

they were soon, to our great regret, considerably diminished. The restless and natural to the Tartars, mounted 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 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 this 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, prize 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 power and the means of choosing a new Khan, in the person of Sahib Gheray, and of establishing an administration analagous to the 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 recal 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, 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 Schaglin-Gheray, their lawful sovereign.

Notwithstanding all the inconveniences above-mentioned, as long as we were sustained and animated by the hope of re-establishing the repose necessary to the advantage and pre-

servation 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 among 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 tranquillity 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 thought 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 now made to extinguish the flame of discord, in succouring the well-intentioned of that nation, exposed them to the violences of the seditious and ill-intentioned whom we were willing to have unpunished, in order to avoid even the shadow of an act of sovereignty, so long as we could cherish the least hope of at length restoring good order, and preventing, by this means, the essential interests of our kingdom from being injured.

(To be continued.)

To the PRINTERS of the ROYAL ST. JOHN'S GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

Please to insert the following lines in your useful paper and oblige your humble servant,

A SPECTATOR.

WITH frozen ink and fretful fire,
To contemplate I did retire;
By various scenes of fortune toils'd,
Lock'd up by one eternal frost;
An iron shore, ordain'd by fate,
For Loyalists their last escape;
Pinn'd by a scanty meal of meat,
Donations promis'd, all a cheat;
Wrong'd by a lot of ravilacs,
Of all but gun, and spade, and axe;

Our Agents too, so very true,
I wish the 17th had his cue:
A seven years war, a shameful peace,
Brings us no nearer a release;
Our prime and youth is quite decay'd,

Old age and poverty's display'd;
Friends and relations far from here,
And many things we held so dear;
No recompence for service past,
The future too, an airy blast;
A piece of barren ground that's burnt,

Where one may labour, toil and grunt;
The choicest tracts for some reserve'd,

Whilst their betters must be starv'd.
May he, the author of our woes,
Far fiercer than our rebel foes,
Have his due portion near a lake,
Which is ordain'd to such by fate;
May living worms his corps devour,
Him and his comrades fifty-four:
A scandal to both church and state,
The rebel's friend, the public's hate.

Our constitution, nation's pride,
Some gentlemen would lay aside;
And in the room a partial police,
Where they might vent their spite and malice;

A second Spanish inquisition,
Where you'll receive the last decision,

Nor can you from their clutches budge,
Where prosecutor sits as judge:

The main design that they have upon,
To keep us easy at St. John,
'Till we have eat our bread and pork,

And then the D--- goes to work:
To them we'll go instead of Pharo, w,
But we shall soon behold a Nero;
To them we'll make our cries and moan,

Instead of bread they'll give us stone,

Except you'll give them all your living,

And every thing that's worth a giving;

Like slaves you cannot then resist,
Your lands likewise, except the Priests:

Then now's the time for you to try,
To save your lives and liberty,
Send home what you do labour under,

The British Lion soon will thunder;

His voice will chase each evil spirit,
To that vile place where he doth merit,

And give relief unto the loyal,
He never yet gave a denial.
York-Point, Carleton,

January, 1784.

ALMANACKS,

For the Year of our Lord 1784,
May he had of the Printer heretofore

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