BOSTON, November 30.

Letter of the POPE to LOUIS XVIII.

Pius VI to our very dear son in Jesus Christ, Louis XVIII. of France and Navarre, the most Christian King.

"Very dear Son,

"It is with real regret, that we learned the premature death of your illustrious and unfortunate nephew, with the melancholy circumstances attending it.—We have not ceased to invoke divine providence, that he may deign to fortify and encourage your Majesty, that you may be enabled in these times of calamity to support the burden of the crown of your ancestors.

"The misfortunes and adversities that have incessantly pressed upon you since your departure from France, have been intimately felt by every one. But to these misfortunes there is an end. Confide then in the infinite mercy of the Almighty: He alone will decide between you and the French people, *whether they ought to be republicans, or whether they shall be subjected to a King? His will, which shall be freely made known by the people in the new national organization, will undoubtedly decide up on that heroic sacrifice which is worthy to be made by a soul like yours in favour of the repose of human kind.*—The unequivocal principles of equity which have superceded the barbarous system of terror, under which France has groaned, give us reason to hope that pacific resolutions will be the fulfilment of the designs of the Almighty.

"Very dear son, whatever these may be, constantly depend upon our paternal solicitude, and the tender interest we shall not cease to take in the concerns of the eldest son of the Church.

"We give your Majesty our apostolical benediction, and pray to God that he will protect your lawful rights.

(Signed) PIUS IV."

RANDOLPH'S DEFENCE.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

BOOK MAKING, in all reading countries, is one of the best trades a man follows. It is true, many *honest men* starve in the business; but the reason is, *they don't understand it.* The great art is, to hit up on a title page that will catch the passion of the day, and then to put forth the book in the very *nick of time.* In this way, many volumes of nonsense have been sold, even in this young country; and in England, there are thousands of writers who make it their business to watch the whim of the day. At the present day, the enquiry is, What terrible thing has that old patriot RANDOLPH done, that you raise such a *hue and cry* about him, as if he was a rogue, or a mad dog?—Mr. Smith (a Philadelphia printer) says, "I can tell you—I have got a *great book*, in Mr. Randolph's *own hand writing*, that I am a going to publish when your curiosity is properly excited; and in that book, if you will pay me two dollars for it, you will find the *mighty secret.* The title is, Mr. RANDOLPH'S DEFENCE."

Defence of what? That's the very thing. And so we must all buy a book to find out what it is about. Aristocrats will buy—Jacobins will buy—*Independent Americans* will buy—and when they have all bought and read, ten chances to one, like Peter Pindar's razor-buyer, they'll with their money in their pockets again; for, alas! the razors were not made to *shave*, but to *sell.* COPY RIGHT.

WHEREAS my wife *AMEY*, to called, has refused to bed and board with me, nor will not forsake her father and mother for me; therefore I think her not worthy of me——This is therefore, to forbid all persons harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting, after the date hereof. ABIJAH BAGLEY.

Williamsburgh, Dec. 2. 1795

The subscribers being appointed commissioners by the Hon. *Eleazer Porter*, Esq. Judge of Probate, &c. to examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of HANNAH WELLS, late of Conway deceased, represented insolvent, and six months being allowed for the creditors to bring in and support their claims—Notice is hereby given, that the commissioners will attend said business at the dwelling house of *Peter Clarke*, inholder in Conway, on the second Monday of February and March next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon.

ELISHA BILLINGS, } Commissioners,
DAVID CHILDS, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are desired to make immediate payment to *Oliver Rees*, Administrator.

Conway, Nov. 28. 1795.

Taken up on the first day of November by the subscriber, a last spring heifer CALF, about months old, marked with a hole in the ear.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take heraway.

PEREZ GRAVES.

Hatfield, Dec. 7. 1795.

Seth Wright,

HAS just come to hand, a general assortment of European GOODS, suited to all seasons of the year,—also, West India Rum, of the first quality, Brandy, Gin, Molasses, Sugars, Tea, Nail Rods, &c. with a general assortment of Groceries—likewise, has just received an extensive assortment of BOOKS, a number of which are new publications, suitable for Libraries—also, an assortment of classical Books—also, the fifth edition of Worcester Collection, Perry's Dictionaries, Spelling Books, Watts' Psalms and Hymns, Webster's first, 2 and 3d Part, as low as can be obtained in any place whatever.

THOMAS's ALMANACK,

With an EPHEMERIS, for the year of our Lord

1796:

Being BISSEXTILE, or LEAP YEAR, and Twentieth of the Independence of the United States.

This Almanack contains more astronomical calculations than usual, and the following Twelve Very Valuable

Tables respecting Federal Money, viz.

A Table of the Rates at which dollars pass in all the United States, in pounds, shillings and pence.—A Table in which all the different Currencies in the United States, from one farthing to a thousand pounds, are reduced to an equivalent value in Dollars, Cents and Mills.—A Table shewing the value of any number of Cents, from one to one hundred, in shillings, pence and farthings, in the Currencies of Massachusetts, New-hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, Virginia and Kentucky, rendering the value of the Federal Currency easy and intelligible.—A Table shewing the value of the several pieces of silver Coin now in circulation in the United States in Federal Currency.—A Table of the Weights and value of Gold Coins, as they pass in all the States of the Union, with their Sterling and Federal value.—A Table of the value of other foreign Coins, &c. in Federal Money.—A Table and Rule with Examples, to reduce pounds, shillings and pence into Dollars, Cents and Mills. A Table and Rule with Examples to cast Interest on any sum, for any given time, when the principal is in Dollars and Cents. A Table of Interest to cast Interest the old way in pounds, shillings and pence.——A Table of simple Interest, at six per cent per annum, for any sum from half a Dollar to 2000 Dollars, in Dollars, Dimes, Cents & Mills, calculated for one year, with a Rule to find the Interest for one or any number of months.—A Table of the value of English and Portugal Gold, in Dollars, Cents and Mills.—A Table of the value of French and Spanish Gold, in Dollars, Cents and Mills.—Tables of interior value to the above, are now selling at 1/6 or 25 Cents, three times the price of this Almanack.—Besides these Tables, this Almanack contains, as usual, a variety of matters,

Entertaining & Miscellaneous, viz.

Epigram on Perpetual Motion.——The humorous Matrimonial Contest of Darby and Joan.—Conical Lines on Women, with an Extempore answer by a Lady.—The World.—Summary of Victories of the French Republick.——Miscellaneous Sentences.—Table of the Temperature of the Climate at sundry places, in North-America.—Anecdote of a Clergyman, and a Man who went to him to be married.—On Time and Business.—On Builders and Industry.—Rules to be observed in Thunder Storms.—Method to destroy Caterpillars.—Valuable Maxims.—Recipes, to take Iron Moulds out of Linen—to take out Ink spots out of Linen or Cloth.—To take out Spots of all sorts from Cloth of any colour.—On Slander.—Clean Cellars necessary to Health.—The folly of Lying, &c. &c.

Northampton, Dec. 16, 1795.

Strayed from the subscriber about the 19th of Nov. last, a dark bay, or brown fall spring mare COLT, with a star in the forehead, a natural trotter.—Whoever has or may take up said colt, and give information to me, shall be well rewarded.

JEDEDIAH BUCKINGHAM.

Goshen, December 7, 1795.

Broke into the inclosure of the subscriber, some time in September last, a red & white spotted STEER, supposed to be two years old this season, with a half penny cut on the upper, and a half crop on the under side of the near ear. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

SOLOMON STODDARD.

Northampton, Dec. 8. 1795.

* * CASH GIVEN FOR CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS at this Office.

Locks and Canals.

THE Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, at the Falls at South Hadley, are hereby notified, that a meeting of the said proprietors is appointed, to be holden at the dwelling house of Mr. *Zenas Parsons* in Springfield, on Wednesday the 6th day of January next, at two o'clock in the afternoon—then & there to consider and act on the following articles, viz: To raise such sums of money as may be thought necessary to defray the expence of their operations; and grant money to any persons to whom the proprietors are indebted: To receive the reports of any committees heretofore appointed by said proprietors, and act thereon: To make answer to the honorable the General Court, on such subjects as by order of notification issued from said Court, they are required to do.

To consider and act on all other matters that may be thought necessary for the furtherance and completion of the objects of their incorporation.

JOHN WORTHINGTON, *President.*
JONA. DWIGHT, }
SAMUEL HENSHAW, } *Directors.*
LEVI SHEPHARD, }

Dec. 4th, 1795.

THE Proprietors of the Upper Locks and Canals, on Connecticut River, in the County of Hampshire, are hereby notified that a meeting of the said proprietors is appointed, to be holden at the dwelling house of *Zenas Parsons* in Springfield, on Wednesday the sixth day of January next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, then and there to consider and act on the following articles—viz.

To choose the usual and proper officers of the corporation, for the ensuing year.

To raise such sums of money as may be thought necessary to defray the expences of their operations, and grant compensations to their officers, and any monies to any persons to whom the proprietors are indebted.

To receive the reports of any committee heretofore appointed, and examine into the state of the treasury, and past expenditures by the said proprietors, and act thereon—To take measures for completing the objects of their incorporation, and to consider and act on all other matters that may be thought necessary thereof.

SAMUEL HENSHAW, *President.*
JONA. DWIGHT, }
LEVI SHEPHARD, } *Directors*

Dec. 4th. 1795.

Timothy Jewett,

REQUESTS all those that have accounts with him, of more than a twelve month standing, to settle them immediately.

Wanted, a JOURNEYMAN linen Wheel Maker—Enquire of

T. JEWETT.

Northampton, Dec. 14th, 1795.

Strayed from the pasture of the subscriber, about the last of September, a brown yearling horse COLT, no artificial mark.—Whoever has, or will take up said colt, and give information where he may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded, by

LUCAS MORGAN.

Westfield, Dec. 9. 1795.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, the fore part of Nov. inst. a light bay horse COLT, one year old, both hind feet white.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

ISAAC BUCK.

Chesterfield, Nov. 11. 1795

DEEP BLUE, SCARLET & CRIMSON DYE.

THE subscriber informs the publick, that he has set up the Blue, Scarlet, and Crimson DYE, at his Clothier Works, about half a mile north of the meeting house, on the ridge road, that leads from Boston to Northampton, where he hopes to please every body that will favour him with their custom. AMOS MASON.

Belchertown, Dec. 7. 1795.

Joseph Clap, jun.

HAS just received, (at his store in Eastampton) a parcell of European and West India

GOODS,

West India Spirits, Sugar, Molasses, and Salt of the first quality.

400 bushels of Indian Corn, is wanted immediately, for which 3/. per bushel will be paid.

N. B. All those whose Notes and Book Accounts are now become due, (to the said *Joseph Clap*, jun.) will be paid before the first day of February next, without distinction, unless prevented by payment.

Eastampton, 16th Nov. 1795.

For Sale,

By the PRINTER hereof—price 9/.

GRANT to the GEORGIA MISSISSIPPI COMPANY. THE CONSTITUTION thereof, and extracts relative to the situation, soil, climate, and navigation of the WESTERN TERRITORY of the State of Georgia; and particularly of that part thereof in which the company's lands are situated.

Dec. 9 1795.

John Taylor,

OF NEW-YORK.

INFORMS his friends, customers, and others, that he has opened a store in State Street, Hartford, *Connecticut*, where he has for sale, at whole sale only, and upon the same terms as at New-York, a general assortment of fall

GOODS,

consisting of Broadcloths, twill'd and plain Coatings, Flannels, Velvets and Thicksetts, Moreens, Shalloons, Durants, Callimancoes, Wildboars and Cambles, strip'd and plain—Irish Linnens, Nankeens, Dimities, Elastics, Cassimeres, Vest Shapes Wrought Hose, Callicoes, Chintzes, Shawls, Silk Handkerchiefs, Modes, India Muslins, Royal Ribbs, Carpets and Carpeting, Shoe and Quality Bindings, and Buckles, Buttons, Penknives, Tapes, Gimp, Silk, Twist, &c. &c. &c.

December 2. 1795.

Codwise, Ludlow, & Co.

OF NEW YORK.

INFORM their friends and the Traders in General, that they have removed their Goods to Hartford, and are now opening a very handsome and compleat assortment, suitable for the season; which they are determined to sell at the lowest New-York prices.

Hartford, Nov. 2. 1795.

Levi Shephard,

HAS just imported from London, a large and general assortment of genuine

Drugs and Medicines—

Physicians and private families may be supplied upon reasonable terms.

He has also just received a very general assortment of English, India & Hard Ware

GOODS,

among which are Broadcloths, Cassimers, Coatings, Elasticks, Serges, Baizes and Flannels of various colours, rose Blankets, Cotton Sheeting, Bolting Cloths, Bed Sacks, Linsetrings, elegant Tea Trays, a beautiful assortment of Chintzes and Calicoes, &c. &c. Likewise, Dye Stuffs and Painters Colours, such as Camwood, Redwood, Logwood, Fustick, Nicaragua, Copperas, Allum, Orchal, blue and white Vitriol, Verdigrise, Spanish Indigo, Press Papers and Jack Cards, White Lead, Spanish Brown and Spanish White, Prussian Blue, Yellow Ocher, Lamp Black, Linseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, Pitch, Rosin, Putty, &c.——Also, best Bourdeaux Brandy, St. Croix and Jamaica Spirits, N. E. Rum, Gin, Pepulo, Molasses, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, by the Cask or Gallon, Loaf and Brown Sugar, best Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Allspice, Pepper, Tamarinds, Raisins, Figs, &c.——Also, a quantity of Hollow Ware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, Shovels and Spades, Seal and Upper Leather, &c.

Any of the above Goods may be had at six months credit, or exchanged for cash or country produce.

Wanted one hundred BAGS, to be delivered within three weeks.

N. B. Cash given for Flax, Shipping Furs and Bees Wax.

Northampton, October 28. 1795.

Wright & Stoddard,

HAVE just received a new supply of

GOODS,

which they will sell on reasonable terms, for ready pay or short credit.

ALL indebted to them, whose times of payment are become due, are requested to settle immediately—those that neglect, will be sued indiscriminately, by the first of January next.

Northampton, Nov. 18, 1795.

St. John.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the festival of St. JOHN the EVANGELIST, will be celebrated by the Federal Lodge, at the house of brother *Edward Wright*, in Chester on Monday the twenty eighth day of Dec. current, at 10 o'clock A. M. at which time and place, the members of said Lodge, are required, and uniting brethren are invited to attend. By order of the right worshipful master,

SAMUEL STILES Secretary.

Chester, Dec. 3. 1795.

Hampshire Gazette.

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

[Vol. X.] WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1795. [NUMB. 487.]

From the COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

CITIZENS of the UNITED STATES!

YOU have been often called upon by diff rent parties. Listen, for a moment, to one, who is an adherent of none, but that which sincerely wishes the happiness and prosperity of our country. This, I trust, is still a numerous party in the United States: but, unfortunately, its members are too much scattered to act in concert; especially as the misrepresentations and deceptions, which ever were, and ever will be produced, by the violence of party contention, are but too well calculated to mislead those honest and well intentioned citizens, who want either leisure or opportunities, to inform themselves fully, respecting the points in dispute.

Remember, fellow citizens, that amidst all the uncertainty which hangs over the discussion of the question which is right "and which is wrong," we have still a rallying point, we have still a polar star to direct us—The Constitution and the Laws. Let us be firm and determined in resisting any violation or encroachment upon these, and then, however we may differ in opinion respecting public men and public measures, we may still be safe.

It is not long since our country exhibited to the world, a noble instance of our readiness to support the laws—even laws which, in many instances, the supporters, individually disapproved. But if a lesson were required upon this subject, we need only to look to our sister Republic, France, in whose fate many of us have been sincerely and heartily interested. Though we can find an excuse for many dreadful events that occurred there, from the peculiar circumstances in which they stood, surrounded by foreign and domestic enemies, who left no act untried to injure the republican cause, yet the very interest we feel in their prosperity as a republic, must lead us to deplore, with heart-felt regret and sympathy, the certain and inevitable consequences of laying aside the restraints of law, by which alone liberty herself can be induced to dwell in any country, by which alone lives or properties can be secured.—That we may not be deceived by professions and specious pretences, let us recollect, that the greatest enormities and the most diabolical acts, that have ever been committed, have uniformly been done *for the public good.* Be assured that the public can never be benefited, by any thing which disturbs (or which has a direct tendency to disturb) the peace and order of society, or to lessen the authority of the laws. What are the inferences from what has been said? They are, these:——Whenever we are called upon to notice errors or abuses in government, let a reform be attempted only by constitutional and legal means—thro' the medium of our representatives of the judiciary authority, or by the influence which individual opinions may have, when supported by reason, and delivered with temper and moderation, becoming our republican character: And let us suspect the intentions of him, who would urge us to other means. Although there are undoubtedly, many men, who, with the best intentions, may be intemperately earnest in a good cause, yet these men are not generally the best supporters of such a cause; at all events it is prudent for us, to be on our guard against those, who endeavour violently to lead the public opinion, who continually criminate their opponents, and attribute to them the worst of motives.—It cannot be proved, that violence and intemperate passion were ever useful instruments in a well ordered state of society. Even where a government requires to be overturned, and must be totally changed, unrestrained passion is too productive of human calamity; but it *cannot* procure a peaceful and useful amendment. The mad-man who applies a lighted torch to his house, is unable afterwards to stay the fury of the flames, but may perish in the conflagration which his own folly had produced: And they who are most ready to raise a political storm, are not always best able to direct or quell it. Thus much for the evils of anarchy and licentiousness—the abuses of liberty on the part of the people.

But shall they therefore remain careless and inattentive to public affairs, in which they are deeply interested? It is the duty of every citizen in a Republic, as far as his leisure and opportunities will admit, to pay attention to the conduct of his Representatives and to the acts of government. To distrust or suspect either, without cause proved, would be unjust, and if this distrust were habitual, we could not long hope to be represented by men of honor and integrity; but to suppose either to be infallible, and thence to give them implicit and careless confidence, would militate against the first principles of our government. Sound and good information in the people, is the best security of a republic against the mischiefs, of which ignorance and folly have ever been a most productive source, when wrought upon by cunning and design, whose favorite instruments are misrepresentation & deception. Whilst public virtue and patriotism are ruling motives with citizens, there can be no government more efficient than the republican: For, if the edicts of an arbitrary monarch will bear to be enforced, how much more strictly may not those laws be executed, which emanate from the will of the community, through the medium of a fair and equal representation? It is true that whilst vice continues to reign in the human heart, every good thing is liable to abuse; but are we thence to argue against its use? Let us therefore disbelieve those men who (perhaps to answer some particular design of their own) are always telling us of plots formed against government, and who effect to confirm every firebrand upon public measures, into a design to subvert the constitution.

At this juncture of affairs, it is more particularly the duty of every well meaning man in the United States, to contribute his assistance, whatever it may be, towards the support of just and sound principles, regardless what party they may favor or offend, whilst the object is—on the one hand, to preserve the peace and harmony of society, and on the other, to rectify any infringements that may have been made upon the constitution.

JAY's Treaty (as it is called) has for some time occupied a large share of the public attention, and I believe a very great proportion of our countrymen are dissatisfied with it, as being not only contrary to their feelings and sentiments, but impolitic and unconstitutional. It is well known, that amongst the opposers of this treaty, were very many of our tried patriots and best citizens—and on the contrary side of the question, are many, whose characters and intentions must ever remain unimpeachable. Discussions upon the subject have been continued to great length, without conviction to either party: Here then is an argument of moderation to them both. If the PRESIDENT has committed a political error, and his ratification of the treaty involves a violation of the constitution, is there no way of bringing this question to a constitutional decision? if there is, let that mode be adopted.—Other questions of the same nature, respecting public measures have arisen; let these be brought to the same trial. By these means we should be enabled to judge (as well as the nature of the case admits) where the truth lies, the precedent would be useful in the conduct of our government, and we should no longer be troubled with those ground less alarms, which serve only to disturb the peace of society. With respect to the treaty, the PRESIDENT may have been wrong, and I am amongst those, who, to the best of my judgment and information, think him so; but if there is any man, who for integrity and uprightness of intention, as well as ability, has merited, or can merit our confidence, it has been universally acknowledged to be him.—The whole tenor of his life justifies this confidence, and nothing has yet occurred to prove it to be misplaced. The very circumstance which has given so much dissatisfaction, his ratification of the treaty, against such marked disapprobation as manifested itself, proves him to be what we believe. Such being the man, we cannot doubt, but that he would invite, rather than shun, a constitutional enquiry into his public conduct. But, Fellow Citizens, as the interests of truth and virtue are dear to every society, and as these cannot be better preserved, than by paying due respect to those, in whose conduct and characters they shine conspicuous, we are called upon, generally and individually, to express our most marked and pointed disapprobation, of those endeavours which have been recently made to traduce the character and impeach the integrity of this our highly deserving Fellow Citizen. I am confident that, in this sentiment at least, I cannot in the general opinion. For though men should differ, even on important points, it is not therefore that they should give up former attachments, and be ready to conclude, that every thing which had fixed their respect and affection, was a mere delusion. Virtue is the best support of a republic—and we are justified in thinking that to be a time of danger, when it shall be confounded with its opposite, and when there shall be found none in the society who take an interest in preserving the discrimination.

I trust that this Address will not be deemed an intrusion upon the august attention of the public, but that it will be excused from the consideration, that it is not only the right, but the duty of every individual, to contribute his mite towards the public good. I hope also, that the seeming arrogance or presumption of laying aside the usual cloak, an anonymous signature, will be forgiven, when I declare the reason. I am desirous to avoid, as much as possible, the practice of those, who often do the utmost possible, mischief (of which they are capable) in the dark, and thus avoid responsibility; and I feel a conviction that no man has a claim to the attention of the Community, who is over attentive to personal considerations, or who is afraid or ashamed to avow his sentiments. Under these impressions I subscribe myself, with every sentiment of deference and respect, your Fellow Citizen.

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.

Berkeley County, (Vir.) Nov. 16, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Richmond, Capt. Lee, is arrived in the river from Bristol, which place the ship left the THIRD of November—From a paper of the SECOND of November we have taken the following

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, October 30.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH

TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a great satisfaction to me to reflect that, notwithstanding the many events unfavorable to the common cause, the prospect resulting from the general situation of affairs has, in many important respects, been materially improved in the course of the present year.

In Italy, the threatened invasion of the French has been prevented; and they have been driven back from a considerable part of the line of coast which they had occupied. There is also reason to hope that the recent operations of the Austrian armies have checked the progress which they had made on the side of Germany, and frustrated the offensive projects which they were pursuing in that quarter.

The successes which have attended the military operations in other parts of the campaign, and the advantages which they have derived from the conclusion of separate treaties with some of the powers who were engaged in the war, are far from compensating the evils which they experience from its continuance. The decline of their commerce, the diminution of their maritime power, and the unparalleled embarrassment and distress of their internal situation, have produced the impression which was naturally to be expected; and a general sense appears to prevail throughout France, that the only relief from the encreasing pressure of these difficulties must arise from the restoration of peace, and the establishment of some settled system of government.

The distraction and anarchy which have so long prevailed in that country, have led to a *crisis*, of which it is as yet impossible to foresee the issue; but which must, in all human probability, produce consequences highly important to the interests of Europe. Should this crisis terminate in any order of things compatible with the tranquility of other countries, and affording a reasonable expectation of security and permanence in any treaty which might be concluded, the appearance of a disposition to negociate for general peace on just and suitable terms will not fail to be met, on my part, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect. But I am persuaded you will agree with me, that nothing is so likely to ensure and accelerate this desirable end, as to shew that we are prepared for either alternative, and are determined to prosecute the war with the utmost energy and vigour, until we have the means of concluding, in conjunction with our allies, such a peace as the justice of our cause and the situation of the enemy may entitle us to expect.

With this view, I am continuing to make the greatest exertions for maintaining and improving our naval superiority, and for carrying on active and vigorous operations in the West Indies, in order to secure and extend the advantages which we have gained in that quarter, and which are so nearly connected with our commercial resources and maritime strength.

I rely with full confidence on the continuance of your firm and zealous support, on the uniform bravery of my fleets and armies, and on the fortitude, perseverance, and public spirit of all ranks of my people.

The acts of hostility committed by the United Provinces, under the influence and controul of France, have obliged me to treat them as in a state of war with this country.

The fleet which I have employed in the North Seas has received the most cordial and active assistance from the naval force furnished by the Empress of Russia, and has been enabled effectually to check the operations of the enemy in that quarter.

I have concluded engagements of defensive alliance with the two Imperial courts; and the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce with the United States of America, which I announced to you last year, have now been exchanged—I have directed copies of these Treaties to be laid before you.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It is a matter of deep concern to me, that the extraordinary exertions of public service all require further additions to the heavy burthens which have been unavoidably imposed on my people—I trust that their pressure will in some degree, be alleviated by the flourishing state of our commerce and manufactures, and that our expences, tho' necessarily great in their amount, will, under the actual circumstances of the war, admit of considerable diminution in comparison with those of the present year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have observed for some time past with the greatest uneasiness the very high price of grain, and that anxiety is encreased by the apprehension that the wheat harvest in the present year may not have been such as effectually to relieve my people from the difficulties with which they have had to contend. The spirit of order and submission to the laws which, with a very few exceptions, has manifested itself under this severe pressure, will, I am sure, be felt by you as an additional incentive to apply yourselves with the utmost diligence to the consideration of such measures as may tend to alleviate the present distresses and to prevent, as far as possible, the renewal of similar embarrassments in future.—Nothing has been omitted on my part that appeared likely to contribute to this end; and you may be assured of my hearty concurrence in whatever regulations the wisdom of Parliament may adopt on a subject so peculiarly interesting to my people, whose welfare will ever be the object nearest my heart.

The Mall and the Parade in St. James's Park, Parliament Street, and the adjoining avenues, were yesterday choaked up with spectators, while the King was passing to and from the Parliament house.——The crowd was not so great even at the Coronation; and to see the King go to the house, there never were before more than