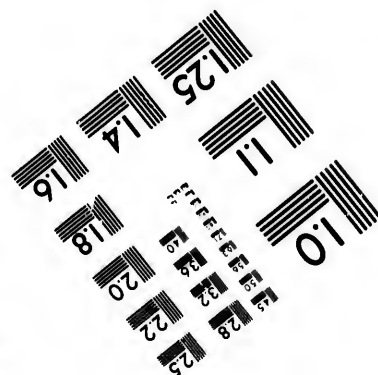
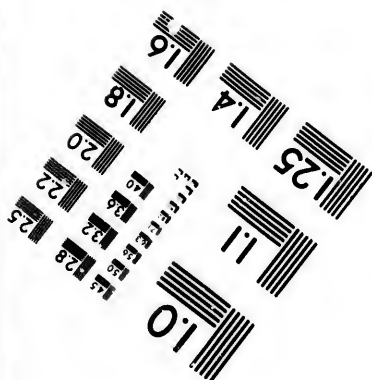
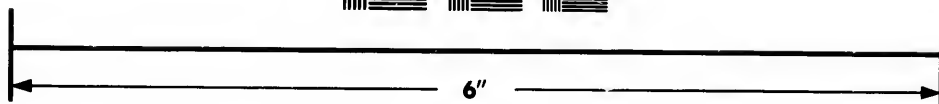
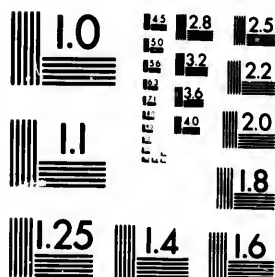


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WENSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

1.5 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.5 2.8 3.2 3.6 4.0 4.5 5.0 5.6 6.3 7.1 8.0 9.0 10.0 11.2 12.5 14.0 16.0 18.0 20.0 22.5 25.0 28.0 31.5 36.0 40.0 45.0 50.0 56.0 63.0 71.0 80.0 90.0 100.0

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

1.5 1.8 2.0 2.2 2.5 2.8 3.2 3.6 4.0 4.5 5.0 5.6 6.3 7.1 8.0 9.0 10.0 11.2 12.5 14.0 16.0 18.0 20.0 22.5 25.0 28.0 31.5 36.0 40.0 45.0 50.0 56.0 63.0 71.0 80.0 90.0 100.0

© 1982

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

- ☐ Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- ☐ Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- ☐ Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- ☐ Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- ☐ Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- ☐ Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- ☐ Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- ☐ Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- ☐ Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- ☐ Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- ☐ Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- ☐ Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- ☐ Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- ☐ Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- ☒ Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- ☐ Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- ☒ Showthrough/
Transparence
- ☐ Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- ☐ Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- ☐ Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- ☐ Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

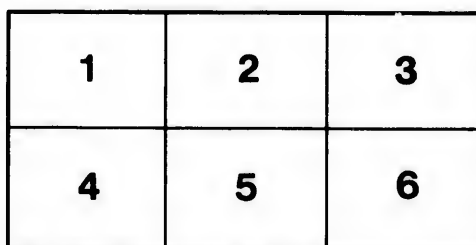
Library of the Public
Archives of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▼ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

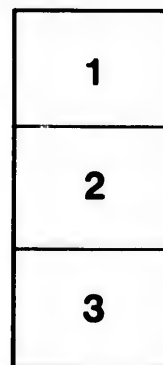
La bibliothèque des Archives
publiques du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▼ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



AN
AUTHENTIC STATEMENT
OF
ALL THE FACTS
RELATIVE TO
NOOTKA SOUND;
ITS DISCOVERY, HISTORY, SETTLEMENT, TRADE,
AND
THE PROBABLE ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED
FROM IT;
IN AN
ADDRESS TO THE KING.

L O N D O N:
PRINTED FOR J. DEBRET, OPPOSITE BURLINGTON-
HOUSE, PICCADILLY.
MDCCLX.

A N

AUTHENTIC STATEMENT, &c.

TO THE KING.

S I R E,

THE late seizure and confiscation (by a Spanish armament) of the British ships and factories in King George's, or Nootka Sound, on the North-West coast of America, being now a subject not only of public conversation and attention, but having roused the spirit and indignation of the British nation in support of your majesty's insulted crown and dignity, and of her violated commerce, I beg

B

leave

leave to submit a few leading facts respecting that settlement, and this flagrant depredation by order of the Spanish court. Your Majesty, and the public may give me full credit both for the accuracy and authenticity of the following statement :

In 1785 a plan was submitted to your Majesty's ministry by Mr. Richard Cadman Etches, a merchant of the city of London, for prosecuting and converting to national utility the discoveries of the late Captain Cook, and for the establishing a regular and reciprocal system of commerce between Great Britain, the North-west coast of America, the Japanese, Kureil, and Jessio islands, and the coast of Asia, Corea, and China ; the plan was warmly applauded and patronised by the ministry, by Sir Joseph Banks, Sir John Dick, and many other personages of rank and acknowledged abilities, who rendered Mr. Etches every assistance in digesting and maturing the principal outlines of the undertaking. Accordingly two vessels, the King George, Captain Nathaniel Portlock, and the

the Queen Charlotte, Captain George Dixon, were then fitted out, and equipped in the most complete and ample manner for discovery and commerce; they were furnished, at the same time, with a number of extra seamen and artificers, with stores, ammunition, provisions, &c. for the establishment of two factories, the one in King George's Sound, and another to the northward, and for opening new commercial channels to the manufactories of Great Britain. So satisfied were the ministry with the great and public advantages of the enterprize, with the liberal equipment and extensive arrangement of the owners, that Mr. Rose, Mr. Steele, Sir Joseph Banks, Lord Mulgrave, and a number of other distinguished and public-spirited gentlemen, visited the ships at Deptford, spent the day convivially on board, and honoured the expedition by christening the two ships, the officers of which were dressed in full uniform; and, as an emblem of so novel and enterprising an undertaking, Hope, leaning on an anchor, was painted on their colours.

A license was obtained from the South-Sea Company, with full liberty to make discoveries, to erect factories, and to prosecute other commercial objects; and another license was granted by the Hon. East-India Company, for the disposal of their cargoes in China. The instructions, both public and private, delivered to the captains, were previously submitted to your majesty's ministers for perusal, and returned with the utmost approbation.

The two ships sailed from Deptford in September 1785, and in May 1787 learned from the Indians, in Prince William Sound, that there was a ship somewhere in the vicinity; and from what could be judged from their pointing and descriptions, must be near Snug-Corner Cove, and which afterwards proved to be a brig called the Nootka, Captain John Mears, from Bengal.

Captain Mears had been blocked up all the winter by the ice, and had suffered incredible hardship by the scurvy, &c. This ship was afflicted

fitted with necessaries and medicines, and a few seamen to assist in navigating her to China.

The King George and Queen Charlotte arrived in China in 1787, and were chartered by the Hon. East-India Company's supercargoes to carry a freight of tea to Europe. In the year 1786, Mr. Etches fitted out two more ships—the Prince of Wales, Captain James Colnett; and the Princess Royal, Captain Charles Duncan; and Mr. John Etches, his brother, accompanied them, to superintend the commerce and establishments of both expeditions.

These vessels were equipped with every necessary article, and with people to form an establishment on Staten Island, for the purpose of carrying on a fishery, and for assisting any of the future expeditions bound round Cape Horn.

The following spring Mr. Etches equipped a large ship, the Duke of York, to reinforce the settlement on Staten Island, which ship was unfortunately

fortunately wrecked soon after her arrival there. The experiment sufficiently ascertained the importance of this island, for the wooding, watering, and refreshing of ships bound round Cape Horn, but the disaster put an end to the establishment, and the people quitted the island in their boats.

This island, which was regularly surveyed by Mr. Lamb, one of the officers in Mr. Etches' service, was found to have many considerable and convenient harbours; it was covered with large woods of the cortex winteranus; it was supplied with remarkably fine water, and was likely to be of infinite more importance to all ships bound round Cape Horn, than the Falkland islands.

Had this circumstance been so well known some years back, or had the present ministry been then in power, the nation would not have been subjected to that considerable expence and disgrace which it experienced in the *fracas* with the Spaniards respecting the Falkland islands.

The

The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal arrived in King George's Sound in July 1787, and so certain were they of finding an establishment formed there, agreeable to the equipment and orders given to Captains Portlock and Dixon, commanders of the first expedition, that, on discovering a boat coming off, Mr. John Etches was persuaded that he recognised the officer sent out to command at the factories; but, to their utter astonishment, they found it to be a boat belonging to the *Louden*, Captain Berkley, under Imperial colours.

One of the first great geographical discoveries by Mr. Etches' ships was, that what was laid down by the immortal Cook as a continuation of the North-West Continent of America, and lying between the Northern latitudes of 48, and 57, was, on the contrary, an extensive cluster of unexplored islands, inhabited by numerous tribes of Friendly Indians, with whom a regular connexion was formed, and a multitude of these valuable islands were taken possession of with the
usual

usual forms and ceremonies of original discoveries; particularly Queen Charlotte's and Princess Royal's Islands, amounting from fifty to one hundred in number; and many of the chiefs of them were presented with light-horsemen's caps and medals, on which were your Majesty's arms.

These islands they discovered, contrary to the assertion of captain Cook, to conceal the opening of a vast inland Sea, or Archipelago, in all probability equal to the Mediterranean, or Baltic Seas, and dividing the great Northern Continent of America. The Princess Royal penetrated some hundred leagues among them, in a North-East course, to within two hundred leagues of Hudson's-house, but had not then an opportunity to explore the extreme termination of that Archipelago, their commercial concerns obliging them to return back to the China market; but the commanders had the strongest reasons to believe, had time favoured their survey, that they should have been able to discover the long wished for passage between the Atlantic and South Sea,
and

and immediately before the present hostilities of Spain, the proprietors were building small vessels on the coast, with the determination of reattempting this great geographical and commercial discovery. They are convinced that should neither the inland arm of the sea through which the Princess Royal penetrated, nor a large strait, named Sir Charles Middleton's, about three degrees to the Southward, be found to reach across the North-American Continent, yet that the land barrier must be very inconsiderable, and that at the extremity of this bay a practicable passage, either by rivers or lakes, will, by perseverance, be found terminating towards Hudson's Bay.

Captain Cook never had brought the probability of a North-West passage, nearer than King George's Sound; and from thence to the bay of Islands in North latitude 57, he conjectured to be the North-West Continent of America; and positively deemed the idea of Defont's, and De-fucca's Straits as fabulous. It is well known that this country, for more than a century past,

C

has

has expended large sums in planning a succession of expeditions, both to Hudson's Bay, and to the opposite coasts of the Pacific Ocean, for the discovery of the North-West passage, which Mr. Dobbs so ably predicted, and which captain Cook, in the most peremptory and decided manner, deemed ideal and impracticable : indeed he sought for it in a latitude too far Northward, in the vicinity of Cook's river, where even had the two great oceans been found united, yet such navigation must have been extremely incommoded by ice.

I am now to speak of the commercial discoveries, and the lucrative prospects presented to the mercantile adventurers : and here it is but justice to observe, that the grandeur and originality of the attempt may challenge the most celebrated exploits of the Phœnicians, or Argonauts, and must be considered as a stupendous undertaking of a few British merchants. Every one knows that the unconquerable infatuation of the English and Irish to that Chinese leaf, called Tea, is a wasting drain of more than one million annually
of

of solid specie from this country ; to recover back a part of that specie, was one of the collateral objects of the present commerce. The staple manufactures of England, the woollens, hardware, and earthen ware, were bartered with the Indians for their furs, and other native productions ; these were again exchanged in China for currency, which was paid into the East India Company's treasury at Canton.

It was not merely the trade in otter skins and other furs, that was aimed at and meant to be pursued ; there was the greatest probability of establishing an important fishery, of supplying the China and India markets with masts, yards, timber, and most kinds of naval stores ; the want of which was so fatally felt the last war by our fleet in India ; the whole proceeds of which, being paid into the Company's treasuries, were to be in lieu of an equal proportion of specie hitherto transmitted by them from Europe ; and the proprietors were to be reimbursed by taking the ho-

nourable East-India Company's bills at twelve-month's sight on London.

Nootka Sound was found to be a remarkable healthy situation for the settlers and sailors; the run from which to the Sandwich Islands is generally made in about three weeks, and from thence to China, in six or seven weeks more; and during their stay at the Sandwich Islands, any quantity of provisions are to be procured to the greatest certainty.

Mr. John Etches and captain Mears fortunately meeting at Canton in 1783, and being fully sensible of the necessity of enlarging their capital, to secure the commerce to the British nation, and to render abortive the feeble attempts of some foreign rivals, agreed to form a joint concern and copartnership, and to equip two more ships that season from Canton, with additional mechanics, artificers, and others, to reinforce the establishment at Nootka, to complete their arrangement,

rangement, and to give every degree of vigour to the enterprize.

Mr. John Etches returned to Europe for the purpose of making another equipment from England the present season, and to store the settlement with an additional assortment of European articles and merchandize. Captain Mears was to remain at China, for conducting the commerce and preparing the equipment in that quarter for the American coast, and also for expediting a promising attempt of opening a commercial intercourse with the Japanese islands, and for completing a treaty entered into with Tyana, a prince of the Sandwich islands, who had accompanied captain Mears to China, for the purpose of disposing of the island of Oneehow, and for granting admision to all British ships to those islands. This prince was taken back again to his own country by Captain Douglass, in the Iphigenia. On the arrival of Captain Colnet at Nootka, the Company's force consisted of the Argonaut, Captain Colnet, the Iphigenia, Captain Douglas, the Princess Royal, Captain

Captain Hudson, (with a very large cargo of fur on board,) together with the N. W. America, a vessel built at Nootka, besides small craft for the purpose of discovery, and traffic with the Indians. Captain Colnet also took out with him materials for laying the keel of a ship of two hundred tons in Nootka, and was to remain there to manage and conduct the whole concern in that quarter, and to build small craft for exploring the large bays and rivers.

Every thing that commercial genius, with human prudence, could devise, was established on the most regular and permanent footing, at an immense expence. The infant colony was in the most flourishing and prosperous state, and presented to the proprietors a certainty of being rewarded with ample fortunes, when the arrival of the Spanish fleet put an end, for the present, to all their hopes.

Captain Colnet, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, who served under the late Captain Cook, and was distinguished

distinguished by that great circumnavigator as a very valuable seaman and enterprising officer, was so exasperated at the illiberal treatment of the Spaniards, after his captivity, and so severely stung at the prospect of an undertaking so grand and national being, at one blow, and without any just cause, overturned, that he became distracted.

Captain Hudson, who commanded the Princess Royal, a very enterprising seaman, and who has eminently distinguished himself by exploring the country in open boats, the Spaniards frequently threatened to hang, for acting as became a British officer.

All the fore-mentioned vessels, the craft, artificers, stores, ammunition, a number of British and Chinese subjects, with the materials of the settlement, were seized and carried off to Mexico; and, was it not for that spirited and glorious manner with which their cause is espoused by government, it is much to be feared they would have been condemned to linger out a miserable existence, in
the

the most dreadful of all dungeons, *the mines of Mexico*. An American brig, lying in the Sound, was not molested ; and, to aggravate the insult to the British nation, several days after the captivity of Capt. Colnet, the anniversary of the American Independence was commemorated with every demonstration of joy ; the English flag, which till then had been flying on board the Argonaut, was hauled down, and the Spanish flag hoisted to complete the celebration and triumph of the day.

It is yet a profound mystery to every rational being, with what shadow of excuse the Spanish Court can attempt to colour this enormous outrage, this premeditated robbery, and unprovoked hostility. They cannot have the effrontery to arrogate to themselves the fruits of the discoveries made by the late Capt. Cook, and other British adventurers, in a region so remote from their own settlements.

Nootka Sound is many hundred leagues North from every Spanish settlement ; and even the intermediate

intermediate and vast territory of New Albion was first discovered and taken possession of, in the usual forms, by Admiral Drake, so long ago as the reign of Queen Elizabeth. I shall, however, postpone, to the end of this letter, the remaining animadversions on this most extraordinary conduct on the part of Spain, in order to resume and conclude the history of the infant settlement.

In the early attempts and dawning of so extensive an undertaking, the projectors must expect to be material sufferers, from the want of local knowledge, and experience, and of the articles necessary to furnish their cargoes, particularly for so distant a market : necessity demanding a change and variety. There must also, in every business, be a gradation of some preparatory processes, previous to reaping the golden harvest.

It is an incontrovertible fact, that in new discovered countries the natives are remarkably capricious ; articles in demand one day will be rejected the following ; and both their fickleness and

D

industry

industry must be tempted by variety of assortments. The King George and Queen Charlotte were furnished with large and complete cargoes of the commodities and manufactures of England, above one half, and the most valuable part of which, were again brought home at an enormous loss : but, on the other hand, they gained much information and experience, of which they reaped the benefit in the last expedition.

The projector's instructions to the commanders not being punctually obeyed in the first expedition, was a circumstance very injurious to their interests. And again, at the China markets, they laboured under a disadvantage, from an unauthorized and interested claim of the Honourable the East-India Company's supercargoes, of a controul over the disposal of their furs.

The equipment of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, under the management of Mr. John Etches, was not attended with half the expence of the former ; their voyage was not so dilatorily

latorily conducted; and Mr. Etches disposed of his cargo considerably more advantageous than the former, and for a very handsome profit; Capt. Mears also arrived at Canton the same season with a valuable and lucrative cargo from the coast of America.

Each successive season must have been considerably more productive; the competition of the contending parties, who had hitherto trafficked in opposition to each other, both at the American and China markets, was done away, and the interest of the whole concern became one common cause.

The local experience of each party had almost overcome every obstacle; they had obtained a thorough knowledge of the various stations and extensive range of traffic, of the wants of the natives, and of the articles necessary to be exported from this country.

They had formed alliances with the Indians,

D 2

who,

who, from the established trading houses, knew at all times where to dispose of their produce ; a certainty which would tend to stimulate them not only to industry, by hunting, but likewise to barter in exchange, the European articles which they received for their produce, with the more distant tribes of Indians. Thus, in a very short period of time, would a regular barter have been settled with, perhaps, all the numerous tribes of Indians dispersed over that immense tract of country.

Hitherto the natives had no other spur to industry than merely supplying the common wants of nature, and to protect themselves from the inclemency of the seasons.

The Indians, of all nations, are fond of personal ornaments; in this part of the globe they manifest an uncommon demand for them. No sooner are they supplied with one apparent want, than another and another is successively created; and, as civilization is introduced amongst them,
their

their wants and importance must progressively increase. Their dress being furs, forms one great staple of reciprocal commerce ; but their habitual intercourse with Europeans prompts them to prefer woollens, particularly, as by bartering their furs, they can supply all their multiplied wants and cravings.

Another valuable and important object had been accomplished. The Sandwich islanders, with whom a treaty had been formed, were found to be a brave, hardy, and industrious race of people ; anxious to embark in the ships, uncommonly tractable and attached, and soon taught the use of the axe, saw, and of every other tool, as well as every implement of husbandry. Mr. John Etches took several of them to the coast of America the second season ; they were soon trained not only in navigating the ship, but in trafficking with the natives, and were employed in common with the people both on board and on shore.

The owners had determined, the present season,

son, to make up two-thirds of their complements with these islanders, both for navigating the vessels, and at the factories : this would have been a saving of an enormous expence, as all the requisite supplies for them would be provisions and cloathing ; the chief of which would be procured by barter at their own islands.

Mr. Etches and Capt. Duncan each brought a youth, natives of the Sandwich islands, with them to England, to whom they are greatly attached, and who seem capable of being taught any art or science equally with the youth of any European nation.—Lastly, to the peroration—

The property of those persevering British adventurers, who, at the risk of their fortunes, have pushed the national commerce to the extreme quarters of the globe, should be protected and guarded by the public sanction, and vindictive sword. To them is due, not as an obligation of favour, but of right, redress—not only for their actual losses and expences, but likewise an ample com-

compensation for the lucrative rewards of which they were then in sight, and nearly in reach.

To the nation is due retribution for the extra expence of its present armaments, and likewise for the sudden shock and damp to mercantile enterprise, and commercial ardour.

In this island the vigorous and the tender shoots of diverging commerce should be fostered and protected, with the same scrupulous vigilance, as its bank paper, or its national stock.

The supporters of the insulted Flag of Britain demand no other favour, than the unbridled exertion of their own nervous and powerful arm.

But it is said that the Spanish usurpations are not merely confined to the dispossession of the British from their own discoveries in those parts; they are not satisfied with the uninterrupted and undisturbed possession of that vast range of American continent, extending nearly from the rising to the setting

setting of the sun; they have the arrogance to
 assume an exclusive right to the gates, locks, and
 keys of the whole Pacific, to the exclusive mono-
 poly of an ocean, and its numerous islands, which
 embrace in their extent almost one half of the
 globe. On what patent, charter, or right, they
 can found claims so monstrous and absurd, I
 know not, nor can guess at; certainly not on
 discovery or occupancy? Is it on the Pope's Bull
 and omnipotent anathemas, with which about two
 centuries ago they failed, with their invincible
 Armada, to subdue England? In the present case
 they have equal pretensions and justice on their
 side, and, I trust, will meet with equal favour and
 success. Indeed their avarice and conscious cri-
 minality may well be alarmed—the ghosts of
 murdered millions of the natives of that conti-
 nent are yet screaming for vengeance on their re-
 morseless butchers—ten millions more of their
 wretched descendants are, with broken hearts,
 incessantly supplicating Heaven to relieve them
 from their rigorous bondage—to send to their de-
 liverance some generous and compassionate na-
 tion,

tion, to break their chains afunder, and to place them in the rank of human beings. It is well known they have the means amply to testify their gratitude, and to repay their deliverers from the most flagitious of all human tyranny and oppression; from the shackles and scourges of unbridled despotism; from the fiery fiends of gloomy bigotry and priestly inquisition.

The vengeance of Heaven, when flow, is more severe. May the reddening bolt soon take wing, and the guilty tremble!

Has Spain any ancient or modern claims on the gratitude or the forbearance of Britain?

Is it their late insidious and mercenary conspiracy in the assistance of our revolted American colonies, and in the dismemberment of our empire?

Is it their private robbery, at the same time, of the Floridas, of the Musquito shore, of Mi-
E
norca,

norca, of our East and West-Indian fleets, were these the victorious blows of a generous and manly foe, or the stabs and rapine of a dastardly assassin ?

To the King of Great Britain, the Father of his People, the Patron and Protector of their Commerce, the Defender of their Liberties and Dignity, this Address is dedicated, with all humility, by

Your Majesty's faithful, dutiful,
and devoted subject,
ARGONAUT.

F I N I S.

ce
d
y

of
ir
nd
u-

T.

