

the title and demotion of the title of King of France. Any vessels lying to off his harbours, and hoisting a givou signal, may be supplied with necessaries by the King himself, in his own navy (consisting of one boat).

Royalists as we are, we rejoice to see in these King-making Times, the Laitou-pouit (will the Correspondent send us his Greek Types?) thrown into ridicule.—The Faction which is so anxious to term the Usurper of France Emperor, can hardly object to giving these Sovereigns of at least equal Right, the title which they really are entitled to assume.—The black Monarch of Hayti appears to be our friend, and poor Jonathan seems to be a good sort of personage—but we do not give to the Bandit of Corsica one atom more of respect than to Baghar-ho, the Bandit of Tartary.

THE FRENCH PRINCES.

The London Gazette of the seventh contains the following threatening letters, which have been lately sent to the Count de Lille (Louis XVIII.).

Whitehall, Sept. 7, 1811.

Whereas it has been humbly represented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that various anonymous threatening Letters have been sent to the Count de Lille, and others of the French Princes, of which the following are extracts:—

No. 1.

A Monar.
Count de Lille
Hartwell House
Aylesbury
Bucks.

You are of a bad Race, mercy is the Protestant, you imposing Vagabonds Die by nostra Manu. I visit your House every week you damn'd Villain look at your Effigie inched.

No. 2.

The Count de Lille a French Refugee.
Halford House
Aylesbury
Bucks.

signed Gordonist.

Done has offered a Dutch for your Head, he shall have it.

Mind, a good Boat and many of us Prisoners of War will seize on you, put you into it at Yarmouth you Enemy of Europe. A Man can die but once you Vagabond Louis.

No. 3.

The Count de Lille.
Hartwell House
Aylesbury
Bucks.

Your proceedings will do nothing, our intentions have been delayed in hopes of something being abused or done on your part and the Prisoners of War your Countrymen restored to their Native Land our Party increase very strong against you and only temporize for a time, but many are near your own Person of our Party which makes us sure of our design. So if I do not see my Friends home you shall be arrested, murdered, shot or slain. Charlotte Corday shall visit you first, you are at our Bar and renounce, adjure, or die by our hands.

No. 4.

Le Comte de Lille.
Halford House
near Aylesbury
Bucks.

You shall be attacked from us in our Prison Wiccapton, Tipton, and other Places.

No. 5.

His Highness
Duke de Berry
or De Lillo
or De Condo
Wimbledon.

If there be any commotion among the People, The People know the Road to the House you live at. Recite your pretensions, live in peace, or be overcome in L'Armye.

Given at our association of Warning
(Here follows an offer of a reward of 200L for discovery.)

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER I.

FROM GENERAL OF DIVISION COUNT BOURBART TO HIS MAJESTY KING JOSEPH AT MADRID.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY—I have the distinguished honour to inform your Majesty, that on the 2d of August I arrived at Vittoria, having quitted Bayona on the 23d ult. in consequence of marching orders transmitted to me from his Majesty the Emperor, to proceed to Spain with the division of 5300 men placed under my command. On the same day I gain'd Vittoria, and shall renew my march to-morrow upon Burgos, having entered this place last night at a very late hour.

I am charged with a letter from his Majesty the Emperor to your Majesty, which accompanies this dispatch. I send them both by my Aide-de-Camp Colonel Solit, it not being consistent with the orders I received to come to Madrid to lay my services at your Majesty's feet.

I have to inform your Majesty likewise, that my division was accompanied across the Pyrenees, by 700 men under Colonel Cotinier, who, according to instructions, proceeded to Pamplona, to cooperate with the army of the South. With the most profound respect, I kiss your Majesty's hands.

"BOURBART, General of Division.
"Miranda del Ebro, Aug. 5."

LETTER II.

FROM NAPOLEON TO JOSEPH, TAKEN FROM THE SAME COURIER.

"DEAR BROTHER.—The reinforcements you require it is not in my power to send at present to the full extent, but I have given orders to several divisions to march to the frontiers of Portugal, and one division I have directed to repair to Madrid, there to remain at your disposal, being fully sensible of the difficulties you have to encounter.

"This letter I have transmitted to General Count Bourbarte, who will transmit it to you as soon as possible, being himself under orders for Valladolid, where he will arrive before the middle of August.—He shall be followed by others, but at this moment

I cannot, with perfect security, recall those who have been for some time posted in the most northern parts of my empire. As soon as matters shall be so arranged as to authorize it, fresh reinforcements shall be sent.

Your affectionate brother,
"Paris, July 28, 1811."
"NAPOLEON."

On the 20th, the Printers and Proprietors of *The Dublin Evening Herald and the Freeman's Journal* received a long notice or letter, signed by Messrs. Kemmis, Crown Solicitors, to attend at the Attorney-General's House, Stephen's-green, on Saturday, at three o'clock, to show cause why an information *Ex-officio* should not be granted, if any they had, why *The Freeman's Journal* on the 1st of August published a libel, and why *The Herald* on the 9th also published a libel—to which they attended with their Counsel, Mr. Wallace, and Agent, Mr. G. Connor. On entering the house and inquiring for the Attorney-General, they were told he was not at home. They then inquired for the Crown Solicitors—they were informed they were not there, and that they had no instructions as to any meeting at that hour. On which the Printers and Proprietors produced the letter, and said they would wait until the Crown Solicitor was sent for to explain. After an interval of half an hour, Mr. Kemmis appeared, and said that he had got directions from the Attorney-General to summon them, but that he had forgot himself the hour; but that he would take care to be punctual at three o'clock on Monday, and requested their attendance. On Monday at three o'clock they attended, and were told by the Attorney-General they were to be prosecuted and tried next Term for the report of Mr. Scully's speech on the last Catholic Meeting in Dublin.

LONDON.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

Wind: Castle, Sept. 8.

"His Majesty remains in the same state as the last few days."
"Wind: Castle, September 9."
"His Majesty's symptoms have not varied since yesterday."

A Heligoland mail arrived this morning. It will be seen from the following article that there are still strong grounds for supposing that Russia and France are preparing for hostilities:

HELGOLAND, SEPTEMBER 5.—Nothing particular has transpired here for some time. We very rarely have any communication with the opposite coast. Those who have the best connections on the Continent, are most of them without any advices from their friends and even relations for six months. The latest accounts mention the circumstance of French troops continuing to march towards the frontiers of Poland, and state that bullet-drivers, with other appointments belonging to a great camp establishment, lately moved through Saxony.

Some of the latest advices from Lord Wellington's headquarters state, that his Lordship was blockaded Ciudad Rodrigo, preparatory to his besieging it, and that if the enemy attempted to interrupt this operation a general action might be expected before the close of the autumn.

Saturday two ships arrived from Ostend with letters to the 6th inst. and conveying some licences which are likely to be extremely advantageous to the parties concerned, as they comprehend no clause requiring that the returned cargo should consist of wine, brandies and silks, of equal value with the commodities exported.

A Gentleman who has arrived at Plymouth from New York, after a passage of 26 days, reports, that it was generally believed at New York, that the differences with this country would be accommodated, and a Minister immediately appointed to proceed to this country. Several persons had been named, among whom were Mr. Randolph and Mr. Eastace. The former, it was supposed, would be the new Minister.

The statement which was copied from a respectable Morning Paper of Saturday, of its being the intention of Government to issue an Order of Council retaliating upon the Non-Importation Act of the American Congress, is incorrect. An Order of Council was published in Saturday's Gazette, continuing the Orders in Council, which have grown out of the 4th of the King, for allowing, during the present war, and six weeks after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, the importation and exportation of certain goods and commodities in neutral ships, into and from his Majesty's territories in the West Indies and Continent of South America.

These goods and commodities are stags, lumber, horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, live stock, live provisions, or any kind of provisions. But from the 1st of next December none of the above articles, being of the growth or produce of the United States, are to be imported into the West Indies, unless there shall be, at the time of such importation, certain duties imposed upon them.—This, though not a retaliatory measure for the Non-Importation Act, will tend to diminish the profits of one branch of American commerce, whilst it will encourage the rapidly driving trade of Nova Scotia and Canada. We apprehend that these retaliatory measures will soon be capable of supplying our West India Islands with most of the articles of which they stand in need, flour not excepted. But it is said that the Americans will add the duties imposed by us to the price of the articles they import. Be it so, and this will be an additional encouragement to the trade of Nova Scotia and Canada. The value

of that commerce has been principally developed by the impolitic measure, to which the American Government has had recourse against us.—*Continued.*

The gallant exploit of two of our frigates which went into the Gironde, and remained there twelve hours, decimating the enemy and capturing one of their brigs, is mentioned in the following letter from Plymouth. It adds that we have burnt a gun-brig.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 7.

A very gallant exploit has been performed in a French port by two of our cruisers. They stood into the port. The French Commodore, mistaking them for two of their own cruisers, went on board in his barge, and was greatly surprised to find himself a prisoner. Taking advantage of the tide, they boarded and captured a corvette, which they will bring in here with the French Commodore. The British frigates were the Diana, 38, Semiramis, 26. They also burnt a gun-brig.

Sturday morning, Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. arrived at the George Inn, Portsmouth, and hoisted his flag on board the *Oswen* Glendour frigate, Captain Hodgson, as Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies. Sir Samuel returned to London in the evening: he will sail in about a fortnight. Captain Webley is arrived to go out with Sir Samuel Hood, and to take the command of the *Minden*, of 74 guns. Lieutenants Biddolph, Case, Campbell, Tucker, Trial, and Walcott, are appointed to the *Minden*.

Gen. Sir John C. Sherbrooke, K. B. Commander-in-Chief at Nova Scotia, and suite, embarked on Saturday afternoon at Portsmouth, on board the *Manilla* frigate, Captain Joyce. The *Manilla* sailed that evening for Halifax. Gen. Sir George Prevost, we understand, removes to the command at Quebec, vacant by Sir James Craig's resignation.

Sir Joseph Yorke having resumed his seat at the Admiralty, the ships lately under his command have been ordered on different services. The *Edinburgh*, 74, Captain Rolles, has received pressing orders to sail immediately and join Admiral Young off Flushing; the *Duane*, 74, Captain Bissett, and the *Venueur*, 74, Capt. Brown, we understand, are attached to the Channel fleet.

The *Rover*, Capt. Finley, will sail this day from Portsmouth for Lisbon. She takes on board Government money, which arrived from London on Saturday evening. Lord Clinton (Aide-de-Camp to Lord Wellington) goes out in her.

The *Venerable*, 74, Sir Home Popham, and the *Superb*, 74, (the latter to undergo a thorough repair for the commission) are taken into dock at Portsmouth. The *Crocodile*, 28, Capt. Lumley, and the *Breave*, recieving ship, are taken out.

The Northampton Militia, from Portea Barracks, embarked on Thursday, and sailed on Friday from Portsmouth for Cork, under convoy of the *Gannet*.

The *Cumberland*, 74, Capt. Ostry, and the *Campus*, 20, Capt. Inglis, may be daily expected from the Mediterranean.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

Wind: Castle, September 10.

"His Majesty's symptoms the same as yesterday."

Yesterday, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, the Prince Regent set off from York House, St. James's, in his carriage and four, accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland, for the seat of Lord Yarmouth, at Sunbury Hill, near Woodbridge. On their way they were to stop at the Earl of Clatham's at Colchester, and take some refreshment. Their Royal Highnesses are to be joined by the Dukes of York and Cambridge, on a shooting party. The Royal party are to dine with the Earl of Clatham, at Colchester, on Thursday.

Princess Sophia of Gloucester arrived at Cowes in the Isle of Wight on Friday, on board Commissioner Grey's yacht, from Southampton, and landed under a salute of 21 guns. Colonel Izzy and Dr. Walsby had the honour of conducting her Highness from the boat to the Parade, where her Highness was received by all the fashionables in the vicinity.

We received last night Paris Papers to the 7th. They contain some intelligence of interest relative to the troops and operations in Spain. A new army of reserve is said to be forming in the North of Spain, which is destined, when complete, to occupy O'D Castle. A part of the Army of the North, that which was under Bessieres, has advanced into the Provinces of Leon and Salamanca. It is this army for which Santocides has found such employment in the country between Leon and Astorga. Its headquarters are to be removed to Salamanca; not being sufficiently strong, we apprehend, to continue longer in the district which it occupied, particularly by 85 Castanos and Mendizabal are collecting the armies of Galicia and Asturias. Part of Marmont's army which remained at Salamanca, that part which required retreating after its expulsion from Portugal, has begun its march for the Guadiana, as well as the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo. But it is added that Marmont, whom they are going to join, is master of both banks of the Guadiana. This is incorrect, unless he has changed his position since the date of Lord Wellington's last dispatch: for he was then on the Northern Bank of the Tagus, at Coria and Placentia, and had wholly abandoned the Guadiana. Great efforts seem to be making to reinforce him, the enemy probably being apprehensive that Lord Wellington meditates an attack upon him—yet the French Papers represent his Lordship as concentrating his army from an expectation of an attack himself.—From the movements and march of troops on both sides, we infer that some important operations will soon, if they have not already taken place.

The *Gazette* of Saturday last contains a long list of Military Promotions, which shall appear on the first convenient opportunity. In the mean time, we cannot deprive ourselves of the pleasure of announcing the following, which, we are confident, will afford as high degree of satisfaction to our patriots as we are called, can in our success. Our patriots are like the Hydra. For three years the work of destruction has been going on, and yet their numbers seem as great, and their constancy and courage unimpaired, as ever.

The activity of the intercourse between us and Russia is mentioned in the following letter from Anhalt:—

"ANHOLT, AUG. 22.

"We are a good deal displeas'd by the understanding that seems to be carrying on between Russia and ourselves; every convey that passes either conveys to them ammunition, or to us naval stores in vast abundance. The commercial people here have great hopes things may mend, from the arrival of a very valuable cargo of wrought iron, overland from Italy by the way of Strazburg; five or six more of the same are daily looked for."

"The Order of the Day of this morning directs, that, by the command of the General-in-Chief, the Officers having under their regiments of Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Royal Guard of the Police, do send to the Adjutant-General (see list of the Regiments of the Chappains, Principal and Assistant Surgeons, Riding Masters, Owners of Colours and Standards, Cadets, Sergeant Adjutants, Sergeant Quarter Masters, and Prime Sergeants. These lists are to contain the company to which they belong, the years and months of service, and the ages of the persons."

"MORNING, Adj. Gen."
"LONDON, AUG. 7.

"His Excellency the Marshal has determined that the yomen who were promoted to the rank of Officers in the Militia shall immediately join their respective regiments, in obedience to the Decree of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent our Sovereign, respecting such persons as have not been dismissed from the public service, &c. &c."

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A letter received in Plymouth, from Lisbon, states that the deaths in the British army had been twelve per day, but they had been reduced by removing head-quarters, &c. to eighty per month.

His Majesty held a Council on Saturday at Windsor, when the Physicians attending on the King were examined. We understand that the Report of the Physicians reports on his Majesty to be at times extremely violent, and at others composed and collected. His appetite continues good, but, unfortunately, no amelioration has been observed in the malady with which he is afflicted since the last investigation before the Queen's Council.

Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

The intelligence received from London, of the dates of the 9th and 10th, although not wholly without importance, is yet of such a nature as to require in this place but little attention. The reported Order in Council, relative to importations from America into Britain, now appears to have been without foundation. An Order, however, has been issued, the details of which will be seen in another part of our paper, and which the *Courier* blazes forth as striking evidence of Ministerial weakness. According to that Journal, it is to injure the trade of America, and powerfully to promote that of the British Colonies: but it may be asked—are not these Colonies to pay the imposed duties, and are not their distresses already sufficiently great, without the accumulation of new burthens? The same paper prophesies that, in a short period, these Colonies will be supplied independently of America; but it has been emphatically inquired, what is to become of them in the mean time? No matter, however, for these things, and much more that might be said upon the subject; it is the work of Ministers, and that is ground enough for the *Courier's* eulogium.

No direct intelligence has recently arrived from Portugal, and it would be worse than idle to repeat or animadvert upon the wild and contradictory speculations which are sent forth. The accounts from France, relative to the Peninsula, are of some moment; the full details disclose little beyond the abstract statement of them presented to our readers. One part of that statement it may be observed, that it seems sufficient to discredit the intercepted letters, given in another part of our publication. We may here mention, that *The Morning Chronicle* considers the rumour, that the King of Prussia has, secretly, levied, trained, and equipped 100,000 men, as among the hoaxes of the day.

BONAPARTE appears to have relaxed somewhat in his restrictions upon commerce. On Saturday last, several vessels arrived from OLSSENDA LONDON, under the sanction of the FRENCH GOVERNMENT, with cargoes, and several more were expected. The port of DANZIC is opened to a free trade, but the introduction of ENGLISH MERCHANDISE is forbidden. The public has heard much of LEWIS GOLDSMITH. An authentic document, relative to his labours when in the pay of BONAPARTE, will be found in our last page. It will speak for itself.

The Catholics of the County of FERMANAGH met on Monday last; those of ANTRIM on the 9th; and, also, those of some other places; but the details have reached us at too late an hour for present insertion, or to permit us to dwell on the subject.

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the citizens.—CAPTAIN SIMON GEORGE NEWPORT, eldest son of WILLIAM NEWPORT, Esq. of the 20th Light Dragoons, to be Major in the 102d Regiment of Foot, without purchase, &c. GODDARD, whose promotion has not taken place.

Preparation for a GENERAL ELECTION are still going on in ENGLAND, and in some parts of IRELAND, with increasing exertion and energy. Whether the REFORM will be desirable, or not, speedily to dissolve PARLIAMENT, it is impossible at present to ascertain. If he should signify his intention to change his Ministers, and to have the restrictions on the ROYAL POWER annulled, the attainment of a majority in both Houses would, perhaps, be an unimpeachable object. In the opinion of many, however, a more desirable policy than this is required, necessary, in order to extinguish that influence which the MEN, who at the head of affairs, have contrived to consolidate in their cause, and which, even if it should otherwise be empowered, may still be able to obstruct those measures which the exigencies of the time demand. On this ground, and probably on another of a different nature, not a few have thought it prudent to strengthen their exertions of success by immediate and active co-operation. Among those who will enter the field of contest, there are many who have proved their merit by their integrity and their labours, who have resisted with equal firmness and honour the blandishments and the frowns of the COURT and the MINISTERS, who have toiled with incessant zeal to the utmost of corruption, to avert impending calamities, and to turn the affairs of the EMPIRE into that course which can alone secure her safety and promote her fame. There are some, again, who have given proof in the arduous warfare, but who might have rolled in wealth, had they departed from their duty, and who have been stigmatized as enemies to their Country, because they refused to witness in silence her degradation, and to fatten on the portion of her spoils. To such men, all that a nation can bestow is due. They have claims, stronger than language can express, to the warmest gratitude and to the most unbounded confidence. They have a right to the suffrage of every Freeman to whom they appeal; and, who refuses to support them, betrays the interests of his Country, since the ranks of her most deadly foes, and builds up the edifice of her ruin and degradation. He excommunicates himself from the station of honourable citizenship, and becomes the associate of those who, although they may neither be our steel, nor yet, on such occasions, descend to rations, which vie with the greatest crimes that are numbered in the code of moral and social obligation.

There are chiefly two considerations, which render this duty on the part of CONSTITUENTS of peculiar and irresistible force at the present period. In the first place, the temptations to which the virtue of political men has, for a considerable time, been exposed, are, beyond all former example. To secure overwhelming majorities, what artifices have not been resorted to—what intimidations have not been held out—what emoluments have not been promised and conferred—what public interests have not been sacrificed? When, therefore, all that ambition can desire, or avarice covet, was to be obtained by a dereliction of the same duty, what evidence is wanting, of the purity of those who preferred poverty to aggrandizement, and who looked upon defeat as more honourable than the victory in which they might have shared? Against every seduction, and in the face of every danger, they have stood with unshaken fidelity on their post. The goal of their COURAGE was formed the motto and the basis of all their actions. They have watched over her prosperity with incessant vigilance; they have avowed and asserted their rights in the firmest tones of patriotism—they have proclaimed her perils, and denounced her enemies, with fearless, though unavailing integrity—they have done all that men could do. In a short period of time, they may have to appear before the tribunal of the people, who pronounce it will then be, to decide upon the part they have acted. Can that decision be questioned, or suspected? Will ELECTIONS stand back to Parliament the man, if such a man there be, who has bartered public good for private advantage, or drive that man into obscurity, who has passed the ordeal with unshaken reputation, and who has earned by his services—unrewarded and unacknowledged services—the confidence of the nation? Such injustice and ingratitude have, indeed, been known; and, amidst all the blots on the pages of our history, this treatment of faithful REPRESENTATIVES is one of the blackest and most deplorable. But a pure and more independent spirit begins to testify its opinion, and a sanguine hope may be indulged, that it will triumph, on the day of trial, over every unworthy and opposing principle.

The duty of CONSTITUENTS in this respect will be denied by none, at least in the abstract view of it, whatever may ultimately be its fate, when it comes to be practised. The second consideration, although not more binding, is yet of even more solemn and impressive importance, as it is closely and inseparably connected with the well-being of the state itself. There is no inhabitant of the BRITISH ISLANDS, possessing any knowledge of the times in which he lives, and capable of calmly reflecting upon them, who can be insensible to the dangers to which he is exposed—who does not see and deeply feel, in the words of a Member of Parliament, "that the day trembles in the beam?" By a power incomprehensible than any of which history has furnished an example, she is externally assailed almost daily. How is she to rise above her perils? How are the sources of her safety? Let not prejudice and faction start up in arms against these principles. Let the subject be contemplated as it becomes men who are to determine on their own fate—who are to decide, whether their own existence, the existence of their children, and that of future generations, are to be passed in the enjoyment of freedom, or in the chains of bondage.—Here, at least, party-zel will not mingle its deceptions, nor ignorance that it's eyes upon the light of truth, nor selfishness stimulate to that insanity which would overwhelm all in one common and irretrievable ruin. The tempest rages with tremendous forebodings; but it's prophetic warnings ought to nerve the mind of patriotism, and to bring forth public virtue into instant and effectual exertion, throughout the whole nation. From the throne to the cottage, there is but one interest and one duty—to save the country. To that safety the BRITISH EMPIRE is equal, if she will only be true and faithful to herself. Her enemy is crafty and powerful, but she has wisdom and strength that can repel his assaults, if she will only call them into action. She is disconcerted, injured, and maltreated at home; but she has a great degree means of driving those from their high stations, who are incapable of conducting affairs, and of inflicting upon them merited punishment, as a warning to all their successors in office. These means may be described by few and simple words—SEED VIRTUOUS REPRESENTATIVES, AND SO OTHER, TO PARLIAMENT. But how, it will be asked, is this to be done—how is the sincerity of professions to be ascertained—how is the evil, which flows from the numerous springs of influence, to be destroyed? In accomplishing this important object, there is much difficulty, while there are, also, some obstacles that cannot be surmounted, or overcome. The system of unconstitutional influence is too deeply rooted, to be all at once extirpated, and placed in too powerful hands to be suddenly wrested from those. Besides, the necessity of the times, and great is that necessity, press forward with urgent rapidity, and calls for the instantaneous performance of all that can be done. The influence alluded to, therefore, must be left to legislative deliberation, and to a season propitious to its final extinction. The question at present only concerns what the people themselves can perform, by the prudent and uncorrupted exercise of those rights which the CONSTITUTION has committed to their guardianship. In this quarter, they have much in their power, although to do all that is required is not within their reach. The line of conduct, not the language of promise and profession, which their REPRESENTATIVES have already pursued, is the criterion by which CONSTITUENTS are to form their expectations of future service, and firmly and honestly to regulate their choice. The responsibility, to which REPRESENTATIVES are made amenable by a dissolution of PARLIAMENT, is one of the noblest and most valuable principles of the BRITISH CONSTITUTION; but it is a privilege empty and unavailing, when those to whom it belongs do not reduce to practice its sacred injunctions. It has been said, that the pledges of the Candidate are frequently forgotten in the *Meeting*, and that may have joined that very political phylax which was most hostile to the views and expectations of those who sent them to the SENATE, as well as to the general good of the nation at large. This, then, is the very point at which the CONSTITUENT is to begin to guard himself against new imposition. The safety of his Country depends upon the husbanding and the due application of her resources, together with a free and equal communication of the blessings she confers on all who obey her laws, and promote her prosperity. On this ground, he is firmly to rest his foot; by this political faith, in which he cannot err, he is to regulate his choice and his rejection.—Though but an individual, he may be emphatically said to have the fate of an EMPIRE in his power; for, if he knows that the Candidate who appeals to his suffrage has already broken the trust that was reposed in him, that he has supported measures of corruption and designs of ambition, and if he gives his voice for the restoration of such a Candidate, he must be set down as having voluntarily relinquished every principle of public honour, as having sold himself for reasons which may be concealed by secret compact, but which turpitude is open as the day, and as having contributed all he could to hasten the downfall of his COUNTRY. If all CONSTITUENTS, or even a majority of them, should follow this criminal example, the consequences will be certain as any revelation that takes place in the natural World. To decide upon the claims of those who have already acted in the capacity of SENATORS, is a task which is rendered easy by a knowledge of their conduct, and which requires only integrity and firmness in discharging it. It is more difficult to penetrate the views, and to anticipate the actions of the new and untried Candidate. Yet, even here, CONSTITUENTS are not wholly left to the guidance of chance. What has been the conduct in social life of the man who, for the first time, solicits their support? What are the principles of his political associates? Is he placed, either by wealth or by moderate and frugal desires, above pecuniary temptation? Is his integrity inflexible and incorruptible? These and similar questions, if duly applied, will generally disclose the plain and secure path, and point with almost moral certainty to the decision that ought to be adopted. Such, then, is the duty of Electors, a duty at all times incumbent upon them, but at the present moment of unprecedented force and obligation. If they fulfil it, they will not only have less to complain of in their future Representatives, but they will lay a strong foundation for that national safety in which their own best interests are all involved, and in the ruins of which their happiness and the glory of their COUNTRY will for ever perish! Here we are obliged, for the present, to close; but the subject shall be resumed.

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Her enemy is crafty and powerful, but she has wisdom and strength that can repel his assaults, if she will only call them into action. She is disconcerted, injured, and maltreated at home; but she has a great degree means of driving those from their high stations, who are incapable of conducting affairs, and of inflicting upon them merited punishment, as a warning to all their successors in office. These means may be described by few and simple words—SEED VIRTUOUS REPRESENTATIVES, AND SO OTHER, TO PARLIAMENT. But how, it will be asked, is this to be done—how is the sincerity of professions to be ascertained—how is the evil, which flows from the numerous springs of influence, to be destroyed? In accomplishing this important object, there is much difficulty, while there are, also, some obstacles that cannot be surmounted, or overcome. The system of unconstitutional influence is too deeply rooted, to be all at once extirpated, and placed in too powerful hands to be suddenly wrested from those. Besides, the necessity of the times, and great is that necessity, press forward with urgent rapidity, and calls for the instantaneous performance of all that can be done. The influence alluded to, therefore, must be left to legislative deliberation, and to a season propitious to its final extinction. The question at present only concerns what the people themselves can perform, by the prudent and uncorrupted exercise of those rights which the CONSTITUTION has committed to their guardianship. In this quarter, they have much in their power, although to do all that is required is not within their reach. The line of conduct, not the language of promise and profession, which their REPRESENTATIVES have already pursued, is the criterion by which CONSTITUENTS are to form their expectations of future service, and firmly and honestly to regulate their choice. The responsibility, to which REPRESENTATIVES are made amenable by a dissolution of PARLIAMENT, is one of the noblest and most valuable principles of the BRITISH CONSTITUTION; but it is a privilege empty and unavailing, when those to whom it belongs do not reduce to practice its sacred injunctions. It has been said, that the pledges of the Candidate are frequently forgotten in the *Meeting*, and that may have joined that very political phylax which was most hostile to the views and expectations of those who sent them to the SENATE, as well as to the general good of the nation at large. This, then, is the very point at which the CONSTITUENT is to begin to guard himself against new imposition. The safety of his Country depends upon the husbanding and the due application of her resources, together with a free and equal communication of the blessings she confers on all who obey her laws, and promote her prosperity. 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