

ties of each individual, are essentially connected with the preservation of the established constitution.

"Impressed with these opinions, we think it our duty to assure your Majesty of our firm determination to support your Majesty in the resolution which your Majesty has adopted; and we are fully persuaded, that every exertion which may be necessary will be seconded by the zeal and gratitude of a free and loyal people."

Mr. Williams, a mafon, of the county of Glamorgan, and a Welch bard, fired with the noble spirit of enterprise, is meditating an expedition to North America, in search of the colony of his countrymen which sailed thither with Madog ap Owen Gwynedd, a Prince of North Wales, who, according to oral tradition, landed on the banks of the Mississippi, in the year 1170, which was 322 years previous to the discovery of America by Columbus.

The concert of the Kings stands some chance of being embarrassed, if not defeated, by the jealousy of the German States. The kings of Hungary and Prussia have not addressed them in the most conciliating terms, and some of the Electors begin already to see, that if the kings should triumph over the independence of France, their own independence must be the next sacrifice.

The war with France is the cause of much more apprehension in Germany than the Brussels Gazette would give reason to believe. The alarm has been felt even at Ratibonne, which several persons of distinction left on the first news of the declaration of war.

So heartily is the French Revolution detested at Rome, that to have been an enemy to it, is sufficient to secure a man the reputation of every virtue, even after his death.

We are sorry to say, it is but too evident that the despots of Germany have a perfect understanding with the Empress of Russia in the attack which she makes on the constitution and territories of the republic of Poland. We understand that the King of Prussia, who was the first Prince made acquainted confidentially with the changes intended in the system, as far back as the year 1788, now abandons the republic to its fate, and so far declares himself against her, as to refuse the auxiliary troops stipulated by the last treaty, in case of an attack on the side of Russia—under the pretext that that treaty is of an anterior date to the new constitution of the 3d of May, 1791.

The situation of the French emigrants, appears to be as hopeless as ever. The commanders of the Prussian and Austrian troops will neither act nor communicate with them. They will not even suffer their troops to converse with those collected by the emigrants. The latter are at least as much divided among themselves, as the Jacobins and their opponents at Paris.

General Benedict Arnold (better known during the American war by the name of one Arnold) was admitted to a conference with the minister on Tuesday last. This gentleman, if we mistake not, went over to the continent two or three years ago, with a number of American Loyalists, to form the settlement of New-Brumswick, from which he has lately returned.

General Arnold is about to petition government for a compensation for his losses, or to promote his rank, and give him active employment in any situation besitting his abilities.

It is said that when the Rt. Hon. Secretary first saw Mr. Thomas Paine's letter to him, he consulted Mr. Burke about answering it, but obtained a severe rebuke from the apostate statesman. "What the Devil, says he, don't you think I would answer my own letters first, if I could, before I'd touch your's?"

When the SECRETARY'S Secretary obtained the first paper with Mr. Paine's letter in it, he called his patron at the bottom of the stairs. "Wha wants me?" cries the Principal. There's Paine's epistle to your Honor—For the first time in his life he did na come when called, but exclaimed, "The Devil burn the letter and the author together—I would

they had boath been strawngled in their birth." He returned to his sullen studies and there remained all the day.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 25. "Yesterday M. de la Chemaye, commandant of the National Guards, was nearly torn to pieces by the mob, for having attempted to prevent some hot headed furious democrats from insulting the Queen under her own windows."

WHIG CLUB OF ENGLAND.

Tuesday the monthly meeting of this Club was held at the crown and anchor tavern, at which the Rt. Hon. Lord Petre was in the chair. After dinner they commenced their festivity by constitutional toasts. The health of Mr. Fox in particular was drank with the warmest and most general enthusiasm.

Mr. Fox said, he could not pass over the very marked compliment which they had paid to him without returning his grateful thanks. He need not tell the company what they all knew, that of late the question of Reform in the representation of the people had been revived.

However warmly he wished for a moderate reform in the system of our representation, he did not agree that under all the obvious circumstances of the day, the present was the proper season for the agitation of the question—but being agitated, he could not withhold from it his zealous support.

After this, many distinguished characters were drank to with gratitude for their services and attachment to the cause of the constitution.

The next meeting was appointed for the 6th of September next, on which day George Byng, Esq. will be in the chair.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 15.

THE PROROGATION.

At a quarter after three o'clock his Majesty arrived at the House of Peers, and being seated on the Throne, with the usual formalities, the Duke of Leeds bearing the Sword of State, and Lord Sydney the Cap of Maintenance, Sir Francis Molyneux was sent to the House of Commons, to command their immediate attendance upon his Majesty.

The Commons being come accordingly, their Speaker addressed his Majesty to the following purport:

"That his faithful Commons not content with having carried into effect a bill, the principle and tendency of which was highly interesting to public credit, and to the prosperity of the Kingdom had also made provisions for preventing the future permanent increase of the national debt, by having resolved that on all future loans means should be found for their discharge, which operation it was the hope of the Commons no necessity would ever prevent; as by such provision his Majesty's loyal subjects would be guarded from those difficulties in which they had been involved, and which could only have been supported by that public spirit and patriotic zeal, which pervaded all ranks of his Majesty's people. Other objects had also occupied the attention of the Commons, who had the satisfaction of releasing his Majesty's subjects from several of the burthens under which they had labored. The Commons had also taken measures to promote the commerce, the manufactures and the revenue of the empire. He assured his Majesty of the determination of his faithful Commons to maintain the happy constitution of the country, from which the people looked for an increase of their blessings, and for the security and continuance of those of which they were actually possessed.

"The Commons also trusted that the giving to juries the right of deciding on all cases of libels, would be highly advantageous, as it gave uniformity to the law, and security to the property, the lives and liberties of his Majesty's subjects. He declared the sense of the Commons of the enjoyments arising from the present form of government, the preservation of which they were fully convinced was determined to be preserved in by a great and loyal people. He concluded by saying he held in his hand the National Debt future

Loan Bill, to which his Majesty's faithful Commons prayed his Royal Assent."

The Clerk having taken the Bill to the Table, it received the Royal Assent, in the usual forms.

After which his Majesty was pleased to deliver the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot close the present session of Parliament without returning you my particular thanks for the attention and diligence with which you have applied yourselves to the dispatch of the public business, and especially to the important objects which I recommended to your consideration.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The readiness with which you have granted the necessary supplies, and the fresh proof which you have given of your constant affection for my person and family, in enabling me to provide for the establishment of my son, the Duke of York, call for my warmest acknowledgments. I have also observed, with the utmost satisfaction, the measures which you have adopted for the diminution of the public burthens; while you have, at the same time, made additional provision for the reduction of the present national debt, and established a permanent system for preventing the dangerous accumulation of debt in future.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have seen with great concern the commencement of hostilities in different parts of Europe. In the present situation of affairs, it will be my principal care to maintain that harmony and good understanding which subsist between me and the several belligerent powers, and to preserve to my people the uninterrupted blessings of peace:—And the assurances which I receive from all quarters, of a friendly disposition towards this country, afford me the pleasing hope of succeeding in these endeavours.

The recent expressions of your uniform and zealous attachment to the established government and constitution, leave me no room to doubt that you will, in your several counties, be active and vigilant to maintain those sentiments in the minds of my faithful people; and I have the happiness of receiving continued and additional proofs of their just sense of the numerous and increasing advantages which they now enjoy under the protection and distinguished favour of providence.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 30th of August next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 30th day of August next.

JUNE 16.

On his Majesty's return to the Palace yesterday, a Privy Council was held, which was attended by Mr. Pitt, the two Secretaries of State, the Duke of Leeds, Lord Sydney, &c. when Lord Thurlow laid the Seals of his office at his Majesty's feet, addressing the King in a most feeling speech, representing the unaltered state wherein he had resigned his commission, which he had held since June 2, 1778. His Majesty seemed affected on the occasion, on which Lord Thurlow immediately withdrew, and the Seals were put in the commission of Lord Chief Baron Eyre (who was sworn in one of his Majesty's Privy Council) Sir W. Ashhurst, Knt. one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, and Sir John Wilson, Knt. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, who kissed the King's hand on their appointment, and retired with the Seals of Office.

CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Embassy from this country to China has the advantage, as every public undertaking should, of much deliberate and laborious preparation.

Among other circumstances, the provision of interpreters should be noticed. Sir Geo. Staunton had heard, that some Chinese, brought over by the French Missionaries, were, last summer, in an Italian convent, to which they had gone from France. He went over to Italy himself; discovered their residence, and obtained leave of the Pope to bring them to England. Two of them are now in his house in Harley-Street, and two more are daily expected. They are engaged, at present, in learning English, and qualifying themselves otherwise for the office of Interpreters to the Embassy. Some little Chinese is also learned from them.

These men are deeply initiated and interested in the mysteries of the Church of Rome, and were, therefore, the more readily parted with by the Pope that they might seize his cause in China.

The number of persons accompanying this embassy will be much greater than was expected. The troops and seamen alone will be seven hundred, so that the purposes of protection, as well as of dignity, will be sufficiently provided for.

Among the gentlemen engaged for the occasion are artists of every class, with such instruments as they require.

Their voyage from Portsmouth, will be commenced sooner than August.

We have been favored with a sight of some new military institutes by Tippoo Saib. The substance of the work is thought to be well enough, but the preface is thought to be well implying, that heaven fulfills by his will, it calls him "the flower in the garden of creation; the pearl in the sea of sublimity; and tells, that he intends to erect a pyramid of the heads of his enemies, which it will cost thought a thousand years to reach the top of."

BASSETERRE (St. Christopher's) August 6.

On Wednesday the 1st inst. most of the ships in this road were preparing to depart for Europe; but from the multiplicity of business to be done on that day, none of the Commanders could get on board before the evening, when from the very strong wind and heavy swell, which then prevailed, every effort that was made to get the ships under way proved fruitless. In the morning of Thursday, a most distressing scene presented itself, for the wind which had shifted in the course of the night from the North to the West, South-West and South, blew a violent gale, which precluded every endeavor to get to sea. In this dreadful situation most of the vessels dragged their anchors, and for some time it was expected that none of them would ride out the storm. The brig George and Margaret, Capt. Abington, the Isabella, Captain Carpegie, were stranded; as also the sloop Indian Castle, Capt. Baskin, the schooner Convent, Captain Pawson, and the schooner Friends, Capt. Lifford: these vessels were providentially drove so near the shore, that the respective crews got to land without any lives being lost. All the sugars on board the ship and the brig, and some on board the smaller vessels, are lost.—The Friends is gone to pieces; the others now lay stranded.

About eight o'clock in the morning, the ship Britannia, fully loaded, and passengers on board, parted her cables and struck on the bar about 200 yards from the shore; at which time a boat with much difficulty got along-side. Joseph M. Woodyear, Esq. who was one of the passengers, got in the boat, not with a view to personal safety, but for the purpose of making a hazardous attempt to carry a rope to the shore, which was made fast to a raft that had been previously constructed; the rope unfortunately broke as soon as he got to the shore, and although several attempts were made to get the boat off again, none of them proved successful.

The ship sustained the fury of the boisterous waves from eight till about ten o'clock, when she began to go to pieces; and then the most grievous scene presented itself to the spectators on shore—the more so, as not the least assistance could be given to the unfortunate sufferers.—Attempts were made by some of the crew to reach the shore, in which several perished—a few were saved. The Captain, with a few others, continued on the wreck till three o'clock, when he was so exhausted, that he either lost his hold or quitted the wreck—the most vigorous endeavors were now made to rescue him from the watery grave—he was brought on shore, but so far spent, that every means used for his recovery proved ineffectual. Mrs. Moore and her two children, and three soldiers, with two women and a child, were passengers, all of whom perished, except one soldier, with several of the crew. There were 32 people on board, of which only ten survived—the bodies of all the others were found and interred on Friday last.

Captain Woodyear was a gentleman deservedly esteemed in life, and very generally lamented in death. He has left a widow and three children to bewail his untimely end.

The brig ———, Capt. Satterthwaite, is stranded at Old Road, and a negro man drowned.

The ship Sarah and Ann, Capt. Chivers, was lost on the reef at Nevis, on Wednesday night, and two of the seamen drowned. She was ready to fail for London; the passengers on board were providentially saved.

From Dominica, we hear that a ship and several small vessels were on shore at that island.

At Antigua, several small vessels are on shore.

At St. Eustatius, a large Dutch ship, with upwards of 400 hogheads of sugar, is gone to pieces, the whole of the cargo lost. Several small vessels totally lost. A Spanish brig which lay in that Road, put to sea in the gale and foundered, and all the people, the Captain excepted, drowned; the Captain's wife and two or three children drowned.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Bartholomew, to his friend in Nevis

"On the first instant, the wind blew strong from the North all day, and the sky had every ominous appearance; about ten o'clock at night the wind increased, and continued to do so from the same point, till four the next morning—a short calm succeeded, when the wind blew from the south with redoubled force, and I expected that every moment would be our last—but thro' the mercy of God, my house stood unmoved amidst the general wreck.

"When day-light permitted me to creep out, Oh God! Oh God! who can tell how I felt! Every vessel in the harbor, to the amount of ten, were driven on shore: not one escaped but Col. Gumb's boat from Anguilla. Not a house to be seen up the Bay, except Dawes's, and one or two more!

"Poor Frank Savage, and his niece Polly Crawford, were knocked down into the sea, and killed immediately—both buried yesterday morning! Little Polly Savage has her thigh broken, and is very ill. Mrs. Duffield and her son are dangerously ill. Old Mr. Neale's brig foundered in the public bay—he was taken up dead yesterday, and buried in the evening; several of his negroes are dead, but found. There are about seventeen blacks and whites who are left. There are fifty-six houses blown down in town. Mr. Bleden's spacious house is half down—your house is saved. In the country there are not more than seven houses standing. For Heaven's sake let me hear from you."