celebrated, in the beginning of this work-who, among many Seceders, was most faithful found in 1703; fleadily refifting the ministerial mandate; and undauntedly upholding the Parliamentary Constitution of his Country, against Democratic Rage; should differ from so many great and enlightened Statesmen as have already discussed the imperial measure of Union; and in 17,00, contend for the Stability of that Constitution in 1782-fuch as it was -which was virtually overturned in 1703! although the mischievous effects of that alteration of the Elective Franchife, have not yet come to maturity. With the highest gratitude, for his eminent fervices to his Country heretofore, I reluctantly retract the praise of " confistency," which I formerly bestowed; and to which I then thought him most justly enfitled; as I respect myfolf, as I wish to be considered a confistent Historian throughout-who will " tell the truth,"-" the whole truth," and " nothing but the truth,"-SO HELP ME GOD. Not had broken

The grand Imperial measure of UNION, to which I have now adverted, is too momentous and profound, for curfory notice, in this place.—I have studiously avoided it hitherto—until I should be furnished with Data, to found an opinion on.—And shall only observe, at present, that I besitated, until I read Lard Lansbowne's; but the Speaker's Speech against, compleatly decided my opinion, in favour of the measure.

At a " more convenient feafen I may, perhaps, communicate to the public, the result of no short nor sight Researches thereinto (now wishing merely to turn the scale, during the suspension of the Public mind, already verging, I perceive, and gladly, towards that Salutary measure:—as far as my puny judgment may avail. But the scanty limits of this article, (which perhaps is already too much crowded with heterogeneous, though not, I trust, irrelevant matter) reluctantly compels me to relinquish an intricate discussion of a mysterious subject which I mean to resume in the MATCHLESS MONARCHY.

Having now, I trust, sufficiently shriven myself for all the involuntary errors of any moment, I have bitherto, on comparison, been able to detect; I am warranted surely to notice a few that have crept into the authorised Translation; in justice to the mighty shades of "Prophets old,"—and also to the departed spirit of our illustrious Satirist—whose literary death, I learnt, with much regret, from "his other self:" for I am ambitious to deserve his approbation,—when we meet.

The factories of the kingdom, (which you [ve] uphold)" meaning, I prefume, the Roman Emperors Antoninus and Commedius. And perhaps the original, (to which I have not accels) may warrant it from the context; from the paffage, as it stands, however, and from the occasion, I am inclined to prefer my own Translation: "worthy of the kingdom [of Heaven]—here expressed absolutely, "at the context of the decay of the kingdom and the decay of the kingdom a

- Smorther

eminence," as in numberless passages of the New Testament, (fee Matt. 4, 23. Luke, 12, 32. -Jam. 2, 5, &c.) and of the earliest Christian apologists; of whom Athenagoras, the Athenian Philosopher and Convert, was one of the most respectable. And the grandeur of the climax, feems to require it: the Christian orator, now pleading for toleration of the Christian Religion, which had then overspread the empire, before these intolerant Heathen Philosophers and Emperors addressed them, by the most powerful motives, of good nature, humanity, and religion .- And furely the predicate at leaft, or concluding member of the exordium, - THEON TON ASYON impierari, is but tamely rendered " be favourable to this work," which more literally and appropriately fignifies, " give a nod of approbation to these difcourses" -or, " deign to liften" thereto.

2. In that glowing description of the frightful infensibility of inveterate vice, by the severest Satirist, (next to the Sacred) that ever wrote perhaps. Person.

anied (listque (list p. 52. Dub. 14.

Stupes bie willio, &cc.

Nefeit quid pardat—is rendered—" He bas nathing to lose." But the literal translation—" He knows not with r he loses,"—i. e. the immensity of his loss in deserting Vietue, is clearly the Satirist's meaning; as well noticed by Bresofter, (who has given the best poetical paraphraje, perhaps extant of any ancient classic; except Milton and Gray, in their occasional translations and imitations)

"But he to pardon pleads fome poor pretchee; "Hir want of Virtus fprings from want of feefes!"

Grofs fat involves seh fibre of his heart;

Grows o'er the whole, and dendens every part.

Guilless he, wretch, who blind to wishow a charms, who

Knows not her beauties, while he flies her arms:

No bubble fpcaks an offers for bis rife."

And this is confirmed beyond a doubt; by the fequel.—the flings of remorfe in the awakened finner:

-VIRTUTEM videant, intabeseantque relicla.

He fasy and pined his tofs,"

—Summa rurfum non bullit in unda—is also inaccurately rendered—" He cannot rise, even to bubble on the surface of the stream"—the poet's imagery, (as Brewster accurately expresses) being taken from "the sea of vice," or rather "the gulph of perdition."

3. In Juvenal's humorous description of the gorged epicure, discharging his stomach, to make room for

graphic and gives ... the set of the same of a con-

meaning at the second

fresh dainties;

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the Pry 20 Duby 320 the street and the

-Propera stomachum laxare saginis-

"Prepare your stomach for these delicacies" is incorrect translation, faginis being the ablative case, of a, "from" understood.

And Cicero, mentions as an inflance of Julius Cafar's good breeding, that when invited to dine at his Tufculan Villa, the Dictator took an emetic, before he went, and "difcharged bis ftomach," to be in a capacity of doing more honour to the entertainment.

By a playfulness of translation, which I hope is admissible, I have ventured to parody faginis "the luscious food," which the epicure had eaten, into "Turtle fat"—and Rhombum, "a Turbot"—into "the Trout," which was the subject of our Satirist's pleasantry:—an Irish trait for a British treat.

4. Stigmatized as IRELAND has been, for "confusion of ideas,"—I dare not render, with this British Translator, interest and a physician of consummate skill,"—as descriptive of an English Bishop—ATTERBURY; (who, I never heard at least, in my sequestered situation, was bred to physic, like Secker) But the literal rendering is elegantly applicable to the healing discourses of a Physician of the Soul; and might, perhaps, have been meant by the Satirist, to glance at his Classical Differtation on the lapis of Virgil, or Antonius Musa, the favourite physician of Augustus. See P. 146. Dub. 104. where the

Atterbury's admired speech, on his trial.

Trace and comed project !--

P. 354. Dub. 302

5. In the Apostle Jamer's celebrated description of that unruly member, the tongue, shrewdly applied to Mr. Fox's; the British translator has introduced that clause omitted by the Satirist, and which, following the public version, he renders a world of iniquity"—but it should be rendered, the varnisher of injustice,"—as proved in these translations. And which perhaps, is fully applicable to the proceedings at Maidstone,—when Messes. Fox, Grattan and Sheridan—"fowere for the traitor O'Connor—what O'Connor himself has sworn to be false!" (g)

These sew Strictures, which are extorted by respect for TRUTH, on some occasional blemishes, in my learned compeer's paraphrase, will not, I trust, be less kindly received, than they are intended, by the Satirist's

⁽g) "How are THE MIGHTY fallen," " fallen, fallen
From their High Eflute!" " and the weapons of War, perified!
"How art tion fallen from Heaven, O Lucites,
Son of the Morning! how art thou cut down
To the ground, which didft weaken the Nations!"

See the preceding Notes (c) and (c) and the Note (a) in the Project to THE TRANSLATIONS.

Satirist's "other felf," and by a liberal and enlightened public; who will furely adopt his work—and mine also—I humbly expect "with trembling hope," as illustrative and explanatory, in conjunction, of our various and versatile Author's Satire.

Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim.

"This indulgence, as Gritics, we claim,
As Authors, we grant in turn."

And they may satisfactorily illustrate a position in the preface of these Translations, stating the superior difficulty of translation above original composition; though usually considered in an inferior light—thus shewn in my own case as well as bis. And they are inserted with the further view of deprecating the rod of criticism, in our joint behalf, embarked as we are in "a common cause"—though "in private station,"—and even in anonymous obsecurity:

"To promote the circulation of a work in which the principles of Religion are recommended and enforced, without bigatry or fupersition, or the indifference of an accommodating, cold-blooded philosophy is the object of this; in which, "the true principles of practical government are laid down, and mock-patriots exposed; and whatever is important to man, to facial order, and to the bonds of all good Government thewn by reason, by precept, and by example. At a crisis, too, when the intemperance of Literature in Great Britain, has introduced Revolutionary tenets, publicly professed, or privately favoured; and

and want of Literature, and neglect of culture and Religious Instruction, in IRRLAND, have disposed a "femi-barbarous race"—as they are branded by their own traitorous counsellors—to affassination and massacre, to Revolution and Rebellion, against the lenient and indulgent sway of a British Monarch; the most tolerant and the most merciful, even Treason could hope for.

And to the following declaration of this liberal and Patriotic Translator, I will most cordially subferibe:

derstand the force of Grecian or Roman wisdom, (and I will add, Patriarchal and Evangelical) better than he did before; or if one English Reader, (and one Irish) shall be induced to peruse the work itself, (the P. L.) who, without these Translations, would not have attended to it at all; we shall not look upon our labours as useless or unrewarded."

And to all fnarling Critics, (h) who may fet themselves to work, with the ignoble aim of spying

⁽b) The British Satirish, in whose cause I have volunteered, warms all such, that "there is a darkness ensuch mor in felt."—And I will remind them also, that from the days of Swift (of truly satirical memory, though sometimes debased by ribaldry and misanthropy) the motto of his leigh Eleves, is Nemo inte impune lacests—as they may feel to their cost, if they can only "show their teeth"—If they fairly and generously "corract me but with judgment," I will kis the rod, and though smarting perhaps, will thank them. The Satirish has kept his word: and I will not break mine, as a true disciple of Harracenvs, also.

out further inaccuracies or blemifies, or depreciating our meritorious labours,

To guide their feet into the way of peace," A 3 in 190

Fillers . - the Cour and within it is

I shall repeat the conclusion of the preface of these Irish Translations enlarged.

Si quid novissi rectius istis

Candidus imperti; si non, sis utere Nobiscum:

Los legeret tereretque viritim Publicus ubus.

"If you know Translations more correct than thefe, I Candidly communicate: if not, use ours:
"Which should be carefully read and conned,

By every STUDENT and the Publice" in all all all I

May these different attempts to instruct and to entertain, with found and wholesome literary fare, in

our

(k) The British Translator, if I may be allowed to guess, from certain figns and tokens, (only noticed perhaps, by a brother Translator, and which I shall not divulge) if not the Satirist's felf, is perhaps his "other felf," his Oflavius or both. But I,

"No farther feek their merits to disclose;—"
"Nor draw their frailties from no drear abode;"
—" Who have risen in filence; and whose defire" it is,
In peace and privacy, to set and to depart;"
—" Souring upwards to the source and fountain of light."

Such is the unambitious, yet afpiring spirit of an high-minded Satirif; and consequently, of his friend:—to whose perfor I shall

our respective departments: (He, " at the feet of THE SATIRIST;" (k) I lanely, and in the back fettlements—the labour and difficulty of which (in the latter case especially) none can fully appreciate, but the few—who will " go and do so likewise")—meet with a favourable reception, from the communities of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

And may they both be read, by the peoples of the wide extended range of the BRITISH EMPIRE, and of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE! so finely fitted for the Carrying Trade of LITERATURE; rivalling the HEBREW, in fimplicity and energy, and the GREEK, in richness and variety.

This is the ardent wish of an unambitious, yet aspiring CITIZEN OF THE WORLD: of an inconsiderable but "faithful Witness" of the "HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH," (Both PATRIARCHAL and EVANGELICAL.) (1) "Militant here upon Earth:"

ever remain a firanger. Nor would I wish to intrude on their facted and honourable "Peace and Privacy," - so well employed:

which are we work on the same to same and In

PELICES ter et amplius, Les irrupta traet copula!

tobeson-dysis to all profits to a sections of the disk that the first section is the section of the section of

In frankness testifying against what he humbly conceives to be

ERROR, FALSEHOOD and DEATH; •
As a laborious and adventurous Pioneer,
Enlifted in the Service of
"THE WAY, THE TRUTH, and THE LIFE."
And longing for his GLORIOUS PRESENCE.

-Nai 1628, KYPIB IHEOY.

A MEN

(1) "And I will give [authority] to MY TWO WITNESSES.
[Patriarchal and Evangelical] and they final PROPHESY, cloubed in SACKCLOTH, 1260 days"—" 42 months"—" a time, times and half a time, or three and half prophetic years.

JOHN and DANIEL, to the Hebrew and Christian Churches."

CONSTROL REPU :

1 10

THE

MONSTROUS REPUBLIC.

MONSTROUS REPUBLIC:

OR.

FRENCH ATROCITIES

POURTRAYED.

CONSTRAVERS CIVES NOBILISSIMI, PATRIAM INCENDERS!—GALLO-BUM geniem, infertiszimam nomini Romano, in belium arcessort—Duc Hessium emm exercitu, sopra caput est.

"A CONSPIRACE HAS BEEN FORMED BY STILENS OF THE FIRST PARK, TO INFLAME THIS COUNTRY!—They are inviting over the GALLIC NATION—that med investorate for in the Roman name, as their auxiliarities in war. A toflife leader, with an army, is bosoning over our band?"

CATTLINE WAR.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR JOHN MILLIKEN, 32, GRAFTON-STREET, and J. WRIGHT, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

we are the range of the term to

MY COUNTRYMEN.

AT the most awful and peritous and momentous crifu, the BRITISH DOMINIONS ever faw-

Big with the fate of CARTHAGE or of ROME-

When we learn from the highest Authority, that "Treasonable Societies of United Irishmen, United Englishmen and United Scotsmen, United Englishmen and United Scotsmen, bolding continual intercourse and connexion with each other, have formed a systematic and deeply organized plan, for the entire overthrow of the British Constitution; the general consistation of Property; and the erection of a Democratic Republic, founded on the ruins of all Religion, and of all Political and Civil Society, and

ALCOHO ...

and framed after the model of THE FRENCH;—
relying on the affiltance and co-operation of
FRANCE:—and that hoffile preparations are now
making, with extraordinary vigour and exertion, in some of the Ports of FRANCE for the
invasion of GREAT BRITAIN OF of IRELAND:"—

Report of the Committee of Secrety of the British

At fuch a crife then " when the feafon of temporizing is pall' when the filence of anyof every well affected and well informed CITIZEN who is able if willing to furnish " fully eutbenticated facts"-not flimzy speculations, not idle declamations-not " prophelying fmooth things"-but, " telling truth in charity" to the community-" the whole truth"-as far as they are able to receive or bear it-and " nothing but the truth,"-" So HELP HIM GOD"-is not only base and dishonest in itielf-but treasurable against the Constitution, and impious against THE GOD OF ORDER - if by any means, or upon any paltry confideration of personal hazard, through enfnaring fear of man"-he shrinks back from commucommunicating, what may tend, (with THE DIVING CO-OPERATION) to undeceive delutted Infurents-(not fleady Traitors-whole recovery is definerate-it baying their conference feared with a ber iron-and made callous against impressions of Truthe Religion, and Loyalty.) -" to give light to those that fit in darkness"-in mental, worse than Egyptian darkness-to guide their feet into the way of peace"-and to heat those unhappy " wounds and bruifes" of religious febifm and political discord, which have so long barraffed, and now convulle, and by putrifying, threaten to extinguish IRELAND"-if fuffered to fester and rankle, without emollients and cathartics : -to rouze " morbid infenfibility" and flimulate to action, if possible, that languid neutrality of concluet, which diffraces a mais of negatively loyal fubjects, and paralyzes the circulation of the life blood of the body politic, in the prompt and vigorous and combined exertion of all the well affected-with the Executive Government :acting therefore, under the powerful impression, the irrelifible impulse of such mighty incentives. fuch paramount confiderations, I now offer to aguards busied business or the common grathe -to flow but tom Toltradius "

· Ummilli ()

the public, the following frightful—(and yet perhaps not altogether dry nor unentertaining) fletch of French principles and French practice, flowly and carefully collected, from various and authentic fources of information, fince the commencement of the FRENCH REVOLUTION.

April 5th, 1799. A DOM.

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The first way of the control of the

perhaps not altegether the not community fleeth of fivent antique fleetch of fivent straight and frame, realists flowly and care uily collected from valous and authentic fources of "all T ormation, time the commencement of the Warter Kewalio, time the commencement of the Warter Kewalio, time the

MONSTROUS REPUBLIC.

Instat terribilis vivis, morientibus hæres;
Nulla quies: Oritur, prædu cessante, libido;
Divitibusque Dies, et Non metuenda maritis
Emicat ad nutum stricto mucrone minister!

Ipfa facit manes: Hominum mors omnis in usu.est.

OMNIA PATA LABORANT—UNOQUE SUB ICTU STAT CENUS HUMANUM!

of Terrible she affaults the living, is heir to the

There is no respite: When plunder fails, then luft forceeds;

Day by the Rich is dreaded, Night by Hu/bands;

Quick at a nod, fprings forth the Pander,

Ruthless and potent spirits, tthe work requires a land Stree sacrifices to Demons : The death of Men.

the Woulder to describe in prophecy. Dan vis.

"THE PATES OF ALL NOW LABOUR, AND THE

STANDS ACHAST, AWATTING A SINGLE BLOW!"

These classical passages, from Lucan, &c. are applied in the presatery epistle of the British translation of the quotations introduced in that great moral and political satirations.

THE PERSONS OF LITERATURE,—to the enormous atrocities of "THE MONSTROUS REPUBLIC."

Having attended myself, with no small interest to the progress of the French Revolution, and with anxious solicitude, watched the rise of that tremendous hurricane,—at first "no bigger than a man's hand," appearing like a cloudy speek, on the Horizon of Europe, but gradually spreading, thickening, gathering, blackening, until it reached the Zenith of France, on which it burst in Thunder and Tempess, laying all waste within the sphere of its attraction, and thence proceeding with accumulated sury, to ravage and desolate, the neighbouring Countries of the Continent;—I was powerfully struck with the exquisite

exquisite accuracy of the imagery and propriety of the application,—to that wild beaft dreadful and terrible and strong exceedingly,"—the legitimate offspring of the Reman Republic—to described in prophecy. Dan. vii. 7. and I sketched a few straits by way of comment or illustration of these tremendous texts, from materials collected from a variety of publications, which at length assumed the present shape.

Of these, the principal are Harper's address to the Americans D'Ivernois on the Genevele Revolution; Du Gavernment des moeurs et des conditions en France, avant la Revolution, attributed to M. Senas de Meichan ; Barriel's Memoirs of Jacobinifin ; Rabifon's proofs of conspiracy ; the infercepted Letters of the traitor Stone, &c. to Doctor Prieftley, and those, of Bonaparte's army in Egypt, the speeches and publications of Put, Burke, Robespierre, Grattan, Sheridan, Belfbam, &c. The report of the Irifb and British Committees of Secrecy .- Hale's tracts, (1, On the Rights of Citizens, 2. The feripture doctrine of political government and political liberty, and 3. Tither; published in 1793 and 1794.) The Pursuits of Literature; the Anti-Facobin, "(lately collected in two volumes); Duigenam's answer to Grattan's address; the British Critic, and the Monthly Review, &c. &c. &c. Which I cite not out of vain parade of erudition, nor from "the pride and naughtiness of authorship, but as furnishing uleful

CARINETIC

and valuable authentic documents, both conflictational and revolutionary, to those who are able and willing "to fearch" and think for themselves, and to separate the wheat from the chaff, by careful, critical, and unprejudiced winnowing.

PRENCH POLICY

* ADDITION SERVICE AND PROPERTY AND PROPER

STATE OF SHIPPINGS AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND

does Several white Just we have

water and

The following masterly outline of the fishematic " craft and subtlety" of THE MONSTROUS REPUBLIC—now working against ter," and against the Christian and Mahametan World,—is furnished by that sagacious and prosound American Statesman, Harper.

the expence of all her neighbours; refolving (after the example of the Romans—these fercious and splematic destroyers of manhind) to make all Burepe, and finally the whole world, bend beneath her yoke. A resolution, in the accomplishment of which, she pursues the Roman policy of dividing to destroy; of bribing one Nation with the spoils of another; of entiring the stronger to instation; reducing the weak to submission; and by the resourcer of the one, and the consistence of the other, breaking the strength of those, whose power she dreads, and whole policy she cannot deceive,"—GREAT BRITAIN.

This plan, long fince formed under the Monarchy, is still partied and extended with the most steady and obstinate perseverance; with varying success indeed, but though often bassled and repulled, still returning to the charge, with "labour unabassed." Nor does it receive any check from the Revolutionary convulsions of France, and the rapid changes of her Executive Government. Faction succeeds faction, as wave succeeds wave, each struggling for the mastery. They masslere, they banish each other without mercy or remorte, by the Gilletine, the Flyslade, the Noyade, and the Cayenne Diligence; but amidst their distractions at home, they are united in one and the same object abroad—The aggrandizement of France as the expense of the rest of the world. And "the end, in their imagination, sanctines the means."

There is indeed much Gigantic violence and wickednels in their plans, but no symptoms of weateness or incapacity. To oppress, encroach, and subjugate, whether
by fraud, or by force, is their but determination, and
their constant practice; proceeding both by sup and
from. First, by negotiation, by fraternization, overreaching and undermining, and then suddenly overpowering
and demonstring. "The Typer croucher before he leap:
upon his prey." Thus did true Monstraous Randage,
fascinate and fix the little Republics, of Holland, Venice,

Suntzer and, &c. till they were swallowed up in succetfion; and by meachery and corruption, paralyze the operations of the German Empire, irrefiftible if united. But the feeds of division springing from the radical imperfection of their federal constitution, and that everlatting fystem of acting on the defensive, that obstinate delay of all precautions for fear they should be construed into holtilities, that abject defire of a delutive and precarious peace, with a faithless foe, whom no ties of honour or religion can bind, in a word, that temperizing policy, which adopts balf measures, when the most decided, the roundeft and the most vigorous, are indispensably requisite to ward off the impending blow-from a wily enemy, that " frikes but conceals the band," has ruined every thing hitherto on the Continent of Europe. The Hollon and

But Great Britain is the prime object of their inveterate hostility, and disappointed rage, and all devouring repacity, eager in the pursuit of all those reinforcements of lineary, for which France has been heretofore distinguished—(for their Republican Tree of Liberty was planted in the garden of the Monarchy, and bore all the linear ious fruit of the former periods of their history," and to which, they are daily adding by the most refined policy, the finest exercise, the most precious remains of Sculptures, Paintings, Gems, &c. from pillaged Italy, &c.

chimit to lot 4 - Dr. con an

in order to render Parts, the grand mufaum of the world. "They want the flips, they want the trade, they want the wealth, the money, and the manufactures of Grean Britain. And for these, they would fain give us, their Liberty,—their mackery of liberty,—but the price they demand, is the faieus, the heart, the biord, hours and marrow, of our Country." Sheridan's species, May 20th, 1798. And their unvarying scheme of political debate is,

DELENDA EST CARTHAGO.

or percy - direct muching the read-

flate," across the channel, to the conquest of ENGLAND.

Hence

* The following Trait is pointedly descriptive of the steady and unrelenting policy, with which the Brand Government pursue this plantage and better much time.

and the second of the second of the

"When the French took possession of Rame, and raciacked as curiofities—they took drawings of that beautiful spot, the Villa D'Albani, so distinguished for every feulptural and agricultural grace; and then—they proceeded with wapton batharity to reduce that, Paradise to a barren heath!!!—The reason evby? will naturally be asked?—They meditated the building of a Villa D'Albani, near Paris; and were jealous, that such another spot should appear on the surface of the Globe.—See also Rabison, 255.—"The French aim at nothing less than to make Paris the Emporium of the sine arts." M. R. Vol. 21 Append.

Hence is the fo unremittingly affailed by all the arts and machinations of French Jacobinifin under the mask of forwarding the Emancipation and Independence of "Erin go brach," by venal oratory, and by that most potent instrument of corruption and diforganization, a licentious prefs, wishing to diffolve British and Irish connexion, to detach, and sever from each other, the component parts of the British Empire,—to split the triple crown of England, Sectland and Ireland, into three distinct Republics, thereby to prevent them from exerting that "Union AND FORCE," which is the motto, and the main spring of the "Republics," herself, and thereby more capable of concentrating the mighty forces and resources of "The Great" and warlike "NATION" of France.

And to cur afunder the gordian knot of that "triple cord," which binds, (and will I trust for ever bind) the kindred people of these fortunate files—Divisor Orace Britannos—" Which stand as Neptune's parks, sibbed and paled in, with rocks unscaleable, and touring waters." Hoche, Humbert and Bompart were sent—but sent in vain. And now as a last and desperate stake, "a formidable armament" is sitting out to co-operate with the United powers of Treason and Rebellion springing up in a plentiful crop of United Englishmen, United Scotchmen, and United Irishmen, (though last, not least virulent and mischievous)

chievens), from the Drugues Tierly to industriously form in

"The myflery of iniquity," which has been to long working" underground, and has lately been dragged forward into light and infamy, by the concurring reports of the British and Irish Parliamentary Committees of Secrecy, is truly alarming and terrific. Every true born British and Irishman is warns:

Periculofe plonum opus ales.

Tractas, et incellis per ignes,

Suppositos cineri dolofo.

VARIETY MEASUREST

And are walking over smothered embers,

Hid by treacherous after."

The following infinitions were originally given by
Horbe, the ravager of La Vendre, to Col. Tate, commander of the Legion, landed in Wales, in 1797, for the
purpose

And to the first three properties, so

The influstions themselves, are given, by the Anti-Tacobia, I. p. 480. and their authenticity. (which had been denied, by "the Willings of England"—in the pay of France—(as well as Bonaparte's Mahometan proclamation.) proved, p. 499. shewing—"that the original infrustions, at full length, figured by Hockes, and attested by Col. Tate, are deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, for the home department."

purpole of promoting the facred work of infurrection in England; as we learn from the Anti-Jacobin. And they are now given a fecond time, revifed and enlarged by the Directory, to General Humbert, commander of the intended expedition against England.

HUMBERT'S INSTRUCTIONS

FOR A PROJECTED INVASION OF ENGLAND.

"The expedition of General Humbert, has three principal objects in view: the first is to put the Country into a flate of infurrection; the fecond, is to embarrais the commerce of our RIVALS; the third is to prepare and facilitate the means of making a defent, by giving the greatest perplexity to the English Government."

1. WTHE CLASS OF PEOPLE MOST EASILY TO BE MOVED TO INSURRECTION IN ALL COUNTRIES, IS THE PRORES : CLASS. This may be effected by diffributing money or drank among them; by afcribing to the Government the public wretchedness; by instigating them, and facilitating their means to recelt, to phlage the public granaries, and to plunder the property of the rich, - WHOM THEY ALWAYS REGARD WITH AN EYEOF

The Houser, the Granaries, the Cattle, the Forests belonging to any of thefe, must be diffributed among Topics Table I Mr. and Alex

the people, or pillaged by them. These calaumines, (which receives nation confirm us to inflict, and to which a ferocious Nation constrain us to expose it) will induce many of the labouring people and the rabble of the Country to espouse our tause;"

But they must on no account be incorporated with our soon troops: they must be formed into new corps and placed under the command of French officers, in order that no native of the Country, may become acquainted with the flate of our force: they should also be kept separate, and as much in ignorance in this respect, as circumstances will permit.

"General Humbert must invite deferters from the enemy, and likewife prisoners, to enlist in the new corps. If they should refuse, their bar and their eye brown must be cut off; and it they should happen to be retaken, they are to be flot."

He will not fail to bear in mind, that there are in England a great number of Frenchmen who will hasten to join him. These, are the prisoners of war, both soldiers and failors,—and a number of others—[not less than 50,000, Umited Irishmen, as discovered by the Committee] whom, wretebedness and a thirst of vengeance would allure to his standard. He is at liberty to admit Resultanen into the legion; but he must employ the utmost vigilance to

present their new comers from entering into cabale. Any attempt to excite muting must be severely pu nifhed."

- 2. " With respect to the embarassing of this may be effected by breaking down bridges, dikes, and confewers, (which is indeed necessary for the purpose of felf prefervation) by plundering convoys of provisions, and private and public carriages; by cutting off the fupplier destined for sowns; by burning merchant veffels, boats, &c. by fetting fire to dockyards, references and the failcloth manufactories."
- " It is also to be observed, that in consequence of these operations a number of workmen will be deprived of employment, and will attach themselves to the party which supplies them with the means of fubfilence : a MODE of LIVELYHOOD SO MUCH THE MORE CAPTIVATING, AS THE INDIVIDUAL HIMSELF, CONTRIBUTES NOTHING TOWARDS IT."
 - 3. " The object of the defcent may be facilitated by difarming the Militia; by burning the public arfenals and barbours , by intercepting mellengers in the fervice of Government; as well as by the declembing of the troops, through defertion and insubordination, and by the terror which the operations of the Legion, and the progress of STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.

AMERICAN PROPERTY.

AND MARKS

the infurrection, will inspire into the minds of those who might be inclined to defend the Country."

4. "We shall call upon the public and legal authorities [to be erected by the French, on the ruins of the old] to confiscate the property of runaways or emigrants; as well as of persons, who under an infidious neutrality shall remain passive speciators of the dangers of their Country, and reserve to themselves the opportunity of declaring their sentiments, without danger, in favour of the victorious party; and of ALL KIND OF BASENESS THIS BEING THE MOST CONTEMPTIBLE, it shall involve not only confiscation of the property, but the banishment of him who shall be guilty of it."

Omitting minuter details, this is the general outline of an able and fiftematic plan of attack,—a plan which feems to have been communicated to, and well control by the IRISH INSURGENTS, during the prefent difaftrous warfare; evincing in its atrocities, how carefully the infirmctions of these grand masters of diforganization, have been practised and even extended. Witness the late revival of that, barbarous practice of boughing cattle—to cut off supplies from our sleets and armies, and to form magazines of provisions, for themselves and their allies, during the ensuing campaign!

Surely the mischievous operation of that fyllematic plan of depredation, and rawage, and terrorijm, which has resisted

water the negrations of the factor

refifted and even mocked the proffered lenity and forbearance of a most gracious Government, more than justifies the revival of measures for " putting down Rebellion," still more prompt and efficacious, than those that were fulpended, through a clemency " not according unto knowledge." There is a principle of mercy in every noble minded breaft, that foftens the rigour of justice-and a commendable reluctance to believe ill of their species. But it may be carried to a ruinous extreme .- And it was observed by Mr. Burke, very early in the French revolution, that " nothing had contributed more to the ruit of the KING, and the NOBILITY, than that difposition to believe in the possibility of a returning sentiment of immanity or remorfe in the minds of their persecutors."-When, to compleat the calamity, the old Government of France, was basely betrayed to its ruin, by the armies on whose loyalty it fondly and securely relied, - and who foon afterwards, when repentance was too late for redrefs, wept their treachery in tears of blood. How gloriously, have British and Irish Soldiers been, true to their King and Country! And to what has the prefent ftrange and difgraceful degradations of the Continental governments who have been scourged by France, been owing? Principally to " the criminal liffetude, effeminacy and inattention of those several Governmentry to watch the early progress of Rebellion, and to check it in its first principles ?"

Legislation of the second section of the

26

Such also was the leading cause of the overthrow of ancient Rome, -thus admirably deferibed by that great Orator and Patriot, who was crushed by the ruins of that Conflitution, which he vainly strove to uphold, against domestic treason. Majoribus prasidiis et copiis oppugnatur Respublica quam Refenditur; propterea quod audaces homines et perditi nutu impellumur, et ipfi etiam sponte sua contra Rempublicam incitantur : boni, nescio quomodo, tar diores sunt, et principiis rerum neglectis, ad extremum, ipfa denique necessitate excitantur; ita ut nonnunguam cunclatim et tarditate dum etium volunt etam absque dignitate retinere ipsi utrumque amittunt.; " The commonwealth is affailed by greater forces and refources than it is defended. Because daring and desperate men, are stimulated by a nod, and are readily incited, even of their own accord, to attack the commonwealth; while the well affected, by fome unaccountable fatality, are too tardy, and neglecting the beginnings of innovation, are at length excited towards the extremity, by downright necessity; so that sometimes while they wish to retain tranquillity even without dignity, themfelves lofe both."

Orat. pro Sextio.

See HALEs's third traft—where the whole of that admirable advice of a profound flatefinan for maintaining a tranquillity with dignity," (of which this is the conclusion) was given ;—at a time when the prefent difafters, might

might perhaps have been prevented, had these tracks been noticed or listened to, — Venienti occurrite Morbo.

Still however it may not be unseasonable, even in this advanced stage of rebellion and warfare, to delineate the Revolutionary principles of FRANCE.

FAS EST ET AB HOSTI DOCEA,

" It is allowable to be taught

Even by an enemy."

FRENCH WAR-WHOOP.

GUERRE AUX CHATEAUX! PAIM AUX CABANES!
"War with Palaces! Peace with Cottages!"

"You recollect"—fays the acute and unprincipled Jaubert—(in the wantonness of success, after the storming of Alexandria—Letter 3. of the intercepted correspondence)—" the surprizing effect of this magic cry!"—and now—

-" War with the Mameloues! Peace with the Arabs!"

This is the cry, which will swell our armies here, and sweep before us the oppressors of this part of the world!"

The fecend murderer at Lyons, (the allor Collet D'Herbois, being the first,) Jalogues,—in his speech to the Democratic Society, furnishes the following commentary on the war-volvep:

. Down

"Down with the Edifices raised for the profit or the pleasure of the rich; down with them ALL. Commerce and arts are useless to a warlike people, and are the destruction of that fublime equality which France is determined to spread over the globe."—Anti-Jacobin, 1, 333.

This "magic cry"—as it is indeed most justly stiled, has roused one part of the world to arms against the other—the poor against the rich, and has "divided" every "kingdom" of the earth " against infelf," thus "braught to defolation."—

It was in vain to tell the world, that the fall of the palaces involved that of the cottages; they were deaf to the remonstrance; they were long fascinated by the spell, and the peasants of Holland, the Netherlands, and Italy, have now to weep in tears of blood, the ruins of those palaces which have crushed their cottages also.

"Such a scene of horror and destruction as is presented by the country which has been occupied by the French, is beyond all description. The princely palaces have been stripped of all their furniture: doors, window-shutters, windows, the marble portals, every hinge, nail, and iron rail, have been carried away or destroyed—nothing remains but the bare walls, rained with smoke and dirt. In some instances, the palaces themselves have been burned to

the ground: and it appears more an invalid of Tartars, than a war of a civilized nation.—Anti-Jacobin, 1. 634.

And fuch was "the just reward" of those degenerated Nobles, who harked into the cry in those depoted countries, and helped forward, in the blinday of their folly and rage for RADICAL REFORM—" the facred duty of insurrection," against their lawful by littless governors.

But what was the crime of the in roffending Swifs Repub-Lican Cantons ?-where there were 1 0 palaces, NO nobles to excite popular envy or odium? There the helpless penfan-Iry were betrayed by the irrefolution and procrastination of their magistrates, overawed by the vigantic powers of France, and facrificing themselves and their people to temperizing measures, and ruinous pacifications; or elfe, allured by the commercial gain, which their neutrality procured, as common carriers between the belligerent powers of France and Germany and Italy, which the cupidity of the all devouring REPUBLIC, encouraged for their own eventual profit, until the feafon of difgorging should arrive, when they should be at leifure to fwallow the collectroe prey of their frugal and industrious neighbours; and now the deluded and betrayed Swift, fee themselves surrounded by the ruins of their smoaking cottages, and are now breathing " curies not loud but deep," cutting off in fecreey and filence, those armies of their wanten and bypo-

critical

critical destroyers, and wreaking vengeance too late, with wild and indicriminate fury, on the author of their delufions, and the agents of their destructions!

Listen, DELUDED IRISHMEN, to the following description of the Equation of Switzerland, as detailed in the Gazettes of its conquerors:—Anti-Jacobin.

- 1. "The country thand Berne, presents a picture of devastation and horror Not less than five hundred families, who have lost their all—their fortunes, their habitations, their clothes even, and the means of daily subsistence, by the ravages of the french army,—wander all day long about the walls of the city, begging support (this is the French account) from the charity of their new allies, and their newly constituted government." 11!
- 2. At Malta, "an immense population was supported by
 the Order,"—" I had half an inclination (proceeds Jaubert) to remain Commissary for some time at Malta, (after
 it had been betrayed to Buonaparte and pillaged)—" but
 when
- "We fet fail from Toulan, the 19th of May, and steered with a favourable wind for Malta, where we arrived on the 19th of June. The conquest of this important place cost us but a

when I faw that for the first year at least, that port could neither receive from France nor from Egypt, such supposes as would render a residence there tolerable, and that a numerous population would suffer—at least for a time, there nies of passing from an arganization (imperfect without doubt, but) long established, to one differing from it in every respect [cast in the same common mould of French Democracy, without variation, for all the supposed states]—"When I saw all this, I said to nyself:—Let some body

Now men. - It capitulated on the 12th THE ORDER' WAS
ABOLISHED, and the Grand Master, packed off to Germany with a
budget of fine promises." - Boyer.

The principal agent employed by the Directory to corrupt and revolutionize the Knights of Malia, was Ponfielgue, originally a merchant of Marfeilles, a man gifted with uncommon talents for intrigue. He was rewarded for his treachery by Buonaparte, "who knows how to diffinguish"—with the lucrative post of Contractor of the Exchequer of the Army of the East, and Administrator General of the Finances.

See his admirable description of THE BATTLE OF THE NILE, viewed from Rosetta, Lett. 30 which, with the Rear Admiral—Ganteame Lett. 31, and 32 (who was blown up in the L'Orient, but survived) give a compleat and perfect account of that most terrible engagement.

elfe be witneys to these dreadful distresses, and let me try my fortune at Alexandria."—" But yet, the possession of the Mano, in a military point of view is of the utmost important.

"The French foldiers, (fays the intelligent Boger) are terrible in the field terrible after wichory."

"We began by making an affault upon Alexandriagarrifoned by 500 Janitaries, of whom fearce a man knew
how to level a mufquel; a huge and wretched place, open
on every fide, and nost certainly, very unable to resist
the efforts of 25000 men, who attacked it at the same
instant. We lost notwithstanding, 150 men; (Guillot
says 300, in scaling the ramparts of the city,) whom we
might have preserved, by only summoning the town. But it
was thought necessary (by the Commander in Chief) to begin
by striking terror into the enemy.

"Repulsed on every side, the Turks betake themselves to God and their Prophets, and sill their mosques; and our soldiers, burning to avenge the death of their comrades, pitilessly put to the edge of the sword, the remains of the Turkish troops, who had taken resuge in a mosque. Men, women, old, young children at the breast, ALL ARE MASSACRED! At the end of sour hours, the sury of the troops ceases."

fuge in the defart. The few inhabitants that remained, were exceedingly aftonished, at finding we did not cut their shroats!—And read with transport of joy, the [Makoretan] * Proclamation, (as Jaubert calls it) which the Commander

BUONAPARTE'S PROCEMATION.

This is given at length in the opendix, No. 1. furnishing the following extracts:

THERE IS NO GOD BUT GOD:

HE HAS NO SON, or Affociate in his kinglom."

Inhabitants of Egypt !

When the Brys tell you the FRENCH are come to destroy your Religion, believe them not; it is an absolute falsebood. Answer those deceivers, that they are only come to rescue the rights of the poor from the hands of their tyrants: and that the French adore THE SUPREME BEING, and honour the Prophet (Mahomet) and his holy Koran."

they marched to Rome and overthrew the throne of the Popes, who excited the Christians against the professors of Islamism, (the Mahometan faith)—afterwards, they directed their course to Malta, and drove out the unbelievers, who imagined they were appointed by God to make war on the Mussulmen."

mander in Chef had previously printed in Arabic,"-[Stating that the Trenchmen were " true Musfielmen," and came

"The Freeh have at all times, been the true and fincere friends of the Ottoman Engire, and the enemies of their enemies"

"May the Surrem: God make the glory of the Sultan of the Ottomans eternal; "pour burth his wrath on the Mameloues; and render glorious the define of the Egyptism nation!"

Alas. The fabricator of this Manifesto, unexampled indeed, for stupendous impiety, falschood, and hypocrify, dictated surely by THE FATHER OF SEE himself, knew not, that "THE SUFEEME God, by the mouth of his Prophet Exchiel 29, 15, had decreed long ago:

" EGYPT SHALL BE THE BASEST OF RINGDOMS."

It has long been THE SLAVE OF SLAVES—flave of the Mamiclouci, the flaves of the Porte, and now of the Franch, the
flaves of the Directory!!!—See Adjutant Bayer's curious
and influctive Letter to his Parents, No. 22; to which add
Deficienties, to his wife, No. 17, and Jaubert's confidential
Letter to Gen. Bruix, No. 3.

And the remarks of this last acute and unprincipled writer on the Proclamation, deserve to be recorded. came to deliver them from the tyranny of the Mameloucs, and " to render glorious the destiny of the Egyptian nation."

Jei@en

- "You will laugh outright perhaps, ye wittings of Paris, at the Mahometan Proclamation of the Commander in Chief. He is proof however, against all your raillery and the Thing itself, will certainly produce a most surprising field."
- ". This Proclamation has given by h to two very fingular circumstances:"
- Turks and Arabs and carried them on board the fleet. The question was [how] to calm their apprehensions, and make them our apostles. A Maronite priest from Damascus—A CHRISTIAN LIKE OURSELVES,—was ordered to read it to them, and to comment on it as he proceeded. When you consider the Proclamation, you will judge how well the part be played became him!"
- 2. "We gave the Flag Officer of the Turkiss Vice-Admiral (who came on board the L'Orient to enquire into the destination of our armament) the Proclamation to read. He excused himselfelt on account of his ignorance; and it was read to him.—
 Every paragraph that touched on the insolence of the Mamelouce, made him leap for joy. He asked for some proclamations to disperse."

Listen also MY COUNTRYMEN, to the following impious cane, of the unprincipled and hypocritical Ravager, Buomparte, in his Proclamation to the army, after the speliation of Malta, June 22, from on board L'Orient, on his way to Alexandria.

Mahometans. The are article of their faith is, "There is no other God but God, an Mahomet is his prophet."—Do not contradict them. Act with them as you did with the Jews, and with the Italians. Treat their Mustis and Imans with respect, as you did the Rabbis and the Bishops. You must act with the same sprit of toleration towards the ceremonies prescribed by the Koran, that you did to the Synagogues and the Convents;—to the religion of Moses and of Jesus Christ.—The ROMAN LEGIONS PROTECTED ALL RELIGIONS."!!

"Pillage enriches but very few men; It dishonours us, it destroys our resources, and it senders those people our enemies, whom it is our interest to have for friends."

How the Proclamation was underflood by the Commander in Chief, and interpreted by his fanguinary and rapacious troops, the whole of the intercepted correspondence abundantly evinces.

FRENCH SLAVE TRADE

The infatiable avarice of this modern Brennus, was remarkably evinted in a new mode of traffic which beingenuity flruck out:

HE SOLD HIS AUSTRIAN PRISONERS OF WAR TO THE SPANIARDS, TO WORK IN THE MINES OF AME-RICA. !!!

They were embarked for this pure ofe by hundreds, during the course of the last campaign of 1797. Fortunately, the vessel in which they were flowed, see into the hands of the English, whereby they were rescued, and the history of their sufferings, and of the cruel sate to which they were destined, made known.——Anti-Jacobin, December 25, 1799.

Of Bunnaparte's callous difregard to "the liver of men"

—his lavish facrifice of 6000 of his bravest troops to the vanity of forcing the bridge of Lodi, when he could have easily turned it without the loss of a man—is decisive.—

But his decoying forty thousand of his own veteran conquering troops to colenize Egypt" †—or quietly to bury them there,

+ This unheard of act of treachery, is clearly and irrefragably established by the well informed Editors of the Intercepted Corress adence, there, to exercise the grateful Directory from the embar-, raffinent of a promise of a milliard of livres to the army

E 2

Correspondence, and indeed by the whole tenor of the Letters themselves. And I cannot forbear (contributing my humble endeavour in embalming "the perisbable insumy" of the name of Buonaparte) to collect a few striking points:—

1. On the embarkation of the troops at Toulen, &c. Euonaparte gravely promifed, In his honour, (which he observed had ever been facred) that 114 they should each receive on their return, money enough of purchase fix acres and an half of good land."—How does wis tally with his proclamation on leaving Malia?-" The people among whom you are GOING TO LIVE, U. intimating a fixt fettlement in Egypt-and it was fo understood by the Officers :- " To feize and organize the countries of Egypt and Syria,"-" to gain poffession of Egypt." Boyer flates us the object of the expedition :- While " from the complaints I hear, (fays he) and the demands of feveral Generals who wish to return, I can easily perceive there are vast discontents in the army," and this so early as July 28, before the fatal engagement of the Nile, and the foldiers did not scruple to say, as their officers were passing by,-" There go the Jack Ketches of the French ? Burger Barre

on the foil of my native land, nothing shall induce me to quit it again," says the turbulent and enterprizing Tallien, (the def-

troyet

of Italy, at the end of the war, in order to fecure their affiftance towards enflaving France, by the left revolution-

troyer of Robespierre) in his letter to his wife. August of the 40,000 Frenchmen, who are here, there are not four whose determination on this head is not the same as my own!"—The whole number, including a flock of contractors for the spoils, those wultures" perpetually hovering in the year of Euonaparte's conquests in Italy, &c. are estimated at a 1,000 souls!

They were all indeed most miserably acceived and trepanned. Buonoparie himself was deceived.—" The country," says he, in a letter to the Directory, dated July 6, "" is any thing but what Travellers and Story tellers represent it so be."!

Sheehy also, the Adjutant General, writing from Grand Cairo, July 26, declares:—" SAVARY bus decired us all, with respect to EGYPT: It is NOT that charming country of which he boasts so much; nor that halfomic dear, that is drawn in with the morning air; It is that country in misery! Its inhabitants are savages, who have in every respect, incurred the disgrace of nature! They have, absolutely, nothing on their fult."

"O Jean Jaques! (Rouffeau) passionately exclaims Louis Buonaparte—July 6, why was it not thy fate to see those men whom thou callest " the Men of Nature"! Thou woulds suk with thame, thou woulds start with horror at having been capable of admiring Merlin, and Rewbell, and the apostate Talleyrand, were neither

admiring them !"—Oh! how many mifanthroper would be converted, if chance flould shrow them into the midft of the Deferts of Arabia?

And that Buonaparte had not the remotest idea of wintering in Egypt, is evident, not only from his detaining the fleet at Aboukir, contrary to the remonstrances of Brueys, who fell a victim to a treachery which he could not comprehend, but most decidedly, from his letters.—" I shall pass the cold months, says he, in Burgundy, where I wish you would look out some little place for me." See the letter itself, and the fac-simile of his hand writing in the fecond part of THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Who, after this damning evidence, but must execute this Lian, in his official letter to the Directory, after the disafter of the fleet, stating that " to the 24th of July, he believed that the Annie at had either failed for Corfu, or entered the port of Alexandria." 111

Thus basely and cowardly did he calumniate that gallant Admiral, whom he had facrificed: but he was not aware that his own letters would rife up in judgment against him.

Jaubert's letter of the 9th of July proves that "the General had decided the flays of the fleet," and Ganteaume also; and Buonaparte's

neither able nor willing to pay, when the work was done and the treason over—crowns the character of this unprincipled gang, and their prime " pander —Buonaparte.

. " None

Buonaparte's letter of the 27th, to Brueyr-flates:-" The inflant you inform me what you have done [at Aboukir] and in what fituation you are, you fhall receive further orders from me, respecting rubat you have get to do."

Buonaparte most probably intended, after he had reduced Egypt, and disposed of his army there, to have returned to France with his favourite officers, and a few of the most tractable, perhaps, of his troops, with all his illegotten plunder, and there have been hailed as "the Conqueror of Egypt," and hugged by the Directory, for delivering them from the importunate demands of 40,000 sturdy beggars, who were too sensible of their services, and too urgent in their demands to be cajoled with empty promises.

But he has been earfed with success in the outsetting, only to make his disasters afterwards more grievous.

The plunder of Malia, amounting to upwards of balf a miltion sterling, was blown up in the L'Orient; the Mamelouc Beys, "carried off all their treasures to Upper Egypt," whither Buonaparte was disposed to have followed them, had not his officers "None but great feuls can be completely wicked,"—
little ones may have the with, but they want the ability, it is only fuch "choice spirits," that can acquire and maintain unlimited ascendancy and command, over the governable herd of high and low vulgar—goading "the swingh multitude" every where, "to ruth violently down the steep and perish in the abys;" hollowed for them, and ultimately for themselves, also, to glut the infuriate ambition of one or more seeds in human form!!!

"THESE, THESE are they, while breash the furthers sheeled."—Buenaparte himself, is certainly possessed of confummate bravery, a mirable presence of mind, inexhaustible resources, diplomatic intrigue and military stratagem, a hardy endurance of toil, with the meanest soldier, and by the most fascinating affability of address, sostening the most despotic rigour of command; which have given him an absolute ascendancy over his troops, both men and officers, with whom his will is law, and his peremptory mandate executes almost impossibilities; witness his allowance of only part of a day for the debarkation of the troops

officers threatened to throw up their commissions; His expedition with a chosen detachment of his troops, towards Syria, to intercept the Caravan, was rendered abortive by the skill and gallantry of Ibrahim Bey, who repulsed him with considerable loss, and forced him to retreat to Grand Cairo.

troops at Malta, and only two, at Alexandria. The immense difference between land and sea operations can be no secret to you (says Jaubert, in his considential letter to General Bruix, Minister of Marine, No. 3) but such is the General's way of doing things! As it is, every thing has completely succeeded."

- "The general opinion was, that as foon as the debarkation was effected, we should have failed for Corfu. The General has decided it otherwise. The good fortune which attends all his operations, will not fail to follow this."
- "When the army first got fight of Alexandria and the deferts which furround it, both officers and men, were struck with consternation—* Buonaparte revived their spirits."
- "A most firiting example was made at this instant:—
 A soldier was brought in, who had stolen a poignard from a friendly Arab; the fact was ascertained, and the culprit twas shot on the spot."
- "In consequence of this, an entire tribe of Arabs, confifting of 3000, sent deputies the next day to the Commander in Chief, to swear a lasting friendship between the two nations, under a pain of damnation; this tribe will furnish us with armed foldiers: others will affuredly imitate their example."

without provisions or horses, and were pursued as far as this place, from Alexandria, by bands of Arabs on horseback, who harrassed us in a terrible manner. Just as we were setting out, the general seeing us in swant of every thing, said to us, the virtues are on our side.

These sew traits are sufficiently expressive of French CHARACTER—and surely Buonaparts has been raised up, like the destroyers of ancient and modern days—Nimrod, Nebuchadaezzar, Casar, Attila, Genghis Khan, Kouli Khan, Frederick of Prussia, Sc. as a scourge, in divine wrath, to inflict vengeance on the corrupters of Patriarchal and Evangelical Religion, both Mahometan and Christian.

But " woe be to that man," when the rapid and amazing career of his enormities is run, and the measure of his iniquities is full, his impiety, his cruelty, his rapacity, and above all his extreme Hypecrify—" straining gnats through his teeth, but fwallowing camels" by wholefale—" Deceiving and deceived." He has fallen into the pit which he hollowed for his troops, and his Savans,—Monge, &c.; where he intended to have left them, and slipped back to France, himself, after having atchieved the infamous conquest of Egypt, of which treacherous design, the intercepted correspondence, furnishes damning evidence, in the letters of Jaulert, Rear Admiral Ganteaume, and his own to Admiral

ral

ral Brueys, and to his confederates in France-and he is now cooped up with the remains of his enraged and circumvented affociates, in Grand Cairo, throwing up impregnable works, we are told (March 1700) against the hofts marching on all fides to invest him : where, during his short-lived reign, as Ali Buonaparte, the Sultan of Egypt, he may pass and repass from the Delta to the Thebaid, with his tri-coloured Cheiks, his Imans, and his Muffir; he may explore the subterraneous chambers of the ancient labyrinth, and chuse for himself a niche in " the feptelehre of the boly erocodiles," (mentioned by Herodotus) wishing " to be buried with his fathers." He may visit the great Pyramid, and measure the tomb of Cheeps, and he may there ruminate, with what complacency he may, on the defolations he has himfelf contributed to foread for widely throughout the earth, following Alexander the Great, and Mahomet the Great-" those mighty bunters of men before the Lord," and mighty Nimrods (or " Rebels.") He may contemplate the woeful and heart-rending defcription of the calamities of France, uttered by the eloquent Vergniaud, early in the revolution, about the elofe of the year 1791.

[&]quot;Harraffed," faid he, "by internal diffractions, attacked, diffraembered even by her enemies, she prefents to us a mere heap of ruins.—Unhappy Parificus! You who are so worthy of liberty, but who subsist by the labour

bour of your hands alone, what will become of you, when deprived of all your fources of industry? The city you inhabit hall no longer contain any others than those perfidient monsters, who dare to call themselves your friends. You will then demand bread.—" Welle (this is the frightful language will be held out to you) You and eppressed by hunger?—Go into the coverns, filled with dead bedies, and furnish yourselves with the fruits of your rage? —Thirst terments you? Blood! Blood!

fruin, will busy itself on the surface : but my unhappy country will then be like, the monoments of Egypt!

Externally we are struck by their majestic grandeur : but on entering them what do we find? Asses, AND THE SILENCE OF THE TOMB!!!"

And if he should turn back his eyes with terror and difmay from this frightful imagery (so awfully instructive to the conquerors at the Pyramids—who may, from the walls of Cairo, perhaps, have them in view!)—to the instructive lessons of ancient Satire, foreboding his own definy."

" Quid Craffes ! Quid Pompeios evertit ? et Illum, Ad fuz qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites !

Their

Their impiety was, perhaps, the prime cause of their overthrow." Crossus, ridiculing the facred ceremonies of his religion, hazarded an engagement with the Purthiams (whom he invaded through insatiable thirst for gold) and was cut off with his whole army. Pompey so eminently "the Fortunate," in the cutset of his career, after the capture of Jerusalem, dared with sacrilegious curiosity, to force his way into the inner Temple, which none but the priests were permitted to enter; and even into the Santinary—the holy of holies, shut to all, save the high priest himself, on the great day of national atonement: and from that inauspicious day, it has been remarked, that his fortune rapidly declined, and he was at length assassinated on the shore of Alexandria, whither he field for resuge, after the battle of Pharsalia.

Cefar too, his conqueror, in the zenith of his distatorial power, fell a victim to the injudicious vengeance of his enflaved countrymen—when they were no longer worthy nor capable of LIBERTY:

For who loves that must be first suffe and good."

Milton.

FRENCH LUSTS.

"In every country, he who violates turner is a monster:" fave Busnaparte in his hypocritical proclamation

tion to his troops. How many menflers, Italy has to tue, how many Egyps, is not the plan or province of this work to enquire. France itself, the hotbed of the revolution, has furnished multitudes, but none, perhaps, so transcendently atrocious as the following:

Among the most execuable banditti during the ruthless Rebespierre's tyranny, was a wretch named Lebon. At Arras, where he was supreme, a very beautiful woman applied to him to spare her busband, devoted to the guillotine. He promised to do it on certain conditions. And after having driven her to this dreadful extremity, told her that next morning he would deliver her husband into her hands. She came; and he told her that in two bours she might resturn and receive him. She came again; and he took her to a window, from whence she saw her husband's head taken off.

So far the story had had its parallel. But what follows surpasses all belief. In an agony of despair, the turned to this human tiger, uttering execrations on him, and vive le Roi! He ordered her to instant death: and when the was brought on the scassfold, as he stood at the window, he cried out to the executioner " attendez un inflant,"—(wait a moment) and ordered her to be exposed naked to the waish, for a few minutes, before her head was severed from her body!!!"

"Such a trait would ferve to dishonour a whole nation, and this matchless monster escaped—and we believe still exists." Anti-Jacobin, vol. 1. 329. And outrages, if possile, thore savage and terrible, mark the steps of " the Great Nation" throughout the Netherlands, Italy, and Switzerland; one in particular, noticed by the Anti-Jacobin, vol. 1. p. 542, copied from the French papers, as happening in Switzerland, is sufficient to freeze the blood in the veins of the reader—and to make " the pen drop from the hand" of the relater!!!

"Will the FRENCH, " rebuild those cottages whose slames they have extinguished with innocent blood?—
Will they allow the Peasantry to starve unmolested in their native air, which their hireling rushians and panders of the Directory have polluted with pestilential carnage?—
or to weep over the desolution of their families, in the arms of their childless conforts, whom brutal ravagers have butchered,

This is adopted and altered from the Grocodile tears of the Manifeste to the Fish Rebels, intended to have been circulated this campaign, to exasperate them against "his most gracious Majesty and government," with malignant irony, which exast discovered, "under the table at which a distinon of United Irishmen, No. 2, were sitting; who were recently apprehended at the Royal Oak public house, near Red Lian Square, March 10, 1799.—See the Report of the Secret Committee of the Bestish Lords—or Faulkner's Journal, March 26.

chered, or branded with hot irons, infamy, and disease, far worse than death? Thus imparting, to peaceful, innocent and app REPUBLICANS, mildly governed by patriarchal authority, rather than by the rigour of laws,—to long suffering shepherds and bushandmen, who compose the population of the Swift cantons,—in the energetic language of the respectable Lavater, in his dignified remonstrance to the French Directory.

" THE LIBERTY OF HELL." !!!

Thus, " is FRANCE extending that defolation with which
fhe has curfed her own country, to every nation which has
been hitherto exempted from it—a ferocious and implacable
enemy, " whose measures are not limited by missortunes, nor her
attempts obviated by the destruction of her forces—an enemy, to
whom the blood of the subject, is as nothing,"—an enemy, deftitute

STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

It was calculated by some of the prime agents of the French revolution, in cold blood, that—" to carry it into execution would diminish the population of France, at least two mixtions, and in the year 1795, (the fourth, of the Monstrout Republic) the account stood thus—see the cruckies of the Jacobins, Paris, 1795, and the Anti-Jacobin, vol. 1. p. 332.

titute of every principle of reason, bonour, and duty; an enemy, whose sole aim is directed against our national existence and liberty?—Mr. PITT.

FRENCH APOSTACY AND SACRILEGE.

The Original fource of that defolation with which France has curfed her own country,"—and is with the most restless activity and persevering "craft and subtility," spreading all around, is

FALSE PHILOSOPHY

breaking down all the fences, and rending afunder all the

At Lyons, (le	evelled to the ground by a wretched	30,000
At Nanta,	And one principle Road and	27,000
At Paris,	Massacred by cannonade, fusi- lade, noyade, or Guillotine, or Pike.	150,000
La Vendée,		300,000
Women,		250,000
Children,		30,000
Priefly,	on description of the second s	24,000

exclusive of the military slain in battle, nearly a lenth of the subole population of France 1!! And what says the Appendix since ?—Down to the current year, and opening of the campaigns in the Grison territory, Italy, Egypt—and (Huavan and our cause defend us!) perhaps the British Isles.

ties of RELIGIOUS PRINCIPER—the only effectual "padlock that can be put upon the mind;"—for it is only "the
fixtures"; "ciples,"—(politure principiorum—as they are
elegantly ftiled by Lucretius,) laid down by "pure and undefiled religion and genuine philosophy, that can indeed reftrain the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride
of life,"—the raging passions of intemperance, vanity and
ambition,—" warring against the foul," and against the
peace, harmony, and happiness of the human race. To
whom this world might be, and the unerring word of prophecy, (rightly understood) encourages us to hope, will
be yet, a Paradise; a rapturous hope, dictated by Revelation, and embraced by reason, and cherished by the best
and wisch of the heather sages and poets—Socrates,
Plato, Cicero, Virgil, &c.

The following strains of the Sybilline Oracle, communicated by that learned antiquary and Pagan mystagogue, Virgil, before the birth of Christ, are worthy of the attention of modern philosophers.

Ultima Cumoci venit jam carminis atas,
Magnus ab integra faculorum nafcitur ordo.

G

Jam

† Virgil, according to the conjecture of the most judicious critics, was one of the quindecenviri, or facted college, to whose

Jam nova progenies cœlo dimittitu alto,
—— Ac toto furget gens aurea mundo.

Jam regnat APOLLO

Te Duce,

whose strict custody were entrusted the genuine remains of the Sybilline Oracles, carefully collected throughout Asia, Africa, Greece, and Italy:—after the Sybilline books, preserved with the most scrupulous care from the reign of Tarquinius Superbus, burnt along with the Capitol, in the Social war.

The ancient prophecies were attributed to the Sibyl—or wandering "Priestess of the Sun and Maon,"—Phabi Trivieque facerdos—originally from Eatylon, who settled at Erythra, near Iroy, and was called Cassandra; and after its destruction (which she predicted in vain) was supposed to have removed to Cuma, in Italy, and to have sived there for several ages. The Babyluvin origin of the most ancient Sybil (who might have been acquainted with the prophecies of Balaom respecting the Messah, or Christ) will naturally account for their striking resemblance to holy writ.

The word Sibylla itself, is oriental, fignifying "a gleaner of ears of corn," (Shibeleth or Sibolath, Judg. 12. 6)—that poor livelyhood, by which these vagrant fortune-tellers, usually supported themselves—"the Chalden" of the East, or "Culden" of the West, of whom the Gipseys are a tribe.

Te Duce, fi qua manent sceleris vestigia nostri, Ierita, perpetua solvent formidine terras.

fact regost Around

Occidet

The authenticity of the ancient Sibylline verfes, before the birth of Christ, is fully afcertained by Gicero, who fays that they were in the form of Acrossis, that they foretold the coming of a King—and that on their authority, an attempt was made to create Julius Cafar, king, instead of distator, preparatory to his projected war with the Parthains; and these, which Virgil has translated and recorded, are expressly applied to Christ, by the Emperor Constantine, in his Speech to the Senate; as Heathen evidences of Christ's coming.

The adulation of Virgil has attributed these mysterious oracles (whose sublime import he did not understand) to the child of which Scribonia, the wife of Augustus, was then pregnant, in Police's Consulthip,—U. C. 714, b. c. 40,—but who, falsifying the prediction, proved to be a daughter, the infamous Julia.—The Historian, Dion Cassius, informs us that Augustus repudiated the mother, after her birth—whether through disappointment of a son, or rather from his unbridled passon for Livia, that dull and laborious drudge on the classes, the German Heyar—(whose ponderous volumes on Virgil, to the disgrace of Briefs taste, have been republished in a splendid hotpressed edition,) has utterly mistaken the whole drift of that remarkable ecloque, Police—1st. Ridiculing its application to the expected Messian, or Chaise, by Laboratur, Ensemble, and the primise

Occidet et ferpens,

III O

S 1818

Pacatumque reget patri's virtutibus orbem.

Aggredere

tive Fathers of the church, as no other than "the vanity of fuperflition"—(vanit religions capti).—2d.—Suppoling idly, that "the last oge of Sibylline prophecy," corresponded to the last of Hesiod's five ages.—The golden, filver, copper, beroic and iron, when the catastrophe was to come, or the world was to be finally destroyed, "without redemption"—whereas Virgil's last age, was "golden," and of "regeneration."—3d.—Mistaking the child meant, for Marcellus, the nephew of Augustus, and his adopted heir in failure of male issue—(who appears to have been born before Polico's consulate) instead of Julia, as ably proved, by that truly learned and judicious critic, Bishop Chandler, (and also by Masson)—whose "Vindication of his evidence of christianity, book II, chap. 2, sect. 2, and T. 11, post-ferist, p. 44. "—Heyne himself quotes, "without understanding."!!!

I mould not have entered to far into this classical disquisition, in a publication of this kind, were it not for the premible of BUONAFARTE'S proclamation, denying the Sombip and joint years of Jasus Christ, with the Supreme God; and much more, for the following counterpart and improvement thereon, published about the same time, in London, by Thomas Ballsham—roundly denying both Christ and Divise, in the following

Aggredere O Magnos (aderit jam tempur) honores,
CHARA DEUM SOROLES, MACNUM JOVIS INCREMEN-

Afpice

following preguant paragraph of his Review of Mr. Willerforce's Treatiles, on the prevailing religious Julius of profession Christians.

"HAPPLEY for us, there is no evidence from KEASON to prove that any spirit, good of evil, shakes with the Bupremiles the government of the Universe; nor do the Scriptures (carefully fludied and rightly understood) authorize any such unsullogophical and suscenievous opinion."

And to my utter aftonishment, I read the following decided and unequivocal approbation of the position, in the MONTHLY REVIEW, for Ottober, 1798, p. 148, thus ufficing in the entire paragraph, of which this is the conclusion, and which is not less reprehensible in every point:

"We confess ourselves more inclined to adopt Mr. Belfbam's notions concerning THE DEVIL. than those of Mr. Wilberforce
The former has so neatly expressed our own ideas on the subject,
that we cannot do better than employ his words."!!!

Surely this out-Herod's Herod.—The blaffshemous MORKING CHRONICLE itself, or the detectable COURTER, the visest of the JACOBIN

Aspice venturo letantur ut omnia facio !

College of more Standard with the Frederical

- " The last age of the Sibylline oracle is now coming;
 - "A grand order of ages is to be born anew."
- a A new progeny is now to be fent down from Heaven,
- And a golden race shall rife all o'er the world,
- THE SUN OF RIGHTHOUSNESS" is now to reign."
- "Under the guidance, if any traces of our guilt re-
- The abfidution, from perpetual dread will free minutelle
- The (erring) lands :- The Serpent alfo fall perift.
- And a read, inheriting his partial's virtues has
- Affune thy glorious bonours, (the time is now at

BELOVED OFFSTRING OF PEAVEN, JOYE'S WIGHTS

Jacobin Paints—now hide their diminished heads, and bour down before such profound adepts in philosophism and grand masters of Illuminism thus insulting the locus and trampling on the established Religion, of their too indulgent countar, and contributing to introduce the GRAND APDSTACY, here also

From fuch Divines and from fuch Reviews, Good Loan.

See how all nature gladdens at the profest.

Of the ove to come?

They who are best acquainted with Holy writ aftenified at the amazing coincidence both of fentiment and language there with delivered in thefe Sybilling remains, intimating to the regeneration"-to the Tellitation of all the feefens of refreshment"-by " the Father of the age to come" at a mighty God" the Pelice of Pence"_" the delight of the Jews" -and " the defire of all nations"-" prelimed" in the fulness of prophetic time, " to gaine and froch all" to referes all" to four all," e and to Mefs all 3" as " the Sun of righten fuels, with bealing in his wings," or rays-(fo different from the heathen Apolto, it A " defiring,"-who under the titles of " the Dragon," (Python) and the " old Scrpent," was fuppoled to be the malignant intelligence refiding in the San, filled throughout the Eaftern world, " Satan," or Sheitan, at the prefent day, (fignifying " the Adverfary,") and the Devil," (or " the calumniator,")-whose " head was defined to be crufbed by the bleffed feed of the woman," to avenge her wrongs, when " beguiled" by the willy fiend, under " the femblance of an anget of light," or Brook order, (a kind of " fiery flying ferpont,") and this " Son of Man," at the fame time alfo, the " only year maine Son of God" an effulgence of his glory, a character foretold to rule all, under the Farmer

THE ANCIENT OF DAYS,"—in the spiritual kingdom of THE LORD GOD OMNIPOTENT, and of HIS CHRIST,' (or consecrated King,) to be established upon earth at his "feeond coming in power and great glery, over "the Sainte," of " all peoples, and nations, and languages," and most unhappy, those " minute philosophers,"—whole " blunted cars cannot hear," and whose stony hearts cannot burn within them, at such " glad hidings,"

handed matery death. Their safe fights ?

" O may I, to the last gasp of lengthened life, Retain sufficient breath to found thy praise!

and Hertenady and Addressing

NAME OF TAXABLE AND POST OF THE OWNERS OF TAXABLE PARTY.

Liften, ye adepts in French philosophy, to the following awakening exclamation of a good natured infield, the honest and intropid Maleforches, the advocate of his " well-beloved" king, Louis XV. on his mock trial, wrung from him in the agony of his grief, at the account of the extastrophe of that pious and hapless viction of democratic regre

It is this FALSE PHILOSOPHY—of which I confife majorf to have been the dupe,—which had burried ar into an above of deficientian i—It is that, which by an inconseive-

THE LORD CONTROTTENT, and of BINCHERT,

Monsters! with nebut unboard of barburity have they treated in unhappy king: but what calm and dignified courage did he display? How great does he appear in his last inoments? All their efforts to debase him have been vain: his steady virtue has triumphed over their wickedness.

THAT RELIGION ALONS CAN GIVE SURFICIENT FORCE
TO ENABLE THE MIND OF MAN TO SUPPORT THE
MOST DREADFUL TRIALS WITH THE GREATEST DIG-

Limital to Albert Cress Hell methods

See Barruel, and Bertrand, and Molevilles Memoirs, (or the Reviews of their works, by the British Critic and Monthly Reviews)—for the remainder of this eloquent electron—warm from the Speaker's heart—belying the dictates of that cold-blooded, deseglable and Impiecte philosophy, in which he had been trained, and which he to madly contributed to propagate, and with fuch fatal forcels—as member of the Secret Committee, instituted by Voltaire, for the subversion of christianity, which was held under the specious title of the Economists, at the Baron Holbacks, in which, Molesterbes had for many years the superintendence of the press—that inspernal press, whence issued all those deleterious publications that inundated France.—

His homage therefore to genuine philosophy and religion invaluable.

But there were feveral coers-acts, preliminary thereto:

The open opoflacy of " the great" and devoted " nation" of France, tears date July 1, 1768, from Buomoparte's Proclamation, renouncing Jesus Christ.

The rejection of the Christian Æra, from her calendar, and inbititution of the date of her antichristian Republic"—by a mockery of the most awful mystery of Revelation,—" One and indivisible."

2. The abolition of the religious observance of the Lord's Day or Christian Sahbath—substituting her pagan decodis,—and disgracing her farcical almanack, with her five Sanculatides, or supernumerary days, absurdly inserted,

but General Devices, in his Memoirs tells us, that while he was in command, a felon who had affumed the name of Bavrus, chief of a revolutionary tribunal at Rennes, faid to his colleagues on Good Friday—" Brothers, we must put to death, this day at the fame hour, the counter-revolutional Charsardied, that young devotes who was lately arrested,"—and this young lady was guillotined accordingly, and her corple freated with every possible species of indecent infull, to the infinite amusement of a vast multitude of speciators.

This wretched felos, unwittingly diffeled the grand case of revolutionary antipathy to Jasus Charr-He was a counter-revolutional, indeed.

in her metamorphoied September, about the Autumnal Equinox, to compleat the Selar year.

days a

3. The diffolution of the Sacred Rite of Wedlookrendering it a more civil contract, that may be made and munade by the civil magistrate—at pleasure.

4. The violation of preperty, and perfonal ficurity. Putting both in requisition, to be disposed of by the arbitrary mandate of those unprincipled Gold Finders and Slave Merchants.

Turnels incomed Chile and individuals.

Such are her "unfettlements" of the grand "fixtures of principles" on which are hinged the peace and fecurity of all civilized forjety—bringing back thankind, to the boafted favazifm of her Philosophifts, fabricated long ago, by the "crazy wildom" of epicutean poets—Lucretius and Hornes,—and outrunning the favage Arabs them-felves, in denying a future flate of retribution—and ridiculing, as we have feen, the easy, credulous tribe—who fanctioned a treaty with the great Occidile,

And folid lying, much renowned,"

Under the penalty of " damnation."

But the Turks and Arabs have found out the cheat; and the last mails inform us—by advices from Confianti-

Assista Manhalogen

has attempted to enter line a negociation with the Pacha of Acre; but the latter fent away the French negociators, without any anjwer. — By his influence on some of the Mahametan Divines, we further learn, that he has prevailed on them to tolerate the intermarriages of Frenchmen with Turkish women.— In the present state of the Country. — Thus instating Alexander the Great's policy.

was proclaimed by decree of the Briffetine or Gironde faction, and in their facrilegious phrenzy, an infcription was posted on all the cometeries of Paris,—death is an eternal fleep.—But this was by no means the national fense—and even Robespierre himself, that monster of monfiers, combated the doctrine,—in his last speech, made the evening before his downful in the Convention—which was published after his death by their order;—the following pallage of which, cannot be too generally known or too widely circulated, as a singular phenomenen; and an awful lesson to the a deceitsulates of the buman heart," and its a desperate wieveness; in a choice opirits."

l'ai vu dans l'Histoire, tous les defenseurs de la Liberté accable par la calomnie; mais leurs oppresseurs sont morts auffi. aufi,Les bons & les enchants disparoiffent de la co-

Français de louffrez pas que vos ennemis ofent obailles cos ames, à enerver un vertur, par leur descone doctrine de Non, Chaumette, non, La morte n'est pas un somment. Etranel — Citorens de effacez des combeaux cette maxime gravée par des mains faccileges, qui jettent un crepe functre fur la Nature, qui decourage l'Innecence opprimée, et qu' insulte à la Airele. Gravez y plutot celle ce :— La morte est le commencement de l'Immortalité.

overwhelmed by calumny; but their oppressors are deads also. The good and the bad disappear from the earth, but with different lots. Frenchmen! suffer not your enemies to debase your fools, and to enervate your tritues by their desolating doctrine. No, Chaumette, no—Death 18 by no means an event. Sleep.—

Citizens! Effice from the Tombs, this maxim engraved by facrilegious hands, casting a funeral grape over NATURE, which discourages oppressed innovenes, and which insults death itself. Rather engrave there the following: Death 19 the commencement of lamous training.

But what an immortality alas, has

of the rulers of France...

The natural result of this satal—" unsettlement of principles and unsettlement of institutions"—throughout France by the deleterious philolophy of Voltaire and his crew, conspiring " to erush christianity,"— (The revolutionary Oratory of a Grattan, thus strangely interpreting one of the most awfully pointed prophecies of the last times, (warray-out) " unsettlements," Luke 21, 9.)—has been the violation of all things facred and profate.

1. The established Religion has been abolished, and Paganojm substituted in its room—Hercules—that estant destroyer of Tyrants and Oppressors, throughout the Earth—is now the Titular God of France; emblazoned on their Coins, and supported by his two hundmaids—the Goddess of Reason (or Philosophy), with her quadrant, pointing—to "the day star of liberty's rije," and the Goddess of Liberty with her cap on a spear, with the superscription Union et Force.—And not long before the invasion of Killala—the younger traitor Tone, who was taken prisoner after the battle of Ballynamuck, (September 8th, 1798,) mentioned, that he had been present at grand Fete to Circs, celebrated in the Champs Eigher at Paris, where the statue of the Goddess was crowned with ears of Corn, and votive offerings of Corn, fruits, &c.

made to her divinity.—And the defication of the manet of Voltaire, Rouffeau, Marat, &c. compleats this tri-mendens apollary of the rulers of France. In confequence of which,

- 2. The Charches have been descrated, and rebaptized to the heathen virtues—their plate, meles down into money, their bells into cannon, and their bibles and missals converted into wrappers for ball cartridges, and by a circumstance truly fingular—one of these, taken at the battle of Ballynamuck, (i. e. swines-town) was wrapped in a folio leaf of the Romish missal or mass book, p. xi. containing "the service of most of the martyrs," (cammune plurimarum martyrum) in which, among other texts of Scripture, was that most remarkable and awful prophecy before mentioned Luke, 21, 9. Cum audieritis prastia & sed-tiones, &c. And
- 3, To crown the full measure of their impiety, their facrilegious hands have violated the hallowed manisons of the dead, and stript their nobiest ancestors of their lead costions, to procure ammunition:
- "They unblame the dead for bullets to affaffinate the living" 1 1 Burke.

When Darius Hyfiopes, King of Perlia, had taken Basylen by treachery, his rapacity was entired by the hope of finding a butied treasure, to break open the tomb of the great Queen Nitocrit, who was buried over one of the principal gateways. But instead of money he found only the body—and these words of severe reprehensions

Hapst thou not been incatiably covetous,
And greedy of the most sordid gain,
Thou wouldst not have violated
The Sepulchres of the dead."

Land to the state of the Herodotus.

such Christians as the French are"—are guilty indeed of atracities, at which the most rapacious Pagans would blush, and shudder with horror, even to conceive,—of facrileges, immediately and directly levelled against their own species and themselves.

the time of the state of the st

"Hating, Father and Mother and Wife and Children and Brethren and Sifters, [living and dead] yea and their own life also"—in order to become SATAN's disciples !!

Sub-1997 - Marked and Printed in

And the following gloomy picture of the flate of the public mind in France, tespecting Religion, is sketched by an able hand—the unprincipled and machiavellar traytor—John Hurford Stene—in his intercepted correspondence with Doctor Priefley in America.

If there is any thing which meets with discouragement from Government in this Country, that relates to public instruction, it is the remains of the Reman Cathelic Religion, which with all the letters and laws of telerance, has not been able to rate itself up from under "the crush" of the intended, which the combined powers of philosophy and terror have laid on it.

Personal supplementation of the personal

"You have heard no doubt of the New Sect which now has usurped every Church in Paris, under the name of The philanthropija. [of which Pains was a promoter, who pronounced a discourse in the society, against Atheism.]

The Sect is prohibited by the Government—but it is in the hands of innerant men, who do not know how to use the weapons that are put into their hands. They are however, for the most part, well intentioned, and were they possessed of the means of information, would prohably make good Christians.

"Nothing is read here on these subjects, because nothing is wrete. We have seen nothing but Mr. Paine's Age of Reason, of which in immense edition in French was published, and not swent; copies sold. I am told he has also beer rejected from the society of the Theophilanshrops (i. e. "Lovers of God and Man,") on the charge of intelerance. They have at least refused his offers of public instruction. Some Atheistical tracts have been published, which

have been little attended to; and THE MIND IS FLOATING AT PRESENT;—NOT KNOWING ON WHAT GROUND TO REPOSE,—UNWILLING TO REJECT THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION; AND YET IGNORANT HOW TO DISTINGUISH THE WHEAT FROM THE CHAFF." ?!!

This is the UNPRINCIPLED STATE, which in her perfidious manifesto, circulated by General Humbert, through IRELAND, thus fools United Irishmen: (September 1798.)

"WE SWEAR [by HERCULES,—they mean] the most inviolable respect for your properties, your laws, and all your religious opinions.—Be free, be masters in your own Gountry—We look for no other conquest than that of your Liberty—[most literally true!] no other success than yours."

Liften, my deluded Countrymen! to the fage counsel of

Beware of False Prophets:

Who come unto you in Sheep's CLOATHING

But inwardly are Ravening Wolves—

Ye shall know them intimately by their
Fruits.

And compare these FINE WORDS of Humbert, with the foregoing sketch of his instructions, how to conduct the projected invasion, of England.

The prevailing principle at prefent among the French Soldiery, is the impious and Atheiftical doctrine of Fatalism, or Predestination—excluding or controlling the interpolition of Providence in human affairs.—The traces of this deleterious principle so destructive to the souls and bodies of men, in Buonaparte's army in Egypt, (who himself appears to be an adept) are numerous and striking:—I shall select a few from the intercepted correspondence—as the best antidote, against the posson.

"Till this day (July 6th) I had always a fancy, that fortune might one day or other, turn her back upon my Brother: now I am perfuaded, that the will never defert him: provided the troops retain but a little of that National Spirit, which has hitherto animated them."

· Louis Buonaparte.

The good fortune which attends all the general operations will not fail to follow this,—as for the reft—we are under the gale of Fatalifm; and its breath shakes my [Christian] principles a little.**

return, frame day today error as and Lingbidge Storings

Jaubert.

A SECTION ASSESSMENT OF PERSONS ASSESSMENT

"There is something in the Turks, which I cannot help admiring, and even loving.—It is their predestination, which leads to results of the most philosophical nature, and which accommodates itself most surprizingly to my circumstances, my nothingness and my faces."

Desgenettes.

What these results of a most philosophical nature may be, we may collect from the following description of the march of the army from Alexandria to Cairo across the desart.

banco between these charles wherever

" Leaving this City, to afcend the Nile, you cross a defart bare as my hand; where every three or four leagues, you find a pattry well of brackish water. Imagine to yourfelf the fituation of an army obliged to pass these arid plains, which do not afford the flightest shelter against the intolerable heat which prevails there -The Soldier, leaded with provisions, finds himfelf, before he has marched an hour, overcome by the heat, and the weight of what he carries, and throws away every thing that adds to his fatigue, without thinking of to-morrow. Thirft attacks him! he has not a drop of water; Hunger I he has not a bit of bread. It was thus, that amidft the horrors which this faithful pitture prefetts, we beheld Several of the Soldiers die of thirst, of bunger and of beat; others, feeing the fufferings of their comrades, bleso out their

where some bearing; others threat themseives, loaded as they

"Every day of our march renewed these dreadules seemes. And what was never heard of before—what will stagger all belief—the army during a march of seventeen days, never tasted bread! the Soldiers lived during the whole of this time, on gourds, melons, poultry, and such vegetables as they sound on their toute. Such was the sead of all from the General to the common Soldier.—Nay, the General was often obliged to saft for eighteen or twenty hours; because the privates generally arriving sirst, plundered the villages of every article of subsistence; and trequently reduced him to the necessity of satisfying biniself with the refuse of their sunger, or of their intemperance.

After this "faithful picture" of the sufferings of the Conqueror of Egypt, and of the army of Egypt—(of which this is but a single teait,)—by the intelligent and hardy Boyer—who thus concludes the recital of his cruel lot, "The cup of bitterness is poured out, and I will drink it to the dregs,"—and represents the dernier resort of Philosophism in diffress,—Suicide—can we helitate to pronounce—that they are indeed of "all men most miserable" who want in the hour of trial and distress the testimony of a good conscience void of offence towards God and towards men," and who have nothing to support them, but their National spirit

fpirit-false bonour and "destiny"-or "philosophical necessary"-unmeaning sounds, for fortune, chance, or mere nothingness!!!

How different are the resources of Christian piety and resignation, " rejoicing in hope, and thereby, patient in resignation."

M. Naville, was one of the most respectable of the ancient magistrates of Geneva when that Republic was repolutionized in 1794, by the emissaries of the Bristoine or Country faction, who were overpowered by the Robesphierian or Parissan faction. He was a man of distinguished talents, of approved integrity and great public spirit, and therefore the foremost on the bloody list of prescription.

When feized by their myrmidons, and brought before the Revolutionary Tribunal, he thus undauntedly and indignantly interrogated his judges:

" Who are ye, that pretend to have a right of trying me?—I see none here but usurpers."

"After the deftruction of the legitimate authority of the magniferates of 1792, (accomplished by the intrigues of the Count de Vergennes) you had created other laws, other public functions; and yet, ye yourselves, are now going

to break through that new political order, to fear yeurfelves upon a Tribunal of profeription, already flained by many affaffinations.

"Will ye affert that ye act by virtue of the Soverignty of the people?—Surely, if ye confidered them as fovereign, should ye not have had the precaution to convoke all the Inhabitante of the Territory, without distinction of party or opinion? if ye were the Organ of the real will of the people, would ye not have removed from this Assembly all the instruments of terror, which ye are employing to insure the freedom of their determinations?

as to wish to move your compassion. I know that my death is decided on before band; and ye know too, that I entertain too lively a batted of injustice, not to merit the fad but honourable lot of the magistrates whom ye have already destroyed. However, in order to prove to all Europe, the profound iniquity of your judgment, I here declare, needed God, that since the destruction of the government of 1702, I have lived in retirement; that, convinced of the uselessiness of my efforts to re-establish the dominion of the true laws, I have remained in submission to those of your making a and that, concentrating in my foul, a kind of liberty, which it never was in your power to rob me of. I have supported the slavery, ye have imposed on me,

constrained to see without murmuring, the triumphant irapurity of crimes. The idea that I shall cease to be acwitness of them, softens the bitterness of my cruel separation from my wife and children;—whose fate remains in the
hands of Providence, but who, avail events, will never
have cause to blush in account of their relation to me."

And so powerfully did he defend himself, that one of his judges, in pronouncing his sentence, faid unto him: I have two consciences—the one of them acquits you as innocent; the other, condemns you to fave the Republic."!

I was married by teach all filters were

"It wil, then lese in me a great citizen," coolly replied the magistrate.

and the first managerists became all prints of the management of the prints

was be percedt with thousand ad per-

When the fanguinary tribunal had apprized him of his fate:—And I too, cried he, will, in my turn, pronounce that which awaits you—you and all your accompliers.

"When enriched by plunder, and become absolute masters of the state, expect not to enjoy in peace the fruit of your crimes. All the curbs that ye have broken through to arrive as despotism, will also be found broken through for you. Now sactions will be engendered in the midst of your faction; ye will be engaged in a constant struggle to wrest the authority from each other. Like tigers, ye winted to secure your prey; and like them, ye will spill each others blood in disputing which shall

finall devoter it. Thus, ye will your felves avenge the manes of your victions. But THEX will have ended their days with the confederion of a pure confeience, which lifts the foul to its Creator; subereas on your part, WE will die with hearts burfling with rage; your punishment will be preceded by the most rending thoughts; ye will be plunged in despair, for having stained your seven with the blood of the innocent: and ye will be tortured with the dread of falling into the abys, which ye have hollowed with your own hands: ye will die without daring to lift up your eyes towards Heaven."—D' Ivernois.

But however we may commiferate the lot of this "great citizen"—as he proudly stiled himself, and execute his hypocritical assassing—yet the justice of Heaven is conspicuous, in the visitation of that devoted city. Geneva, it is truly remarkable, from the commencement of the PROTESTANT REFORMATION, was the hot-bed of the most malignant spirit of Republicanism—and gave birth to three celebrated citizens, "Calvin, Rousseau and Nechar, the

^{*}Zunglius was the founder of Republicanism at Geneva.—
He maintained, that "Kings, whenever they act traiterously and contrary to the law of Christ, may by God's permission, be deposed"—or in the language of the present day—" cashiered."—
Galvin, his pupil, improving upon his master's doctrine—
afferts, "earthly princes abdicate their power, when they rise against Gob—[i. e. the Godly]—we ought therefore rather to

K

the open or infidious, and too fuccelsful opponents of Royalty, whose turbulent, reftless, and intriguing spirits,

fpit in their faces, than to obey them, when they are fo infolent as to wish to rob God of his right; "eaccordingly, he expelled the Prince Bishop of Geneva, and abolished Episcopacy, and established a Republican government in Church and State—and the noted John Know, who had been at Geneva, followed his example in Scotland.

Rouffeau—was not originally adverfe to Monarchy, but the perfecutions he underwent in France, in an evil hour drove him into the desperate doctrine of political equality, and the happiness of the favoge state of society—which he gave in his Pandora's box, the focial contradt. Of this work, (says the ingenious, learned and patriotic author of the Pursuits of Literature)—the French revolutionists, never once lost sight, with them it is first, last, midst, and without end, in their speculations and practices.

"O Jean Jaquet—(exclaims Luc. Buonaparte, in disgust at the brutal and serocious savages of Egypt, Letter 1.) why was it not the fate to see those men, whom thou calles "THE MEN OF NATURE"—thou woulds fink with shame, thou woulds startle with horror at the thoughts of having once admired them."

The following passage of that eccentric and paradoxical writer, against innovations in established governments, is marked with -by themselves, or by their disciples, overturned the established government of Geneva, Scotland, England, and France.

with such profound political wisdom, that I will feriously recommend it to the confideration of all speculating reformers.

"Though all the advantages of a new plan should be incontestable, what man of sense would venture to change ald maxims, would attempt to abolish old customs, and to give a new form to the state [of France,] different from that to which a duration of thirteen hundred years has gradually brought it? Whether the government be still actually the same, or during so many ages, may have insensibly changed its nature, it is equally imprudent to meddle with it. If it is the same, it should be respected; if it has degenerated, it is occasioned by the force of time and of circumstances, and human wisdom in that case can avail nothing." [—Polyspadia.

Neckar has been a principal actor in the tragedy of the French Revolution, whether his miscarriages have been the refule of an overweening vanity, wishing like Phaeton, to drive the chariot of the state—to ride in the whirlwind and direct the start—with powers unequal to the mighty task—or whether his partiality for republicanism, led him to concur with those democrats, who wished to give France a republican form of government, I will not presume to decide: Certain it is that his administration is executed by the best informed French writers, as having principally contributed to overturn the Constitution.

France

France. And now by a righteous retribution, the Monftreus Republic, has repaid with terrible compound interest, the disasters of the Monarchy—fomented and softered by the revolutionary principles of the citizen of Geneva, (and his powerful co-adjutor, the philosopher of Ferney, —Voltaire)—and the revolutionary practices of that insufficient or treacherous minister of the snances.

The prediction of M. Naville, however, respecting the factions which have so long harraffed France, has been literally fulfilled; the Briffetine faction was moved down by the guillotine of Robespierre, and with them the flower of French literary talent. Robespierre in his time, sunk, by the arm of Tallien; and the last transportation to Cayenne, has feated Barras, Reubel, and Merlin, in the directorial throne, but who do not seem to be better established than their predecessors. And France, at this moment, is split into four parties, irreconcileably hostile to each other, and only kept down by the revived system of terror.

Of these four parties, the first is that of the Republicans attached to the Constitution of 1795, or an elective oristocracy. The second—the Republicans, an ached to the Constitution of 1793, which was strictly democratic, on the system of universal suffrage, resembling the Polish Diet. The third—the mixt menarchy men, originally attached to the Constitution of 1791. To these, many of the non-emigrant royalifts have acceded. And, fourth, the retaliffs who afpire to reftore the monarchy in all its fimplicity. Of all these the first, or ruling party is the strongest; not only as a powerful party of opinion, but from the support of the Executive government, and the general dread of change, by all the fuccessful plunderers or purchafers of national domains, by all the industrious, and by all the humane-all shuddering, all deprecating the out horrors of revolution, anarchy, confifcation and muffacre. - But, " until this tyranny be overpast," there is no chance of tranquillity for France, nor of peace for Europe-and the prefent military government, concentrating all the powers of the State in the hands of a few unprincipled villains of fhining talents, infatiable avarice, and reftless ambition, is furely the most formidable that ever was established on earth, both to its subjects and to its neighbours. The re-eftablifbment of Monarchy in France, should be the universal prayer, and the universal effort of all friends to focial happiness and to universal peace.

But "the wine-covered bills, and gay regions of France," are now blafted and blighted, by their difaftrons "day flor of liberty; riling" in a fea of blood, and making "the green-one red"—and how long these "defolations" may last —is not for burnan fagacity to explore.

During the chaftisement THE MONSTROUS REPUB-LIC is inflicting on her own " most miserable subjects," who are now confirmed to be the infiruments of deffruction to themselves and to mankind, under a ruthless Directory, who are forced to revive the anniversary seftival of the murder of their most gracious and too accommodating King—which all France had deprecated with horror, and disused until Jan. 1708, when it was re-established, under the reigning system of terror; the dread of languishing in the parched deserts of Cayenne, contrived by that subtle siend, Merlin—and fraud more efficacious than even the guillotine—which discharged them at once from their miseries, and which the frequency of its exhibition almost stript of its terrors, from the influence of subtlemeduring the continuance of those accumulations of lamentation, and mourning, and wor.

A negligent and apostate world, will at length be securged into an operative faith, and a firm affurance that

- " Verily there is a REWARD for the righteaus,
- " Doubtless there is a God that judgeth the earth."

And they will learn from the difasters of Europe, and the destruction of Troy, the wisdom of that reflection, suggested by the latter to another historian, Herodotus.

"Heaven permitting, that they should be utterly deftroved in order to convince men, that the Gods HAVE CREAT PUNISHMENT IN RESERVE FOR ATROCIOUS CRIMES."

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"I am not superstitions; but I know, that states like individuals are punished: they are punished collectively, and
they are punished spuly, but they are punished. WHEN
THE PROPLE ARE GENERALLY OR UNIVERSALLY CORBUPT, THE SOCIETY COMES TO A STATE OF DISSOLUTION."—Grattan's Address !!!

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ADVER.TISEMEN.T.

THE pages in this INDEX are adjusted to the first Irish Edition, printed from the seventh English; there have been two London Editions since; the second Irish, is printed from the Eighth. Should a new Edition be called for in IRELAND, the BOOKSELLER will take care to adapt the paging thereto; and the AUTHOR, must entreat the indulgence of the PUBLIC, for deferring the SECOND INDEX to the IRISH PURSUITS OF LITERATURE, until the second Edition (for he trusts it will undergo many) shall unite the broken paging of this, and render the whole work uniform, in appearance, as it is connected in its plan.

June 26, 1799.

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This most serful and mischievous perhaps of Foliair's confederates, in the confpiracy against Christianity, the glory of the French Academy, and the fiest Analyst of the age, who survived his master about fix years, in a letter to another of the original conspirators, Frederick of Profits—thus describes the close of his days.

"Study,"—Jays this peevift Philosopher, " sometimes engages ma and convertation sometimes entertains me; but I am some satigued with either; and am no sooner effect to myself, than my uneasy reflexions recur, and my solicide again frightens and freezes me. In this condition. I resemble a man, who has before him a long and droopy defact, which he must pass, and a the cod of that molecularly prospect, the abyse of districtions open to receive him; without finding at the brink of that hideous chasten, a single person that will be a flasted with his downfall, or that will even remember his existence unless be has fast into each president of the

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" -" Profising comment to the Text,"

" In the natural confustion of June in my Country." (a)

N. B. " To the, I proife bem not." - OCTAVIUS JON.

(a) CAVEAT AVETOR :

No. ba: JOUGER convenient Lyea Vir adnus & PRUDENS, verjus expressed inarter
MUTANDA metabit: -- Connecs, Suden-- Har nucle freis ducunt in mala.

Respiciatque animadversiones istis Justissimas, in Professiorem Henne, p. 331. itemque, p. 377. Laudisque Horatianes, p. xxviii. necnon Jortenas, 48.

I.

"The great and truly liberal Jordin Junius's prophecy

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King killing wishes of Prieftley *

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"Has not Dr. Priefley also faid, (I think in one of his letters on the Birmingham Riots) "That if the condition of other Nations, be as much improved as that of Franct will be by the change in her System of Government; the great crifts, dreadful as it may appear, will be a confummation demantly to be wished for; and though calamitous to many, perhaps to many innocent persons, will be eventually glorious and happy."

Prof.for Robifon.

Happy would it have been for this " Pastew," whose ever active mind, and versatile talents, surnish the strongest resultation of his Hypothesis of Materialism,—his vehestianculise or undulations of the brain, as the principle of intelligence—by the most uspectional jargon;—Happy for his country, and happy for the world—had he confined himself to Natural Electricity and Chemistry—his Political has only tended, to set fire to that " Train," which threatened to " been up the Religious Petablishment of his Nature Country,"—and his Religion—" to methodize the Scripture," amalgamating Resis and Revolution, by the most literations and unwarrantside Criticism.

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					Some

The following admirable lines, in the true spirit of Piets and

Patry—need no apology for their insertion in this place:

"Think not the Muse whose sober voice you hear,

Contracts with Been frown her fullen brow;

Casts round Releases's orb, the mists of four,

Or shades with horror, what with smiles should glow;

No: -Sue would warm you with ferophic fire:

-Heirs as you are of Heaven's eternal day—
Would bid you holdly to That Heaven affire.

Not fint and flumber in you cells of slay!

Is this the Biget's rant !—away, ye Fain.

Your doubts, your fears in gloomy dulnefs fleep;
Go!—feathe your fouls—in fickness, death or pain—
With the fait felore of sternal fleep!

Who breathed on Mon, a portion of use fire, .

Bade his free Scal-by Earth nor Time confined—
To Heaven, to Immorranty affore?

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			Over	throw

Nor fhall this Pres or Hore, His account reared, By vain Philipply be e'er destroyed; ETERNITY by ALL or loyed or feared, Shall be by ALL or fuffered or enjoyed.

MAION.

-Dn PATRIL-Ægeid, 9, 245.

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Plain

* See 2 Kings, 23, 23, and 1 Kings 11, 7. Levit. 18, 21. 2 Kings 16, 3.

Each, 23, 39. Thus finely and learnedly paraphrased by MILTON.
P. L. 4, 392.

"First Movocu-horrid King-beforeared with blood Of busines facelfies, and persons town:

(Though for the noise of deams and timbrels loud,

Their Claidress cries unboard, that "post through fire,"

To his grim Idol.)—Him the Ammonite

Worthipt

Plain Simplicity of the PROTESTANT RELIGION XVII

Worshipt in Rabba, and her wat sy plain, In Argod and in Basica, to the fiream
Of utmost Arsen. Not content with such.
Amiarican neighbourhood, the wifest heart
Of Solomon he led by fraud, to build
His Temple right against the Temple or Gop
On that approbrima Hill."

44 The more, fair Vigrue's Leen, the more the charms:

Sofe, plain and only are her article ways;

With face erect, her eyes look firalt before,

For danntlefa is her march, her kep fecure.

Not so pale Fance:—now here for turns, now there,

Still seeking darker shades, secure in none;

Looks often back, and wheeling round and couns,

Sinks headlong in the danger she would shun."

It was a fine observation of the present Statisbuller—who found an asylum in the general wreck of Nation—" that if this Country was to if ape the ceneral wreck of Nation, it would over its prefervation to Religion." And when reminded that "there were not wanting many Religionists in France,"—" True," faid the Prince, "but they were not in earnest—I for here a formul interstain the thing: the people know what they are doing, when they go to Charle: they understand something of it, and take an interst in it."—" May his observation," says Professor Robison—" be just, and his expectation suffilled!"

How MANY, slas in INTLAND, from NOT robot they are doing !

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Peter Pindar - " perpetually revilin	g, and hold	ling	
up to fcorn, every MASTER-1	PRINCIPLE	by	
- which GOVERNMENT and Soci	ETY are m	ain-	
tained		14	
- 1		Thomas	

The Character of this wretched spectacle of Wit abused, and Talents
profituted, may perhaps best be collected, from his own gross Satires or
Lampoons; and in his own motley lines—Sun fibit bane jugula gladio.

" Flias are not Lobflers"-Nor are Willings, Wite.

For Drydes, appointely informs us:

de T. Treatgett

" Half Wite are Flour :- So little and so light,"
We scarce could know they live, but that they bile."

And from Peter's last publication : against, Mr. Prez himfelf;

I grant

Thomas Paine. See Rights

The

"I grant him perfeverance, grant him target,
With Words I own the fellow well supplied:
When dead what leaves THIS WIT to light mankind?
Not the dim lustre of a Snail behind!
Grant from his dust, the world one ray may find;
What is 't?—the glimmer of a ration Stick!"

Lie there Peter Pinder, whole vanity has at length diffclored to " the Holebound Infamy" the name of J. Wolcor, M. D.—fixed and folianted by his own Rattle-Snade; so heautifully, but so frightfully described, as if by an actual Spectator:—fit emblem of the deleterious power of " the FOUL FIRMD!

"Thus, when the wily Scale, beneath a Tree

Darts his red eyes, upon his feathered grey;

Pear Bird!—no more he swells the song of love,

Waves the wild wing, and glides from grove to grove a

With panning heart, he trees to shun the soe;

But leading on THE STEADY FIEND, below,

In chains of fatal fastination bound,

Captive he basic around Him and around;

Till nearer, nearer drawn, with hopeless cries.

He drops upon the possoned sang, and dies!"

The Rhyme is here defective" -M. R.

Quere-Would not " Spray," amend it ! ful-flituted for " Tree."

" At fight whereof, each Bird that fits on Spray."

Hubbard's Tale.

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	on President	A to like	Satire

This wooden Griss, and miferable Politician, "going through the Binker as he boufts," with his levelling "are on his Shoulder;" like a right Mobawah Warrior, withing "to fell" all civil and religious order—and to reduce the polithed Nations of the Earth to the barbarism of his brother favoges in the wilds of America—who vaunts, that "he could write a better book than the Pinker himself"—now officiates as Priofs, we understand, in the Temple of Resolut, erecked by the Director Resolut, and lately preached a Sermon before the Directory, on the Being and Attacheter of The Delta:!!

By his fuperior fagacity he, has discovered, that the wheele that the Greek names of the Confiellations—The Plainte, Orion and Arthurn, (totally differing from the Hebry to both in found and fente) that the Book of 'Yes, the oldest of the Hebrew Canon—was written exiginally in Greek and in matern times!

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-	where where, their too be within any out in having poster	Miles.

Oniversities and the part of the land of the land of the land of the bottom of the bot

This deal Island, (Pollager) card with a long life, who for boil a waters, laboured to subvert Christianity, from the vanity of undoing what reaches applied had reaced, by should fingly; when "Exact to the electron of the original products of the originated votaries, and formally crowned; he was feizen succeeding with a vomiting of blood, on his return home from the Theatre, to meditate fresh triumphs; under which, he linged about three months, and then expired in agonies of horser and remerie, of which

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н		Untruffing

" the Furies of Orefies could furnish but a faint idea."—At the beginning of his illness, he fent for a Confessor, to whom he wrote the following Note:

"You had promifed me, Sir, to come and here me. I entreat you would take the trouble of calling, as foon as possible."

(Signed)

" VOLTAIRE.

Paris, 26 Feb. 1778.

A few days after, in the presence of the same Abbé Smallier, he wrote the following declaration; copied (as the Abbe Barrael assures us) from the minutes deposited with M. Monet, Notary at Paris.

"I, the underligned, declare, that for thele four days past, having been afflicted with a vomiting of blood, at the age of 84, and not having been able to drag myfelf to the Church; the Reverend the Rector of 8c. Sulpha, having been pleafed to add to his good works, that, of fending to me the Abbé Gualtier, a priest; I confosfed myfelf to him; and if it pleafes Gon to dispose of me, I die in the Holy Catholic Church, in which I was been; hoping that the Dwine Mercy will deign to pardon all my faults. If ever I have fauntalized the Church, I also pardon of Gon and of the Church.

(Signed) " Vol. TAIRE."

Marib 2, 1772

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fling of Critics

"In presence of the Able Migner, my Nephew, and the Marquis de Fillewille, my friend."—— hat fanc friend, to whom he had recommended by letter, cleven years before—" Convert year March from the Lamy, while endeavouring to creft the Writh — Ecrofe & Information by this Horrible Scal of Secrety—Ecc. 1. Ixr.——Justs Consist Himself!

"I' The dangerous talents of Africates in Literature, rather confided in chooling their objects, which retracted a general and address attention than he this ability of difficult of them well." — Definition of the Error Revolution, p. 206.

Xemphon's Cyropedia, Afbley's commended 218

Postel Critica

" He wanted knowledge of great things, and was learned only in the buffling detail of intrigue. And at any time, would facrifice every thing to have an opportunity of exercifing his brilliant elequence, and indulging his passion for fatire and reproach.

" The greatest obstacle to his advancement was the abject worthlessnels of his character. What we usually call profligacy-viz. debauchery. graing, impicty, and every kind of fenfuality, were not enough; he was defitute of decempy in his vices :- Drinking was the only vice, in which he did not indulge; his exhaulted conflictation did not permit it. His brother the Vifewet, of the contrary, was apt to exceed in joiling. One day the Count faid to him, " Hor can you, Brother, fo expose yourself ! -What ! fays the Vifouint-thew instinble you are. - Nature bas pin you EVERT vice, and baving left me only this one, you grand it as

"When the elections were making for the States General, he fored himself a candidate in his own order in dix; but he was so abborred by the Noblesse, that they not only rejected him, but even drave him from their meetings. This affront fettled his meafures; and he determined on their ruin. He went to the Common, disclaimed his being a gentleman, fer up a little thop in the market-place of Ain, and fold trifles. And now fully refolved what line he thould purfue, he courted the Commons, by it in all their excelles against the Nebleste, and was a the returned a secomber of the Allemi

" By his me , principally, in conjunction with the Abbé Pericorde afterwards Bishop of Justso, were the Freenogen Lodges of France initiated in the higher-illumination of the German Adepts-by a dea tim of two of their most onlightened members



राष्ट्रीय पुलानतलय, कोलकाता National Library, Kolkata

> National Library Calcutta-27.



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