

F R I D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 17, 1779.

B O S T O N, August 23.

ATURDAY last arrived at Salem, the Salem packet, captain Cook, in about 30 days from Bilbao.—We have been favoured with an English paper which came in the vessel containing the following PARLIAMTARY INTELLIGENCE, respecting the Spanish manifesto or rescript, delivered in by d'Almodovar, with some debates which followed thereon.

L O N D O N.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 16. The necessity of the Spanish ambassador's having delivered in a manifesto, i. e. a declaration of war, (for no one expected it, and least of all the minister himself) together with the expectation of the king's message thereupon, a prodigious crowd of strangers blocked up the door, and led up every avenue leading to the house, a little after two o'clock, under the most expressive impatience and anxiety for an introduction, while scarce a member came down without a friend or two, who had preceded him to the other side Westminster-Hall.

Lord North having entered the house during the time the speaker was attending the lords in the king's commission, to give an assent to the bills; his lordship, upon the speaker's return, acquainted the house, that he had it in command from his majesty, to lay before them a true translation of the manifesto delivered by the Spanish ambassador, with a message from his majesty respecting the same.

The very strong desire the public must undoubtedly possess for the fullest information on this most important and truly interesting subject, causes us to feel a very particular satisfaction that we are, through the most happy efforts for that purpose, enabled to lay before our readers, and that at so early a time, copies of the VERBATIM of the SPANISH MANIFESTO, and the KING'S MESSAGE thereupon.

SPANISH MANIFESTO.

ALL the world has been witness to the noble impartiality of the king, in the midst of the disputes of the court of London with its American colonies and with France. Besides which, his majesty having learned that his powerful mediation was desired, generously made an offer of it, which was accepted by the belligerent powers, and for this motive only a ship of war was sent on the part of his Britannic majesty to one of the ports of Spain. The king has taken the most energetic steps, and such as ought to have produced the most happy effect, to bring those powers to an accommodation equally honourable to both parties; proposing for this wise end expedients for smoothing difficulties, and preventing the calamities of war. But although his majesty's propositions, and particularly those of his mi-

matum, have been conformable to those which at other times the court of London itself had appeared to judge proper for an accommodation, and which were also quite as moderate, they have been rejected in a manner that fully proves the little desire which the British cabinet has to restore peace to Europe, and to preserve the king's friendship. In effect, the conduct of that cabinet, with regard to his majesty, during the whole course of the negotiation, has had for its object, to prolong it for more than eight months, either by vain pretences, or by answers which could not be more inconclusive; whilst in this interval, the insults on the Spanish flag, and the violation of the king's territories were carried on to an incredible excess; prizes have been made, ships have been searched and plundered, and a great number of them have been fired upon, which have been obliged to defend themselves, the registers have been opened and torn in pieces, and even the packets of the court have been found on board the king's packet-boats.

The dominions of the crown in America have been threatened, and they have gone to the dreadful extremity of railing the Indian nations, called *Chateas*, *Cheroques* and *Chicachas*, against the innocent inhabitants of Louisiana, who would have been the victims of the rage of these barbarians, if the *Chateas* themselves had not repented, and revealed all the seduction the English had planned. The sovereignty of his majesty in the province of Darien, and on the coast of St. Blas has been usurped; the governor of Jamaica having granted to a rebel Indian, the commission of captain general of those provinces.

In short the territory of the Bay of Honduras has been recently violated by exercising acts of hostility, and other excesses against the Spaniards, who have been imprisoned, and whose houses have been invaded; besides which, the court of London has hitherto neglected to accomplish what the 16th article of the last treaty of Paris stipulated relative to that coast.

Grievances so numerous, so weighty, and recent, have been at different times the object of complaints made in the king's name, and stated in memorials which were delivered either to the British ministers at London, or transmitted to them through the channel of the English ambassador at Madrid; but although the answers which were received have been friendly, his majesty has hitherto obtained no other satisfaction than to see the insults repeated, which lately have amounted to the number of one hundred.

The king, proceeding with the sincerity and candour which characterise him, has formally declared to the court of London, from the commencement of its disputes with France, that the conduct of England should be the rule of that which Spain would hold.

His majesty likewise declared to that court, that at the time their differences with that of Paris might be accommodated, it would be absolutely necessary to regulate those which had arisen, or might still arise with Spain, and in the plan of mediation which was sent to the underwritten ambassador the 28th of last September, and which was by him delivered to the British ministry in the beginning of October; a plan of which Lord Grantham was apprised, and of which he received a copy. His majesty declared in positive terms to the belligerent powers, that in consideration of the insults which his subjects and dominions had suffered, and likewise of the attempts levelled against his rights, he should be under the necessity of taking his part, in case the negotiation, instead of being continued with sincerity, should be broken off, or should produce no effect.

The causes of complaint given by the court of London not having ceased, and that court shewing no disposition to give reparation for them, the king has resolved, and orders his ambassador to declare that the honour of his crown, the protection which he owes to his subjects, and his own personal dignity, do not permit him to suffer these insults to continue, and to neglect any longer the reparation of those already received, and that in this view, notwithstanding the pacific dispositions of his majesty, and even the particular inclination he has always had, and expressed for cultivating the friendship of his Britannic majesty, he finds himself under the disagreeable necessity of making use of all the means which the Almighty has intrusted him with, to obtain that justice which he has solicited by so many ways without being able to acquire: in confiding on the justice of his cause, his majesty hopes that the consequences of this resolution will not be imputed to him before God or man, and that other nations will form a suitable idea of this resolution, by comparing it to the conduct which they themselves have experienced on the part of the British ministry.

(Signed)

LE MARQUIS D'ALMODOVAR.

London, June 16, 1779.

KING'S MESSAGE.

GEORGE R.

THE ambassador of the king of Spain having delivered a paper to lord viscount Weymouth, and signified that he has received orders from his court, immediately to withdraw from this country; his majesty has judged it necessary to direct a copy of that paper to be laid before the house of commons as a matter of the highest importance to the crown and people; and his majesty acquaints them at the same time that he has found himself obliged, in consequence of this hostile declaration, to recall his ambassador from Madrid.

Apprehensions of the circumstances reasonably founded, were considerably removed when we began to perceive, by many evidences, that the affections of the French nation were engaged in our behalf. It was not yet to be discovered whether they would take an active part for us, or whether there was every reason to believe that they would, by no means, be induced to take an active part against us.

They were with astonishment and with animation taken up with our affairs, and a few days ago, and I well remember, that when for many days no sign of alliance had yet appeared, the French and most intrepid spirit in our country were not without their apprehensions. It was a short time, after the alliance was announced to us, that a worthy member

that it is not impossible for men to be unwarily, the instruments of that injury which originates from the disaffection and malevolence of others, and which they, not in the most distant idea, had ever entertained in their minds. For this reason it will be necessary