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## From a late Jamaica paper.

[The following Memorial of the West-India Planters and Merchants, on the subject of the restriction on our trade, and on the high duties on our Staple Commodities, lately presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was received by the Swan Office.]

To the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Memorial of the West-India Planters and Merchants.

HUMPHRY SHEWETH, That your memorialists, attached as they are ever been to the prosperity of the empire, yet with concern find it necessary to refer to his Majesty's ministers that, in several instances of recent commercial regulation, they are placed in a situation of distress and difficulty, and that a system of duties has been established, which has the effect of militating against the welfare of the colonies, and of diminishing the strength and resources of Great-Britain.

That no country, however extensive or fertile, can be cultivated with more confidence and industry, than that which has for ages past been the seat of our trade and commerce; and by which we have acquired a vast and valuable empire, and by which we have become a nation of the first rank in the world. It is, therefore, a matter of great importance, that the trade and navigation of the colonies should be so regulated, as to be beneficial to the mother country, and to the welfare of the colonies themselves. That the duties on the produce of the colonies, which have been lately imposed, are so high, as to be a great and insupportable burthen to the colonies, and to be a great and insupportable burthen to the mother country. That the duties on the produce of the colonies, which have been lately imposed, are so high, as to be a great and insupportable burthen to the colonies, and to be a great and insupportable burthen to the mother country.

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a limited time, be consumed in the colonies; that they will also, for a limited time, authorize the free use of sugar in the breweries; upon which subject your Memorialists feel themselves in accord with the present emergency of the kingdom during the present temporary scarcity of grain; and in relation to the duties on the produce of the colonies, your Memorialists are of opinion, that the duties on the produce of the colonies, which have been lately imposed, are so high, as to be a great and insupportable burthen to the colonies, and to be a great and insupportable burthen to the mother country.

That your Memorialists have farther to state the unequal, and to them injurious, operation of the duties on the produce of the colonies, which have been lately imposed, and which are so high, as to be a great and insupportable burthen to the colonies, and to be a great and insupportable burthen to the mother country. That your Memorialists have farther to state the unequal, and to them injurious, operation of the duties on the produce of the colonies, which have been lately imposed, and which are so high, as to be a great and insupportable burthen to the colonies, and to be a great and insupportable burthen to the mother country.

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That the culture of coffee, in some of our islands, has increased in a considerable degree, and that the demand for this commodity in the markets of North America, the West-India Islands, and the East-India Islands, has increased in a considerable degree, and that the demand for this commodity in the markets of North America, the West-India Islands, and the East-India Islands, has increased in a considerable degree.

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given up in a body, by way of compensation, except the already exchanged up to the present time. In other respects, the said article shall be fully executed.

II. Every thing belonging to the right wing, as artillery, and ammunition of all kinds, shall be transported by the English fleet to Antibes, or to the Gulf of Genoa.—Ans. Grant d.

III. The convalescents, and those who are not in a situation to march, shall be transported by sea in Antibes, and fed as stipulated in the first article.—Ans. They shall be transported by the English fleet, and fed.

IV. The French soldiers who have remained in the hospitals of Genoa, shall be treated as Austrians until they are in a situation to depart, and they shall be removed as stipulated in the first article.—Ans. Grant d.

V. The city of Genoa, as well as its ports, shall be declared neutral; the line which shall determine its neutrality shall be fixed by the contracting parties.—Ans. As this article turns on objects which are political, it is not in the power of the general to be allied to give any assent to it; but the undersigned are, however, authorized to declare, that his Majesty the Emperor having determined to grant to the Genoise inhabitants his full protection; the city of Genoa may be assured that all the provincial establishments which circumstances will require, shall have no other object than the felicity and tranquillity of the public.

VI. The independence of the Ligurian people shall be respected. No power now at war with the Ligurian republic can make any change in its government.—Ans. As in the preceding article.

VII. No Ligurian having exercised, or still exercising any public functions, can be called to an account for his political opinions.—Ans. No one shall be molested for his political opinions, nor for having taken part in the government antecedent to the present epoch. The disturbers of the public tranquillity, after the entry of the Austrians into Genoa, shall be punished according to law.

VIII. The French, Genoise and other Italians, resident or refugees at Genoa, shall be at liberty to return with all belonging to them, either in money, goods, furniture or any other effects, either by land, whosoever they shall think proper. Passports shall be given them for that purpose, which shall continue in force six months.—Ans. Grant d.

IX. The inhabitants of the city of Genoa shall be at liberty to communicate with the two Rivers, and to continue their commerce freely.—Ans. The same as in the 8th article.

X. No armed persons shall either singly or in a body enter Genoa.—Ans. Grant d.

XI. The people of Genoa shall have provisions given to them as early as possible.—Ans. Grant d.

XII. The movement for the evacuation of the French troops, which is to take place conformable to the 1st article, shall be regulated in the day between the chiefs of the general staff of the respective armies.—Ans. Grant d.

XIII. The Austrian general commanding at Genoa shall grant all the guards and escorts necessary for the safe embarkation of the property belonging to the French army.—Ans. Grant d.

XIV. A French commissioner shall be left to take care of the wounded and sick, and to take care of the evacuation. A war commissioner shall be appointed to receive and distribute the provisions of the French troops, both in Genoa and on their march.—Ans. Grant d.

XV. General Massena shall send into Piedmont and elsewhere, an officer to general Buonaparte, in order to apprise him of the evacuation of Genoa. He shall be furnished with a passport and a flag.—Ans. Grant d.

XVI. The officers of all ranks of the army of the commander in chief Massena, taken prisoners of war from the commencement of hostilities in the present year, shall return to France in the 1st article, and are not to serve until exchanged.—Ans. Grant d.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES. The gate of the Lantern, with the drawbridge and the entrance of the harbour, shall be given up to a detachment of Austrian troops, and to two English regiments, on the 4th of June, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Immediately after the signature, Lozanes shall be mutually exchanged. The artillery, ammunition, plans, and other military stores belonging to the town of Genoa, and its territory, shall be faithfully given up by the French commissioners to the commissaries of the allies. Mutually executed on the bridge of Cornigliano on the 5th of June, 1800. (Signed) OTT, Lieutenant-General. Vice-Admiral KEL. H. MASSENA.

ARMY OF RESERVE. Dupont, general of division, chief of the staff major of the army of reserve, to the minister of war. Head quarters, Milan, June 3. After giving an account of the capture of Milan and Pavia, he says, the enemy, who dispersed the village of the Alps and the Tethys, is retiring behind the Adige, to Lecco and Leodi. The principal force of Massena is still on the right bank of the Po. You will, without doubt, be astonished at hearing that that general is still in Piedmont, and continues to sit in the Riviera of Genoa, which we are taking possession of Lombardy; but the real object and force of the army have been concealed from him with so much success, and the troops have marched with such celerity, that he has been every where surprized and beaten. The general in chief has just learned, that the corps under general Monecy has passed St. Gothard, and reached Varese. That general Monecy, which has called the Simplois, a Valais. The union of the whole army can meet with no more obstacles; and the plan, not only feasible than bold, of the chief command, is executed in all its parts. DU. ONT. A letter from the Chief Consul to the Minister of War, dated Milan, June 4, contains the following details: We are at Milan. We found at Pavia 300 pieces of cannon, with their upper carriages, much powder, and the other things necessary to equip 10,000 new men. A great quantity of powder and military stores of every kind, with magazines of all sorts. The enemy was surprised that we were only 8000 men; that we were trying an expedition to make them quit the banks of Genoa and Nice. They perished in their ideas on the 28th of May.

## Latest Foreign News.

From London papers to June 21st, received at Charleston, by the Brig. Maria Morrison, in 35 days from London.

## PARIS, June 14. Surrender of Genoa.

Massena, General in Chief, to the Consuls of the French Republic. From the Head-Quarters at Genoa, June 7.

Citizens Consuls, I have the honour to address to you the convention agreed on for the evacuation of Genoa, by the right wing of the French army. From the 5th of April, we have not received either from France or Corsica any succours. From the 1st of May, the inhabitants of Genoa have had no bread. The army received only 6 ounces, composed of a mixture of half bean and half maize. For the last ten days the maize was replaced by oats, and the allowance diminished to three ounces. The greater part of the horses have been consumed.

The convention which I have addressed to you were signed at 8 o'clock in the evening. On the 5th the troops of the right wing began their march, with their arms, baggage and ammunition, to join the centre of the army, which on the 16th was at Alessi. To-morrow I shall go there myself. I shall have the honour of transmitting to you immediately an account of the events which have taken place from the 5th of April to the 5th of June. Health and Respect, MASSENA.

The account will be brought you, as well as the eight standards taken from the enemy by my Division Camp.

## NEGOTIATION FOR THE EVACUATION OF GENOA.

By the right wing of the French army, between Vice Admiral Lord Keith, commander in chief of the English fleet, Lieutenant General Barron D'Ott, commander of the blockade, and the French General in Chief, Massena.

ART. I. The right wing of the French army, having been ordered to evacuate Genoa, the general in chief, and his staff, shall depart with their arms and baggage to go to join the centre of the army.—Ans. The right wing charged with the defence of Genoa, shall consist of the number of eight thousand one hundred and sixteen men, and shall take the road by land to go by Nice to France. The remainder shall be transported by sea to Antibes. Admiral Lord Keith engages to furnish these troops with subsistence in biscuit, in the same proportion that they are distributed to English troops. On the other hand, all the Austrian provisions on the river of Genoa, by the army of Massena, in the present year, shall be