LISBON, OB. 29.

The captains of the American vessels at Lisbon, desirous to make an acknowledgement to their friend and fellow-citizen Edward Church, Consul of the United States at this port, for the very eminent and happy services he has rendered to them in obtaining a convoy from her Majesty of Portugal, gave him an elegant entertainment at the principal hotel in this city: After dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The Queen and Royal Family of Portugal.
2. The Man we reside in.
3. The United States of America.
4. George Washington, may his successors in office imitate his virtues, and aim to be as useful to their country.
5. Thomas Jefferson, and all the true friends to the rights of man throughout the globe.
6. Our true friends and allies, may success, unity, peace, liberty, and prosperity, speedily crown their glorious struggles.
7. Fidelity and competent abilities, to all the servants of the people.
8. May the flame of American Liberty never be extinguished by British engines.
9. May the citizens of the United States never acknowledge any god or king of man's making.
10. St. Tammany; may he always stand first in the list of American tutelary Saints.
11. May the towering Eagle of America disdain to stoop to be tied by ribbands, or to button-holes.
12. Freedom to the Press, and Independence to the Printers.
13. The Fair of America; may they honor merit, and merit honor.
14. May no CROWN ever be valued above five shillings in America.
15. May the professed enemies of African Slavery never feel themselves.

FRENCH CALENDAR.

Humanity is not more shocked at the Gothic barbarities of the French, than religion at their impiety. The divine law, ordaining a Sabbath once in seven days, is violated by the National Convention, who have decreed, that a week shall consist of ten days, and every tenth day be appropriated to rest and to the celebration of the revolution. GOD ALMIGHTY has said, *six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work*; the convention say *nine* days shall thou labor and do all thy work. Query, how will poor laborers like the alteration? The divine institution of the Sabbath, allows fifty-two days in the year for repose; the French, mighty zealous friends of the poor, decree that they shall be allowed only thirty six days in the year for rest! —If however the bodies of man and beast consist in this additional labor, it will be no small saving of time. There are at least eight millions of laborers in France, whose labor is worth twenty cents a day—fifteen days labor in a year amounts to three dollars and twenty cents, which each laborer will earn in a year, more than he did under the divine establishment. This sum multiplied by eight millions, gives a product of twenty-five millions six hundred thousand dollars, the annual extra earnings under the new institution. This is no trifling sum; indeed such an extra sum will be wanted to repair the loss of Lyons, and other towns wantonly burnt by order of the Convention or the Generals of their armies.

ALLEN MINER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public, that he has taken the new STORE, formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Lazell, of Commington, for the term of three years and an half—

Where he has now on hand, and is rapidly selling, a general and complete assortment of English, together with West-India GOODS—Hard Ware, &c. upon the most reasonable terms for ready pay, or short approved credit. Said Miner will also give a year's credit where good security can be obtained—He also receives in payment, hayfeed, and all kinds of farm produce.—The smallest favour will be gratefully acknowledged by the y[illegible]'s humble servant. ALLEN MINER.

N. B. All Persons indebted to Joseph Lazell, by book accounts, are desired to call forthwith and settle the same, by note of hand, or otherwise—and those whose notes are of more than one year's standing, are requested to make immediate payment or renew the same. JOSEPH LAZELL.

Commington, Jan. 28. 1794.

WANTED two likely active LADS, as APPRENTICES to the Joiner's Business, 15 or 16 years of age. Those that will answer the above description, may find immediate employ, by applying to LUCIUS WAIT, or STEPHEN BELDING, of Hatfield. Feb. 3, 1794.

CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS.

West-Boston Bridge.

THE Public are informed, that this *new* and *spacious* avenue into the town of *Boston*, is now completed, and ready for their accomodation. Travellers and Teamsters from the counties of *Worcester, Hampshire* and *Berkshire*, the State of *Vermont*, and adjoining parts of *New Hampshire*, may now save nearly two miles in their distance, pass over a Causeway and Bridge one mile and a third of a mile in length, and after their entrance into town, may proceed through streets the most central, direct and commodious, to the TOWN-HOUSE, MARKET, and LONG-WHARF.

JOSEPH BLAKE, jun.
Clerk to the Proprietors of said Bridge.

BOSTON, JAN. 1, 1794.

N. B.—The following, being the same as at *Charlestown Bridge*, are the Rates of Toll: viz.

Each Foot-Passenger two-thirds of a penny.
One Person and Horse two pence and two-thirds of a penny.
Each Wheel-Barrow, Hand-Cart, and every other like Vehicle, one penny and one-third of a penny.
Each single Horse and Chaise, Chair or Sulkey, eight pence.
Each Coach, Chariot, Phaeton, and Carricle, one shilling.
All other Wheel Carriages or Sleds, drawn by more than one horse, six pence each.
Neat Cattle or Horses, (exclusive of those rode, or in carriages or teams) one penny and one-third of a penny each.
Swine and Sheep, for each dozen, four pence.
To each Team one person and no more to be allowed as driver, and to pass toll free.

N. Blake, and Co,

NEAR the Ferry have for Sale, a few Hogsheads of high proof and good flavoured West-India Rum, and Boston Rum, per. hhd. or barrel, Salt per 100 bushels or less quantity, Sweeds, Russia, and American Iron, among which are Share-Moulds, both large & small, together with many other articles in the Grocery line, for which they want in payment, Rye, Corn, Oats, Flax, Pork, Beef, Butter, Hogs, Lard, White Beans, and most articles of country produce.

Hartford, Feb. 3, 1794.

CHESHIRE, SS.

AT a Probate Court, holden at Charleston, in the county of Cheshire, the 6th day of January A. D. 1794, on the petition of *Samuel Hunt*, and *Benjamin West*, Esquires, Executors of the last Will and Testament of JOHN CHURCH, Esq. late of Charleston, aforesaid, deceased;

ORDERED, That the executors aforesaid, notify the heirs of said estate, that they shall exhibit the account of their executorship for examination and allowance, at a Probate Court to be holden at said Charleston, on the second Tuesday in March next; at which time and place, they, or either of them, may appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the same should not be allowed. And the said executors, are requested to publish the foregoing Order three weeks in the New-Hampshire Journal, printed at Walpole, in said county, and in the Hampshire Gazette, printed at Northampton, in the county of Hampshire, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts; and the last publication to be two weeks at least before the second Tuesday in March next.

JOHN HUBBARD, Judge Prob.

MADE and Sold by the subscriber, at his Rope-Walk in Belchertown, all kinds of

ROPES,

such as Ropes for Seins, Carr-ropes, Drag-ropes, Leading-lines, all kinds of Halters, Cloth lines, Bed lines, Chalk-lines, Twine for seins, blocking Cord for hatters, Cod and Mackerel-lines, Sail-twine, &c. &c.

Also, a number pair CART-WHEELS for sale, for which good HAY will be received in payment, at 4s. per hundred.

ELISHA WARNER.

Belchertown, Jan. 20, 1794.

To be sold,

A HOUSE and BARN, with two acres of LAND, in a very pleasant situation, within one quarter of a mile of Clark's ferry, in Northampton. Enquire of EBENEZER HUNT.

Jan. 21, 1794.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Lieut. *Elisha White*, late of Hatfield, deceased, are requested to call and settle their accounts with

EBENEZER WHITE, Admin.

Hatfield, Jan. 17.

Samuel Wilcox,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has at his store in Partridgefield, a variety of European and other GOODS, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms—Among which are, Broadcloths, Coatings, Velvets, Thickfetts, Satinets, Moreens, Wildbore, Lawns, Cambrick, Muslin, Mode, silk Lace, sewing Silk of all colours, silk, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs, and Shawls of various kinds, Shalloons, Irish Linnen, a general assortment of Trimmings for Cloaks, Chintzes, Calicoes, a good assortment of Glass and Crockery WARE, Knives and Forkes, Razors, Snuff boxes and Snuff, Hand Saws, Hammers, Rum, Allspice, Pepper, Roxbury Soleleather; together with many other articles too numerous to mention, for cash or almost any Country produce, Flax would be most agreeable, as he is determined to prosecute his former business of making Duck.

Partridgefield, Jan. 23, 1794.

Northampton, January 8, 1794.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING by Subscription,

A SERMON,

Delivered at HATFIELD, upon the day of the last Public Thanksgiving,

By the Rev. JOSEPH LYMAN;

From those words of David, Psalms CXXXIX, 17, 18.—*How precious also are thy thoughts unto me O God! How great is the sum of them!*

If I should count them, they are more in number than the sand:

IN which is attempted a display of God's benevolence and grace to his creature Man, as an individual and in his social and national connections. Notice is taken of personal favours of Providence, as also of the singular prosperity of our nation. Then the subject endeavours to embrace the present tumultuous and disastrous condition of the European Kingdoms, originating from the ambition of Princes, combined against the Government and Liberties of the French Republic. The probable issue of those convulsions, according to the usual course of providential events, is stated to be, the emancipation of France from her former oppressions, and from the present unreasonable combination of her enemies; the propagation of a spirit of free enquiry in matters of civil polity and religion through neighbouring countries, to the great increase of human virtue and happiness. The whole is improved as a matter of our more watchful obedience and of humble gratitude and praise to the Supreme Ruler of nations and the compassionate Friend of sinners.

CONDITIONS.

I. IT shall be printed on good paper and a fair type, and will contain a about twenty-four pages, Octavo.

II. The price to subscribers will be 7d.—Those who subscribe for six shall have a seventh *gratis*.

Subscriptions are received at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

ROBERT BRECK & SON,

HAVE just opened a large and general assortment of ENGLISH, INDIA, and HARD WARE *GOODS* and GROCERIES, which they will sell on very low terms for cash, or approved credit. A few articles whereof are:

W. India, and N. England Rum.	Cinnamon,
Brandy,	Raisins,
Gino,	Rice,
Wine,	Cornfans,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,	Sugar Kettles,
Molasses,	Brass Kettles,
Bohea and Souchong } Teas	Warming Pans
Coffee,	Frying, do.
Chocolate,	Nova Scotia Grindstones.
Pepper,	Salmon } by bri-
Allspice,	Mackrell } or less.
Ginger,	Liver Oil, by barrel, very low.
Paper Hangings,	4d & 10d, Nails,
Looking Glasses,	6 by 8, 7 by 9, Window Glass.
Excellent Furr Muffs	Powder and Shot.
Cotton Wool,	

Crosscut, Tenant, Pigtooth and Hand SAWS, Joiner's, Carpenter's, Sadler's and Shoe-Maker's TOOLS—Large assortment of Sadler's Ware—Sweeds and Russia Iron, by the Ton, or Hundred—Heart, Club & German Steel, HALBACK's celebrated German ditto. English do.—Iron Hollow Ware—Crockery and Glass Ware, Rock Salt. Most kinds of produce will be received for the above Goods, as well as for debts become due.

All Persons indebted, whose accounts are of one year standing, are expected to make payment according to contract. They want to purchase PORK, FLAX and BUTTER, for which good pay will be made. 75 3m.

Northampton, November 1793.

John and Calvin Burr,

ONCE more inform all those who are indebted to them, that unless their accounts and notes, are settled before, on the fifteenth day of February next, that nothing but Cash will be received in payment, and that at sum as the law will permit.

Worthington, Jan. 17, 1794.

Samuel Lyman, & Co.

HAVE for Sale at their Store near the Ferry in Hartford,

W. I. and N. E. Rum, by the hhd. or bbl.
Best Coniac Brandy, by the Pipe or hhd.
Holland Gin, by the Pipe or Case.
Sherry and best Lisbon Wine in qr. Cask, and excellent.
Best London Porter, by the grace or doz.
Linseed and Liver Oil, by the bbl.
Best Brown Sugar, by the hhd. cwt. or less.
East-India Sugar, of an excellent quality, by the bag or less.
Loaf and Lump Sugars, by the cwt. or less.
Best Green Coffee, by the hhd. cwt. or doz.
Pepper by the Bag, cwt. or doz.
Allspice by the cwt. or doz.
Hyson and Bohea Teas, by the chest, doz. or single lb.
Excellent Cotton, by the Bale or less.
7 by 9 and 6 by 8 Window Glass.
Chocolate by the Box.
Raisins in Jarrs.
Best Liverpool and Turk's Island Salt.
Rice by the hhd. or cask.
Jersey Iron—Nail Rods—10 & 8d nails.
Sheet Iron—Pipes by the Box.
Pigtail and Smoking Tobacco.
Segars—English Mustard—Capers.
Cod Fish—Dutch Quilts—OL Steel, and excellent.

And many other articles which will be exchanged for cash or most kinds of produce, upon as good terms as they are to be had at any Store in the city. Constant attendance and every favor gratefully acknowledged, by

SAMUEL LYMAN, and Co.

Hartford, Dec. 6, 1793.

SETH WRIGHT,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has just received a large and extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, among which is a great variety of fancy GOODS, also a quantity of Chintzes, Calicoes, Sattins, Modes, together with a great variety of Woolens—Likewise a general assortment of HARD WARE, among which is a quantity of the best London Pewter, Brass Kettles, Warming Pans, &c. Also a general assortment of West-India Goods as usual, also Sweeds and Russia Iron, German and Blister Steel, Painter's Colours, Dye Stuffs, and a quantity of Liver Oil, which will be sold by the barrel as low as can be purchased in Boston, except transportation.

Northampton, Dec. 18, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLEASANT situation in Hatfield, half a mile North of the Meeting-House, upon the main street, and directly fronting the road from Deerfield. It consists of a neat and convenient dwelling house, two stories, a barn and other outhouses, three acres of land, very valuable adjoining Connecticut River, a valuable orchard; it is adapted to the accommodation of any private gentleman.

Should any gentleman from abroad, who has come to America in quest of a settlement in a country of peace and liberty, read this advertisement, he is invited to make enquiries concerning the premises. And it is not doubted but he may find them an agreeable settlement among a sober industrious people, in a part of the country abounding with plenty and where living is cheap and delightsome.

Also, one of the best lots in the South Meadow, half a mile from the Meeting House, and a mile from the foregoing homelot, consisting of fifteen acres ready of mowing and plough land, with a fine growth of thrifty young apple trees, upon the same. The terms will be made advantageous to the purchaser. If desired credit upon good security given for part payment; and possession given the first week in May next. The lots may be purchased together if applied for before the middle of March, or separately if desired, after that term. If not sold by the tenth of April, they will be rented for the year.

For particulars enquire of

JOSEPH LYMAN.

Hatfield, Jan. 15, 1794.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, about the 14th of Nov. last, a two years old MARE COLT, a light bay, with a large white stripe in her face, with three white feet, traits and paces, and supposed to be with foal. Whoever will take up said Colt, and return her to the subscriber, or give information where he may find her, shall receive all necessary charges.

SAMUEL BLACKMAN.

Pittsfield, Jan. 13, 1794.

Hampshire Gazette.

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

Vol. VIII.) WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1794. [NUMB. 390.

THIRD CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *January 16.*

A RESOLUTION received from the Senate yesterday, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, was read the second time, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair. The report of the Secretary of State, on the foreign commerce of the United States, and the resolutions of Mr. Madison founded thereon, were again under consideration. Mr. Nicholas spoke largely on the subject in favor of the general principle of the resolutions. Some observations were made by several other members. The Committee at length rose and reported progress.

A message was received and read from the President of the United States, communicating intelligence recently received from Europe. This intelligence was contained in extracts of letters, which originated in a correspondence between our minister at Paris and the French minister for foreign affairs, relative to sundry commercial transactions, the detention of American vessels in the harbours of France, and the capture of the American ship Laurens, &c. A copy of the late act of navigation was among the papers communicated; it was directed to be translated.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing statements respecting the loan offices. Read and laid on the table.

After reading and referring several petitions, &c. the house adjourned.

FRIDAY, *January 17.*

A memorial was read from A. G. Fraunces, praying for a copy of the report on his petition, &c. laid on the table.

After reading and referring some other petitions, the house went into committee of the whole, on the appropriation bill. Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the discussion, during which, Mr. Baldwin rose repeatedly, for the purpose of inquiring into the excess of various sums appropriated for contingencies and other purposes, above the sum heretofore appropriated—his object was, that a committee should be appointed to make particular inquiry into the reasons of these excesses, and to report. A motion was at length made and carried, for the rising of the committee. In the house Mr. Baldwin made a motion for the appointment of a special committee, to inquire into the excess of, and report on the expediency of these excesses. This motion was agreed to, and a committee of five appointed.

It was then voted that the House proceed in the consideration of the report of the select committee on the memorial of Andrew G. Francis—some conversation ensued respecting the discussion of this report with the galleries, on account of a communication of a confidential nature, made to the select committee. The Rule of the House, the Speaker observed, required that the question for closing the galleries should be privately discussed, on which it was ordered that they should be cleared.

MONDAY, *January 20.*

A memorial was presented from the people commonly called Quakers, on the subject of the slave trade. Ordered to lie.

The committee appointed reported a statement of the force necessary to protect our trade, and the ways and means.

The force proposed is four Frigates of 44 guns, and two of 20 guns. The metal of the larger Frigates, is 23 eighteen pounders and 16 nine pounders.

The sum reported as necessary for this armament is 600,000 dollars. It is proposed to raise this sum by laying one percent additional on imported goods now paying seven and an half; five per cent additional on stone, marble, &c. and on all stone and earthen ware; three cents additional on tallow per bushel; six cents additional per gallon on all vessels of the United States, employed in foreign trade; 25 cents per ton on all other vessels.

This report was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Ordered to be printed.

On motion an addition was made to the committee of ways and means so that it now consists of a member from every State, who are to make another report respecting the fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) after remarking that in the correspondence between the Executive of the United States and the minister of Great Britain, as printed for the house, there appears a chasm, occasioned by the omission of a letter from the Secretary of State, which letter is referred to by the minister in a subsequent letter, offered a resolution, the purport of which is that the President be requested to direct the Secretary of State to lay the letter, or such parts of it as may be deemed proper, before the house.

This motion was agreed to.

A message was received from the President of the United States stating, that in answer to his communication to the government of France, asking the recal of their Minister, he received assurances of their unequivocal disapprobation of his conduct, and a prompt hope that his recal should be expedited without delay.

The committee on the estimate of appropriation for 1794, reported in favor of no diminution of the estimate brought forward by the Secretary of the Treasury.

A report was read from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the collection of duties on distilled spirits. The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, *January 21.*

The committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a report, stating the several facts relative to the memorial of the captains of sundry French vessels, which put into the ports of the United States last summer, with passengers from the island of St. Domingo; the captains prayed for an exemption of the usual duties, as they were altogether compelled, by unavoidable circumstances, to take refuge in these ports. The committee recommended legislative interposition in their favour.

On motion of Mr. B. Bourne, of Rhode-island, the memorial of the people called Quakers, at their yearly meeting in the State aforesaid, read the 20th inst. was referred to Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Ward, Mr. Giles, Mr. Talbot and Mr. Grove, to consider the same, and report.

A message from the President of the United States, was received by Mr. Dandridge, his Secretary, covering some communications relative to the collection of the duties imposed by law on spirits, distilled within the United States, and a copy of the laws passed in the territory of the United States, north west and south west, of the river Ohio—Laid on the table.

Mr. Giles reported the bill for establishing an uniform system of Bankruptcy, throughout the United States. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *January 22.*

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of State, enclosing a copy of the letter mentioned in our last as omitted, when the communications between the British Minister, and the Secretary of State, were printed. On the motion of Mr. Smith, S. C. 500 copies of this letter are to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary for the Department of War, announcing the agreeable intelligence of the ratification of peace with the Creek Indians, by the agency and interposition of Mr. Seagrove, agent for Indian affairs in the Southern Department.

The bill for establishing an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, was read the second time, 150 copies to be printed, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

The House according to the order of the day resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on Mr. Madison's commercial resolutions. Some progress was made, and the committee rose to sit again on the same business.

A message from the President of the United States was received by Mr. Secretary Dandridge, covering some extracts of letters from the American Minister in London. These were read and purported, that England is desirous of continuing on friendly terms with this country; that the American sufferers will receive satisfaction; also an extract from their court of admiralty, relative to freight, &c. and the conduct to be observed towards the neutral powers.—That Genoa and Toscany are forced from their neutrality by a squadron of British and Spanish ships of war, which entered their ports and captured several French vessels; and that vessels from Pennsylvania, Delaware and New-Jersey, were obliged to perform a quarantine of 14 days.

TUESDAY, *January 23.*

The engrossed bill, entitled, "An act for completing and better establishing the military establishment of the United States," was read the third time, and passed. Ordered, that it be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

Mr. Goodhue moved, that the communications received from the Executive the 22d inst. should be printed. The motion was agreed to.

The House, agreeably to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, on the report of the Secretary of State, relative to the privileges and restrictions of the commerce of the United States in foreign countries. After considerable debate, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, *January 24 & 25.*

After the Kentucky resolutions (which relate to the Indian war expences) were referred to the Secretary of the Treasury—the House, in committee, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, debated on the report relative to commercial restrictions, each day, until the hour of adjournment, when progress was reported and leave obtained to sit again.

FROM THE *LON. MORNING CHRONICLE.*

OBSERVATIONS ON

MR. PITT'S MANIFESTO,

(Published in this GAZETTE, of Jan. 29.)

THE number of childish Manifestoes, which this war has drawn from the different Sovereigns of Europe, in the different stages of its success, is at last augmented by that of Great-Britain, which we have given from last night's Gazette.

Assuming, while yet it may be said to last, the right of a free press, to comment on all public declarations on which the name of the Sovereign is affixed, and considering that which is now before us as the act of those who confidentially advise his Majesty, we are exempt from all charge of disrespect towards his sacred person, when we pronounce this Manifesto of his Minister to exceed in fraud, folly, jesuitism, confusion, hypocrisy, and pusillanimity, any one of those which have yet made their appearance in the form of addresses to the People of France.

This paper is meant to encourage the British nation to go on with the war, and the French to imitate the example of the Toulonese. How admirably calculated to produce these effects, a few moments observation, will determine.

To the English, who are keeping up large armies in Flanders and Toulon, preparing for vast expeditions to the West and East, paying two hundred thousand pounds a year to the King of Sardinia, and thirty crowns a piece for Hessians and Hanoverians, not to mention what the King of Naples is to have, this precious paper proclaims the comfortable truth, *That all hope of changing the government of France, by exterior force, is now at an end!*

Roused by the reiterated disgraces to which the imprudence and want of ability in Ministers have exposed the British arms, while the people of England began to think a little more seriously, than hitherto they had done, about the object of this war, frankly to look for something clear, definite and specific, with the attainment of which they might be satisfied, all their fond hopes of conquest, all their just expectations of a peace, are bid to vanish, by a Manifesto which at once confesses how totally the Ministers despair of prevailing by arms, and repels to a distance not to be estimated by human foresight, all rational chance of averting its calamities by negociation!

For what is Mr. Pitt's object; could any man tell before this manifesto; Can any man tell now; Is the war to go *until* the French monarchy is restored; These are questions which admit of a plain answer, yes or no, but which it is in vain that we look for in this Manifesto—in any thing that he has said,—in any thing that he has done.—

This is *our* consoling prospect, after so many thousands have perished, and so many millions have been expended! All hopes of getting peace is now to depend upon the exertions of the Royalists in the interior of France.—Is the encouragement held out to *them* by this Manifesto a bit better than what is offered to us; If peace is not to be made until the monarchy shall be re-established, why is not this principle clearly and explicitly declared; Why is not this encouragement held out to that unhappy description of men in France, to persevere in their exertions, and where they cannot exert themselves in their loyalty; Why is there a loop-hole left for Mr. Pitt to creep out of this war, (in which he involved his country for the sake of dividing the Opposition) by insidious half-sacred, canting declarations, such as, "that his Majesty certainly will not dispute with France the RIGHT of reforming her laws"—And other similar protestations, at all times idle and absurd but when the sword is appealed to, abject and pusillanimous?

For how does Mr. Pitt describe the government with which his Majesty *is ardently desirous to treat for the re establishment of the general tranquility*; Does he call it a MONARCHY plainly and honestly; Not a word of it—he calls it a "*Government, founded on "fixed and permanent, founded upon the acknowledged principles of universal justice, and "capable of entering into the usual relations "of peace, and alliance with other powers.*"

Will nothing but a monarchy answer this description? Is Holland, are the Swiss Cantons, or America, incapable of such relations? France is at present the victim of a vile mob of anarchists. Granted. Suppose she should return to her senses, without caring to return to her chains; suppose even that she should reject liberty under her sixteen form, a limited monarchy; suppose she should persist in being a republick, and contrive at last to establish a good one, "founded," as well it may be, "on "the principles of universal justice," are we still to persist in this war, for the sake of a royal party in France; Shall the wounds of our bleeding country never be stopped? or are they to be bound up with Manifestoes, and Gazettes, and whining exhortations to a victorious enemy, to take a Government from the hands of Mr. Pitt, similar possibly to that which his mild confederates are now contriving for Poland?

But, admitting for a moment that the Royalists in France will be persuaded by this Manifesto that the war is to be continued until the re-establishment of Monarchy. What monarchy is meant? Such as the Toulonese, *whose example is recommended to the rest of France*, have stipulated for? Not one word of this is contained in the Manifesto. What encouragement, therefore, does Mr. Pitt offer to that unfortunate description of men whom he would persuade to trust him with their lives, their fortunes, and their prospects? Lord Hood told them *he came to restore monarchy*. The Toulonese enter into a treaty with the noble Lord; by virtue of which, he is put in possession of their harbor and shipping, on condition of his restoring Monarchy *according to the Constitution of* 1789. One would have thought that the very first dispatch from London, if Ministers had been possessed of one single spark of good faith, would have carried out a full confirmation of the *principle* of this Treaty with the Toulonese: What happens? "The confidence which "one of the principal French towns has "lately placed in his Majesty" (the extent of which confidence, be it remembered, is ascertained by a positive treaty,) "impose "upon his Majesty a duty, prescribing and "indispensible, of explaining what are "his views."

These views, as we have before observed, are generally, and with regard, to the objects of the war, as confused and inexplicable as ever; but with regard to the unhappy Toulonese, and their Constitution of 1789, they are clear and positive enough: Not one word, confirming Lord Hood's treaty with them appears from the beginning to the end of this Manifesto. On the contrary, the People of France (to whom, in laudable imitation of the tyranny of the old, and the anarchy of the new system, Mr. Pitt appeals against those who present their will) are expressly told, that *in the present moment*