LONDON, Jan. 12.

An account of an ambassador from the Pope having An account of a monator from the lock nature appeared, the following flatement is faid to be a fact: A perfor arrived lately in town directed to Dr. Doug-las, the Catholic Biftop of London, cutuffed with letters from the Pope, which Dr. Douglas was defired to prefere to his majethy's Ministers, requesting the affiliance of the country in repelling the intended invasion of Italy by the French. Dr. Douglas immediately fion of Italy by the French. Dr. Douglas immediately acquainted Lord Greaville with the circumstance; his Lordship doubting whether he was justified in receiving an embassy or papers from Rome, advised with Mr. Burke upon the subject, who the next day took the opinion of an eminent Counsellor of Lincoln's Inn, who informed him, "That although it was contrary to act of Parliament to receive any bolls or instruments from Rome, yet he thought that his Lordship would incur no danger by receiving the papers in quefition." In confequence of the opinion, Lord Greaville informed Dr. Douglas that he could not fee the ambaffador but would receive his papers, which were accordingly fent. It is not known what his Majefly's Ministers have de-

termined on the subject.

A person of versority has furnished us with the fol-A penon or versarity has runnined us with the fol-lowing anecdote. One of the counfel of Lonis XVI. afted him one day, whether it was true that he was reque fled to view the head of Madame de Lamballe, reque 8t d to view the head of Madame de Lamballe, which the mob was exhibiting along the firets? Louis faid it was true, and added that one of the municipal officers, who was in his room at that time, observing a great bridle in the firets, defired him to flep to the window to observe a spectacle. The King was about to go to the window, when another officer stepped there before him, and returning, defired Louis not to go there. His council asked him whether he knew the case of the research when the willow him to no to the same of the person who withed him to go to the Win-dow? the King replied in the negative; but faid be knew the name of the gentleman that defired him not

BOSTON APRIL 10...
TRIBUTE OF RESPECT
The actioncholy face of the interpretate Hand which
was freetched facto relieve. America, in the hose of her
diffresh, being now effectained, we hear that the committee who superintended the Ox Precifies, have requestand the is an and HOLKEO HALLISTEM which are now-placed on the flag fairs Liberty Square, floudid be put to mounting this morning, with colours half flaff high; and that at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the flag flaff be out down, dropped in the dock, and with the head and horns be there beried—as an evidence of that affertion of the Patriotic Paine, in the French National Convention—"That the free Americans con-fider themfelves indebted to LOUIS for their Liberty— and that the news of his execution has given them great

An Act to suspend in certain cases, the operation of an Act, passed on the the thirteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & 

mentioned in faid de. Be it ended the of Representa-Be it ended by the Senate and Usese of Representa-tives in General Cant assessment, and by the authority of the same, That the said Act pulled on the said thirteenth day of Feb. thall be so sar forpended, that all actions of seday of ret, that he to far juspended, that all actions of ac-count, & all actions of 64th, & upon-the cafe for, or upon any promife, lending or contract which by the fail AA, or any AA, furficating the operation of fail AA; are li-mited fo as they cannot be commenced and furd after the first day of Jone first, thall and may be commenced and fined at any time on or before the first day of December next, and not afterwards; any law to the con

y notwithflaoding.

I notwithflaoding.

I do be it further enacted by the authority aforefair

at the Secretary shall coule this Act to be printed for weeks forceffively in all the Newspapers in this Com-This Act palled, March 27, 1793-]

A true Copy-Atteft.
JOHN AVERY, jun. Secretary.

THE Subscriber hereby informs his affociates, that he has been into the Province of Canada, and pre-fered his peririon for lands to his Excellency the Go tered his persons for knol to his Excellency the Go-vernose-Citable Province,—that there is no lands granted to any but those who become settlers—and each per-fou who becomes a fettler, will be intitled to two hun-dredactes of land, which is recommended by good jedges to be equal to any in America. He would like wise inform them, that he purposes to return into the Province in the month of August next, and shall be hap-wish the company of any who will up on and take in py in the company of any who will go on and take up their lands, and become subjects of Great-Britain, SETH RUSSELL

Northampton, April 17, 1793.

TAKEN up the tore part of last winter, a black
HEIFER, two years old, marked with a crop in per fide the off ear, and a halfpenny the under fide fame. The owner is defired to prove property, pay of the lame, suc on such charges and take her away.

SAMUEL BURT, jun.

outhampton, April 17, 1793. WANTED to hire, a MAN who understands the Manufathuring of Pot-Albes, for Towor Three Months, to whom CASH and good wages will be given.—Inquire of Mr. SETH DWIGHT, William Jargh, or of the Indicates.

DANIEL BUTLER.

Northampton; April 10, 1793.

€ ONE Hundred good Corn BAGGS, are wanted by B. PRESCOTT.

Northampton, March 16, 1702.

WILLIAM & SIMEON BUTLER.

INFORM the public, that they have commenced the business of BOOK-BINDING, (in partnership) at A minett of BOOK-BINDING, (in paraceting) at the Shop onder the Pritting Office. Nonhampton, where they purpose to carry it on in all its various branches.—Blank-Books of errety description, made in the best manner, may be had on the shortest notice, and Old Books to-bound on reasonable terms.—THEY HAVE FOR SALE,

THEY HAVE FOR SALE,

Blair's, Price's, Enfeld's and Fordyce's Sermons,
American Frescher, Chancey on Salvation, do. Benevolence of the Deity, Edwards against Chancey, do. on the Miffeditors, Sherlock on Death; a view of Religion, by Hannah Adams, Rowe's Letters,
Boston's Foorfold State, Religions Counthip, Blois
Medical Pocket Book, Hamilton's Midwifery with
Smellie's Plates, Goldfornith's History of England, 3 vol.
Littleton's History of England, 2 vol. Moore's Travels
through France, Switzerland and Germany; Vindication of the Rights of Women, with Historyes on political and moral fablicit's Moore's Zeluce, Beauties of
History, Gibbon's Sareving, Thompson's Sessons,
Young Gentleman's and Ladies Monitor, the Foresters,
an American Tale; Letters to a young Lady by the an American Tale; Letters to a young Lady by the Rev. John Bennet, on a variety of useful and entertain-ing subjects; Life of Baron Trenck, the Tafk, by Cowing fuljedts; Life of Baron Trenck, the Tafs, by Cowper, Aphorifm on Man, by the Rev. John Cafper Lavater; Took's Pauthem; or History of the Heathen Gods
and Goddeffie; Scott's Leftons in Reading, Dana's Leffors; in Reading and Speaking, Brydon's Tforr thro'
Sicily and Malta, Life of Goffavos Valla, an African
Chief; Sterne's Sentimental Journey through France,
Caphone's Letters on the improvement of the mind,
Death of Cain and Abel; Poems of Office, Pomfret's
Forms, Cowper's Poems, Enfine's Goffel Somets,
Enfield's Speaker, Emma Corbett, Power of Spmpathy,
American Jeffer, Juffe of Jofeph, Doddridge's trie and
progrefs of Religion, Allen's alarne to the unconverted, American Songaer, Defeription of 300 Animals, Chefterfield's Principles of Politeness, Life of Col. Chemental's Frinciples of Politenels, Life of Col. Gardner, Deril on two flicks, Pike's Arithmatic, Morfe's Geography, Petry's Dictionary, Town-Officer, Frieds to Youth, Children's Friend, Worcefler Collection of MucCol., Children's Friend, Worcefler Collection of MucCol., And Accidence, Clark's Corderis, do. Latrodoction, Watts' Pfalms and Hapans, Web-Mart Latines. fler's Inftitute, &c. &c.

CASH, and most kinds of Country produce will be received in payment for the above BOOKS—Wanted, a quantity of ranned SHEEP SKINS.



The Wild Dear,

ILL cover this feafon at the flable of the fub VV feriber, at 6s. the fingle leap, 12s. the feafor nd 18s. to enforce a foal. The Wild Dear, is half En glifth, feven years old this graft, 15 hands high, well made, and a good Bay—he covered laft feation about 100 Mares. All those in lebted for the use of faid. 100 Mares. All those in lebted for the use of said Horse last season, & do not bring their mares this season, are defired to make payment. Most kinds of country produce will be taken in payment.

EDMOND-LAZELL.

Commington, April 12, 1793.

A LL Perfors having unfertled accounts with Dr. Giles Crouck Kellogg, of Hadley, are hereby notified, that he has lodged his Books with me the fub-feriber, with directions to infid on an immediate fertlement of every account. It is expected thefe who are ment of every account. It is expected more was are indebted to him will not neglective opportunity now offered of fettling without expense. Any mable to make prompt payment will be waited on a reasonable time upon giving obligations for the fams that shall applied to the control of the cont Such as take no notice of this call, will be feed without delay.

JONATHAN EDWARDS PORTER.

Hadley, April 13. 1793.

Garden Seeds.

CARDEN SEEDS of all kinds for fale by the Widow ESTHER WRIGHT, a few rods north of the burying ground Northampton. April 17, 1793.

WANTED-Immediately, S an Apprentice to the Black Smith's bufinefe. fmart aftive BOY, 15 or 16 years of age. En-

quire of David Charman.

N. B. Said Chapman carries on the Black Smith's foilings in all in various franches—any gentlemen willing to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in the nexteft manner, and on the floorest page. Senthampten, April 5, 1793

C A S H SALTS of LYE, by WRIGHT & STODDARD. Nerthampten, January 2, 1793.

the BRICHT BAT Senands and a good Covering JAK of a set of the the BRICHT BAT Senands good Covering JAK of a set of the whole the covering the chain set of the whole the covering the chain set of the covering the cov Horfe. The fubferiber informs that he has many ed bur a finall part of the hire of his horfe for the hir factor—in crufts his good confinence will first ear accounts within the year. Almost all kinds of many produce will be received for the hire of faid hold; it is a large to the large that he was a large to the large that he was a large to the large that he was that he was the large that he w

enfining feafon, if paid in January next.

JONATHAN WARE,

Norwich, April 5, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET THE Seafon, a imare likely COVERING HORSE, on re-fonable terms, from an excellent English breed, firely the Old LARK. Enquire of Esquire of ASAHEL POMEROY,

Northampton, April 10, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-reddent proprietors of landsfring in the brast of Westerney, in the Countrest Hampbine, who him not paid their taxes to the substrate of the territory of the territory of year next, I shall attend to the direction the law has prescribed to collect them.

of Jace next, I man account to the amount the lay has preferribed to collect them.

AZARIAH LYMAN, Culture,

Westmapter, March 28, 1793.

LIST of LETTER remaining in the Post-Openial Northampton.

LyCius Allis, Commay; Jonethen Bedingen,
Leyden: John Mandaville, Seath Healty; Ret. Jefe
Townfend, Shelburn; Rackiel White, Gefon; Ofer
Poth, Wefamenton; Apolloo King, & Co., Chefape, M.;
& "The Mail Linchele on Monday county 41; L.
clock ging np, and on Wednelday, page 12; L.
JOHN BRECK, Page Healty
NORTH MAYON, APRILLOO; 1933.

ALL Perfons indebted to the effects of Deaton Otathe County of the Control o

defired to take notice, that unless their notes and a defired to take notice, that unlefs their more set securits, are fettled before the fectood day of Map sar, they will be put into immediate fait, without fauthers. The first set of first set of

efired to call and fertle their notes and account mit fame time and place. Hatfield, April 3, 1793.

WE the fubscribers being appointed Commissioners of inforcemy, on the Sike of Entire Section Smith, late of Whately in the fea-ty of Hamphire, deceased, by the Hen. Electrope, Etg. judge of Prohate for fair courty. W. Leviller Efg. judge of Probate for faid county, We hereby give NO TICE, that we shall attend the business of our sp NOTICE, that we that attend the bullets of our ap-bountment at the dwelling house of Een. Scott, in Whately, on the 1st and the last Mondays of June and from one to 6 o'clock, P. M. on each of fail days Six months being allowed from the 5th day of Mind. offent, to the Creditors to bring in and support the

THOS. SANDERSON, } Com'n. JOSIAH ALLIS. .. Whately, March 20th, 1793-

WE the fubicribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Court of Protest, &c. to receive and examine the claims of the Ceditors to the effate of Mr. DANIEL STREETER, he d tors to the chare of Mr. DANIEL STREETE, and Plainfield, deceased: (Est represent infectors) for hereby give Notice, that we shall attend said before at the dwelling boule of Mr. SAMUEL STREETE, in Plainfield, on the third Monday in May, August and December next, at two o'clock, P. M. All seconds made be properly attested to, and none will be allowed after faid term.

CALEB WHITE.
EDMOND LAZELL.
JAMES RICHARDS.

All persons indebted to faid Effate are requefied to call on the fobscriber and settle JOSEPH BEAL, Add's: Plainfield, March 20, 1793-

WE the fubicribers being ap VV. D. LIG HIDICTIDETS DELIG APpointed Commissioners of infastrency on the edits of
Benjamin Scott, late of Whately, in the County of
Hampshire, deceased, by the Hon. Expanse Postrik
Efg. judge of Probate for fail County: WE benjamin
notice, that we shall attend the befiness of our appoint
ment at the Dwelling Houle of Renjimin Scott, in
Whately, on the first and last Mondays of June auxiliary
ments of Scielet. P. M. on each of fail, days: Whately, on the first and land to the days : Months being allowed by the Judge to the Line tors from the 25th day of February left, to bring in the

fupport their claims.
THOMAS SANDERSON,
Cont. ELIJAH SMITH, Whately, March 28,1793. RAGS.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS, AT THE OFFICE,



NORTHAMPTON, (Magachafette) PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM BUTLER.

Vol. VII.

W E D N E S D A Y, MAY 1,1793.

[NUMB. 348-

L O N D O N. February 5. House of Commons, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY I.
SPEECH of Mr. FOX.

MR. FOX role, and faid, he had liftened with all the attention of which he was mafer, to every word which had fallen from the right Hon. Genelleman [Mr. Pitt.] and he was ready to confest, that the con-Jiff. Pirt., I and he was ready to confels, that the con-isses of the right hom gentleman's heech gave him, Som falisfation, because it held out fome hope that man night be yet taken to aver the mileries of war, which he deprecated as one of the greatest mileries which could befall the nation.

This was all that he wished for and hitherto he had constantly expected bimiest to this efficie. He hoped the House would paradon him if he went into famewhat

greater length then he had hitherto done on the fab-jed, because he wished for an apportunity to express his semiments at large, on a subject which had very much occupied his attention; he should therefore deliver himfelf without referve, his duty not only to his confirments, but to the public at large, dictated to him this line of condoct, however he might be mifreprefemed. Reports and mifreprefentations were now for persist, that every art which industry could emp low massingaged to impose on circulatity. Under all these circumstances he should not shrink from what he felt to be hisduty, and what he conceived be owed to his

ment.

The Right Hon, gentleman (Mr. Pitt) who had opened the queftion had availed himfelf of his afact sentences in the beginning; but he thought his fubliquent arguments did not gritify the expectation which he had raifed. He was ready to adopt every feminent which that Right Hon. Gentleman had expedied with refpect to the fate of the late unhappy King of France, but he could not help observing at the very time the Right Hon. Gentleman expressed a with this our reason should be influenced by our seelings. his first appeal was to the feelings. He did not wish to be understood that he meant any reprehension on that account; for indeed he did not fee how it was petible takep them alouder even for a moment. He without, but he was very much afraid the with was varin, that they could be Taid affice for a libert time. The face of that unhappy Monarch was to be lamented—his im-priforment, trial, & the fatal cataftrophe which follow d, were fo many violations of justice and human Having clearhed him with the robe of inviolability from head to foot, they flabbed him through that robe. He had not faid in that House, but it was probable he had faid in private company, that there might not be inflances in which the trial and ponishment of King were not just. But he never faid in public or in privie, nor never thould fairferine to the opinions, that any man finoid be tried by an ext ph facts law; because the would maintain, and had ever held it a leading principle in criminal pictice, that it flowled never be accommodated to contained. The French had declared, that the unnoil panishment should extend only to depidd and dichronement. The French east ion had therefore not only violated all principles of Justice and homosity, but magazinimity; for the would not go fo for a not to fay, that the Republic was not capable of magazinimity; but also, they had them once. It was not this intendion, much left his wift, to attempt to willing the militare; in France but at the

tempt to valiate the maffacres in France; but at the fumpt to saliste the mellarger in France; but at the function he old not expect that the Hoods would infine that he thought less hardly of the Duke of Brundwick! Manife the. That Manifelbo, as his Hoo.
Fined (Mr. Whitehead) observed, was written in blood; and he had not the leaft doubt but it would boon; and he had not the least could not it would have been accurred to the very letter, if the arms of the combined armies had been crowned with fuccefs, le fopport of this affertion, he had the fastisfaction to find, that notwiththanding that House had reproduced the largoinary conduct of the French as often at it was amitioned, only one could be found (Mr. Burke) to be not find the first was amitioned, only one could be found (Mr. Burke) to be one fingle world in favor of the Doke of Brundwick Manifeth, no, not even to hint the most distant spreadules. It might be faild with regard to the toublined armies, that the French were the first aggretion; but he would undertake to prove, that this siliction could not be forported by one fingle fast. Surely Gendlemen did not forget the Convention at Plaints in which the Emptore and the King of Fresh agreed to atrack France as soon as they found their power fusicient. What could the Government of Pracenthisk of their conduct? If it thould be faild, the House of Anshria had some preferance of the King of Prefix it mult be plain that he was the aggreefor, be offer, it mult be plain that he was the aggreefor, be barebeen executed to the very letter, if the arms o Priffit it until be plate that he was the aggressor, becase he seat no requisition to the court of London, which be certainly would have done in cale he had been ablich be certainly would have done in cale he had been to trait. anacked, as we were bound to defend him by treaty

I had been flated as matter of high aggravation, the Demouster had levied fines in Brahant. He thould see defend his condedt in that refpect, her and e it was bry different from his profession; but what was the

consider of the Doke of Brasswick; He flassed another course, equally, and if pullible more represented; for when he entered France, betwee hills on the unhappy King of France, which he obliged the conquered to accept coolsions at the time he drew shole with the small be at the old Monarch of France, which he obliged the conquered to accept coolsions at the time he drew shole he will be small be at the option of the Monarch to pay in implicating him as the time in the nefarious conduct he was puring; and what was fill more inframon, at the very time he was retreating; he covered his depredations with respect to the small predations with receipts in the name of the anhaper, Monarch, which was a sid of farinding that would be positive with the stands ferrainly in the country. His Majedy's himiter talked of the ambition and aggrandizement of France, but he held he giad to know by this ery was not raifed when two formidable Powersin Europe entired France—Had this cooling nothing to dread from the extension of deposition.

pproved of the condoct of Discorier in Brabatt.— Bit country, as the Noble Land (Resuchimp) had observed, that country had its pasts covents—it was one free and ought to be free—the Joycofe Entree was its Magna Chartz. Demodrier cottered Bruffels ander the pretext of a deliverer; but infited of that the treated them sha conqueror. Mr. Fox made feweral obferrations on the conductor Domouries in this refprct, which he reproduted in very flrong language.

The Hoo. Member wished to know what Minister

had done to avert the miferies of war. If infulted, did they demand fills faction? They talked of fecuridid they demand flijifaction? They talked of fecunity, but did they point out the fecunity they required? Were the Evenith they point out the fecunity they required, or to go on making concertion, after concertion, full their pride and interest took the alarm? Did his Majely's Ministrae condeficted to point out the specific objects of the way? otherwise, is they did not, on what terms could a pracer be concluded a pleason of experience had taught us, that is all wan it was necessary to point earths as in the contract of oot the object, that if attained by negociation, war might be averted; and if not when attained, a peace might be concluded; and above all, that the public might

be concluded; and above all, that the public might know out of whole pocket the money was to come, if the object was worthy a war; and if it was, what might be the probable expense of obtaining it. He thought that negociation ought to precede every thing elfe. He would not attempt, nor did de defire to palliate the ercellers of the French; but we certain ly did not think it fulled our national character to negociate with nations whose cruelties were prover-bial, such as Portugal and Spain, where the Inquisition and Auto da Fee chilled the very blood within the

eins of humanity.

Before he touched particularly on the articles which Before he touched particularly on the articles which were held outsat the oftendible grounds of war with Fraece, he should venture an opinion, which was, that it was not the opening of the Scheldthah-Decree of the National Convention of the 19th November 1st, nor yet the fatery of Europe, was the sail case; but an intention to interfere in the internal Government of France, for the purpose of refloring the old Mooarchy, which had given since uncessfully the old Mooarchy, which had given since uncessfully. In this respect, in deed, the Deke of Branswick had afted in an open-manner—he did not attempt to differed first pretenmanner—he did not attempt to difguile his preten-tions. He withed the Right Hon, Gentleman (Mr. Pitt) woold fo far follow his example and then the peo-ple of this country would know what it was they were

to maintain an expensive war for. to maintain an expensive war for.

The first grounds were full liand were we constitute.

Datch were disposed for war? What proof had they given of it? The Right Hon. Gentleman had candidly acknowledged they had made no requisition on that head, and grely they mult judge of their own affairs with greatly propriety then we. In their Proclamation for a following the second of the constitute of the constitute of a first merchant was difficult to the constitute of a first merchant was difficult to the constitute of a first merchant was difficult to the constitute of a first merchant was difficult to the constitute of a first merchant was difficult to the constitute of a first merchant was difficult to the constitute of the con fervation of a Brief nestrality had, till that period, preferred to them the bleffings of peace. They did not feem to treat the opening of the Scheldt as an object eem to treat the opening of the sceneda as an object that should involve them in a war. It was true, we oght to maintain the faith of Treaties, and he was not averife to an armasten in case of a requisition from allies; but he deprecated every measure that might plunge us into a war, the result of which could not be fourfeen.

It might be faid, that Damourier was at the gates of

It might be just that hamourier was at the gates of Holland; if fig. our interference mult be too Jate.

The fecond ground was, the fafery of Europe. Here the Hon, Member advanced, feveral argument; in or-der to thew, that if his Majerly Minifers really had this object in view, they ought to have taken up the matter much earlier.

the Hon. Member advanced, leveral argument in order to these, that if his Majefly's Minifers really had this object in view, they ought to have taken up to matter much earlier.

The third ground was, the decree of the National Convention on the total of November 1st, which, in his epinion, could not affect this country. He was ready to acknowledge the decree and the fubject of explanation were inconfident; but what was he to addoct from these? Why, that the Freach nation did not with to go to war with this country. Mr. For took this affering with the control of the affering a complete of the control of the same that the control of the affering a complete of the control of the same that the control of the affering the control of the same that the control of the

laid with respect to a descent on this country. He entertained no apprehensions on that head. The penple of this country laved the prefent form of Government—they admired the Confintion from reason, ha-

ment—they admired the Confliction from reason, ha-bit, and prejudice; but he was certain that it was not the way to continue that love by the increase of rares. Such conduct would tend to propagate the very princi-ples which they wished to nombilate.

The human mind fremed to be delighted with wan. At fish it was carried on for victory, then extent of ter-nitory: then for religions commerce of fate gave birth to it; but experience had family evinent, that all com-mercial wars defeated their object.

The bearen rack was tried, and at no new ground prefeated jield, the old article of religion was taken aby lags much be wared with opinions, the most mangual fractually of extend on. An secretain common in the National Atmittaly 1d professed opinions, in favour of Atherior. That a whole majon fixed the handed with the opinion of one man, was rather uncharitable. or Atteren. That a writer matter moving the immentative with the opinion of one man, was rather unclassified a Surely those who could believe that a whole ration were Attests, should not be condemned for want of were Athesis, should not be condemned for ware of-bedief. But if this was the origit, furthy the traces of Christianty did not prescribe the means about to be-employed. Perfectation was by no means the engine which that mild system ordered to be employed; that medium was left to Mahometanium, Christianty em-ployed other waspuns.—Softchearines, charity and plous convertation. But if the French were all Athesis, was convertation. But II the Franch were all Arbeith, was there any danger that fo abford a fyften would find a pridiciple; in this country? He was perfeaded it would not. This nation was fentible of the confoliation which flowed from neligion; a confoliation which flowed from neligion; a confoliation which lightened our borthen in this life, and fenomed our parties of the five the new country with them for viflory. That would be Opiroofin indeed—Now yet for extent of territory. He believed any territors yie France would not be cligible. But he would maintain his former opinion—it condically be for the purpose of refloring the old Monarchy of France; for he observed, that as often as this question was gittered, though this was not made one of the grounds, yet the wild excelles and attocities of the present government ever fail to make the chief ingredient of every arguments. The Hon member took a view of the affairs of Instance, and the conduct readered them for contemptible,

and, and the conduct rendered them to contempt land, and the condent rendered them for contemptible, that be thought Mr. Waydham could not render the Right Hon. Gontleman (Mr. Pitt) a greater piece of fervice than to affilt him. in the administration of the public affairs of that Kingdom. The Hon. number took a view of the conduct of his majethy a ministers with refrect to the Lifth, by contrasting their conduct list year and the prefent, for the purpose of pointing out their inconsistency. He hoped they would at diametrically upposite in that Island to what they did in this, and that concession would be the fiften. and that conceffion and renovation would be the fyficus which could not fail to make that part of his majefly's dominion lappy, by refloring that national liberty to the najority of the inhabitants, of which they had been

deprived to long.

The Hon, member lightly touched on the flate of this country, and hoped Mr. Pitt would caudidly declare the object of the war, as it was furely fit that the public who was to bear the borthen floudd know it.

Much had been faid of the French principles.—

Moth had been faile of the French principles.—He did ago fo much reproduce the principles as the above of them. He would infinitely correligate was founded in the ropele, and that the people could eather their Governors when they could produce fufficient refors that they had violated the end for which they were infinited. Was now James the fecond cathleted? Did nor William the Third owe his crown to the Convention of the People? and had not the dynasty of the House of Brunswick succeeded to that election ? As to arouse or arouse are succeeded to that election? As re-the word equality, did it, mean any more than an e-quality of right to unequal things? The mass that had a shaling had as much right to it as the man that had an handred pounds, and the cotager to his hat; as the noblemen to his pilace. He withed to be clearly un-derstood, for he well know that attempts would be made to mifreprefer him. It had been infimuated, that he held correspondence with the "Reach and" he held correspondence with the French, and he challenged any man to bring forward any fuch charge,

challenged any manto bring torward any tach charge, or to prove that he was not a good citation.

Mr. Wyndham confidered the point upon which Gentlema had the greated firms of argument, namely, that the Datch had made no formal requisition for the interference of Great Britain to protect them into excellence may genero or the Schollet, to threngthen the party which they withed to weaken, and held the same of the schollet or the confidence of the confidence of the school of the same of the same of the school of the same o

