

# Wilmington Centinel,

## AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

W E D N E S D A Y, OCTOBER 26, 1788.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's July 12.

The following address of the agents for the American Loyalists, has been presented to the King, by Sir William Pepperel, Bart. and the other agents, being introduced by the lords of his Majesty's bed-chamber in waiting: which address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously, and they had all the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

*To the Kings most excellent Majesty,*

The humble address of the agents of the American Loyalists.

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

**Y**OUR Majesty's ever dutiful and loyal subjects the agents for the American Loyalists, who have hitherto been the supplicants of your Majesty, on behalf of their distressed constituents, now humbly beg leave to approach your throne, to pour forth the ardent effusions of their grateful hearts for your most gracious and effectual recommendation of their claims, to the just and generous consideration of Parliament.

To have devoted their fortunes and hazarded their lives, in defence of the just rights of the Crown, and the fundamental principles of the British constitution were no more than their duty demanded of them, in common with your Majesty's other subjects; but it was their peculiar fortune to be called to the trial; and it is their boast and glory to have been found equal to the task. They have now the distinguished happiness of seeing their fidelity approved by their sovereign, and recompensed by parliament; their fellow-subjects cheerfully contributing to compensate them for the forfeitures their attachment to Great-Britain incited them to incur; thereby adding dignity to their own exalted character among the nations of the world, and holding out to mankind the glorious principles of justice, equity, and benevolence as the firmest basis of empire.

We should be wanting in justice and gratitude if we did not on this occasion acknowledge the wisdom and liberality of the provisions proposed by your Majesty's servants, conformable to your Majesty's gracious intentions for

the relief and accommodations of the several classes of sufferers to whose cases they apply; and we are convinced it will give comfort to your royal breast to be assured they have been received with the most general satisfaction.

Professions of the unalterable attachment of the loyalists to your Majesty's person and government, we conceive to be unnecessary; they have preserved it under persecution, and gratitude cannot render it less permanent. They do not presume to arrogate to themselves, a more fervent loyalty than their fellow-subjects possess; but distinguished as they have been by their sufferings, they deem themselves entitled to the foremost rank among the most zealous supporters of the constitution. And while they cease not to offer up their most earnest prayers to the Divine Being to preserve your Majesty and your illustrious family in the peaceful enjoyment of your just rights, and in the exercise of your royal virtues in promoting the happiness of your people; they humbly beseech your Majesty to continue to believe them at all times, and upon all occasions equally ready, as they have been, to devote their lives and properties to your Majesty's service and the preservation of the British constitution.

W. Pepperel, for the Massachusetts loyalists.

J. Wentworth, jun. for the New-Hampshire loyalists.

George Rome, for the Rhode-Island loyalists.

Ja. Delancey, for the New-York loyalists.

David Ogden, for the New-Jersey loyalists.

Joseph Galloway, for the Pennsylvania and Delaware loyalists.

Robert Alexander, for the Maryland loyalists.

John R. Grimes, for the Virginia loyalists.

Henry Eustace M'Culloh, for the North-Carolina loyalists.

James Simpson, for the South-Carolina loyalists.

William Knox, for the Georgia loyalists.

John Graham, late lieutenant governor of Georgia, and joint agent for the Georgia loyalists.

NEW-YORK, September 19.

HURRICANE AT MARTINICO.

A gentleman who arrived in town yesterday from Martinico gives us the following narrative of the effects of the hurricane which happened at that Island on the 14 of August last. As he was on the Island at the time and a witness of the effects of the storm, and by remaining there a week after, it enabled him to form a judgment of the losses and damages sustained.

At 9 o'clock in the morning of August the 14th, wind being North-East, the clouds began to collect, the atmosphere to darken, the wind to rise, accompanied with heavy showers which are almost sure prefaces of a destructive hurricane. But at twelve the weather moderated and the sea became much smoother, which considerably relieved apprehensions of the inhabitants. This flattering appearance lasted not long; It seemed as if this cessation of the elements only served for collecting their powers to one point in order to rage the more uncontrolled; for about 3 o'clock, the wind shifted suddenly to the north, and blew with astonishing fury. The scene now began to be truly distressing. The shipping in the harbour got under way as soon as possible, some by slipping, others by parting their cables, except two, which were both cast away before eight in the evening. Three of the fleet that went out were cast away by ten o'clock in Port Royal Bay. Two French frigates which lay in that safe bay on the Carnish, drove from their anchors, with the loss of their rudders. The remaining part of the fleet returned to St. Pierre, the second and third day after the storm, except seven, which it is supposed went to point Petre; they had lost all their cables, anchors, and boats. But those that returned received no material damage, except the loss of a boat, a cable, or an anchor.

The wind hauled by degrees to the westward, blowing hard all the time. At eight o'clock at night it was N. W. and moderate for half an hour, but instantly shifting to the S. W. blew heavy again. By nine it hauled to S. S. W. and came on with more than redou-