

Don Diego Jos^{te} N^{av}arro, G^{ra}cia D^e Vallad^{re}s, knight of the order of St. Jago, captain-general and governor of the Island of Cuba, &c. &c.

WHEREAS by the royal order of the eighteenth of May of this present year I am given to understand, that our Sovereign lord the king, having used all the prudent and effectual means which love of peace and regard for human nature always dictate to put an end to the war between France and England, has seen that the latter power delays with intentions, and on improper grounds still refuses to accept the just proposals made by his majesty in quality of mediator, and his Sovereign patience being no longer able to overlook the insidious designs of the court of London, which are evidently calculated to gain time and to seek for an opportunity of indemnifying itself for the loss of its colonies, out of the Spanish dominions in the West Indies, as manifestly appear by the preparations made and insults offered in this quarter, his majesty has determined to declare war against the king of Great-Britain, and directed that, on receipt of the said royal order, the same be solemnly proclaimed throughout America, to the end that coming to the knowledge of his subjects in those dominions, they may put themselves in a posture of defence against the enemy, and improve every opportunity of attacking them by fitting out privateers, with an assurance that his majesty grants them all the prizes they shall make on the subjects of Great-Britain, and will moreover reward such as distinguishing themselves in this war. In compliance therefore with the tenor of the said royal order, I do hereby make known to all the inhabitants of the district under my command, the said declaration of war against the king, subjects and territories of Great-Britain, in the terms prescribed by his majesty, hereby prohibiting all intercourse with them directly or indirectly, under the pain of high treason, and earnestly exhorting all who for the happiness of being his subjects have a regard for the honour of his majesty, to apply themselves to war and to all kinds of hostilities, with that valour for which the Spanish nation has in all ages been renowned, and agreeably to the terms prescribed for privateering by the royal ordinance of February 1st, 1762, by interrupting the English commerce, attacking and subduing their forces, and doing them all possible damage, with a firm confidence that the justice of our cause which has determined his majesty to declare war against that nation, will secure to our operations the favour and assistance of the Lord of Hosts; and with an assurance that this government, as far as in its power, will give all necessary aid to promote and render successful the enterprises of those under its jurisdiction, so that the subjects may not only reap the advantages of their captures, but also merit the rewards which his majesty's liberality has promised them.

And that this may come to the knowledge of all, and that none may plead ignorance, I do order that this be proclaimed in all public places in this city, and in all the villages of this government.

Dated at Havana, the 22d July, 1779.
D. DIEGO JOSEPH NAVARRO.
By his excellency's command,
JOSEPH FERNANDEZ, secretary.

L O N D O N.

To the king's Most Excellent Majesty.

AT this important period, when your majesty's arms are engaged in reclaiming your revolted subjects in America, and in repelling the combined and unprovoked attempts of France and Spain, we, your majesty's subjects, who from your colonies have taken refuge in Great-Britain, beg leave to approach the throne with hearts and lives devoted to your majesty's person and government, and to offer our unfeigned thanks for those unparalleled exertions which your majesty has been pleased to make, for the relief and protection of your faithful colonial subjects; and, notwithstanding your majesty's arms have not been attended with all the effect which those exertions promised, and from which occasion has been taken to raise an indiscriminate charge of disaffection in the colonists, we beg leave, some of us from own knowledge, and others from the best information, to assure your majesty, that the greater number of your subjects in the confederated colonies, notwithstanding every art to seduce, every device to intimidate, and a variety of oppressions to compel them to abjure their sovereign, entertain the firmest attachment and

allegiance to your majesty's sacred person and government.

In support of those truths we need not appeal to the evidence of our own sufferings; it is notorious that we have sacrificed all which the most loyal subjects could forego, or the happiest could possess; but with confidence we appeal to the struggles made against the usurpations of the congress, by counter-resolves in very large districts of the country; and to the unsuccessful attempts by bodies of the loyal in arms, which have subjected them to all the rigours of insidious persecutions; we appeal to the sufferings of multitudes, who for their loyalty have been subjected to insults, fines, and imprisonments, patiently enduring all, in the expectation of that period, which shall restore to them the blessings of your majesty's government; we appeal to the thousands now leaving in your majesty's armies, and in private ships of war, the former exceeding in number the troops enlisted to oppose them; finally we make a melancholy appeal to the many families who have been banished from their once peaceful habitations; to the public torture of a long list of elites; and to the numerous executions of our fellow-citizens who have sealed their loyalty with their blood.

If any colony or district, when covered or possessed by your troops, had been called upon to take arms, and had refused; or if any attempts had been made to form the loyal militia, or otherwise, and it had been declined, we should not on this occasion have presumed thus to address your majesty; but if, on the contrary, no general measure to the above effect was attempted, if petitions from bodies of your majesty's subjects who wished to rise in aid of government, have been neglected, and the representations of the most respectable loyalists disregarded, we assure ourselves that the equity and wisdom of your majesty's mind will not admit of any impositions injurious to the honour and loyalty of your faithful subjects in those colonies.

Revering and firmly attached to the British constitution, which it has been the glory of your majesty's family to strengthen, and of your reign to improve, we lament the infatuation of such our fellow-subjects in America, who, acting upon different principles, or deluded by their leaders, have thrown aside their allegiance, and cast themselves upon the assistance of the ancient enemy of their country, liberties and religion; an alliance which may enslave, but never can establish the happiness of your colonists. Animated with these sentiments, we implicate the supreme Disposer of events, to crown your majesty's endeavours with a success proportioned to the righteousness of your cause; to frustrate the ambitious designs of your enemies, and finally to restore to your majesty's subjects in America, that mild government, under which they long enjoyed so much felicity. Signed with 108 names.

L O N D O N.

Sept. 1. The baggage of Sir Hugh Palliser will set off for Portsmouth to-morrow, he being appointed to the command of a Squadron of seven sail of the line, four frigates, two bombs and a fire ship, destined to cruise in the Mediterranean, in the room of admiral Mann.

Last Tuesday a meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor, of the American refugees resident in London, when it was unanimously agreed to address their sovereign, and to offer to embody themselves in defence of the state in any manner that may appear the most serviceable. The address will be presented to the king by lord G. Germaine, in the course of a few days.

Yesterday the owners of the Brutus privateer, belonging to London, received an account from capt. Hill, that he had, in company with the Lively privateer, fell in with a Spanish galleon, which they engaged for near three hours; but not seeing the least probability of success, mutually agreed both to leave her. She carried upwards of fifty guns, and is said to have had a million of specie on board. The mail mentions her arrival at Cadiz.

Captain Hutchins, of the 60th regiment, who was on Tuesday examined at lord George Germaine's office, for carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the French and Spaniards, and committed to prison; which makes the third person apprehended for those practices since Friday last. He was again examined yesterday at lord Geo. Germaine's office, and the proofs appearing stronger against him, was remanded back to prison.

Captain Hutchins, was in 1763, a lieutenant in the first battalion of the royal Americans,

under gen. Bouquet, with whom he went upon an expedition against the Indians in America, when the general relieved Fort Pitt, which was at that time besieged by the enemy, and brought over a vast number of the Shawanese to the British interest. Capt. H. was born in the Lower Counties upon the Delaware, esteemed a good officer, a gentleman, and most excellent draughtsman; having about the year above mentioned published very accurate charts of most of the rivers, lakes, &c. belonging to the British American settlements.

The La Cavillon, capt. La Venafice Du-rance, a French ship, bound from St. Domingo to Bourdeaux, laden with sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo, is taken by the Venture privateer, and sent into Guernsey.

THE RE is at the plantation of Samuel Jacobs, living near the Governor's-Brick, a red and white HEIFER, marked in the right ear with an upper and under slip, and in the left with an upper slip. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

Baltimore county, December 10, 1779. STOLEN and taken away from Middle-Saver, in Baltimore county, on Tuesday night last, the 7th instant, a small SCHOONER, the property of the subscriber. She has been lately repaired, her frame is mulberry, her bottom new planked, the cabin floor new, and also the bulk-head and hatchway over the cabin; she has only two sails, a foresail and main-sail, which are about half worn and have some holes in them; her bowsprit is on but she has no gobb, her boom is new, and had when stolen a final punt with her. The above robbery was committed by one Stephen Welsh, who also carried with him a thin faced spare woman, the wife of one Philip Sheels, and a small boy of his own about nine years old. Whoever takes up the said schooner and Welsh, and delivers them to the subscriber in Baltimore Town, shall receive the above reward, or one thousand dollars, with reasonable charges, for the schooner and her materials only.

W 2 JOB GARRETSON.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, October 16, 1779. STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 6th of October instant, a dark bay MARE, four years old last spring, branded with an F and a B, one hind foot white, a small blaze down the face in the form of a half moon at the top, one of her fore hoofs split, fifteen hands high, shod all round, paces and trot. Whoever will bring the said mare home to the subscriber in Annapolis, or Thomas Jones, blacksmith in Baltimore, shall receive 100 dollars reward, if only strayed away, but if stolen 160 dollars for the mare and thief.

3 JOHN TOWNSLEY, Coppersmith.

Annopolis, November 10, 1779.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit to do business in the committee-room, every day, from eleven in the forenoon till four in the afternoon, during the present session of the general assembly.

Signed by order of the committee, W. H. M'PHERSON, clerk.

Annopolis, October 22, 1779.

FOR SALE. THE UNITED STATES LOTTERY TICKETS in the third class.

These go off very rapidly, from the advantage to the adventurer in this class compared with the preceding ones: the holders therefore of tickets in the second class, who purchased of the subscriber, being entitled to pre-emption in this, are requested to be speedy in their application to renew, otherwise they will be disposed of to others.

JOHN DAVIDSON.

THE subscriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; shoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encouragement by applying to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Of whom a good price may be had for coarse shoe thread.