

muttering the Crew, shall find them all in Health; that none of the Crew have died or been sick of any contagious Distemper during the Voyage; that the Ship hath not had Communication with any Ship or Vessel coming from any infected Place; and that there are no Enumerated Goods on board, other than the Bags or Sacks in which the said Corn is contained, or Matts made Use of solely for the Purpose of Dunnage: And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, the Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Master-General of the Ordnance, His Majesty's Secretary at War, and the Governors or Commanders in Chief for the Time being, of the Isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark and Man, are to give the necessary Directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

*W. Fawkener.*

*Dublin Castle, August 20, 1783.*

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the Honorable Thomas Pelham to be his Excellency's Chief Secretary, in the Room of the Right Honorable William Windham, who has resigned.

*Petersburgh, August 1.* The following is a Translation of the Manifesto published by Order of the Empress, upon the Occasion of her Troops entering the Peninsula of the Crimea, the Cuban, and the Island of Taman; which Countries are thereby declared to be annexed to her Imperial Majesty's Dominions.

**WE** Catherine the Second, by the Grace of God, Empress and Sole Monarch of all the Russias, &c. &c. &c.

**O**UR last War against the Ottoman Empire having been attended with the most signal Successes, we had certainly acquired the Right of re-uniting to the Territories of our Empire the Crimea, of which we were in Possession: We, however, hesitated not to sacrifice that, with many other Conquests, to our ardent Desire of re-establishing the Public Tranquility, and of confirming the good Understanding and Friendship between our Empire and the Ottoman Porte. This Motive induced us to stipulate for the Freedom and Independence of the Tartars, whom we had reduced by our Arms; hoping to remove for ever, by this Means, every Cause of Dissension, and even of Coolness, between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, exposed too often to these Inconveniencies by the Form of Government which then subsisted among the Tartars.

Great as were our Sacrifices and our Efforts for realising those Hopes, they were soon, to our great Regret, considerably diminished. The Restlessness natural to the Tartars, somented by Insinuations, the Source of which is not unknown to us, caused them easily to fall into a Snare laid by Foreign Hands, which had sowed amongst them the Seeds of Disturbance and Confusion to such a Degree, as to induce them to labour for the weakening, and even the total Ruin of an Edifice which our beneficent Cares had erected for the Happiness of that Nation, by procuring them Liberty and Independence, under the Authority of a Chief elected by themselves. Hardly was their Khan established according to this new Form of Government, before he saw himself deprived of all Authority, and even

obliged to desert his Country, to give Place to an Usurper, who would again subject the Tartars to the Yoke of a Dominion, from which our Beneficence had released them. The greater Part of them, as blind as they were ignorant, had submitted to that Usurper; the Rest, thinking themselves too weak to resist, would infallibly have yielded to his Yoke; and thus we should have lost the Fruits of our Victories, and the principal Recompence for the Sacrifices which we willingly made at the last Peace, if we had not instantly taken under our immediate Protection, such of the well-disposed Tartars, who, prizing the Blessings of their new political Existence, lamented their being forced to submit to the Usurper who had expelled their lawful Khan. By thus effectually protecting them, we furnished them with the Power and the Means of chusing a new Khan, in the Room of Sahib-Gheray, and of establishing an Administration analagous to this State of Affairs. It was to attain this End that our Military Forces were put in Motion; that a considerable Body of our Troops were ordered, notwithstanding the Severity of the Season, to enter the Crimea, where they were subsisted at our Expence, and obliged to exert the Power of our Arms for the Support of the good Cause, in order to recall such of the Tartars as were estranged from it by their Revolt. The Public is not ignorant that a Rupture between Russia and the Ottoman Porte had very near ensued upon this Occasion; but, Thanks to the Divine Assistance, we disposed Matters in such a Manner, that the Ottoman Porte again acknowledged the Independence of the Tartars, and the Validity of the Election of Schaghin-Gheray, their lawful Sovereign. Notwithstanding all the Inconveniencies above-mentioned, as long as we were sustained and animated by the Hope of re-establishing the Repose necessary to the Advantage and Preservation of good Neighbourhood with the Ottoman Empire, we regarded the Crimea according to Tenour and Letter of the Treaties, as a free and independent Country, confining ourself solely to appeasing the Troubles which prevailed amongst them: From our Love of Peace we found in this Conduct a sufficient Recompence for the great Expences incurred by it; but we were soon undeceived in this Respect by the fresh Revolt occasioned in the Crimea last Year, the Encouragement of which always flowed from the same Source. We have been obliged in consequence to have Recourse again to considerable Armaments, and to cause Troops to enter into the Crimea and the Cuban, whose Presence is become indispensable for maintaining Tranquility and good Order in the adjacent Countries. The sad Experience of every Day demonstrates more clearly, that if the Sovereignty of the Ottoman Porte in the Crimea was a perpetual Source of Discord between our Two Empires, the Independence of the Tartars exposes us to Subjects of Contention no less numerous and important, since the long Servitude to which that People have been accustomed, has rendered the greater Part of the Individuals incapable of valuing the Advantages of the new Situation procured for them by that Independence of which we fought to give them the Enjoyment; and which, laying us under the Necessity of being always armed, occasions not only great Expences, but also exposes our Troops to inevitable and continual Fatigues.

The Efforts they made to extinguish the Flame of Discord, in succouring the Well-intentioned of that Nation, exposed them to the Violences of the Seditious

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