MARYLAND GAZETTE:

HURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1783.

LONDON, September 15.

F it were not folly to complain of what cannot be remedied, the large pertion of the Newfoundland fiftery alloted by the treaty of peace to France and America, should be lamented, as a concession fatal to the stay of this country. The mines of Peru are not half so valuable as the possession of that trade, which proved such an inexhaustable source of seamen. Nor is the evil of a simple nature, it will operate relatively against us; for in proportion as our naval resources are diminished, those of our ensemies will be increased to a degree which we shall feel, before we can estimate.

A junction with France in opposition to Russia bas

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degree which we shall feel, before we can estimate.

A junction with France in opposition to Russia has been publicly recommended as a measure of sound policy. Between assisting and opposing the exarina in her views on the Porte, there is a preferable medium which the conduct of the empress hath taught us; and it is the medium of neutrality. The misfortune is, that were the object decisively good, scarcely any policy would justify a junction with France, because it would be only aggrandizing a power from which in the nature of things we shall always have danger to apprehend. The capital error in the reign of Charles the second was the junction with France; by which, as the writers of that time observe, "England nursed up the power of the French crown to such a monstrous height, as soon afterwards endangered the liberties of Europe."

Sept. 29. Vesterday Henry Laurens, Esq. set out for the south of France, on a visit to his brother, who is dangerously illa.

It is expected that Mr. Laurens will be at Paris when the commercial regulations are adjusted between Great-Britain and America. He will afterwards return to this country for the last time, and proceed from hence to the continent.

Mr. Jay, the American commissioner, is expected in

London to morrow.

The last manifesto of the empress of Russia is con-The last manifesto of the empress of Russia is conceived in the usual style of princely moderty; she only claims the Black Sea, the Crimea, and a few other isles in Turkey in Europe, which might be rendered of marine utility. The possession of the Black Sea would give Russia the command of the Mediterranean; and the Levant trade must in consequence submit to such restrictions as the sage councils of Petersburgh should think proper to impose.

refirictions as the fage councils of Petersburgh should think proper to impole.

The object of Russia in pushing a war with the Porte, can only be to acquire such a territory in Iurkey in Europe, as may subserve the purposes of commerce and marine. So far from aiding this project, Britain cannot with any degree of propriety wish it success; and as France would certainly oppose the measure, it must be retrograde policy which could involve this country in another war, where the loss is certain, and the object contended for must only aggrandize a power almady too formidable. With all possible deference to simale ambition, it is to be hoped, that should a rupture ensue between Russia and the Porte, Great-Britain may stand excused from interfering in the contest.

By the articles which so frequently appear in some of the courtly papers relative to the sale of Gioraitar, there seems to be an intention to seel the pulses of the people on that subject. It is a delicate theme, and cannot be touched too tenderly. But in proportion as the screet wishes of ministers, or perhaps a secret article of the definitive treaty, may sayour the measure, the nation should be guarded; and under no delustive idea whatever be induced to accede to an act which would prove of such infinite detriment to this country.

The pretensions of Spain to Gibraltar are antient and plausible; but neither the antiquity of a claim, nor the speciousness of a right, operate on the policy of nations. The port of Dunkirk was long the property of this country, and never, strickly speaking, could be considered as a part of France: yet an attempt to repurchase it would be treated by the court of Versailles with that contempt which the court of London should manifest when the sale of Gibraltar is hinted by Spain.

that contempt which the court of London should manifest when the sale of Gibraltar is hinted by

On Tuefday last, an instance of extraordinary levity and whim happened in Southampton: A gardener was going to marry his fifter to a young man of the fame protession: and lad been asked in church, and every thing provided for the marriage; on the above morning, the intended bride and her relations, with the ing, the intended bride and her relations, with the parson and clerk, all met at church, where they waited some time for the bridegroom; at length he made his appearance, but, going up the church, he pretended he had so got something, and turned back and telling the company he would be with them in two minutes. When he had got a few yards from the church, he took out a half guinea, and tossed it up, saying, if it came heads he would be married, but if tails, he would not; the half guinea came tails, on which he immediately ran off, and has not since been heard of.

The reverend Mr. Appleby, of St. Bride's, who was

ran on, and has not since been heard or.

The reverend Mr. Appleby, of St. Bride's, who was buried last week, on finding hinself one day indisposed in the pulpit, wound up his discourse in the following words: " life is wise enough who knows himself, great enough who masters himself, rich enough who enjoys himself, has also fine and himself, and

enough who masters himself, rich enough who enjoys himself, hath pleasure enough who pleases himself, and is happy enough who lives well."

In the above reverend gentleman's will, is the following whimseal stipulation: "My body to be dressed in a fiannel waistcoat, instead of a shirt; an old furtout cost, and breeches without lining or pockets; an old pair of stockings; shoes I shall want none, having done walking; and a worsted wig, if one can be got."

OA. 2. Neither faction nor distoyalty seem discoverable in any of the resolutions of the Irish volunteers. They profess, not to new model, but to restore the constitution of parliament. They object not to laws enacted by representatives; but they desire the suffrages of the representatives to be free. These desires are so reasonable, that unreasonable men only can object to them; and those ministers who would dragoon the Irish out of such principles, can neither be the friends of liberty nor the constitution.

Ministry now give up all idea of opposing the views of the Irish. They will be permitted to carry their resolutions of the volunteer corps.

Extrast of a letter from Paris, dated September 4.

Extrast of a letter from Paris, dated September 4. "Yesterday was a glad day at Versailles, in consequence of the signing the definitive treaty; the ministers of the different powers who were parties in it, went in grand ceremony, from hence to Versailles, and did not return till late in the evening. Mr. Warner however was dispatched from Versailles with the treaty, in a few minutes after it was figned."

ST. JOHN's (Antigua), Odober 6.

At a meeting of the freeholders for the division of Nonfuch, convened this day at Willoughby Bay church, for the purpose of addressing their representatives, and more especially for the purpose of giving them their tentiments and instructions upon a tew important circumstances which seem deeply to affect the island of An-

tigua in general,
Agreed unanimouss, That John Lavicount, Esq. do

Refolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of the meeting, that the king's proclamation, dated at St. James's the ad of July, prohibiting the produce of the United States of North-America to be imported into any of his mejefty's West India islands in any other than British built ships, owned by his majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law. And so in like manner prohibiting the exportation of the produce of British West India islands to any port or place within the said-United States, in any other than British built ships, owned by his majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law, is at this juncture highly oppressive, and is continued to have force with be productive of the most statal consequences to this colony.

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Refolved unanimoul,, I hat the chairman be requested to instruct and recommend to the representatives of this division, to the their utmost efforts at the next meeting, to remove or alleviate the evil consequences, should the

to remove or alleviate the evil confequences, including faid proclamation continue in force.

Reformed unanimously. That the above refolutions be printed in the news papers, in hopes that the measures now taken by this meeting may have such weight with the other divisions as to induce them to give similar informations to their source for the similar informations.

the other divisions as to induce them to give minus infiructions to their representatives.

Resewed unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be given to our worthy chairman, for his upright and candid behaviour on this occasion.

JOHN LAVICOUNT, chairman.

To HENRY B. LIGHTFOOT and JAMES ATHILL, Efgrs.

GENTLEMEN,
THE freeholders of the division which you represent, have observed with extreme mortification and concern, the king's proclamation, dated St. James's the ad of July, prohibiting the produce of the United States of North-America to be imported into any of his majetty's West-India islands in any other than British built ships West-India islands in any other than British built ships owned by his majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law. In the present state of our affairs, reduced to the most indigent state of poverty from numberless concurring circumstances, against which no human prudence could guard, and at present being in the greatest want of every article generally imported from America, they cannot but look forward with much forrow and unsafines at the alarming differs, the evil and destructive eafines at the alarming diffress, the evil and destructive confequences attendant upon a prohibition so untimely.

The Americans, already too much irritated against British-laws, and in their nature detesting arbitrary proclimations, will, they easily perceive, reject in return our vessels, and by and by contining the trade, as to us, entirely to American ships and subjects, will as effectually prevent an exchange of our produce for the produce of America (which we so much want) as if no such articles were actually produced.

I therefore, in the name of the freeholders of the said

articles were actually produced.

I therefore, in the name of the freeholders of the faid division, and in concurrence with the foregoing refolves, do direct and instruct you to adopt ways and means the most eligible and effectual to get the force of the faid prohibitory proclamation done away, and finally to obtain a redress of the grievance so intolerable, and so justly and generally complained of. And the following appearing to them to be the most obvious and best adapted measure for the end proposed—I do direct that you shall pearing to them to be the most obvious and best adapted measure for the end proposed—I do direct that you shall at the next meeting of the legislature, more that a committee of both houses be appointed to apply to his excellency the commander in chief, and state fully to him the distressed fituation of the proprietors of estates in this colony—convince him that there is not at this instant, lumber sufficient in this island to cure or contain one third of the ensuing crop. Supposing it to be but a more third of the ensuing crop, supposing it to be but a mo.

That there is not at this time provision sufficient in the whole island, to support or suitain our slaves from famine for more than eight weeks.

That the common necessaries of life are becoming ex.

preliminary articles of peace, and which their was every reason to expect would continue, induced tre inhabitants in general to recal their orders for supplies from Eur.pe, and even in some measure to decline the planting of a proper quantity of ground provision, under an idea that they should be plentifully supplies from America at moderate prices, and will in consequence thereof be left destitute if the proclamation continues in sorce.

That since the proclamation was handed to the collector of his majesty's customs officially, and a few American vesses resulted an entry, and suffered to depart, every necessary article of life, and every article necessary to the manufacturing of our produce, have ritering price within these sources, to the enormous advance of 40 per cent.

in price within these four days, to the enormous advance of 40 per cent.

That if the custom house officers are not induced by the interference of his excellency upon the occasion, or from some other cause, to depart from that rigid and inflexible adherence to the sense of the proclamation; and believing it to be their duty (though contrary to their inclination) they should persevere in refusing to enter an American bottom, the people of this colony must suffer in the extreme, and be in a situation much more deplorable and discressing than they were in, even in the midt of war, when they sound some relief and alleviation from their distresses by the purchase of prize goods.

That having represented all those matters to his excellency the general in the most satisfactory and substantial manner, you join in an application to him, praying, as a temporary relief from the grievance complained of, that he would be pleated, in confideration of our com-

that he would be pleated, in confideration of our complicated misfortunes, to surjeend the force of the proclamation, until we can have an opportunity of making known our structure our most gracious sovereign, and praying for a more perminent relief.

That you urge it at the first meeting of the assembly, as effentially necessary and proper, that a committee of both houses should be appointed to draw up a dutiful and an affectionate address to his majesty, stating in the cleatest manner our real situation, and praying that the clearest manner our real situation, and praying that the proclamation may finally be made void; that he will in his great wildom and goodness be graciously pleased to direct, that a more liberal mode of commerce be adopted by the maintain of this situation. direct, that a more liberal mode of commerce be adopted between his majerty's subjects in the British West-India islands, and the subjects of the United State. of North-America, by which his majesty's subjects of the said West-India islands may enjoy the beeffings of peace and the comforts of plenty which they have been so long thangers to

I have only further to observe to you, that having I have only further to observe to you, that having the fullest confidence in your integrity and zeal for the public welfare, I leave to your discretion to adopt any other mode that you think eligible, and which seems to meet with the concurrence of the majority of assembly.—I have the honour to be, with great regard and esteem, your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN LAVICOUNT, Chairman.

OA. 27. We have extracted, by authority, the first parts of the minutes, which contain the address to his excellency the general; the report of the committee who delivered the address; and his excellency's answer.

To his excellency THOMAS SHIRLEY, Eiq; majorgeneral in his majesty's army, captain-general and governor in chief in and over all his majesty's Leeward Caribbee Islands in America, chancellor, vice-admiral and ordinary of the fame, &c. &c. &c.

and ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

THE assembly of Antigua, his majesty's most dutiful and faithful subjects, have ventured to address your excellency upon a very important matter of concern and distress, assemble or excellency with perfect and entire considence in the goodness of your excellency's disposition to relieve the inhabitants of Antigua, and trust that upon an occasion replete with immediate mischief and pregnant with our future ruin, your excellency will venture to make an extraordinary exercise of every power and to make an extraordinary exercise of every power and authority, which his majesty has delegated to your excellency for wise and good purposes.

Your excellency must have beheld with pleasure, that

Your excellency must have beheld with pleasure, that upon the restoration of peace, this colony came into the immediate possession of an unaccustomed plenty—a plenty they had long been strangers to, and had long wished for, and in the prospect of a long enjoyment of it they had forgotten all the injuries, mitchiess and disappointments that were inseparably allied to the war.

In this momentary enjoyment, the publication of his majesty's 1031 proclamation, dated at St. James's, the 2d day of July last, has taken place, which by tolerating British vessels navigated according to law to trade with the United States of America, is construct to exclude hy implication the United States of America from trade-

by implication the United States of America from trade-

ing to our ports.
This interpretation of the royal pleasure, arresting in fo fudden a manner the commerce of America, at the very moment it was returning to our ports, has thrown the interest of the planters into more confusi m and difthe interest of the planters into more continued and offi-tress, than they ever felt at any stage or period of the war; because by placing a false dependence upon a con-tinuance of such supplies, the disappointment leaves them almost without remedy, and from the best intor-mation, at a time when the provisions now at market will not a forest by consumption of the island foreshood will not answer the consumption of the island for more