

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1779.

From the ANTIGUA MERCURY, July 3, 1779.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION between le chevalier de FORLONG DU RUMAIN, lieutenant of his Most Christian Majesty, commander in chief of the French troops, and his excellency VALENTINE MORRIS, Esquire, captain-general and governor in chief, in and over his Majesty's island of St. Vincent, and its dependencies, chancellor, ordinary, and vice-admiral of the same, &c. &c.

ARTICLE I.

GOVERNOR MORRIS demands in the first place, that the officer and drummer sent by him yesterday to the commander of the French troops be restored to him; and the detaining these when sent as a flag of truce, and then continuing to march on, appearing to him to have been a great infringement of the laws of war. Granted.

ART. II. The governor and staff officers, officers of the troops and soldiers, to march out with their colours flying, drums beating, ten rounds a-piece, with two brass field pieces, arms, baggage, and all the honours of war. Granted.

ART. III. The regular troops, officers, soldiers, and artillery men, to be carried to the island of Antigua in good vessels sufficiently victualled at the expense of his Most Christian Majesty, and there to be at liberty to do duty, the governor engaging an equal number of equal quality of French prisoners to be exchanged in their room.

The same for one officer of engineers and an assistant engineer.

The troops shall be exchanged at Antigua for an equal number of French prisoners.

ART. IV. The officers and others shall have liberty to carry their wives and families, and domestic slaves, to the English islands by the shortest rout, and that they shall be furnished with good vessels and provisions for their passage. Granted.

ART. V. The inhabitants of the island shall march out of their posts with the honours of war, their baggage, arms and colours, drums beating and lighted matches.

The inhabitants shall go freely to their homes.

ART. VI. The inhabitants of the island shall continue to enjoy their civil government, their laws, usages, and ordinances; justice shall be administered by the same persons that are now in office, and the interior police of the island shall be settled between his Most Christian Majesty's governor and the inhabitants; and in case the island be ceded to the king of France at the peace, the inhabitants shall be at liberty, either to prefer their political government, or to accept that which is established in Martinico and the French islands. Granted.

ART. VII. The inhabitants, both secular and clergy, shall be maintained in the possession of their real and personal estates and property of what nature soever, as well as in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges, honours and immunities, and the free negroes and mulattoes in their freedom. Granted.

ART. VIII. That they shall pay no other duty to his Most Christian Majesty than they paid to his Britannic Majesty, without any other tax or impost; the expense of the administration of justice; the salaries of ministers; and other ordinary charges, shall be paid out of the revenues of his Most Christian Majesty, in like manner as under the government of his Britannic Majesty. Granted; if it was granted at Dominica.

ART. IX. That the slaves, baggage, vessels, merchandize, and every thing else taken since the landing of the French troops, and during the attack of the island, shall be restored. Granted, as far as it possibly can be effected.

ART. X. The absent inhabitants and those in the service of his Britannic Majesty, shall be maintained in the enjoyment and possession of their estates and effects, which shall be managed by their attorneys. Granted.

ART. XI. The inhabitants shall not be compelled to furnish quarters or any thing else for the troops or slaves to work on the fortifications. This article cannot be granted.

ART. XII. The ships, vessels, and droghers, belonging to the inhabitants of this island, shall remain their property. Granted.

ART. XIII. The widows and other inhabitants, who from sickness or other obstacles cannot sign the capitulation, shall have a limited time to agree to it. Granted.

ART. XIV. The inhabitants and merchants of the island comprehended in the present capitulation, shall enjoy all the privileges of trade, on the same terms as are granted to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, throughout the extent of his dominions. Granted.

ART. XV. The inhabitants shall observe a strict neutrality, and not be enforced to take up arms against his Britannic Majesty or any other power. Granted.

ART. XVI. The inhabitants shall enjoy the free exercise of their religion, and the ministers their curacies. Granted.

ART. XVII. All the prisoners taken, or persons detained, since the landing of the French troops, shall be reciprocally restored. Granted.

ART. XVIII. Merchants of the island may receive ships to their address without being confiscated, dispose of their merchandize and carry on trade, and the port shall be entirely free on paying the same duties as in the French islands. Agreed, provided they wear French colours after they arrive.

ART. XIX. The inhabitants shall keep their arms, Rejected.

ART. XX. No persons but those now resident on the island, or at present proprietors of lands and houses, shall hold any house or lands by purchase, or otherwise, until the peace; but at the peace, if this island be ceded to the king of France, the inhabitants who decline being under the French government may then be at liberty to sell their estates, both real and personal, to whom they please, and to retire where they shall think proper, for which purpose a reasonable time be allowed them. Granted.

ART. XXI. The inhabitants of the island may send their children to be educated in England, as well as to send them back, and to make remittances for their maintenance while in England. Granted.

ART. XXII. The inhabitants shall be at liberty to sell their estates and effects to whom they think fit. Granted.

ART. XXIII. That the court of chancery shall be held by the members of the council, and the proceedings be the same as are now used in Antigua, except that all writs and other process shall be granted by the president of the council, and the great seal now used in this island shall be given unto and remain in his custody for the purpose of sealing all writs, process, and decrees, issuing out of and made by the said court. Granted if it was granted at Dominica.

ART. XXIV. That the wives of such officers and others as are not in the island, may retire with their effects, and the number of domestics according to their rank. Granted.

ART. XXV. There shall be delivered to the general of the French troops, all the artillery and stores in the colony of St. Vincent, belonging to the king of England, all the batteries on the coast and the respective posts, as well in the Carab country as elsewhere in the island, shall be surrendered in the same state they were in when the island was attacked, such injury as they may have received in any attack excepted; all the arms belonging to the king of England's troops shall be delivered in like condition, excepting those of the officers of the troops and militia, no powder shall be secreted or carried out of the magazines, which shall be delivered by the governor. Granted.

ART. XXVI. None of the Indians or Carabians shall on any account be permitted to garrison or be quartered in any of the forts, posts, towns, or houses in the island, and the inhabitants demand and expect the protection of his Most Christian Majesty's commander, to preserve their persons and property inviolate, as long as they faithfully observe the present articles of capitulation. Granted with the exception in the reference.

ART. XXVII. All negroes now absent or run-away shall when taken and brought in, be delivered up to their proprietors, and if any such are harboured by the Indians, Carabians, or free negroes, they shall thereupon be restored. Granted.

ART. XXVIII. Whatever depredations the Carabians have committed during, or since the attack of the island; they be compelled to instantly resist therefrom, and be made to release and give up their slaves and effects which they have taken, and to be fully restrained from hereafter committing the least disorder on the persons and effects of the inhabitants. As much justice as possible shall be rendered.

ART. XXIX. All the Carabians now under arms, and who have joined the French troops, to be immediately disarmed, dismissed and ordered to their respective homes; and all others now in arms to be disarmed and also compelled to retire to their respective homes, and remain in their own district. Granted with the exceptions in the reference.

ART. XXX. A safeguard to be granted for all the papers at the government house, and these not to be liable to any inspection, and governor Morris to be at liberty either to keep these there or to remove them. Granted.

ART. XXXI. The like to be granted for all papers and records in the respective offices of the customs, the marshal, secretary and register, receiver-general, treasurer, and commissary, and of all public records and papers, to be left in the custody of their respective officers and not to be inspected. Granted.

ART. XXXII. Permission to send either to England or to some of his Majesty's admirals or governors, advice, to be forwarded to his Britannic Majesty of the present event. Whenever the governor thinks proper.

ART. XXXIII. Governor Morris to remain in the island some time, in order to settle his own private affairs; as also any of the king's officers; if required. Granted.

ART. XXXIV. The inhabitants shall not be obliged to pay any debts due to English persons not residing in this island, and who are not capitulants thereof, until the end of the war.

ART. XXXV. All vessels taken after the capitulation will be restored. Granted with the exceptions in the reference.

ART. XXXVI. The colony shall be obliged to advance a sum of money to pay the troops, which will be discounted from the revenue.

We the commander in chief of the French troops, legally authorized in the king's name by the count d'Estaing, and Valentine Morris, Esq. governor in chief of the island of St. Vincent, have agreed to and signed three copies of the above thirty-six articles.

Le chevalier de Forlong du Romain. Valentine Morris.

Par ordre, Dallan, secretaire. By command, Robert Westfield, secretary.

REFERENCES. As to the twenty-ninth article, although Mr. Ca...

raibs shall be sent to their homes, and these be restrained from doing any injury to the inhabitants and Red Carabians without disarming them.

II. Relative to the twenty-sixth article, after the words in any of the forts, there shall be understood, except in cases of an attack.

III. The ships from Europe make an exception to the thirty-fifth article.

Le chevalier de Forlong du Romain. Valentine Morris.

Par ordre, Dallan, secretaire. By command, Robert Westfield, secretary.

GIBRALTAR, February 20.

An extraordinary circumstance happened here lately; a small ship under English colours cast her anchor here in the evening, close to two brigs laden with provision for the garrison; as it was a rough sea-wind, and the evening came on apace, she could not be easily got at for examination. In the night she boarded the two brigs, and ran out to sea with them; but two men who made their escape in a skiff, giving information of the matter, the Enterprize and Montreal, two frigates, were ordered out for a pursuit; unfortunately, however, they were too late, for she had got safe off with her prizes, and the frigates were obliged to return without them.

MADRID, April 20. Our grand fleet is still in the port of Cadix, and although the preparations do not in the least slacken, the destination of this fleet is not known, nor have they sailing orders yet; but the continual run of couriers between this court and France makes it imagined that some important negotiation is upon the carpet.

PARIS, May 7. The marquis de la Fayette is going back again to America, and will be accompanied by 1500 chosen men, all officers and subalterns, who, on their arrival, will be dispersed in the different regiments of the United States in order to perfect them, with all possible speed, in the military discipline.

DUBLIN, April 27. Yesterday, pursuant to notice issued by the high sheriffs of the city, a numerous body of the aggregate inhabitants assembled at the Tholsel, to take into consideration the most effectual method of promoting the trade and manufactures of this country, Resolved, That from and after the first of May next, they would not, directly or indirectly, use any of the goods or wares of Great-Britain, which can be manufactured in this kingdom. The resolutions are similar to those entered into by the corporation of the quarter assembly.

A correspondent desires to inform the public, that government is become highly alarmed at the associations generally formed throughout the kingdom, against the use of British manufactures; which alarm of government, our correspondent thinks, an excellent sign of success.

TRENTON, July 28.

A number of villains (says a correspondent) in the vicinity of Persimpeny, Morris-county, having for some days before been suspected of being concerned in a conspiracy to take or assassinate governor Livingston; as soon as he should return from the general assembly, a son of the governor having previously induced one of the persons suspected to believe that his excellency was looked for on the twenty-second ult. caused a report to be propagated towards the evening of that day, that he was actually returned. As the young gentleman expected that the conspirators would in consequence of the report, attack the house that night, he had concerted proper measures for their reception. Accordingly, at about two o'clock the next morning the ruffians were discovered within fifty yards from the governor's house; but being fired upon by one of our patroles, they instantly took unto the woods and fled. The person however, who was suspected to be at the head of the gang, and who had for some time past taken up his residence in that neighbourhood to facilitate the conspiracy, disappearing the next morning, was pursued and taken. He is committed to gaol in Morris-Town, and has already made considerable discoveries. It is supposed that some, if not all of those villains, are employed by a much greater villain than any of them, even the worships David Matthews, Esq. military mayor of the city of New-York; concerning whom one James Allen, lately apprehended for robbery, declared upon his examination, that "he was present when the said mayor desired Mason to endeavour to burn governor Clinton's house in the course of the summer; that the mayor gave him a description of its situation, and who lived in it; that Mason replied, he should have a little patience, and it should be effected; that the mayor told Mason Ward, Everett and Harding, four of his fellow robbers (that is, either Mr. Allen's or Mr. Mayor's, as the reader pleases) that it was a pity they could not lay some plot and bring that rascal governor Livingston; they replied, that they had planned matters so in that quarter, that they would have him in less than two months; and that they had proper connections in that quarter for the purpose."

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated June 26, 1779.

"We have late news from Europe, that all the northern powers are united to ensure our independence; and that the king of Prussia has entered into the confederacy as mediator between France and England. He will support his arguments by 150,000 troops, that he can bring into the field, which I imagine will render them irresistible. The operations in these seas begin to wear a promising aspect. St. Vincent's is taken by a detachment of count d'Estaing's squadron; he has lately received a reinforcement of naval forces, by the arrival of the Count de Ternate's fleet."