attached to the inviolability of their places of sepulture.

"Lastly comes the royal chamber, containing the sarcophagus, a narrow sanctuary, which is the sole end and object of an edifice so stupendous, so colossal, in comparison of all the other works of man.

"In reflecting on the object of the construction of the pyramids, gigantic pride which gave them birth appears more enormous even than their actual dimensions; and one hardly knows which is the most astonishing, the madness of tyrannical oppression, which dared to order the undertaking, or the stupid servility of obedience in the people who submitted to the labor. In short, the most favorable view, for the honor of human nature, in which these monuments can be considered is, that man was thereby ambitious of rivalling nature in immensity and eternity, and not without success, since the mountains contiguous to these edifices are less high, and still less exempted from the ravages of time than this work of human hands.

"We had only two hours to devote to the pyramids, and I had employed an hour and a half in visiting the interior of the only one which was open: I had stretched all my attention to retain what I had seen; I had taken drawings and measurements as well as I was able with a single foot ruler; in short I had filled my head, and I hoped to bring away many observations worthy of remark; but on recalling them to memory the next morning, I found I had a volume of queries still to make. I returned from my journey harrassed and agitated, and found my curiosity more stimulated than satisfied by my visit to the pyramids.

"I had only time to view the sphinx, which deserves to be drawn with a more scrupulous attention than has ever yet been bestowed upon it. Though its proportions are colossal, the outline is pure and graceful; the expression of the head is mild, gracious, and tranquil; the character is African; but the mouth, the lips of which are thick, has a softness and delicacy of execution truly admirable; it seems real life and flesh.— Art must have been at a high pitch when this monument was executed; for, if the head wants what is called *style*, that is to say, the straight and bold lines which give expression to the figures under which the Greeks have designated their deities, yet sufficient justice has been rendered to the fine simplicity and character of nature which is displayed in this figure.

"I had just snatched a glance of the tombs, of small temples, decorated with bass-reliefs and statues, of niches in the rock, which might have broken the massiveness of the pyramids, and given them elegance; but so many objects worthy of investigation remained, that it would have required many such visits as the present to have undertaken even a sketch of them, much more to have endeavored to remove the mysterious cloud which for ages has hung over these symbolical monuments. Almost the same uncertainty exists as to the time in which they were first violated, as even that of their construction; the latter, which is lost in the night of ages, gives an immense period to the annals of art; and in this view we cannot too much admire the accuracy of the pyramidal structure, the permanency secured by their form and construction, and by such immense proportions, that these gigantic monuments may be considered as the last link in the chain of the colossi of art and nature.

"Herodotus relates, that he was informed that the great pyramid, of which I have just been speaking, was the tomb of Cheops; that the adjoining pyramid was that of his brother Cephrenes, who succeeded him; that only the former had any inner galleries; and an hundred thousand men had been employed twenty years in building it; that the immense labour which it required had rendered this prince odious to his people; and that, notwithstanding the taxes that were levied on his subjects, the expence for the subsistence of the workmen alone was so enormous, that the prince was obliged to prostitute his daughter to finish this monument; and that the receipts of this prostitution were so great as to enable the princess, besides, to build the small pyramid adjoining, which served for her own tomb.— We may add, that Cheops, having shut up the temples during his reign, found after his death no panegyrist among the priests, who were the historians of Egypt, and who related many idle fables to Herodotus, the first historian who has thrown any light on this country."

100 Dollars Reward.

LAST night, some person or persons unknown, entered a stable near my dwelling house on the Capitol hill and inhumanly stabbed a valuable mare belonging to the subscriber, in the breast near her left shoulder. The mare never has, to my knowledge or belief broke into the inclosure, or otherwise injured the property of any individual in this city, or it's vicinity. The above reward will be given for apprehending and convicting before a court of justice, the perpetrator or perpetrators of an act equally base, malignant and unprovoked.

NATHANIEL GREGORY.

September 14.

INTERESTING DEBATE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 18.

The SECRETARY at WAR rose. He had, he said, given notice of an intention to move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act of a former Parliament, for the defence of the country, and to enable his majesty better to exercise his ancient and undoubted right to call out the people to the general defence of the state against invasion. The objects which he had in view in the Bill, which he wished to bring in, were, to ascertain the strength of the country; to provide for an effectual mode of calling it out; to enable government to take the necessary possession of the property, which might be to be removed from the approach of an enemy; and to establish a fit mode of compensation to owners, whose goods might be thus unavoidably destroyed or taken away. The bill for defence, which passed in 1798 was, he said, defective, as it did not enable the king to exercise his prerogative of calling out the people in arms, to oppose an invader. Not only would the bill, he was to propose, authorise measures to be taken in order to ascertain the population; but it would renew to the crown that power to call forth all his subjects for their general defence, which his majesty possessed of undoubted ancient right, though, in the present state of the law, perhaps it could not be easily and effectively exercised. That this power was justly inherent in the crown, was unquestionable. Yet it might not be wrong to state from books of law, and from the rolls of parliament, upon what sanctions of institute and precedent, it had its foundations. Blackstone had distinctly stated a number of strong, decisive facts, upon this subject. By the laws of the Anglo-Saxons, *Arcium constructio, Pontium reparatio*, and *Expeditio contra Hostes*, were three public duties; to the performance of which, at the call of the Sovereign, all the subjects of the state were invariably bound. By the assize of Henry the II. by the statute of Edward the III. enacted at Winchester, the same obligations of the subjects were legally recognised. The Sheriff was, by various statutes, bound to the defence of his country against the enemies of the king. Such was the ancient law of the realm. It might be still enforced as the law.— But the process would be so tedious, that were that prerogative to be now enforced only in the regular course of law, its use would be lost amid the artifices of delay and the toils of compulsion. It became necessary, then, to adopt some simple, effectual, decisive method of giving force to the prerogative. The most insolent of enemies now threatened us with invasion and actual subjugation. We saw the whole continent under the thrall of France, and sunk into a dependence on the *fiat* of the first consul. The French were now masters of the sea-coast from the confines of Holstein to the shores of the Atlantic. It was easily to be imagined that they might make themselves masters of the courses of all the great rivers, and of all the ports of the continent. We had, indeed, every reason for confidence in the strength of our military, hoping, in the skill and intrepidity of our seamen, in the able and heroic conduct of our naval commanders. Our navy, might perhaps, without exaggeration, be said to be equal to the whole world. Yet, it was not possible, however vigilantly we might blockade the hostile coast, that we should be able, for ever, to keep the ports of all the continent, as it were hermetically sealed. It would be difficult to hinder our provinces from being, not only invaded, but even taken possession of. It was not impossible but 50,000 men might be landed on our shores. They might come more or less disunited, more or less in full vigour of health or in sickness, more or less provided with the means of able operation as soon as they should land. This country should be, therefore, prepared to meet their attacks. It should have its first and second line: it should have legion upon legion ready to meet and to repulse the invasion. We must not, when so menaced, look to ordinary means, nor even to the effect of a ballot. The king must needs resort to his prerogative of compelling all his subjects to take arms. We could not, in such a crisis, do better than look back to the example of the Plantagenets and the Tudors. We ought to remember and to imitate the great example of the times of Queen Elizabeth. The conduct of our ancestors, in those illustrious times, had defeated every effort of foreign enemies. Would we again defeat such efforts, we must have recourse to similar means. Having thus explained the general idea, he would proceed to unfold in detail the plan which the bill would contain. Its first object would be, to authorise the Lieutenancy of the different counties to meet, and order an enrolment of all the men from seventeen years of age to fifty five. They would be divided in the enrolment, as in the militia, into three different classes. One class would comprehend those whose age was from 45 to 55 years. The exemptions on account of children, allowed in the militia, would not be refused here. But, as persons serving by substitution merely, in the militia, were not exempted from the ballot for the supplementary militia, neither should persons in that particular situation, be, in the present instance, exempted. Constables, and other peace officers should not, while in the discharge of their functions, be subject to serve. The deputies-lieutenants must meet to receive the lists. At the same meetings they should receive appeals. The lists ought to be annually corrected, and annually transmitted to one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. After the enrolment, his majesty should, by the bill, have power to direct the lieutenants of all the counties to call out persons of all the different classes, if any enemy should invade or approach the coast. The persons so called out should be required to act against an enemy so approaching the country with the troops of the line, and the other corps raised for the service. Once called out, they should be obliged to continue in arms till the invading enemies were exterminated or driven into the sea.— When called out, every man should receive two guineas for the purchase of necessaries: he should have pay while he continued in arms: at the end of his period of service, he should have one guinea to defray the expence of his return to his home. Each man should take an oath of fidelity to his sovereign and country when called out. His service should extend as well to the suppression of rebellion, as to action against invaders.

However strong the country, however numerous its population, it must, however, be weak, if that population should remain a helpless multitude, unequal to the use of arms. As late as in the reign of Henry the eighth, all persons under the age of sixty years, were required to exercise themselves in shooting with the bow. We now, he said, lived in a time when, unless a man were acquainted with the use of arms, and sufficiently valiant to use them, not our country, nor any thing dear to us, could for a moment be safe. He should therefore propose, that the first class, consisting of young men, should be once a week exercised in arms. The arms should be lodged in the church, or some other safe place. The parishes should be respectively at the expence necessary upon the arms. The lieutenants and deputy lieutenants should have the power to appoint officers. Every person of the first class, living within three miles of the place of exercise, should be obliged to attend the weekly meetings at it.— These meetings should be every Sunday, from Lady-day to Michelmas. For absence there should be a fine exacted of 5s. for every man in such condition as to pay the assessed taxes; of 1s. for those who were poorer. Provision would be made in the bill to allow persons from the hospitals of Chelsea or Kilmainham to be employed in training and exercising the men of the different parishes. Besides, it was probable that in every parish might be found persons capable to give aid in training the rest. For formal manoeuvres of war, and in strict regularity of service, such soldiers might not be the most valuable. But there were many services in which, with due spirit, they might give the most vigorous and effectual aid against an invading foe.— Any young man willing to serve rather with the cavalry than with the infantry, should, if he would present himself in fit equipment, be allowed to join the service which he preferred. Where there were volunteer corps, this service would not be demanded from the volunteers, as they were to serve according to the rules for the particular force in which they were embodied. All should be expected to march. He who would not march, should be considered as a betrayer of his country; a man destitute of the spirit of a Briton, a person worthy of every opprobrium due to him, who was capable of forsaking his country's cause in its last extremity.

The volunteers should be required not to confine their services to the defence of the particular place in which they were embodied, but be ready to march to any part of Great Britain. He had not thought fit to extend to Ireland the provisions of the bill which he was thus to introduce. There were particulars in the condition of that country which induced him rather to confide its defence to the means already prepared for that end. Yet we were now in the midst of a crisis, when he would much rather trust the people with arms in their hands which they might employ against a foreign foe, than for the fear of any domestic hazard, expose them naked and defenceless to the attack of an invader. He could not entertain a doubt, but we were all, zealous for the defence of our common country, for the support of our king and the constitution, under which we have enjoyed so large a portion of civil happiness. Yet, even with such a doubt, if it were possible, upon his mind, still he would rather put arms in their hands than turn them out to Bonaparte and his armies, as an unarmed and helpless mob. The French was a people remarkable for their curiosity. That curiosity was sometimes, of a nature not to be slowly gratified. They were curious to know whether there was in Great Britain, a man able to bear arms, able to march against an invader, able to acquit himself as became a man, in defence of all that was dear to the feelings and interest of humanity. Their great chief himself would perhaps not be one of the first to obtain personally the gratification of his curiosity. He might not be one of the foremost to lead the invasion upon these shores. But, he had already had some few occasions of witnessing what was to be done by British valour. At Toulon he had witnessed the defence of a fort by a gallant officer, Col. Duncan, of the artillery, now no more, which afforded to the French no reason to suppose their own courage or military skill so matchless, in comparison with that of Englishmen. At Acre, he had similar experience, and it was believed with a similar result. In one or two other instances, in which he might have witnessed what English valour could do, it had been certainly distinguished by some of the noblest atchievements which had ever been effected by the efforts of man in war. The day of Lincelles was not to be forgotten, when the English so nobly sustained the Hanoverian & Austrian troops, and turned the fortune of the day. There was, in fact, no reason given by any thing in the transactions of the late war, to induce the French to think, that every ground on which they contended fairly with Frenchmen, the Englishmen of the present day were unequal to their ancestors of Cressy and of Agincourt. If then they had a curiosity yet to know whether those who fought abroad so bravely, were unable to meet an often conquered foe with the spirit of men, when it was for their wives, their mothers, their infants, for their country's independence, and on these grounds they had to fight. how would it become us to meet that curiosity with an energy which should lay it asleep forever? He concluded with moving,

"That leave be given to bring in a bill to amend the said act, so far as was necessary, to enable his Majesty to exercise his ancient and undoubted prerogative to call out his subjects, to defend the country against invasion."

Mr. WINDHAM said, he would beg leave, in the face of the House and of the country, to re-assert what he had stated before, that Ministers had brought the country into great and imminent dangers by their delays and their neglect. This was the charge he had against them, and he was ready to enter into the *proof* of it. He understood, on the authority of the Right Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down, that the country was threatened with an invasion, and that alone was under every existing circumstances, a sufficient ground of charge. He was not so absurd or prejudiced as to say, that because a great danger was impending over a country, the rulers were in fault. The ground of his accusation at present was, that proper means of defence had not been taken before this time. The danger that was said to exist should have been known long ago, and it was evident the danger existed now; for if it did not, what occasion was there for all these preparations? The danger, therefore, would continue until these measures now proposed would have effect, and place the country in a proper state of security. These measures might have the proper effect, but until they did, there would be danger. As to the attempt of invading this country, it was generally admitted that such a thing was in agitation. But the thing itself was very far from being adequately felt throughout the country; and a great number of people would not believe that the enemy seriously meditated such a design. It was frequently asked, if any reasonable man could suppose that an invasion would be attempted? Would that be done without some degree of probability of its being successful: He would ask, whether it was for Europe, which was already subjected to the power of France; was it for Great Britain, which had thrown itself at the foot of that country by the peace of Amiens, to reason in that way? If the French entertained any reasonable presumption in favour of the practicability of their plan, what reason was there to suppose they would not attempt to put it in execution? What did we know of the difficulty of that enterprise which was not known to them? The French did not want to be told, that naval operations were uncertain, that their troops might be cut off in their passage, or destroyed after they landed. They knew all these things, as well as we did. We might know our own means of defence better than they did; and in the same principle, they were better acquainted with their means of attack than we could be. There was no reason for asserting the attack would not be made, because it was likely to be unsuccessful. But it was curious to enquire who those persons were, whose confidence led them to suppose that no such thing would be done? There were many eminent lawyers, many grave divines, many respectable merchants, a great number of skilful agriculturalists, and several handsome women: all these appeared to be perfectly acquainted with the subject they spoke upon, and delivered their opinion with the utmost confidence, as to the impracticability of an invasion. But let any Member of that House talk with sailors and soldiers on the subject, and he would hear a very different opinion. The opinions might be given in various ways; but they would all express doubts upon the subject. A naval officer, if asked his opinion, would observe, that it was a business of great uncertainty; that there was an immense coast on both sides, and boats of various sizes, and in various ways might pass from one coast to the other, so that no naval superiority on the part of Great Britain could prevent that from being done. Military Officers, if asked their opinions, would speak in terms of equal doubt and hesitation. And both naval and military men would do so, because they knew something of the subject they spoke upon. But ask the opinion of those persons whose knowledge of the sea coast never extended beyond Margate or Brighton, and who had never been to sea in any other vessel except a bathing machine; ask them what they thought of invasion, and they would say it was a farce. "The wooden walls of England would protect the country: or he would rather say, their own wooden heads. Talk to men like these, who knew nothing of the subject, and they would, like Capt. Bobadil, dispatch whole armies with their fifties. In fact, these persons thought an invasion was not practicable by any means they were acquainted with, they did not think that others could do more than they supposed they themselves would have done in the same situation.

He thought it necessary to say a few words as to the charge made against him, of his producing despondency in the country. Gentlemen seemed to have a very odd notion of despondency: and probably, because they conceived others were producing it, they thought it proper to adopt a mode of producing encouragement. The language they held out, was likely to produce the most mischievous effects in the country, and on the councils of that house. A gallant officer (Col. Craufurd) had, on a former night, when speaking on this subject, given an opinion highly honorable to himself. He did, in a most able and eloquent manner discharge his duty to himself and the public, in a way which nobody else had done: and surely, that could not subject him to the imputation of producing despondency? As such an imputation had been thrown against himself, he thought it necessary to say something that might do it away, as he could not be without some feeling on the subject. Had he lived in the days of chivalry, perhaps he might suffer the punishment that used to be inflicted on desponding persons—namely, that of having their spurs cut off by the king's cook. Perhaps he and his friends might now be served in the same way, by the makers of the peace of Amiens. The right hon. gentleman assisted in making that peace with all his contempt for invasion. The right hon. gentleman seemed to think that the fear which led to resistance could only rank with the magnanimity that led to submission. He was afraid of an invasion, although the ministers seemed to despise it. He found as much fault with them for doing so, as they did with him for expressing his fears. There were cases in which the concealment of danger might be highly improper and mischievous; and in certain cases it might be concealed without producing any mischief; such for instance as in the case of malady, which no knowledge of the danger could cure; and in case where all had been already done which was necessary to be done.

But if he saw a house on fire and nobody present to extinguish the flames, how was he to apprize the people inside of their danger? Was he to knock loudly at the doors, or to call to the people in a whisper? How could he be considered as magnifying the danger, or creating despondency when he spoke of danger, against which no adequate remedy had been provided? Why had not Ministers adopted, months ago, the measure they were then proposing?— They were, indeed, very fond of talking of their exploits: They had asked, with a kind of triumph, whether they had not, in time of peace, encreased the naval and military establishment of the country. In some months afterwards, like vigilant watchmen, they heard an alarm, they sprung their rattles, they told the house there was danger, and they called out the militia. Three months afterwards, an army of reserve was agreed to be raised; and he could say, that there was yet very little progress made in the business. At length they came forward with the present measure, and seemed to ask if they had not done every thing that was necessary?—He would tell them, that four months ago they ought to have adopted the present plan; instead of which, they had by their negligence produced all the danger they now held forth. The invasion that threatened us was the consequence of that conduct; which conceived, became pregnant with and in due time was delivered of two huge animals—war and invasion. They were now come into the world, and appeared to be despised by those who begot them. It was an old saying—"he is a cunning child who knows his own father." He would apply the converse of that to his Majesty's ministers, for they seemed now not to know their own offspring. In spite of all the duty which they owed to themselves and the public, they were driven on at that kind of rate, that they never