, I received a letter from Rear Admiral Drake, acquainting me that he was coming with six sail of the line, and three frigates, to relieve the island, and that General Skene was on board with 528 men. The joy occasioned by the expected arrival of this *long-looked for* succour did not last, as we were soon afterward informed that the whole French fleet had arrived from Martinique in consequence of General Blanchelande's letter dispatched the *twenty fourth* at night, and had fallen in with Mr. Drake, who was thereby prevented from landing the troops, and it was supposed his Squadron was taken.

This day the enemy took possession of Mr. Cotton's House, from whence they could see every thing that passed at Concordia; they proposed that night to make a vigorous attack, and the garrison as usual was ready to receive them; but their guides having mistaken the path in the dark, they returned next morning to their quarters much fatigued, and resolved not to make another attempt, until their reinforcement from Martinique should arrive.

On the morning of the 31st, we received intelligence, that the enemy's fleet was again seen to windward, having returned from chasing Admiral Drake; and at sun-set that evening, we saw two French frigates and three cutters full of troops go into Courland Bay.

The ground at Concordia is strong, and there is a view from it of both sides of the island, which made it a desirable post for us to possess; but the

the trench which had been dug there some years, was almost entirely filled up, and if it had been cleared out, would have required above 2000 men to defend it. The engineers being for these and other reasons of opinion, that it was no longer tenable against so superior a force, it was unanimously resolved in a council of war to retreat directly to the Main Ridge, where a few huts had been built, and some provisions and ammunition previously lodged: in consequence of this resolution, the garrison began to march at one in the morning of the first of June, and before eight, they effected their retreat to Caledonia, without the loss of a man.

Caledonia is near the centre of the island, and from thence to the North side across the Main Ridge, there is a road six miles in length, and so narrow that two men cannot walk abreast. Upon each side there is an impenetrable forest which extends some miles—a handful of men could undoubtedly defend this road against a powerful army. Rejoiced that the troops had got to this place, and believing they could hold out whilst the provisions lasted, (of which there were a few days) I went on with the engineers to get every thing ready for their reception at the Huts.

The Marquis de Bouillé, who had arrived at Courland the evening before with the reinforcement, having been deceived by the silence of our march, and by centries being left after the garrison went away, sent a flag at day-break to Concordia, believing the troops were still there, but being disappointed, he immediately sent orders to the Marquis de Chilleu, Governor of Dominique, to land at Man of War Bay, with three or four hundred men, and he followed us directly himself as far as Brotherfield. Being still more disappointed when he got there, to learn that we were four miles before him in a strong country, he instantly ordered the ad-

joining plantations of Nutmeg-Grove and Belmont to be reduced to ashes, which was done accordingly, in hopes of making the inhabitants surrender. An order was then issued to burn four plantations more in four hours, which was to be repeated at the like interval, till the Island should either be surrendered or laid waste.

At this time the enemy required Mr. Orr to show them the road to our camp, which he positively refused. He offered to go with an officer and a flag, but he would not conduct their army. Threats of burning his house, and of putting him to death, had no effect upon Mr. Orr, although at that very instant, the plantations of his neighbours were in flames. Mr. Turner, a capitulant of St. Vincent's, was then applied to; but, although that gentleman's whole property was under the French government, he peremptorily refused to shew them the road upon their attempting to push on a body of men under protection of the flag of truce. The Marquis de Bouillé was therefore obliged to send the flag without the troops.

Upon being informed of some of those circumstances, I hastened back to Caledonia, when, to my very great mortification, the militia refused to hold out any longer. My duty to his Majesty, and my regard for the inhabitants, concurred in making me urge them earnestly to defend the Island to the last extremity, but in vain; for exhausted with fatigue; in despair at not having been relieved in the course of *ten days*, and seeing at the same instant their estates in flames, they no longer paid attention to my remonstrances. Thus circumstanced, I desired the Commanding Officer of the regulars to take possession of the road before-mentioned with his troops, whilst I should renew my endeavours to prevail upon the militia to alter their sentiments; but that gentleman refused

fused to obey my orders, and consulting his officers, he determined to capitulate.

Being unable to prevent it, I left the regulars and militia to make terms for themselves, as capitulating at that time was perfectly against my opinion; but afterwards seeing it was impossible to get them to hold out longer, and the inhabitants having already agreed to some articles which I disapproved of, I interposed, and protested against any capitulation but upon the terms of Dominique.— Count Dillon, who was empowered by the Marquis de Bouillé to treat, for some time insisted that their deserters, and the negroes we had armed, should be delivered up to be punished, but finding these articles would never be complied with, he gave them up, and on the evening of the first of June I consented to surrender the Island upon the terms given to Dominique. The officer commanding the troops made terms for the regulars without consulting me, and he sent the officer next in command that evening as a hostage for his performance of them.

The Marquis de Bouillé afterwards drew out articles very different from those at Dominique, which I refused to sign; but upon some of them being altered, and the inhabitants representing to me that they were upon the whole better than those of Dominique, I appointed three gentlemen to examine and compare them; and as they unanimously recommended to me to sign them, as being more favourable than those alluded to, I complied with their request. The 1200 half johannes's, and the furnishing 400 negroes to the French King's works, (which are not in the Dominique capitulation) were agreed to by some of the inhabitants, before I had consented to capitulate; but as the planters at large were resolved to pay their quota of those articles, and not to allow the few individuals

Vol. XII,

who had subscribed them to bear the whole loss, and as the Marquis de Bouillé had agreed to allow the 1200 half johannes's to be expended in reconstructing the houses which had been burnt, I admitted them into the capitulation.

It is perhaps impossible to ascertain the number of an enemy's army, as they generally exaggerate their force before a siege, and diminish it after. The French, however, upon this occasion, advanced less than is usual; for General Blanchelande upon his landing, said he had 3000 men, and I have been informed since the capitulation by Mr. Fitzmaurice, the second in command, and Mr. Walsh, the Major-general (Adjutant-general) of his army, that General Blanchelande brought with him between two and three thousand men. The reinforcement landed by the Marquis de Bouillé, was supposed to be about half that number.

Our number under arms never exceeded four hundred and twenty-seven men, exclusive of forty armed negroes, viz, four gunners of the royal artillery, 207 rank and file of the 86th regiment, 15 matrosses of the island artillery, 181 rank and file of the militia, and 20 seamen.

Sir George Rodney in his account generously gave us 40 of the train, 300 regulars capable of doing duty, and 500 militia, and to make the *whole nearly equal*, he sunk in the same account all our enemies *except nine hundred*.

Sir George observes, "that something extraordinary must have happened to have induced Governor Ferguson to capitulate." But I apprehend the world will think it more extraordinary, that a British Admiral, with 21 ships of the line under his command, should allow an enemy's squadron of four ships and frigates, and a few sloops, to besiege for *ten days together* a British colony, within twenty-four hours sail of him,

K k

without

without either relieving the island, or endeavouring to destroy the squadron, *than*, that an island, without any fortification whatever, defended by only four hundred and twenty-seven men, without even covering sufficient to shelter them from the inclemency of the weather, should be unable to hold out longer than ten days, against an army of veteran troops above five times their number,

And it will perhaps appear equally extraordinary, that the whole French fleet and army should arrive at Tobago from Martinique before the squadron from Barbadoes, although my express to Sir George Rodney failed thirty-six hours before General Blanchelande dispatched the cutter for his reinforcement, when it is well known that the voyage from Tobago to Martinique, going and returning, is more than double the voyage from Tobago to Barbadoes and back.

GEO. FERGUSON,

*Fermyn-street, Mo. 33,  
Sept. 24, 1781.*

The following Address was presented to Lieutenant Governor Ferguson, by a respectable body of inhabitants of Tobago, on his leaving that island on the 10th of June, 1781 :

*To the Hon. GEORGE FERGUSON,  
Esq. late Governor of the Island of Tobago.*

We, the inhabitants of this island, beg leave to offer you our warmest acknowledgements for the zeal and impartiality of your conduct as Governor of this colony, and for the bravery with which you defended it nine days against a powerful army, to which you were at last induced to surrender by the intreaties of us the inhabitants, to save our properties from the destruction with which they were threatened; and we flatter ourselves, that the gallantry of your conduct on this occasion will recom-

mend you to the approbation and favour of your Sovereign.

*Dated Tobago, 6th June, 1781.*

Thomas Cotton,	John Bremner,
Gilbert Petrie	C. Irvine,
George Forbes,	W. Stuart,
Thomas Collow,	Thomas Orr,
Alex. Campbell,	C. Ashwell,
Hen. Pringle,	Alex. Gordon,
William Bruce,	Char. Hamilton,
James Gordon,	Walter Robertson,
Thomas Pearson,	Matthew Orr,
John Campbell,	Call. Turner,
Daniel Elder,	John Lock,
David Mill,	Thomas Bird,
Joseph Robley,	J. B. Barnard,
James Leith,	Alex. Lyon,
Thomas Wilson,	Alex. Frazer,
John Hamilton,	John Phipps,
Tho. Fairholme,	J. Balfour,
James Ottley,	K. F. Mackenzie,

*Letters from Governor CHESTER,*

D. B. de GALVEZ,

No. I.

SIR,

As we want room within our lines, for the accommodation of the Spanish prisoners, now in our hands; and that their lives may not be in danger, or they exposed to several ill conveniencies, I am inclined, through motives of humanity, to propose to your Excellency to set them at liberty on parole, and upon your Excellency's passing your word, that they shall not be employed against his Britannic Majesty's subjects or allies, either in civil or military employments, during the present contest, nor at any other period, till they are exchanged for the subjects of his Majesty's, or his allies, God preserve your Excellency.

(Signed) PETER CHESTER,

*Pensacola, Mar. 21, 1781.*

No. II.

*From the SAME to the SAME.*

As the protection and safety of women and children, from the calamities of war, have ever been held as the first object of attention by all civilized

vilized nations, I trust, Sir, you will excuse my troubling you once more, to inform your Excellency, that the women and children belonging to this place, will be left at peace here, and in the neighbouring settlements; as I expect that, led by your sentiments of generosity and humanity, your Excellency will give particular orders, that the land and sea forces of Spain or its allies may no ways molest them, or increase the misfortunes of those peaceable subjects, or distress them in their goods, families, &c.

(Signed) PETER CHESTER.

*The GENERAL'S Answer.*

I have received, Sir, your Excellency's two letters, dated this day, by which your Excellency offers to set at liberty the prisoners of war, and desiring, that the women and children may be permitted to remain in Pensacola, and expressing your hopes, that I shall give proper orders to the troops under my command not to molest them.—As chance would have it, I find myself so indisposed, as not to be able to answer your Excellency on those different heads. However, I have requested Lieutenant-colonel Dickson, to explain to your Excellency my way of thinking on the above subjects till to-morrow, when you shall have my answer in writing.

(Signed) BERN. de GALVEZ.

*Camp of St. Rosa, Mar. 21,  
From D. GALVEZ to General CAMPBELL.*

At the very time, Sir, when we were making to each other the same proposals, tending to preserve the goods and effects of the inhabitants of Pensacola, at that very time, I say, houses have been burnt in my very sight in the other part of the bay, which faces my camp. This proves the duplicity with which you act and write, and the line of conduct pursued, in regard to the inhabitant of the Mobile, who fell for

the most part victims to the horrid cruelties countenanced by your Excellency, fully demonstrate, that your professions are insincere; that humanity is a word frequently repeated in your letter, but of which you do not understand the power and meaning, and in short, that you only intend to gain time, in order to bring West Florida to entire destruction. Therefore, angry with myself for my own credulity, and filled with indignation at the ungenerous manner in which you have endeavoured to impose upon me, I ought and will hearken to no other proposal, but that of an immediate surrender, assuring your Excellency, that whatever may happen, shall not be chargeable to me; and that I shall see Pensacola in fire, with the same unconcern as I should view its cruel incendiaries expire afterwards in its ruins.

God preserve your Excellency,

BERN. de GALVEZ.

*St. Rosa, Mar. 22.*

*From the SAME to Gov. CHESTER.*

Ever since yesterday, Sir, circumstances are so materially altered, that now I neither can, or ought to give any answer to your proposals concerning the prisoners and inhabitants of Pensacola. If your Excellency feels the least concern for the latter, as it should seem natural enough, you must consult General Campbell, as every thing depends upon his future good or bad conduct. As for you, Sir, I am personally at your service, and pray God to give you long life, &c.

*From General CAMPBELL to D. B. GALVEZ.*

The imperious style of your Excellency's letter of this day, far from producing the effect you evidently expected, of intimidating me, has strengthened my determination of opposing the ambitious enterprize on which you have been sent by the Court of Spain. I shall make what

K k 2

waite



waste I can, and in this do no more than I owe to my King and country, a motive far more powerful with me, than the fear of incurring your Excellency's displeasure.

The officer intrusted with the command of the Fort Las Barraneas Coleradas, has my positive orders to defend it to the last extremity. If the above officer has deprived our enemies of any shelter or advantageous post to form their attacks, he has fulfilled his duty, the more so as no inconvenience has been experienced through his conduct by the women, children, or private owners.

I once more repeat it to your Excellency, that if you make use of the town of Pensacola, in order to attack Fort St. George, or to shelter your forces, I am resolved to put in execution all that I here mention. As for the reflections more immediately cast upon me, as I am conscious that I don't deserve, I despise them.—God, &c.

(Signed) JOHN CAMPBELL.  
*Pensacola Quarters, Mar. 22.*

---

*From the SUPPLEMENT to the  
JAMAICA GAZETTE of July 7.  
Kingston, July 7.*

Tuesday last the members of the assembly being met, according to proclamation, and having informed his Excellency therewith, the Hon. Francis Cooft, Thomas Wallen, and Nathaniel Beckford, Esqrs. members of his Majesty's council, attended by their clerk, came to the house and administered the usual oaths to the members; after which he informed the house, that it was his Excellency's pleasure they should proceed to the choice of a Speaker.

The Hon. Samuel Williams Haughton, Esq. the gentleman who filled the chair with so much honour during the last two years of the late assembly, having been unanimously chosen, a message was sent to his Ex-

cellency to acquaint him that the house had made choice of a Speaker, and desiring to know when they should attend his Excellency to present him. His Excellency having been pleased to say immediately, the house accordingly attended his Excellency in the Council Chamber, when Mr. Speaker addressed the Governor in the following manner:

“*May it please your Excellency,*”  
“The house, according to antient custom, and pursuant to your Excellency's direction, have proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, and have elected me, however unworthy, to that high and honourable office.”

His Excellency having been pleased to express his approbation of the choice of the house, Mr. Speaker said,

“Since your Excellency has been pleased to approve the choice which the house has made of me as their Speaker, I am to demand of your Excellency, in their name, and on behalf of themselves and their constituents, that they may not, on any account or pretence whatever, be interrupted or molested in the full enjoyment of all those antient rights and privileges, inherent in them as representatives of the people.”

Particularly, “In being free from all arrests in their persons and such servants and equipages as are necessary for their attendance on the business of the country.”

Secondly, “In having the liberty of speech and freedom of debate.”

And lastly, “In having access to your Excellency upon all occasions whatever.”

To which his Excellency replied, “You may depend upon being allowed the full exercise and enjoyment of all just and lawful privileges at any time had and used by any former assembly.”

His Excellency was then pleased to open the sessions with the following speech:

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Assembly.

I will not apologize for calling you together, at a season that renders your attendance here somewhat inconvenient, while I intimate to you, that one part of the business of your meeting is to administer comfort to the distressed. In the midst of war and necessity, the feelings of the British Parliament, moved by the calamities of distant subjects, have been awakened to acts of honour and munificence; the degree to which its humanity has been exerted, the end it has been intended to accomplish, and the present situation in this island, of a part of the benefaction it has bestowed, the papers to be laid before you will abundantly shew; but the value of the succour is ever heightened or diminished, in proportion to the judgment employed in the application of it, and that last grateful task is, in this instance, reserved for you.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

I am particularly happy in having to announce to you his Majesty's gracious satisfaction at the provision you have made for his troops quartered amongst you. I have also a pleasure in representing to you the accession of strength this island has received since your last meeting, by the arrival of a farther reinforcement of artillery men, and some of the companies of his Majesty's 99th, or Jamaica regiment of foot; the nature of military establishment, and the obvious necessities here, induce me to hope that you will admit them to enjoy in common with the rest of the troops in this island, the benefit of your liberality.

Such business as may originate with you, I assure myself, will be discussed with temper, justice and impartiality.

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Assembly,

I cannot too much admire and emulate the zeal and alacrity of his Majesty's ministers to give effect to the benevolence of Parliament; but, while I say so, I am far from offering any example for the direction of your conduct. I am persuaded you will, by wisdom, harmony, and dispatch, enhance the benefit intended, and you may expect my hearty concurrence, in whatsoever your judgment shall recommend.

Thursday the honourable Council presented the following address to his Excellency:

*To his Excellency JOHN DALLING, Esq. Captain-general, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over this his Majesty's island of Jamaica, and other the territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor, and Vice-admiral of the same.*

*The humble Address of the Council.*

May it please your Excellency,

We, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Council of Jamaica, beg leave to return your Excellency our thanks for your speech at the opening of the present session.

Feelingly sympathizing, and even sharing in the general distress of this colony, as well as in that terrific chastisement lately fallen, with peculiar severity, on the unhappy parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover, we cannot but applaud the humane attention to their relief, which has induced your Excellency to convene the Legislature with all convenient dispatch; nor do we repine at the hardship of our attendance, when it is to promote the speedy application of that relief, however inadequate, assuring your Excellency of our unalterable disposition ever to prefer the duty we owe the public to our private concerns.

We

We acknowledge with thankfulness the alacrity, with which the King's ministers have forwarded the Parliamentary bounty; but we must, at the same time, most poignantly deplore the measure they have, in a moment of complicated calamity, adopted of laying an additional tax on our staple—a measure gloomingly threatening the remaining West-India settlements with utter destruction,—which no probable contingent is likely to avert.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:

Gentlemen of the Council,

I return you my sincere thanks for your address, and am happy to have this further opportunity of applauding that disposition which you have inviolably shewn, so much to the credit of yourselves, and so much becoming the station you have been selected to fill.

On Friday last the Assembly presented the following address to his Excellency:

*To his Excellency JOHN DALLING, Esq. Captain-general, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over this his Majesty's island of Jamaica, and other the territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-admiral of the same.*

*The humble Address of the Assembly.*

May it please your Excellency.

We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Assembly of Jamaica, return you Excellency our thanks for your speech at the opening of the session.

We are to inform your Excellency, that previous to the discussion of the usual business of the House, we have taken into our consideration a subject, in which the privileges of the House are involved.

We consider it as the undoubted and exclusive privilege of the House of Assembly, to enquire and determine upon the returns of all writs of

election of their own Members, and under that conviction we have proceeded to examine into the merits and validity of the writs of election, which have been issued since the dissolution of the late Assembly, and from an error in the first writs, in not having forty days betwixt the teste and return. We have been of opinion that they are therefore void.—But as the forming of such judgment belongs solely to the representatives of the people, we cannot but express to your Excellency our jealousy that the words of the proclamation, of the 26th day of February last, should have a different import; and although from the examinations we have made, we are convinced that your Excellency was no ways privy to the mistake in the first writ, yet lest any precedent should be formed from that proclamation injurious to the privileges of the Assembly, we have by our resolutions asserted our rights, and do protest against any right of the Crown to interfere or judge of the return of the writs of Election.

Our attendance at this season of the year, however inconvenient, is by no means displeasing to us, for we beg leave to assure your Excellency, that we readily divert any part of our time from our own private affairs, to all such business as can afford essential relief to the distressed inhabitants of this island.

We trust that the papers which are laid before us, will shew the extent of the humanity now exercised by the British Parliament, and the end it was intended to accomplish, at the same time we join with your Excellency, in thinking that the value of any succour does in a great measure depend upon the judgment with which it is applied.

We are happy to learn from your Excellency, that his Majesty has been graciously pleased to express his satisfaction at the provision which has been made for the troops quartered in

in this Island. It has always been the wish of his Majesty's faithful subjects of Jamaica, to give every demonstration of their loyalty and attachment to Great Britain, and that not only by providing for troops, but by erecting fortifications, and closing with any other expences which were deemed requisite.

This conduct on our part will, we hope recommend this island in a particular manner to the Royal attention; and the more so, as we find that this Colony has been lately burthened by the British House of Commons, with duties amounting in computation to the interest of one million of funded debt. Such heavy duties at this season of general distress, will make it impossible for us to hold out those assurances of provision for troops, which are to be found in the addresses of former Assemblies.—

However, as the faith of the Island has been pledged to provide for the 99th regiment and corps of artillery, we shall accordingly vote them a temporary subsistence. At the same time we assure your Excellency, that this, and every other business which may originate with us, shall be discussed with temper, justice, and impartiality.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,*

I return you my sincere thanks for your address, and congratulate the people on the prospect of the benefits that are likely to accrue to them, from so respectable a representation.

I must also thank you for the provision you propose to make for the additional land force which this Island has lately received. I have no doubt but that you will experience every mark of the Royal attention, that the concerns of so valuable an Island can deserve.

I cannot too deeply regret that his Majesty's proclamation of the 26th of February last, should have given

rise to jealous apprehensions, or ambiguous construction.—God forbid! I should do so much offence to my country, my principles, or my understanding, as to entertain, for a moment, a design to impair the constitution in any of its parts: but the justice you have already done to the integrity of my intentions, is as satisfactory to me, as it is worthy yourselves; and I am persuaded you will never favour any other interpretation of my conduct, than such as a generous, benevolent and due indulgence to the casualties of human action will admit.

You may be assured, that so long as I am honoured with the authority I bear, I will never suffer a precedent to be drawn from any proclamation injurious to the privileges which you have claimed, and which I most thoroughly acknowledge.

While I contemplate the various advantages my administration must derive from your assistance, it is a singular satisfaction to me, that the bulk of my own private interests is committed to the protection and vigilance of an Assembly, who so well know the value of their own and the people's rights, and possess so laudable a zeal to preserve them.

*From the SUPPLEMENT to the JAMAICA GAZETTE of July 28.*

*Kingston, July 28.* On Saturday last his Excellency the Governor was pleased to command the attendance of the Honourable House of Assembly in the Council Chamber, and gave his assent to

An act for granting an additional subsistence to his Majesty's 99th regiment of foot, and also a farther reinforcement of artillery-men, quartered in this Island.

After which his Excellency was pleased to make the following speech: Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

The bill presented to me has received my assent.

I have

I have observed with pleasure, the attention given to the business that has been laid before you, and have only to lament that it has detained you so long—I am glad to be now able to grant you a recess.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

My acknowledgments are due to you for the temporary provision you have so readily made for the 99th regiment, and the additional artillerymen.

The disposition you have shown, and the general harmony that has prevailed, at this our first meeting in Assembly, I regard as the most auspicious presage, that our only struggle will be, who shall contribute most towards the happiness of Jamaica.

Gentlemen of the Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly.

Reciprocal confidence and unanimity, flowing from such principles of loyalty as good subjects ought to entertain, and your example will naturally diffuse in your respective parishes, must effectually frustrate whatever enterprize our enemies may design, or be hardy enough to attempt.

I do now, in his Majesty's name, prorogue this General Assembly unto Tuesday, the 28th day of August next; and it is prorogued accordingly.

*Mr. ROBERT MORRIS, Superintendent of the American finances, having formed a plan for a national Bank, the same was taken into consideration, and on the 20th of May, 1781, the United States assembled in Congress, came to the following resolutions:*

“Resolved,

“That the Congress do approve the plan for establishing a national bank in the United States, such as was submitted to their consideration by Mr. Robert Morris, on the 17th of May; that he shall support the

same by such ways and means as shall from time to time by him be deemed necessary for this institution, and most consonant for the public good.

“That the subscribers to the establishment of the said Bank, shall be formed into a corporation, conformable to the principles and terms of the said plan, under the name of President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of North America, as soon as the subscription shall be filled up, the Directors and President chosen, and a proper requisition made to Congress by the latter.

“That it shall be recommended to the different States, to provide by suitable laws, that during the continuance of the war, no other Bank or Bankers shall be permitted to settle or be established in any of the said respective States.

“That the notes hereafter to be issued out of the said Bank, payable at sight, shall be received in payment of all taxes and debts then due, or thereafter to be due to the said United States.

“The Congress shall recommend to the legislative bodies of the respective States, to enact laws to declare it felony without benefit of clergy, against those who may counterfeit the said Bank notes, or give them circulation, when the same shall be discovered to be forged. Also, to declare it the like felony in every President, Officer, Inspector, or Clerk of the Bank, who shall apply to his own use, any part of the goods, money, or credit of the said Bank.”

—From the minutes.

(Signed)

“CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.”

This general approbation of the supreme Representatives of America gives such weight to the arguments that might be used in this matter, that it carries with it the most complete conviction of the utility of such an establishment. It is not therefore to commend, but to explain the scheme.

scheme, that I have taken the liberty to add the following observations :

The four first articles concern the stock of the Bank, and the means of procuring it. Four hundred thousand dollars have been mentioned, because it was thought that such a sum would soon be subscribed. How far such a sum may suffice for the objects now in view, and how much might have been subscribed, are questions of little importance. Let us at present employ those resources that are within our reach ; and in case (which is very probable) it appears from experience, that these resources are greater than has hitherto been required, then, in consequence of the 9th article, the operation may be extended so as to answer the proposed purpose. The persons appointed to receive the subscriptions are now Directors of the Pennsylvania Bank ; as the present case is necessarily the business of every inhabitant, and as those Bankers are generally known in that capacity, they naturally become the first objects of our consideration. Their personal character will give additional weight to their efforts. The 18th article explains in what manner they are to discharge their trust, and how the business will pass from them to the subordinate officers.

The 16th article, which provides that the subscribers shall be formed into a corporation, is of so evident a convenience, that observation on the subject is needless. And the 15th article, which fixes the rights of subscribers, is founded on principles so known, and so well felt and understood all over America, that any explanation would be superfluous.

“ In the articles 6, 7, 8, and 10, is sketched the civil government of the said corporation, when formed into a body ; as those interested must of course be not only numerous, but also dispersed into different countries, some of them perhaps dwelling in

Europe, it would be impossible for them personally to attend to their own interest, the common doctrine of *representation* becomes absolutely necessary ; but has this doctrine been suitably applied ?—this question is submitted to the consideration of those who may interest themselves in the Bank ; trusting, nevertheless, that they will convince themselves proper care has been taken to attend both to the interest of individuals and the general advantage.

The 17th article has been drawn in consequence of our present situation, and according to the judgment made of the prevailing disposition of individuals to concur in the public interest. If time and circumstances, by rendering the duties of the employments more complex, or any other cause should require an alteration, means have been provided to introduce the same.

The intent of the 12th article is to give by the sanction of Government that credit to Bank notes, which the interest and convenience of individuals will procure them in their return. The intent is, that Government should reap some advantages from this institution ; it therefore behoves Government to support it, not by endeavouring to compel acceptance of the notes (this method would be altogether unjust as it is unnecessary) but by simply putting into circulation an effect, the value of which is beyond all doubt.

The 14th article provides against counterfeits or forgeries, those usual means which the wickedness of mankind has unfortunately constrained all governments to employ in such cases.

To those who are acquainted with those matters, it is needless to observe, that when the credit of the Bank shall be fully established, and that a sufficient stock is provided, the notes will have not only a value in currency equal to that of gold or silver, but that they will even obtain the pre-emi-

prevalence over these precious metals. These notes will be more portable, and are not like the coin, subject to be clipped or otherwise diminished. The care which Bankers take of their own concerns, the precautions which they use in private, and which incessantly vary, are more efficacious against counterfeits than it could be done in regard to any coin whatever; whilst the certainty of receiving gold or silver in exchange at sight, does away all possibility of depreciation. From these considerations it is, that the credit of the Bank has always been very considerable in all countries where such establishments have prevailed. It is clear almost to a certainty, that the same will be the case in America, for all arguments on such matters are to be tried by the test of experience.

In order that the Bank itself may not abuse public trust, the 11th and 13th articles have been framed, by which the Superintendent of the finances of the United States is authorized to inspect the operations of the former. Thus considering how essential it is for Government to watch over the conduct of the officers of the Bank, the Superintendent shall take care that their paper does not exceed in circulation those rational bounds which their capital can justify. The Congress has felt so forcibly the strength of this argument, that its members by their 3d resolution have wisely provided against any such attempt from individuals, and paying due regard to conveniencies, they have limited this restriction to the continuance of the war, leaving it to another period to make such regulations as shall hereafter become necessary.

The 14th and 15th articles contain cautional provisions tending equally to the advantage of the corporation, and the general good of the public. These provisions are certainly grounded on the most evident equity; for however convenient it may be to

found on mildness, the criminal laws of a country, it cannot be doubted that a breach of public faith in the most important point, deserves the most rigorous punishment in the power of human laws to inflict.

To ask what may be the intent of establishing such a Bank, would only serve to fix the attention of the public on the present situation of our affairs. The depreciation of paper money has unfortunately been the source of numerous private evils, repeated frauds, and the greatest embarrassments; national calamities have increased equally with them; and public credit has received the severest shock. So uncommon is such a circumstance in republican governments, that we dare boldly assert, that it will instantly vanish, as soon as the legislative bodies of the respective States shall be determined to pursue those vigorous and efficacious measures to which the public voice now loudly challenges their attention. Mean while the exigencies of the United States require an anticipation on their revenues, whilst, on the other hand, that confidence has not yet been established which might engage the richer individuals to lay out their money.

The object of establishing a Bank is to assist Government with money, for which the former will receive all convenient reward and security; it tends to procure from individuals that credit which real property, capacity and integrity never fail to secure; it makes up for the loss of the paper, which becoming daily less fit for circulation, requires more and more to be redeemed; in short, it will give new vigour to trade, at a time when all restrictions being removed, the citizens of America will enter into the possession and full enjoyment of that freedom for which they fight.

In return for these salutary effects, the subscribers will receive from the employing of their capital, that advantage

vantage they will have a right to, and which has been the invaluable consequence of the operations of a Bank in all commercial and free countries.

It might be expected to see on this occasion some invocation to public patriotism; but this is needless; let every one examine the proposed scheme, and let it be supported only in proportion as it will be found just, useful, and rational.

(Signed) ROBERT MORRIS.  
Philadelphia, May 28, 1781.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.  
Admiralty-Office, Sept. 25, 1781.  
Extract of a letter from Commodore AFFLECK to Mr. STEPHENS, dated at New-York, August 13, 1781.

SIR,  
I have the pleasure to inform their

Lordships of the arrival of his Majesty's ship Iris, from her station off the Delaware, with the Trumbull Rebel frigate, of 32 guns and 200 men, taken by her on the 9th inst. after a running fight of about an hour, in which the Iris had one man killed and six wounded; and the enemy had two killed, and three Lieutenants, and seven men, wounded.

While I am writing in this instant, arrived the Bellisarius, a very fast-sailing frigate, of 20 guns and 147 men, belonging to Salem, captured by the Medea on the 7th instant, off the Delaware.

The following is a List of Prizes taken by the Squadron of his Majesty's ships in North-America, between the 1st of June and 20th of August, 1781.

Names of the Prizes.	When captured.	By what ships.
Sloop Phoenix,	1 June, 1781,	Medea.
Ship Chatham,	4 Ditto,	Garland.
Ship Gen. Washington,	9 Ditto,	Chatham.
Schooner Salisbury,	12 Ditto,	Assurance.
Ship Rover,	20 Ditto,	Medea.
Brig Good Intent,	23 Ditto,	Ditto.
Sloop King Bird,	27 Ditto,	Ditto.
Brig Friendship,	6 July,	Adamant.
Brig Hero,	7 Ditto,	Charles-Town.
Schooner Swift,	8 Ditto,	Ditto.
Ship Tristram Shandy,	8 Ditto,	Orpheus.
Ship Rattlesnake,	17 June,	Assurance.
Sloop May Flower,	10 July,	General Monk.
Ship Columbia,	3 Ditto,	Ditto.
Brig Swallow,	2 Ditto,	Ditto.
Brig Adventure,	22 June,	Amphitrite.
Ship Betsey,	6 July,	Iris.
Polacre Le Singe,	13 Ditto,	Pearl.
Sloop Magdalene,	15 Ditto,	{ Savage and Ge- neral Monk.
Brig Mary,	7 Ditto,	{ Amphion, Of- trich, and Bri- tannia.
Ship Polly,	24 Ditto,	Orpheus.

L 1 2.

Ship



Ship Jack and Harry,	30 July, 1781,	} Amphion, Of- trich, and Bri- tannia.
Brig ———	2 August,	
Frigate Trumbull,	8 Ditto,	} Iris and General Monk.
Brig Experiment,	8 Ditto,	
Schooner Trumbull,	8 Ditto,	Ditto.
Sloop Mercury,	3 Ditto,	Ditto.
Schooner Resource,	17 July,	Solebay.
Sloop Fortune,	27 Ditto,	Beaumont.
Schooner Neptune,	30 Ditto,	} Medea, Amphi- trite and Gen- eral Monk.
Ship Bellifarius,	6 August,	
Brig Elizabeth,	18 May,	Warwick.
Brig Experiment,	18 Ditto,	Ditto.
Ship Aurora,	10 July,	Royal Oak.
Brig ———,	14 August,	Orpheus.
Schooner ———,	6 Ditto,	Solebay.
Brig Marianne,	13 Ditto,	Medea.
Lugger L'Aimable Eliza- beth,	} 15 Ditto,	Solebay.
Sloop ———,		15 Ditto,

As the loss of TOBAGO at present en-  
grosses the public attention, the  
following translation of the French  
account of the taking of that island  
may not be unacceptable to our  
readers:

*The account of the capture of the  
island of Tobago, by the Marquis  
DE BOUILLE and the Count DE  
GRASSE, taken from the Martinique  
Gazette, of the 4th of July, 1781.*

“The fleet under the command of  
the Count de Grasse returned to Fort  
Royal on Monday last. Our first  
care was to gather all the circum-  
stances relative to the expedition,  
which might in any way interest our  
readers.

“The season being already far  
advanced, no very decisive success  
could be expected. It would not  
have been prudent to have undertaken  
any grand enterprize, we having very  
recently engaged a fleet of 22 men of  
war, and made an attempt on Co-

lonies, defended by 8000 regular  
troops. It was therefore prudent to  
endeavour to carry some point by a  
coup de main. The island of To-  
bago being only garrisoned by a few  
troops, seemed to promise a greater  
certainty of success than any other  
English Colony. In order to divert  
the attention of the enemy, and to  
prevent them from throwing any suc-  
cours into the place, two ships, two  
frigates, and one sloop, carried  
Walsh's battalion to St. Vincent's to  
join some other detachments, which  
had been sent thither, under the pre-  
tence of changing the garrison. A  
body of about 1200 men, under the  
command of Mons. de Blanchelande,  
were appointed to attack the island of  
Tobago, whilst we were to make a  
descent on St. Lucie, where it seem-  
ed probable to surprise the 46th regi-  
ment of British, stationed on Gros  
Islet. On the 10th of May we land-  
ed 1500 men, and had on board the  
fleet

fleet an equal number of troops, to succour those on shore, in case of need: Whilst we were crossing the Channel of St. Lucie, the 46th regiment had abandoned Gros Islet, only leaving one post, which was taken. We then advanced to the heights, in the neighbourhood of Morne Fortune, to reconnoitre the enemy. That place was defended by 2000 regulars, and seven or eight companies of marines. After keeping the field during three days, we reembarked the troops on the 12th, at night, carrying off with us 120 prisoners, and a large quantity of arms and ammunition, without the loss of a man. Our fleet, which left Fort Royal the 8th of May, and returned the 12th, set sail again on the 25th, with a design to look out for the enemy, and to remove all obstacles which might prevent the capture of Tobago. There were on board 3000 regular troops. The fleet got to windward, on the 30th came in sight of Tobago, when intelligence was received that part of the English fleet, consisting of eight ships of the line, and four frigates, which was conveying relief to the island, and that one of the transports had already anchored and landed fifty men. This division was chased all the day without effect.

“ The fleet of the Count de Grasse returned to Tobago the 31st of May, our small Squadron not having been able to come up before the 24th. M. de Blanchelande disembarked the troops the same day, and drove the enemy from post to post; but the English Governor having received intelligence of this expedition, had taken all the measures to defeat it.— The garrison, consisting of 400 soldiers, 500 militia, and a great number of armed negroes, were entrenched on the summit of a hill, defended by nine pieces of cannon. M. de Blanchelande did not think proper to attack the enemy so advantageously

posted, and being assured the fleet would not fail to appear very soon, waited very prudently for a reinforcement. Our indefatigable General caused 800 men to be landed on the night of the 31st of May, at Courland Bay, and 400 to windward at Man of War Bay, to intercept any succours that might be sent to their relief, and to attack the enemy in the rear.

“ Although the position of the enemy was strong, yet M. de Blanchelande having reconnoitred it, was assured it might be attacked with success; and the Marquis de Bouillé having formed a body of 2000 men, was determined to have made the attack at day-break on the 2d of June. But the enemy fearing to be forced in their camp of Mount Concordia, abandoned it in the night, after having spiked up their cannon, and were on their march to a mountain at the extremity of the island, from whence it would have been impossible to have drove them, had they only had 24 hours to entrench themselves. The Marquis de Bouillé, who watched their motions, caused his advanced posts immediately to pursue, and followed with all his troops. Notwithstanding the excessive heat and the badness of the roads, they pursued the English the whole day of the 1st of June. They found many of the soldiers who had fallen from weakness in their flight; our troops were not less harassed from the excessive fatigue, so that there were only about 150 of the advanced guard of the pursuers when they came up with a body of British troops, which had halted in a pass. The Governor was summoned to surrender, and notice given him that he would instantly be attacked on all sides, and that if he made the least resistance, no capitulation whatever would be granted; and to stop his farther march, some plantations would be set on fire, and this was put in execution. The capitulation

capitulation was accepted on the 2d of June. The garrison of Tobago laid down their arms, and surrendered their colours. Two officers wounded; one of whom (M. le Chevalier de Granges, Lieutenant in the Royal Comptois) dangerously; four soldiers killed, eight wounded, and 10 are missing, supposed either killed or dead with fatigue. Such is the state of the loss we have suffered in this expedition.

“ Our Commanders, equally generous as brave, far from being irritated with the difficulties of the captures, or the extreme perseverance of the English inhabitants, who subjected all their property to the fate of war, conceived immediately the highest esteem for subjects so faithful. It is to those this generous sentiment, and to the humanity of the conquerors, that the following capitulation has been granted. ”

“ This authentic document forms a noble example for successful commanders, and is an eternal reproach upon those of our enemies, who have divested themselves of every principle of benevolence and justice. ”

*Ambler's Plantation, opposite James River, July 8, 1781.*

SIR,

On the 4th instant the enemy evacuated Williamsburgh, where some stores fell into our hands, and retired to this place, under the cannon of their shipping. The next morning we advanced to Bird's Tavern, and part of the army took post at Norrell's Mill, about nine miles from the British camp.

The 6th, I detached an advanced corps under Gen. Wayne, with a view of reconnoitering the enemy's situation. Their light parties being drawn in, the picquets which lay close to their encampment, were gallantly attacked by some riflemen,

whose skill was employed to great effect.

Having ascertained that Lord Cornwallis had sent off his heavy baggage under a proper escort, and posted his army in an open field, fortified by the shipping, I returned to the detachment, which I found more generally engaged. A piece of cannon had been attempted by the van-guard, Major Galvan, whose conduct deserves high applause. Upon this the whole British army came out and advanced to the thin wood occupied by General Wayne. His corps, chiefly composed of Pennsylvanians and some light infantry, did not exceed eight hundred men, with three field pieces, but, notwithstanding their numbers, at sight of the British army, the troops ran to the rencontre; a short skirmish ensued, with a close, warm, and well directed fire; but as the enemy's right and left of course greatly outflanked ours, I sent General Wayne orders to retire half a mile, to where Col. Vose and Barber's light infantry battalions had arrived by a most rapid move, and where I directed them to form. In this position they remained till some hours in the night. The militia, under General Lawson, had been advanced, and the Continentals were at Norrell's Mill, when the enemy retreated during the night to James Island, which they also evacuated, crossing over to the South side of the river. Their ground at this place and the island were successively occupied by Gen. Mughlenberg. A number of valuable horses were left on their retreat. From every account the enemy's loss has been very great, and much pains taken to conceal it. Their light infantry, the brigade of guards, and two British regiments formed the first line; the remainder of their army the second. The cavalry were drawn up but did not charge.

For the Capitulation, see page 243.

By the inclosed return you will see what part of Gen. Wayne's detachment suffered most. The services rendered by the officers, make me happy to think, that although many were wounded, we lost none. Most of the field officers had their horses killed; the same accident happening to every horse of 2 field pieces, made it impossible to move them, unless men had been sacrificed. But it is enough for the glory of Gen. Wayne and the officers and men he commanded, with a reconnoitering party only, to have attacked the whole British army close to their encampment, and by this severe skirmish hastened their retreat over the river. Col. Boyer, of the riflemen, is a prisoner.

I have the honour to be, &c.

LA FAYETTE.

*Major-general Greene.*

*Return of the killed, wounded and missing, of the detachment commanded by GENERAL WAYNE, in a skirmish with the British army near the Green Springs, in Virginia, July 6, 1781.*

Major Galvan's advanced guard. 4 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 7 rank and file wounded.

Col. Stewart's detachment of Pennsylvanians. 11 rank and file killed; 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 4 serjeants, 30 rank and file wounded.

Col. Butler's detachment of Pennsylvanians. 2 serjeants, 4 rank and file killed; 15 rank and file wounded; 9 rank and file missing.

Colonel Humpton's detachment of Pennsylvanians. 1 serjeant, 4 rank and file killed; 3 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 19 rank and file wounded.

Major Willis's detachment of Light Infantry, 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

Captain Ogden's company of Macpherson's Legion. 2 rank and file wounded.

Captains Savage and Duffy's artillery. 1 captain-lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file wounded.

Total. 4 serjeants, 24 rank and file killed; 5 captains, 1 captain-lieutenant, 4 lieutenants, 7 serjeants, 82 rank and file wounded. 12 rank and file missing.

*Names of the officers wounded.*

Captains, Vanlear (Division Inspector) Doyle, Finney, Montgomery, Stake, McClellan.

Lieutenants, Piercy, Feltman, Herbert, White, Herbert, (taken prisoner) Capt. Lieutenant Crosby, of artillery.

☞ A few riflemen were wounded, the number not ascertained.

WILLIAM BARBER,  
Major, and D. A. G.

Published by order of Congress,  
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

*Extract of a letter from an officer of rank, dated July 11, 1781.*

"DEAR SIR,

"I wrote to you on the 8th a full account of an action between a reconnoitering party of ours, in number about eight hundred, and the whole British army under Lord Cornwallis, on the 8th instant, in which, from every account, the enemy sustained a loss of at least three hundred men killed and wounded, exclusive of a number of officers, among whom, we are credibly informed, there were some of distinguished rank. Their precipitate retreat the same evening to James Town Island, and from thence in the morning across the James River, was a tacit and strong acknowledgment, that a general action was not their wish. The British officers, we are informed, are much displeased at the issue, and acknowledged they were out-generalled; otherwise they must have cut to pieces our small detachment, aided as they were by five hundred horse, and a considerable body of their infantry mounted.

"We could not possibly have extricated ourselves from the difficulties

we

we were ill, but by the manœuvre we adopted; which though it may have the appearance of temerity to those unacquainted with circumstances, yet was founded upon the truest military principles; and was one of those necessary, though daring measures, which seldom fail of producing the desired effect, that is, confusing the enemy, and opening a way to retreat in sight of a much superior army."

From RIVINGTON'S NEW-YORK  
GAZETTE.

From the New Jersey Journal, Au-  
gust 8.

*Fish-Kill, August 2.* On the 10th ultimo, on the discovery of a great smoke, by Col. Willett, who commanded the levies at Fort Retuffaleur, towards the settlement of Corey's Town, Captain Gros (who had been sent with a detachment of 35 men at Turlough, about eleven miles from Corey's Town) was ordered immediately to repair to Corey's Town to make discoveries, at which place he arrived in time to extinguish several houses which the enemy had set on fire.—In the mean time Col. Willett ordered in such of the militia of the neighbourhood as he could collect, and having received particular information of the place where the enemy had lain the night before, and where they had left part of their baggage, marched with the militia and levies under his immediate command, in the evening, in hopes of reaching them before day-light; which he would have effected, had it not been for the darkness of the night, and the guides missing the way; this prevented his reaching their encampment before six in the morning. They having discovered him on his approach, took a more advantageous position, and commenced an attack, which was returned with great spirit, and soon became general; and upon our troops ad-

vancing to close quarters, the enemy were compelled to give way; but shortly after renewed the action on the right of our troops, where Capt. M'Kean, who commanded the reserve, met and opposed them with such spirit, that a total rout ensued; and the enemy dispersing in small parties, seeking safety in flight.

The action lasted an hour and a half; the best account of the enemy's force is, that they consisted of upwards of 200; ours was far inferior to that number.—Our loss in killed was five; missing and wounded, nine; among the latter was the brave Capt. M'Kean, who is since dead of his wounds, deservedly much regretted: the enemy's loss cannot be ascertained, but it is not less than forty, as great part of that number were found dead on and near the place of action. Colonel Willer, and the officers and troops under his command, merit the highest applause for their gallant and spirited behaviour on this occasion; and great advantages may be expected from the event, as it will tend to damp the spirit of enterprize in our savage enemy.

*Extract of a letter from Albany, dated  
July 28.*

"On the 26th instant, Colonel Willett being returned to Albany, received an express from Schohary, that the enemy was seen in the lower part of that settlement; he obtained a detachment of Col. Corlandt's regiment and waggons, and set off about ten o'clock in the evening; yesterday morning he was at Schohary. I cannot learn that the enemy have burnt more than one house."

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL,  
August 7.

Trenton, July 25.

*Extract from the Marquis LA FAY-  
ETTE'S General Orders.*

*Ambler's Plantation, opposite James  
River, July 8.*

The General is happy in acknow-  
ledging

ledging the spirit of the detachment commanded by General Wayne, in their engagement with the total of the British army, of which he happened to be an eye-witness. He requests General Wayne, the officers and men under his command, to receive his best thanks.

The bravery and destructive fire of the riflemen engaged, rendered essential service.

The brilliant conduct of Major Gulvan, and the continental detachment under his command, entitle them to applause.

The conduct of the Pennsylvania field and other officers, are new instances of their gallantry and talents. The fire of the light infantry under Major Willis, checked the enemy's progress round our right flank. The General was much pleased with the conduct of Captain Savage, of the artillery, and it was with pleasure also he observes, that nothing but the loss of horses could have produced that of the two field pieces.— The zeal of Colonel Mercer's little corps is handsomely expressed in the number of horses he had killed.

*From the ROYAL JAMAICA GAZETTE, of June 30, 1781.*

*The following papers, received by the last flag of truce from the Havannah, exhibit, in a striking light, the sufferings of a number of our unfortunate countrymen, prisoners amongst the Spaniards, and merit the attention of every friend to humanity, particularly those in whose power it is to afford them relief.*

To his BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S subjects, prisoners in the city of HAVANNAH.

*College of St. Peter, city of Merida, 6th Nov. 1781.*

*Friends and Fellow Subjects,*

We, the subscribers, late inhabitants of the Bay of Honduras, embrace, with peculiar pleasure, the present opportunity which offers for

VOL. XII.

conveying these few lines to you, and flatter ourselves they will meet that attention which our situation requires.

The capture of St. George's Key by the Spaniards the 15th of September, 1779, and the circumstances attending that transaction, must long ere this have been made public, and to which we presume you, of course, can be no strangers.

We, who are the unfortunate sufferers from that melancholy event, beg leave to represent, that having been made prisoners by the Spaniards, we, with our families, where we at present remain, are allowed only one ryal per day for our subsistence, without any distinction in that respect, betwixt us and the common marines who are lodged in the same prison, deprived of those liberties and indulgences which, from our rank and situation in life, we considered ourselves justly entitled to, and all applications on that head rendered ineffectual.

The hardships to which some of us have been reduced by the loss of our wearing apparel, and that distress which all in general have experienced from the necessity of disposing of the greatest part of what was saved, in order to purchase those necessaries which our scanty allowance would not afford, together with other circumstances equally distressing, are inserted at large in our representation to his Excellency the Governor of the Havannah, which goes by this conveyance, and which we sincerely hope will so far claim his attention, as to obtain for us a speedy removal from hence, where any further length of confinement (from the advanced price of provisions which prevails, and which seems likely to continue) must render our situation truly wretched and disagreeable. We have already suffered a long and painful imprisonment in this place without the least tidings or any prof-

M m

pect

pect of relief; and we are likely to remain here during the war, unless some steps are taken by our friends to obtain our deliverance. The measures we have already pursued for that purpose appear to us the most eligible; indeed they are the only means we have in our power, for all others are withheld from us; and we owe to the friendship and humanity of the bearer the liberty we now exercise in making the present application.

Feeling for your present situation, in like manner as, we presume, you must naturally do for us, permit us, in the most earnest manner, to supplicate the exercise of your good offices in our behalf, either through the channel of your friends, or by petition to his Excellency the Governor, to obtain for us a speedy removal from hence to the Havannah, in order that we may have the satisfaction of joining you, and partaking of the benefit common to all prisoners in time of war, of being exchanged in our turn: but should such application prove ineffectual, we must solicit your further services, in giving the earliest intelligence of our situation to our friends, to the end that they may use their best endeavours to procure for us a speedy enlargement from our present captivity.—And we furthermore request, that this application may be made as public as possible, that our fellow-subjects in general may be apprised of our situation, and thereby enabled to use every means in their power for our relief.

We are at present one hundred in number, amongst whom are fourteen women, twenty-five children, and twelve aged and infirm persons, the residue forming a very inconsiderable number of effective people, and by no means a proper object for keeping us in captivity so much beyond expectation, and so contrary to the usage and customs of other nations,

established in the principles of humanity, for the purpose of mitigating the hardships and miseries of war.

We can only further add, that if any humane person can be found, who will undertake the care and delivery of a letter, we shall deem an answer to this as a very singular favour; of which, and the discharge of those friendly offices here requested, we hope ever to retain the most grateful remembrance.—We pray God to preserve your health, and grant you that patience and fortitude necessary to support you under your present afflictions; and beg leave to subscribe ourselves, with respect,

Your affectionate friends,  
And unfortunate fellow-subjects, &c.  
*College of St. Peter, Merida, December 23, 1781.*

*Friends and Fellow Subjects,*

The foregoing is a copy of what we have already wrote you by two former conveyances; to which we have to add, that about fifteen days ago, a flag of truce, with ten Spanish prisoners from the island of Rattan, arrived at Baccalar; but the Governor of this province, for reasons best known to himself, refuses to make any exchange, considering that island as a place of refuge, which the remaining Bay inhabitants had fled to, and not as a settlement under the protection of Government, which we are sensible it is; and although we understand the ten prisoners are received by the Governor of Baccalar, yet none are permitted to go from hence in return; a circumstance which adds to our afflictions, and leaves us no hopes, but in the humanity and attention of our friends and fellow subjects, who, we trust, will not fail to use every means in their power for our release. And in order the more readily to induce them thereto, we must now request that this letter, and the copy formerly sent to the Governor of the Havannah,

vannah, which is herewith inclosed, may be forwarded by the very first safe conveyance to Kingston in Jamaica, in order to their being published in the Royal Gazette, that the public in general may be informed of our situation, and that our friends in that island may make the necessary application to their Excellencies the Governor and Admiral there, to obtain for us an enlargement from hence. In full confidence of your friendship and good offices, we remain, very respectfully, your affectionate friends, and unfortunate fellow subjects, &c.

From the ROYAL SOUTH CAROLINA  
GAZETTE.

*Bermuda, June 25.* On the 19th instant our Lieutenant-governor made the following speech to the Assembly. His strenuous endeavours, as well to reprobate past conduct, as to reclaim and point out the true interests of the people, cannot be too much applauded.

*Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,*

Born and educated in the freest empire the world ever knew, I never conceived the least taxed and oppressed part of it could have wished to change such happiness for any other system. We have lived to see the machinations of the artful, restless, wicked and ambitious, prevail so far on a credulous infatuated people, as to take up arms against the best of sovereigns and the mildest government, though could it be supposed that the leaders might prevail in their mad attempts, the multitude had nothing to expect but tyranny, wounds, and death.

Here indeed those who had influence chose to, and did assist rebellion, more effectually than they could by open force or personal prowess; the retrospect is necessary, as our situation requires every individual to think. The delusion exposed, I trust

the deluders will meet with the just resentment of their much injured country; that the honest and loyal will have honour, instead of being pointed out as the enemies of Bermuda.

It is too well known the leading people here manifested a predilection in favour of the rebel colonies, by causing delegates to be chosen from the several parishes, and when that illegal assembly was met, addressing that other illegal assembly the American Congress; and it is a fact of public notoriety, that the King's magazine of these islands were broke open in the night, and one hundred barrels of gunpowder conveyed from thence to the rebels, there being the strongest presumption, from the circumstances attending, that it was not effected without the assistance and privity of many of the inhabitants.

Has not sophistry almost generally established here the doctrine, that supplying the enemy with salt, corresponding and trading with rebels, are not treasons or treasonable? To what state have wicked designing men brought these isles? Instead of sitting out armed vessels, enriching themselves, and perhaps even being instruments in shortening, a cruel, bloody, civil war, they have caused a misguided and deluded people "to do all they could to serve the Americans." Have not those who dare to oppose their diabolical system been threatened, abused, oppressed, associated against; and has not the law even been perverted to aid those ends? What in return have the Americans done? What history shews has ever been the return of rebels; they loved the treason, but when the supplies fell short, they chose to confiscate the monies in their hands, and it served the additional purpose of cheering their drooping spirits, by the chance of plundering your unarmed vessels.

Was I to enumerate the illegal meetings



meetings and rising in force to compel British privateers to give up their legally-captured Bermuda vessels, or to oblige Crown officers to relinquish their duty, I should take up time I wish employed in providing for defence, and our many other defects, particularly the ruinous condition of the Government-house and offices, not fit for the reception of his Majesty's Representative. The laws wanted to be enforced, new enacted, which I wish may be such as are consonant to my duty and instructions to pass. Every one cries out against the wretchedness of our police, the industrious are discouraged by the depredations of the idle, who prefer theft to labour.

The revenue suffers, and has long suffered by the almost general established practice of smuggling; and though St. Eustatius is no longer a medium, St. Thomas's and other neutral ports are becoming repositories for the rebels, their confederates and secret friends here and elsewhere.

There never was yet any place where order, good government, and the general weal flourished, that pursued illicit trade. A nest of smugglers is a disgrace to a country, an abuse of a high nature that requires to be remedied; the clipping and falsely milling the half Johannes, must infallibly hurt the fair and honest trader. Is there a man who can maintain that it is not fraudulent to sell any commodity as of more weight than it actually is; and if so, is not a standard of coin to be kept up? It is in every well-regulated community.

I must observe, that however willing and interested in getting forward your fortifications, those chosen from your joint Committees are not sufficiently assiduous and public spirited in forwarding them; there are more difficulties in carrying on public works here than I ever observed elsewhere.

At the request of your Speaker, the Committee of the Council and Assembly, that were to have met the first Wednesday in May, was put off to the first Wednesday in June, at which time the Speaker and Committee of your House were required punctually to attend, to tax several public bills, but did not; this, gentlemen, is followed with very bad consequences, as those who serve the public ought to be paid, more especially as I take it, there is now one thousand five hundred pounds or upwards in the Treasury.

Your country loudly calls upon you to provide for defence; the moment of attack should not be the moment of preparation.

It is my opinion, a tax, such as your ancestors laid for labour and materials to be furnished by each parish, would be the speediest and most effectual means of fortifying these isles.

The friends of Government will shew themselves such, by giving notice of any intercourse whatever with the rebels, which, according to instructions, as well as for the safety of Government, I am obliged and determined, to the utmost of my power, to prevent, and to bring to punishment such as dare violate the law of nations.

I shall, by message, acquaint you with what has been done, and what may be further necessary.

*Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,*

I shall be happy to concur and cooperate with you in any reasonable measures for the public good. I wish peace and unanimity: I have reprobated measures, not men; when a subaltern, I ever resolved to do my duty; in my present difficult situation have, and am determined to do it, and will, in every other I may happen to be in; assured thereby to gain the applause of the honest and loyal,

loyal, careleſs of the enmity and malice of the wicked; diſaffected, and rebellious.

June 19, 1781. GEORGE BRUERZ.

To NESHIT BALFOUR, Esq. Lieutenant-colonel of his Majesty's 23d Regiment, or Royal Welch Fuzileers, Commandant of Charles town, &c. &c. &c.

THE MEMORIAL of the Merchants and Traders engaged in the Commerce of this Province, ſince the reduction thereof by his Majesty's Arms,

### P R E S E N T S,

That your Memorialiſts, ſenſible of the good intention of his Majesty and Parliament to render the ſituation of all his Majesty's loyal ſubjects as agreeable as the nature of affairs will admit, preſume to lay before you, as Commandant of this town, a relation of circumſtances, in which they feel themſelves too deeply intereſted to ſuffer them to paſs unnoticed.

That the conduct of the Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace to the Colonies, ſhews too plainly their intention to ſupport and encourage the trade of this coutry with Great-Britain, to ſuffer any doubts to remain with your Memorialiſts of the wiſh of the nation at large to give them the moſt ample encouragement.

That relying on theſe aſſurances, and the actual exiſtence of a Board of Police to enforce the obſervance of contracts entered into in the courſe of their commerce, your Memorialiſts conceived themſelves perfectly ſecure in giving credit to the inhabitants of the town and country, never ſuſpecting that the Board could withdraw its protection, and leave them at the mercy of their debtors.

That it is with the greateſt concern your Memorialiſts obſerved the Board of Police withdraw this ſupport, and paſs an order for ſuſpending the payment of all contracts

which your Memorialiſts had entered into, without giving them any previous intimation of ſuch their deſign or intention.

That your Memorialiſts muſt in juſtice remark, that while the Board of Police continued to act upon the principles of moderation and diſtinction, they acknowledged its excellence and utility; and although unſupported by the nobleſt column in the fabric of the Britiſh Conſtitution, *the Trial by Jury*, they revered the Board as the offspring of a wiſe Adminiſtration. Happy had it been for your Memorialiſts in particular, and the public in general, that holding the example of the Board of Police at New-York in view, and recollecting the conduct obſerved by the Board at Philadelphia, they had not admitted old debts to be ſued for but under particular circumſtances; for if admitted generally, it is certain many inſtances of diſtreſs muſt befall thoſe debtors whoſe lands and property, in the remoteſt parts of the province, are over-run by the enemy; and is alſo inconfiſtent with the early reſolutions of this Board, which limited the exerciſe of its power to recent tranſactions only, declining all cognizance of contracts previous to, and during the uſurpation; well conſidering this moment for conqueſt, not for reviving diſpute and litigation, and convinced, that when juſtice is done to the public, it will be time enough to open the Courts at large, and re-enjoy the general and comprehensive bleſſing of civil ſecurity.

That ſhould the Board of Police be authorized to prevent the effectual proſecution of new debts, (which your Memorialiſts conceive they are not) ſuch determination ſhould only be extended to contracts ſubſequent to the date of ſuch reſolution; for it would be a violent attack upon the Conſtitution and the rights of individuals,

individuals, to extend it to transactions prior to the resolve.

That your Memorialists conceive; that the inhabitants are much indebted, and greatly benefited by having credit extended to them in times so critically dangerous, by which they have been enabled to cultivate their lands, and supply themselves and families with the necessary comforts of life. Individuals, thus situated, could never have it in idea, that a Board of Police, or any authority whatever, could step in between them and their engagements, and retard the payments of debts contracted with their eyes open, and under such evident risque and disadvantage to the creditors.

That while your Memorialists; by giving large and extensive credits, have been benefiting the loyal inhabitants of this country, it is with pleasure they reflect they have been equally assisting Great-Britain, by opening a trade, which, if supported, would be highly advantageous to the Mother-country, many of whose merchants, as well as your Memorialists, must be involved in distress and ruin, should the present order of police be suffered to continue; for by the resolution alluded to, the Board of Police take upon themselves to extend to the debtors of your Memorialists, the period for the payment of their debts, and indeed to free many of them from their debts altogether; for your Memorialists have every reason to fear, that ere this period of indulgence expires, their debtors may be fled, their property removed beyond the jurisdiction of police, and that Board unable to make good their losses.

That your Memorialists conceive the situation of debtors might have been very safely trusted to the humanity of their creditors, who have, on every occasion, accepted of compromises for their debts, where the

transaction of the debtors appeared fair and honourable, and, in many instances, have given a long extension of credit, after their payments became due; but to take this power away from the creditors, and to leave it in the hands of the Court, is to strike at the fundamental principles of law and justice, and to destroy among men that mutual dependence, absolutely necessary to the happiness and good orders of all societies.

That most of the funds originally appropriated for the security of old debts, are not within the jurisdiction of Police; that they have suffered greatly by the casualties of war, and by the depredation unavoidable in a country, the seat of civil broil; that the value of property is greatly depreciated since the old debts were contracted, and that consequently it would now be as improper to permit creditors to be paid in depreciated property, as formerly it was unjust to allow debtors to pay their creditors in depreciated paper.

That upon this principle suing without discrimination for old debts is as impolitic as unjust. Impolitic, because the friends of Government dispersed through this province are intimidated, by the dread of prosecution, from taking shelter amongst us: unjust, because the holders of securities upon lands, slaves, and houses, by being permitted to put them in suit, can and do deprive the debtor of his property for a very inadequate part of the real value, by which he is dispossessed of his *all*, without the satisfaction of being relieved from his obligations. But nothing has occurred within this garrison to reduce the value of merchandize, or prevent a fair and honest restitution to the new creditor, who has nothing but personal security for his debt; whilst the old creditor holds bonds, mortgages, and every species of legal security,

security, to recover both principal and interest. This constitutes the true distinction between the new and the old creditor.

That your Memorialists do not pray for an exclusive right of recovery, but in cases where the old creditor is evidently running away with the property of the new; for if old debts are suffered indiscriminately to be sued for, they will certainly be paid with the property of your Memorialists, who, upon this important subject, are ready, previous to the opening of the Board, to discuss and adjust with the old, a fair and equitable mode of drawing this just and necessary distinction.

May it therefore please your Honour to take the premises into consideration, and grant such relief as the importance of the subject shall, in your wisdom be found to require. And your Memorialists, &c. &c. &c. &c.

*Charles-town, 23d August, 1781.*

William Smith, Parker and Co.  
Currie and Norris, Harris and Blachford, William Robb, John and Edward Penman, Schoolbred and Moodie, Alexander and Leslie, J. M'Murray and Co. Gregory Douglass and Co. Malcolm Ross, M'Leod and Bethune, Hugh Ferguson, John Teesdale, Samuel Midwood, Newcomen and Collett, Anthony Lechmere, Bryden and Allan, William Kerr Ross, Wm. Foreman, Benjamin Wood, Macnair and Maxwell, Thomas Buckle, James Wallace, John Wood, Daniel O'Hara, Simon Tufts, John Hatfield, Graham and Burt, Robert Patton, William Clark, John Manson, Frederick Kiffelman, Scarborough and Cook, James Lambert, John Kneeshaw, Watson and Denniston, Alexander Schirras, Julius Smith, D. Price, William Snodgrafs, William Cam, John Turner, William Duguid, James and William Thompson,

Joseph Jones, Charles Michin and Co. Alexander Drysdale, John Geyer, William and Robert Prout, John Leathby, John Gould, Thomas Miller, Gardner and Lamb, Delap and Tunno, Hugh Risk, Mills and Hicks, Alex. Lorimer, R. Farquhar and Co. William M'Gachen, Thomas Duncan, Sutherland and Simpson, Dugal Forbes, James Stevens, James Somerville, George Lockhart, Daw and Hepburn, Colin M'Lachlan, Hugh Bethune, George Thompson, William Scheviz, John Mayott, Robert and William Lindsay, Edward Corbett, William Freeman, James Lamotte, Thomas and Seth Forster, Gedion White, John Masters, Arch. Campbell, jun. Adam Austin, John Morris, Thomas Stewart and Co. M'Lellon and Wallace, George Lechie, John Richardson, John Green, Archibald Campbell, William Brown, J. and W. Simpson, John Nicholson, William Gichie.

The loyal inhabitants of Charles-town presented Lord Rawdon with a loyal and affectionate Address, previous to his embarking for England, thanking him in the warmest terms for his gallant and active services; and lamenting that ill state of health, which deprived them of his Lordship's acknowledged abilities, at the same time wishing him a safe return to England, where he could not but meet the approbation of his Sovereign, for his diligent attention to the several duties of his profession.

To which his Lordship returned the following answer:

“ Gentlemen,

“ I have just been favoured with your obliging address; I am very happy that the conduct I held in my late command, has obtained the approbation of his Majesty's faithful subjects in this Province; but I think myself honoured by so public a testi-

mony

mony of good opinion, from those, whose voluntary sufferings, through a generous and virtuous adherence to their loyalty, stamp such a value on their sentiments.

“ I have the honour to be, &c.

“ RAWDON.”

*Extract of the Journal of the Resolutions entered into by their Noble Mightinesses the States of Groningen.*

*Die Jovis, 20th Sept. 1781.*

The report made by the Committee for petitions of the council of state and finances of this province.

“ Noble and Mighty Lords,

“ Conformable to the resolutions come to by your N. M. of the 3d of July last, the Committee having taken into consideration a letter from his Highness Duc Louis de Brunswyk-Wolfenbuttle, to their H. M. dated the 21st of June last, wherein he heavily complains against the memorial presented to the Prince Stadtholder, by the Regents of Amsterdam, &c. are of opinion; that the representatives of your N. M. in the H. M. should declare that your Noble Mightinesses have a vast field open to expatiate on the calamitous situation of the Republic, both at home and abroad, and to enquire into the causes of the defenceless state in which we have hitherto remained, notwithstanding the danger which daily encreases, but that you will decline it at present, as such an enquiry has already been set on foot by their H. M. and will, no doubt, be further pursued; and that as your N. M. will, in a little time, be fully instructed on this head, you may entertain the greatest hope to see tranquility and harmony restored.

“ That the measures pursued by the Regents of Amsterdam in the present complexion of affairs, does

not only appear ill-timed to your N. M. but that they may be productive of very serious consequences, since there is nought in the said memorial that may tend to support the distant hints which are said to be aimed against the Duke; but on the contrary, that the regents of Amsterdam are far from supposing the Duke as guilty of what is publicly alleged against him.

“ That for these reasons your N. M. neither did nor could expect that such a step should have been taken; but since it is so, they fear lest it should have a bad influence on the affairs of the Republic; when in the present crisis, union and mutual confidence are the principal, not to say the only means of saving the dear country from danger, and preserve it from future want.

“ That such being the wish and inclination of all well-meaning Regents, they will be disposed to contribute thereto in the best manner in their power, and that it is fully expected that the Burgomasters and Regents of Amsterdam will cooperate thereto.

“ That, therefore, nothing less can be expected, than that the above noble and veteran Lords will make no difficulty of dropping the vague insinuations contained in their memorial, and join your N. M's in acquitting the Duke of all blame and suspicion, and thus give proper satisfaction; otherwise the said noble and venerable Lords will lay with confidence, before the confederated States, who are equally interested, those chargeable insinuations, and adduce their proofs.

“ That, mean while, your N. M. find yourselves under an obligation to declare, that you will constantly persist in those sentiments of esteem for the said Duke, of which the Confederates in general, and your N. M. in particular, have given him the most solemn proofs, till you are convinced

vinced of the truth of the charges against him.

That your Noble Mightinesses have established among you necessary orders to prevent the selling and vending any inflammatory libels.— The said Committee at the same time present your N. M. with the following private resolution relative to the matter aforesaid.

*Private resolve.*—In consequence of the deliberations held on the above report, the Lords, the States of Groningen, have thought proper and well to authorise and injoin their representatives at the assembly of their H. M. to use all means, either privately or in concert with the representatives of the other Provinces, when and however they may think it expedient, in order that the Burgo-masters and Regents of Amsterdam, may be induced to relinquish, within a convenient time, the vague insinuations contained in their memorial, or for administering their proofs, &c. And that the States of Holland and West-Friezland shall take the most convenient steps to clear and acquit the said Duke, whose high birth and meritorious conduct during a long series of years, will not permit him to remain liable to suspicions injurious to his character; and thus by giving him satisfaction prevent the bad consequences likely to arise from such accusations.

Agreed to the Report,

“ COLL. ACCORD.”

*Madrid, Sept. 4.* The following journal of the operations of the Duc de Crillon, is contained in the dispatches brought over from Minorca by Lieutenant-colonel Guernica.

After the long delay experienced by the fleet from sudden calms and contrary winds, the latter shifted, and became so favourable off Malaga, that in three days we arrived in sight of Minorca. From this moment, the ardour of the troops and com-

manders made us forget the disappointments we had hitherto experienced. Every thing was instantly made ready for our landing, and had not the wind, blowing rather too fresh along the coast, rendered the descent of our troops both tedious and difficult, we might have surprised the enemy even more effectually than we did; for they seemed not to have the least knowledge of our arrival, being totally unprepared.— Our Général, as the only means of putting the plan into execution with precision in all its parts, gave to the heads of the different divisions orders to the following purport:

“ As soon as the Admiral’s ship shall have fired 23 guns, being the general signal for landing, I propose to get on shore near the place called Mosquita, with the two brigades which compose the van-guard. I shall extend over as small a compass of ground as possible, that the two men of war may have room with their guns to clear the coast. As soon as the two brigades are landed, I shall form and quickly march in four columns, if the ground will admit of it, in order to occupy the heights which are in the way to St. Anthony. From thence I shall advance with the same pace towards Mahon; there to wait the coming up of the army, and keeping that town at my rear, I shall there fix my headquarters, and set guards both for the safety and police in Mahon; I shall then have troops at hand to be sent about the country wherever they may be wanted. A detachment shall be sent out immediately to seize upon every thing left by the enemy in their magazines and store-houses, situated on the left side of the port, and post themselves at the Tower of Signal. During my stay at Mahon, I shall draft out another detachment to go as soon as the van of the army shall have joined me, and secure Port Bornella, and the forts which protect

it; that port being of the utmost importance, and the only one fit to shelter in case of bad weather, not only all the transports but the ships of war, as it is but four-leagues from Mahon. As soon as I shall have been joined by the brigade of Burgos, which is to march at the head of the army as far as Nevy, and then keep to the left at the investing of Fort St. Philip, I shall lead on that brigade by the road from Mahon to Fort St. Philip as far as the Nueva-Araval; from whence, turning to the left, they are to march on till they reach the sea-shore along the port, lying as close as possible to the place, but not within the reach of its guns.

“ The brigades of America and Murcia next after that of Burgos, shall of course (following in accordance to the order of battle) be on the spot on which they are to remain; the brigades of Murcia standing near Nueva-Araval, the place of re-union, to the left of the brigade of Savoy, which is to land at Alcazar under the command of Don Louis de las Calas. This Brigadier has received from me his private instructions; either to invest Fort St. Philip in the same manner on the right near the entrance of St. Stephen, in case the enemy should make no resistance, or to execute such manoeuvres as I think I have foreseen and have communicated to him, but which are to be determined by circumstances and casual events, in case the enemy should catch the bait which I throw in their way, by our landing in two places in the day time; which indeed we might expect from the known intrepidity of General Murray, Governor of the fort; had he not too much experience at the same time to put himself between two fires, and by suffering his forces to come to an engagement with us, expose himself to the danger of seeing our soldiers mixed and confounded with his own in forcing their way to the fort.

“ The general officers will have lodgings appointed for them in houses nearest to their respective divisions behind Nueva-Araval. The brigadiers or column shall remain in camp unless there be some country-houses nearly adjoining the spot where they should pitch their tents. All other officers, whatever be their rank, shall encamp in obedience to his Majesty's ordinances; nor shall they be permitted to take up their quarters in any house, without express leave from the commanding officer of the division.”

After having laid before our readers the above orders, not only to shew what has been done, but also what might have been executed, here follows the account of the landing of the troops.

Before the whole convoy could be descried from Minorca, a division of ships of war, under the command of Don Diego Quevedo, failed to block up Mahon harbour, so that no vessels might come out. Another division of armed ships, commanded by Don Antonio Ortega, failed to the mouth of Port Citadella. A sloop manned with grenadiers and sailors, commanded by one land and one sea officer, was sent to reconnoitre the shore about Mosquita, where the General proposed to land: on the report of the former, the Duc de Crillon, with his staff-officers and adjutants, embarked on board the boats of Don Bonaventura Morena, commanding the squadron of ships. The Duke was at the head of the first troop that landed: it consisted of a brigade of grenadiers, chasseurs, and volunteers of Catalonia, under the command of Major-general Marquis de Cogigal; the second division, that landed at Mosquita, was headed by Lieutenant-general Don Felix Buch, second in command in this expedition: this was the second division of the main body, consisting of the brigades of Burgos, Murcia, and America. At Alcazar were landed

landed the regiments of Savoy, Ultonia, and Princess, commanded by Don Louis de las Calas. — At the same time our other troops, being a detachment of grenadiers, chasseurs, and dragoons on foot, commanded by Col. Marquis D'Avies, landed near Citadella, in order to possess that town, and the two forts that defend the port. Another detachment marched towards Fornella with the same view; this was headed by Marquis Penrosiel, son to the Duke of Ossuna. A division of ships of war, under the conduct of D. Bonnav: Moreno had orders to cover the landing at Mosquita, by a constant and well-directed fire; whilst the descent at Alcafar, a league distant from Mahon, was protected in the same manner by other ships commanded by D. Balthasar de Perma: the other landing place was covered in the like manner, and D. Pedro Canaveral ordered one of his ships to attend on Marquis Penrosiel to Fornella, in case that nobleman should be obliged to go there by sea. Two and thirty transports, laden with the artillery, ammunition, fascines, &c. were stationed off Mosquita, and Alcafar, during the landing of the troops, that the enemies might not be able to judge for a certainty from which place they were to expect the principal attack, whether from the Duke, or from Brigadier Las Calas.

From the above plan which was executed, though with some difficulty, one may judge how far it might have been successful, had not the landing at Alcafar been delayed for 36 hours, the boats that carried this division being to windward. — Mosquita and Alcafar are at a league's distance from Fort St. Philip, and one league and a half from each other. — Had the 2000 men landed at Alcafar, as those at Mosquita, they might in their way to Mahon have cut off the English troops, who

marched from that town into Fort St. Philip; and it may be observed, from the General's orders to D. L. de Las Calas, that the former had wisely provided for such an event. But the delay above-mentioned, and the alarm given to the English Governor, afforded sufficient time for him to recall two battalions, besides forcing into the fort 500 inhabitants of Mahon, as an addition to the garrison, amounting before to 2500 men. This accident was the more grievous, as the two battalions which were out of the fort might probably have been cut off and taken; nay, perhaps the very fort itself surprised, had it been possible for the brigade of Savoy to land in proper time.

Mean while, immediately after his landing at Mosquita, the General, followed only by the brigade of Catalonia and that of the grenadiers, at the head of whom he has constantly remained, marched with great rapidity towards Mahon, which he passed through without stopping, and then to Nueva-Arayal, where he took two pieces of cannon, and in his way took about 300 prisoners. — During this bustling night he himself posted the advanced guards, measured out the camp with equal activity and composure; at last, after having recalled the advanced guards who had been posted only in order to facilitate the above operations, and having formed the lines for investing Fort. St. Philip, he set off for Mahon at half after three in the morning, reached that place at five, and sat down to supper with two English officers, his prisoners, and his staff. — In his way to Mahon the General made himself master of the arsenal, where he found a great quantity of ship materials and guns; the enemy, surprised at his arrival, and more so at his activity, had not time to destroy four magazines nor to draw out their artillery. An inventory is now making out, by which, though



not yet finished, it is conjectured that the value of the effects taken there will be nearly equal to those found at St. Eustatius. The towns and forts of Citadella and Fornella surrendered without resistance. The landing, which began at three in the afternoon, was completed by midnight, and in 24 hours we were masters of the whole island except Fort St. Philip, from whence the enemy fired some guns, but without effect.

Nothing is now left for our General to do in order to satisfy the impatience of the army, than to begin the siege of the fort; we daily expect 4 or 5000 men, and this reinforcement will be more than sufficient. The Duc de Crillon will derive great assistance from Don Carlos, Lemaure, Quarter-master General, and Chief of the Engineers; and also from Mons. de Torsos; commanding the ordnance of artillery, and known for one of the most expert miners in Europe. All hope of succour is precluded from St. Philip, communication by land being rendered impossible by the land forces; whilst the port is blocked up by our squadron, which yesterday captured two vessels laden with oxen for that fort. The General went to visit the guards dispersed about the town, to know whether the orders given by him for the security and police had been punctually executed. At noon *Te Deum* was sung in the principal church, all the bodies corporate having been called to the ceremony; and the same day, after dining with his principal officers, the General received in the name of his Catholic Majesty, the oath of allegiance from the inhabitants.

The immense quantity of prizes taken by us from the enemy; the conquest of Florida; the reduction of Minorca, which in all likelihood will prove fatal to Gibraltar, supplied by the former with the most es-

sential necessaries; from so happy and equally glorious and important to the Spanish monarchy. To complete this train of lucky events, we have the most favourable accounts from the Camp at St. Roch; the English have just experienced at Gibraltar the same misfortune as that to which they attribute the loss of Pensacola; our gun-boats having set fire to one of their powder magazines, which blew up with a most dreadful explosion: according to the report of some deserters, no less than 300 men have been buried under the ruins.

Lisbon, August 28.

Her Majesty has issued out the following decree concerning the famous Marquis de Pombal:

“Whereas from legal reasons to me proposed, I have thought it no ways convenient to my Royal service that the Marquis de Pombal should any longer continue Secretary of State, and therefore give it him in command to quit my capital and retire to the town of Pombal, there to fix his residence. I had no reason to expect that after so great an exertion of my Royal mercy, he would dare, upon the absurd occasion of a civil process instituted against him, to publish a printed vindication of his conduct during his Administration; a measure which I reprobated by my decree of Sept. 3, 1779. Having also caused him to be heard in answer to several articles of impeachment exhibited against him, he not only did not clear himself, but by his answers and the various informations taken on this affair, the said accusations were greatly aggravated: the matter was by me submitted to the opinion of judges, who declared the said Marquis highly criminal and deserving of an exemplary punishment. In pity to an advanced age, I did not permit the sentence to take place, preferring mercy to justice; the

the said Marquis, moreover, having expressed his detestation of past errors, and begged my pardon, it pleaseth me therefore to remit the corporal punishment which he was to have undergone, enjoining him to remain at 20 miles distance from Court, till I think fit to give him orders to the contrary: provided nevertheless, that nothing in the present decree shall be construed into a forbearance of any just or legal claims either from my crown and finances, or from my subjects, who are still entitled to sue the said Marquis for such damages and losses as they may have suffered through him; my Royal will and pleasure extending no further than to remit the corporal punishment, which strict justice hath a right to claim, but no ways to prevent satisfaction being made to aggrieved parties, and my own Royal inheritance: The said parties, as well as my Attornies-General, remaining at full liberty to use all legal and competent means against the family of the said Marquis, *now and after his decease*... My Court Council must take my meaning in this light, and see it done accordingly; sending copies hereof to all the tribunals and courts of judicature; for whose direction the former decree of 1779 was intended, and signify the same to my Attornies-General.—Given at Quelos Palace, the 16th day of August, 1781.”

By the contents of the above decree, it appears that the Marquis has obtained his life, but that he and his heirs for ever are exposed to numerous suits at law, equally troublesome and ruinous:

*Warsaw, Aug. 25.* Prince Radzivil we hear is safe arrived at Petersburgh; where he had been invited to repair, by a letter from the Czarina, to the following purport:

*Monsieur le Prince,*

“ You complain of a loss of two

millions: my intention is to see justice done to you; for which purpose I have ordered an enquiry to be made concerning your pretensions. Mean while come to my court, if you think it proper; together with your consort and household. Every thing shall be in readiuefs for your reception, and you will be at liberty to remain here till your affairs are settled. If this proposal suits you, Comte Czernichew, commander in chief of my troops at Warsaw, will give you a guard of 100 light horsemen, to convey you to this place.

“ I am your's affectionately,

(Signed) “ CATHARINE.”  
*Petersburgh, July 21, 1781.*

*Whitehall, October 9, 1781.*

The original letter from Major-general Campbell, Commander of his Majesty's forces in West Florida, to Lord George Germain, dated at Pensacola the 12th of May last, not having come to hand, the following is extract of the duplicate of the said letter which has lately been received.

When I wrote your Lordship on the 7th inst. although I then foresaw the probable fate of Pensacola, yet I did not apprehend that the decision of the council was quite so near at hand as it has since proved to have been: An unfortunate shell from the enemy, on the morning of the 8th, precipitated its destiny, and occasioned its falling under the dominion of Spain at least some days sooner than it otherwise would have happened. On the morning of the 8th a shell, that accidentally burst by the door of the magazine of the advanced redoubt, set fire to the powder within, and in an instant the body of the redoubt was a heap of rubbish, depriving no less than 48 military, 27 seamen, and one negro, of life by the explosion, besides 24 wounded, most of them dangerously. Two flank works, that had been added to the  
the

redoubt since the commencement of the siege, still remained entire, the fire from which, owing to the intrepid coolness of the artillery, particularly of Captain Johnstone, who commanded them, repulsed the enemy in their first attempt to advance to the storm, and gave time to carry off the wounded, two five and half inch howitzers, and three field-pieces; but the enemy having by this time brought up their whole army, there was a necessity of abandoning these works, after first spiking up the pieces of artillery in the flank works, viz. 2 ten and 2 eight inch mortars, 3 eight and 1 five and half inch howitzers, and 1 field-piece, a three-pounder, and 1 twenty-four pounder, 6 twelve pounders, and 1 nine pounder were lost in the redoubt. The enemy at this time assumed a countenance as if they would storm our remaining works; however, on finding us prepared for their attack and ready to receive them, they dropt their design, but kept up so heavy and incessant a fire from their small arms, under cover of the remaining works of the advanced redoubt, that the seamen could not stand to the guns in the middle redoubt, and several (both soldiers and seamen) were wounded in that redoubt. In this situation, not having the smallest hope of relief, having little or no shot left except what the enemy had furnished us with for our four twenty-four pounders) sensible that I could only hold out a few days longer, and that many lives, that may hereafter be more usefully employed in the service of their King and country, would be lost in prolonging the defence, without any visible advantage in return, I judged this the time to endeavour procuring an honourable and advantageous capitulation; I accordingly, a little before three o'clock in the afternoon of the 8th, displayed a flag of truce on Fort

George, and proposed, by letter, a suspension of hostilities, in order to afford time to draw up articles of capitulation, which being verbally granted, articles were accordingly prepared between his Excellency Governor Chester and me, and sent out by seven o'clock that evening; but, before we could send them out, General Galvez sent in a list of terms and conditions that he could not dispense with, in the proposed capitulation; however, they were not at this time taken notice of. In about two days after, answers to our original proposals were returned, which, among other things, plainly indicated that we must become prisoners of war, otherwise there could be no capitulation: I therefore immediately drew up the 1st and 17th articles of the present capitulation in the words in which they now stand, which I sent out to General Galvez, with a message, that, unless these were assented to as principal and preliminary articles, the cessation was at an end, and hostilities might begin as soon as he thought proper; but in case these were agreed to, it appeared to me probable that there would be no difficulty in adjusting the other articles the ensuing day; whereupon they were returned conditionally ratified, but which conditions have since been withdrawn. The cessation being thereby continued, I early next morning prepared a new draft of articles of capitulation, in which the stipulations of the preceding day were attended to, and some new clauses, that occurred to be necessary, in addition to those of the preceding day, inserted; to which Governor Chester consenting, they were on the morning of the 9th of May, sent out to General Galvez by Brigadier-major Campbell, who being fully informed of my sentiments upon them collectively and separately, was empowered to clear up and discuss them with his Excellency.

Excellency. Accordingly General Galvez; upon an investigation and discussion of them, article by article, agreed to them verbally, with some insignificant reservations; whereupon he was permitted to take possession of the garrison of Pensacola that evening, with a guard for his person, (he being indisposed), and Major Campbell left in his camp, with General Espeleta and General Galvez's Secretary, to put down the answers in writing; but they (notwithstanding General Galvez's verbal ratification) started objections to the 14th, 17th, and 24th articles, which however were next day removed by General Galvez himself; and two additional articles, the 27th and 28th, being likewise agreed upon and inserted, the whole, as it now stands, was ratified and exchanged, and possession given that same evening to the arms of Spain, of Fort George and its adjoining works, and of the Royal Navy redoubt the ensuing day.

It has been my misfortune, my Lord, to be employed in an ill-fated corner of his Majesty's dominions; but I trust that the calamities that have befallen West Florida will not be imputed to me: My endeavours have unremittingly been exerted for its preservation to the British Empire, since I took upon me the military command; and if my labours and exertions to that end shall but find favour with my Sovereign, I shall forget the frowns of fortune, and be happy in the Royal approbation.

Since the capitulation we have learnt, from the best authority, that the combined regular land troops of the enemy on shore did not consist of fewer than 7800 men, besides seamen and marines; to which being added the consideration of 15 ships of the line and 6 frigates, King's snows, sloops, &c. &c. being so long employed on this service, and the confession of many of their officers, of

their having an artillery sufficient to have carried before Gibraltar, (their own expression.)

Permit me now, my Lord, to remark the obligations I am under to the officers and seamen of the Royal navy, who, after they were landed, cheerfully and readily co-operated in the defence on shore, and performed every thing that could be expected from the well-known character of British seamen for undaunted zeal and intrepidity in their country's service. Captains Dean and Kelly did every thing I could expect from their rank and station. But I take the liberty more especially of recommending Lieutenants Miller, of the Mentor, and Hargood, of the Port Royal, to your Lordship's patronage and protection, for their brave and spirited conduct and unremitting attention to the good of the King's service, the former as Commanding Officer of the seamen in the advanced redoubt, and the latter in the royal navy redoubt at the Red Cliffs, that were considered the posts of danger and honour.

The royal artillery, both officers and men (to whom were joined twelve men of the regiment of Waldeck) were indefatigable in their exertions, and from the time the enemy's batteries were opened, were incessantly on duty; notwithstanding which, they only appeared the more animated by danger, and the more zealous to acquire honour and merit applause. I assure your Lordship, that I was perfectly well supported by the field officers and commanding officers of the corps under my command, in their maintenance of order, discipline, and alertness on duty among the troops. Lieutenant-colonel De Horn, of the Waldeck regiment, and Major M'Donald, of the Maryland Provincial corps, the only Field Officers in the garrison of Fort George, went through a great deal of fatigue in the execution of  
their

their duty, with zeal, promptness, and alacrity; and in justice to them I must observe, that the fall of the 4th instant was led on by them, when upwards of 400 men, actually on duty in the part of the trenches attacked, were routed by only a handful of men, their cannon spiked, works destroyed, &c. Major McDonald headed the provincials, who attacked and stormed the trenches, and Lieutenant-colonel De Horn was at the head of the reserve.

Major Pentzell, of the 3d regiment of Waldeck, in his command of the Royal Navy redoubt, did every thing that an experienced officer could perform in his circumstances and situation; and, in general, my Lord, notwithstanding the mixture of corps, and the consequent incohesion and difunity of action that might have thence been apprehended, yet I have the pleasure to say, that the handful of troops, both officers and soldiers, under my command, seemed animated with vigour and spirit to the last, and eager to distinguish themselves; even the dispiriting circumstance of frequent desertions, appeared not to affect or discourage those who remained, but to excite to vengeance and resentment. Captain-lieutenant Helling, of the 3d regiment of Waldeck, acting, and sole engineer, did all that a zealous young man, and ambitious of honour, could perform during the siege, in attending to his line of duty, and acquitted himself with honour and applause.

Captain Addenbrooke, of the 54th regiment, my Aid de Camp, and Lieutenant Hugh Mackay Gordon, of the 16th regiment, Extra Aid de Camp, discharged their duty much to my ease and satisfaction, with clearness, judgment, and precision. But the infinite obligations I am under to Brigade-major Campbell, for his good conduct, indefatigable zeal, and strict attention to his duty, on

this last, as on every other occasion, under my command, I cannot sufficiently express; I therefore most earnestly recommend him, through your Lordship, to his Majesty's notice, as an officer, whose merit, faithful services and abilities, justly claim any mark of royal favour that can be conferred upon him.

Returns of the garrisons of Fort George and its adjoining works, and of the Royal Navy redoubt, at their surrender to Spain; as also of the killed, wounded, and deserted, during the siege; together with a copy of the capitulation, (the answers being a translation from the Spanish) are herewith inclosed.

*General return of the garrison of the Royal Navy redoubt, when delivered up to the arms of Spain, the 11th of May, 1781.*

Royal Artillery. 1 bombardier, 3 gunners.

Officers and Seamen of the Royal Navy. 1 Lieutenant, 2 Midshipmen, 49 seamen.

16th regiment. 1 Serjeant, 1 corporal, 1 drummer, 12 privates.

3d regiment of Waldeck. 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 Surgeon's Mate, 3 serjeants, 3 corporals, 3 drummers, 47 privates. Officers servants not soldiers, 2. Hospital Staff, 1 Assistant Surgeon. Employed in the Commissary's department, 1 private of the 57th regiment, 1 private of the 60th regiment. Ordnance, 3 carpenters. Total—139.

JAMES CAMPBELL,  
Major of Brigade.

*General State of the Forces composing the Garrison of Fort St. George, and its adjoining works, on their Surrender by Capitulation to the arms of Spain, the 10th of May, 1781.*

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Fit for duty. 1 Captain, 1 Captain-Lieutenant, 4 serjeants, 2 bombardiers, 4 gunners, 7 matrosses, 1 fifer,

fifer, 1 drummer. Wounded, 1 corporal, 2 bombardiers, 2 gunners, 2 matrosses. Sick, 4 matrosses.—Total 32.

*Civil branch of the Ordnance, Staff of the Field-Train, and Companies of the King's Packet, Transports, &c.*

Fit for duty. 1 Storekeeper, 1 Clerk of Survey, 1 Clerk of Cheque, 1 Barrack-master, 1 Extra Clerk, 1 Master-carpenter of the Ordnance, 1 Cooper, 1 Master-carpenter in the Engineer's department, 10 Carpenters.

Staff of the Field Train of Artillery. 1 Commissary of Artillery, 1 Conductor of Stores, 1 Farrier, 4 Drivers.

Packet, King's Transports, &c.—5 Masters, 7 Mates, 36 seamen.—Total—73.

#### ROYAL NAVY.

Fit for duty. 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Masters, 2 Boatswains, 2 Gunners, 2 Carpenters, 2 Surgeons, 2 Purfers, 1 Surgeon's Mate, 2 Clerks, 98 seamen.

Marines fit for duty, 1 Serjeant, 11 privates. Seamen sick and wounded, 18. Total—149.

#### STAFF.

Major-general John Campbell. Captain John Peter Addenbrooke, 54th regiment of foot, Aid de Camp. Lieut. Hugh Mackay Gordon, 16th regiment of foot, Captain-lieut. Henry Fielding, 3d regiment of Waldeck, extra ditto. Captain James Campbell, 42d regiment of foot, Major of Brigade. Henry Stuart, Esq. Deputy Quarter-master General. Andrew Rainsford, Esq. Fort-adjutant and Barrack-master. Rev. John Brown, Deputy Chaplain. William Garden, Esq. Assistant Deputy Commissary. Lewis Rose, Esq. Commissary of Indian stores, &c. Mr. James Murray, his assistant.

VOL. XII.

#### HOSPITAL STAFF.

John Lorimer, Esq. Surgeon. Mr. John Ogden, Mr. Wm. Moore, Assistants ditto.

#### APPENDAGES TO THE STAFF.

Mr. Stephen Lese, Commissary's Clerk. Mr. Wm. Moore, Waggon-master. Twelve servants and attendants on Major-general Campbell and suite.

*State of the Infantry Corps and dismounted Dragoons, composing the Garrison of Fort George, and its adjoining works, on their Surrender by Capitulation to the arms of Spain, the 10th of May, 1781.*

Fit for duty. Commissioned Officers; 16th regiment. 2 First Lieutenants. Serjeants, &c. 12 serjeants, 7 corporals, 6 drummers and fifers, 55 privates.—Wounded: 1 Captain, 1 corporal, 1 drummer and fifer, 3 privates. Sick and invalids, 6 privates.

Fit for duty. Commissioned Officers; 3d battalion, 60th reg. 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 1 Ensign. Staff; 1 Surgeon. Serjeants, &c. 11 serjeants, 10 corporals, 12 drummers and fifers, 90 privates.—Wounded; 1 Lieut. 1 corporal, 4 privates.

Fit for duty. Commissioned Officers; Pennsylvania Loyalists. 2 Captains, 1 First Lieutenant, 3 Ensigns. Staff; 1 Lieutenant and Quarter-master, 1 Lieutenant and Adjutant, 1 Surgeon. Serjeants, &c. 4 serjeants, 2 corporals, 2 drummers and fifers, 32 privates.—Wounded; 8 privates. Sick and invalids, 6 privates.

Fit for duty. Commissioned Officers; Maryland Loyalists. 1 Major, 4 Captains, 2 First Lieutenants, 5 Ensigns. Staff; 1 Quarter-master, 1 Mate. Serjeants, &c. 9 serjeants, 8 corporals, 3 drummers and fifers, 101 privates. Wounded; 1 private. Sick and invalid; 1 serjeant.

Q o

Fit

Fit for duty. Commissioned Officers; West Florida Royal Forrefters.— 1 Captain, 1 Cornet. Staff; 1 Quarter-master. Serjeants, &c. 1 serjeant, 2 corporals, 7 privates. Wounded, 1 private. Sick and invalids, 4 privates.

Fit for duty. Commissioned Officers; 3 reg. of Waldeck. 1 Lieutenant-colonel, 1 Captain-lieutenant, 2 First Lieutenants, 1 Ensign.— Staff; 1 Lieutenant and Quarter-master, 1 Lieutenant and Adjutant, 1 Surgeon, 1 Mate, 1 Commissary, 1 Chaplain, 2 Captains d'Armes, 3 Farriers, 1 Drum-major, 1 Provost, 7 Officers servants, not soldiers. Regimental Artillery; 2 bombardiers, 8 gunners. Serjeants, &c. 6 serjeants, 9 corporals, 8 drummers and fifers, 181 privates. Wounded; 1 corporal, 1 drummer. Sick and invalids, 5 privates.

Total. Commissioned Officers, 30. Staff, 20. Officers servants, not soldiers, 7. Royal Artillery, 10. Serjeants, 43. Corporals, 38.— Drummers and fifers, 31. Privates, 466.

Total wounded. 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 3 corporals, 1 drummer and fifer, 1 gunner, 17 privates.

Total sick and invalids. 1 Serjeant, 21 privates.

JAMES CAMPBELL,  
Major of Brigade.

*Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Deserted, of his Majesty's Land and Sea Forces, during the Siege of Fort George, in West Florida, and its adjoining Works.*

Royal Artillery. 1 Matrofs killed; 1 corporal, 2 bombardiers, 2 gunners, 2 matrofs wounded.

His Majesty's ship Mentor. 1 Midshipman, 16 seamen killed; 10 seamen wounded.

Port Royal. 1 Midshipman, 12 seamen, killed; 5 seamen wounded; 3 seamen deserted.

16th regiment. 1 Lieutenant, 2 corporals, 1 drummer and fifer, 4 privates, killed; 1 Captain, 1 corporal, 1 drummer and fifer, 3 privates, wounded; 1 corporal, 3 privates deserted.

3d battalion, 60th regiment. 1 Lieutenant, 1 corporal, 1 drummer and fifer; 4 privates, wounded; 9 privates deserted.

Pennsylvania Loyalists. 6 Serjeants, 4 corporals, 35 privates, killed; 8 privates wounded; 8 privates deserted.

Maryland Loyalists. 1 Private killed; 1 private wounded; 1 corporal, 17 privates deserted.

West Florida Royal Forrefters. 1 Lieutenant killed; 1 private wounded; 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 22 privates deserted.

3d regiment of Waldeck. 1 Ensign, 3 privates killed; 1 gunner, 1 corporal, wounded; 1 serjeant, 1 provost assistant, 15 privates, deserted.

Total. 90 killed; 46 wounded; 83 deserted.

#### OFFICERS NAMES.

##### *Killed.*

Lieutenant Edward Carroll, of the 16th reg. of foot.

Lieutenant Joseph Pinhorn, of the West Florida Royal Forrefters.

Ensign Theodore Urfall, of the 3d reg. of Waldeck.

Midshipman David Christie, of the ship Mentor.

Midshipman John Blair, of the Port Royal.

##### *Wounded.*

Captain Anthony Forster, of the 16th regiment.

Lieutenant Charles Ward, of the 3d battalion of the 60th regiment.

JAMES CAMPBELL,  
Major of Brigade.

N. B. For the Articles of Capitulation, see page 168.

*From*

*From the LONDON GAZETTE.*

*Admiralty-Office, Oct. 15, 1781.*

Captain Duncan, of his Majesty's frigate *Medea*, arrived at this Office on Saturday night, with dispatches from Rear-admiral Graves, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships in North America, to Mr. Stephens, of which the following are extracts:

*London, at Sandy Hook, Aug. 31, 1781.*

The 28th Sir Samuel Hood arrived off the Hook, with fourteen sail of the line, four frigates, one sloop, and a fireship, from the West-Indies. The same evening intelligence was brought, that Mons. du Barras had sailed the Saturday before, with his whole Squadron. As Sir Samuel Hood had brought intelligence from the West-Indies, that all the French fleet from the Cape were sailed, I immediately determined to proceed to the Southward, in hopes to intercept the one, or both, if possible.

*London, at Sea, Sept. 14, 1781,*

I beg you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the moment the wind served to carry the ships over the Bar, which was buoyed up for the purpose, the Squadron came out, and Sir Samuel Hood getting under sail at the same time, the fleet proceeded together, on the 31st of August, to the Southward.

The cruizers which I had placed before the Delaware could give me no certain information, and the cruizers off the Chesapeak had not joined; the winds being rather favourable, we approached the Chesapeak the morning the 5th of September when the advanced ship made the signal of a fleet. We soon discovered a number of great ships at anchor, which seemed to be extended across the entrance of the Chesapeak, from Cape Henry to the middle ground; they had a frigate cruising off the Cape, which stood in and joined

them; and, as we approached, the whole fleet got under sail, and stretched out to sea, with the wind at North North East. As we drew nearer, I formed the line first a-head, and then in such a manner as to bring his Majesty's fleet nearly parallel to the line of approach of the enemy, and when I found that our van was advanced as far as the shoal of the Middle ground would admit of, I wore the fleet, and brought them upon the same tack with the enemy, and nearly parallel to them, though we were by no means extended with their rear. So soon as I judged that our van would be able to operate, I made the signal to bear away and approach, and soon after, to engage the enemy close. Somewhat after four the action began among the headmost ships pretty close, and soon became general as far as the second ship from the center towards the rear. The van of the enemy bore away to enable their center to support them, or they would have been cut up. The action did not entirely cease till a little after sun set, though at a considerable distance, for the center of the enemy continued to bear up as it advanced, and at that moment seemed to have little more in view than to shelter their own van as it went away before the wind.

His Majesty's fleet consisted of nineteen sail of the line; that of the French formed twenty-four sail in their line. After night I sent the frigates to the van and rear to push forward the line and keep it extended with the enemy, with a full intention to renew the engagement in the morning; but when the frigate *Fortunée* returned from the van, I was informed that several of the ships had suffered so much, they were in no condition to renew the action until they had secured their masts; we however kept well extended with the enemy all night.



We continued all day, the 6th, in fight of each other, repairing our damages. Rear-admiral Drake shifted his flag into the Alcide, until the Princesa had got up another main topmast. The Shrewsbury, whose Captain lost a leg, and had the First Lieutenant killed, was obliged to reef both top-masts, shifted her top-sail-yards, and had sustained very great damage. I ordered Captain Colpoys, of the Orpheus, to take command of her, and put her into a state for action.

The Intrepid had both top-sail yards shot down, her top-masts in great danger of falling, and her lower masts and yards very much damaged, her Captain having behaved with the greatest gallantry to cover the Shrewsbury. The Montagu was in great danger of losing her masts; the Terrible so leaky as to keep all her pumps going; and the Ajax also very leaky.

In the present state of the fleet, and being five sail of the line less in number than the enemy, and they having advanced very much to the wind upon us during the day, I determined to tack after light, to prevent being drawn too far from the Chesapeake, and to stand to the Northward.

Enclosed is the line of battle, with the numbers killed and wounded in the different ships. The ships in general did their duty well, and the officers and people exerted themselves exceedingly.

On the 8th it came to blow pretty fresh, and, in standing again a-head

L I N E O F B A T T L E.

Rate.	Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
Division—	Sir Samuel Hood, Bart. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, &c.			
3d.	Alfred,	Capt. Bayne,	74	600
—	Belliqueux,	Brine,	64	500
—	Invincible,	Saxton,	74	600
2d	Barfleur,	Rear Admiral Hood,	} 90	768
		Captain Hood,		
3d	Monarch,	Reynolds,	74	600
—	Centaur,	Inglefield,	74	650
Frigates—Santa Monica to repeat—Richmond.				

Division—

sea, the Terrible made the signal of distress. I immediately sent the Fortunce and Orpheus frigates to attend upon her.

It being determined, in a council of war, on the 10th, to evacuate the Terrible and destroy her, I took the first calm day to effect it, and at the same time distributed the water and provisions. This took up the whole of the 11th; the wreck was set fire to, and I bore up for the Chesapeake about nine at night.

The fleets had continued in fight of each other for five days successively, and at times were very near, We had not speed enough, in so mutilated a state, to attack them, and they shewed no inclination to renew the action, for they generally maintained the wind of us, and had it often in their power. I sent Captain Duncan to reconnoitre the Chesapeake, who brought me information of the French fleet being all anchored within the Cape, so as to block up the passage. I then determined to follow the resolution of a council of war, to proceed with the fleet to New-York before the Equinox, and there use every possible means for putting the ships into the best state for service; and I immediately dispatched the Medea with this packet for their Lordships information.

✂ Captain Duncan reports, that, before he left the fleet, the Prudent, of 64 guns, had joined it; and that an account was just received of Rear-admiral Digby being upon the coast.

Division—Thomas Graves, Esq. Rear Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief.

3d America,	—	Thompson,	—	64	500
— Resolution,	—	Lord Robert Manners,	—	74	600
— Bedford,	—	Graves,	—	74	600
2d London,	{	Rear Admiral Graves,	—	98	800
		Captain Graves,	—		
3d Royal Oak,	—	Ardesoif,	—	74	600
— Montagu,	—	Bowen,	—	74	600
— Europe,	—	Child,	—	64	500

Frigates—Salamander fireship. Nymphe to repeat. Solebay. Adamant.  
Division—F. S. Drake, Esq. Rear Admiral of the Blue, &c.

3d Terrible,	—	Finch,	—	74	600
— Ajax,	—	Charrington,	—	74	550
— Princessa,	{	Rear Admiral Drake,	—	70	577
		Captain Knatchbull,	—		
— Alcide,	—	Thompson,	—	74	600
— Intrepid,	—	Molloy,	—	64	500
— Shrewsbury,	—	Robinson,	—	74	600

Frigates—Sybil, to repeat. Fortunee.

*List of men killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships under the command of Rear-admiral GRAVES, in the action with the French fleet off Cape Henry, the 5th of September, 1781.*

	killed.	wounded.	total.
Shrewsbury,	14	52	66
Intrepid,	21	35	56
Alcide,	2	18	20
Princessa,	6	11	17
Ajax,	7	16	23
Terrible,	4	11	25
Europe,	9	18	27
Montagu,	8	22	30
Royal Oak,	4	5	9
London,	4	18	22
Bedford,	8	14	22
Resolution,	3	16	19
America,	—	—	—
Centaur,	—	—	—
Monarch,	—	—	—
Barfleur,	—	—	—
Invincible,	—	—	—
Belliqueux,	—	—	—
Alfred,	—	—	—
Total	90	246	336

*St. James's, Oct. 15, 1781.*

Captain Home, late Captain of his Majesty's ship Romney, dispatched from Commodore Johnstone in the Lark sloop, arrived at the Earl

of Hillsborough's Office, yesterday morning, with dispatches from the Commodore, dated the 21st of August last, of which the following is an extract:

On the 12th of June we were in the latitude of 26, 9 S. and longitude 20, 24 W, and here I detached the Jason, Active, Rattlesnake, and Lark, to precede the fleet, in order to gain intelligence.

On the 9th of July in the evening, being in the rendezvous given to the above-named ships, they rejoined us, together with the prize Heldwoltémade, a Dutch East-India ship, lately commanded by Captain Vrolyk, bound to Ceylen, loaded with stores and provisions, and about forty thousand pounds in bullion.

This prize, Heldwoltémade, had come last from Saldanha Bay; she sailed the 28th of June. She struck to the Active on the 1st of July.

From Captain Pigot I received a body of intelligence, digested by Lieutenant d'Auvergne, a very promising young officer; it contained, as your Lordship will observe, a certain account, that Mons. Suffrein had arrived in False Bay, on the 21st of June, with his five ships of the line, and the greatest part of his transports, and that there were five

Dutch East-India ships at anchor in the bay of Saldanha; I therefore resolved to enter the Bay; I steered to the North of the harbour towards St. Martin's Point, otherwise called the Bay of St. Helena's. I took the charge of pilotage on myself, and run in shore under cover of the night, judging my distance by the lead; the weather was very foggy, and continued so till the morning of the 21st of July; the wind was at North East. At eight o'clock in the morning we had a clear sight of the land, distant about four miles, and bore up for Saldanha-bay. We were forced to turn by traverses into the Bay; nevertheless our arrival was so unexpected, and our movements so rapid, by carrying every sail we could bear, that the Dutch had just time to cut their cables, to loose their fore-top-sails, which we kept bent for this purpose, and to run their ships on shore, and to set them on fire, as the Romney dropt anchor; but our boats boarded them so quickly, and our people behaved so gallantly, that the flames in all of them were soon extinguished, except in the Middleburgh; she burnt with incredible fury, and becoming light as she consumed, she got a-float, when her masts tumbled, and had nearly drifted on board two of the other prizes: however, by an exertion of the boats of the Squadron, she was towed off, stern foremost, in which the General in person assisted. The boats had not left the Middleburgh ten minutes, when she blew up close by the South Point of Hoties Bay.

At this time a boat was seen rowing to our ship, filled with people in the Eastern garb, making humble signs of submission; they proved to be the Kings of Tarnate and Tidote, with the Princes of their respective families, whom the Dutch East-India Company had long confined on Isle Robin, with different malefactors, but had lately removed them from that island to Saldanha.

Before midnight we had got all

the prizes a-float, and next day we got them rigged and ready for sea, having brought the principal sails from the Hooker, which lay concealed under Schapin Island, were the sails had been lodged, in hopes we never should have discovered them.

This Hooker had been seized by the Rattlesnake in surprize, according to my order in the disposition of attack.

The names of the prizes are:

	Guns.	Tons.
The Dankbaarheyt, Capt Steetsel, from Bengal,	24	1000
The Paerl, Capt Ploker, from China,		
The Honeoop, Capt. Laud, from ditto,	20	1100
The Hoogcarspel, Captain Hatmeyer, from ditto,		
The Middleburgh, Capt. Van Geunip, which was burnt, came also from China,	24	1100

There were also two large hookers, which I could not conveniently bring away; and to avoid leaving any marks of barbarity towards a settlement where our wants had been so often relieved, I would not permit them to be burnt or destroyed.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 20, 1781.

The following are extracts of letters from Rear-admiral Edwards, commander in chief of his Majesty's ships employed on the Newfoundland station, to Mr. Stephens:

St. John's, Newfoundland, Aug. 20, 1781.

On the 12th of July we saw a ship to windward, which the Portland and Vestal gave chase and came up with. She proved to be the ship Royal Louis, an American privateer, from Salem, of sixteen carriage guns, six-pounders, and one hundred men.

I found his Majesty's sloop Cygnet at St. John's. On the 25th of May

The took a small sloop, called the Fish Hawke, of six guns and thirty-two men; and, on the 2d of June following, a ship called the Mercury, from Piscataway, bound to the West-Indies with lumber.

Capt. Lloyd, in the Oiseau, from Lisbon, arrived here the 10th of May, having parted from his convoy on the 28th of April, off the island of St. Mary's, as their Lordships will have been informed by his letter to you of the 6th of May; but I am glad it is in my power to acquaint them, that his apprehension of many of them being taken was not well founded; as they have all, except the Bee and Success brigs, arrived safe with their cargoes.

The Oiseau sailed on a cruise again the 16th of June, and returned the 2d of July, in which time she captured the ship Congress, an American privateer, of eighteen guns, nine-pounders, and one hundred and twenty men; the brig Active, of fourteen guns, six-pounders, and forty-two men; the brig Shark of fourteen guns, six-pounders, and seventy-two men; and retook the Jenny brig, with salt for this island, and brought them safe in here. She also captured the sloop Crawford, laden with tobacco; but, not having heard of her since, it is supposed she was retaken soon after;

On the 7th of August, Captain Parker of the Maidstone, sent a small privateer brig, called the Lion of Salem, mounting ten guns, and forty-two men, into this harbour, having taken her on the 2d, off Cape Chaparouge.

This morning a large American ship, privateer, called the Lion, of eighteen guns, and one hundred and fourteen men, arrived here. She was taken, on the 14th instant, by the Portland and *Eolus*, and had been only twenty-one days from Salem.

*St. John's, Newfoundland, Sept. 18, 1781.*

On the 3d the Surprise and Dance arrived from Halifax, having taken the transports and trade safe in there, and carried in with them three American privateers, viz, Venus, of sixteen guns, and eighty-three men; Independence, of sixteen guns, and eighty-three men; and Diana, of ten guns, and thirty-seven men; which they captured on their passage. They also retook the Lockhart Ross, a ship from Quebec, which had been taken a few days before by two French frigates.

On the 9th the *Eolus*, Portland, and Vestal, arrived from a cruise. On the 2d they fell in with and took the ship Disdain, an American privateer, of sixteen guns, and seventy-six men, and retook the ship Martha, Samuel Ripp, Master, from Montego bay, with rum and sugar, which had been taken two or three days before by the Disdain. On the 16th they sailed, and two days after they sent a small privateer brig, called the Catain, of six guns, and thirty-two men.

Besides the afore-mentioned, the Montgomery privateer, of fourteen guns, and fifty men, was taken on the 5th of August by the Maidstone.

*An account of the perpetual taxes laid on since the commencement of the war with America.*

Computed produce per annum.

1776.				£.
Stamps on seeds,	—	—	—	30,000
Ditto on newspapers,	—	—	—	18,000
Ditto on cards,	—	—	—	6,000
Additional duty on coaches,	—	—	—	19,000
				<hr/>
				73,000
				Tax

1777.	Brought over	73,000
Tax on servants,	105,000	
Stamps,	55,000	
Additional duty on glafs	45,000	
Duty on fales by auction,	37,000	
		242,000

1778.		
Tax upon houfe rents,	264,000	
Additional duty on wines,	72,000	
		336,000

1779.		
A tax upon taxes, viz. an additional furcharge of 5 per cent. on customs and excife,	314,000	
A tax upon poft-horfes,	164,000	
		478,000

1780.		
An additional tax upon malt,	310,000	
An additional duty on British low wines,	20,617	
Ditto on British fpirits,	34,557	
Ditto on brandy,	35,310	
Ditto on rum,	70,958	
Second additional duty on wines,	72,000	
Additional duty on coals exported,	12,899	
Additional 5 per cent. on the above laid taxes,	46,139	
Additional duty upon falt,	69,000	
Additional ftamp duties,	21,000	
Duty on licences to fell tea,	9,082	
		701,616

1781.		
Five per cent. on excife, except malt, foap, candles, and hides,	150,000	
Discount of the cufoms,	167,000	
Tobacco 1d. three farthings per pound,	61,000	
Sugar halfpenny per pound, fince laid,	326,000	
Duty on paper,	100,060	
Duty on almanacks,	10,000	
		110,000
		2,644,616

The exact national debt up to July 5, 1781, is 177,206,000l.

The annual intereft raifed on the public is 6,812,000l.

So far the funded debt, and the taxes laid, in order to difcharge the intereft to the public creditors. The debt unfunded may be computed as here under:

Navy debt on the 1ft of January, 1782, about	9,000,000
Army extraordinaries,	3,000,000
Vote of credit of laft feffion,	1,000,000
Ordnance debt,	1,000,000
Money to be voted for Navy extras,	1,000,000
Exchequer bills in circulation, about	4,000,000
Borrowed from the Bank of England,	2,000,000
	21,000,000
	Suppofe

Suppose when this sum comes to be funded, that the loan or bargain with the public, may, as it has for the two or three last years, be negotiated at 5 1-half per cent. the annual interest to be paid on twenty-one millions will be

	1,155,000
<b>R E C A P I T U L A T I O N .</b>	
Principal funded on the 5th of July, 1781,	177,206,000
Principal which will remain unfunded on the first of January, 1782,	21,000,000
Total of the national debt on said last mentioned day,	198,206,000
Interest paid, for which provisions have been made by taxes, 5th July, 1781,	6,889,000
Interest to be paid for the debts not yet funded, which will stand due on the first of January, 1782,	1,155,000
	8,044,000

So that on the first of January, 1782, the national debt, funded and unfunded, will amount to *one hundred and ninety-eight millions*, and a considerable fraction, and the interest to *eight millions*, which is nearly double to what was paid by the people, in taxes, previous to the breaking out of the present war, the annual interest, on the first of January, 1776, being in or about *four millions three hundred thousand pounds*.

The following is General PICKENS and Lieutenant-colonel LEE's report of the capitulation of Fort Cornwallis.

No. I.

Augusta, May 31, 1781.

SIR,

The usage of war renders it necessary that we present you with an opportunity of avoiding destruction, which impends your garrison.

We have deferred our summons to this late date, to preclude the necessity of much correspondence on the occasion. You see the strength of the investing forces, the progress of our works, and you may inform yourself of the situation of the two armies, by enquiries from Captain Armstrong, of the Légions, who has the honour to bear this.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

ANDREW PICKENS, B. G. Mil.

HENRY LEE, jun. Lieut. Col. commanding Continental troops.

Lieut. Col. Brown.

No. II.

GENTLEMEN,

What progress you have made in your works I am no stranger to. It is my duty and inclination to defend this post to the last extremity.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

your most obedient  
humble servant,

THOMAS BROWN, Lieut. Col. commanding King's troops at Augusta.

To B. G. Pickens, and Lieut. Col. Lee.

No. III.

SIR,

It is not our disposition to press the unfortunate.

To prevent the effusion of blood, which must follow perseverance in your fruitless resistance, we inform you that we are willing, though in the grasp of victory, to grant such terms as a comparative view of our respective situations can warrant.

Your determination will be considered

P p

sidered as conclusive, and will regulate our conduct.

We have the honour to be, your most obedient humble servants,

ANDREW PICKENS, B. G. Mil.

HENRY LEE, jun. Lieut. Col. commanding Continental troops.

Lieut. Col. Brown.

No. IV.

Fort Cornwallis, June 23.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your summons of this day, and to assure you, that as it is my duty, it is likewise my inclination to defend the post to the last extremity.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS BROWN, Lieut. Col. commanding King's troops at Augusta.

To B. G. Pickens, and Lieut. Col. Lee.

No. V.

Head Quarters, June 4, 1781.

SIR,

We beg leave to propose that the prisoners in your possession may be sent out of the fort, and that they be considered yours or ours, as the siege may terminate.

Consistent that you cannot oppose the dictate of humanity and custom of war, we have only to say, that any request of a similar nature from you will meet our assent.

We have the honour to be, &c.

ANDREW PICKENS, B. G. Mil.

HENRY LEE, Lieut. Col.

commanding Continental troops.

Lieut. Col. Brown.

No. VI.

GENTLEMEN,

Though motives of humanity, and a feeling for the distressed of individuals, incline me to accede to what you have proposed concerning the prisoners with us, yet many reasons, to which you cannot be strangers, forbid my complying with this requisition—such attention as I can,

consistent with good policy and my duty, shall be shewn them. I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS BROWN, Lieut. Col. commanding the King's troops at Augusta.

B. G. Pickens, Lieut. Col. Lee.

No. VII.

Fort Cornwallis, June 5, 1781.

GENTLEMEN,

In your summons of the 3d inst. no particular conditions were specified; I postponed the consideration of it to this day.

From a desire to lessen the distresses of warring individuals, I am inclined to propose to you my acceptance of the inclosed terms, which, being pretty similar to those granted by the commanding officers of the American troops and garrison in Charlestown, I imagine will be honourable to both parties.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant;

THOMAS BROWN, Lieut. Col. commanding King's troops at Augusta.

B. G. Pickens, and Lieut. Col. Lee.

No. VIII.

SIR,

There was a time when your proposals of this date ought to have been accepted. That period is now passed. You have every notice from us, and must have known the futility of your further opposition.

Although we should be justified by the military of both armies to demand unconditional submission, our sympathy for the unfortunate and gallant of our profession, has induced us to grant the honourable terms which we herewith transmit.

We have the honour to be, &c.

ANDREW PICKENS, B. G. Mil.

HENRY LEE, jun. Lieut. Col.

commanding Continental troops.

No. IX.

Fort Cornwallis, June 5, 1781.

GENTLEMEN,

Your proposition relative to the Officers

Officers of the King's Troops and Militia being admitted to their paroles, and the exclusion of the men, is a matter I cannot accede to.

The conditions I have to propose to you are, that such of the different classes of men, who compose this garrison, be permitted to march to Savannah, or continue in the country, as to them may be most eligible, until exchanged.

I have the honour to be,

THOMAS BROWN, Lieut. Col. commanding King's troops at Augusta.

B. G. Pickens, and Lieut. Col. Lee.

No. X.

Augusta, June 5, 1781.

SIR,

In our answer of this morning we granted the most generous terms in our power to give, which we beg leave to refer to as final on our part.

We have the honour to be,

ANDREW PICKENS, B. G. Mil.

HENRY LEE, jun. Lieut. Col.

commanding Continental troops.

Lieut. Col. Brown.

No. XI.

Fort Cornwallis, June 5, 1781.

GENTLEMEN,

As some of the Articles proposed by you are generally expressed, I have taken the liberty of deputing three Gentlemen to wait upon you for a particular explanation of the respective Articles.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS BROWN, Lieut. Col. commanding the King's troops at Augusta.

Articles of Capitulation proposed by Lieut. Col. BROWN, and answered by General PICKENS and Lieut. Col. LEE.

Art. 1. That all acts of hostilities and works shall cease between the besiegers and besieged, until the Articles of Capitulation shall be agreed on, signed, and executed, or collectively rejected.

Ans. Hostilities shall cease for one hour, other operations to continue.

Art. 2. That the fort shall be surrendered to the Commanding Officer of the American troops, such as it now stands. That the King's troops, three days after signing the Articles of Capitulation, shall be conducted to Savannah with their baggage, where they will remain prisoners of war until they are exchanged; that proper conveyances shall be provided by the Commanding Officer of the American troops for that purpose, together with a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome provisions, till their arrival at Savannah.

Ans. Inadmissible. The prisoners to surrender field prisoners of war.—The Officers to be indulged with their paroles; the soldiers to be conducted to such place as the Commander in Chief shall direct.

Art. 3. The Militia now in garrison shall be permitted to return to their respective homes, and be secured in their persons and properties.

Ans. Answered by the second Article, the Militia making part of the garrison.

Art. 4. The sick and wounded shall be under the care of their own surgeons, and be supplied with such medicines and necessaries as are allowed to the British hospitals.—Agreed.

Art. 5. The Officers of the garrison, and Citizens who have borne arms during the siege, shall keep their side arms, pistols, and baggage, which shall not be searched, and retain their servants.

Ans. The Officers and Citizens who have borne arms during the siege, shall be permitted their side arms, private baggage, and servants; their side arms not to be worn; and the baggage to be searched by a person appointed for that purpose.

Art. 6. The garrison, at an hour appointed, shall march out with



shouldered arms and drums beating, to a place to be agreed on, where they will pile their arms.

Ans. Agreed. The judicious and gallant defence made by the garrison, entitles them to every mark of military respect. The fort to be delivered up to Capt. Rudolph at twelve o'clock, who will take possession with a detachment of the Legion Infantry.

Art. 7. That the Citizens shall be protected in their persons and property.

Ans. Inadmissible.

Art. 8. That twelve months shall be allowed to all such as do not chuse to reside in this country, to dispose of their effects, real and personal, in this province, without any molestation whatever, or to remove to any part thereof, as they may chuse, as well themselves as families.

Ans. Inadmissible.

Art. 9. That the Indian families now in garrison shall accompany the King's troops to Savannah, where they will remain prisoners of war, until exchanged for an equal number of prisoners in the Creek or Cherokee nations.

Ans. Answered in the 3d Article.

Art. 10. That an express be permitted to go to Savannah, with the Commanding Officer's dispatches, which are not to be opened.

Ans. Agreed.

Art. 11. Additional. The particular attention of Colonel Brown is expected towards the just delivery of all public stores, monies, &c. and that no loans be permitted to defeat the spirit of this Article.

Signed at Head Quarters, Augusta, June 5, 1782, by

ANDREW PICKENS, B. G. Mil.  
HENRY LEE, jun. Lieut. Col. Com.  
THOMAS BROWN, Lieut. Col.

Commanding King's troops at Augusta.

*Thoughts on the Establishment and Proceedings of the Supreme Court of Judicature in the East-Indies.*

It must afford pleasure to every one, who sincerely wishes for the prosperity of this nation and its dependencies, to observe, that there are men, no matter of what political party they may be, who have faithfully and honestly discharged the trust reposed in them, as those Gentlemen have done, who composed two very important Committees in the present year, I mean the Committee enquiring into the expenditure of the Public Money, and the Select Committee on the Petitions from the East-Indies regarding the disputes between the Supreme Council and the Supreme Court of Judicature. The united thanks of their Country are justly due to those Gentlemen for the great pains they have taken in their laborious and important investigations. I never had so strong a conviction in my own mind of the future consequences of any event, which has happened in my remembrance, as I felt on the conduct of Administration previous to the war with America, and on the appointment of Judges in the East-Indies. I could not forbear expressing to some of my intimate friends my firm belief, that without a particular interposition of Providence, such measures must produce the misfortunes which have since ensued. Causes and effects presented themselves so obviously to my view, that far from thinking myself to have been possessed of any extraordinary degree of sagacity and penetration, I was only amazed that there should be found one man in this kingdom, of common sense and a moderate share of literary knowledge and observation, who could help seeing so visible a connexion. I will not trouble you at present with any of my reflections on the fatal effects of the measures pursued by Administration respecting America,

America, but I cannot refrain giving you my thoughts on reading the Report of the Committee on the Petitions from the East-Indies, lately published. At the time of the Judges being sent to India, my persuasion of the impropriety and impolicy of that measure was founded not only on my little reading, but also on the accounts I have frequently heard my father (who was above 35 years in India) give of the manners, customs and prejudices, of the natives, particularly of the Hindoos. Manners, customs and prejudices, most of them not only totally different from those in Europe, but invariably, constantly, and religiously adhered to for a long succession of ages. The different casts adhere so tenaciously to their respective opinions and customs, are kept so distinct from each other by their marrying only in their own casts, by their notions of defilement, by attacking professions to casts, and various other causes, that the idea of introducing among them the laws of England, however excellent they may intrinsically be, was the wildest surely which ever entered into the mind of man. But it will appear full more ridiculous and absurd, when we take into consideration the vast extent of the country whose inhabitants are to be governed by those laws, so incongruous to their notions and dispositions; its distance from Great-Britain, and the expence, tediousness and inconvenience of our law processes. The Report of the Committee, which I have just read, not only confirms the early opinion I had formed, but fully shows the consequences I had foreseen. The account therein given of the religion, manners and prejudices of the natives, agrees so perfectly with my father's narrations, Mr. Verelst's account especially, that I could almost imagine my father himself was speaking. But absurd and impolitic as

was the plan of the Ministry, still more absurd, still more impolitic has been the conduct of the Judges, by their ridiculous and arbitrary methods of putting it in execution, and by their extending their jurisdiction beyond the limits assigned them by the Act of Parliament and Charter, by which they were appointed. But what could be expected from young Barristers, prematurely advanced to so venerable an office, and ignorant of the laws, language, and customs of the people over whom they have, or pretend to have, so extensive a jurisdiction? What could be expected from the wonderful sagacity of infant attornies? And what could be expected from the infliction of punishment, without any promulgation of the law, by virtue of which that punishment is ordained? What but confusion, oppression, resistance, and perhaps shortly the final extirpation not only of our laws, but of our countrymen also? It remains likewise to be considered, what right we have to force our laws on six or seven millions of people; for such is the number of the inhabitants of Bengal and its dependencies, according to the accounts given in the Report; while the number of Europeans, inhabiting that country, is only about four or five thousand: And yet the men who do this, exclaim against innovations! We have not, in this instance, even the right of conquest. The dewannee, or revenue of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, is given by the Great Mogul to the East India Company, nothing further. That revenue, which was a sort of rent of lands held under the Great Mogul, he gave to them: Instead, therefore, of a contest betwixt Government, and the Company, which of them is entitled to the territory of these three great Provinces, perhaps an enquiry, whether either of them are so entitled, might be a more prudent measure. It might then

then probably be discovered, that the Sovereignty is still in the Great Mogul; and as to the rents or revenue, or dewannee, call it what you please, as it was granted by him to the East India Company, and not to the King of Great-Britain, or the British nation, it does not seem very unlikely that he may resume the grant, when the gift is attempted to be wrested from those to whom only he gave it. Besides, it appears that the Zemindars hold their lands of the Great Mogul on paying certain rents; and when he granted these rents, he did not grant the lands, to which the Zemindars have the same hereditary right they ever had, on paying the same rents to their grantee; are still subjects to the Great Mogul, and consequently not amenable to our government, except in failure of payment of the before-mentioned rents; or for any actual injury done to any of the subjects of the King of Great-Britain. Nor can there be the smallest pretence to justify our interfering in any disputes betwixt native and native. But even on a supposition that the inhabitants of these large and distant provinces were really subjects of the crown of Great-Britain, no less absurd and impolitic, if less unjust, is the conduct of Administration. In a widely extended empire, distant provinces can only be retained in subjection by a proper attention to their peculiar situations and prejudices. For every province, every kingdom, like human bodies, has its particular nature and constitution. One kind of government is proper for one, and another for another; and if this be true, when applied to European kingdoms, how much stronger must be the distinction between the manners and prejudices of this country, and those of Asia. Our laws, unequalled as they are in excellency upon the whole, are yet perhaps too tedious, complex and multifarious,

and in many other respects unsuitable to Asiatic manners. But unfortunately while lawyers have had too great an influence in the cabinet, true policy has been, for several years past, little attended to. Indeed lawyers are very rarely good statesmen; their ideas being limited and confined by the nature of their profession. As our ingenious countryman, Mr. Brown, at once sees and directs what is necessary to improve and adorn the different grounds submitted to his inspection according to their several respective situations, advantages, or defects: Thus does the able statesman act in his political department, while the lawyer is but the superintendant, whose care is to direct the execution of the plan delivered to him. A species of tyranny of the worst sort, a tyranny under the form of law, now subsists in the afore mentioned provinces in India, and if suffered to remain much longer, will excite such disturbances and commotions, as may be fatal to our interests in that country. Persons, many of them of high rank and great estimation, are dragged several hundred miles from their dwellings, to answer for offences of laws they are ignorant of, and to courts to which they are not amenable; their effects are plundered, their women disgraced, their temples defiled, and by whom? By a few needy lawyers, sent from a country fifteen thousand miles distant, the natives of which being admitted to trade and settle factories, after various oppressions without law, now claim a right of exercising more cruel ones by law. But it may be said, shall there be no system of laws for the good government of this extensive country? Yes, let Judges, if the institution be worth the expence, have jurisdiction over British subjects, and in a limited extent over such of the natives by whom they may be injured; but let the natives in all other

other respects be subject, as formerly to the Courts of Phauldany and Dewannee Adaulat. What cry some advocates for liberty in our senate, but with more zeal than knowledge, shall arbitrary power be established in any, much less in so considerable a part of his Majesty's dominions? To which I answer, that when it has been first proved that these provinces are really a part of the dominions of the British crown, it will then remain to be discussed, whether it is more agreeable to our ideas of liberty to force a system of laws upon a people, who from their manners, religion, and prejudices, are utterly averse to its introduction, or to permit them to be governed by their own laws, which, whether better or worse, they prefer to ours. But it has been the misfortune of the present Administration to form abstract schemes of conduct, and, like an unskillful whist player, they have attended only to their own hand— Having formed a plan, they proceed immediately to put it in execution, before they have considered what method will be the most easy and proper for accomplishing their design, what obstacles are in their way, or what deviations particular circumstances may require. They have formed their plan, and arrogantly imagine that they can command the passions and prejudices, the interests and affections, not only of the people more immediately under their controul, but of the inhabitants of the most distant provinces, nay even of independent Sovereigns. But he cannot surely be reckoned a wise statesman, who in the varying circumstances of human affairs, and in all times and places, acts invariably in one manner. If this be wisdom, it is easier to be wise than has generally been imagined. But wisdom teaches a different lesson; she bids the statesman to comply in some measure with those prejudices and

passions which he cannot hope to subdue, to adopt his plans to the different situations, circumstances, and tempers of mankind, and to depart in many instances from his first design, if he perceives it necessary from that variation to which all human things are subject. What is the consequence of these different modes of acting? The one attempting impossibilities, is disappointed and disgraced, while the other, seeing the limits of human power, prudently forbears attempting what he knows he cannot accomplish, and by a proper attention to, and management of the prejudices and humours of mankind, is able to effect such services to his country, as will be the astonishment and admiration, not only of his own, but of future ages.

The following copy of a letter, written by Mr. Meyrick, one of the American agents in London, to the famous General Arnold, was found in the packet, which was intercepted in its passage to New-York:—

*Parliament-street, 30th Jan. 1781.*

“ I have received the honour of your different letters, inclosing bills of exchange upon Harley and Drummond, (bankers to the Court) to the amount of 5000*l.* sterling, of the receipt of which I regularly gave you notice. On the day they were paid, I placed the sum in the funds in compliance with your intimation; and as the time was extremely favourable, I flatter myself with the pleasure of meeting your approbation, and that you will be pleased with the manner in which I have disposed of it.

“ As it is proposed that some orders may arrive from you, directing the disposal of your money in some different way from that in which I have employed it, I thought it best not to shut it up entirely, as a long time might elapse before I received from you the necessary powers for transferring

transferring the capital, in case I had purchased the stock in your name; mean while the dividends could not have been received for your use.— The method I have adopted is commonly practised in similar cases, and I can immediately alter it in whatever manner you think proper, as soon as you will do me the honour to give me notice of your sentiments by a letter. The account is as follows :

Bought by Mess. Samuel and William Scholey, Stock Brokers, for Major-general Arnold, 7000l. sterling in the new annuities, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in the manner following :

	£.	s.	d.
Under the name of Major-general Benedict Arnold, 100l. sterling stock, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the new consolidated annuities, at 4 per cent. and 6,900l. sterling in the same fund, under the name of James Meyrick, Esq.	4,987	10	0
Commission to the Brokers	8	15	0
Letter of attorney for receiving the dividends	0	1	6
	£.4,996	6	6

There then remains of the 5,000l. three pounds thirteen shillings and six pence.

Thus by this method, if I receive any instructions from you for employing your money in a different manner, I can sell out the 6,900l. and dispose of your money agreeable to your directions before this letter reaches you; and if it is your wish that it should remain in the funds, it can be placed under your name, by my transferring the 6,900l. and joining it to your 100l. The reason of my purchasing the latter sum in your name was, that you might have an account open. The letter of attorney, here enclosed, enables me also

to receive the dividends for the whole 7,000l. after I have transferred, if it is your wish that I should do it. I hope that I have now explained every thing sufficiently, and I can assure you, I have acted with greater care in this transaction than if it had been for myself.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

JAMES MEYRICK.  
To Major-general Arnold, New-York.

*Extract of a letter from Utrecht, dated*  
O $\overline{c}$ . 6.

The following proclamation has been just published, and fixed up in all the public places in this city.

“ *The Deputies of the States of the province of Utrecht, give notice.* ”

“ We having been informed, that notwithstanding our strong and serious notices and publications against the composing, selling, or distributing of pasquinades, scandalous pamphlets or libels, and calumnious writings, of what kind or form soever, to the prejudice of the high sovereignty of these provinces; and of those who are placed in the administration or direction of public affairs, which have been already proclaimed, as well by the Lords States of this province as by others; and notwithstanding the rigorous penalty therein decreed against all offenders, yet the spirit of discord, mischiefousness, calumny, and sedition, hath broke out and spread in this State, so that it could not be hitherto repressed by such proclamations; but, on the contrary, hath arrived to such a height, that within a few days there hath been printed and spread abroad, a most pernicious libel, under the title of *AAN HET VOLK VAN NEDERLAND* (to the people of the Low Countries) containing a great number of wicked and slanderous imputations against the most serene person of his Highness  
the

the Prince of Orange and Nassau, Hereditary Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral-General of these provinces; against his most serene father and mother; as also against the Princes of Orange, William I. Maurice, Frederic-Henry, William II. and William III. the illustrious predecessors of his Most Serene Highness; adding thereto the most seditious efforts, not only to overturn the actual form of government, but even to introduce in the place of that regency (which is therein painted in the most detestable form) a democracy, or government of the people, and thus to throw the Republic into a state of entire anarchy, which still aggravates and augments the imminent danger to which our dear country is exposed at present from a foreign war, joined with intestine divisions.

“ Taking into our consideration, if such detestable wickedness is not stopped, it can have no other consequences than the total ruin and loss of our dear country, if God, in his mercy, doth not prevent it; and that it behoves us, by every possible means, to hinder and punish it as it deserves:—for these reasons we renew, whatever hath been decreed formerly, and lately by the proclamation of their Noble Mightinesses, of the 4th of last June, not only in regard to the punishment by fines, but also by bodily correction at discretion, according to the exigency of the case against the offenders, therein mentioned; to discover the author or authors, distributor or distributors of such a dangerous libel, as that above-mentioned; and that they may be punished as an example to others, according as such a heavy crime tends to the ruin of the country, we have thought fit to promise, by these presents, a reward of one hundred ridders (1400 florins) to those who shall discover or denounce to justice, the author or authors, distributor or distributors thereof, so that they may

be lawfully convicted and punished, keeping secret the name of the informer, if required so to do.

“ We moreover order all officers and judges of this city, the cities and country of this province, to use all their possible diligence and duty, without any negligence, dissimulation, or connivance, to discover and seize the said malefactor or malefactors, and proceed, or cause to be proceeded against them, properly, as seditious, and perpetrators of the public peace, capable of overturning the foundation of the government of these provinces, and the sovereignty of the Lords the States of the respective provinces, and as the most dangerous enemies of the country.

“ And, that no person may plead ignorance of these presents, we order they shall be public, and stuck up wheresoever it may be necessary.

“ Done at Utrecht the 3d day of October, 1781.

J. TASTS VAN AMERONGEN.

(And lower down)

By command of the said Lords Deputies,

(Signed) C. A. Vos.”

The society of Sciences of the province of Zealand hath promised a gold medal, on the account of, and at the charge of the Society of Arts and Sciences at Batavia, to that person who, by the first of January, 1782, shall send in the shortest, safest, and most essential method of the building of ships, and the construction of what belongs to them, as far as affects the health and well being of seamen; the maintenance of the crew on shore, in harbour, or at sea, in regard to the goodness of their lodging, cloaths, and provisions; the best method of salting, preserving, and dressing their food, on shore and at sea; which are the most salutary common drinks to prevent the scurvy, and other diseases; the improvement of sea biscuit; the best manner of keeping the ships and bedding clean;

and the method of separating the sick from the well, as well in open as in three-decked ships.

*To the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland—and the different Provincial Synods—Presbyteries—Kirk Sessions—Associate Sessions—Counties—Cities—Royal Boroughs—Boroughs—Towns—Parishes—Incorporations—and Societies throughout Scotland.*

Glasgow, O<sup>r</sup>. 18, 1781.

The different and disagreeable accounts given in the public newspapers, of his Majesty's answer to Lord George Gordon; when he attended the levee at St. James's, as advised; to present the King with a copy of the DECLARATIONS and RESOLUTIONS of the people in Scotland, relative to the *Popish Bill*, having given great uneasiness to the friends of the Protestant cause, his Lordship was wrote to, both from Edinburgh and Glasgow, though unknown to one another, in order to be informed of the reception he met with.— On which his Lordship wrote to Mr. Bowie, at Edinburgh; the following letter, and also a duplicate of it to Mr. Paterson, at Glasgow; which we insert for the Satisfaction of the Public:

SIR,

I received a note from the Right Hon. Lord North; dated the 8th of last month, respecting the mode of presenting the book of the DECLARATIONS and RESOLUTIONS of the people of Scotland to his Majesty; in which note his Lordship was pleased to make use of the phrase, *he must present it at the levee*. In compliance with his Lordship's direction, I did myself the honour to wait upon his Majesty at the levee, on Friday the 14th, little doubting, after such an intimation from the first minister of state, but that his Majesty would have been graciously

pleased to receive your valuable book, containing the sentiments of a whole people.

Upon my entering the levee rooms, the Right Hon. Lord Robert Bertie; the lord of the bed-chamber in waiting, came up to me in the most polite and obliging manner, and entered into a short conversation on the ceremonies of presenting books to his Majesty; at the end of which I assured his Lordship I wished to put myself entirely under his direction. His Lordship at that time expressed his opinion, that his Majesty, on being acquainted by him, would appoint the next levee-day to receive your book, as that is the usual form. After this his Lordship went in to the King, and came out again once or twice, and looked into the title-page of the book. Just before the levee-room door opened, Lord Robert Bertie came again, and hinted to me, that if I meant to attend that levee, he would advise me to leave the book in the outward room; and, after the levee, he would acquaint me with his Majesty's pleasure on the subject. I did leave your book in the outward room, as his Lordship advised, and went into his Majesty's presence, the last but one of the whole company, though I was standing next to the door, and might have walked in first or second. But I conceived a very humble and dutiful deportment more becoming in me, on an occasion of presenting a book of such importance to the King, especially too as it was my first appearance at St. James's, after my long imprisonment in the Tower, and a trial for my life.

When his Majesty came to that side of the room on which I stood, I had the misfortune to see him turn away towards his closet, without speaking to me, or to the noblemen and gentlemen who stood near me; which was, indeed, very distressing, as I knew his Majesty's condescen-

sion,

sion, on other occasions, induced him to say something to every individual.

Soon after his Majesty had retired, Lord Robert Bertie returned from him, and acquainted me with his royal pleasure, which was a refusal of the book. I immediately asked Lord Robert Bertie, if he would do me the favour to write down the words of his Majesty's message, that no misrepresentations might appear? His Lordship replied, that I must observe they were his Majesty's words, and not his; and that it would be improper to write them: therefore my presuming to write down his Majesty's words, who only heard them from his Lordship, would be still more improper. At the same time, for the sake of truth, I think it necessary for me to say, that though it was a direct refusal of your book, it was not couched in such opprobrious terms as the newspapers stated it.

I feel it my duty, Sir, to acquaint you with these particulars, that through you the Lieges may get at the right information. The matter being personal with his Majesty, makes it of a nature too delicate for an individual, circumstanced as I am, to give advice upon.

I wish his Majesty's servants had taken the refusal of your book upon themselves; I think it would have been more becoming in their situations, more friendly to the King, and more constitutional in them to have done so. If they determined, in their own minds, to refuse the book, they might have held out to the public, that my letter to Lord North was too strongly worded, and that the DECLARATIONS and RESOLUTIONS themselves were much stronger; and with such like excuses have kept the real sentiments of the people of Scotland from their Royal Master's knowledge and consideration. But this affair carries quite

another face upon it. It looks as if the King's servants did not chuse to refuse your books in their own persons—but rather that the King, as it were, should have the appearance of being his own minister in it.— Otherwise, how can any man account for the council sitting upon my letter to Lord North, and your DECLARATIONS and RESOLUTIONS addressed to the King, and the first minister afterwards directing me to *present it at the levee?*

According to my ideas of supporting monarchy, in this country, with any degree of faithfulness and prudence, the King's servants ought always to take upon themselves unpopular or dubious councils, and only let their Royal's Master's name or person, appear in such measures as may probably tend to conciliate the affections of the people.

I have received no message as yet, from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, but I have reason to expect that honour every day, as Lord Southampton said, in his answer to me, *When I have an opportunity, I will lay your letter before him.*

Enclosed I send you the original letters from the Lords North and Southampton, in their Lordships own hands, and under the seals of their noble families. I shall take care of your book, addressed to the King, till you instruct me what to do with it. It is a great pity that a collection of DECLARATIONS and RESOLUTIONS, so truly characteristic of the ancient spirit and independence of the kingdom of Scotland, and on which the various artists in Edinburgh have spared no cost or pains to embellish and ornament for his Majesty's library, should be thrown away in this manner. I hope some other means may yet be suggested to prevail on his Majesty to receive them; for, I am sure, if his Majesty was only to peruse those DECLARATIONS and RESOLUTIONS thoroughly,



thoroughly, and consider their warm and honest expressions of loyalty to his person and family, he would ever after know how to value the integrity and firmness of the Scotch Whigs, and look upon their attachment and allegiance as the brightest jewels in his crown.

Whatever opinion may be entertained on this subject by the people of Edinburgh, as the case is quite new and very delicate, it may be prudent to take the sense of the people of Glasgow, and the West Country along with you, if you should determine on any other mode of offering your DECLARATIONS and RESOLUTIONS again to his Majesty.

I am, Sir, with the greatest respect and esteem, your most obedient and humble servant,

G. GORDON.

London, Oct. 2, 1781.

*Madrid, Sept. 18.* The first news of the insurrection in Peru, was much exaggerated, as is generally the case in accounts of that nature, that come from remote places; increased still more by the uneasiness they create. Nothing less was talked of than the loss of that immense possession; the Court therefore thought herself obliged to publish the following narrative, to give a true idea of that event. This relation is singularly curious, by the interesting particulars it contains, and by the vein of candour that runs through it.—The contents go as far as the 26th of January, 1781.

The troubles subsist still in the country of Tinta, one of the Provinces of the kingdom of Lima.—The origin of this sedition must be attributed to the ill conduct of an ecclesiastic, who, by his depraved morals, gave so public a scandal, that Don Antonio Arriaga, Corregidor of that country, could not dispense with sending for, and threatening him with a severe correction, if he did

not amend. That Ecclesiastic, insensible to every salutary counsel, instead of changing his conduct, became still more dissolute; this decided the Corregidor to have him taken up. The Ecclesiastic then claimed the support of the Bishop of Cusco, who, on his side, excommunicated the Corregidor. This step occasioned a great ferment; and from that moment, each party sought for adherents to strengthen themselves; whilst the Corregidor addressed himself also to the Metropolitan of Lima, who, after the usual perquisitions, having verified that the Ecclesiastic really lived in a very dissolute manner, took off the excommunication hurled against the Corregidor; and there the matter rested.

Soon after this, the Envoy of the Visitor-General arrived in the town, to take a new list of the inhabitants, either Indians or Mulattas, (probably on account of a new tax) and the Corregidor supported him in his operation. This was very displeasing to the Indians, and particularly to Tupac Aymaruc, the principal Cacique, who is named Don Joseph Casimir Boniface Tapamara, aged about 38 years, and descended from the Imperial family of the Incas, which was thought to be extinct by the death of Attabaliba, the last Emperor of Peru, strangled in 1541, by order of Don Diego Almagro, companion of Francisco Pizarro, Conqueror of that Empire. The Cacique in question therefore formed the project of taking the Corregidor, in an insidious manner, by inviting him to a feast; he executed his design just as the Corregidor was sitting down to table, who was led away to prison, in the sight of a multitude of people. He was not suffered to speak to any body, or to write. In a few days, the Cacique brought on the trial of the Corregidor, and even forced him to sign circular letters, by which the principal Caciques

of the people, were invited to Tinta, to be witnesses of an act of justice, which the King had ordered to be executed on St. Charles's day.

Every one obeyed this summons, and the concourse of people was prodigious, to assist at an event, which, in the memory of man, had never taken place before. On the eve of the feast of St. Charles, Tupac ordered the sentence pronounced against the Corregidor, to be read to him, by virtue of which, the King had condemned him to be hanged. Arriaga, innocent, and deprived of all defence, shewed great tranquility and much resignation; he desired to die like a Christian: this the Cacique granted him, making in the mean time, the necessary preparations for his death.

On the day fixed, the place of execution was filled with his people, the militia marched, and was posted every where with propriety. At nine in the morning, the host was carried in procession with great pomp to the prison, where Arriaga received the sacrament with great devotion and tears. At noon, the Corregidor was conducted by a detachment of Indians well armed, and in the best order: Tupac in person was at their head, mounted on a white horse, followed by other Caciques, on black horses. With this train, which struck terror into the spectators, they arrived at the place of execution. Near the gallows, Tupac caused the sentence to be read aloud; it contained in substance, *that it was pronounced and executed by the King's orders*; and that instant the convict was clothed in the habit of St. Francis.\* As there was no executioner, Tupac immediately sent for a Mulatto, who had been a slave of the Corregidor, and ordered him

to hang his master, under pain of undergoing the same fate. The faithful slave refused to comply, and begged his master's life, offered his own to redeem him, and assured he could not survive him. Nevertheless, finding himself obliged to conform to the necessity of the circumstances, he put the halter about his neck; but his want of experience in such a business, caused him to throw himself upon the body of his master; this fall broke the rope, and the slave and the master fell together to the ground.

*Hague, Oct. 14.* The States of Holland and West Friesland, who assembled on the 12th, have adjourned to to-morrow the 15th inst. His Excellency the French Ambassador presented on the 3d instant, a memorial to the following purport:

“ High and Mighty Lords!

“ The Sieur Fall, commander of the Dunkirk frigate the *Dreadnought* (Sans Peur) having complained to his Most Christian Majesty of the ill-treatment he met with whilst lying in the road of Flasingue, and the circumstances of which are stated in the memorial here subjoined; I have it in command from my Royal Master, to claim in favour of the said Fall, the equity of your High Mightinesses; and his Majesty makes no doubt but you will give him this further mark of your love for justice.

*Hague, Oct. 3, 1781.*

(Signed) *Le Duc de LA VAUGUYON.*”

Here follows the memorial of Captain Fall, stating that he was forced by stress of weather to take refuge in the Flasingue road on the 3d of June last, together with his prize, the English ship *Liberty*; whereupon the Dutch commander having examined his papers had given him leave to

floor

\* It is well known, that the Spaniards still retain the superstitious custom of putting on the habit of some religious order, in the awful moment of going to give an account to the Almighty.

moor wherever he thought best. But as he had no pilot, nor was the said Fall apprized that, in order to render the entrance of the port more dangerous to the enemy, the beacon, which served to point out the sands, called the Callo, had been removed, by which the Sans Peur and its prize struck upon it; in this situation he fired several guns of distress, and after a full hour waiting in the utmost danger, a single boat was dispatched, manned with a few hands, who seeing the situation of the ships, went in search of further assistance; in about two hours they returned, when the Sans Peur was set a-float, in order to lighten the prize, all the hands, except five men with the prize Captain Margery, were taken out of it. The latter foreseeing that the tide would disengage the ship, desired to be taken till ebb-tide on board the ship commanded by Captain Hermannus Brouwer; he was so; but the Dutch officer opposed the return of Captain Margery, and made use of threats and even violence to prevent it, alledging that he had no further right to a prize which now belonged to him alone. To this conduct of the Dutch, Captain Fall ascribes the loss of the ship Liberty. A verdict was given in his favour as to the property of the prize, and its cargo by the Judges of Zealand. But as this could not indemnify him, he petitions their High Mightinesses against the said Brouwer, that he may be condemned to make good the loss sustained by the officers and crew of the Sans Peur.

The States General having taken the above into their immediate consideration, the letter and memorial have been sent for further information to the Admiralty Board of Zealand:

*Basle, October 7,*

As the laudable Cantons of Zurich and Bern did not think proper

to acquiesce to some parts of the preliminaries insisted upon by those of the citizens of Geneva, called *Magnifices*, and which the French Minister chose to see regulated before any further measure should be taken finally to pacify the troubles in that city; his Most Christian Majesty was convinced that his interference, far from contributing to the tranquility of that small republic, which he had honoured with particular marks of his royal benevolence, had only served to foment the civil broils. His said Majesty further considering how far beneath the ministers of a great King it is to busy themselves about the affairs of so inconsiderable a colony, has directed the following letter to be sent to the heads of the said republic:

*To the MAGNIFICORS of GENEVA,  
Gentlemen,*

By the mediation of 1738, peace was not only restored to your republic, but it had also reaped the advantage of twenty-five years of uninterrupted prosperity. In the year 1767, the same means produced the contrary effect; it became the source of those divisions which now prevail amongst you; because after having pronounced upon the merits of your differences, the two Cantons of Zurich and Bern, co-guarantees with the King, of your government, would not stamp the seal of their approbation on the judgment awarded.

His late Majesty's friendship towards the Cantons, and the hopes of seeing you correct gradually the faults occasioned by too precipitate an adhesion, induced that monarch to overlook what had been done irregular, contrary to the articles of guarantee, and his salutary intentions for your happiness.

New divisions having sprung principally from such laws as you had framed for yourselves in a time of trouble, his present Majesty, inheritor of the benevolence peculiar to his august ancestors towards your republic,

republic, vainly endeavoured for the two last years, to prevent the consequences of your dissensions, till circumstances at length obliged his Majesty and the two cantons, to send their respective Plenipotentiaries to Soleure, in order to unite in pacifying your differences. His Majesty has had occasion to observe, during the course of his preliminary negotiations, that the two cantons were very little disposed to join him in sentiment, either on the necessity of a speedy pacification or the means of procuring it. The conferences held at Soleure have convinced his Majesty, that he flattered himself in vain to overcome the obstacles which the two cantons would oppose to the success of a new mediation. A letter which I have lately received from them, affords ample proof, were the King, gentlemen, to persevere in an union with the two cantons, in order to procure peace to your republic, his Majesty would expose himself by an act of injustice and good neighbourhood, to discussions, perhaps indeterminate between him and his co-guarantees, and consequently prolong your misfortunes through the unforeseen effect of a measure adopted by his august grandfather, to screen you from them.

His Majesty yielding to his wisdom, his friendship for old allies, and his good will towards you, after mature deliberation, has declared to the two cantons of Zurich and Bern, that he looks upon himself as entirely free from the ties which he had entered into with them in 1738, for the guarantee of your government, and that he never would claim their concurrence to the execution of that act.

In consequence of the sentiments that actuate his Majesty towards your republic, he leaves to the two cantons the care of restoring peace amongst you; cautioning them, nevertheless, not to consent to a reso-

lution, which might deprave the nature of your government, by turning it into a confused democracy. I need not tell you, gentlemen, how far his Majesty would be interested in preventing such innovation. The King, whilst he gives up an engagement, become entirely useless, nay dangerous, considering the alteration which has happened since the year 1738, in Switzerland, in the manner of understanding your interest, is very far from thinking himself exempted from watching over your felicity and independence.

In the state of fermentation in which you now are, it may unfortunately be conjectured, that some acts of violence may take place amongst you, which, as protector of your republic, and as interested in your welfare, his Majesty would be obliged to repress; his Majesty has taken his measures accordingly; and I am commanded to declare to you, gentlemen, that he will take all the orders of your State under his protection; and that if any one whatever should attempt any thing against the life or liberty of any inhabitant of the republic, without Government employing the necessary means to punish such offender, the King will take that care upon himself, as also of restoring amongst you good order, speedily, and by all means which his power can command.

Whoever would attempt to set this act of protection, become necessary to prevent your ruin, in the right of an enterprise levelled at your liberties, must be guided by malicious motives, his Majesty wishes that there may be in Geneva neither oppressors nor oppressed; and is ready to lend to the republic that strength which either party might wish to wrest from you.

After having thus assured you of protection against all attempts which might plunge you in the horrors of a civil war, his Majesty has the good opinion

opinion of your fellow-citizens, to hope that these precautions will be superfluous, and that the parties which now divide you, will hearken to the words of peace, which may be spoken to them by the two cantons.

One thing, above all, concerns his Majesty, and which, gentlemen, ought to engross your peculiar attention, is, that you ought to endeavour that the wisest, most equitable, and interested in the independence of your city, may ever have the greatest influence of your government. I am, very sincerely,

Gentlemen, your's, &c.

DE VERGENNES.

The following proclamation of the new Emperor of Peru, has been transmitted to us by a correspondent at Lisbon :

PROCLAMATION,  
Issued by Order of the Emperor  
TIPA AMARO.

Don JOSEPH GABRIEL TIPA AMARO, *Ingo of the first branch of the Royal Family, &c.*

" I give notice to the natives, Creoles, and others in the province of Lanepa and its neighbourhood, that observing the heavy yokes which oppress us, and the many taxes that are imposed upon us, and the tyranny of those who are intrusted with the first employs, without any compassion for our distresses, thrown into despair on this account, and from their cruelty, I am determined to shake off this insupportable burthen, and take the management of this government into my hands, from those, who we find, to our cost, are but cyphers; from these motives it was, that the Corregidor of the province of Tojta has been executed on the gallows, in whose defence the city of Cusco dared to insult my beloved Creoles, for which they shall pay with their lives; for I never will consent that my people shall suffer such injuries; but, on the con-

trary, that we live together as brothers, in a united body, to destroy the Europeans. For this purpose, I give notice to the aforesaid, that they must adopt and pursue this principle; but if my instructions are slighted, ruin shall ensue, by converting my benevolence into anger, and reducing this province to ashes; for I have sixty thousand Indians, ten thousand Creoles under my orders, and other provinces have offered me their assistance, which I have accepted, so that this instruction must be looked upon as the effect of my love and good will. I promise the clergy that respect shall be paid to their estates, as well as to their relics and monasteries, it being my sole intention to relieve my country from the many robbers who take from us the fruit of our labour; in a word, undeceive yourselves, chastise the disaffected, and you will reap the advantage. That you may not plead ignorance, I make this proclamation, Nov. 25, 1780.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, September 17.

" A few days ago an extraordinary express arrived here from France, with dispatches for the French Ambassador at our Court, containing an order for the said Minister to request of our Court, in the name of his Most Christian Majesty, a free entry of all French goods and merchandizes into this kingdom, in the same manner as it is granted to the English nation; and also a permission for all American ships to enter the Portuguese ports and harbours, and there to enjoy the same protection and prerogatives as the ships of other nations. The French Minister has consequently delivered a memorial to that effect; but our Court has not yet returned an answer, and every one is curious to learn what will be the result of this unexpected demand. It is, how-

ever,

ever, certain, that France and Spain have long beheld, with a jealous eye, the great partiality, which is openly shewn here to their enemy, notwithstanding her Majesty's declaration of the month of August, 1780, which seemed to promise the contrary, and it is conjectured by many, that those two powers will seize the present moment, and that this demand will be followed by others equally tending to diminish the English influence upon our government, and to extort a categorical answer from our court."

*Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, October 22.*

"By letters from Berlin we are informed, that the King of Prussia has appointed Count de Nostitz, formerly his Envoy at the Court of Sweden, to be his Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Madrid; and in order to make him appear with more dignity at the said Court, his Majesty has created him a Knight of the Order of St. John. The appointment of a Prussian Minister at this time to the Court of Spain, where none has resided for these many years, gives room for many conjectures. The encouragement and extension of commerce is assigned as a chief motive; but this is generally considered as a mere pretext, for every one knows that the Prussian commerce with Spain is not of that consequence, as to render the presence of a Prussian Envoy Extraordinary necessary to Spain. It has hitherto been carried on very peaceably in all its extensive branches, under the auspices of a simple Prussian Consul, a Spanish merchant at Cadiz; and whoever knows the King of Prussia, will not believe, that his Majesty will be at the expense of a Minister for services that can be executed by a Consul. Our politicians there view this measure in a different light. His Prussian

VOL. XII.

Majesty's late accession to the confederation of armed neutrality, his close connections with the court of Russia and the other Northern Powers, the great intimacy now existing between the Courts of Berlin and Versailles, and the remembrance King Frederick constantly bears in his mind of the bad usage he experienced from Great-Britain, with regard to the subsidies at the conclusion of the peace in 1763, all these circumstances fully indicate, that the sending of a Prussian Minister at this time to Spain, proceeds more from political than commercial motives. Time will probably, and perhaps shortly, reveal the true cause; in the mean time, our merchants are fully determined to make all the use they can of the Prussian vessels and flag. Several of them are gone to reside at Embden, where they will be considered as Prussian subjects, and from thence carry on their trade with France and Spain."

*A letter to the Proprietors of East-India stock, from Sir THOMAS RUMBOLD.*

*My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,*

On my return from your Presidency of Fort St. George, which I was obliged to quit on account of my bad state of health, I was extremely concerned to hear that my conduct had been disapproved by the Court of Directors, and that they had proceeded to take very strong measures against me; of this I had no official information, but the reports of my friends left me no room to doubt but that something had passed extremely injurious to me: on this information I lost no time, on my arrival in London, in addressing the following letter to them:

*To the Hon. the Court of Directors of the United East-India Company.*

*Gentlemen,*

"It is with equal surprize and concern I have learnt from my friends

R r

that

that my conduct abroad has met with your disapprobation; and that tho' my letters from India gave you certain advice of my being obliged, from ill health, to quit your service, you have thought proper to pass a vote of dismission on me, on the very eve of my expected arrival.

" I will not take the liberty of saying more on this subject at present, than that I earnestly wish I might have been permitted to have appeared before you, and explained any part of my conduct that had given offence, before so injurious a resolution had been entered on your records, especially as it could not have impeded any arrangements you might have been desirous of making in the future government of that settlement.

" I am informed that a prosecution is intended to be commenced against me. Entirely ignorant of the ground upon which such prosecution is meant to be founded, and unconscious of meriting, in any instance, the Company's displeasure, I most earnestly solicit you, that, before any step of this sort is taken, I may have the honour and indulgence of answering, first to yourselves, any charges you have to bring against me; when I shall hope to be able to convince you, that whatever information you may have received to my prejudice is wholly unfounded, and that I have not only had the interest of the Company in view, in all the measures I have pursued, but that such measures will prove, in the end, the most beneficial to the Company or any that could have been adopted in the then situation of affairs abroad.

" Prosecutions carried on by a public body against an individual must always be distressing in the highest degree, whether well founded or not. *I flatter myself, that I may at least plead sufficient merit with the Company, to be heard in my de-*

*ference, before any further steps are taken to my disadvantage. I am, with great respect, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,*

(Signed) THOMAS RUMBOLD.  
*Queen Ann-street, 2d Feb. 1781.*

I must observe, that the above letter was accompanied with one to the *Chairman*, and *Deputy Chairman*, acquainting them of my arrival, and that I should be ready at all times to attend the Court of Directors, to give them every necessary information relative to the situation of their affairs abroad. Having waited till the *6th of March*, without receiving any answer from the Directors, I thought it incumbent on me to address another letter to them, that I might have an opportunity given me of vindicating my conduct, during my administration in India, in the most public manner, and accordingly wrote to them as follows:

*To the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.*

" *Gentlemen,*

" After the measures you have been pleased to adopt, and to pursue against me, so injurious to my fame and character, you will not be surprized at my present application, nor, should I hope, be disposed to deny my request, which is, that I may be furnished with such parts from your records, on which you have grounded the *vote of dismission* you have been pleased to pass on me, and such other particulars drawn from those records, wherein my conduct has fallen under your displeasure. I hope you will also indulge me with having recourse to such papers as relate to my administration at your Presidency of Fort St. George; and this I mean to the fullest extent, and to which I conceive I have a right, though I solicit it as an indulgence; for partial extracts cannot be clearly followed up, and misrepresentations often arise from the want of full investigation. I am

peruated,

persuaded, that a love of justice, which ought to reign in every man's breast, will prevent any hesitation in your Court, on a matter so essential to my happiness; and, as I have not been able to obtain permission to vindicate my conduct before your Honourable Court, nor to be heard in my defence before you, I may to the Proprietors, and the world in general, endeavour to wipe off those aspersions, which I conceive to be so unmeritedly thrown upon me.

"It becomes also necessary, on account of the bill filed against me in the Court of Chancery, that I shall have recourse to many papers on your records, before I deliver in my answer, and particularly so as the unfortunate loss of the *General Barker*, has deprived me of many documents, that would have been of material consequence, in the justification of my conduct, which I am so unexpectedly obliged to enter upon."

I am, Gentlemen,

your most obedient

humble servant,

(Signed) THOMAS RUMBOLD."

*New Cavendish street, 6th Mar. 1781.*

To this letter I have received the following answer:

"S I R,

"The Court of Directors of the East-India Company, having taken into consideration, your letter to the Court, dated 2d February last, have resolved, that you may be permitted to have recourse to the *Fort St. George* consultations, and other papers, in the hands of the Company, any way respecting the matters mentioned in the bill in Chancery filed against you, to enable you, Sir, to put in a full answer to the bill, and for such purpose that you be at liberty, (accompanied by your solicitor) to inspect all such consultations and papers at this house, and to take copies or extracts of such parts as shall be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

"And the said Court having also considered of the requests made in your letter, dated the 6th of March instant, that in respect to your being furnished with such parts from the records, on which the Court have grounded the vote of your dismissal, and such other particulars drawn from those records wherein your conduct has fallen under the Court's displeasure, and also, that you may have recourse to such papers as relate to your administration at *Fort St. George*, the Court have resolved, that the same should not be complied with, which, in consequence of their especial order, is respectfully communicated by, Sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

(Signed) P. MITCHELL, Sec.  
*East-India-House, 8th Mar. 1781.*

A conduct so extraordinary in the Court of Directors is difficult to be accounted for, unless they are afraid or ashamed to produce the grounds on which they have proceeded, and to meet that vindication on my part, which may set in a clear point of view, that precipitancy with which they have acted; and they have only left me at present, to assure the Proprietors, which I now do, that I think it a duty incumbent on me, in the first instance, to satisfy them of the propriety and justness of my measures, whilst in their service abroad, in return for the obligation conferred on me, in entrusting to me the government of *Madras*, at a very critical juncture, as well as from the gratitude I owe to the Company, in whose service I have been employed, almost from my infancy; and further to declare to them, that I shall ever be ready, in the most open and unreserved manner, to satisfy them, with respect to every part of my administration, whenever an opportunity offers; in the mean time, as I have fully stated to them, all that has passed since my return to England, I trust they will pay no attention



tion to *anonymous writers* or *insidious information*, which I am afraid have had too much weight with the Court of Directors, though the only request I made to them, was, that they would give no credit to any thing that did not come publicly and officially before them. This was the more necessary, as in the distracted state of the settlement of Madras, after the Revolution that had happened there, the more I persevered in my duty to the Company, I was the more likely to create private enemies. I have the honour to be with respect, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, your most faithful, and obliged humble servant,

THO. RUMBOLD.

*New Cavendish-street,  
10th Mar. 1781.*

The writer of the foregoing letter begs leave to remark,

*That* the revenues of the Company dependent on *Fort St. George*, were encreased under his administration.

*That* the debt of the Nabob of Arcot to the Company was decreased.

*That* the revenues of the Jaghire lands were paid up to the full, to the time of his leaving Madras.

*That* the first payment for the Guntur Circar (*which Circar he obtained for the Company, and which is of the utmost consequence, both in point of revenue and situation*) was made good before he left Madras.

*That*, though the balances from the Zemindars of the Northern Circar were very considerable, yet, from the measures pursued, those balances were in a course of liquidation, as will appear from the following extracts of a letter from Mr. Cotesford the Chief, and the Council of *Masulipatam*, to the President and Council of *Fort St. George*, dated the 23d March, 1780.

“ Having replied to the several paragraphs of your above letter, we proceed to notice what has passed,

on the subject of the revenue, since the date of your last. We have the satisfaction to acquaint your honour, &c. that the following Zemindars, have given in *Treps* for the three Kists due in September, viz. *Jagaputty-Rauze* of *Peddapore*, to the amount of *Madras Pagodas 42,657,9* *Trippetty-Rauze* of *Muggelore* for his own Zemindary and security countries, *Pagodas 85,636,15,60*, *Ramchendarauze* to the amount of *Pagodas 3913,6,60*, *Codant Ram* of *Sallepilla* has paid in six kists, on account of *Phazelly*, 1189. or 1780, so that no further payments are due from him, until the month of September. We conceive it our duty to notice to your honour, &c. the punctual payment of this Zemindar; which at a time when most of the other tributaries continue so much in arrears, appears to us particularly commendable.

“ *Vassreddy Ramana* of *Nandigamah* has paid six kists in full; for *Phazelly* 1188, or 1779.

“ All the Zemindars and other tributaries of these districts, as well those above-mentioned as others, whom we have not had occasion to notice in this letter, are either arrived, or will shortly be here to adjust the business of their further payments. And we beg leave to assure your honour, &c. that our utmost endeavours shall be exerted towards accomplishing the object of your late repeated orders, viz. the obtaining from them, not only payment of their annual tributes, but such part of their arrears as may be due at this period. We see the necessity upon this occasion, for a vigorous exertion of the powers you have lodged with us, in the strongest point of view; being fully persuaded, that if we should fail at this time, in the execution of your orders, the best opportunity for accomplishing them, will thereby certainly be lost, and the recovery of a considerable part, if not the

the whole of the arrears, became hereafter very dubious. The Zemindars *Tripetty Rauze*, and *Jaggapetty-Rauze*, have been remarkably slow in their payments during the course of the last year, nor could we procure these payments at all, without a degree of compulsion; this refractoriness of conduct, when they had but a small sum to make good, compared to the demand now upon them, appears to us a reasonable ground of suspicion, they will try every art and method to delay their payments at this time: We have therefore come to the resolution of recommending to the Chief, that after having discussed the business for which they are now called down, and assured them of every indulgence your orders will permit us to shew them, if he finds that it has not the proper effect, he proceed to acquaint them, that your orders are so positive for procuring the payments, they will not be suffered to stir from this place until they have complied with them. We have indeed little expectation of succeeding with these Zemindars, unless they are previously convinced that they will be proceeded against to extremity, in case of non-compliance; but, at the same time, we are not less of opinion, that if the measures we mean to pursue, receive your approbation and support, the whole of what is due at this period, not only from these last-mentioned Zemindars, but from all the tributaries of this district, will be obtained from them."

That the appointment of the Rajah *Setteram-Rauze* to the management (under his brother) of the *Chibicacole Circar*, was a wise and politic measure, as will appear from the following extract of a letter from Mr. *Alexander Davidson*, Chief of *Dixagapatam*, to the Governor of Madras, dated 5th of March, 1780. " *Setteram-Rauze* having left *Vizagapatam* the 15th ult. must, ere this reaches

you, be on the eve of his arrival at the Presidency. I should do the Rajah injustice if I did not inform you that he has exerted himself exceedingly since his return from Madras to the district, he having paid upwards of one year's revenue, with the late addition of *Jummabundy*, viz.

	1779.		
<i>April 29th</i>	Rupees	118,333.	
<i>June 30th</i>	- -	25,000.	
<i>July 15th</i>	- -	888,69.	
<i>Nov. 21st</i>	- -	287,303.	
	1780.		
<i>Feb. 15th</i>	- -	252,084	
	Rupees	<u>771,589."</u>	

That he had a proposal to make to the Court of Directors immediately from the Rajah *Setteram-Rauze*, properly authenticated, of the greatest importance to the Company's northern revenues, if he had ever been admitted to an audience of them.

That he is persuaded no former Governor of Madras was ever more in the confidence of the Nabob of Arcot than himself. That he still preserves that confidence, though no Governor ever received more money on account of the Company from him, in the same space of time; and he is certain that the Court of Directors cannot shew that he has in any one instance sacrificed the interest of the Company to the Nabob, or in any one point whatever, lessened the consequence of their Government."

That the fortifications of Madras, which were in no state of defence when he arrived there, were nearly completed during his Government, notwithstanding the great distress for, and different calls for money, as will appear by the following extract of a letter from the Chief Engineer to the Governor, dated 6th April, 1780:

"As I am sure it will be equally satisfactory to yourself to receive assurances from me, as to carry such to the Court of Directors, that the Fort will

will certainly in the course of three or four months be entirely compleated, and that the ditch thereof, is at this time in all its parts cleared out, and furnished with its intended depth of water, I take the liberty of giving you this truth, which I the rather flatter myself you will excuse, as the hurry of your departure did not afford me the honour of a conversation with you on this subject."

The circumstances here asserted can all be proved from the records and authentic papers: and if the Court of Directors have sent any orders that may break in upon the regulations, leases, or arrangements made, during the administration of the writer of the foregoing letter, he hopes that a failure of revenue hereafter, either in the Guntoon Circar, or any other of the Circars, or dependencies of *Fort St. George*, may not be imputed to any of his measures, for even the Governor General and Council of Bengal, with whom the writer of the foregoing letter was under the necessity of differing on some points relative to the war with the *Mahrattas*, &c. was pleased to write to the Governor and Council of Madras, in the following terms, under date the 14th February, 1780.

"We are willing to allow you all the credit which is your due, for the prosperous state of your Presidency."

What is here mentioned will be sufficient to shew that the Company's interest has not been neglected; and it is to be hoped, will have some weight with the Proprietors, till the writer can have recourse to fuller materials; and when contrasted with the distracted state of the settlement, at the time of his arrival there, will not only wipe off these illiberal aspersions thrown on him, but even reflect honour on his administration.

*Extract of a letter from Ratisbonne,*

*Oct. 7.*

"A negotiation has been on foot,

for a considerable time past, between Great Britain and the Duke of Wirtemberg, the particulars of which have lately been made public. The negotiation was, for a body of troops to be raised by the Duke for the service of England. Colonel Erskine was the Agent on the part of the latter, and the Duke's Minister, Schwartz de Brunwic, was Agent for his Highness. The terms agreed upon were, that the Court of Stuttgart, (capital of Wirtemberg) should raise 10,000 men for the service of the English East India Company, for each of whom the Duke was to receive a subsidy of *twelve guineas*.—The corps was almost compleated, and the first payment made of 1000 guineas, when the Viscount de Vibreaye, Minister Plenipotentiary from his Most Christian Majesty to the Duke, remonstrated, in the strongest terms, against the Treaty; and went so far as to declare, that if the troops of Wirtemberg should be sent to the assistance of the English, the Court of Versailles would be obliged to make reprisals on the Duke, by seizing the possessions which his Highness has in Alsace, and stopping his revenues from that quarter. This menace made the Court of Stuttgart break off the negotiation, return the 1000 guineas to Colonel Erskine, and discharge the soldiers who had been raised. It is said, however, that the English Agent contends, that the Treaty having been concluded, the Duke could not recede from it, or break off the negotiation; and therefore there is now a report that it is to be opened again, and that the object of it is to settle on the Duke an equivalent for what his Serene Highness may lose by the seizure of his estates in Alsace. Another English officer, a Colonel Frederic, has raised 1200 Swiss and Suabians, for the service of the English East India Company: these two officers, Erskine and Frederic, might have raised many more, if they

they could agree among themselves; but their jealousy of each other becomes injurious to the service in which they are engaged."

*Present State of the EMPRESS of RUSSIA'S REVENUE.*

Poll Tax	£.1,900,000
Crown Lands in Gr. Russia	600,000
Ditto in Little Russia	204,000
Ditto in Poland	300,000
Ditto in Swedish Conquests	80,000
Salt	520,000
Hemp and iron	370,000
Pot ashes	85,000
Customs	260,000
Baths and licensed houses	100,000
Internal duties	560,000
Trade of Siberia	36,000
<hr/>	
Total	£.5,020,000

Total in 1760	4,500,000
Total in 1740	3,600,000
Total in 1720	2,000,000

In addition to this revenue, Count Panin, the prime minister, has a plan of a very large extent, relative to the Crown lands. They produce at present little more than half a rouble a head for the peasants; but he is determined to make them produce a rouble, which is 4s. 6d. English; and the vast preparations made by the Empress for establishing an academy of agriculture, at Peterburgh, has yet a further aim, which is to introduce on these lands, calculated to contain as much soil as the kingdom of France, a management that shall make them like the best parts of Europe, produce a rent in specie, and not by the head.

Comte Panin's proposal to lay a tax equal to six-pence English per head on all the peasants in the empire, in a state of slavery, and to exempt all the free ones, occasioned such opposition in the college of finance, as to force him to give it up; and he has been in a very ticklish situation ever since.

The actual state of the Dutch trade cannot be better ascertained than by the two following Memorials, which were presented some time since to the States-General. The first was from the Merchants, Bookholders, and Owners of ships of Amsterdamm, and was conceived in the following terms:

"Your Petitioners having dispatched their ships and cargoes to sea under convoy, after a very long delay, the famous rencounter took place, on the 5th of August, between this convoy, commanded by Vice-Admiral Zoutman, and the English squadron under Vice-Admiral Parker; a rencounter which, undoubtedly, will cover with immortal honour the forces of the Republic which were engaged in it; but which, at the same time, gave a deadly blow to the trade of the States, the whole of the trading vessels that sailed with the convoy having been obliged to put back into port. Your Petitioners having been frustrated in their just and reasonable hope, that they should have been able to obtain a sufficient convoy to protect their commerce, and that it would have sailed early enough for the purposes of the Baltic trade, were obliged to submit to the necessity of the times, and to bring back their ships, which could not, without the most imminent danger, remain in their then station. Your Petitioners cannot refrain from representing to your High Mightinesses, in the most pressing manner, the immense loss that the Owners and Freighters of these ships must suffer, who, after having kept their vessels ready for so many months, are of course bound to defray the expences of the fitting out, paying, maintaining, and cloathing the ships companies, as well as a number of other charges, inevitable on such occasions. All these disbursements being totally lost to the Proprietors, as the vessels could not proceed on their voyages:

voyages: Your Petitioners, for these reasons, and a variety of others, too obvious to be mentioned, humbly pray that your High Mightinesses will be pleased to assign to your Petitioners, and particularly to the Owners and Freighters of the ships, a suitable reimbursement or indemnification, for their losses in freight, damages, interest, and time, arising from this single circumstance, that they have not been able to put to sea.

“ Your Petitioners further pray, that your High Mightinesses will give the necessary orders that the new convoy destined to protect the Baltic trade, may be ready early in the next spring, so soon even as the month of March, if possible; so that by expediting the sailing of the trade, the loss of time in the present year may, in some degree, be repaired; and also that the ships now in Norway, and at Elfsneur, may have an opportunity, if they should pass the winter where they are, to avail themselves of the spring convoy to return home.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray, that your High Mightinesses will give the most precise and speedy orders on all those heads; such orders as your High Mightinesses shall think the best calculated to answer the expectations of your Petitioners, and to promote the interests of trade in general, through the Republic.”

The second Memorial, or Petition, was from the Merchants of Amsterdam and Rotterdam trading to the Levant, and was to the following purport:

“ The humble Petition of the Merchants of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, trading to the Levant, to their High Mightinesses the States-General:

Sheweth,

“ That your Petitioners acknowledge, with the most lively gratitude,

the paternal care and concern which your High Mightinesses have always shewn for the prosperity of the Levant trade; and that they are more particularly grateful for the benefits which have arisen to the trade and navigation of the Republic, from the Resolutions of your High Mightinesses of the 21st of May, 1770, and 1st of April, 1776; the first of which authorizes the Directors of the Levant trade to exact from all foreign ships arriving in the ports of the Republic, from the Levant, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, for the cargoes, over and above the usual duty of 6 per cent. for the freight, which had been levied before. The second of the above Resolutions tends to enhance considerably the Tariff, according to which the value of these cargoes is to be ascertained. These Resolutions have fully answered the expectations of your High Mightinesses, which were, that the subjects of the Republic might be supplied with the produce of the Levant in Dutch, and not in foreign bottoms. But as the state of the navigation and commerce of the Republic is totally changed, nay, as the commerce and navigation of the States are almost entirely interrupted and ruined by the unfortunate and cruel war with which the King of Great-Britain unjustly wages with our dear country, so that through the impossibility which actually exists, of employing those ships which have not been taken by the enemy, the trade in general of the Republic, and particularly that to the Levant, is reduced to the most melancholy and wretched alternative, even with respect to foreign ships; (for as to your petitioners, it is long since they have been under the absolute necessity of giving up all idea of carrying it on on their own account, or in their own bottoms) either of being totally abandoned, or else carried on for them by foreign nations.

“ Your

“ Your Petitioners, anxious to avoid all probability, do not think it necessary to enter into a minute detail of the melancholy consequences that must necessarily attend the first part of the alternative, namely, the renouncing and abandoning the Levant trade; because at all times the great advantages and importance of that trade have been universally felt and acknowledged; and your High Mightinesses, by your resolutions alluded to in the beginning of this petition, have proved to a demonstration, that you were fully convinced of them yourselves. It is clear then, that in the present posture of affairs, the other part of the alternative, viz. that of employing foreign bottoms to the carrying on the Levant trade, is the only expedient now left to your Petitioners. But as the number of vessels that can be called neutral, is very small, and as the demand for them by the different powers at war is so great, the price of freight has been prodigiously increased; and as the insurance runs three times higher than it used to go formerly, your Petitioners find so many insuperable and discouraging obstacles against employing neutral ships, that they must necessarily renounce the trade, unless your High Mightinesses should be pleased to take off for a time the duty of five per cent. *ad valorem*, on the cargoes of foreign ships; for this duty, added to the enhanced price of freight and insurance, must render this mode of trading almost completely impracticable, by stripping it of every possible advantage: These difficulties, and the present critical situation of affairs, must necessarily ruin the Levant trade; for, as at present it is impossible to carry it on but in neutral bottoms, so it is evident that foreign nations, finding themselves clogged with such ship duties and difficulties, will be obliged to suspend that branch of trade with the Dutch, and carry it elsewhere.

“ Your Petitioners find themselves exposed to further hardships on this head; such foreigners as are justly indebted to your Petitioners, will avail themselves of the present situation of affairs, if the duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, is not taken off, and refuse to pay their debts; because, as the rate of exchange has risen very high, they can pay only by a return of merchandize; by which means the danger and risk which your Petitioners must run, are greatly extended and increased.

“ Your petitioners therefore, to avert, if possible, the dreadful misfortune of renouncing the Levant trade, humbly implore your High Mightinesses to take off the duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, on the cargoes brought from the Levant in neutral bottoms; and that you will declare, that this exemption shall last during the present war, and consequently as long as it shall be impossible to employ Dutch bottoms in that trade; that thus this important branch of commerce may not be totally lost, but may be preserved for the general good of the State. And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, &c.”

---

*Constantinople, Sept. 1.* The diabolical spirit of intolerance, which has for some time discomposed the brains of the Greeks, and set them against those of their brethren, who have thought proper to worship God in the Roman Catholic way, is supported by the Patriarch, with all the rancour and malice, common to all enthusiastic sectaries. His animosity had like, a few days ago, to have been productive of some very serious consequences on the following occasion. A Barattairo, or Armenian under the immediate protection of his Excellency Comte St. Priest, ambassador from the court of France, being lately dead, application was made by his relations to the Patriarch

arch for leave to inter the corps with the ceremonies usually practised amongst people of that nation. Unfortunately the deceased was one of the chiefs among those Armenians, who have been reconciled to the holy see. The Patriarch had not forgot, nor was he disposed to forget so heinous a crime: his answer therefore was far from favourable: he declaring *mildly*, that were his whole nation to be destroyed, he would never consent to grant the corpse of such a sinner to be interred amongst the saints of his holy persuasion. Upon this, the friends applied to their protector the French ambassador; begging he would prevail with our ministers, to interpose their authority with the Patriarch. Monsieur de St. Priest instantly sent his dragoman, or interpreter, to the Reis-*effendi*. The latter promised a great deal; but his professions were so insincere, that it was not, till he had been applied to five times in twenty-four hours, that orders were sent from the Porte to the Prelate; nay, they were even then only verbal, which in this country amount to nothing. The funeral procession however moved on, escorted by three janissaries and four schoaders or chairmen of this ambassador. They had hardly reached the burying ground, when they were set upon by a great number of Bostangis, who, armed with sticks and knives, fell not only on the Ambassador's servants, but indiscriminately upon some inoffensive inhabitants, who had come that way for a walk. In this affray above 30 Francs, most of them French and Venetians, were greatly hurt; among the former, an aged gentleman, a merchant universally esteemed, was carried off mortally wounded.

The French Ambassador, being informed of this grievous violation of the rights of nations in the persons of his servants, dispatched to the Reis *Effendi*, a memorial, which, though

couched in the strongest and most peremptory terms, was hardly paid attention to by the minister. A second memorial followed the first. Monsi. de Priest expressed his astonishment, that the Porte should not only refuse to oppose, but on the contrary, seemed to countenance and approve the outrageous behaviour of the Greek schismatics: adding that, unless good order was restored, and the most signal reparation made to him by the Porte, he would shut himself up in his hotel, order his countrymen not to appear abroad any more, till he should have informed his master, and received his royal instructions. These pressing and spirited remonstrances produced the desired effect. The Bostangi-Bachi was sent from the Porte to acquaint the Ambassador, that seven of the ring-leaders were secured. Upon their examination it appeared, that they had received 2000 piastres from the schismatic Armenians, for the purpose of committing the outrages complained of. Copies of their depositions were delivered to the Bostangi, who added, that the Porte was ready to punish them in whatever manner his Excellency should require. The Ambassador's answer was, that he wished by no means the death of those misguided men; but insisted on an immediate enquiry to be made, in order to find out those miscreants who, by bribing, had seduced and misled the offenders: as it was upon the seducers that he wished to revenge the affront put upon him as Ambassador from the King of France. Our government has granted his request, but the number of people bribed is so considerable, the Vizir himself making one amongst them, that little or no justice is to be expected, unless Monsieur de St. Priest should take the matter in a more serious light, for we are no ways inclined to raise enemies, having enough of our domestic broils.

It is not only in Egypt that civil commotions have prepared work for the forces of this empire; the malcontents have risen up in arms in Romelia, especially in the district of Kirkilisk. The commanders, who had been dispatched there with orders to punish the ring-leaders, have been cut off, as well as the best part of the forces they had brought with them to quell the rebellion.

The last advices from Vienna bring an account of the following circumstance that had happened in the district of Holstein in the course of the last month, which carries with it the most interesting indications of generosity in all the parties concerned:—In the month of August, the young Comte de Stolberg, a student in the university of Keil, and a young nobleman of a gay and dissipated life, had a dispute with one of the sons of the bailiff of Eichsfeld, a youth belonging to the same university. Women, or play, were supposed to have produced it, though the true cause has not yet transpired. The parties met, and the Comte de Stolberg was killed. The bailiff was in the greatest agonies for the fate of his son, who was apprehended for the murder, when he received the following letter from the Comte Christian Stolberg, the surviving brother of the deceased:

S I R,

“It is with sincere condolence, that I seize the earliest opportunity of offering you my hand. I consider you as justly entitled to commiseration. I hope I shall console you by assuring you, in the most sincere manner, that there does not a spark of resentment remain in my heart towards your unfortunate son, whose hand deprived my dear brother of his life. I assure you, Sir, in my own person, and in that of my brothers and sisters, that we have taken, and shall continue to take, every possible means in our power to mitigate the

misfortunes of your son.—If his sentence should ultimately turn out contrary to what we all wish, and to what, from the known clemency of the Judges, there is every reason to expect, in that case we shall use every effort to procure lenity from his Majesty, and assuredly his Majesty will not turn a deaf ear to our entreaties. Unhappy father!—my feelings compel me to address these few words of comfort to you.—I entreat you most earnestly to rely on my assurances.—But, alas! this consolation will be light indeed, if I should afterwards prove unable to accompany it with that one which can give you perfect security. Don't think harshly of your son for an event which ought not to have had so fatal an issue. Permit me to soften my own concern, by informing you, that I have read one of the letters of this young man, replete with sentiments which a generous heart could alone have dictated, and which drew tears of compassion from my eyes. The ways of Heaven, however, are inextricable: they lead us to happiness by various passages. The veil will one day be withdrawn, and perhaps, strange as it may appear, we shall mutually have cause to rejoice in the transaction which has recently taken place between your son and my brother.

“They were two young men in the flower of their age, each exposed to a thousand dangers and temptations, which, possibly, the one could only have avoided by an extraordinary death, and the other may by the commission of a violent action be led into a serious reflexion on his own conduct. Neither of them thought of murdering the other, nor had they ever harboured the least spark of malice in their hearts. The last words of my dying brother were, “Intercede for the pardon of him who has wounded me.” The request of our brother engages us warmly to interest ourselves for your son, whose lot, in

S s 2

this



this affair has hitherto been the mildest. May God afford you consolation! and grant that your son, after having been the cause of these severe afflictions, may one day comfort you by the sincerity of his repentance, and the regularity of his conduct! and may he graciously vouchsafe to erase from your mind every recollection of this fatal event!

CHRISTIEN, Comte de  
STOLBERG."

Caix, Sept. 30.

We had been given to understand, that Commodore Johnstone had sailed from England with a view of landing some troops at Montivedeo; but we are now informed with certainty, that he had not been seen in those seas even so late as the 7th of July, when our commanders, apprized of his intention to pay them a visit, were fully prepared to give them a warm reception. The same officer had it also in contemplation to annoy us much, by distributing arms among the supposed malcontents. But, unfortunately for the profound designer, no sort of dissensions have ever prevailed in the place to which he might have directed his course.

As for the troubles which had taken place in the kingdom of Peru, they were excited by some impostors, who, in order to delude the Indians, pretended themselves descended from the ancient Caciques. We have the pleasure to hear from Buenos Ayres the following authentic particulars:

Don Joseph Del Valle Camp Marshal of the King's armies, was sent to the Viceroy of Peru with a considerable body of forces. The above officer took his measures so well, and his Spanish troops executed his orders with so much bravery, that the rebellious *canaille* were forced down from the mountains, and compelled to come into the plain, where they were totally routed, with the loss of their artillery, ammunition, &c.—

The ringleader, who called himself Tupac-amaro, a pretended Cacique, but in reality a Metis of the province of Tinta, trusted for his safety to the swiftness of his horse, swam cross a river, but was delivered into the hands of Don Joseph by his own followers. Most of the rebels have been taken and punished, and thus tranquillity was restored. This happened in the month of March.

## I R E L A N D.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, October 9, 1781.

The Right Hon. the Speaker having taken the Chair, a message was delivered by Andrew Corbes, Esq. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, acquainting the House, that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant desired their attendance in the House of Lords, which being accordingly complied with, and the Speaker having returned, his Excellency's Speech to both Houses of Parliament was read, which is as follows:

*The Lord Lieutenant's Speech to both Houses of Parliament.*

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" In obedience to his Majesty's commands, I meet you in Parliament, as Chief Governor of this kingdom; and though I feel with diffidence and anxiety the weight and importance of the trust with which I am honoured, yet it is a matter of encouragement to my mind, that I arrive at a period peculiarly auspicious to Ireland. The substantial effects of those benefits which the wisdom and liberality of the British Parliament have lately communicated to this country, are already apparent in the increase of her manufactures, and the extension of her commerce. From the progress which has been made, notwithstanding the obstacles that industry must have suffered from a war, which extends itself over so great a part of the globe, it is but proper to expect, that every source

of

of national employment and wealth will diffuse itself much wider, whenever the blessings of peace shall be restored.

“ It gives me the sincerest pleasure to execute his Majesty’s command by assuring you in his royal name, of his determination to continue the most parental attention to the rising prosperity of this country, the true interests of which are, and must ever be, inseparable from those of Great Britain.

“ His Majesty’s domestic happiness has received an increase, and the Protestant succession a farther security by the birth of another Prince.

“ *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ Your last grants being nearly expired, it will now rest with your deliberation and prudence, to furnish such supplies as you shall deem adequate to the maintenance of public credit, the honourable support of his Majesty’s government, and the safety of the kingdom.

“ I have ordered the proper accounts to be laid before you: from these you will be made acquainted with the state of your revenues and expences, and will be enabled to judge what provisions may be suitable to the circumstances of your country, and the exigencies of the public service. If any measure can be devised, tending to improve the management of the finances, and to effectuate a more complete and more secure collection of the revenue, they will have my cheerful concurrence.

“ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ Conscious that it is my indispensable duty to promote whatever may contribute to extend the advantages of civil society, I take the first occasion to call your earnest attention to the encouragement of your manufactures; and especially to the maturing and enforcing of your inferior police, as well by your deliberations, as by the influence of your counsels

and examples, impressing upon the minds of the people a becoming reverence of the laws.

“ The humanity and wisdom of those motives which influence your support of the Protestant Charter Schools, as receptacles of true religion and honest industry, will continue to engage your regard.

“ I am sensible also of the expediency and good policy of the encouragements which are accustomed to be given, as well to the linen manufacture, as to tillage, to the fisheries, the inland carriage and export of corn, and other great national objects.

“ It will deserve, however, your best attention and vigilance to ascertain and enforce the strict and due expenditure of such sums as may be granted for these wise and benevolent purposes.

“ His Majesty ardently wishes the happiness of his people of Ireland; in whose affection and loyalty he places the firmest reliance. And though I am not directed to call upon you for any extraordinary supplies, in this time of general hostility, when these kingdoms are exposed to an unnatural and dangerous combination of enemies, I have not the smallest doubt, that I shall be enabled to assure his Majesty of your cordial disposition to give him every assistance compatible with your means and circumstances.

“ No event could more contribute to the public security, than the general concurrence with which the late spirited offers of assistance were presented to me, from every part of this kingdom; and I am fully convinced, that if the necessity had arisen, it was in my power to have called into action all the strength and spirit of a brave and loyal people, eager under my direction, to be employed in aid of his Majesty’s regular forces for the public defence.

“ I trust that every part of my conduct

conduct will demonstrate how much it is the wish of my heart to engage your confidence; I shall claim it only in proportion as I shall be found to deserve it, by an unwearied endeavour to promote the prosperity of Ireland: and I am sensible, that this is the best method of recommending my services to our Sovereign, and of obtaining your concurrence towards the ease and honour of my administration."

As soon as the Commons had returned from the House of Lords, and had sworn in ten new members, among whom was Mr. Eden,

Mr. O'Neil rose, and after delivering a panegyric on the abilities of his Excellency, and those of his Secretary, and adverted to the happy situation of this country at present, moved, That the House do resolve on an address of thanks to his Majesty, for the great and manifold benefits conferred on his Majesty's subjects in this kingdom, by granting them the most unbounded liberty of commerce, &c.

He was seconded by Mr. Holmes, who enlarged upon the benefits which Providence had, in a short time, poured so profusely on the kingdom. That his Majesty had contributed every assistance to enlarge the trade of Ireland, and that the time was at length arrived, when the interest of Ireland was considered as the interest of England.

The Recorder said he should be glad to hear the Speech read paragraph by paragraph; not, he said, to create any sort of division, for he did not consider the present a time of improving upon it. He thought the Speech very full, nor was the address a whit less so. But he thought one amendment was necessary to be added, which was, that after the word kingdom, in a certain part of the address, should be added, "and particularly for procuring proper ships to be stationed in time of

war for defence of the kingdom," and that this should be provided out of the establishment of Ireland.

Mr. Fitzgibbon thought this was an improper time to enter on such a matter, and therefore he should vote against the amendment.

Mr. Yalverton thought it necessary, that some plan should be formed for the protection of our trade. Four frigates from thirty four to thirty-six guns, under the executive power of Ireland, might answer this purpose. It was no new measure, he said, because in several acts, a provision had been appointed for maintaining a navy for defence of the kingdom; but as it was the first day of the session, he should go no farther into so important a measure, but leave it for gentlemen to turn in their thoughts for a future day.

The Recorder withdrew his amendment till a fitter opportunity should occur.

Mr. Gratton said he could oppose many parts of the Address, but had no idea of giving opposition at present. Part of the Speech mentioned that no extraordinary supplies should be looked for. What could the half million granted last session be considered, but an extraordinary supply? What the loan and lottery but extraordinary supplies? He wanted an explanation of what was meant by this word extraordinary.

Mr. O'Neil said, it meant no more than the liberty received of trading with the West-India islands and America.

Mr. Gratton then adverted to the words in the Speech which mentioned the loyalty of the King's Irish subjects at the late crisis, meaning he supposed the Volunteers. But what occasioned such a shyness in calling them by the name of Volunteers? He could wish to reconcile royal ears to that salutary and wholesome name. He would not move any amendment; but as he believed his Right Hon. friend

Friend had a subsequent motion to make, it would spare him the trouble.

The Address was then voted *nem. con.* and a Committee appointed to draw up the Address.

Lord Charles Fitzgerald (who had that day taken his seat) moved an Address of Thanks to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for the Speech he had that day delivered from the Throne.

This was seconded by Mr. Parnal, and a Committee appointed to prepare and present the same.

Mr. O'Neil moved, that the thanks of the House be given to the general body of Volunteers for their continuance, and for the spirited exertions they made on the late threatened invasion.

Mr. Fitzgibbon said it was proper, before such a motion should pass, to expunge off the books of the House the order of prosecution made against the printer and publisher of the *Hibernian Journal*, and a part of the Volunteer body, at the end of last session; and then moved to have the same read.

This drew on a considerable debate, in which the *Recorder*, Mr. Fitzgibbon, Mr. Conolly, Mr. Ogle, the *Provost*, and Mr. Yelverton, were the principal speakers; and in the course of which Mr. Conolly disclaimed any idea of throwing the least aspersion on the Volunteers; when Mr. Yelverton moved, That the Sheriffs of the different counties be ordered to communicate the present vote of thanks of that House.

Agreed to, *nem. con.*

The Speaker was then ordered to appoint a chaplain in the room of his brother, lately created a bishop, to whom the thanks of the House were ordered to be returned.

Mr. Conolly then moved, That the order of that House, of last session, for prosecuting the printers and publishers of the resolution,

printed in some of the newspapers, be expunged off the books.

This caused another debate, which seemed to embarrass both sides, and was concluded by withdrawing the last motion, and the Speaker promising that the debate should not appear on the journal, which was agreed to by both sides.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

*Wednesday, Oct. 10.*

Lord Viscount Dysart having reported the Address to the King, and Lord Muskerry the Address to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, which were both unanimously agreed to,

The Earl of Charlemont rose up and made the following motion, That the thanks of this House be given to the several volunteer corps in this kingdom, for the continuation of their efforts in defence of this country, and for their spirited offers to Government on the late alarm of an hostile invasion meditated against this kingdom.

The motion being read by the Lord Chancellor, and the question put, the Earl of Bellamont stood up, and spoke as follows:

“ My Lords,

“ I am well aware how critical the ground is upon which I stand. I will not, however, comment upon it, nor will I swerve from it, for so long as I am endowed with the distinctive faculties of a man, I will assert and exercise the first great privilege and duty of a man, *to act up to conviction.*

“ My Lords, we are moved to come to a vote of thanks, to the armed Associations of this kingdom. My answer is, it is already done this day, by the humble Address of this House to the King, upon terms the most honourable to them, and the most dignified to ourselves, as being the most respectful and dutiful to our Sovereign.

**Sovereign.** What need then any further proceeding upon the subject? Is efficacy your object? Would you inspire respect abroad? Manifest a well poised constitutional subordination and system at home; for trust me you forfeit the one, as you transgress the line of the other.

“ Your Lordships are moved, to come to a vote of thanks to the volunteer corps of Ireland; to whom? To the volunteer military corps of Ireland. Do these military corps originate under Government? No. Can those military corps by the constitution derive under themselves, under either or both Houses of Parliament, or under any other power of the state? Why no. By what authority then are they thus defined?

“ Think not, my Lords, that I look with an envious eye upon their undoubted merit. I do repeat it, I know their loyalty, I honour their zeal, I admire their gallantry, and conduct with which it is tempered, I would lead them with confidence. I would accompany them with affection. God knows, with them I would glory in being the foremost on the breach, with them the last upon the mine. But, do you call upon me to usurp a right which is not in us, in order to authorize, perhaps perpetuate a claim which is not in them? I will not do it: for although I value them as purest bullion, I will not recognize them sterling, until they receive the stamp of Majesty.

“ My Lords, I do not mean to divide the House. But as I could not reconcile it to myself to give my concurrence, I thought it proper to state my reasons.”

The Duke of Leinster informed the House, that he intended to make a motion to their Lordships, for a vote of thanks to the volunteer corps of Ireland; but as it was in pos-

session of another noble Lord, he would give his hearty support to that which was now before them.

The question being then put, it passed without a division, the Earl of Bellamont giving his negative in an audible voice.

Adjourned to Tuesday the 30th instant.

*Dublin, Oct. 23.* Yesterday the following letter was received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor:

*Dublin Castle, Oct. 22, 1781.*

MY LORD,

I have my Lord Lieutenant's commands to acquaint your Lordship, for the information of the Merchants of that city, that I have this day received a letter from Vice-Admiral Darby, dated Britannia, off Cape Clear, the 19th inst. mentioning, that he had been for some time past with his Majesty's Squadron under his command off Cape Clear, and to the westward, and that several frigates have been detached from the fleet to cruize on the different parts of the coast of Ireland, with a view of destroying the enemy's privateers, and protecting the trade.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

WM. EDEN.

*Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.*

The following notice was yesterday filed in the Royal Exchange:—

“ Mr. Eden presents his compliments to Mr. Hamill, and has the satisfaction to acquaint him, for the information of the Merchants, that he has received a letter from Captain Cooper, of the Stag frigate, in which he offers to see the Bristol trade into safety off Lundy, if the wind will permit, as far as his way lies, and then to escort them into the Bristol Channel.”

*Dublin Castle, Oct. 21, 1781.*

# General Index to the following Papers.

<i>Numbers.</i>		<i>Pages.</i>
No. 23.	The case of the 4½ per cent. duty being frequently al- luded to in the following papers, and a petition of the Agent to his Majesty upon that subject having been, by way of appendix, hereunto annexed, in explanation and report thereof; it may be proper that this petition, al- though <i>last</i> in order, should be considered as <i>first</i> in point of reference. See Agent's petition to the King, page	388
No. 1.	Advertisement to the reader — —	321
No. 2.	Speaker's letter to the Agent, Sept. 21, 1780 —	321
No. 3.	Speaker's letter to the Agent, Nov. 8, 1780 —	322
No. 4.	Agent's memorial to the Right Honourable Lord Geo. Germain, Feb. 14, 1781 — —	323
No. 5.	Agent's answer to the Speaker's letter, Dec. 18, 1780	338
No. 6.	Agent's answer to the Speaker's letter, Feb. 19, 1781	349
No. 7.	Agent's letter to the Speaker, April 4, 1781 —	351
No. 8.	Mr. Elliot's letter to the Agent, March 7, 1781	352
	Agent's petition to the Lords of Trade, March 8, 1781	352
	Agent's petition to the Lords of Trade, March 17, 1781	353
	Mr. Elliot's letter to the Agent, April 4, 1781 —	353
No. 9.	Agent's Letter to the Speaker, May 1, 1781 —	354
No. 10.	Agent's petition to the King, April 10, 1781 —	356
No. 11.	Resolutions moved in the House of Assembly, July 25, 1780 — — — —	357
	Resolutions of the House of Assembly, Nov. 7, 1781	358
	Message from the Governor to the House of Assembly, with the resolutions of the House thereupon —	359
No. 12.	Copies of letters from Mr. Workman, Dep. Sec. of the Island, to the Speaker and Clerk of the Assembly, with their answers, Nov. 29, 1780 — — —	361
No. 13.	Speech of the Governor to the Council and Assembly, Feb. 14, 1781 — — — —	362
No. 14.	Proceedings of the House of Assembly, April 14, 1781	366
No. 15.	Speaker's letter to the Agent, April 21, 1781 —	367
No. 16.	Speaker's letter to the Agent, May 21, 1781 —	369
No. 17.	Assembly's address to the King, May 14, 1781 —	370
No. 18.	Merchant's memorial to the House of Assembly, May 14, 1781 — — — —	371
No. 19.	Resolutions of the inhabitants of the town and parish of St. Michael, June 2, 1781 — — —	374
	Resolutions of the inhabitants of the parishes of St. James and St. Thomas, June 11, 1781 — —	375
	Resolutions of the inhabitants of Speights's division, June 15, 1781 — — — —	376
No. 20.	Agent's petition to the King, Aug. 18, 1781 —	377
No. 21.	Candidates address to their Constituents, June 25 and 26, 1781 — — — —	384
No. 22.	Agent's petition to the Lords of Trade, Aug. 18, 1781	384

PARTICULAR

# PARTICULAR INDEX;

O R,

Abstract of the charges exhibited in the following papers against the conduct of Governor Cuninghame, with the pages of reference thereto :  
*Charges.*

- 1st Charge. Malicious and ill-founded abuse of the House of Assembly by the Governor, as appears from his own admission. See Speaker's letter to the Agent, page 321, and the Governor's speech, &c. from p. 321 to p. 333 inclusive.
- 2d Charge. Unprecedented refusal of the Governor to receive the memorial of the Assembly in justification of themselves. See as above.
- 3d Charge. Withholding his assent to the appointment of the Agent, after the bill for that purpose had *unanimously* passed both the Assembly and Council; with the *unjustifiable* and *impeachable* reasons assigned by him for so doing. See from p. 334 to p. 336, and from p. 345 to p. 349. See also the Speaker's letter to the Agent, p. 369.
- 4th Charge. Neglecting to call a meeting of the House of Assembly in due time after the hurricane, in order to take the sense and advice of the representatives of the people concerning what was proper to be done in the island upon so lamentable and important an event, with the motives in inducement to that conduct stated. See p. 336.
- 5th Charge. Letting, after the Assembly was called, his first proposition to the House be that of a levy-bill, in order to raise taxes upon a people, who were then, from his own representation of the distress of the island to Government here, trembling under the apprehensions of a famine; and which could arise from no other motive but that of laying his hands, by means of this levy-bill, upon the salary of two thousand pounds a year, which the Assembly had settled upon him; and which, although he at first pretended to refuse, he at last, did not fail to accept. See p. 336 and p. 380.
- 6th Charge. Dissolving the Assembly at a time when, on account of the calamities then subsisting in the island, their sitting was more than ever made necessary, without giving any one reason too, as appears by his proclamation, for his so doing; and then, contrary to all former precedent, and although the elections are annual, omitting to call a new Assembly for upwards of two months after. See p. 336, and Mr. Moore's answer, p. 362.
- 7th Charge. Levying taxes upon the subject, which no Governor, however arbitrary and rapacious, (and such there have been) ever attempted before, under the denomination of fees, equally new and unprecedented, for his own use, to a large and enormous amount, (as will appear by the table annexed) of his own authority, and without the consent of the representatives of the people; and these in addition to the salary of two thousand pounds sterling a year, which he receives out of the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty, paid by the island, and to the salary too of two thousand pounds currency a year, which the House of Assembly had besides

*Charges.*

sides voluntarily settled upon him. See Assembly's address to the King, from p. 336 to p. 338. See Agent's letter to the Speaker, from p. 349 to p. 351. See also resolutions of the House of Assembly, from p. 358 to p. 359, and for the table of fees, see p. 374.

8th Charge. Instituting, enforcing, and levying another table of fees, in like manner with the former, but with the addition as well of their being more oppressive than the former, inasmuch as they impede in all cases, and stop up in many the road to equity and justice, as of his exercising the sovereign power of himself of creating *a new office*, and of appointing *a new officer*, (the officers who had been in the receipt of the fees before being compelled to desist therefrom, by their falling under the heavy penalties which the law of the island had enacted for such like offences) in order to do what the Sovereign power cannot do, that is, to annex to this his *new* created office, these too his equally *new and unprecedented* fees. And this not only pending the complaints of the House of Assembly to the Throne, against the former act, not only whilst the charge itself was, by the command of his Majesty, under reference to the Board of Trade, but even after their Lordships had actually issued an order to him to make his defence to that very charge. See Speaker's letter to the Agent, Assembly's address to the King, and Merchants memorial to the House of Assembly, from page 369 to p. 374 inclusive. See also Agent's petition to the Board of Trade, from p. 386 to p. 387. (\* Note.)

9th Charge. Concealing an official letter from the Secretary of State, Lord George Germain, to him, respecting the issuing of Letters of Marque against the Dutch, and thereby clandestinely obtaining, as the fact itself proves, what he illegally exacted; that is to say, those heavy, exorbitant, and accumulated fees, for granting commissions of reprisal, which, if that letter had not been concealed, it would have appeared, he had no more right to issue, than he had to receive the fees he exacted upon them. See p. 372 to 373.

10th Charge. Suspending the proper officer legally appointed to receive the droits of the Admiralty, and without the shadow of reason for such a measure, but that he might put the money arising from those droits into his own pocket. See p. 373.

11th Charge. Displacing the Judge of the Admiralty, and this without any one assigned or visible reason, but that of appointing to the office a mere creature of his own, a man of no character in the island, unknown there, and of the lowest life; and who therefore must of course be under his improper influence, bias, and direction. See p. 383. See also petition of Nathaniel Weckes, Esq.

(\* Note.) "For the same reason that honours are in the disposal of the King, offices ought to be so likewise; and as the King may create *new* titles, so may he create *new* offices: but *with this restriction*, that he cannot create *new offices* with *new fees* annexed to them, nor annex *new fees* to *old offices*; for this would be a *tax upon the subject*, which cannot be imposed but by act of Parliament." See Blackstone's Comm. Vol. I.

p. 272.



*Charges.*

- Esq. late Judge of the Admiralty in Barbados, to the Lords of the Admiralty here. An annex to these papers, marked No 1.
- 12th Charge. Laying an embargo on the common boats that carry on the necessary traffic of the country, and this upon the pretence of their conveying intelligence to the enemy: but as upon the payment of the fee of one pound seventeen shillings and sixpence for a licence to a boat, it appears that the embargo upon that boat no longer remained; so it not only follows, that if the embargo was right the licence was wrong, but it proves that the embargo was laid for the sake of the fee, and not to prevent intelligence being carried to the enemy. See p. 383.
- 13th Charge. Dissolving again the House of Assembly, as well to the manifest fatigue and expence of a people already sufficiently harrassed and impoverished, as for his having done this without the advice or concurrence of the Council; and for a reason too, which, as stated in his proclamation, is in flat contradiction to his own conduct. See resolutions of the inhabitants of Speight's division, from p. 376 to 377. See also his proclamation, p. 381, and resolutions of the associated inhabitants of the town and parish of St. Michael, from p. 382 to p. 383.

<i>Page.</i>	<i>Line.</i>	E R R A T A.
327	16	for " <i>we are,</i> " read " <i>were we.</i> "
338	15	after " <i>themselves,</i> " dele the period.
349	50	instead of " <i>any agent,</i> " read " <i>an agent.</i> "
350	13	for " <i>prosecution,</i> " read " <i>provocation.</i> "
352	1	after Lordships insert, " stating complaints against the conduct of Major-general James Cuninghame, Governor of the said island;" and after petition, in the 4th line of the same page, insert also, " to the said Governor: but inasmuch as no mention is made of a memorial which your petitioner had the honour to deliver." In the same page too, line 29, for " <i>March 1,</i> " read " <i>March 17.</i> "
365	46	before " <i>explanation,</i> " dele " <i>the.</i> "
358	9	for " <i>at four,</i> " read " <i>of four.</i> "
361	9	for " <i>answer,</i> " read " <i>answers,</i> " and in line 45 of the same page, after " <i>though not</i> " insert " <i>without.</i> "
362	12	for " <i>Fran. Workman,</i> " read " <i>T. Workman,</i> " and after line 31 in the same page, insert No. XIII.
363	37	after line 37, dele " <i>No. XIII.</i> "
372	45	for " <i>desolate,</i> " read " <i>desolated.</i> "
379	32	dele " <i>not.</i> "
380	9	for " <i>the only specified,</i> " read " <i>only the specific,</i> " and after <i>General,</i> line 41 of the same page, read " <i>Assembly.</i> "
389	35	for " <i>Kinsale,</i> " read " <i>Kinnoule.</i> "
390	35	for " <i>1763,</i> " read " <i>1663,</i> " and in line 53 of the same page, dele " <i>its.</i> "
393	33	for " <i>of no less,</i> " read " <i>in no less.</i> "
394	6	after " <i>the,</i> " insert " <i>above.</i> "

N. B. The reader will excuse these and the several other *errata* he will meet with, they being not owing either to the printer or publisher, but to the person who undertook the correcting of the press, and who has not succeeded therein.

For the REMEMBRANCE.

No. I.

ADVERTISEMENT TO THE  
READER.

As it was the very unjustifiable conduct in the Governors of America that first provoked the revolt of that country from this, so, at a time when the sickened heart of this repenting country is panting with a desire for a re-union with America, that the same, nay, that a conduct infinitely worse, in the Governors of its remaining colonies, should be suffered, if upon the ground of policy only, to prevail, is the motive *indirectly* that has led to the publication of the following papers. What the *direct* motive is, will appear from the papers themselves.

EXTRACTS from the BARBADOS MERCURIES, containing the Correspondence between the SPEAKER of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY there, and the AGENT of the ISLAND here; as also the Proceedings of the ASSEMBLY itself, and of the PEOPLE at large, on occasion of the very unjustifiable and extraordinary conduct (not to use, in this Place, the harsher language it deserves) of their GOVERNOR, Major-general JAMES CUNINGHAME, in the Administration of the Government of that Island.

No. II.

SPEAKER'S Letter to the AGENT.

Barbados, Sept. 21, 1780.

S I R,

I am commanded by the House of Assembly to transmit to you the minutes of their proceedings, for the two first days of their meeting after the arrival of our present Governor; along with an answer sent down to the House, on the third day's meeting, to the Assembly's Address, presented to his Excellency on the second, directed to the Clerk of the House, to be laid before the Assembly; and a memorial that passed in the House of Assembly on the

VOL. XII.

fourth day's meeting, which was the last, on Tuesday the 19th instant, but which, upon its being presented to the Governor the same day, in the usual form of presenting all addresses to our Governors, by two Members of the House, his Excellency, upon asking what the paper was, and being answered by one of the Members that it was a memorial to his Excellency, refused to receive it; a circumstance of behaviour as extraordinary in the eyes of the Assembly, as was the substance of his Excellency's unjust and injurious answer to their respectful and affectionate address.—Nor could the House of Assembly sit easy under such a treatment, any more than they could remain silent under the opprobrious answer to their address; but upon the report of their Members of what had passed betwixt his Excellency and themselves, the House came to a resolution of publishing so much of the proceedings of the Assembly that day, as related to the subject of this memorial, with the memorial itself, along with the proceedings of the former day's meeting, when they received his Excellency's answer to their address, as an appeal to the public on the rectitude of their conduct, as well as a defence of the House upon the charges brought against the Assembly in his Excellency's answer to their address; for, to their equal surprize, with every other part of this uncommon accusation, and the behaviour consequent upon it, the House had seen his Excellency's answer to their address published in the Barbados Mercury, out of all the usual form, which always gave the Governor's answer to the Assembly's address as part of the minutes of the House, but which now appeared in print upon another authority, and which, in the nature of things, could be no other than his Excellency's own; so that the publication of the Assembly's memorial, which will come out in the next Mercury, on Saturday next, was as ab-

T t

solutely

solutely necessary for the honour of the House, as their resolution of passing it in reply to the answer. And yet the Assembly, Sir, too sensibly touched with the injustice that has been done them by that answer, as well as with the indignity they have received by his Excellency's refusing to receive their memorial, have likewise ordered me to transmit these papers, with an account of the transaction to which they have given birth, to your hands, that the whole may be laid in a proper manner by you, as Agent of the colony, before the proper officer of state, for his Majesty's information. Jealous as the Assembly are of every occasion that might be taken to represent them in a disadvantageous light before a Sovereign, whom they both revere and love, as well as moved with the greatest resentment of the contemptuous behaviour of his Majesty's Governor towards the House; since in General Cuninghame's refusal of receiving the memorial of the Assembly they feel themselves affected with something more than the indignity offered them as gentlemen, they think a question is involved in this refusal, on the part of his Excellency, that strikes at the constitutional rights of the people whom they have the honour to represent.

I am, Sir, with much regard, your most faithful and obedient humble servant,

JOHN GAY ALLEYNE, Speaker.  
*To Samuel Estwick, Esq.*

*Agent for Barbados, in London.*

No. III.

SPEAKER'S Letter to the AGENT.  
*Barbados, Nov. 8, 1780.*

S I R,

By the Brune frigate I transmitted to you, by order of the House of Assembly, an address from that body to his Majesty upon the subject of our late dreadful visitation, and to implore the Royal aid under that afflictive circumstance—and would

to God! that, in the detail we have there given his Majesty of the natural evils that had befallen us, we had summed up the whole of our misfortunes, and that no political grievance remained to aggravate the misery of our State! but sorry have the Assembly been to find themselves under the necessity of being again, and so soon again, troublesome to their gracious Sovereign, upon a new and very extraordinary exertion of the power of the Governor and Council of this island over the pockets of the people; subjecting them, under the denomination of fees to be collected for the use of the Governor, without either law or usage within the oldest memory to support the measure, to an heavy imposition—On this provoking and oppressive occasion, it is that the House have been driven to pass the address which I inclose, and which, it is the desire of the House, you will present in proper form; relying at the same time upon your active zeal and fidelity in the service of your country, to exert your best endeavours to promote the prayer of this petition to the throne—Since hard is the lot truly of our native country, that at a period so favourable to the civil liberties of all the colonies in the British dominions in general, that even the right of taxing them by the Supreme legislative authority of the kingdom, is given up by his Majesty and the Parliament, in order to conciliate the minds of our revolted brethren of America; the inhabitants of this ancient settlement, whose loyalty has been unshaken and unimpeached, should be subjected to the payment of imposts by the alone power of his Majesty's Governor and Council, without even the consultation, so far from the consent, of the General Assembly of the people. Hard, Sir, would this invidious subjection of us have been at any time, even the most flourishing we have been ever blessed with; but to be  
thus

thus borne down under the weight of this arbitrary and oppressive burthen, when the inhabitants both of our town and country are sinking under the pressure of the greatest of all human calamities ever suffered by a people not utterly devoted to destruction, is intolerable—It is true, that this table of proscription of the fortunes of our inhabitants was hung up at the Secretary's Office, by order of the Governor and Council, before the horrible day of our late general ruin; but as the Governor was restrained by no regard to the rights and privileges of the British subject, in the imposing this unconstitutional tax on our people previous to that deplorable event, so neither has he since, on motives of humanity, so natural to the human breast upon the sight of such universal distress, thought fit to discontinue the imposition; we have therefore no prospect of relief, but in the present appeal to the justice and goodness of our gracious Sovereign, qualities too eminently distinguished in the royal mind; on less important occasions, not to give his loving and unfortunate subjects of Barbados the surest grounds of confidence in them, upon one so cruel and alarming.

I am, Sir, with all imaginable regard, your most obedient, faithful humble servant,

JOHN GAY ALLEYNE, Speaker.

P. S. Either under this cover, or from the Clerk of the Assembly, you will receive an authentic copy of the table of fees, which the House of Assembly complain of, taken from the Secretary's Office for your fuller information.

To Samuel Estwick, Esq.  
Agent for Barbados, London.

No. IV.

MEMORIAL.

To the Right Honourable Lord GEORGE GERMAIN, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, &c.

The Humble Memorial of SAMUEL ESTWICK, Agent for the Colony of BARBADOS,  
Sheweth,

That Major-general James Cunningham, being appointed to the government of the island of Barbados, did, soon after his arrival there; that is, on the 25th day of July 1780, make the following speech to the Council and Assembly of the said island:

“ Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

“ I should not do justice to my own feelings, if I did not embrace the first occasion of speaking to you from this chair, to declare the sense I entertain of the honour done me by his Majesty's appointment, to the government of this ancient and valuable colony.

“ The character which your ancestors have successively transmitted down to you, of loyalty to the King and attachment to the constitution, you have uniformly maintained; the preservation of that good order and tranquility, which have reigned so long among you, undisturbed by violence or faction, distinguishes the temper and wisdom of your councils: these are circumstances that have recommended and endeared you to your Sovereign, and you have had experience of his Majesty's regard to your wants, by the ample supply of provisions sent from England to this island, without any charge of transport; the royal present of artillery and military stores for your defence; and the large sums granted for the beginning and improving the Molehead; I must also mention another instance of his Majesty's gracious intention to this island, at this time of public danger, in so speedily sending out a successor to the late Governor; and I shall be happy, if in executing his royal commands, I may contribute to the safety and prosperity of this respectable part of his Majesty's dominions;

T t z

minions; at the same time, I cannot but lament that the necessity of my sudden departure at this critical juncture, deprived me of the means I wished for, of continuing to exert myself in forwarding those favourable dispositions of his Majesty, and his ministers, for the welfare of this colony, flattering myself you are apprised that I omitted no opportunity of urging, with zeal and activity, every measure which I thought might contribute to the welfare of this island.

“ Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

“ I have an equal confidence in your wisdom and liberality. I shall therefore forbear to represent to you the necessity of preparing for your defence, or to press for such supplies as the works, essential to your safety, may require for their completion. The public money will, I hope, always be applied to such purposes as will meet your approbation. I trust therefore you will not neglect to raise what may be fully sufficient for this important service. In your consultations on the subject, I shall be ready and happy to give you all the information and assistance which my former services in this country, and experience in my profession, enable me to afford you.

“ Among many instructions I have received from the King, all framed for the good and welfare of the people of this island, there is one, which it seems necessary, and I believe has been usual to communicate to you without delay; I have therefore directed a copy of it to be made out, to be laid before you.

“ It would be indelicate in me to enlarge upon a subject in which I find myself so personally interested; I shall therefore submit it to your consideration, with the hope that an appointment, sufficient for the support of the dignity of government

(and of your own honour) may be the result of your deliberations.

“ Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

“ I have the satisfaction of bringing you assurances from his Majesty's ministers, that every attention shall be paid to the safety and welfare of this colony, which its character and importance *deserves*.

“ The powerful naval force, which his Majesty has destined for the protection of this part of the empire, promises you the most *perfect security*, but it behoves you to reflect, that a state of war is ever in some degree a *state of danger*.

“ Let not your confidence, though founded in experience of his Majesty's care of you, abate your exertions for your internal defence.

“ You have a numerous and respectable militia; but I apprehend, the laws which established it are become defective, and require revision. Though I entertain no doubt of a due attention in you to your present situation, it is so much my duty that I cannot forbear to recommend it to you, in the strongest manner, to frame such a militia bill, as shall give you all the advantages you may derive from your internal strength.

“ Whatever powers it may be judged proper to lodge in the Commander in Chief, I pledge myself shall be exercised with all the moderation which the nature of the service will justify.

“ I know of no other matters of which it is necessary to speak to you at present, nor shall trouble you with common professions—my conduct alone must determine the character of my administration, which I feel can prove honourable to myself, only in the degree I shall make it happy to you.”

*That* the House of Assembly proceeded on the same day to take into their

their consideration the settlement of his Excellency's salary, and after due deliberation, the Speaker, attended by the House, carried up the Bill of Settlement, and presenting the same to his Excellency for his assent, expressed himself as follows :

“ May it please your Excellency, By command of the House of Assembly, and with the concurrence of his Majesty's Council, I have the honour to present your Excellency with a bill to settle the sum of 2000*l.* a year for the better support of your Excellency and the dignity of your government, during your Excellency's residence in the island; a free and voluntary gift of the people, in addition to the salary that is allowed your Excellency by the Crown, and which I must observe, arises also out of the produce of the lands of this unfortunate community; unfortunate, as I must indeed call them upon this occasion, when their representative body are obliged to appear before your Excellency, with an offering of so much less value than what they have been long accustomed to bestow upon your Excellency's more happy, though we acknowledge not more worthy predecessors: but such are now the melancholy circumstances of our country, so changed and reduced to what they were, that was I in this place to lay before you, Sir, a full and faithful representation of our wretched state, I might find myself involved in an awkward and particular distress; I might be led into an argument, which would rather seem to shew that we had nothing to give, than serve to excuse ourselves to your Excellency, that we can give no more; especially at a time, when to all other misfortunes, one heavy disappointment has been lately added, which seems to fill up the measure of them; the disappointment of that relief from the greatest of our burthens, which, on every principle of equity, as well as out of a tender

regard to our deplorable condition, we had good reason to expect, as we had sought it, from the hand of Government: thus when, amidst the number and variety of evils, which had gone forth and spread themselves over the face of our whole country, to the destruction of many, and to the dread of all, we had yet one hope lying at the bottom for our comfort, we see that even this hope now is fled, and has left us destitute of every other resource, but in a rigid and determined saving of the little that remains to us; yet of that little, we freely and cheerfully present your Excellency with a part, and such a part too, as, proportioned to our real circumstances, will abundantly testify the high regard we bear to so respectable a character, the affection that already begins to kindle in our bosoms at so amiable a deportment, Sir, as your's. Here then I will conclude with your Excellency's assent to this bill; and by your gracious and ready acceptance of this, which is the best tribute of our benevolence we can afford, your Excellency will make us happy in that instance, as we are confident we shall find ourselves in every other, whilst you continue, Sir, to preside amongst us.”

That his Excellency made the following answer :

“ I find, Gentlemen, that you have begun your reform of œconomy with me, I hope you mean to go on with it, as I am persuaded there is an ample field. I flatter myself that you will believe that I shall endeavour to second you in every measure proposed for the advantage of this island; but I shall not give any immediate assent to this bill, because by your resolve, I am really convinced, that the attempt to force the ministers into a measure, *they are certainly inclined to adopt*, is more likely to retard, than forward their good intentions.”

That

That in pursuance of an adjournment to the 23d day of August, the House being met, agreed to, and presented the following address to his Excellency:

BARBADOS.

To his Excellency JAMES CUNINGHAME, Esq. Major-general of his Majesty's forces, and Captain-general, Governor, and Commander in Chief of this island, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-admiral of the same.

" The humble address of the General Assembly.

" May it please your Excellency, " We, the representatives of the people in their General Assembly, return your Excellency the sincere thanks of this House, for your obliging speech to the Council and this Assembly at our former meeting; and sensibly affected as we are, by the honour done our country in the gracious testimony given by your Excellency, of the loyalty and attachment of its inhabitants to the King and the Constitution of their parent State, we beg leave to assure your Excellency that these are principles, which, being transmitted to us, from our ancestors, through a series of more prosperous years, it has been our study, our ambition, to adhere to, with the greater zeal in seasons of danger and distress, to which we have been exposed in our own less happy days. Deeply sensible of all the instances of his Majesty's paternal care and goodness to this his dutiful and affectionate colony under their various wants, whenever these have been admitted to a gracious hearing, we feel, on the repeated mention of them by your Excellency, the emotions of a new and lively gratitude for the royal favour; and to all the former marks of this, which we have not failed to acknowledge and express our humble thanks for, as becomes a grateful people, we are again made sensible of his

Majesty's goodness in the early and judicious appointment of a gentleman of your Excellency's deserving character, to take this government upon him; one, in whom the talents to become eminently useful to our country at this juncture in the military line, are so happily united with such an amiable disposition of the mind, as to allow us to see with pleasure, the exertion of those peculiar powers for our safety, without a fear of danger to any of our civil rights. Nor are we uninformed of your Excellency's benevolent attention to the interests of this community on the other side of the water, upon your first appointment to take the lead in what concerns those interests; though to our mutual ill fortune and regret, we have not been blessed with the best fruits of those good offices on this.

" But whilst we avow with pleasure the just sense of those particular obligations which we owe to our gracious Sovereign, and his worthy representative, we are distressed by an equal sense of our unfortunate situation, which deprives us of the means of bestowing on your Excellency that full and substantial mark of our esteem, in an additional provision for supporting the honour of your government, which we are most desirous of making; since such are the distressful circumstances of the people of almost all ranks amongst us, that short as the tribute really is of our faithful inclinations, it is yet to the utmost extent of our ability; nor can any occasion make this assembly happier than some auspicious hour, in which we shall be enabled to testify the full and honest warmth of those inclinations on our parts, to the more perfect satisfaction, Sir, on your's.

" But for any further supplies which your Excellency, on a review of the state of our fortifications, may think still wanting for our defence in those

those works, after all the immense expence which our country has been put to formerly, and of late times, when we could so ill afford it, and when, besides the large sum last voted by the House of Assembly for this very service, a still farther sum has been laid out by the commissioners of fortifications, that now remains as a debt on our finances, and creates a general distress and dissatisfaction in levying it on the public; after all these expences, Sir, if these works should be found insufficient for our security, and any new ones be deemed indispensibly necessary, this house must throw themselves upon the justice or favour of his Majesty, to take that charge upon the Crown, since the people of this country are utterly destitute of the means of raising such supplies, however fatal the consequences of our inability may prove to our very preservation; upon his Majesty's wonted goodness we shall therefore rely, in this extremity, whilst we receive, with all imaginable regard, the agreeable assurances which your Excellency is pleased to make us from his Majesty's ministers, of their attention to the safety and welfare of this colony, important, as we are sensible, from its situation, this island must be to the mother country, no less than dear, under all its present disadvantages, to ourselves.

“ The powerful naval force destined for the protection of this part of the empire, and which has been so nobly and gallantly exerted by the present Commander in Chief, for his own honour and the nation's glory, as well as to our particular satisfaction, cannot but make a suitable impression on our minds: and yet, how great soever our confidence may be, both in keeping up that force, and in the continued brave exertion of it, we acknowledge, with your Excellency, the propriety of attending, as far as we can make

that attention efficacious, to our own internal defence. And, for this purpose, we are ready to enter into such a revision of our military law, as your Excellency is pleased to recommend to us, and to adopt some more practicable plan than is in force at present, which may serve to form our numerous body of people into a more respectable militia; nor shall we harbour the least distrust of any ungenerous advantage, which the necessary investiture of any new powers on that occasion in your Excellency, may expose us to: powers, which, we were assured that your Excellency's political existence in this country could be made happily coeval with its own, we should have no apprehension of granting without reserve, but entrusted as we particularly are, with the care of those most valuable of all rights, our civil liberties, it is our duty to guard on such an occasion, with more than common strictness, guard against all contingencies, and provide for times, which, from some painful experience of the past, we may fear to find no less unfavourable in the future. Yet, under your Excellency's benignant auspices, we flatter ourselves, that such an excellent system of defence may be agreed upon, as, whilst it grants all the powers necessary for establishing the best military force amongst us, may yet leave every civil right unhurt, in whatever hands the future command of that force may be devolved for our protection.

“ We cannot conclude this address, without expressing our thanks for the very generous sentiment with which your Excellency has been pleased to close your speech: nor without assuring your Excellency in return, that whatever may be the benefits we shall enjoy under your mild and equal administration, we can be happy only as we are just, in rendering your Excellency's government,



vernment, as far as we have the power to render it, easy and honourable to yourself."

That the House being further adjourned to the 5th of September, and being then met, the following answer of his Excellency to the address of the Assembly was laid before the House:

" Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

" Nothing can be more agreeable to me, than the warm professions you make of loyalty and attachment to the crown and constitution of Great-Britain.

The flattering opinion and confidence you express towards me, I esteem as one of the greatest honours of my life. I wish it may induce you to render back to the proper branch of the constitution, the appointment of those employments that you now dispose of, I mean the offices of Treasurer and Storekeeper, which I am persuaded is in a great degree the source of that profusion you so much complain of.

Your civil rights, consistent with the constitution of Great-Britain, and the powers I am invested with, in the arduous situation I am placed in, shall be exerted with temper and becoming firmness; but I am sorry to observe, the misfortunes you attribute to bad seasons, must, in a great measure, be owing to a corruption in the present system of your government, and the continual encroachments you have made, and are daily making, on the executive power is, partly the cause of that waste of the public money so notorious to every unprejudiced mind.

I am sorry the exertions I made before I left England, in favour of measures, that were esteemed for the advantage of this island, which your correspondents have done me but common justice in conveying to you, have been so illiberally requited, by your attempting to prescribe terms, so highly improper for me to ac-

quiesce in, and to take a time to do it, when it is well known that the English salary does not exceed to your Governor 1450l. sterling a year; reduced by fees of office, and other defalcations, and when I can with truth assert, that since my arrival here, no perquisites have reached my hands. You ought to have reflected, when you made a provision for me, as the King's representative, the necessary expences attending my situation, from the present high price of every article of expence; and had your donation been more liberal, I should have thought it incumbent on me to have supported his Majesty's commission with more dignity, at a time when so many gentlemen of quality and distinction in the King's service reside among you.

Your fortifications are inadequate to your defence, and the most necessary works are entirely neglected; yet at the instant of time, when war and danger surround you, you do not hesitate to declare, that you no longer can or will raise further supplies for your protection; such a declaration must rejoice the common enemy, and this you are doing, when we have opportunity of procuring the advice of experienced and able officers; when you are so peculiarly fortunate as to have the presence of the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in the Leeward Islands, renowned for his gallantry and zeal for the service, from whose wisdom and military talents we may hope for every assistance towards putting this Island in a proper posture of defence.

The justice you do to the conduct and bravery of Sir George Rodney, and the sense you have of the powerful exertions by sea and land for your protection, must be pleasing to his Majesty.

I am rejoiced to receive your promise of revising the militia law, to which necessary measure I shall be ready to give my utmost assistance.

I must

I must now, Gentlemen, entreat you in the most earnest manner, at this time of public danger, to lay aside, *that spirit of contention*, which is but too visible in your proceedings, (and *which* I shall equally recommend to the other branch of the legislature) *to live with proper economy*, the only means of retrieving embarrassed circumstances, to employ yourselves in framing wise laws, on the constitutional principles of Great-Britain, which will restore credit to your finances, and energy to your government, and that lustre to your island, which *formerly* upheld it as a model of order and loyalty to this part of his Majesty's dominions. Happy shall I be to contribute to so desirable and laudable an undertaking. Such a conduct will reflect honour on me, and will certainly meet with the most cordial reception from the best of Sovereigns.

*Pilgrim, Sept. 5, 1780.*

That the House, being adjourned to the 19th of the same month, and being again met, agreed to the following memorial to his Excellency, and having directed the same to be presented in the usual form and manner, *his Excellency refused to receive it*:

BARBADOS.

To his Excellency JAMES CUNINGHAME, Esq. Major-general of his Majesty's forces, and Captain-general, Governor and Commander in Chief of this Island, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice-admiral of the same.

" We the representatives of the people in their General Assembly, beg leave to present your Excellency with this memorial, urged as we are to give your Excellency this trouble, in reply to the unexpected and unmerited answer which your Excellency has been pleased to send us to our former cordial and most respectful address. To be silent on the occasion of receiving such a paper, full

of accusations against this Assembly, might be construed, at least by your Excellency, as an acknowledgment of our guilt; and yet to reply to such a charge, in a manner equal to our sense of the injurious treatment, lays us under the greatest difficulty, when addressing ourselves to your Excellency, the representative of a Monarch, for whose person our respect must ever be held as sacred as our duty to his government. Yet, under every disadvantage of this kind, we must begin with freely declaring to your Excellency, that although we expressed a readiness in our former address to place that generous confidence, which we thought due to your Excellency's character for mildness and moderation, in respect to any new powers that it might be necessary to invest your Excellency with in the better regulation of our military force, it does by no means follow, as a natural consequence, upon the extraordinary requisition which your Excellency has now been pleased to make upon us farther, that we should surrender into your hands that right, which the House of Assembly holds, of appointing the Treasurer and Storekeeper of the island; a right too which this House has held time out of mind, by the peculiar grace and favour of the crown, for the security and satisfaction of an old and loyal colony; and which, as we verily believe, was granted with this farther benevolent design, of guarding the colony against those too natural mischiefs and disasters that might arise to us in placing the appointment, at some unlucky juncture with a superior power. To surrender a right, then, of such importance to our country into the hands of a Governor, where we have no trace on record that it ever was entrusted, (although your Excellency speaks of our rendering it back on that presumption) and appear to slight so honourable a mark of the crown's

U u

U u

crown's favour to the representative body of the people, their natural and chosen guardians; this, Sir, would be a sacrifice that must shew the present Assembly to be as unworthy of the esteem of our Sovereign, as of the confidence of our constituents. Nor can we conceive on what ground your Excellency has formed so ungenerous a persuasion as that the appointment of these officers in the House of Assembly is in a "great degree the source of that profusion which the Assembly have complained of." Since this Assembly cannot, of their own authority, order the payment of a single shilling out of the public treasure, or the delivery of a pound of gun-powder out of the magazine, for any purpose, public or private, whatsoever; but, by the laws of our country, every order for the payment of money out of the treasury lies with the Commander in Chief, for the time being, in council to give; and for the delivery of every barrel of gun-powder out of the magazine, the order is given by the Commander in Chief alone; so that if profusion, which we have indeed but too just reason to complain of, in both instances, be admitted by your Excellency, the fault cannot be charged on the Assembly, who have no particular interest in any, even the largest, sums of money that may be expended, or the greatest quantities of powder issued out, though they have indeed an interest, in common with the rest of their countrymen, in the savings that might by any means be obtained by both.

We are obliged to your Excellency for those gracious declarations of indulgence which you are pleased to make us, in allowing the exertion of our civil rights; but by the blessing of God upon the firmness of our own minds, we declare, that there is no civil right which this Assembly possesses by the laws and constitution of our country, which we will either

cease to hold, or cease to exercise, whenever the good of our country calls upon us for their exertion, so long as those laws and that constitution remain in being to support us in the valuable tenure.

As much at a loss, Sir, as we were to learn by what means your Excellency could suppose the appointment of the two officers of Treasurer and Storekeeper was the source of that profusion so much complained of, we confess ourselves equally so to account for the observation which your Excellency is pleased to say you have been sorry to make, that the "misfortunes we attribute to bad seasons must be in a great measure owing to a corruption in the present system of our government;" and yet if this position be well-founded, and capable of proof, happy might the event be to all our deluded fellow-sufferers from those imaginary causes; since if all the wealth of this once-flourishing colony, which we have been hitherto believing to be sunk by those bad seasons, has nevertheless been produced and sunk in the pockets of some corrupt set of men amongst us, this Assembly readily pledge themselves to join your Excellency in the most rigid inquisition into the crime; nor will we rest till we have procured such a confiscation of the plunder, along with the punishment of the delinquents, as may tend to the fullest satisfaction of their injured countrymen. But when your Excellency proceeds to charge this Assembly with "encroachments which they have made, and are daily making on the executive power, as being partly the cause of that waste of the public money, so notorious to every unprejudiced mind," we owe it to our own honour, in defence of ourselves, against so injurious an accusation, to defy your Excellency to name the single instance in which we have illegally *encroached* or *usurped*, upon the executive

give power in the course of our proceedings: nor are we conscious of having taken upon us the exercise of any power whatever, in which we have not been fully justified by the express laws of our country, or that we have exercised a single power entrusted to us by those laws, but from motives of the purest benevolence, for the end only of some public good.

But sorry, Sir, must we now declare ourselves to be on our parts, and greatly so, to see that this Assembly again called to account by your Excellency, after all that we have so humbly and so respectfully offered in apology for ourselves, for that small sum granted to your Excellency for the support of your dignity than what was given to many of your predecessors; and we are the more affected at it, as your Excellency's resentment on this reduction of the Barbados salary has led us to a discovery so much to the disadvantage of the Crown, in respect to the loss your Excellency must sustain by the defalcations on your English salary moreover. Yet, with respect to ourselves, all that we can here farther urge in our excuse is, that we did not fail to give the considerations of the highest prices of provisions amongst us, both of those that are imported and of our own national growth, the fullest weight; and remembering how greatly the inhabitants of the island have been for some years suffering, and still continue to suffer by this very evil, had we given that consideration all its force in our minds, it must rather have discouraged us from making any settlement at all, than that which we presented to your Excellency under every disadvantage. Nor can we, in justice to ourselves forbear remarking, that the additional sum granted by this Assembly to the English salary, reduced as that is to 1450l. a-year sterling, will be more than sufficient to answer all the purposes of sup-

porting the dignity of your Excellency's government, even under all the unfavourable circumstances your Excellency has enumerated, since it is well known that a much smaller sum was expended by many of your Excellency's predecessors in the same high station, to support the honour and dignity of their government, and a large surplus hoarded by two of them at least, who survived to carry it off, for purposes in which the honour and dignity of this government had no share at all.

But as it was in regard to this unhappy point, your Excellency's salary, so in respect to the fortifications (the next subject of your Excellency's accusation of this Assembly) we have been governed in our resolution, not by choice, but by necessity; nor can your Excellency's mention of the name of so great and able a General as that of Vaughan, whom we are indeed happy to see stationed at this time amongst us, produce any other effect upon our minds than to aggravate the sense of our misfortunes, without adding one sting of reflection from any conscious blame, on the occasion, since to the particular merits of this worthy officer, the Assembly, Sir, are fully sensible; admiring in him all the spirit of ancient chivalry, so happily improved by a full knowledge of all the more refined and modern art of war; and well assured too, that had he a proper army to lead on in this part of America, as he had upon the other, the same rapid conquest would again distinguish his exploits, and leave us little to fear from the insufficiency of our own forts and fortresses. But, fond as we should naturally be, to avail ourselves of General Vaughan's assistance, so skilfully and generously as we know it would be given, how vain, and indeed how unworthy would it be in us to call it in, with so little ability on our side to render it of any real use to us; for as the

supplies must be all immediately raised to answer the expence of any works that should be undertaken, no credit being to be gained from the inhabitants for the hire of their labour, or the materials they should furnish for the works, and as it is well known, moreover, that the taxes which must be levied upon the people, to answer the positive demands of government both this year and the next, are more than what two-thirds of the community are able to pay without the utmost inconvenience, if not distress—surely it would be folly or wickedness in this assembly to attempt to lay a further tax at such a juncture, when nothing less than ruin and oppression must be the consequence of it to our poor inhabitants.

But to proceed to the last article of your Excellency's impeachment of this Assembly for their conduct, we must beg leave to say, that if to assert and maintain the rights and privileges of our fellow-subjects, which are peculiarly entrusted to our care; if to resent indignity offered to us in the execution of that trust; if this be to shew a spirit of contention; it is a spirit which we hope will never depart from the representative body; but for any other spirit of contention, we disclaim the knowledge of it; and trust to your Excellency's calm reflection of your own undeserved attack upon the honour of this Assembly, not to place our present just remonstrance against the injury that has been done to us, to the account of any such contentious spirit.

In all other points your Excellency may depend upon our equal attention to the proper duties of our delegated charge; though we cannot but think that the enforcing a system of public economy, at this time, far more essentially necessary than the recommendation of a private one, (which the melancholy circumstance of the inhabitants must alone constrain without the voice of authority) since the

latter can serve no other purpose, without the former, but that of pampering the few, at the expence of the many.

Whether from our future conduct we shall be so happy as to exhibit such a model of order and loyalty, as in your Excellency's estimation may be worthy of being followed by this part of his Majesty's dominions, we will not presume to say; but of this we will assure your Excellency, that, in such conduct, we shall afford them, at least, the model of an uninfluenced and independent representative of a free yet loyal colony. And whether in this remonstrance we have been so fortunate as to exculpate ourselves from those heavy charges of corruption and usurpation which you, Sir, have been pleased to bring against us, we may be also doubtful; yet, we trust, that with the nation and its best of Sovereigns, we shall obtain this presumption in our favour, that had we been conscious to ourselves of guilt, we should have been at least so prudent as to endeavour to secure your Excellency's acquiescence, as we have done that of so many of your predecessors, at so moderate a price as that of one thousand pounds a year added to your salary, especially when this was to be paid, not out of our own pockets only, but out of the pockets of a whole people, how much soever impoverished at large."

That the foregoing papers have been transmitted to the hands of your Memorialist, in order to be laid before your Lordship, for his Majesty's information, and being further instructed to furnish your Lordship with such other particulars as may be necessary to this end, your Memorialist, with respect to the papers themselves, will only observe, that when in the perusal of them your Lordship perceives his Excellency, Governor Cuninghame, declaring in his speech to the Council

and

and Assembly, on the 25th day of July 1780, that *loyalty to the King, and attachment to the constitution, good order and tranquility, temper and wisdom, were the characteristics of the government of Barbados*; and on the 5th of the September following, within the space of six weeks, maintaining, in his answer to the address of the Assembly, that *the government of Barbados was corrupt in its system, was administered with profusion, was employed in continual encroachments on the executive power, and was actuated by the spirit of contention in its proceedings*; and this without any one act of government having been performed to alter his opinion, save and except indeed a vote of the House of Assembly for apportioning his Excellency's salary to the then wants and distresses of the country; the government of Barbados will need no other justification of itself, than what it will necessarily find in his Excellency's own *contradictory accounts of it, sordidness of the motive that gave occasion thereto.*

*That*, added to these charges, malicious and ill-founded as they manifestly appear to be from his Excellency's own shewing, the refusal in him to receive (in violation of all precedent, and contrary to the fundamental right of every individual, and surely much more so of the representative body of a whole people to lay their grievances, whether real or imaginary, even before Majesty itself) the memorial of the House of Assembly, in vindication of themselves, is a part of his Excellency's conduct, which to mention is alone sufficient to express the censure that belongs to it.

*That*, with regard to his Excellency's salary, the reduction of which is at once the cause of his dissatisfaction, and the reason of the injustice of his charges, enough has already been said: but as former transactions

may serve to give light to the present occurrence, your Memorialist begs leave to state to your Lordship, that in the year 1703, the following instructions were given by her most gracious Majesty Queen Anne to Sir Beville Granville, Major-General of her forces, and then Governor of Barbados, to wit: — “Whereas several inconveniencies have arisen to our government, in the plantations, by gifts and presents made to our Governors by their General Assemblies, We have thought fit, hereby to signify our express will and pleasure that neither you our Governor, nor any other Governor, Lieut. Governor, Commander in Chief, or President of the council of our island of Barbados, for the time being, do give your or their consent to the passing any law or act, for any gift or present to be made to you or them by the Assembly: and that neither you nor they do receive any gift or present from the Assembly, or others, upon any account, or in any manner whatsoever, on pain of our highest displeasure, and of being recalled from that government.—And whereas the salary of 1200l. sterling, *per annum*, assigned out of the duty of four and a half *per cent.* arising in our island of Barbados, for the Governor in chief of that island, may not be sufficient for his support, We have been graciously pleased to give direction that 800l. sterling, *per annum*, be farther added out of the said duty of four and a half *per cent.* to your present salary, and to the salary of the Governor of that our island, for the time being, which, by such addition, will amount to 2000l. sterling *per annum*, and be a competent maintenance for our Governor in chief.—And whereas, by this increase of salary out of the duty of four and a half *per cent.* (according to the intent of the act of assembly, whereby the same is granted for maintaining the honor and dignity of the government,

ment, and for other public uses) the General Assembly of Barbados will have an opportunity, and be in a condition of applying those large sums, which they usually gave in presents to the Governors or Lieutenant-governors, by yearly levies, towards such other public uses as may be most necessary for the defence and safety of the said island, we do not doubt but that in consideration of our care in exempting our good subjects from this customary burthen of presents, the said assembly may be the more easily induced to contribute, in a more ample and effectual manner, to their own safety and preservation. And we do further direct and require that this declaration of our royal will and pleasure, be communicated to the assembly at their first meeting after your receipt hereof, and entered in the registers of our council and assembly, that all persons whom it may concern may govern themselves accordingly." That these instructions were uninterruptedly continued through the administration of several successive Governors, to the year 1722, when Henry Worsley, Esq. succeeding to the government of the island, contrived means to obtain the instruction (which now exists) "to accept of the settlement that the first assembly should make on him;" and which, by raising a most destructive party in the country, he procured to be in no less a sum than 6000l. sterling a year, in addition to the 2000l. out of the four and one half per cent. duty, making in the whole a salary of 8000l. sterling a year. That the house of assembly now gaining wisdom from the experience of their folly, reduced, upon the accession of Lord Howe to the government, (although a man as universally beloved as he deserved to be so) the settlement of the island upon him to 4000l. Barbados currency, a year, and which at thirty-five per cent. ex-

change, is less than one half of the salary that his predecessor Mr. Worsley received. That Robert Byng, Esq. being next in succession, his settlement was established at 2000l. currency likewise a year, which was only one half of the salary that had been settled upon Lord Howe; and which being the new settlement of his Excellency Governor Cuninghame, whilst it is neither without precedent as to the sum, nor without example as to the measure; and when these are added to the reasons of necessity that have been already suggested for the reduction of this salary, it is to be hoped that in this proceeding the present assembly of Barbados will remain as unblameable, as the government of the island is undeserving of the foul and injurious aspersions that his Excellency has so unmeritedly cast upon it.

That as to the circumstances of the four and one half per cent. duty, which have been mentioned as a reason for granting his Excellency Governor Cuninghame a lesser salary than his predecessor had, the partial oppression that has been of late made use of in the collecting of this duty, the illegality of the measures adopted, the fruitless endeavours to obtain any relief, in short, the whole of this business is so well understood by your Lordship, and has been so far as relates to yourself, so properly considered by you, that, after referring your Lordship to what was the sense of her Majesty Queen Anne, in her last-mentioned instruction to Sir Beville Granville, respecting this duty, your memorialist is full well satisfied and willing to rest the report of this matter to his Majesty, entirely on your Lordship's own knowledge of the case.

That, having stated these facts, your memorialist is now constrained to call for the attention of your Lordship to the further unjustifiable and unwarranted proceedings of his Excellency

Excellency Governor Cuninghame, in the case of the agent for the island of Barbados; a case which, as respecting your memorialist himself, he had been silent upon, but for its ~~for~~ greater concern to the island, than it is of importance to himself; and therefore, in the mention of which, your memorialist will beg leave to premise, that the agent of Barbados is, and has ever been considered to be, independently of the Governor, the servant of the public there; that his appointment originates whence his salary is paid, in the House of Assembly; that the bill passes the Council, and receives the assent of the Governor; but that the assent of the Governor is necessary only as a mere matter of form; and, as a proof of this, the correspondence of the agent is confined, by an act of the island, to a committee of the Council and Assembly, in which the Governor has no voice, direction, or concern whatever; that the duty of his office is to transact the business of the colony in England, which oftentimes is of the greatest consequence to the country; and being in no instance more particularly so, than in doing what your memorialist is now in the very act of performing, namely, to carry to the ear of the Minister, in order to be laid at the foot of the Throne, the complaints of his Majesty's *distant*, though not less *loyal* subjects, for redress against the oppressions of their Governors, it follows, that any interference in, or controul of the Governor, over this appointment, would be, in this instance alone, to defeat, with the reason of the institution, the very intent of the office. And yet, notwithstanding these circumstances of the agent's appointment, notwithstanding your memorialist was, as he had been annually before, *unanimously* nominated by the Assembly and Council to the agency of the island, and notwithstanding it

was well known, not only from the justice, but from the declarations of his constituents, that he having done nothing to deserve removal, but, on the contrary, to merit and obtain approbation, would continue to be the agent for the island; one of the first acts of his Excellency's administration was, in defiance of these considerations, to withhold his assent to the bill for the appointment of your memorialist to the agency of the island; and what is more extraordinary, for the following reasons; 1st, "that his salary had been reduced by the Assembly, in consequence of a letter which the agent had written to the island;" and secondly, "that the Minister had informed him (making use of the name of the Minister, which your memorialist, for decency's sake, wishes to omit) that the agent, being a Member of Parliament, was no unactive man in the opposition, and that it was wrong and impolitic in him to be so." To which, conceiving the right of a Governor in the removal of an agent to be none, and not knowing upon what ground a Member of Parliament in the opposition is disqualified for the office of a colony agent, your memorialist will not trouble your Lordship with any reply; but even supposing the right, and, with respect to the first reason, admitting the fact, (which, however, your memorialist is ready to disprove) it is, perhaps, the first instance in a representative of his Majesty, where so *selfish* a motive, as a reason for so *public* a measure, was ever assigned. And as to the second reason, it being certain that by his Excellency's withholding his assent to the bill, when he might have put his negative upon it, he not only afforded an opportunity to your memorialist of being *no longer* in the opposition, but, in consequence of this, of procuring the *favour* of his Excellency's *no longer* withholding his assent to the bill, it  
what



what light this ought to be viewed, is rather fitting for your Lordship to consider, than left for your memorialist to express.

*That* with this view of his Excellency's conduct your memorialist had now hoped to have ended. He conceived that the late dreadful calamities that had befallen the island, might have effected what other considerations could not have produced; and he presumed to conclude, from the change of circumstances which, by his Excellency's own account, had taken place in that country, that a change in his proceeding had necessarily ensued: but instead of this, the very reverse has been the result, calamity serving but to sharpen the appetite of his Excellency's rapacity, and distress but to add rigour to the already unjust exercise of his power.

*That* the House of Assembly, from adjournment on the 19th of September to the 3d of October, having met, was further adjourned to the 31st of the same month; and although the hurricane, of the consequences of which it is here unnecessary to speak, happened on the intermediate 10th day of that month, his Excellency not only neglected to call the House of Assembly together, in order to take the sense and advice of the representatives of the people, concerning what was proper to be done for the good of the public, upon so lamentable and important an event, and to give them, at the same time, an opportunity of joining in a representation of this occurrence with the members of his Majesty's Council to the Throne, as ever before had been usual, when any general necessity called for the occasion; but, by a *partial* call of the Council, on the 20th of that inst. and as if to throw a stigma upon the House of Assembly, and to make its members appear in the eye of their Sovereign as refractory, and wanting in the dis-

charge of their duty, received the humble and dutiful address of the Council alone to his Majesty, and without any notice of, or address from the House of Assembly, separately transmits the same to the hands of your Lordship.

*That* the House of Assembly meeting on the 31st of October, their first business was to do what they had the first opportunity only of doing, namely, to agree to that humble and dutiful address of theirs to his Majesty, upon the subject of the hurricane, which your memorialist had the honour to deliver to your Lordship; and then, strange to be told, if stranger things were not yet to come forward; as if blind to that miserable state of the country, which the sense of sight only was alone sufficient to discover, the very first proposition of his Excellency to the Assembly was, *to pass a levy-bill, in order to raise taxes upon the people; a levy-bill, which, before the hurricane, the Assembly had unanimously rejected; and, to raise taxes upon a people, who now, from the general ruin and devastation that had overspread the whole face of the country, had not only nothing to pay, but were at the very time actually trembling under the apprehensions and dread of a famine.*

*That* the Assembly met on the 7th of November, when they agreed to the following petition, as taken from the original herewith presented to your Lordship; and soon after his Excellency, as the last act of his power, dissolved the Assembly, thereby leaving the island in a state of anarchy and confusion, when order and good government were never so necessary and wanting.

BARBADOS.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,  
We your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the members of the  
General

General Assembly of this Island, with hearts devoted to your Majesty's interest, and the strongest attachment to your person and government, are constrained with grief and sorrow to supplicate the gracious interposition of your Majesty's royal authority in protection of the rights and liberties of the inhabitants of this island, much affected and injured by an order of the Governor and Council made on the 29th day of September last, establishing new and oppressive fees, to be paid to the secretary of this island, for the use of the said Governor, on all writs, orders, processes and papers, issued by him or in his name, in the courts of justice ordinary, council, as commander in chief, and, in short, in all cases and instances whatsoever: an order so extraordinary and unprecedented, that no former Governor or Commander in Chief, however arbitrary or rapacious, ever attempted in the most flourishing times of this once prosperous island, to set up such claims and pretensions. At this unhappy juncture, when your Majesty's distressed and afflicted people are ill able to bear even the necessary taxes, to impose upon them new and illegal burthens and exactions, is the highest cruelty. Nor can the representatives of your people, most gracious Sire, see, without the deepest concern, the sacred name and delegated authority of your Majesty prostituted to the mean and sordid purpose of raising a revenue for the Governor, to the great oppression of your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, contrary to the ancient laws and statutes of Great-Britain, which forbid your Majesty's ministers, of every rank and denomination, to take fee, gift, or brocage on the disposal of places and offices, contrary to the ancient charter of liberties, which provides that justice shall not be sold, contrary to immemorial usage, and subversive of the very prin-

VOL. XII.

ciples of the British constitution, and in direct opposition to an express law of this your Majesty's colony of Barbados, (confirmed by your Majesty's predecessors) intituled, "an act for the certain and constant appointment of all officers fees within this island," which reserves the right of creating new fees to the public officers to the legislative body of the island. Notwithstanding too, your Majesty's gracious allowance to the Governor, for supporting the honour and dignity of his station, to which this Assembly added, on Major-general Cuninghame's arrival, the further sum of two thousand pounds of current money, *per annum*, during his residence in this island. Thus circumstanced, your Majesty's people are driven to apply to their beloved Sovereign for redress of these unmerited and unexampled usurpations: tending to take from the legislative body the right of raising taxes and appropriating the public money, and to fix the same in the hands of the Governor and Council: besides the further power not only of suspending the laws of this island, and the constitutional rights of the people, but also of suspending and setting aside the laws and statutes of your Majesty's kingdom of Great-Britain.

In proof and support of this charge, we humbly beg leave to refer to the proceedings of the Governor and Council on the said 29th day of September. We therefore beseech that your Majesty, in compassion to this your loyal and oppressed colony, will be graciously pleased to remove from your Government of Barbados Major-general James Cuninghame.

And your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Members of the General Assembly of Barbados do further humbly supplicate your Majesty to shew such marks of your Royal displeasure towards those of your Majesty's Counsellors in the

X x

said

said island, who concurred in the proceedings of the said 29th day of September, as your Majesty, in your great wisdom and fatherly affection to your aggrieved and distressed subjects may deem them to deserve.

And this Assembly, as in duty bound, will ever pray for your Majesty's health, glory and felicity, for the success of your arms by sea and land; and that your Majesty and your Royal House may abound in every gift and blessing at the disposal of a liberal and gracious Providence.

By order of the House,

JOHN GAY ALLEYNE, Speaker.

*House of Assembly, Nov. 7, 1780.*

That the above petition being sufficiently full and explanatory of itself, it now only remains to your memorialist most humbly to pray, that in support of the allegations thereof, his most gracious Majesty will be pleased to direct, that your memorialist may be allowed to produce the evidence with which he is furnished, and, by his counsel learned in the law, be at liberty to be heard thereupon.

SAMUEL ESTWICK, Agent  
for the colony of Barbados.

*Lower Berkley-street, Berkley-square,*

*February 14, 1781.*

No. V.

AGENT'S Answer to the SPEAKER'S  
Letter, of the 21st of Sept. 1780.

*London, Dec. 18, 1780.*

Honourable Sir,

Having had the honour to receive your letter, of the 21st of September last, inclosing the minutes and other dispatches of your honourable house to me, for the purpose of my laying their contents, as agent of the Colony, before the proper officer of state, for his Majesty's information; it is, I trust and hope, as unnecessary for me to make any declarations of my obedience to these instructions, or of my zeal in the execution of them, as it is for you to look for any

professions of this sort from me. Of both, upon former occasions, the testimony of experience has not been wanting to you. Of both, the acknowledgment of that experience has not been withheld from me. To the sense of my duty then, being added the sanction of my having fulfilled it, what is left on the present occasion? but to ask, and to rest in the humble expectation, that the rule of my past conduct may remain the measure of my future proceedings.

And now, Sir, recurring to the dispatches themselves. I had omitted, from the fullness of your own observations upon them, to have troubled you with any remarks of mine; if the little which I shall have to offer had not been made necessary to point out to you the manner in which I shall consider this matter in its treatment here. And as in the doing of this, the imputations of his Excellency Governor Cuninghame upon the government of the island, are the objects of my instructions to remove, so, in the removal of them, permit me to say how much I feel myself indebted to those parts of your dispatches which contain his Excellency's own compositions, for the defence that it will be proper for me to set up, on this side the water, in behalf of our injured country on that.

Proceeding then to the business before me, the imputations I have to remove, and which his Excellency's answer, on the 5th of September, to your address, of the 22d of August, has furnished me with, are: "That the appointment of your own officers, of treasurer and store-keeper, is in a great degree the source of that confusion of which you so much complain; that the misfortunes you attribute to bad seasons are in a great measure owing to a corruption in your present system of government; that you have been, and are daily making continual encroachments on the executive power; and that a spirit

spirit of contention is but too visible in your proceedings."

And these, I think, are the charges of the Commander in Chief of the island, against one of the branches of the legislature, the representatives of the people at large. Charges, surely, of too serious a nature, both with respect to the things themselves, as well as the persons charged, not to be made, but upon the fullest and clearest grounds of evidence; so serious, as if founded on fact, not only to deserve the highest reprehension, but to call aloud for the most decided means of reformation! and yet in the very moment of my holding these charges in the one hand, in the other, I possess the most ample and complete confutations of them, that the most sanguine advocate could wish for or desire! I mean, Sir, the confutations of Governor Cuninghame himself. His own denials of his own charges as expressed in his Excellency's own words. His Excellency says in his speech to the Council and Assembly on the 25th of July, 1780, "The character which your ancestors have successively transmitted down to you of *loyalty to the King* and *attachment to the constitution*, (very unlike encroachments *these* on the executive power) you have *uniformly* maintained: the preservation of that *good order* and *tranquility* (the reverse of corruption and profusion) which have reigned so long among you *undisturbed* by violence or faction (very different from the spirit of contention) distinguishes the *temper* and *wisdom* of your councils."

What then can be said of assertions so diametrically opposite the one to the other? How comes it to pass, that on the 25th of July, 1780, loyalty to the King, and attachment to the constitution, good order and tranquility, temper and wisdom, were the characteristics of the government of Barbados; and on the 5th

of September following, within the space of six weeks, the government of Barbados was corrupt in its system, was administered with profusion, was employed in *continual* encroachments on the executive power, and was actuated by the spirit of contention in its proceedings? How, I say, is this to be accounted for? Are the situations compatible with each other? Or in what manner is it, that out of so much inconsistency, consistency can be made to arise? Is it that the government was, as upon his Excellency's accession thereto it is described by him, in his speech; and that in the course of his administration, it became what, in his answer, he afterwards represents it to be? For if so, this were in some degree to reconcile what otherwise must remain a manifest contradiction of itself. But this is not so, and upon his Excellency's own authority, too: for he tells you, "that the misfortunes of bad seasons, (and I fear bad seasons were long before the instance which his Excellency celebrates in his speech of his Majesty's most gracious attention to the island in the appointment of him to the government) are owing," to what? Not to a *temporary* corruption in the government, but to a corruption in its system; a system not originating with the administration of his Excellency, for then it had not been corrupt; but a system that had been "successively transmitted down by your ancestors to you, and by you *uniformly* maintained." He says too, "that you *have been* and are daily making *continual* encroachments on the executive power;" so that, being *continual*, your encroachments on the executive power must have been *at the very time* that loyalty to the King and attachment to the constitution were *uniformly* maintained by you.

But if his Excellency had not been, as is evident, so very clear in expressing

sing what he meant, or rather what he did not mean, namely, that his judgment of the government was founded on the experience of his own administration of it, the fact itself, as it stands, is an incontestible proof to the contrary: for (setting aside the impracticability of so sudden a transition of the government, as from the extremity of good to the extremity of bad, in so short a space of time; and if practicable, not to mention the unfairness and want of candour in passing so hasty a judgment upon so important a point) it appears that the government had never been so employed in the discharge of its functions as to admit, in consequence of them, of any such judgment being formed. The house of assembly had met but *thrice*. At the *first* meeting his Excellency's speech was delivered, and at the *third* his reply was made; the intervening time scarcely counting the days as I have said of six weeks. No one act of legislation had been performed. No act of government had passed; save and except indeed, that the representatives of a most distressed and impoverished people had thought fit, by a vote of their house to apportion the salary of his Excellency to the miseries and calamities of the country. But is this an act that indicates corruption in the system of government? One had imagined, that corruption would have produced the very contrary effect: that his Excellency's salary, instead of its being lowered as it was, had been raised; and then possibly it might have been conceived that English Bank notes, as in this, so in that country, had contrived to find out their influence, as well as their currency. Is it an act that discovers profusion, of a waste of the public money? For strange would it be, if an act, whose first principle was public œconomy, could be made to rest on ground the reverse of such a description!

Is it an act betraying any symptoms of encroachment on the executive power? And if not, by what possible way is it, that his Excellency can make out his charges against the government of the island? Before his administration of the government, he has, in terms the most unequivocal, expressed his approbation of it; and what has occurred since we have just seen. The only measure that had been had, was the lowering his Excellency's salary; and to say that a measure, merely respecting the *private* interest of his Excellency, could furnish him with motives for his *public* conduct so foreign to the measure itself, is a supposition not only unfit for any one to entertain, but is so directly in the teeth of his Excellency's own avowed disinterestedness of conduct where, in removal of the ill-grounded suspicion that he intended to avail himself of the receipt of office-fees, he tells you, "that no perquisites have since his arrival ever reached his hands;" that if it were for this reason only, such a sentiment ought not to be admitted; though indeed this declaration of his Excellency is founded on another obligation, besides that of the liberality of his own mind; for as, on the one hand, the taking these fees from the officers, would be so injurious to the offices, as to call for the interference of the patentees to prevent the injury; so on the other, if collected from the people, it is so plainly to *levy a tax upon the subject by virtue of prerogative*, that the certainty of a parliamentary impeachment would be the necessary hindrance to such a proceeding.

Upon the whole then, reverting to what has been said, and presuming that what has been asserted has been proved beyond the reach even of sophistry to evade, it follows, that the compositions of his Excellency Governor Cuninghame are, as I have stated them to be, the most  
ample

ample and complete confutations of his charges that the most sanguine advocate could wish for or desire.

But now supposing, for argument sake, that these confutations of his Excellency were wholly out of the question, and that his charges unimpeached by himself remained uncontradicted by others; let us look a little into the mode of reasoning that has been adopted, and see how these charges stand on the ground of his Excellency's own positions: for if the conclusions he has drawn be not warranted by the premises he has stated, the charges must fall by the fallacy or conviction of their own evidence.

His Excellency says, "the misfortunes you attribute to bad seasons must in a great measure be owing to a corruption in the present system of your government." Now the misfortunes you attribute to bad seasons, at least such as have ever come to my knowledge, are what? I answer bad crops: bad seasons, to be sure, produce bad crops; but that bad crops should produce a corruption in government, is a consequence, which, I must own, my ideas are not methodized enough to perceive. Again: his Excellency says, "the continual encroachments you have made, and are daily making, on the executive power, is partly the cause of that waste of the public money so notorious to every unprejudiced mind." This indeed may be a fact, and such a one as perhaps, from the peculiar policy of your government, cannot be denied. But if it be a fact, it is the very reverse of what the fact is in this country; whence the model of your government is taken. Here we say, that the continual encroachments of the executive power on the legislative are the cause of that waste of the public money so notorious to every mind, whether prejudiced or unprejudiced; whereas with you, according to his Excellency, the cause

of this waste of public money is owing to the continual encroachments of the legislative power upon the executive. An inverted proposition this! and if true, his Excellency is certainly in the right to endeavour to wrest from your hands, and to take into his own, by way of remedy, your appointment to the offices of treasurer and storekeeper: but if, peradventure, what the situation of the mother country is, should happen to be the case with the daughter colony, why then, I should presume, that your appointment to these offices were, by way of remedy, properly (not to say constitutionally) in your hands, and therefore not to be parted with by you upon any score whatsoever.

In a third place his Excellency says, "I am sorry the exertions I made, &c. have been so *illiberally* required by your attempting to prescribe terms, so highly improper for me to acquiesce in, and to take a time to do it, when it is well known the English salary does not exceed to your Governor 1450l. sterling a year, reduced by fees of office, and other defalcations." If then the English salary to the Governor of Barbados, and which does not arise out of the revenues of *this*, but of *that* country, should be so far an object of this great and opulent kingdom, as to induce its legislature to defalcate upwards of one fourth part of it, by a tax on offices, for the purposes of its government, wherein is the Assembly of Barbados to blame for making this precedent the object of their adoption? But his Excellency reasons thus: my salary is defalcated in England, *ergo*, my salary must not be defalcated in Barbados; which *ad hominem* (that is to his Excellency himself) is certainly a very good argument; but upon any public principle, I cannot see its foundation. And this the rather, when I consider, that, in another place, his Excellency

not

not only urges œconomy, as the means of retrieving your circumstances (which, he admits, are *embarrassed*, and so furnishes of himself the very argument upon which the lowering of his Barbadoes salary is grounded) but he has it likewise in recommendation to you, “to employ yourselves in framing wise laws on the constitutional principles of *Great Britain* ;” in which, if his Excellency’s advice is to be pursued, and better cannot be given, and it appears that by a law of Great Britain his Excellency’s English salary is defalcated, what does the island of Barbados do in defalcating his Excellency’s Barbados salary, but follow at one and the same time, the example of Great Britain in the framing of wise laws, and the advice of his Excellency in the adoption of œconomy ?

Such then being the mode of his Excellency’s reasoning, and which seeming to run through the whole of his reply to the addresses of your honourable house, I shall take the liberty to state one or two instances more, the rather to prove the fact of this, than to attempt to invalidate the grounds upon which they are established. His Excellency says, “*Your civil rights, consistent with the constitution of Great Britain, and the powers I am invested with in the arduous situation I am placed in, shall be exerted with temper and becoming firmness* ;” so that, if your civil rights, although *consistent* with the constitution of Great Britain, should happen to be inconsistent with his Excellency’s instructions, of course they shall *not* be exerted : but this is not what I mean to allude to : what I mean to allude to, is to know, in what manner it is possible that your civil rights shall be exerted with the temper and becoming firmness of his Excellency. That you, yourselves, will *maintain* and *defend* your own civil rights, with temper and becoming firmness, I can easily compre-

hend, and firmly believe ; but that your civil rights shall be exerted with the temper and becoming firmness of his Excellency, is a mode of administering civil rights that is new at least to my understanding.

Another instance is this, his Excellency says, “I must entreat you in the most earnest manner, at this time of public danger, to lay aside *that spirit of contention*, which (spirit of contention) is but too visible in your proceedings, and *which* (spirit of contention) I shall equally recommend to the other branch of the legislature, &c. Now, Sir, although I cannot directly combat this mode of reasoning, because the truth or falsehood of the proposition depends upon his Excellency’s intention, which I do not know ; and as Mr Pope says, in that excellent line of his in admonition to the ignorant.

“*How can we reason, but from what we know ?*”

Yet there being many objections, in my opinion, to the recommending of a spirit of contention, already “but too visible in one branch of the legislature” to another branch of the same legislature ; I am, in candor, inclined to consider this resolution of his Excellency, rather as a kind of *obiter dictum*, a thing hastily spoken, than seriously intended to be performed by him.

It would now then remain, that to this stile of ratiocination, or rather of irratiocination, which I have been just taking notice of, should be added the grammatical errors that are every where dispersed, and equally visible, in his Excellency’s compositions : such as “the offices of treasurer and store-keeper *is* in a great degree, &c.” “the continual encroachments *is* partly the cause, &c. &c. &c. But as this, as well as the other, inquiry may be said to be on points of literary criticism, and not on matters of fact, and so of course

not

not decidedly to the purpose ; I shall, dropping, for this reason, any further consideration of the latter subject, beg leave, at the same time, to state to you the inference that I mean to draw from both, as my reason for having touched upon *either*. And it is this : that considering his Excellency in his *military* capacity, however qualified he may be, from the many great and signal services he has rendered his King and country, and which have so deservedly raised him to the very high rank he bears in the army, to become, if the island of Barbados were a land of soldiers, the Commander in Chief of that country ; yet when we consider his Excellency in his *civil* capacity, as a legislator, as a chancellor implying a knowledge of the civil law, as a judge of the common statute law in his Court of Error, and as ordinary, conversant in the cannon law too, and, in the same view, regarding the island of Barbados as a land of manufactories only, holding their connection with this country, not dependent on any exertions of their own, but on the mere tenure of the superior navy of England ; I say, under these circumstances, it is a question of the last consequence, and therefore well worthy the consideration of his most gracious Majesty, as well as your own best attention, whether the lives, liberties, and properties of so many thousand loyal and most excellent subjects of the crown (as his Excellency has himself, though unintentionally, proved them to be) should be left to the arguments, to the reasonings, and to the errors, of which we have so unfortunate a specimen now before us ?

But to return for a word or two to his Excellency's Barbados salary ; and to which having alluded as a measure respecting your conduct, I will here state under favour of you, my own conduct and sentiments, both past and present, upon the oc-

caſion. That I took no part either one way or the other in this buſineſs, my public as well as my private letters will bear the teſtimony. But that I did not take a part by no means proceeded from my not having an opinion upon the ſubject. It proceeded from a motive of delicacy towards myſelf ; for “ the reform of œconomy,” to uſe his Excellency's words, having begun with me, as your agent, and not in the perſon of his Excellency, as he has repreſented, the delivery of my ſentiments on this occaſion, might have been conſtrued as proceeding rather from private feelings of my own, than from any public motives. And therefore I conceived, that my ſilence was more decent as to myſelf, and not leſs reſpectful with regard to you. An opinion however I had, and my opinion was this ; that the lowering of his Excellency's ſalary was not only juſt and proper, on the ſcore of public œconomy, ariſing out of the miſery and diſtreſs of the iſland, but on the ſcore too of the four and a half per cent. duty, though not for the reaſon that has been alledged on this head. The reaſon alledged on this head was, that the ſalary ought to be lowered, becauſe the burden of the four and a half per cent. duty was not removed from the iſland. But this was not my reaſon. My reaſon was, that the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms here having arbitrarily, illegally, and without the ſmalleſt colour of right, taken upon themſelves to enforce a regulation in the collection of that duty, by which the burden of the tax was *conſiderably increaſed* ; and although frequent repreſentations had been made againſt this act of violence and oppreſſion, yet this act of violence and oppreſſion remaining (and it remains to this hour in its full force and effect, whiſt it has been removed from the Leeward Iſlands, becauſe they preſumptuouſly reſuſed to ſubmit to it) the



the doing of justice to yourselves, when justice was withheld from you, and when the power of doing that justice was constitutionally and legally in your own hands, was to act as the law of God and nature directed you to do.

This was the reason with me, whilst the appropriation of this duty to the purposes for which it was granted was another reason to have its operation with you; for this is a matter of right in you to demand, and being matter of right, you are justifiable in all legal means to obtain the end. Whereas to the reason alleged of a total repeal of the burden itself, there was this obvious objection; that the duty being granted by the law of the island, the repeal of that law cannot be had but by instruction from his Majesty; that this instruction cannot be obtained but from the grace and favour of the Crown, and therefore to this grace and favour it is, and must be owing, that this repeal can never take place. But that this law shall be executed out of the jurisdiction of the country, illegally, unwarrantably, and arbitrarily, by a set of custom-house officers acting as legislators, instead of receivers of a tax, without remedy and without redress; and that a duty given and granted by the Legislature of the island, for the specific uses of the island, should be applied to purposes totally unconnected even with the interest of its inhabitants; you, as free and loyal subjects, were, *upon this ground*, right in lowering his Excellency's salary. It was a means of recompence (until the means of paying a higher salary were restored to you) which your duty to yourselves and to your injured country called upon you not to overlook; and as it is equally your duty to continue to seek for redress by every legal endeavour against so much injustice on the one hand, and so intolerable an usurpation on the

other, whilst it becomes my business to furnish you with such information as I will presently mention, and as by your adoption will, in the case of the custom-house officers, lead to this redress; so I have no doubt but that you, on your part, will fully and expeditiously convey to me such instructions for my applications to the Crown, and to both Houses of Parliament if necessary, in the case of the appropriation of the four and a half per cent. duty to its own uses, as may be thought expedient for the purpose; and as in my opinion cannot fail of success, but upon the supposition (which cannot be supposed) of an actual denial of justice. And now I will mention the information I have hinted at, and which you will receive entire from me, as soon as it shall come properly to my hands. The collector of the customs in Barbados, having by the late regulation of the Commissioners of the customs here, forced every planter of the island (contrary to the established custom of the country, which is the law of the land, of making certain regulated allowances on the exported produce of the island) to enter, for example, all hogheads of sugar, at fourteen hundred weight, in order to take the duty of four and a half per cent. upon that quantity, whether the hogheads shall be of that weight or not; and thereby levying, *of their own authority*, an additional tax upon the people, and without their consent; I have drawn up a state of the case for the opinions of the most eminent counsel here; and the question is:

Whether in consequence of a tax so collected, and so illegally raised upon the people, every individual who has suffered under this exaction, is not separately entitled to his remedy at law; that is to say, by action on the case against the collector of this duty in the island, for  
so

so much either in kind or in specie had and received, to his use ?

This I say is the question, upon the state of the case, to be submitted for the opinion of counsel; and to which, if an answer is given in the affirmative, as I do not see how it can otherwise be, whilst you will recover in the whole, what has already been extorted from you, the extortion itself will, in the event, meet with its remedy for the future.

But having said, a while ago, that as free and loyal subjects you did right, upon the ground mentioned, in lowering Gov. Cuninghame's salary, there is a case where, before I drop the subject, as free and loyal subjects, it may be fitting for you to grant to his Excellency, that part of the salary which at first you refused to settle upon him. And the case is this: that his Majesty may think fit, through his Secretary of State, to ask this of the island. And if so, God forbid his Majesty should make any requisition of his loyal colony of Barbados, that should require a moment's hesitation to grant! Whilst his Majesty continues to govern you by the rules of the constitution, and the laws of the land *that are consistent with your rights*, your lives and properties are at his devotion; and being so, let not a single instance escape, wherein your readiness to comply shall not anticipate his wishes to obtain. But *be sure*, that this is the wish of his Majesty; and if it be, let the grievance you suffer serve but as a foil to emblazon the loyalty of your hearts. When his Majesty knows of your oppressions, his wishes will cease to add to their weight, and this, God willing, his Majesty, as well as the whole kingdom, shall know from me; it being my design, not only to lay your dispatches in the proper form of a memorial, before the King in council, with these my observations upon them; but to declare them in

VOL. XII.

the House of Commons, and, following the example of his Excellency, in the publication of his reply to your address, to announce them in all the public prints of the day.

But now, having exhausted what I had to offer on the subject matter of your dispatches to me, I come to the consideration of a point, which although personal to *myself*, is yet of so much more infinite concern and moment *to you* (and as when I say *to you*, meaning *here as elsewhere* to address myself to the representatives of the people at large, through you, their speaker; so too, upon the present occasion, as a matter equally important to the honourable the members of his Majesty's council, I must beg leave to be understood as addressing myself likewise to them) that I shall ask for no apology, neither for my additional trespass on your time and patience, nor for the freedom with which I shall discuss the subject itself.

This point is, Sir, that his Excellency Governor Cuninghame has, as I understand, to the bill *unanimously* appointing me by the council and assembly to the agency of the island, denied his assent; and the reason which he has assigned for this exertion of power, being, "that a letter which I had written to the Committee of Correspondence had occasioned the reduction of his salary," the matter appears in so many different lights, and all so equally interesting, that for the comprehension of the whole, the fittest means of adoption will, perhaps, be the separate consideration of each individual part.

In this view then, and as the sentiments which are dictated to us by our feelings are generally the uppermost in our minds, the first object that presents itself to my notice, is the situation in which, by this exertion of power in his Excellency, I am myself placed. And here, Sir, perceiving

Y y

perceiving that the office, which, when conferred upon me by you, I received as an honour, is now at the will of one man to be held as a rod over my back, not of compulsion to fulfil, but of force to withdraw me from the discharge of my duty; I feel the degradation in so humiliating a degree, that as, on the one hand, no circumstances upon earth could ever induce me to submit to the disgrace, so, on the other, feeling, as I do, that I was not born in *that country* where interest, and *interest alone* is the God of its idolatry, and that the unembarrassed state of my fortune does not render the emoluments of this office of necessity to me, I am free to say, that, if such is to be the tenure of this office, I am as much led to despise the acceptance of it upon my own account, as I shall disdain to keep it upon terms so equally injurious and dishonourable to you.

And now the next object of my consideration being the letter upon which his Excellency grounds the reason of his conduct; let us see, (without entering into the propriety of such a reason being given for such a measure) what that letter is. The letter is a letter of mine to the Committee of Correspondence, dated May 3, 1780, in which having stated, that it had been indirectly conveyed to my knowledge, that Governor Cuninghame was possessed of instructions (suggesting what those instructions were) for the settlement of the four and a half per cent. duty in the island, his Excellency denies that he was furnished with any such instructions; and having done this, he thence draws one of his own conclusions, that this letter was the occasion of the reduction of his salary. But leaving it in continuance to the ingenuity of his Excellency to reconcile this information of mine with the reduction of his salary, and to the House of Assembly

to confirm or deny the fact, my answer to this charge is shortly this: that his Excellency having declared that he was possessed of no such instructions as I had mentioned, it is the business of every gentleman to believe, that what his Excellency has asserted is, with respect to himself, literally the case: but with respect to the *facts* of the instructions themselves, as I must presume that his Excellency has not attempted to controvert them, so you will now take it upon my *repeated authority*, that those *facts* did exist, and were, at the time of my writing to the Committee of Correspondence, the preconceived propositions in *this country* for the four and a half per cent. duty in *that*. And having said this, I had now done with this subject, but that his Excellency complains that I did not, in this instance, place a sufficient degree of confidence in him; for, says he, "I had proposed to communicate to the agent every thing that had passed between the Minister and myself relative to Barbados, and therefore he ought not to have written over, that there were any proposals to be made concerning the four and a half per cent. duty;" to which I must answer, that however obliged I might be to his Excellency for the honour he intended me of his confidence, yet if this confidence was, on the part of his Excellency, to have led him to betray the *secret* instructions of Government, and on the part of the agent, to have withheld him from the discharge of his duty; I am sure his Excellency, upon his own account, as well as my own, will be of opinion with me, that in such confidence, "*There is more honour in the breach than the observance.*"

But now for a reason more cogent for my removal from the agency of the island, than either the contents of my letter or my want of confidence in his Excellency, and it is this:

"That

“ That the Minister had informed his Excellency, that being a member of parliament, I was no unactive man in the opposition, and that it was wrong and impolitic in me to be so.” A reason that might have had its weight if the agent had been under the appointment of the Minister, but being unable to discover what it is that disqualifies a member of parliament in the opposition from being a colony-agent, and presuming that the House of Assembly never meant the salary of an agent as a bribe for a member of parliament, and if they did, that they have very unworthily bestowed it on me, I shall, ceasing to trouble you with any thing further respecting myself, proceed to what is of more importance, namely, the consideration of this subject as it has relation to you, and in so doing will arrange what I shall have to offer under the following heads :

I. The indispensable necessity of your having an agent at all times resident in this country.

II. The propriety of that agent being the agent of the council and assembly, and not of the Governor.

III. The right of the Governor, with respect to the removal of this agent ; and,

Lastly, The remedy to prevent this removal for the future.

I. Then with regard to the indispensable necessity of your having an agent at all times resident in this country ; if human folly could extend so far as to deny the truth of this assertion, the very case that is now before you is so damning a proof of its truth, that even folly itself must become the convert of such conviction. For what is the case ? His Excellency, Governor Cuninghame, disappointed in his expectations of a greater salary from the House of Assembly than it was thought prudent to give him, publishes an actual, and, in my opinion, an *indisputable* libel upon the government of the

island. The House of Assembly hurt, as it may well be supposed, at this measure, offer to present a memorial to him in justification of the government and of their conduct ; but which, instead of receiving, in violation of all precedent, and contrary to the fundamental right of every individual subject, and surely much more so of the representative body of a whole people, to lay their grievances, whether real or imaginary, even before Majesty itself ; what does he do ? he refuses to accept this memorial ; he does what no Sovereign of England is justified in doing. And then what further does he do ? to cut off the course of appeal, to block up the channel of justice, to prevent the well-grounded complaints of the subject from reaching the ear of the throne, whilst his own ill-founded charges are left to operate to the injury and discredit of a loyal and an affectionate colony, he puts a negative for this very reason (for there is no other) upon the appointment of an agent in this country, whose very office is to fulfil what this negative is meant to defeat. So that, if contrary to reason and experience, the foolishness, as I have said before, of folly could be so great as to conceive that the appointment of an agent in this country was unnecessary, the conduct of his Excellency, Governor Cuninghame, has stamped the fact with that indelible evidence, and has so confirmed the necessity, as to place the propriety of the measure now beyond the reach of even so much folly to deny. And this brings me to the consideration of

II. The propriety of this agent, being the agent of the Council and Assembly, and not of the Governor, (and particularly of the Council, for the history of that country furnishes more acts of tyranny in its governors against the members of the Council than against the members of the Assembly)

sembly) a consideration which flows so directly from what has been said under the former head, and is so necessary a consequence of that proof, as renders all arguments uselefs in its support. For if the duty of an agent be, and it is the very source of his appointment, to convey the remonstrances of subjects suffering under the ignorance, the tyranny, and rapacity of Governors to the Throne, the controul of that appointment being in the hands of the Governor, supercedes and destroys the very end of the institution. The next thing then to be taken notice of is,

III. The right of the Governor with respect to the removal of the agent. And here it will be said, that the agent being appointed by an act of the island, and to an act of the island, the assent of the Governor being necessary, the Governor may withhold his assent to that act or not as he pleases. But this I deny not only as novel in precedent, but as false and unconstitutional both in principle and practice. For let the case be stated. A bill passes the Assembly, *unanimously* appointing an agent to transact the business of the island here, and annexing a certain salary to the office, which must be paid by the people; it becomes a money bill, originating of course in the House of Assembly; it afterwards *unanimously* passes the Council, and then the Governor refuses his assent. In this case then, I say, the Governor of Barbados does, as he has done upon another occasion in that country, what the King of England has never done in this, nor has a right to do. For as to the *precedent*, was it ever known that *any* bill, not containing any infringement upon the prerogative of the Crown, and much more a money bill, ever received a negative from the Crown, after *unanimously* passing both Houses of Parliament? The Journals of Par-

liament was never heard of. And as to the *principle*, what is it? It is, that the King, having no share in the debates of either House, cannot be supposed to be a judge of the fitness of any bill, any otherwise than as it relates to the prerogative of the Crown; and so the power of *resolving* not being in the Crown, the power of *rejecting* is given to the King for the security of the prerogative; and which being of course limited to this use, it follows in *practice*, that if any such occurrence as this had ever taken place here, the minister who had advised the measure to the Crown, had almost in the same instant lost his head; whilst a Governor of Barbados, under the same circumstances, is to incur neither punishment nor censure.

In fine, then it remains, as a remedy to prevent this removal for the future, that I take the liberty of submitting to your consideration two propositions to be taken in the alternative, as either may appear the most eligible to be adopted by you; and of which the first is, that instead of the Agent's bill being, as it now is, a distinct and separate bill, his appointment for the future shall be incorporated with, and be made a part of the annual excise or levy bill, by which means you must either have an agent, or one of your own appointment too, or no excise or levy bill; and as Governor Cuninghame has now put a negative upon the Agent's bill, because the Agent was the occasion, as he says, of the reduction of his salary, so it is to be inferred, that he will not deny his assent to such a bill, as without the passing of which he will receive no salary at all. But should even this be the case, or should there be any objection, of which I am not aware, to the adoption of this proposition, then the other proposition is; that (seeing from the reasons which have been assigned, what reasons may in  
future

future be given, as that the nose of the agent is crooked when it ought to be strait, or that he wears a beard when his face should be smooth, or for any other reason, or for no reason; and therefore resolved as I am for the interest of the country, as well as for my own honour, not to suffer my removal from the agency again to depend upon any but those to whom I owe my appointment, and for whose interest I am to act) I will, under the *resolves* of the Council and Assembly alone to this end, and without any act of the island, and depending upon the reward of my services when the return of better politics shall furnish the occasion, continue with equal assiduity and attention, though in the mean time, without fee or reward, to act by your instructions, as your Agent, independently of the Governor, for the colony of Barbados in England.

And having said this, I have at present only further to add, that I am with all public, as well as private respect, honourable Sir, your most obliged, most faithful and devoted humble servant,

SAMUEL ESTWICK-  
*Lower Berkley-street, Portman-square,*  
Dec. 18, 1780.

*To the Hon. Sir John Gay Alleyne,*  
*Bart. Speaker of the General Assembly,*  
*in Barbados.*

No. VI.

*Agent's Answer to the Speaker's letter,*  
*of the 8th November, 1780.*

*London, Feb. 19, 1781.*

*Honourable Sir,*

Your letter to me of the 1st of November, inclosing the address of your hon. house to his Majesty, on the lamentable subject of the late dreadful hurricane that happened in the island, coming safe to my hands, I lost no time in the delivery of it to Lord George Germain, for the purpose of its being presented to the King; and here, whilst I must join my own sympathy and concern with

that of your's, on this calamitous event, it will be some small consolation to you, as it was to me, when you find the ready disposition that appeared on this side the water to alleviate our distresses on that, and particularly in the House of Commons, where for our relief, the sum of 80,000*l.* was immediately voted, as the inclosed papers, to which I beg leave to refer, will inform you; and as by which you will find what part it became the duty of your agent upon this occasion to take, so I shall leave the other particulars of this business to the relation of the committee that is appointed for the management of this matter in *detail*, and who are instructed to correspond with the island thereupon.

And now your letter of the 8th November, containing your other address to the King, for the removal of Governor Cuninghame from the government of the island, being also arrived and delivered, to Lord Geo. Germain, together with the inclosed Memorial from myself, the following is the official information I am to give you upon this subject.

His Lordship said, upon my delivery of the address to him, and after his perusal of it, that although Governor Cuninghame had stood upon very bad ground before (alluding to his former conduct) this remonstrance (for so his Lordship called it) had now put him upon much better; that it was written with heat and anger, and seemed to take upon itself the part of judge, jury, and executioner; that he would present it to his Majesty, and that the form of proceeding would be for his Majesty to refer it to the Board of Trade, who, after consideration thereof, would call upon Governor Cuninghame to defend himself against the charge contained therein either in his own person, or by any agent employed by him for that purpose; and after this a committee of his Majesty's council would finally determine upon the matter.

matter. That if the Governor had taken fees contrary to a law of the island, he had done wrong ; but this his Lordship could not judge of ; as he had not seen the law ; or if he had taken fees without the opinion of his Majesty's law-officers in the island, in this too he had acted very improperly \*. To which I answered, that although the address might have been conceived in heat and anger, his Lordship would consider not only the immediate prosecution that had led to this, but how much the minds of the people had been soured by his Excellency's former very unjustifiable conduct in the administration of his government : that as to the present charge against the Governor, it was not founded on a matter of fact, which required evidence either in proof or disproof of it, but rested on a mere point of law : that the question was, whether his Excellency had acted legally or illegally in the taking of fees : if the former, he was justified ;—if the latter, he could make no defence ; and therefore I hoped that the matter might be brought to a decision more speedily than his Lordship had proposed, as in the mean time his Excellency was proceeding in the levying of fees, to the great injury and grievance of the subject. To this his Lordship's secretary, Mr. Knox (being present) said, that there could be no apprehension of his Excellency continuing to take the fees he had demanded, as Mr. Duke had already brought several actions against the secretary, Mr. Workman, for having received them on the part of the Governor, and if the illegality was determined

in consequence of these actions, until the matter was heard by appeal, (the right of appeal lying in such cases, although for less than five hundred pounds) the receipt of the fees in the mean time would of course be discontinued. Proceeding then to answer what his Lordship had further said, I observed, that with respect to the fees being contrary to the laws of the island, so far as my opinion went, there was not a doubt upon the case ; but whether the Governor had acted under the advice of his Majesty's law-officers in the island, or not, knowing nothing of the fact, I could not undertake to declare : that he had acted indeed with the concurrence of the council ; but here I had been given to understand, though not officially, nor from any member of his Majesty's council, that the part which they had taken was under the belief, if not under the actual knowledge, that Governor Cuninghame was directed in the measure by the instructions that he had received from hence ; and as a proof of this, I had also been told, that Governor Cuninghame, when he went out, took over with him, ready cut and dried in his pocket, the list of fees which Lord Macartney had had in the conquered country of the Grenades : that he had set up these fees of himself in demand, and even without the concurrence of the council ; that the council had objected to the exorbitancy of them, but that, upon his Excellency's diminishing the table and lowering the rate, they afterwards consented to those which were now the subject of complaint. I then said, I

\* If Governor Cuninghame acted very improperly in taking fees without the opinions of his Majesty's law-officers in the island, what will be said when it is known, that he acted directly against the opinion of his Majesty's Attorney-general of the island, a gentleman of acknowledged great abilities, and of much authority in his profession ; and who declared " that those fees were contrary both to law and usage, and that the King's instructions could not warrant the Governor in the demand of them ?"

hoped

No. VII.

London, April 4, 1781.

AGENT'S Letter to the SPEAKER.

Honourable Sir,

I hoped his Lordship did not conceive that I meant to ask the question, whether Governor Cuninghame was acting under instructions or not? It might be an improper question, and therefore I did not wish to propose it: to which his Lordship very candidly answered, that there was no impropriety in the question; if there was, he would not answer it: but he would assure me he knew nothing of Governor Cuninghame's carrying out with him the fees of Lord Macartney, nor did he act in this business under any instructions from him; for, said his Lordship, if the Assembly had given Governor Cuninghame but 5000l. a year, I think he should have accepted it, and then instead of keeping his carriage, and living, as a Governor, he might have rode his horse, and lived as a planter of the island.

Thus, Sir, ending in substance, the official conversation between his Lordship and myself, I have only further to inform you, in the *present moment*, that having since this conversation retained my lawyers in support of your address, and they being clearly of the same opinion with myself, that *your charge* against his Excellency is a mere question of law that might as well be determined now as at any other time, I shall to this end, in the course of a few days, throw in a petition to the Board of Trade, praying that the Board would proceed to make their report directly to his Majesty, under the state of my reasons for their doing so, upon the charge in your address to the throne.

And now adding to this the assurances of my uninterrupted industry in this business in particular, and in the service of the island in general,

I remain with the greatest respect,

Dear Sir,

Your much obliged, most faithful,

And devoted humble servant,

SAMUEL ESTWICK.

To the Hon. Sir John Gay Alleyne,  
Bart. Speaker of the General Assembly, in Barbados.

Inclosed herewith are copies of my dispatches to you by the last fleet and packet, together with my proceedings since. You will find by the last answer of the Board of Trade to my last petition, how that matter is at present circumstanced. My next proceeding will be, as suggested by the Board of Trade, to make my application to the King in Council; and I hope to furnish you with the results of this application by the sailing of the fleet, which is fixed for the 25th instant.

Herewith enclosed too I must refer you to the copy of a correspondence between Mr. Eden, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and myself, upon the subject of the benevolence of that kingdom upon the late hurricane, towards our distressed country. I dare say you have long since experienced the good effects of this bounty.

What is going forward here upon the same account, I presume, you will be fully informed of by the subcommittee appointed for this purpose, as, in this committee, the business of the public does not admit of my taking any share.

And now I have only further to add, and to leave it to your speculation, that an additional duty of 5s. 1d. has been just laid upon sugar, making in the whole a duty of 12s. 1d. per hundred weight, which the planter has to pay.

I am, with great truth and respect,  
honourable Sir, your most faithful and devoted humble servant,

SAMUEL ESTWICK.

To the Honourable Sir John Gay Alleyne, Bart. Speaker of the General Assembly in Barbados.

No.



## No. VIII.

*Whitehall, March 7, 1781.***Mr. ELLIOTT's Letter to the AGENT.**

S I R,

A petition from the Members of the General Assembly of the island of Barbados to his Majesty, stating complaints against Major-general James Cuninghame, Governor of the said island, and praying that he may be removed from his said government, having by his Majesty's commands, been referred to the consideration of My Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, I am directed by their Lordships to inform you, that agreeable to the usual mode of proceeding in similar cases, they will lose no time in transmitting a copy of the said petition to the Governor, and that he will be required to state the reasons he may have to urge in defence of the conduct complained of; upon receipt of which, their Lordships will proceed to hear the complainants by their counsel, in support of the charges brought by them against the said Governor; and at the same time, the Governor will be of course allowed the same advantage in his defence.

I am, Sir, your most obedient  
humble servant,

GREY ELLIOTT.

*Samuel Estwick, Esq.**Agent for the island of Barbados.***AGENT'S Petition to the LORDS OF TRADE.***To the Right Honourable the LORDS COMMISSIONERS for Trade and Plantations**The humble Petition of SAMUEL ESTWICK, Agent for the Island of Barbados,*

Sheweth,

That a letter has been addressed to your petitioner, signed Grey Elliott, signifying, "that a petition from the Members of the General Assembly of the island of Barbados to his Majesty, has been by his Majesty's command referred to the confi-

deration of your Lordships; and that your Lordships will lose no time in transmitting a copy of the said petition, to the Right Hon. Lord George Germain, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for the Colonies, for the information of his Majesty, stating other complaints against the said Major General James Cuninghame.

Your petitioner therefore most humbly prays, that the said Memorial be taken into your Lordships consideration, that a copy thereof be sent to the Governor; and that the same be held and received as a part of the complaints against the said Major-General James Cuninghame, Governor of the said island,

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

SAMUEL ESTWICK,

*Agent for the island of Barbados.**Lower Berkley-Street, Portman-square, March, 8th, 1781:***Mr. ELLIOTT's Letter to the AGENT.***Whitehall, March 1, 1781.*

S I R,

I have laid your Memorial before the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, and I have their Lordships command to inform you, that in compliance therewith, they shall direct a copy of your Memorial to Lord George Germain to be transmitted to Governor Cuninghame together with the petition of the General Assembly, in order to apprise him of the charges contained in both.—At the same time, I beg leave to inform you, that it will forward the transmission, if you could furnish me with two printed copies of the said Memorial.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient  
humble servant,

GREY ELLIOTT.

*Samuel Estwick, Esq.**Agent for Barbados.*

AGENT'S

AGENT'S *Petition to the LORDS of  
TRADE.*

*To the Right Hon. the LORDS Com-  
missioners for TRADE and PLAN-  
TATIONS.*

*The humble Petition of SAMUEL EST-  
WICK, Agent for the island of Bar-  
bados,*

Sheweth,

That the Memorial of your petitioner as agent for the island of Barbados, to the Right Hon. Lord George Germain, together with the address of the House of Assembly in the said island to his Majesty, stating complaints against Major-General James Cuninghame, Governor of the said island, having been by his Majesty's command referred to the consideration of your Lordships, your petitioner has received your Lordships information, that "agreeable to the usual mode of proceeding, copies of the same will be transmitted to the Governor; and that he being required to state the reasons he may have to urge in defence of the conduct complained of, your Lordships will, upon receipt thereof, proceed to hear the complainants by their counsel, in support of the charges brought by them against the said Governor; and at the same time, the Governor will be of course allowed the same advantage in his defence:" but, inasmuch as in this intermediate time, the said Governor will continue in the exercise of the unjust and unlawful power complained of, in him, of levying fees upon the inhabitants of the said island, to their no less grievous oppression than very great alarm,

Your petitioner most humbly prays your Lordships, that he may without entering into the complaints against the said Governor until such time as his defence can be made, be nevertheless at liberty, for the reasons alledged, to be heard immediately by his

VOL. XII.

counsel, upon the mere question of law, as to the right of levying the said fees, so that the same may be determined by your Lordships; and until such determination, that your Lordships will be pleased by means of the royal order to had and obtained for the purpose to interdict the levying of the said fees, by the said Governor as aforesaid.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

SAMUEL ESTWICK,  
*Agent for the island of Barbados.*  
*Lower Berkley-street, Portman-square,*  
*March 17, 1781.*

*Mr. ELLIOTT'S Letter to the  
AGENT.*

Mr. Elliott presents his compliments to Mr. Estwick, expecting he would call on his return from the city; Mr. Elliott waited till past four o'clock yesterday, at the office, to inform him, that having, agreeable to his desire, laid the petition before the Board, their Lordships are of opinion, that it is not possible for them to enter into an *ex parte* discussion of any distinct part of the charges against Governor Cuninghame, after having transmitted the whole to him, with directions to prepare for his defence therein.—That although they are not furnished with any reasons upon which the Governor and Council have founded their proceedings with respect to the fees complained of, they presume that he must have something to urge in support of that measure; and therefore, agreeable to the established custom in these cases, the defence must be heard at the time that the charge is supported.—That, if his Majesty's subjects in Barbados thought it expedient, they presume the right of imposition might have been previously tried upon the spot, and finally determined by appeal.—That their Lordships have not the

Z z

power

power to suspend the operation of the resolution of council pending the charge.—But if Mr. Estwick thinks proper to apply thereupon to his Majesty in council, their Lordships will of course receive and obey his commands.

*Plantation-office, April 4, 1781.*

No. IX.

AGENT'S Letter to the Speaker.

*London, May 1, 1781.*

*Honourable Sir,*

The above is the copy of my letter to you by the packet of last month, and the inclosed the duplicates of what were transmitted to you at the same time. To these are now to be added my petition to the King, as alluded to in my letter above: but no council having since been held, no answer is as yet obtained. Of the result of this business, however, you need be under no apprehensions. You have not only the decided right of your own case to trust to, but the justice of this country equally to rely on. The conduct of the Board of Trade, so far as it has gone, is, as you will perceive, perfectly satisfactory; and so I may venture to promise you it will be in the issue of the whole. I have lately had occasion to see a report of this Board to his Majesty, respecting the conduct of Governor Dalling, in Jamaica, which leaves no possible room to doubt but that the same line of justice, as in that, so in this case, will be equally extended to you; especially too, when the case of Jamaica is as nothing in comparison with that of Barbados. Governor Dalling is coming home, for so it is said in the report. It is said too, that Governor Cuninghame is recalled; but this is common report, and not founded on any official information of mine. It is a report, however, that I have not the smallest difficulty to believe; not only, as I have said before, from my confidence in the

justice of this country, but from the impossibility of supposing that a Governor can remain to preside over a people, whose fundamental rights he has so directly invaded, whose government he has so unmeritedly abused, and whose representatives he has treated with such indignity and contempt. Such a situation must be as disagreeable to himself, as it would be insupportable to them; and therefore the fact of his recall is, as it would seem, a measure of course.

You will perceive that Mr. Elliott, in his answer from the Board of Trade the 4th of April, suggests, "that if his Majesty's subjects in Barbados thought it expedient, they presume the right of imposition might have been previously tried upon the spot, and finally determined by appeal." But I trust that no such steps as these will be taken in the island. The imposition is equally illegal whether it be against the law of the island or not. It wants not the law of the island to make it illegal. It is, indeed, expressly against the law of the island, but I should be sorry if its illegality depended upon the *lex loci*, the law of the island only. To levy fees upon the people, is to levy a tax upon the people, and to levy a tax upon the people, without the consent of their representatives, is a violation of the rights of the subject, and as such is matter of parliamentary impeachment; and being matter of parliamentary impeachment, I, as a member of parliament, might impeach the conduct of Governor Cuninghame, and leave the determination thereof to the wisdom and justice of parliament: but the wisdom and justice of those in whose hands the case already is, will render this an unnecessary proceeding in me.

It is my wish and intention, however, to bring the unparalleled distressed situation of the island of Barbadoes, in other respects, as a case before

before Parliament for its relief upon the opening of the next session ; but in this I must have your assistance in furnishing me with proper materials to the end. Something of this sort must be done, and if substantial relief is not afforded in consequence of this, that colony will be lost to this country. It will be abandoned. Under its present circumstances it cannot be supported. With respect to the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty, that I shall bring on to be finally determined by petition to the King in council, in the course of the summer ; and I have no doubt but that the justice of this case too will have its due operation there. It is to this duty that you are to look for the rebuilding of your fortifications, your sessions-house, and for the other public uses of the island. This is their proper fund, and without this fund, they must be left in the condition in which they are.

In my last letter I informed you, that an additional duty of 5s. 1d. making a duty in the whole of 12s. 1d. was laid upon sugar ; but in this information there was an error.

The former subsidies were 6s. 7d. and the duty now 4s. 11d. making in the whole 11s. 6d. instead of 12s. 1d. The error arose from calculating 5 per cent. upon the last duty as upon the former, and which it seems has not been added. I thought it right to rectify this mistake, though it be of no consequence to us, since we are as little able to pay the one as we are the other. How long the country will last under its present burdens and distresses, I know not ; but this I know, that the only resource you have at present left, is in your own rigid internal œconomy. External evils may not be prevented, but it is your own faults if you suffer any internal evils to exist among you.

These are subject to your own regulations, and, as the guardians of the rights, liberties, and properties of the people, they will not escape your notice. Among the former of these, no doubt, will occur to you the fees of the several patent-offices. These fees are all liquidated by the laws of the island, and if more is received than the law admits of, it is not the fault of the law. Thousands of pounds may be saved to the country, by a proper attention to this one article only of œconomy.

It is enacted, that the fees of the several offices should be paid " in sugar, or else in money at three half-pence per pound, at the choice of the payer." Is there any reason that this law should not be strictly complied with ?

But I beg pardon for this intrusion of my sentiments upon a subject already placed in such hands as yours. It is owing to my solicitude for the welfare of the country, and this I know will bring down your approbation upon me, and not your disgust.

As to news, I have none to send you, seeing that there is now nothing new under the sun. Whatever has been, we have formerly seen ; and what has never been before, we now experience : so that by this kind of *topsey turvey* game, one may well say, there is nothing new under the sun.

The last news however, is the *negative* success, which the Gazette gives us, of Admiral Arbuthnot with the French fleet off the Capes of Virginia. I say *negative*, because it was not positive ; and yet any success, although *negative*, is better than absolute defeat. But I say this in the explanation, and not in apology for the term. (Note \*.) I know I am not writing to the licensers of the press, for as yet we have no such officers

(Note \*.) This is said in allusion to a paragraph in a former letter of the agent's, where, speaking of Admiral Rodney's engagement with the French fleet,

ficers among us ; nor yet to the triumvirs of Rome, who by edict could command men to be grave or merry, as they pleased, upon pain of death. But I must not forget to add my congratulations upon the *positive* success you have had, in the surrender of Demarara and Issequibo to his Majesty's arms ; especially too as we find by the Gazette, which I inclose you, that " these Colonies in the hands of Great Britain, if properly encouraged, in a few years, will employ more ships, and produce more revenue to the crown than *all the British West-India islands united.*" This to be sure is not *negative*, but *positive* success ; and a subject of much congratulation : but there is somewhat else in the Gazette which I must mention for another reason. It is said, " The only danger (that is, of supplying the French islands with provisions and stores) is *from the British islands*, whose merchants, regardless of the interest they owe their country, have already *contracted with the enemy* to supply them with provisions and naval stores. My utmost attention shall be to prevent *their treason* taking place." I flatter myself even under *this very general description*, that the island of Barbados is still an exception to this charge ; and that the merchants there will enable me to contradict and remove this high offence from them.

*Comte de Grasse* quitted Brest the 24th of March with twenty-six sail of the line, and twelve thousand troops ; and it is said is gone to the West-Indies. If so, you know more

fleet, without any ship being taken on either side, and calling this, in compliment to the Admiral, the *negative* success of Admiral Rodney, General Cuninghame was so much offended at the term *negative*, in the letter, as to number it among the other high and mighty reasons of state which he assigned, and which have been already mentioned, for refusing his assent to the agent's bill. The agent therefore feeling himself the master both of his own sentiments and diction, and not meaning to borrow either from his Excellency, here, *malgrè* the offence, ventures to repeat of Admiral Arbuthnot's, what he had before expressed of Admiral Rodney's engagement.

of this matter by this time than I do. I trust you have safely received my several dispatches, by every opportunity since February last, particularly those by the Acteon man of war, the convoy of our last fleet ; and, in the hope of this, I remain, honourable Sir,

Your most faithful,

And devoted humble servant,

SAMUEL ESTWICK.

*To the honourable Sir John Gay Alleyne Barret, Speaker of the General Assembly in Barbados.*

No. X.

AGENT'S Petition to the KING.

*To the KING's most EXCELLENT MAJESTY,*

*The most humble petition of SAMUEL ESTWICK, agent for the Colony of Barbados, in behalf of the said Colony,*

Sheweth,

That your petitioner did, according to his instructions, deliver the hereunto annexed memorial and petition stating complaints against the conduct of Major-General James Cuninghame, Governor of the said colony of Barbados, to the Right Hon. Lord George Germain, your Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the colonies.

That his Lordship presented the same to your Majesty.

That your Majesty was graciously pleased to order the said memorial and petition to be referred to the right hon. the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

That that right honourable Board has informed your petitioner, that,

"agree-

“ agreeable to the usual mode of proceeding, copies of the same will be transmitted to the Governor, and that he being required to state the reasons he may have to urge in defence of the conduct complained of, their Lordships will upon receipt thereof proceed to hear the complainants by their counsel in support of the charges brought by them against the said Governor, and at the same time the Governor will be of course allowed the same advantage in his defence :” but in as much as in this intermediate time the said Governor will continue in the complained of exercise of levying fees upon the inhabitants of the said Colony, not only contrary to the fundamental rights of your Majesty’s subjects, but in direct violation of the laws of the Colony established and confirmed by your Majesty’s royal predecessors,

Your petitioner therefore most humbly prays that he may be at liberty to be heard by his counsel upon the mere question of right, as to the levying of the said fees, in order that the same may receive your Majesty’s royal determination, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to interdict the levying of the said fees, and to grant such further relief to your Majesty’s loyal subjects of the Colony of Barbados, as the nature of the case may require, and as in your Majesty’s wisdom and justice shall seem meet.

And your petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

SAMUEL ESTWICK.

*Agent for the Colony of Barbados.*

*Lower Berkley-street,  
Portman-square,  
April 10, 1781.*

*Mr. COTTRELL’s Letter to the  
AGENT.*

Mr. Cottrell presents his compliments to Mr. Estwick, and acquaints him, that his petition to his Majesty in council, praying to be heard by counsel respecting the question of right in Major-General Cuninghame, his Majesty’s Governor of Barbados, to levy certain fees ; and that until the said question shall be determined the levying the said fees may be interdicted, having been referred by his Majesty to a committee of the Privy Council, their Lordships have taken into their consideration the prayer of the said petition ; but it appearing from what is stated by Mr. Estwick, that the several charges exhibited to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, against the conduct of the said Governor, of which this article of levying the fees makes a part, have been sent over to the Governor by the said Lords Commissioners, with directions to answer the said complaints, and to prepare for his defence, the Lords of the committee are of opinion, that it is not possible for them to enter into an immediate discussion of, or to hear counsel, upon a distinct part of the charge, before the Governor, in pursuance of the directions of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, shall have returned his answer to the whole of the complaints preferred against him, and be prepared to submit what he may have to offer in his own justification.

*Council-Office,  
30th April, 1781.*

No. XI.

*Resolutions moved in the House of Assembly, July 25, 1780.*

1st, *Resolved*, That the present circumstances of the people of this island cannot afford a higher settlement upon his Excellency our Governor, (notwithstanding the high sense we entertain of his merit) than

two

two thousand pounds, current money *per annum*, in augmentation of the home salary, during his actual residence.

2d. *Resolved*, That in case his Majesty should be graciously pleased to ease altogether his faithful and loyal subjects of this colony, of the impost or duty at four and a half per cent. on our exported commodities, *in consideration of the many distresses and calamities that have for several years past overwhelmed us*, this House will make a further provision for his Excellency of one thousand pounds *per annum*.

3d. *Resolved*, That the act creating the said duty or imposts, appropriates the same to internal uses and purposes, and amongst others, to the fortifications of this island, and the defence and repairs thereof, and although the inhabitants, *whilst they were able*, bore cheerfully this heavy expence and burden, yet they are now too much involved in debt and distress any longer to do so, and their representatives, from a sense of duty to their constituents, must decline, and do accordingly resolve to decline, during the continuance of the said act, to make any further provision on the score of such fortifications.

4th. *Resolved*, That an humble and dutiful petition be prepared to our most gracious Sovereign, supplicating relief in the premises, by an abolition of the said act, or applying the product thereof to the purposes therein specified.

5th. *Resolved*, That an humble address be also presented to his Excellency, beseeching his good offices in favour of such petition, and expressing our entire confidence, that he will represent these measures as springing from the state and pressure of our circumstances, and not intended to give the most distant cause of umbrage, either to him, or to our most gracious Sovereign.

*Resolutions of the House of Assembly, Nov. 7, 1781.*

*Resolved*, That any demand of fees, on the part of persons holding public offices in this island, higher or other than such as have been prescribed by the several laws and statutes thereof, is a violation of the said laws, and subjects such officer to the said penalties therein expressed.

*Resolved*, That when such fees are paid, or tendered to be paid, conformable to the said laws, the person exercising such office cannot withhold or deny the business and papers for which such fees are paid, or tendered to be paid, without incurring an offence and misdemeanor, in the execution of his said office.

*Resolved*, That a requisition to pay fees, or perquisites, on any pretence whatsoever, contrary to the establishment by the legislature, is highly injurious to the subject, a levying money arbitrarily and illegally—subversive of the constitutional rights of the people, and a dangerous innovation and encroachment on the peculiar privileges of this House.

*Resolved*, That under a certain act or statute of this island, intituled, "An Act for the certain and constant appointment of all officer's fees within this island," no new fees can be allowed to the respective offices, or the persons holding and exercising them, without the joint consent and concurrence of the Governor, the Council, and this Assembly.

*Resolved*, That the Governor and Council in undertaking on the 29th of September last, to settle a new table of fees, acted illegally and unconstitutionally.

*Resolved*, That such new table of fees is not binding on the inhabitants of this island, the same being contrary to the establishments by former acts and statutes, which are not revocable at the will and pleasure of such Governor and Council without the concurrence of this Assembly.

*Resolved*,

*Resolved*, That this House will give aid and protection to all persons who shall be aggrieved by such new table of fees, and refuse to pay the same; and this House will support such persons as shall be obstructed in a due recourse to law to recover the penalties against any officer, who shall have offended, or may hereafter offend, against the laws of this island respecting fees.

*Resolved*, That an humble petition be prepared to our most gracious Sovereign, beseeching him to remove Major-general James Cuninghame from the government of this island, on account of his oppressive measures against the subjects thereof, in the articles of new and unprecedented fees of office, to answer his own selfish and avaricious purposes; and that such petition also state the said Governor's unwarrantable treatment of this House, particularly in refusing to receive its memorial presented to him on the 19th day of September last, in justification of the honour of this Assembly, impeached wantonly by his Excellency in a paper writing from him, bearing date the 5th day of September last.

*Resolved*, That in such humble petition to our most gracious Sovereign, the conduct of his Majesty's Council in concurring with the Governor to set aside the laws and statutes of this island respecting fees to the public offices, and arbitrarily and illegally attempting to make new establishments, and to alter old ones, in order to enable the said Governor to enrich himself, and harass his Majesty's distressed subjects of this colony, be also complained of, and his Majesty, as the father of his people, be humbly requested to shew such marks of his royal displeasure towards such cringing and time-serving counsellors, as the nature of such a crime may deserve; a crime the more heinous as it operates against the interests of their native country,

at a time of common distress and calamity, and tending to overthrow the authority of the legislature, notwithstanding their union with, and making a part of such legislature.

*Message from the Governor to the House of Assembly, Nov. 28, 1780.*

The House being informed that Mr. Workman was without, he was admitted; and having delivered Mr. Speaker a message in writing from the Governor, accompanied with a letter from Lord George Germain to his Excellency, and a copy of his Majesty's 71st instruction to the Governor; and at the same time signified to Mr. Speaker, that it was his Excellency's desire, that the letter might not be published with the minutes: Mr. Workman withdrew.

*Ordered*, That the message be read, which was done in these words, viz.

*Pilgrim, Nov. 28, 1780.*

“The Governor sends herewith a letter from Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, to his Excellency, to be laid before the General Assembly; and also a copy of his Majesty's 71st instruction; and again earnestly recommends to the House to pass a levy bill.”

By order of his Excellency,

T. WORKMAN, Secretary.

*Ordered*, That Lord George Germain's letter be read, which was done, and the letter was ordered to be entered in the Journals.

*Ordered*, That the 71st instruction be read, which was done in these words, viz.

“And whereas the salary of one thousand two hundred pounds sterling, per annum, assigned out of the duty of four and a half per cent. arising in our island of Barbados, for the Governor in Chief of that our island, may not be sufficient for his support, we have already given directions that eight hundred pounds, sterling, be further added, out of the said duty of four and a half per cent.”



cent. to the salary of the Governor of that our island for the time being, which, by such addition, will amount to two thousand pounds per annum. And whereas it hath been represented to us, that the salary of two thousand pounds is not sufficient for his support, and the dignity of that our government; We have taken the same into consideration, and are graciously pleased to permit and allow, that the said Assembly may by an act settle upon you such sum in addition to your salary of two thousand pounds sterling, per annum, as they shall think proper; and you are hereby allowed to give your assent to any act of Assembly for that purpose, provided that such sum be settled on you and your successors in that government, or at least on you during the whole time of your government there; and that the same be done in the first session of Assembly to be holden by you after your arrival there."

The foregoing instruction being read, the House, after some debate, came to the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That the resolution communicated by this House to the Council, on the 25th day of July last, was never meant as a condition to be made with Ministry for the remission of the four and a half per cent. duty, however we might have thought ourselves entitled to it, and intended only for the consideration of the second branch of the legislature.

2dly. *Resolved*, That this House, in the situation this country then stood, could not, in justice to their constituents, settle a greater salary than they did on Governor Cuninghame.

3dly. *Resolved*, That in our present situation, afflicted by the hand of God, and subject to illegal fees recommended by the Council, and exacted by the Governor, yet unknown to the King and his Ministry, we are still less able to make any further settlement.

4thly. *Resolved*, That accordingly no further settlement be made.

These resolutions being come to, it was then agreed that the following answer be returned to his Excellency's message, viz.

"This Assembly have taken into consideration your Excellency's message, the Right Hon. Lord George Germain's letter of the 4th of October, and his Majesty's 71st instruction. The displeasure of our gracious Sovereign cannot fail to afflict this Assembly: In the present instance, however, we owe it to the representations your Excellency must have made to the Minister of the colonies on the subject of your settlement. On our part we can but repeat that we were not actuated, on that occasion, by any other than the consideration of the state and situation of the community; and as members of an English government and legislature, we must claim, in the discharge of our duty, to be, at all times, directed by our reason and judgment: Deprived of so constitutional a right, and yielding to any blind and arbitrary impulse, this Assembly would cease to be freemen, and degenerate into slaves.

"We shall, in all possible cases, do our utmost to deserve the gracious good-will of our monarch; but in the particular recommended to us, we have no alteration to make of our former sentiments. As to a new Levy Bill, the distresses of our country at present forbid absolutely such a measure; nor is it necessary, when large sums are yet to be collected from levies already laid upon the people."

*Ordered*, That Mr. Speaker do sign the answer, and that the Clerk do deliver the same to the Clerk of the Council, to be laid before his Excellency.

Why Lord George Germain's letter was not published with the minutes is obvious; "it was at the desire of his Excellency:" but why

why his Excellency made that desire is not obvious, for the reason that his Lordship's letter is not published. However, without entering into the particulars of its contents here, it was a letter of requisition, from the Secretary of State to the House of Assembly, in the name of his Majesty, to obtain a larger salary for Governor Cuninghame than the Assembly, upon the maturest deliberation, had thought the island in a condition to bear; but if the island was not at that time in a condition to bear a larger salary, what must have been the case after the dreadful hurricane that had happened there? And yet, in a few weeks only after the hurricane, as appears from his Excellency's message, for the message is dated the 28th of November, and the hurricane happened on the preceding 10th of October; this letter was produced, and made use of by Gov. Cuninghame, as the means of enforcing from the Assembly the salary which they had before refused to grant him. That the Assembly did not comply with this requisition under the then circumstances of the island, whatever they might have done, in shew of attention to the name of his Majesty, if no hurricane had been, has been already stated, and therefore need not be repeated: But it is necessary to add, that because the Assembly, in fulfilling this their superior duty to humanity as well as to their constituents, refused their assent to this requisition, the Governor, upon the pretence that the Assembly would not pass a Levy Bill, which Levy Bill too was to impose taxes upon a country that was actually groaning under the miseries of desolation, dissolved the Assembly; and then, though not first accepting the salary of two thousand pounds a year which had been originally settled upon him, proceeded with two thousand pounds a year sterling, added to two thousand pounds a year currency, all issuing out of the island,

VOL. XII.

to extort money from the inhabitants, depressed as they were by calamity, in the arbitrary, illegal, and extravagant manner, that has been complained of, and will further appear.

No. XII.

*Copies of letters from Mr. WORKMAN, Deputy Secretary of the island of Barbados, to the Speaker and Clerk of the Assembly, together with their answer. Pilgrim, Nov. 29, 1780.*

Honourable Sir,

"I am commanded by the Governor to acquaint you, his Excellency requires you to signify to him immediately, to what time the Assembly stands adjourned, and by what authority it was adjourned. I am respectfully, Your honour's

most obedient humble servant,

T. WORKMAN."

*The Hon. Sir John Gay Alleyne, Bart. Speaker of the General Assembly.*

*Bridge Town, Nov. 29, 1780.*

S I R,

"Beg you will inform his Excellency, that as no message had been sent down to the House of Assembly by the Secretary in regard to the day of our adjournment, when he delivered the Governor's written message to the Speaker; although the two members, whom I had sent up from the house to Pilgrim, requesting his Excellency to signify his pleasure with respect to the point of adjournment by those gentlemen, the only two whom I could prevail on to take that troublesome office upon them at so inconvenient a distance even for that turn, assured the house, that the secretary would be directed to signify such his Excellency's pleasure. And as I could not prevail upon any two of the members to take a ride to Pilgrim afterwards both to carry the answer of the house to the Governor's message, and to request once more his Excellency's pleasure with regard to the adjournment; so having taken their instructions in regard to the mode of conveying that answer

A a a

by

by an order to the clerk, to deliver the same over to the secretary, I likewise received their sentiments upon the point of the adjournment; and those concurring with my own, as my own were formed upon the customary rule, so near the time of our expiration of adjourning to the day before, the House was accordingly adjourned to the 21st of December next by the Speaker, with the consent of the assembly. And I must add, in further justification of the house and myself for this presumption, that a report had reached us whilst we were sitting, that the Governor had adjourned the Council Board to some day in January, though I have this morning learnt, that this was an error, and that it was the Court of Chancery that had been adjourned, and not the Council Board.

This, Sir, is the true account of the time of our adjournment, and of the authority by which the house was adjourned, an authority which, till the present Governor took upon him the reins of government, the House of Assembly, under every administration, had been entrusted with for their own ease and conveniency, and which had never been abused by the assembly, to the displeasure of any single Governor, since I had the honour to hold the Speaker's chair; although since the arrival of the present Governor, we have never once enjoyed it by a similar indulgence, nor should we have taken it up yesterday without his permission, but from circumstances, for which the House of Assembly have nothing to condemn themselves I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,  
humble servant,  
I. G. ALLEYNB."

*Secretary's-Office, Dec. 15, 1780.*

S I R,

" I am directed by his Excellency to desire you will acquaint him of what instances you know of the General Assembly of this island being dissolved by the Commander in Chief, and in what time after such dissolutions, new assemblies have been called. I am, very respectfully, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,  
FRAN. WORKMAN."

*On his Majesty's service,  
To Samuel Moore, Esq.*

*Mr. MOORE's answer to the above.*

" I know of no instance of the General Assembly of this island being dissolved by the Commander in Chief since I became a servant to the public, nor do I believe that any such instance can be found since the government of Sir Thomas Robinson. But I have always understood, that the dissolution of an old assembly is presently followed by an election of new representatives.

N. B. The old assembly was dissolved the 7th of December, 1780, and the new assembly was not called till the 14th of February, 1781, (Note \*.)

*The Speech of the Governor of Barbados to the Council and Assembly, the 14th of February, 1781.*

*Gentlemen of the Council and gentlemen of the Assembly,*

" It affords me great satisfaction to meet you in your legislative capacity, for the dispatch of the various and important business, which the state of the country will present to you.

" The effects of the late dreadful hurricane making a deep impression on me, I did not fail by the earliest opportunity to represent to his Majesty the sufferings of his faithful subjects of this island.

(Note \*.) It appears from the foregoing papers, that no dissolution of the Assembly had been had since the administration of Sir Thomas Robinson, which commenced in the year 1742, to the present time.

" Upon

“ Upon the subject of your defence I beg to engage your most serious attention. A powerful armament from France is daily expected in these seas; and the number of your enemies is increased by the rupture with the States General of the United Provinces. You have, indeed, a fresh instance of his Majesty’s paternal care of you in the strong reinforcement sent out for the protection of his valuable colonies in this quarter of the globe; but I must guard you against trusting your security entirely to a naval force. A short interval of its absence may prove fatal to you, if you neglect to improve your internal strength,—which depending on your numbers, I must again recommend to you a revision of your militia laws.

“ In your deliberations on this subject, I trust you will find that the powers necessary to enforce obedience, are not incompatible with freedom. Whatever powers you may judge proper to vest in the Commander in Chief shall be exercised by me, with an equal attention to the ease of the people, and the safety of the country.

“ I am happy to congratulate you on the late success that has attended his Majesty’s arms in North America, which, from its consequences, promise a speedy conclusion to the war.”

“ Gentlemen of the Assembly,

“ The duty I owe to my sovereign and to your welfare calls upon me to represent to you the injury the island has sustained in the loss of the levy bill for the last year. As I cannot encourage you to expect, that Great Britain will take upon herself the burthen of your fortifications, I must exhort you to take this business into your immediate consideration, and to do all that the abilities of the country can afford. I must also recommend to you the repairs of the Town Hall, the Mole-head, and Pilgrim-house. As the term is expired for which the barracks were taken, I

persuade myself you will make a provision for the accommodation of the troops, and I hope you will see the necessity of engaging a fit place for the confinement of prisoners of war.”

“ Gentlemen of the Council, and  
Gentlemen of the Assembly.

“ I am particularly commanded from home to recommend harmony to the two branches of the legislature. I trust I shall see you enter upon the business of the public with temper and cordiality, which will give ease, dignity, and success to your proceedings. I wish, gentlemen, I had nothing more to recommend to you for reform and correction; but your internal police certainly requires amendment—your own observations will suggest to you the inconveniences and dangers to which you are exposed from the remissness of magistrates and inferior officers. I hope every gentleman in his respective parish, especially in the several towns, will henceforward exert himself for the preservation of peace, order, and decorum, among the different ranks of people.

“ Feeling, as I do, the same dispositions I brought with me, I cannot decline this occasion to assure you, that I shall be always ready to concur with you in every measure that may tend to promote the welfare of the country, and the happiness of the people committed to my care.”

No. XIII.

*The ASSEMBLY’S ADDRESS, in Answer to the GOVERNOR’S SPEECH, March 20, 1781.*

*To his Excellency Major-general JAMES CUNINGHAME, Esq. Captain-general, Governor and Commander in Chief of this Island, Chancellor-Ordinary, and Vice-admiral of the same.*

*The ADDRESS of the General Assembly.*

May it please your Excellency,

We the representatives of the people, thank your Excellency for your speech to the Council and this house

A a 2

at

at the opening of the present session. The satisfaction so graciously expressed by your Excellency at meeting us again in our legislative capacity, cannot be greater than our own, after the dissolution of the former assembly, and so long a suspension of the people's share in the legislative rights of their country, now that we see those rights restored to them in the Election of this new Assembly.

We likewise thank your Excellency for representing to his Majesty, by the earliest opportunity, the sufferings of his faithful subjects of this island by the late dreadful hurricane; yet, at the same time, we cannot but express the utmost anxiety for the fate of an address that passed the House of Assembly to his Majesty on the same melancholy occasion, which, although passed indeed at an hour much too late to satisfy the instant wishes of the House, was, however, fortunately in good time for obtaining a conveyance to England by the same vessel that conveyed your Excellency's dispatches, and the address of the council, and it was forwarded accordingly; but the silence of our agent, to whose hands it was directed, and whose acknowledgment of the receipt of it would have certainly followed the delivery of our Speaker's letter, fills the minds of this Assembly with concern and apprehension.

Notwithstanding our enemies are increased by the rupture with the States General of the United Provinces, we trust that the power of Great Britain, properly directed, is still sufficient to protect his Majesty's antient and loyal Colonies, and to revenge the injury offered to his crown and dignity. We acknowledge, with gratitude, his Majesty's paternal care of us in the strong reinforcement sent out, and on that we must place our chief reliance for security and protection; for, whilst feasible as we are of the deficiencies

in our militia law, and wishful to direct the powers, necessarily granted by all militia laws to the proper end of forming and keeping in good discipline the numbers that are enrolled in the service; yet your Excellency must pardon us, if whilst we observe a disposition to exercise extraordinary powers, not warranted by law, we are fearful of granting by law such new powers, as from an arbitrary stretch or interpretation might inflict not only a temporary, but a lasting and irretrievable mischief upon our free community.

We rejoice with your Excellency on the late success of his Majesty's arms in North America, and we trust in the goodness and greatness of his royal breast for the happiest of all fruits from these victories, a conquest over the hearts of our deluded brethren of the Northern Colonies, more glorious even than that obtained over their persons, to theirs and our mutual interest and felicity.

Whatever may have been the injury sustained by the public in the loss of the Levy Bill, which was passed by the former House of Assembly, and sent up to the council for their concurrence, such injury cannot, with reason or with justice, be charged to the account of the assembly who performed their part in it; and yet, under the dreadful destruction of our properties from the hurricane that followed, the event was unfortunate to our distressed constituents, who must have sunk under the weight of taxes, added to the misfortunes they were loaded with from that dire calamity; and whilst crouching, as they still are, under that heavy load alone, and looking up to our gracious Sovereign and parent state for some great and national relief to ease the burden we all labour under, what can be the presumed abilities of this country to undertake the various works so largely recommended by your Excellency in our present ruinous condition? The repairs of our fortifications,

fortifications, of the Mole-head, of the Town-hall, and of Pilgrim-house, along with a farther provision for barracks for the accommodation of the troops, and a fit place for the confinement of prisoners of war.— And moreover, when the miserable inhabitants of this spot are at this time oppressed by the payment of unusual, exorbitant, and illegal fees. And yet had another bill which was passed by the former assembly, to apply a part of the surplus of the last year's taxes to the repairs of the Town-hall, and Pilgrim-house, been passed also by the two other branches of the legislature, these works so immediately necessary, and which fell within the compass of our wretched finances, might have been by this time effected for your Excellency's and our own joint conveniency. But sorry are we to hear your Excellency declare you cannot encourage us to expect, that Great-Britain will take upon herself the burden of our fortifications, even in this the day of our greatest and unparalleled distress, when your Excellency well knows that this country has for so long a period of time paid a tribute of four and a half per cent. upon the produce of our lands to the crown, on the express condition, of having amongst other applications, part of that duty applied to the repairs of our fortifications; for although, from the zeal of this country in its more prosperous state, the inhabitants have generously taken upon themselves the burden of these particular repairs, yet now that they are utterly unable to support it, this Assembly trusts in the tenderness as well as justice of our gracious Sovereign, either to apply that duty to the purposes intended for our security, or to relieve us from the weight of that duty altogether, which can alone enable us to testify our regard to this point of our defence upon a liberal and proper ground.

Faithful, as the assembly of the peo-

ple have still been in their representative capacity, to the true interest of their country, and disdaining every other interest separate from her's, this house, like the former, will be ready to concur with harmony with the council in every measure that can be proposed to us for the general good. But alas! when we reflect on the partial system adopted by that board in support of your Excellency's power, and for your particular advantage; when we see the money taken out of the pockets of the people by such authority alone, in opposition to their most valuable and constitutional rights; rights too, which the assembly, Sir, are bound by every tie of duty, and interest and honour to maintain, what harmony is to be reasonably expected, betwixt bodies of men, actuated by such different principles of conduct as the council and this assembly? And what other answer can we return to his Majesty's benevolent recommendation to us in this instance, than by a repeated appeal to his royal and paternal protection of an injured, as well as unfortunate colony?

But how to answer your Excellency's call upon us, in regard to our defective police, we must confess ourselves entirely at a loss, especially as you have not been pleased to point out the particular defects: if magistrates are remiss, the fault cannot be imputed to this assembly, but to those counsellors who recommended them to the office, or to the power that appointed them, or which continues them in the unmerited honour of the commission. We cannot however but observe, that if the magistrates are really remiss, or the police defective, it is highly to the credit of the people at large, that so few complaints are made, and so little business is to be seen on the grand sessions list.

Animated, as this assembly are, by the most zealous attachment to the service of our constituents, we receive

receive with pleasure the professions of your Excellency's readiness to concur with us in every measure, that can promote "the welfare of our country, and the happiness of the people committed to your care." But fond as we shall be to take our proper part in the promoting of our country's welfare, we fear the honour of giving happiness to the people, at least immediately, must be all your Excellency's, the act entirely your own; an act, however, but of justice and retribution, since to a free people it would be in vain to hold out the view of happiness, whilst they continue smarting under the sense of an oppressive power.

JOHN GAY ALLEYNE, Speaker.

*House of Assembly, March 20, 1781.*

No. XIV.

*Proceedings of the House of Assembly, April 18, 1781.*

After the foregoing letters and papers, as upon this day were read, Mr. Speaker rose, and said, "that notwithstanding the Agent's long silence, which could not but have given them pain, the House must now be sensible, that this gentleman had, in the several instances in which he had been employed, acted with zeal, fidelity, and good sense, answerable to their wishes; a grateful testimony of which, Mr. Speaker was assured, would not be wanting from that assembly; and if it should be the pleasure of the House to make him such a return for his conduct, he recommended it to them to send him some farther instructions at the same time, which in his opinion, were absolutely necessary for the Agent to enable him to set the Minister for the Colonies right in an error, which, by the report of Mr. Knox, his Secretary, it was evident the noble Lord was led into, and which might be injurious to the community, on the supposition of his Lordship, that the Governor was not now taking fees, or that the taking

of those fees was suspended, till an imagined action, brought by the late Mr. Duke should be determined in this island, and an appeal upon that determination, which was imagined also should be heard in England; for it was well known amongst them, that no such action at law had been brought by Mr. Duke, and that the fees first demanded by the Secretary, on which the Assembly had grounded their complaint to the throne, were so far from being suspended, that another table of the like arbitrary and illegal exactions had been set up in the register in Chancery's Office, for his Excellency's own private use, which added to the injury, both by the imposition and exorbitancy of these latter fees: but although no action at law had been brought by Mr. Duke, yet it was true that a complaint had been made by that gentleman before a certain magistrate, of the wrong done him, by the Secretary's illegal demand of a fee from him for the Governor, but that the complaint had not been prosecuted at the time, through the defection of a second magistrate, who was called upon by the first to assist in hearing it."

Robert Burnet Jones, Esq. then got up, and after an introductory speech, moved the House to come to the four following resolutions, viz.

1st. Resolved, That the salary of the Agent is paid by the Island, and therefore that the Governor ought not to have refused his assent to the Council and Assembly's nomination of their Agent.

2d. Resolved, That as the Agent has acted agreeable to the sentiments of the House, and done his duty, no other gentleman shall be appointed in his stead.

3d. Resolved, That in order to keep up the rights of the Council and Assembly, of appointing their own Agent, the same salary of 200l. per ann. sterling money of Great-Britain, be continued to Samuel Estwick,

Estwick, Esq. which the Assembly bind themselves to pay, from the time the last Agent Bill in 1780 ought to have passed.

4th. Resolved, That the House through their Speaker, return to Samuel Estwick, Esq. their thanks for his conduct.

Mr. Jones's motion being seconded by Mr. Cox, the resolutions were unanimously agreed to, and the House accordingly

1st. Resolved *nem. con.* That the salary of the Agent is paid by the Island, and therefore that the Governor ought not to have refused his assent to the Council and Assembly's nomination of their Agent.

2d. Resolved, *nem. con.* That as the Agent has acted agreeable to the sentiments of the House, and done his duty, no other gentleman shall be appointed in his stead.

3d. Resolved *nem. con.* That in order to keep up the rights of the Council and Assembly, of appointing their own Agent, the same salary of 200l per ann. sterling, money of Great-Britain, be continued to Samuel Estwick, Esq. which the Assembly bind themselves to pay, from the time the last Agent Bill in 1780, ought to have passed, and

4th. Resolved *nem. con.* That the House, through their Speaker, return to Samuel Estwick, Esq. their thanks for his conduct.

*Ordered,* That the Speaker transmit to the Agent, the thanks of the House for his conduct, with the aforesaid resolutions, and with a letter for the proper instruction of the Agent.

No. XV.

*Barbados, April 21, 1781.*

SPEAKER'S Letter to the AGENT.

" S I R,

" After a long and painful suspense, I had the satisfaction of receiving your several letters of the 18th of December, 19th of February, and 7th of March, with your printed

Memorial to his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the last packet: all which I had the agreeable opportunity of laying before the House of Assembly a few days after, viz. on the 18th instant, for their perusal and due consideration; and it is with equal pleasure I embrace the present early and, I trust, safe conveyance, for transmitting to your hands the sentiments of the House, as I have the honour of being directed, on the most material parts of your advice. Nor can I fail to begin, though not in the strict order of the dates of your dispatches, with the just and highly grateful sense entertained by the House of Assembly, of the noble bounty granted by Parliament, on the motion of his Majesty's first Minister of State, for the relief of our country, upon the dreadful calamity that befel it on the 10th of October last: an occasion, however, that will call for a more ample return of gratitude from the House at a future and more proper season, than is meant to be conveyed by this letter of their Speaker to the Agent of the Colony; I am only intrusted here to throw out the first grateful expressions of their hearts, on so gracious and benevolent an act of the Government in favour of our distressed inhabitants, as well as to assure you of the most punctual and disinterested execution of the part so honourably designed the Assembly, with the Governor and Council in the distribution of that benevolence. And now to come to the subjects of grievance complained of by the House, of the insult offered to their honour, and the denial of their right, in the Governor's refusing to receive their Memorial when presented to his Excellency; as well as the subsequent injury done to their country, and the yet grosser violation of the rights of the Assembly, in the Governor's imposing an arbitrary and illegal tax upon the people, under the denomination



nomination of fees, by virtue of his own authority, with the consent of his Majesty's Council; although the House be much pleased to find that the Governor's conduct had, in the first instance, put him upon very bad ground, we are sorry and surprized to find that, in the noble Lord's opinion, his Excellency seemed to stand upon a better ground, only from the heat and anger of our remonstrance, when the grievance we complained of in that remonstrance was of a nature so much higher in its offence, and so deeply affecting withal, in every circumstance that attended it, of the most bitter aggravation. Yet we are happy to discern Lord George Germain's disposition to do us the justice we have called for, against these oppressions; and how slow soever the proceeding may be, by every indulgence to the Governor in the course of it, we have no doubt but the hand of Justice will reach our grand oppressor in the end, especially when I am directed by the House to let you know, for the information of his Lordship, that he had been deceived in the opinion that, on account of several actions brought by Mr. Duke against the Secretary of the Island, for receiving those illegal fees for the use of the Governor, those fees have been suspended; since from a strict examination into the matter of fact, before the House on the 18th, it appeared that no such *action at law* had been brought by Mr. Duke; but the truth was, that he had complained to a magistrate, Mr. Beckles, of the imposition, and who, as the law directs, had called in the assistance of a second magistrate, Mr. Weekes, Judge of the Admiralty in this Island, to hear the complaint of Mr. Duke, yet having in the mean time waited upon the Governor with an intelligence of the affair, after that refused to join Mr. Beckles in the hearing of Mr. Duke's complaint:

and Mr. Duke was therefore obliged to seek another magistrate, to assist on the occasion, and accordingly engaged Mr. Waldron in that duty—but, alas! before the matter could be brought to an hearing before these two Gentlemen, the fatal 10th of October, amidst the general havock involved the unfortunate complainant, both in the destruction of his house and of his health; and leaving him only such a degree of strength and spirits, as enabled him to provide for a redress of the more general injury done the Public by their Governor, in his long oration upon the subject of it, and the petition to the King for his removal from the government, before he could effect any thing for his own private satisfaction, the consequences of that dreadful day deprived him of his life. But so far from this proceeding of Mr. Duke having put a stop to the payment of these illegal fees, a table of which was hung up in the Secretary's office, the Governor has since that time set up another table of the like arbitrary exactions in the office of the Register in Chancery, for his own use; and which fees, by all accounts, are more exorbitant than the former, as well as they must, in the nature of the thing, bear harder upon the people. And in vain could any complaint be made upon the spot, as Mr. Duke's was, agreeable to the letter of our law, against the officer who receives or demands the unwarrantable fees, as it is supposed, an appeal lies against every judgment of the inferior Magistrate, to the Governor and Council in a Court of error; and what hope of redress are the people to entertain in an appeal to such judges, against such impositions? In truth, they can conceive no hope of it at all; since it is not in the habits of such a power to correct itself; its errors must be corrected by a power superior to itself, and in the dispassionate judgment of that

that higher Court, the King in Council, we have the utmost confidence of finding a redress for these injuries, as, in the glorious exercise of the prerogative of the Crown, we trust for a perfect deliverance from every other species of injury from the same arbitrary hand. Nor are injuries of other kinds to be left to the imagination only of the subject to fear under General Cuninghame's administration, for another and a capital injury remains for us to complain of, which we are at this time feeling; I mean, the Governor's refusal to pass the bill presented last year to him, after passing the Council and Assembly, to appoint you as Agent to the colony; a stretch of power the more illiberal and unworthy, as his Excellency must have been conscious to himself, at that very period, of the more than common occasion he was about to furnish to the representative body of the people of such an officer, and a man endowed with such principles as you profess, for stemming the oppression of your country. But in this place I have the sincerest satisfaction in turning your eye to the resolves of the House at their last meeting, a copy of which I was directed to transmit to you, in justice to your merit upon the late business, as well as in honour to themselves by such a grateful notice of it; nor can I conclude with executing this part of the commands of the Assembly, without congratulating with you, Sir, on the unanimity of the House on that, and in every other proceeding of the day, as they respected your transactions in the service of your constituents; the sense we had of the particular wrong done to you, and to the whole Assembly through you, conspiring with that just cause of complaint on the score of our present illegal impositions, having happily united us in our resentments, as we are bound in

Vol. XII.

our duty to watch over and protect the rights of all.

I am, Sir, with every mark of regard, your most faithful and obedient humble servant,  
**JOHN GAY ALLEYNE, Speaker.**  
*To Samuel Estwick, Esq. Agent for the Island of Barbados, London.*

No. XVI.

*Barbados, May 21, 1781.*

*SPEAKER'S Letter to the AGENT.*

“ SIR,

“ By order of the House of Assembly, I herewith transmit to your hands another address of that house, to our gracious Sovereign, which it is the desire of the Assembly, consisting that day of no less than twenty members, and all united in the measure, you will deliver in the proper form, along with the remonstrance of the merchants and inhabitants of Bridge-town, against the Governor, that was presented to the House of Assembly, for the purpose of being thus conveyed, under the sanction of the representative body of the people, into the royal presence. Nor, upon a subject so fully, as well as justly treated of by that much injured set of our inhabitants in this remonstrance, or on the occasion of our assembly's once more intruding upon his Majesty's goodness, so clearly accounted for, and excused in their present address, can it be necessary for me to add any thing for your further information. I shall only express therefore my most earnest wish, that this address and remonstrance may find a safe and speedy conveyance to your hands, so that they might be in time to bring in the strongest corroborating evidence of our former charge, under favour of our gracious Sovereign, before the Lords of Trade, or at least before the Privy Council, to direct them in a proper judgment on his Excellency's conduct. At the same time the assembly cannot but be anxious for the

B b b earliest

earliest delivery of these papers upon another score, as we flatter ourselves the sight of them must restore us to the more favourable opinion of our temper in the mind of the noble Secretary for the colonies, and what his Lordship was pleased to construe into an unreasonable, and unrighteous disposition of the House of Assembly against our Governor, in pointing out the measure of our satisfaction for the injury received, will no longer appear in the light of a presumption, but serve to shew the full and early insight we had then gained into the true principle of his Excellency's conduct, that every consideration of the advantage of the people under his government, would be made to give way, during the continuance of it, to his own private views; and consequently his removal was a point devoutly to be wished, as the only probable end of the grievances we were enduring. Yet I must confess, Sir, that in our worst apprehensions, we never looked beyond the sacrifice of our own little interests to his Excellency's private gains; nor, till the Governor's concealment of Lord George Germain's most valuable, and official letter to his Excellency, upon the subject of making captures upon the Dutch, with the sole apparent view of making spoil for himself, on the purses of our own people, could we imagine that the illiberal sacrifice would be ever extended to the interest of the nation, bound up, as that appears to be, likewise, with the honour of the crown.

I am, Sir,

With the most faithful regard,

Your most obedient

humble servant,

J. G. ALLEYNE, Speaker."

*To Samuel Eschwick, Esq. agent for the island of Barbados, London.*

No. XVII.

BARBADOS.

*Petition to the KING.*

*To the KING's most EXCELLENT MAJESTY.*

Most gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the members of the General Assembly of this island, with hearts devoted to your Majesty's interest, and the warmest attachment to your person and government, are constrained with grief and sorrow once more to supplicate the gracious interposition of your Majesty's royal authority in protection of the rights, liberties, and properties of the injured inhabitants of this island, against *the grievous extortions and oppressions* of your Majesty's Governor of this island, Major-General James Cuninghame.

We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that truly sensible of your royal goodness in the notice you have been pleased most graciously to take of our former petition, and with the firmest reliance on the justice of that Right Hon. Board, to which your Majesty has thought proper to refer the same, and with the most sanguine hope of having ample and complete redress of our grievances; we could have expected with patience your royal determination, but a large and very respectable body of the principal inhabitants of the parish of St. Michael, which contains our chief town and mart of trade, having this day presented to us the memorial which accompanies this, and to which we most humbly beg leave to refer your Majesty, and every fact complained of having been ascertained and fully proved by the examination of some of the most intelligent among them, we should be wanting in our attention to our constituents, and in duty to your Majesty, ever watchful over the rights and privileges of your

your people, if we did not once more lay at your Majesty's feet, the distresses of your Majesty's oppressed subjects of this island.

We therefore most humbly implore your Majesty to take the same into your royal consideration, and to grant us such relief as in your Majesty's great wisdom and goodness shall seem fitting.

By order of the house,

J. G. ALLEYNE, Speaker.

House of Assembly,

May 14, 1781.

No. XVIII.

Merchants MEMORIAL, &c.

“ BARBADOS,

To the Hon. Sir JOHN GAY ALLEYNE, Bart. Speaker, and to the rest of the honourable and worshipful members of the General Assembly.

The humble Memorial and Remonstrance of the merchants, traders, and inhabitants of the town of St. Michael,

Sheweth :

“ That your Memorialists and their predecessors before them, have ever been accustomed to respect and revere the gentlemen who have, from time to time, been appointed by their most gracious and beloved Sovereign to rule over the people of this island.

“ That the reverence and respect thus constantly and invariably paid by your Memorialists and their predecessors, have been the just and due return for the constant and uniform protection and support, which the said Governors have never failed to shew to the trade and commerce of this island, which your Memorialists conceive to be inseparable from the good and interest of the British Empire in general.

“ That your Memorialists thus accustomed to look up to the Governors of this island with love, gratitude, and respect, do feel themselves under the most poignant distress and sorrow, to be now, for the first time, under the necessity of laying their

complaints of the arbitrary and illegal conduct of the present Governor, Major-General James Cuninghame, before this House of Assembly, whose duty they conceive is to guard the liberties and properties of the people.

“ That your Memorialists have long forborne to present this memorial to the House of Assembly, trusting that the said Governor, convinced of the illegality and impropriety of his conduct, would no longer give your Memorialists cause to set about this painful and irksome business ! but after very long forbearance your Memorialists are very sorry to say, that they have no hopes of redress from the said Governor's conviction of his errors, but on the contrary, they almost daily find new cause of complaint.

“ That your Memorialists beg leave to say in support of this their memorial, that on the 29th day of September last, at a meeting of the Governor and Council, a certain table of fees, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, was settled and ordered by the said Governor and Council, to be taken by the Secretary, for the particular use and benefit of the said Governor.

“ That your Memorialists conceive, that the concurrence of the gentlemen of the Council, thus obtained to give colour and pretence to the Governor's arbitrary proceedings, was owing to the undue and improper influence of the Governor over the said gentlemen, and that this daring sacrifice of the people's dearest rights, was made to please the said Governor, who may remove them from their seats at the Council-board whenever they presume to oppose his will and pleasure.

“ That your Memorialists conceive, that the approbation of his Majesty's Council without the concurrence of the House of Assembly, can never justify the Governor in taking fees which were never taken or claimed by any of his predecessors

B b b 2

from

from the first settlement of the island, and which are not only contrary to the express statutes of Great-Britain, and of this island, but also repugnant to every principle of reason and propriety, and derogatory to the honour and dignity of government.

“ That the Secretary in pursuance of the aforesaid order, did set up in his office a table of the said fees, and did continue to demand, and receive the same until the 23d day of last month, when he was compelled to desist from the further receipt of the said fees, on his being threatened to suffer the heavy penalties of the law in such cases made and provided; and in consequence of the Secretary's refusal to receive the said fees, the Governor has opened a new office for that purpose, and has appointed one Nicholas Humphry Waldron to be his receiver.

“ That this new office is an additional burthen on the trade and commerce of this island, already too much clogged by a variety of offices, there being no less than eight very distant from each other, from which all masters of vessels are obliged to clear out with very great trouble and delay, as well as great cost and expence.

“ That soon after the said fees were thus arbitrarily and illegally imposed, viz. on the tenth day of October last, it pleased Almighty God, that this devoted colony, which had for many years before laboured under a variety of evils — evils that had brought ruin on the greater part of the inhabitants, should be visited by a most dreadful hurricane, that not only killed several thousands of the people, laid waste and desolate the fruits of the earth, but also threw down and destroyed the superb and elegant edifices which had been raised by the inhabitants in their happier and more prosperous days.

“ That your Memorialists conceived that the said Governor, touch-

ed with such a recent, melancholy and direful instance of the peoples calamities, would lose sight of all exactions and extortions, and attend only to their relief and recovery; but sorry your Memorialists are to observe, that whilst their fellow subjects, in almost every part of the British Empire, were largely contributing to their aid and comfort, the said Governor, regardless of such a visitation, not only continued his former impositions on the inhabitants, but contrived new ways to aggrieve and oppress them, and among other things he ordered the register of the Court of Chancery to take for his use and benefit, very high and extravagant fees, (a list of which is hereunto also annexed) for business done in his office, thereby making the road to justice impassable by exorbitant and insupportable expences.

“ That your Memorialists beg leave further to represent to this house, that on the breaking out of the present war with Holland, the Secretary of State, Lord George Germain, did write circular letters to the Plantation Governors, telling them that proper authorities for granting letters of marque against the States General and their subjects, should be sent them with all possible dispatch, but in the mean time, the said Governors were directed to give assurances to the owners of all vessels then bearing letters of marque against the French and Spanish Kings and their subjects, or to whom such might be granted before the said authorities should arrive, that his Majesty would consider them as having a just claim to the King's share of all Dutch ships and property which they might make prize of.

“ That the said Governor, regardless, notwithstanding of these sacred and important injunctions, did not make his Majesty's will known to the people, but did presume to grant letters

letters of marque against the States General, *without any power or authority so to do*, obliging the people to give very large and extravagant fees for commissions that he knew were not only unnecessary, but were in themselves of no efficacy or validity whatever. And to add to the said oppression and extortion, the said Governor refused to grant the said commissions against the Dutch, unless the parties applying for them, would take out letters of marque *de novo* against the French, Spaniards and Americans, *his fees with the other fees of office, amounting to the exorbitant sum of one hundred and thirteen pounds, twelve shillings and six-pence.*

“ That after application was made for letters of marque against the States General, and a renewal of others, without which the said commission against the Dutch could not be obtained, several vessels that did then bear letters of marque against the French and Spanish Kings, were detained by the said Governor for their new commissions upwards of a week, during which critical time, the said vessels might, if they had been suffered to go out on their cruizes, agreeable to Lord George Germain's letter, and probably would have taken prizes from the Dutch to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds. Thus was the good of the nation, as well as the interest of your Memorialists, sacrificed for the paltry purpose of accumulating illegal and unprecedented fees.

“ That notwithstanding it must be obvious and clear to the said Governor, as well as to all the world, that his Majesty by his gracious will proclaimed to his people, is intirely disinterested in the property of all prizes, the Governor instead of aiding and abetting the King's subjects, as it was his duty, in seizing the enemies ships, has thrown many difficulties and obstructions in their way,

and has endeavoured with too much success to take the said ships away after they had been so seized, by weak and frivolous pretences, making use of the King's sacred name, to claim such captures as droits of Admiralty, to the great injury and grievance of his Majesty's subjects. That your Memorialists have great reason to suspect that the said Governor has by threats and menaces, endeavoured to awe and controul not only the Judge of the Admiralty, but also other officers of the crown who hold their places during his pleasure; and in order that he may put the money arising by the droits into his own pocket, he has actually, without the least shadow of reason, suspended the proper officer, who was legally appointed to receive the said droits, contrary to law, and as your Memorialists conceive, without any right or authority for so doing.

“ That for the foregoing facts, and many more that might be added, the truth whereof they will at any time be ready to support by undeniable evidence, your Memorialists have but too much cause to fear, that a rapacious and insatiable avarice seems too plainly to supercede, and swallow up the great and important duties that belong to the said Governor's high office, and to be the only principle that directs and governs his actions; for which weighty reasons your Memorialists humbly pray, that this House of Assembly will lay the arbitrary and tyrannical conduct of the said Governor, Major-General James Cuninghame, at the feet of their dear and beloved Sovereign, the father and protector of his people, or to adopt such other mode for their relief, as to the wisdom of this house shall appear to be fit and expedient.”

*Bridge-town, 14th May, 1781.*—  
Signed with the names of 144 respectable inhabitants of the town of St. Michael.

“BAR-

“ BARBADOS,  
 “ Notice is hereby given, that the Governor and Council have ordered the under-written fees to be demanded and received in the Secretary's office, for his Excellency Major-General Cuninghame's use, viz.

Signing a licence for retailing strong liquors	£.	10	0	0
a writ of error	-	1	17	6
a writ of summons in error	-	0	12	6
letters testamentary		1	17	6
letters of administration or guardianship	-	1	17	6
Signing an order on the treasury for money		0	10	0
an order on a petition		1	17	6
a warrant of survey		0	11	3
warrants for defendants of a different precinct		0	7	6
a warrant of arrest	-	0	7	6
the allowance of a parish levy	-	0	7	6
a parish execution	-	1	17	6
an attachment for costs on a writ of restitution		1	17	6
every judicial process whatsoever under the seal at arms	-	1	17	6
a licence for marriage		2	10	0
a summons for evidences		0	12	6
a white person's ticket to go off the island	-	0	5	0
a negro ticket	-	0	2	6
a clearance for a vessel		0	18	0
a clearance for a foreign vessel	-	1	17	6
For the great seal of this island	-	5	0	0
Signing a testimonial of any sort	-	0	18	9
the register of a ship		0	18	0
the allowance of any writing	-	0	7	6
the probate of a will		1	0	0
the probate of a deed		1	0	0
the probate of a power of attorney	-	0	5	0
Fee upon passing a private bill	-	10	0	0
Signing a commission under the great seal	-	5	0	0

all warrants or licences under the seal at arms; for any office or place in this government	from	2	10	0
	to	30	0	0
a grant from this government under the great seal		10	0	0
a special commission to settle accounts	-	5	0	0
a commission to hold a special court	-	5	0	0
assignment to sue securities of vessels, appeals, writs of error, letters of administration and guardianship		1	17	6
a warrant of appraisement to letters testamentary		0	12	6
“ A list of fees established by the Council for the Governor as Chancellor, and which by his Excellency's directions are to be received by the acting Register in Chancery, viz.				
Every order on a petition		1	17	6
A subpoena	-	0	12	6
An attachment	-	0	12	6
Affixing the seal to every commission to take an answer	-	1	17	6
A commission to examine witnesses	-	1	17	6
A writ of injunction		1	17	6
A proclamation of rebellion		1	17	6
A sequestration	-	1	17	6
A commission of rebellion		1	17	6
A writ of ne exeat insulam		1	17	6
Pronouncing every final order and decree		10	0	0
Affixing the seal to every writ of execution of a decree	-	10	0	0
Affixing the seal of an appeal	-	10	0	0
Every order	-	1	17	6
Every motion	-	1	17	6

## No. XIX.

BARBADOS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.  
 At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town and parish of St. Michael, on the 2d of June, 1781, the following resolutions were entered into, viz.

1st. R<sub>e</sub>.

1st. *Resolved*, That all business interfering with the execution of the present plan shall be laid aside, and that each man shall attend, and bring with him his negroes, and give every assistance in his power to mount the guns, and do all such other work as may be deemed or considered as absolutely necessary for the immediate safety and protection of the island.

2dly. *Resolved*, That whatever may be wanted, such as cordage, lime, nails, boards, &c. for the purpose of completing the work, be procured immediately; and that his Excellency be requested to give directions that the expence thereof be defrayed out of the fund for fortifying the island, under the act for July, 1779.

3dly. *Resolved*, That each man shall be well equipped with proper arms, and a sufficient quantity of powder and ball; and that, once a week, every man shall be convened by his respective officers, under the direction of the Colonel, to practise the use of them, the better to enable a defence in case this island should be invaded by any of the powers now at war with Great-Britain and her subjects.

4thly. *Resolved*, And we do most solemnly engage to stand by one another in the firmest manner, and, to the utmost of our power, support, defend, and protect this island and our properties, at the risque of every thing that is most dear, in case this island shall be invaded by any of the said powers at war with Great Britain, and enemies to our gracious Sovereign George the Third.

5thly. *Resolved*, That William Moore, jun. Samuel Moore, Samuel Went, Thomas Griffith, James Marshall, Benj. Gittens, Francis Ford, Robert Clarke, and Robert Ewing, be appointed as a committee; and that they do forthwith wait upon his Excellency Major-general James

Cuninghame, Governor and Commander in Chief of this island, and lay these resolutions before him for his Excellency's assent and approbation, requesting his Excellency will be pleased to give such aid and furtherance to the said resolutions as he may judge proper for carrying the same into immediate execution.

Signed,

<i>James Marshall,</i>	<i>Tho. Griffith,</i>
<i>Francis Ford,</i>	<i>Samuel Moore,</i>
<i>Benjamin Gittens,</i>	<i>Robert Clarke,</i>
<i>Samuel Went,</i>	<i>Robert Ewing,</i>
<i>William Moore, jun.</i>	

#### B A R B A D O S.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the parishes of St. James and St. Thomas, at James Fort, the 11th day of June, 1781.

The gentlemen present taking into consideration the defenceless state of James division, agreed to the following resolutions: and,

Whereas the people at large of this island have been reduced by various calamities, and the recent devastations of the late dreadful hurricane, to such an impoverished state, that they are by no means able to bear new taxes.

1st. *Resolved*, That a subscription be opened, and that those who may conceive themselves better able be invited to contribute to raise a fund, for the purpose of putting the division into some condition of defence.

2dly. *Resolved*, That all engagements of a private nature shall give place to the execution of the present plan, and that each subscriber shall attend in person, and bring with him, when called on by the Committee, hereafter to be named, his proportion of negroes to assist in mounting the guns, and doing all such other works as may be found necessary for the immediate fortifying of the division.

3dly. *Resolved*, That whatever may be wanting, such as cordage, lime,



lime, nails, boards, &c. &c. for the purpose of completing the work, be immediately procured, and paid out of the fund.

4thly. *Resolved*, That whatever sum or sums (if any) remain unexpended in the hands of the treasurers, after all the works are completed, shall be appropriated to the purchase of ammunition for the several forts in the division.

5thly. *Resolved*, That each man shall be well equipped with proper arms, and a sufficient quantity of powder and ball, and shall do all that in him lies, to make himself master of his military exercise, and shall be punctual in his attendance on alarms and field-days.

6thly. *Resolved*, And we do most solemnly engage to stand by one another in the firmest manner, and to the utmost of our powers to support, defend, and protect this island and our properties, at the risk of every thing that is most dear, in case this island shall be invaded by any power at war with Great-Britain, and enemies to our gracious Sovereign George the Third.

7thly. *Resolved*, That Benjamin Bostock and Robert Burrowes, Esqrs. be appointed Treasurers for receiving and disbursing the monies subscribed.

8thly. *Resolved*, That the Hon. Ireneus Moe, William Gibbes Alleyne, Thomas Alleyne, Benjamin Bostock, James Straker, Geo. James, Robert Burrowes, Reynold Skeete, John Bishop, Stephen Morgan, Philip Burrowes, Francis Ford, and Benjamin Williams, or any three of them, be a committee to see these instructions carried into execution; and that they do forthwith wait on his Excellency Major-general James Cuninghame, Governor and Commander in Chief of this island, and lay the resolutions before him for his Excellency's assent and approbation, requesting his Excellency to give such

aid and furtherance to them, as he may judge proper.

*Thomas Alleyne, Benjamin Bostock,  
James Hackett, James Straker,  
George James, Robert Burrowes,  
Reynold Skeete, John Bishop,  
Philip Burrowes, Benjamin Williams.  
John Part,*

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Speight's division, at Orange-fort, the 15th day of June, 1781, held for the purpose of taking into consideration the defenceless state of Speight's division, Samuel Hinds, Esq. in the chair, the following resolutions were agreed to:

1st. That whereas the representative body of this island, in consideration of the distresses and various misfortunes by which the greater part of the inhabitants are rendered for the present *totally unable* to contribute their portion to the current and necessary expences of the island, *have very wisely and properly refused* to burthen the people at large with additional taxes for the repairs of the fortifications; We, the underwritten, think it incumbent upon every loyal and dutiful subject, in this time of public danger, to give every instance of attachment to our gracious Sovereign and his government, and to contribute, at far as they are able, out of their private fortunes, to the safety of the community.

2dly. That we will hazard our lives to the last extremity, in defence of this island, against the invasion of the enemies of our Sovereign, and the parent state.

3dly. That we will give every possible assistance to the repairs of the fortifications, and to put the division in the best state of defence.

4thly. That a subscription be immediately proposed to be entered into by the inhabitants of this division, to carry the above resolutions into execution.

5thly. That we will make choice of

of a committee to superintend, gratis, and to take care that subscriptions be laid out to the greatest advantage.

6thly. That each man ought to be well equipt with proper arms and a sufficient quantity of powder and ball, and shall do all that in him lies to make himself master of military exercise, and will be punctual on alarms and field-days.

7thly. That Sir John Gay Alleyne, Bart. Sir Philip Gibbes, Bart. the Hon. Colonel Joseph Leacock, Esq. the Hon. Colonel John Poyer, Esq. Samuel Hinds, Esq. Harrison Walke, Esq. Benjamin Babb, Esq. Samuel Husbands, Esq. Charles Kyd, Esq. Thomas Codagan, Esq. James Marshall, Esq. Major Joseph Leacock, Esq. James O'Neale, Esq. William Prescod, Esq. Stephen Blacket, Esq. Cumberbatch Sober, Esq. John Brathwaite Skeete, Esq. Capt. Samuel Battaly, Esq. and David Paris, Esq. or any three of them, be a board to do business.

8thly. That William Prescod, Esq. and Stephen Blacket, Esq. be appointed treasurers for receiving the subscriptions.

9thly. That any two gentlemen of the committee wait upon his Excellency with these resolutions, and request his *advice and direction* how the subscriptions may be applied with effect.

(Signed)

<i>Samuel Hinds,</i>	<i>John Gay Alleyne,</i>
<i>Joseph Leacock</i>	<i>Harrison Walke,</i>
<i>Charles Kyd,</i>	<i>Cumberb. Sober,</i>
<i>J. Brathwaite Skeete,</i>	<i>Samuel Battaly,</i>
<i>Jos. Leacock, jun.</i>	<i>Dudley Wade,</i>
<i>James O'Neale,</i>	<i>Joseph Harris,</i>
<i>Thomas Whitney,</i>	<i>Th. Armstrong,</i>
<i>Jos. Jordan, jun.</i>	<i>John Bovell,</i>
<i>John Ford,</i>	<i>William Prescod,</i>
<i>Stephen Blacket,</i>	<i>James Hendy.</i>
<i>Thomas Whitefoot,</i>	

N. B. The foregoing resolutions have been presented to his Excellency, and he was pleased to honour them with his approbation, and to promise

*every assistance on his part in forwarding the design*; which, it is to be noted also, is a manifest and flat contradiction to the reasons which his Excellency immediately after assigns in his proclamation for the dissolution of the assembly. Of these subscriptions his Excellency approves, as for the reason assigned, "that the people at large were totally unable to bear the burthen of additional taxes for the repairs of the fortifications." In the proclamation, his Excellency dissolves the assembly because "the numerous inhabitants of the island at large were able, willing, and ready to pay their respective assessments."

No. XX.

AGENT'S PETITION, &c.

To the KING'S Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble memorial and petition of SAMUEL ESTWICK, Agent for the colony of Barbados, in behalf of the said colony,  
Sheweth,

That your memorialist having, in his capacity of Agent for the colony of Barbados, as aforesaid, delivered in on the 10th day of April last, at the office of your Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, an humble petition from himself, together with an humble and dutiful memorial and petition from the representatives of your Majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects in the said colony of Barbados in address to your Majesty, stating complaints against the conduct of Major-general James Cunningham, Governor of the said colony, and praying for your Majesty's royal interposition and redress of them, your memorialist was, on the 30th day of the same month, furnished with the following answer thereto, to wit;

"Mr. Cottrell presents his compliments to Mr. Estwick, and acquaints him that his petition to his Majesty

Majesty in Council, praying to be heard by counsel, respecting the question of right in Major-general Cuninghame, his Majesty's Governor of Barbados, to levy certain fees, and that until the said question shall be determined the levying the said fees may be interdicted, having been referred by his Majesty to a Committee of the Privy Council; their Lordships have taken into their consideration the prayer of the said petition; but it appearing from what is stated by Mr. Edwick, that the several charges exhibited to the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations against the conduct of the said Governor, of which this article of levying the fees makes a part, have been sent over to the Governor by the said Lords Commissioners, with directions to answer the said complaints, and to prepare for his defence, the Lords of the Committee are of opinion, that it is not possible for them to enter into an immediate discussion of, or to hear counsel upon a distinct part of the charge before the Governor, in pursuance of the directions of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, shall have returned his answer to the whole of the complaints preferred against him, and be prepared to submit what he may have to offer in his own justification."

*Council Office, April 30, 1781.*

That many opportunities having since occurred, by which the said Major-general James Cuninghame might have returned his answer, as required by the said Right Honourable Committee of your Majesty's Privy Council as aforesaid, to the whole of the complaints that have been preferred against him, and yet, as your memorialist is informed, the said Major-general James Cuninghame has omitted to do so to any, whilst he still continues in the practice of those very abuses that had given cause to complaints; your me-

morialist might upon this ground have thought himself sufficiently justified in again obtruding himself upon your Majesty's royal goodness in solicitation for his constituents, if other occurrences and recent instructions had not now rendered this a measure of real necessity, as well as of indispensable duty in him.

That your memorialist has now most humbly to lay at your Majesty's feet a dutiful and *unanimous* address from the late General Assembly in the said colony of Barbados to your Majesty, accompanying and intending to convey to your Majesty's royal eye "the humble memorial and remonstrance of the merchants, traders, and inhabitants of the town of Saint Michael," in address to them the said General Assembly, stating *other* enormities in, and complaining of the tyrannical and rapacious conduct of the said Major-general James Cuninghame in the administration of his government, as relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear.

That in addition to this, your memorialist is further intrusted to represent to your Majesty that the said Major-general James Cuninghame has again dissolved the House of Assembly, and as this has been done not only without the advice, consent, or concurrence of your Majesty's council in the said colony of Barbados, but by the sole arbitrary mandate of the said Major-general James Cuninghame himself; so being directed to lay before your Majesty the very extraordinary facts that have accompanied this procedure, they are as follows:

*Pilgrim, May 1, 1781.*

*Message from the Governor to the General Assembly.*

"The necessity of passing a levy-bill has for a long time past been so urgent, and so very obvious to every gentleman among you, that I am really at a loss to comprehend what reasons

reasons could possibly have induced you to decline the consideration of it at your last meeting.

“ To provide for the support of your internal government, is a measure upon which the safety, peace, and prosperity of your country so essentially depend, that I have thought it my indispensable duty to give you, as soon as possible, another opportunity of accomplishing a business that so materially concerns yourselves as well as those you represent. Your public debts have already accumulated to a very large amount, and are daily increasing so fast, that unless a levy is immediately raised, they must soon become enormous. Many of the persons employed in the service of the country have actually deserted their stations and employments because they and their families are starving for want of their salaries, and others are on the point of following the example. Your public credit is almost totally at an end, and while the private buildings of individuals are rebuilt and repaired with the most active and laudable industry throughout the island, those of the public still remain in ruins. These circumstances, so dishonourable to so respectable a colony, are already become injurious and distressing to individuals in a high degree; and if the levy-bill is delayed any longer, must in the end lay the community at large under so heavy a tax as will be impossible for the greater part of the inhabitants ever to pay. Therefore, gentlemen, if you have really any regard for the interest and welfare of your constituents, it is impossible you can defer any longer the settlement of the public levies, the delaying of which must ruin so many of them; and exclusive of these circumstances which render the passing of a levy-bill so highly necessary, I think it my duty to observe to you that some important naval operations which have lately taken place in Eu-

rope, may in their consequences so materially affect this island, that you cannot be too much upon your guard against the sudden attacks of the enemy; and as the preservation of your liberties and properties must necessarily prompt you to prepare for your defence, so the King's most gracious attention to your protection, and the unbounded generosity with which the British Parliament, several cities, corporations, and numerous individuals in Great-Britain and Ireland have provided for the relief of your distresses, cannot fail to excite your zeal, ardour, and exertion, in repelling such of his Majesty's enemies as may attempt to make any attacks on this island. But should any such attacks be made while the current expences of Government remain totally unprovided for, I appeal to your own reflections, whether the consequences might not be extremely dangerous.”

JAMES CUNINGHAME.

*Pilgrim, May 7, 1781,*

*Message from the Governor to the General Assembly.*

The important naval action fought off Martinique, which in its consequences must not affect the safety of this and the neighbouring islands, not only calls upon you to prepare for your own defence, but also to assist your neighbours if attacked. Every man who professes himself a loyal subject, cannot but be roused upon this occasion to adopt such conduct and measures as may insure success against our enemies. And as this important juncture is equally critical with the year 1779, I cannot doubt but you will adopt similar measures.

JAMES CUNINGHAME.

*Pilgrim, May 14, 1781.*

*Message from the Governor to the General Assembly.*

A small vessel, which I dispatched from hence to obtain intelligence of the enemy's motions, returned last night with information that he found

the island of St. Lucia invested by a French force.

JAMES CUNINGHAME.

Town-Hall, May 14, 1781.

*Answer to the Governor's messages, unanimously agreed to by the General Assembly.*

The House of Assembly acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's three several messages sent down to them this day, and acquaint your Excellency, that after having duly taken them into consideration, they came to the resolutions hereunto annexed, by way of answer to the said messages, and to which they beg leave to refer your Excellency.

1st, Resolved, *nem. con.* That the consideration of a levy-bill shall be put off to a future day, for the greater and necessary ease of the people.

2d, Resolved, *nem. con.* That the present most distressed circumstances of the inhabitants of the island both of town and country, do not admit of their raising an extraordinary sum of money, or employing any force at their expence, either for the assistance of their neighbours, or even for their own defence: and that whatever similitude there may be in the importance of the juncture betwixt the year 1779 and the present, the condition of the inhabitants has since suffered a dreadful reverse, if it was not prosperous at that time, it was at least easy; but their condition is now distressed by a great natural misfortune, and this misfortune is rendered greater by the Governor's unconstitutional and illegal fees.

3d, Resolved, *nem. con.* That the surplus arising from the act of the 26th of July, 1779, entitled, "an act for raising a further additional levy on the inhabitants for the purposes therein mentioned," will be sufficient to answer the purpose of repairing the Government-House and Town-Hall, and afford a sufficiency also for such repairs of the fortifications as can be immediately effect-

ed, to repel the danger of any apprehended attack from the French fleet and forces in these seas.

It is now to be observed (although not taken notice of in the above resolutions) as a full and direct answer to the foregoing messages, that the four and a half per cent. duty, is not the only specified fund provided by an act of the Colony, and of course the proper fund, as well for the repairs of the fortifications as of all the other public buildings in the said Colony, but has been declared to be so by an *unanimous address* of the Honourable House of Commons here to her most gracious Majesty Queen Anne, and as such, in consequence of that address, was by her said Majesty actually directed to be applied to that use; as appears in Comm. Journ. vol. 13. p. 818. And therefore this being the proper fund, and an efficient fund too for this purpose, the call for a Levy-Bill to this end, by the said Major-general James Cuninghame, under the then unhappy circumstances of the Island, could be considered in no other light (because characteristic of the conduct of the said Major-general James Cuninghame upon all other occasions) than as done with the view only of *obtaining to himself* the opportunity by means of this Levy-Bill, of laying his hands upon, and of adding to the receipt of his extortionate fees, the salary of two thousand pounds a year; which, in addition to the salary of two thousand pounds a year sterling more, the said General had without any deductions whatever, and as a clear income, settled upon him; and which, notwithstanding these fees, no less heavy than extortionate, he the said Major-general James Cuninghame did not hesitate to accept; and the more especially too when it was considered that the said Major-general James Cuninghame, as a Major-general in the army, could not help as such, professionally knowing, that

that the safety of the Island ever depending upon the command at sea, unless Admiral Sir George Bridges Rodney could hinder the enemy from landing, the whole wealth of the Colony laid out in the repairs of the fortifications could not prevent it; though indeed when landed, if the spirits of the people were not to be damped by being under the discipline of their Commander in Chief, their own personal bravery, their allegiance to your Majesty, and the veneration they have for their parent state would, it was not to be doubted, prove in resistance an unconquerable force of defence to them.

The next fact to be taken notice of is, that of the two very alarming letters of Sir George Bridges Rodney to the said Major-general James Cuninghame, complaining of the legislature for not putting the island in a proper state of defence; and after threatening to complain to your Majesty and the Ministry for this neglect, expressing a wish that *martial law* might be established over the people, "But waving here all argument against the power of an Admiral to interfere with the rights of a British Colony, and to arraign that free exercise of their judgment for their own advantage, which the constitution has vested in them,"—it follows to say (noting that these letters were reported to have been written in concert with the Governor himself, at Pilgrim-House, the seat of the Governor) that the merchants of Bridge-town, in order to counteract the mischiefs of these letters, having formed an association, (to which it is proper to observe, Major-general James Cuninghame gave his approbation, and promised every assistance on his part to forward) having entered into resolutions expressing their loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's person and government, and alarmed at the danger of their situation from the manner in

which Tobago had fallen, having taken about a private subscription to raise money for the repairs of the fortifications, the said Major-General James Cuninghame, as if to raise distinction and create a difference between the representatives of the people and the people themselves, by shewing that it was not the people but the House of Assembly that were unwilling to repair the fortifications, lays hold of the fact of the fortifications being actually repaired in consequence of the above-mentioned private subscription of the people, and making use of that fact as a plea for the dissolution of the Assembly, publishes as of himself, and without the advice of your Majesty's council (as has been noticed before) the following proclamation:

BARBADOS.

By his EXCELLENCY,

A PROCLAMATION.

Seal at } Whereas I have in the most  
Arms. } earnest manner repeatedly  
recommended to the present General  
Assembly of this island, to provide  
for the necessary defence of their  
country, by passing a levy-bill. And  
whereas, at a time when our neighbour-  
ing island of St. Lucia was actually  
invested with a formidable French  
force, and an attack upon this island  
was hourly expected, they so utterly  
disregarded the safety of the lives  
and properties of their constituents,  
as to pass a resolve not to raise any  
supply whatever for a purpose so  
essentially and immediately necessary.  
And whereas the ample subscriptions  
which have since been so laudably  
raised by individuals for repairing the  
fortifications, and the facility and  
expedition with which they have been  
lately put in a state of defence, are  
*convincing proofs of the abilities and  
inclinations of the numerous inhabitants  
of this island at large, to secure their  
country from all attempts of his  
Majesty's enemies, and how willingly  
and readily they would*

would have paid their respective assessments, if their representatives had not, by declining to pass a levy bill, prevented their doing so, and thereby drawn an injurious imputation on their loyalty and attachment to his Majesty's government. And whereas it is incompatible with my duty AS HIS MAJESTY'S REPRESENTATIVE in this colony, to suffer the public authority to remain any longer in the hands of men who have so obstinately refused to exert it for the public welfare and security, therefore, in order that the inhabitants may have an opportunity of choosing men, who have more regard for their true interest and safety, to represent them in this time of public danger, I have thought fit to dissolve the General Assembly, and they are hereby dissolved accordingly. And I do hereby give notice, that I will cause writs to be issued for the election of a new Assembly.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Pilgrim, this 16th day of June, 1781, and in the 21st year of his Majesty's reign.

JAMES CUNINGHAME.

By his Excellency's command,

T. WORKMAN, Deputy-secretary.

God save the King!

Now the only remark that is necessary to be made upon this proclamation is this, that notwithstanding the opportunity it afforded to the inhabitants by the dissolution of the Assembly "of choosing—(to use his Excellency's own words) men who have more regard for their true interest and safety, so far from this, your Memorialist has, from his information, every reason to believe that not a single new member will be elected, or if there is, that it will only be to add greater stability to the unanimity which before prevailed: for as to the proclamation itself, what the sense and sentiments even of those associations, which were approved and forwarded by his Excellency, and upon whose subscriptions the

proclamation is founded, are, their own resolutions in consequence of this proclamation, as well with respect to the proclamation, as with respect to his Excellency himself, will here best explain.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas his Excellency Major-General James Cuninghame, Governor of this island, by a proclamation published on the 16th inst. dissolved the General Assembly; and whereas the reasons assigned in the said proclamation for that measure were founded upon a wilful misconstruction of the design of the associated inhabitants for the town and parish of Saint Michael, for the repairs of the fortifications; and whereas the committee chosen for the transaction of that business, judging the said proclamation connected with the duty of their appointment, have entered into the following resolves, as a refutation of the charges therein contained:

1st. Resolved, That the reasons suggested for the dissolution of the General Assembly by the said proclamation are founded in deceit, and devised by extreme art to pervert an originally good act to the worst of purposes, and to gloss over a most unwarrantable exercise of prerogative by a fallacious colouring.

2d. Resolved, That the representatives of the people acted uprightly and perfectly agreeable to the wishes of their constituents, in refusing to pass a levy-bill, and that they yielded only to the dictates of the soundest judgment and the impulse of the most patriotic zeal, in disregarding his Excellency's importunity for effecting his favourite object.

3d. Resolved, That a subscription was opened for repairing the fortifications only on account of the inability of the people at large to pay any tax for the purpose, and that it was a measure of mere necessity, after the failure

failure of the application of the committee for the resource pointed out in the second resolution at their first meeting. The apprehension of an immediate invasion, the insufficiency of the public funds, and the lamentable poverty of the community in general, operating at one instant, precluded all dependence upon a remote supply, and unavoidably impelled them to the adoption of that useful but now perverted expedient.

4th. Resolved, That the extreme disproportion between the number of subscribers to the laudable design of repairing the fortifications, and that of the inhabitants liable to pay taxes, raised by a levy bill, and between the fund acquired by this subscription, and the sum arising from the regular levy-bill, carries in itself the clearest refutation of the opinion of the opulence of the inhabitants expressed in the said proclamation, and completely exonerates the representative body of the people from the heavy charge his Excellency has brought against them.

And lastly, Resolved, That the General Assembly, so far from being exposed to the imputations of feeling no regard for the true interests of their constituents, or the safety of the island, have acted upon principles diametrically opposite, and altogether worthy of *their warmest approbation*.

Signed by the Committee.

And whereas we, the underwritten, having carefully examined the nature of these resolves, and finding them worthy of being adopted by the inhabitants of the parish at large, do think it incumbent upon us to give a public testimony of our approbation thereof, and have therefore subscribed our names.

Signed by a number of the inhabitants.

The resolutions of the other associated divisions of the island, altho'

antecedent to the foregoing proclamation, hold (as has been seen) the same sentiments with respect to the General Assembly.

That having thus humbly laid these facts before your Majesty, there are still many others that remain in report against the conduct of the said Major-General James Cuninghame; such as laying an embargo upon the common boats that communicate with, and carry on the necessary traffic of the country, upon the ill-founded pretence, as the said Major-General James Cuninghame himself has shewn, of carrying intelligence to the enemy: for, upon payment of the fee of one pound seventeen shillings and six-pence to the Governor for a licence to the boat, the embargo no longer remained; and as it appears that for the fee of one pound seventeen shillings and six-pence, intelligence might be carried to the enemy, so it follows, in proof, that the embargo was laid for the sake of the fee, and not for the sake of preventing intelligence being carried to the enemy. Again, such as removing the Judge of the Admiralty from his office, a patent officer, holding his commission under the same authority with the Governor himself, that is under the appointment of your Majesty, and this not only without one single charge being alledged against him, not only without the advice of the members of your Majesty's Council, for he knew he should not have their concurrence, and so in violation of his instructions which direct, that "no Judge shall be removed from his office without the consent of the Council," but, for a reason which only serves to aggravate and increase the offence; for the reason, as your Memorialist is instructed to say, of placing, instead of the said Judge of the Admiralty, a mere creature of his Excellency's own, a man of no character in the island, and of the lowest life



life, and this likewise in order that the droits of the Admiralty, which, from the circumstance of the Dutch war, had been rendered considerable, might be made of advantage to himself. Again, but to say more, were but to trespass on the more precious time of your Majesty, and to have the appearance of supposing as if the indignation of your Majesty was not sufficiently roused in seeing the representative of yourself so prostituting the honour, the justice, and the dignity of your Majesty's government.

Your Memorialist therefore now, in most humble petition to your Majesty, prays that your Majesty will be graciously pleased, as well in consideration of the premises, as in reference to what has been before represented to your Majesty, to remove the aforesaid Major-General James Cuninghame from the administration of the government of your Majesty's antient and loyal colony of Barbados, and to shew such other marks of disgrace, and of your Majesty's royal displeasure towards the said Major-General James Cuninghame, as the nature of the case requires, and as in your Majesty's wisdom and goodness shall seem meet and expedient.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

SAMUEL ESTWICK,  
*Agent for Barbados.*

*London, Lower Berkley-street,  
Portman-square, Aug. 18, 1781.  
No. XXI.*

*Barbados, June 25, 1781.*

CANDIDATES *Address to their CON-*  
STITUENTS.

*To the Freeholders of the Parish of St.*  
ANDREW.

*Gentlemen,*

The Governor having dissolved the last General Assembly, and issued writs for the election of a new one, to be held the ninth of next month, we beg leave to offer ourselves again

as candidates for your favour; for, although the reasons which the Governor has proclaimed to all the world to justify his dissolution of the late house of representatives may seem to militate against the hope of our obtaining that favour, yet we are confident we need only to appeal to your own full knowledge of the truth of things, to rely upon your candid approbation of our conduct, and to find our best assurance of succeeding in our present application, upon the promise we here solemnly make you, of persevering in the same line of duty for the future, in a tender regard to the state of your melancholy circumstances, as well as in a determined opposition to the arbitrary and rapacious spirit which presides over this unhappy land.

At the same time that we request the honour of your suffrages, we must excuse ourselves to you for not concluding as usual, to ask the favour of your company to a dinner on that day, as the writs are made returnable in Bridge-Town the very day after, and the impaired condition of your oldest member's health stands in need of some indulgence; but at a more convenient season, we shall desire you to pass a social day with us at Bawden's; and for the present shall conclude only with assuring you, Gentlemen, that in spite of every artifice to delude, and in disdain of every menace to deter, we will remain

Your faithful and devoted servants,

JOHN GAY ALLEYNE,  
A. CUMBERBATCH, jun.

*Barbados, June 25, 1781.*

*To the FREEHOLDERS of the Parish  
of Saint Lucy.*

*Gentlemen,*

The Governor having thought proper to publish his reasons for dissolving the last Assembly, and those reasons conveying injurious opinions on a body of which, by your favour, we made a part, it is incumbent upon

us to say a few words on the occasion. We trust that a few words indeed are necessary to wipe off the injurious aspersions; for you, gentlemen, can easily see the fallacy of the reasoning, and the point intended to be carried by that fallacy: you know the difficulty that too many among us will have to pay the present levy; you know the ruin that must have fallen upon almost all, had a large tax been laid in addition; and you know the exertions of a few individuals can be no proof of general opulence. The injury and injustice done to the Assembly by these aspersions are apparent, and must be more so from the consideration that they have contributed as individuals to the repairs of the fortifications, although they would not burthen their constituents for that purpose.

Cogent as these reasons (from the distresses of the people) were against passing a levy-bill, we had one still stronger, and that was the arbitrary conduct of the Governor in demanding and taking illegal and oppressive fees; *we take with pleasure this opportunity of declaring publicly, that we never will consent to a levy-bill while those fees remain.* The power of the purse, gentlemen, is the only shield the representatives of the people have to guard their constituents against tyranny and oppression; and we should not have been the honest representatives of a free people, if we had parted with that shield for a moment, *while tyranny and oppression not only remained, but were increasing.*

You will now, gentlemen, decide upon our conduct and our motive; on your parts you will determine whether you are willing to relinquish the contest against *arbitrary power*, at this favourable crisis, and submit to every injury and oppression which *despotism*, united with *avarice*, may inflict; or whether you will pursue it, and thereby render the dissolution

VOL. XII.

of the last Assembly the last convulsive struggle of expiring tyranny. On our parts, we rejoice that the question is now removed from the narrow ground of personal favour and private pique to the extensive field of public good and public evil; and if the peace of the parish should be disturbed by any opponents starting up against us, you have only to shew whether you will continue us in your service, to which we have *proved* ourselves devoted, or whether you will elect our opponents, who must be devoted to the Governor's will and pleasure. Conscious that our endeavours have been honestly and zealously exerted to preserve not only your lives and properties, *but what is of infinitely more value, your liberty under the British constitution*, and to secure these blessings to your posterity; conscious of this, gentlemen, it is with confidence we ask your suffrages at the ensuing election, as a means of further proving ourselves to be.

Gentlemen, your most devoted and most obedient humble servants,

BENJAMIN BABB,  
SAMUEL HUSBANDS.

Barbados, June 26, 1781.

To the FREEHOLDERS of St. Thomas.  
Gentlemen, \*

When you did me the honour to elect me in February last, you may remember I readily staked my future election on the line of conduct I should pursue in the House of Assembly; what that has been you have seen in the minutes, and will determine whether I have forfeited your confidence or not: I flatter myself the determination will not be unfavourable to me. I need not observe to you, that the sudden dissolution originated in disappointed expectations, and the hope of obtaining, through a new house, what the old one saw would establish the *oppressor's*

D d d

AGENT'S PETITION to the LORDS  
of TRADE.

To the Right Honourable the Lords  
Commissioners for Trade and Plan-  
tations.

The humble Petition of SAMUEL EST-  
WICK, Agent for the Colony of  
Barbados, in behalf of the said Co-  
lony,

Sheweth,

*oppressor's* administration, and for that reason, among several others, reject- ed with an indignant spirit, becom- ing the representatives of aggrieved freemen. It must be equally unne- cessary to add, that the *oppressor is as subtle as he is covetous*, and will not be backward in playing of his stra- tagems to carry a point of such in- finite consequence to himself. It behoves the people to be vigilant, spirited, and firm; every thing de- pends upon them; if they support the men who are not afraid to main- tain their rights, they have every thing to hope: on the contrary, if they suffer their minds to be actuated upon by either the refinements of dis- simulation, or the open intimidations of assuming rank, their condition will soon become, what they may conceive, but I will not attempt to describe.

On my part, gentlemen, I pledge my word to you, that if I have again the honour of representing you, I will faithfully fulfil what I know to be the earnest wishes of your hearts; *I will never give my assent to any tax whatever till the table of fees is taken down, and the sums refunded which the people have been plundered of, in viola- tion of law and of the constitution.*

I will endeavour, to the utmost of my abilities, to procure a redress of grievances, and to this end will strain every nerve I have to get happily rid of the man on whose administration *despotism and the most unbounded avarice* have impressed their seals; and on the arrival of another commander in chief, (should that happy event take place during my political exis- tence) I lastly promise you, that I will not assent to a larger settlement than was made on our present Go- vernor.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

And very humble servant,

JAMES STRAKER.

That your petitioner has received a petition from the House of Assem- bly in Barbados, accompanying and conveying to the hands of your pe- titioner, in order to be presented to his Majesty a memorial, and petition from the merchants, traders, and in- habitants of the town of St. Michael, in the island aforesaid, signed with the names of one hundred and forty- four respectable persons, and stating complaints against the conduct of Major-general James Cuninghame, Governor of the said island; dupli- cates of which are hereunto annexed for your Lordship's perusal.

And whereas among many other enormities therein complained of, it appears that the said Governor not only continues in the extorting of those fees from the inhabitants of the said island, against which complaints have been already preferred to his Majesty, but has since, in addition thereto, in- stituted *another table of fees*, to be in like manner taken from the said in- habitants, more burdensome than the former, inasmuch as they serve to block up the road to equity and justice; and not only this, but find- ing that the officers who had the col- lecting of the said fees, being in themselves exposed to the heavy pe- nalties of the law for so doing, were forced to desist therefrom, he, the said Governor, has thought fit of his own mere will and pleasure, to exer- cise *the sovereign power* of creating a *new office* in the said island, and of appointing a *new officer* therein, for the

the purpose of collecting and receiving of *those new fees*, which, in violation of the right of the subject, and in repeal of the law of the land he had, under the exercise of a legislative authority too, so taken upon himself to impose and levy upon the subject.

And whereas his most gracious Majesty having been pleased to refer the said former complaints against the conduct of the said Governor as aforesaid, to the consideration of your Lordships, your petitioner was informed by the then acting Secretary of the Board, Mr. Grey Elliot, "that your Lordships would lose no time in transmitting a copy of the said complaints to the said Governor, and that he would be required to state the reasons he may have to urge in defence of his conduct, &c."

And whereas the said Governor by continuing not only in the practice of those injuries, against which complaint has been made, but by an increase of injury has added aggravation to complaint, so not doubting but that the said Governor, as he must be well prepared so to do, has not failed to state to your Lordships

the reasons that he has to urge in defence of his conduct.

Your petitioner therefore most humbly prays, that your Lordships will be pleased to signify to your petitioner, as necessary to his further procedure, whether the said Major-general James Cuninghame, Governor as aforesaid, has given any or what answer to your Lordships in relation to the complaints that have been exhibited against him, and if not, what reasons he has alleged to your Lordships for omitting so to do.

And your petitioner will ever pray,  
&c.

SAMUEL ESTWICK, Agent  
for Barbados.

London, Lower Berkley-street,  
Portman-Square, Aug. 18,  
1781.

#### P O S T S C R I P T.

The case of the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty, having been frequently alluded to in the foregoing papers, the following petition is here given by way of appendix, in explanation and report thereof.

#### E R R A T A.

Page.	Line.	
321	10	for "repenting," read "repentant."
321	11	instead of "a desire," read "desire."
333	27	after the words "of it," add "and in the."
334	9	instead of "new," read "now."
336	8	for "calamities," read "calamity."
340	24	instead of "tim," read "time."
340	47	instead of "of," read "or."
340	52	instead of "y reverse," read "very reverse."
341	48	instead of "are," read "is."
343	22	after the word "common," read "and."
343	27	for "manufactories," read "manufacturers."
344	27	for "never," read "ever."
346	47	instead of "than the," read "than in the."
348	7	after "fitness," add the words "or unfitness."
348	37	instead of "or one," read "and one."
380	9	instead of "the only specified," read "only the specified."
381	5	after the word "raise," read "a."

No. XXIII.

## P E T I T I O N.

To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY.

*The humble Petition of SAMUEL ESTWICK, Agent for the House of Representatives in your Majesty's ancient and loyal Colony of Barbados, and in behalf of the said Colony,*

Most humbly sheweth ;

That the 4½ per cent. duty in the island of Barbados was given and granted in the year 1663, to your Majesty's royal predecessor King Charles the Second, by an act of the island, in the following words and manner, to wit ; " And, forasmuch as nothing conduceth more to the peace and prosperity of any place, and the protection of every single person therein, than that the public revenue thereof may be in some measure proportioned to the public charges and expences ; and also well weighing the great charges that there must be of necessity in the maintaining the honour and dignity of his Majesty's authority here, the public meeting of the sessions, the often attendance of the council, *the reparation of the forts*, the building a sessions house and prison, and all other public charges incumbent on the Government, do, in consideration thereof, give and grant unto his Majesty, his heirs and successors for ever, and do most humbly desire your Excellency to accept these our grants, and we humbly pray your Excellency that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by his Excellency Francis Lord Willoughby, of Parham, Captain General and Chief Governor of this island of Barbados, and all other the Caribbee-Islands, and by and with the consent of the Council, and the Gentlemen of the Assembly Representatives of this island ; and by authority of the same, that an impost or custom be from and after publi-

cation hereof, raised upon the native commodities of this island after the proportions, and in manner and form as is hereafter set down and appointed ; that is to say, upon all dead commodities of the growth or produce of this island, that shall be shipped off, the same shall be paid to our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors for ever, four and a half *in specie*, for every five score."

That in declaration of the penalty for the non-payment of this duty, and in direction as well of the mode of collection, as of the person to whom the collection is confidentially given and entrusted, the act proceeds to declare ; " And be it further enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, that if any goods before mentioned, on which the said custom is imposed and due by this act, shall at any time hereafter be shipped, or put into any boat or other vessel, to the intent to be carried into any parts beyond the seas, the said imposition due for the same, not paid, compounded for, or lawfully tendered to the collectors or their deputies, or not having agreed with the commissioners for that purpose to be appointed, or their deputies for the same, according to the true intent and meaning of the said act, that then and from thenceforth, *shall the said goods be forfeit* ; the one moiety thereof to be to our Sovereign Lord the King, and the other to him that shall inform, seize, and sue for the same in any Court of Record within this island. *Which grants are left to your Excellency's own way of levying, in full confidence and assurance*, that your Excellency will take such course for the collecting and gathering of the said impost, without any charge, duty, or fees, as may be most for the ease of the people of this island."—See Hall's Laws of Barbados. No. 36, p. 55.

That

That this duty of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. so given and granted as aforesaid, being from the then rising prosperity of the island, unattended to by its inhabitants, it was gradually and at length diverted (except in the case of the Governor's salary) from the uses for which it was designed by the act; and continued so to be until the necessities of the people calling out for its proper and other applications, it was moved in the House of Commons, in the 13th of his most gracious Majesty King William the Third, upon petition to the House from several planters and merchants of Barbados, praying that the four and a half per cent. duty may be applied to the uses for which it was granted, "that the said petition be referred to a Committee of the whole House," and it was referred accordingly.

That two years afterwards, that is to say, in the 1st of Queen Anne, the same petition was renewed, and the same order was obtained.

That in the 2d of the same reign, (25<sup>o</sup> die Mart.) it was ordered by the House upon the report of the Committee, "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, that the duty or impost of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. arising in Barbados and the Leeward Islands, subject to an annuity payable to the heirs and assigns of the Earl of Kinsale, be applied for the repairing and erecting such fortifications, and other public uses, for the safety of the island, as her Majesty shall direct; and that an annual account how the said duties shall have been expended, may be laid before the House of Commons."

That on the 30th of the same month, Mr. Secretary Vernon reported to the House, "that their address having been presented to her Majesty, relating to Barbados and the Leeward Islands; as to the former part thereof, (that her Majesty would please that the duty or impost of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. may be applied to the repairing and erecting fortifi-

cations, and other public uses for the safety of the said islands, and that an annual account how the said duties shall have been expended, may be laid before the House) her Majesty was pleased to say, that she would give directions accordingly." See Comm. Journ. vol. 13. p. 569, 800, 818, 828.

That in consequence of the above-mentioned petition of the Planters and Merchants of Barbados to the House of Commons, this duty, which had been before, among other services (but unadvisedly as it was then said) made applicable by the 9th and 10th of King William to the service of his Majesty's household, was, in consideration of the uses to which it had been already appropriated by the law of Barbados, excepted out of that service; and for the same reason has ever since remained inapplicable to any other grant of the House. And yet, notwithstanding this declared resolution of the House of Commons, in confirmation of these uses, as well as the aforesaid royal order in application of them, it so happened, may it please your Majesty, that this duty was again diverted from those uses, and (except, as has been excepted, in the case of the Governor's salary, which however, by an increase thereof, has since become an additional burthen upon the people) was applied to other purposes, as unconnected with the interest and advantage of the island as those purposes were with the uses for which the duty was granted. And not only this, but it followed, that this duty being paid for the conveniency of its receipt, as well as with a view to the saving of expence in the appointment of officers to the collectors of the port-duties, who were already established in office there, the commissioners of the customs here unattending to the distinction between an internal grant of the island by an act of its own, and an external regulation

gulation of trade by act of Parliament, to which alone their commission does or can extend, conceived, that because they were employed to receive this duty, they had a right to levy it too; and accordingly, in the year 1734, acting as so many legislators, instead of so many tax-gatherers, attempted to make an alteration in its mode of collection.

That this attempt raising, as it was to be expected, a very great flame in that as well as in the other islands that paid this duty, the matter was soon adjusted, and in this manner remained till the year 1776; when in the patient suffering of all the many calamities so well known for their relief to your Majesty's royal bounty; and amidst that long train of dreadful distresses, extending from absolute want up to actual temporary famine, which the American war had brought down upon, and occasioned to that part of the world, a Mr. Felton, in the capacity of Receiver-General, was sent over, under the authority of the then Commissioners of the Customs here, to exact, and again to levy this duty upon terms of exaction far greater and more oppressive than those which had been attempted in the year 1734; and at a time too, as it appears, when the country was so far less able to bear them.

That the mode of levying this duty from its very first institution in the year 1663, to the year 1776, was this: for example, in the produce of sugar, to allow from 20 to 30 per cent. upon the casks in which the sugar was packed, less than they actually weighed, and for these just and proper reasons; namely, first in consideration of the weight of the wood of which the casks were made, for the wood being heavy, the duty was much, and the duty was not to be paid upon wood; and next, in allowance for the syrup, which necessarily draining from the sugar considerably diminished its weight.

That the mode of alteration attempted in the year 1734, as mentioned, being in the alternative, was one of two things; and the first was, that every cask of sugar that was to be exported from the island, was to be weighed, and this in order that the duty might be taken upon the weight found; but this was impracticable, and for two reasons; the one, because, if every cask that was to be exported was weighed, the whole year would be spent in weighing, and thus not one fourth part of the crop could be shipped in time to find its conveyance to the markets here: the other reason is, that the bulkiness of the commodity forcing its shipment, on account of the carriage, to be at the nearest port or beach, there must of course be as many given standards for weighing as there are places of shipment, which, by the addition of expence in the multiplication of officers alone, without naming other hindrances of a more absolute nature, was of itself sufficient to render, as has been said, this attempt impracticable. But then it may be asked, how was the duty to be ascertained? To which the answer is, in a general way, as it had been for 80 years before; that is to say, from its institution in the year 1763 to the year 1734: but more particularly it may be said in answer, it was to be ascertained from observation, which, as arising out of experience, had never been wanting to estimate the weight by comparison, upon a view of the casks; and to which was added too this circumstance of restriction; that if any fraud was intended, the law had given the remedy, by the forfeiture of the sugar. And now as to the second thing proposed in the alternative, it was this; or, that a new table of weights should be instituted, lessening the *quantum* of the allowance that had been before made: but here, upon the constructing of  
this

this table, the report of the Surveyor-General himself, who was employed in this business, by the Commissioners of the Customs, was so strong in favour of the constant practice and reasonableness of the former allowance, that the difference between the table proposed, and the mode of collection used, was so extremely inconsiderable, as that whilst it could not admit, so it did not occasion any objection thereto. And thus the matter rested till the year 1776.

That now the mode of levying this duty, as demanded by Mr. Felton, in the year 1776, was as follows; that every cask of sugar should pay the duty of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. upon fourteen hundred weight, whether the cask be of that weight or not. And this being the measure to be enforced, the effect was this; that whilst there is one cask of sugar that is made which will weigh fourteen hundred weight *net*, there being five at least, beyond dispute, that will weigh under thirteen hundred weight *net* also, it followed, that in every five casks of sugar out of six, the duty of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent was paid, not only upon an hundred weight of sugar more than each cask contained, but was paid upon the wood of all the casks, and this too without that allowance for the draining of the syrup from the sugar, which has been mentioned; and which so diminishes the weight of the casks, as to make the difference, upon their importation here, by a standing mercantile regulation, to be, in that article alone, from 10 to 15 per cent.

That this presumptive act of legislation in the Commissioners of the Customs thereby levying of their own authority a new tax upon the subject by increasing its burden, of course rekindled the flame that had been buried in the ashes of 1734; and in so doing, produced a resolution in those of the Leeward Islands which pay this tax, not to export a single cask of sugar until the mode of

collecting the duty returned to its former channel; of which, the event was, that an order in compliance with the demand of this resolution was immediately sent out to them; but in Barbados, the case of that island being different from the case of the other islands, its conduct was different too; for in Barbados, the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty is appropriated, as has been seen, by its own law to its own uses, and in the other islands not: The island of Barbados therefore submitted to the imposition, arbitrary and extortionate as it was; and it submits to it at this very hour: but it submitted to it, that its redress might be the more compleat. The people saw that they were entitled, both in law and equity, to the application of this duty to their own uses: they saw too that an alteration in the mode of collection was adopted for its payment, which was not only unreasonable on the one hand, and oppressive on the other, but was adopted by persons without the colour of right in them to justify their proceedings; and this too at a time, when if the right had existed, humanity would have suppressed the exercise of it: they saw, and they felt their situation; but they trusted then, as they now do, to the justice of their case, and to the goodness of your Majesty, for their relief.— They made their appeal, and in an humble, dutiful, and unanimous address from the Council and Assembly, submitted their grievances to your Majesty.

That this address was transmitted to your petitioner, as the agent for the island, and was by him delivered, together with a memorial of his own, explanatory of the business in detail, so long ago as on the 10th day of August, 1778, to the Right Honourable Lord George Germain, one of your Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in order to be presented to your Majesty.

That



That his Lordship's official information to your petitioner, was as follows: " That he had been unacquainted with the business, but since he had had the memorial, he had enquired into the matter, and had found it to be as stated in the memorial: that indeed, when Lord Chatham had his pension upon that duty, some doubts then arose in his mind, concerning the right of granting pensions upon it, but he did not prosecute the enquiry; that he spoke however to Mr. Charles Townshend upon the subject, but does not remember to have received any satisfactory answer from him: that your Majesty was not then in town, or he should have laid both the address and memorial before your Majesty, but that upon your Majesty's return he would do so: that in the mean while, as it was a matter of consequence, he had directed copies of the papers to be sent to the Lords of the Treasury, who would refer them to the Commissioners of the Customs for their report, and then the Board of Treasury would come to some determination upon the matter: that if the Lords of the Treasury saw the case in the light that he did, the island would have its remedy from that Board; but if not, and the matter should come back to him as Minister, all he could then say was, that your petitioner knew his opinion of it; that the only difficulty that occurred to him was, how to provide for the pensions that had been granted upon the duty, but that this at the same time was more a matter of state than it was of revenue.— And at another interview, his Lordship was pleased to say to your petitioner, that he had spoken to Lord North upon that subject, and had told his Lordship what he had before said to your petitioner; that he had also looked into the journals of the House of Commons, where he had found that the House, in the reign

of Queen Anne, had conceived that the duty of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. was inapplicable to the purposes of pensions: that your petitioner's arguments however upon this head were conclusive; but indeed, there wanted no arguments to prove, that it was a hardship for the island of Barbados to pay a duty of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and to have it applied to uses for which it was not granted, whilst the new islands and Jamaica paid no duty at all: that as to Jamaica, it was said, that that island already raised a certain sum of money for the use of its government, but this was no argument, for this sum being very inadequate to the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty, it might be considered in allowance to Jamaica, upon putting all the islands, by some proper regulation, upon a footing the one with the other.

That the difficulty being started respecting a provision to be made for the pensions that had been granted, and an idea suggested for a commutation of the duty into a tax, to be collected upon the produce of the islands here, your petitioner, unable to determine upon these points as of himself, sent back to his constituents for their further instructions to him.

That having received these the instructions of his constituents, and which were to the following effect; That although the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty was a grant of the island to its own uses, and therefore as such could afford no reasonable ground for the commutation proposed; yet, from the desire which that country had, and ever wished to preserve, of accommodating itself to the service of its parent-state; the legislature there was willing in release of this duty, (which in fact too was as little beneficial to this country, as it was in the same degree burdensome to that, one moiety thereof, if not more, being pillaged, wasted, and swallowed up in the collection) to agree to an equivalent

equivalent tax being laid by an act of Parliament, upon the importation of their produce here; your petitioner, in consequence of these instructions, and as he was directed to do, by the Right Honourable Lord George Germain, waited upon your Majesty's First Lord of the Treasury, the Right Honourable Lord North, and having had the honour to deliver to his Lordship a state of facts respecting the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty, together with a report of the acquiescence of the island to the commutation proposed, he had the satisfaction to hear from his Lordship; that the proposition for the commutation proposed, was a very fair one; that it would be for the advantage of this country, and therefore could meet with no objection on his part; that it was perfectly just too on the part of the island, for he saw no reason why the other islands should not pay the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty as well as those that did; and then his Lordship added, *that something should be done thereupon, before the end of the sessions of Parliament.* And yet, most gracious Sire, notwithstanding this comfortable assurance of his Lordship, and which was made to your petitioner so far back as in the month of December 1779, the humble, dutiful, and unanimous address, as has been mentioned, from your Majesty's Council, and from the Representatives of your Majesty's aggrieved, though not therefore less loyal subjects of Barbados, and which is of so old a date, even as the 18th of April 1778, still remains as much without notice, as the grievances themselves do without redress.

That under these circumstances then of injury, of hardship, and of grievance, and these two in despite of law, of justice, and of right, your petitioner, in compliance with the duty of his office, is again constrained to throw himself at your Majesty's royal feet, and thus, in most humble

petition, to supplicate the benign interposition of your Majesty's wisdom and goodness in aid and attention to the distresses and complaints of your Majesty's ancient and loyal colony of Barbados.

That a tax of four shillings and eleven pence per hundred weight having been lately laid upon the sugar of your Majesty's West-India islands, and which is not only more than three times as much as ever was before imposed at once, but is imposed at a time when the island of Barbados, in particular, is in the same proportion as much less able to bear it, the legislature of Barbados is thereby precluded, and inasmuch indeed now disabled, from acceding to the commutation, which, in lieu of the four and a half per cent. duty, had been, under other circumstances, proposed and accepted.

That to this additional burthen upon the labour of the people (making together with the former subsidies granted, a tax in the whole upon sugar, of eleven shillings and six pence per hundred weight, and so meaning to give (if the means do not defeat the end) a revenue to this country, from this one article alone, of no less a sum than that of one million and twenty-six thousand pounds sterling, *per annum*, and this exclusive too of the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty from the islands that pay it) might still be added, in further circumstance of distress to the island of Barbados; those natural calamities of blast and vermin, which, for a series of years last past, have so much destroyed the crops, and diminished the produce of the land, if another calamity had not, as the consummation of all woe, seemed of itself to have wound up the fatal catastrophe, and in one misfortune to have ended all the rest. In a word is meant, the dreadful hurricane with which that island has been so recently visited. A event, which for the magnitude

of its evils, your petitioner had wished to have forgotten: but yet, whilst its remembrance is not without the cheering sensibility of the great and extensive relief which was afforded to the starving multitude of that country, by the charity of their fellow subjects in England; and in Ireland, the very event itself is the direct and immediate cause of this further application to your Majesty, upon the subject of the four and a half per cent. duty: for inasmuch as it is by this hurricane, that the fortifications of that island have been razed to the ground, that the Sessions-house and Prison, and all the other public buildings have in equal ruins now been laid level with the earth, so is it to this duty, (as by specific appointment, and as the given fund for these given uses,) that the Government there must look for their resource; and what is more, may it please your Majesty, for their *only resource*; since, as if excess of misery still wanted the further power of aggravation, the administration of that government is now in the hands of one, whose interested and rapacious conduct, in scraping together the little broken remains and wretched fragments of a desolated island to himself, is such, that whilst it leaves not even a ray of hope to cherish the distressed, it is not to be equalled but by the illegal, unconstitutional, and oppressive measures that give force and operation to that conduct. But of this, it is here unnecessary to speak, because it is already so well known to your Majesty from the repeated cries of your subjects, and these *in one voice only*.

That such is the unhappy condition of the island of Barbados—an island, in its national character, almost proverbial for its loyalty; and

such the unexampled case of an English colony, thus suffering under an English government.

Your petitioner therefore most humbly prays, that, in consideration of the premises, and the state of incontestable facts thence deduced; in consideration of the right which the island of Barbados claims, and has to the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty, under the law that gave it; in consideration not only of the acknowledgment of this right, by your Majesty's royal predecessors King William and Queen Anne, but of its confirmation, by an unanimous resolution of the House of Commons; and lastly, in consideration of the real existing necessity that now so pressing calls for the application of this duty to its proper uses; your Majesty, under all these considerations, added to the justice and benignity of your Majesty's own royal mind, will be graciously pleased to order and to direct, and by your Majesty's royal instructions so to make manifest and to confirm, that as thereby the  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty, which is collected in your Majesty's colony of Barbados, may forthwith be made applicable to the uses for which it was granted; so henceforward from those uses that the same be never again taken, nor in anywise be made inapplicable thereto, or be diverted therefrom.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

SAMUEL ESTWICK,  
Agent for the House of Representatives, in Barbados.

Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square,  
October 10, 1781.

# I N D E X.

<b>A</b> MERICAN account of the action at Guildford	37, 116	Chester, Governor, his account of taking West Florida	168, 250
_____ of operations in Carolina	125	Campbell, Gen. his account of the same	277
Arnold, Gen. his account of his expedition to Virginia	197	Deputies of associated counties, their proceedings	82
_____ account of his money in the funds	60	Duncombe; Mr. his letter to Mr. Wyvill	89
Augusta, capitulation at	296	Demarare, Isle; terms offered to	110
Affleck, Com. his letter to Admiralty	259	Dominica; fire at	111
Alleyne, Sir J. G. his letter to Lord Mayor of Dublin	187	Delamotte, his execution	124
Atalanta taken	160	Dublin, see Volunteers	
Articles between French and Dutch, concerning reprisals	44	Dutch account of the action with Admiral Parker	165
Affiliations, see Deputies		_____ particulars of delay of sailing	213
American mail, see letters		_____ action with Flora	147
Amsterdam, see States-General		_____ depositions of pilots of fleet	226
Arris, French	123	_____ trade, state of	311
Arbuthnot, Admiral, his letters to Chamber of New-York	145	Drury, Capt. his letter to Admiralty	179
_____ to Admiralty	151	Elliot, Gen. his letters from Gibraltar	205, 233
Barbados, correspondence between Speaker of and Agent, respecting the conduct of the Governor; with the proceedings of the Assembly of, relative to the same, &c.	321	East-Indies, state of affairs there	121, 167, 180, 231
_____ speech of Governor, and address	41	Edict, French	235
_____ letter from Lord Mayor of Dublin	187	Edwards, Admiral, his letter to Admiralty	287
_____ discontents there	192	Eden, Mr. his letter to Lord Mayor of Dublin	320
Berberia taken	16	Estwick, Mr. his correspondence, concerning Governor Cuninghame	321
Balfour, Col. his letters to Lord Geo. Germain	27, 172	Francis, Mr. his letter to Court of Directors	122
_____, his proclamation	189	Fanshaw, Capt. his letter to Admiralty	39
Brunswick, Duke of, his letter to the States-General	67	Florida, West, capitulation of	168, 250, 277
_____ resolutions upon it	75, 272	Ferguson, Gov. his account of taking Tobago	246
Bank, American, plan of	234, 256	_____, address to	250
Bermuda, speech of Governor of	267	Fire, experiments of, in Russia	192
Belfast, review at	133	Franklin, Gov. his letters to Col. Upton	217, 221
Cornwallis, Lord, his account of his operations in Carolina	17	Fayette, Marquis, his letter to Gen. Greene	262
_____, his victory at Guildford	21	Greene, his account of action at Guildford	37
_____, his proclamations	26, 186	Geneva, French King's letter to	302
_____, his letter to Dr. Webster	39	Germain, Lord Geo. his letter to Sir Henry Clinton	49
_____, his operations in Virginia	191	Guildford, battle at	21, 37, 116
Cornwallis fort, capitulation of	289	Gouverneur, Mr. taken	149
Cartel between Great-Britain and France	185	Gibraltar, occurrences at	105, 183, 233
Clinton, Sir H. his proclamations	63, 147, 238	Graves, Admiral, his account of his engagement with the French	283
Curtis, Capt. his letter to Admiralty	233	Gordon, Lord George, his letter to Edinburgh and Glasgow	298
Combined fleet in the Channel	215	General orders	229
Correspondence concerning Barbados	321	Greeks, their dispute with the French Ambassador at Constantinople	313
Collier, Sir Geo. his letter to Admiralty	27	Hughes, Sir Edward, his letter to the Admiralty	59
Charlemont, Earl of, his answers to the Volunteers of Ireland	139, 198	Hartley, Mr. his letter to the Lord Mayor	63
Congress, Resolutions of	111	Hood, Sir Samuel, his account of his engagement with M. de Grassé	174
_____, thanks of, to Count Rochambeau	118		
_____, scheme to divide, by Mr. Scott	ib.		

Johnstone, Commodore, his engagement off St. Jago	28	Saltpetre, impartment of, and directions for making	1
With remarks	35, 52, 93	Savile, Sir Geo. his letter to Mr. Skeene	52
his account of taking four Dutch Indiamen	235	to Mr. Wywill	88
Jamaica, addresses to Governor of, and answers	252	St. Leger, Gen. his letter to Gen. Vaughan	162
Ireland, Lord Lieutenant's speech, and debate on address	316	States-General, Duke of Brunswick's letter to	67
Knox, Mr. his letter to Mr. Simpson	50	Resolutions upon it	75
King visits Admiral Parker at the North Kingbridge, skirmish at	178	placard	98
Letters taken in the American mail	92, 106, 112	petition of merchants to	99
Loyalists imprisoned	119	convention with France	141
Land-tax, expediency of a new assessment	129	Resolution to reinforce their marine	142
Londonderry review	193	memorials to, from Prussia	214, 230
Lynrick review	196	remembrance to, from West-erga	229
Lynden, Baron, his letter to States-General	205	proclamation of	296
Orange, Prince of, his speeches to the States-General	72, 204	memorial to, from France	301
Offend, ordinance of the Emperor, concerning	76	from merchants	311
Ordinance of France concerning captures	202	letter from Baron Lynden	205
Orange, Prince, his letter to Admiral Zoutman	204	Sweden, King of, his letter to Baron Sparr	207
his letter to the States	212	Shuldham, Admiral, his letters concerning combined fleets	215
Prussia, King of, his memorial to the Court of Stockholm	46	Stolberg, Comte de, killed	315
his manifesto	47	Tyre's plantation, skirmish at	218
memorial to States-General	214, 230	Tasleton, Col. his letter to Lord Cornwallis	219
conjectures on	305	Tuscany, Grand Duke of, recommends enemy	231
Pakenham, Capt. his letter to Capt. Williams	105	Tobago, capitulation of	243, 246
Parker, Sir Peter, his letters to the Admiralty	160	French account of taking	260
Parker, Admiral H. his account of his engagement with the Dutch fleet	164	Taxes, account of, since American war	287
Prisoners, treatment of, American	122	Volunteers of Dublin, resolutions of	133
English at the Hayannah	265	reviewed at Belfast	16
Pombal, Marquis, decree against	276	their address to Lord Charlemont	139
Peru, insurrection there	300	Vaughan, Gen. his letter to Lord George Germain	161
proclamation there	304, 316	Volunteers reviewed at Londonderry	193
Portugal, neutrality of, doubted	304	address to Lord Charlemont	196
Reed, President, his proclamation, concerning bills of credit	120	reviewed at Newry	208
Rodney, Sir G. B. his letter to the Marquis de Bouille	128	Washington, Gen. his letter to B. Harrison	14
his account of his operations while the French took Tobago	155	to Lund Wash-ington	16
Rawdon, Lord, his letters, containing accounts of his operations	151	Wywill, Rev. Mr. his letters to Sir George Savile and Mr. Duncombe	88
his proclamation at Charlestown	188	York, resolutions of Committee of	86
his answer to inhabitants of Charlestown	271	Williams, Capt. Peere, his letter to the Admiralty	103
Rumbold, Sir Thomas, his letter to Proprietors of India Stock, explaining his conduct	305	Dutch account of the same	143
Russia, revenues of	311	West-Indies, French account of their operations there	162
Russian Squadron at Leghorn	232	Windfor, Capt. his report of an engagement	159
Russia, Empress of, her letter to Prince Radzivil	277	York, Archbishop of, remarks on his charge	239
		Zoutman, Admiral, his engagement with the English	165



14 DAY USE  
RETURN TO DESK FROM WHICH BORROWED  
**LOAN DEPT.**

RENEWALS ONLY—TEL. NO. 642-3405

This book is due on the last date stamped below, or  
on the date to which renewed.

Renewed books are subject to immediate recall.

**DAVIS**

**INTER-LIBRARY  
LOAN**

APR 21 1969

JAN 25 1970 98

REC'D LD JUL 2 7 04 PM 55

LD 21A-40m-2,'69  
(J6057s10)476-A-32

General Library  
University of California  
Berkeley

886378

E203

R3

V.12



THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY



