ented as well as the conſtitution itſelf, by the peace of Weſtphalia, by the old and new decrees of the Diet, and particularly by the laſt decree of the Empire.

"At the requeſt of the General Directory of the Equeſtrian Order in the Aulic Council of the Empire as a conſtitutional authority, there was iſſued, on the 23d of January by this ſupreme tribunal, *Conſervatorium*, for the protection of the Equeſtrian Order againſt all encroachments, which might in future be attempted, and for the re-eſtabliſhment of that order in the ſtate in which it was before the occupation of the countries aſſigned as indemnities.—The execution of this ſentence is referred to the Elector, the Arch-Chancellor; the Electors of Saxony and Baden, and to his Imperial Majeſty himſelf in his quality of A[r]chduke of Auſtria, with the clauſe, each individually, and all collectively.

"His Imperial Majeſty, in his quality as a ſtate of the Empire, is animated with a ſincere deſire of contributing according to his ſtrength, to the maintenance of juſtice in the Empire, as well as of the public ſafety and tranquility, and of the ſecurity of the German conſtitution, and he enjoins his miniſters to make a declaration on this ſubject to the General Diet."

February 3.

"The comitial deliberations on the affair of the virile votes, which were again interrupted for ſome time, have been reſumed. Several miniſters, whoſe courts had delayed declaring their opinions, have now given their votes.—Among theſe is the electoral miniſter of Hanover, who propoſed the eſtabliſhment of a deputation authoriſed to endeavour to bring together the divided opinions, and to ſubmit to the Diet conciliating propoſitions. But the affair which at preſent excites moſt attention is that relating to the Equeſtrian Order of the Empire which has come to ſuch a criſis as to be no longer ſuſceptible of an amicable arrangement. The conſervatorium of the Empire, or ſentence of the Aulic Council of the Empire, announced to the Diet by the miniſters of the court of Vienna, gives to the elector, the arch chancellor, the electors of Saxony and Baden, and to the archduke of Auſtria, a formal commiſſion to re-eſtabliſh the immediate nobility in their former ſituation, and even in caſe of need, by the force of arms; of the execution of this commiſſion, the emperor expects to be informed in the courſe of two months. What increaſes the danger of this criſis, is the ſupport which the court of Berlin may give to thoſe of Munich, Caſſel, Darmſtadt and others, if they ſhould attempt to oppoſe the ſentence of the Aulic tribunal of Vienna. The king of Pruſſia has cauſed a formal declaration to be made to the Diet, that he will not admit the deciſion of the tribunals of the empire. This declaration is contained in a memorial which was delivered to the Diet by the Pruſſian miniſter on the twenty-eighth of January.

DECLARATION

Of his Pruſſian Majeſty.

"His Majeſty the king of Pruſſia has obſerved with attention and intereſt the events which have taken place for ſome time paſt in ſeveral parts of the empire and in the heart of Germany, in regard to the poſſeſſions of the members of the Equeſtrian Order. It would have been of great advantage if in the *receſs* of the deputation of the empire it had been poſſible to eſtabliſh a regulation, or fixed rule for enſuring the future relations of the Equeſtrian Order, in a manner ſo as to reconcile a regard for the rights of all with the new ſituation of things, the new wants, and the real goods of the empire.

"If the Eccleſiaſtical ſtates ſeculariſed have paſſed into the hands of new poſſeſſors, not only with the rights really exerciſed, but alſo with their pretenſions; and if theſe governments, formerly eccleſiaſtic according to their nature and organization, and according to the intereſt, merely perſonal, of their eccleſiaſtical ſovereigns, can have ſeen with indifference the efforts of the Equeſtrian Order to extend its territorial independence, and its immediacy, the new poſſeſſors of ſovereign and hereditary laics, may have brought with them new intereſts and may have conſidered things under a different point of view. They muſt and ought to have found themſelves differently obliged to claim rights, which muſt be conſidered as real and ancient integrant parts of their ſhare of the indemnity; right which could not be weakened but by negligence and by encroachments made at a former period. Arouſed by ſuch an event, the other poſſeſſors of the ancient lay countries, where ſimilar relations, equally hurtful to their rights and to their adminiſtration exiſted, have began to bring forward their pretenſions. Hence it has happened that almoſt at the ſame time ſeveral of the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſtates of the Empire, ſuch as the elector of Bavaria, the prince of Fulda, the elector of Heſſe, the Landgrave of Heſſe Darmſtadt, the duke of Saxe Meinungen, and other princes have all tended to the ſame object. Theſe princes have formed claims to the villages and the land of the Equeſtrian Order lying within their territory, or ſituated on their frontiers, both becauſe their poſſeſſions formerly made an integrant part of their countries, and becauſe they are ſtill in relation with the latter by their geographical poſition, by the feudal law, by the duties and rights of juriſdiction, and other connections, which, as ancient ſources, muſt ſtill be conſidered as indications of ſovereignty. They have conſequently thought themſelves authoriſed to replace under their ſovereignty theſe places and lands, and cauſe to be announced by patents the poſſeſſion they have taken of them, and to ſecure a part of them by ſending thither military detachments. Hitherto no uniform and certain principles have been eſtabliſhed or followed;—and not only have conteſtations ariſen among the ſovereigns & perſons of the equeſtrian order, who have been expoſed to encroachments; but differences have broken out between one ſovereign and another, in regard to the limits of their reſpective territorial juriſdictions. A judicial examination in regard to this object having been inſufficient, becauſe the organization of the circles is not yet completed; the queſtion is to know, whether or in what manner the tribunals of the empire ought to interfere in the affair? The whole of the Germanic body participates in the regret excited by this ſtate of things, and by the anarchical criſis which threatens, in ſo great a number of places, the property and ſubjects of the empire. If every one is convinced that this criſis cannot be of long duration, but that meaſures ought ſpeedily to be taken to put an end to it, it is the more indiſpenſably neceſſary to think of the means of accompliſhing this end; the affair has become too important and too general to be diſcuſſed by the tribunals of the empire. It cannot be diſſembled, that in the ſtate in which the affairs of the empire are at preſent, the diſpoſitions of theſe tribunals would never operate but in a partial manner, and would never be any thing but palliative. The colliſions in queſtion are, indeed, too complex and too extenſive; they lead too immediately to general complaints on the part of the ſtates; they are even too intimately connected with the affair of the indemnities, and they have ſtill too much need of general principles, well determined, and which may accord with the new ſituation of the empire, for a juridical procedure to be proper and ſufficient.

"His Majeſty can never ſee with indifference the advantage taken of this opportunity to ſpread, by procedure, diviſion in the empire, and by theſe means to accompliſh ſome political object.—His Majeſty cannot either permit that his moſt powerful co-eſtates ſhould be weakened, by taking away for no end of the vaſſals and property of the equeſtrian order.

"His Majeſty, guided by conſtitutional ſentiments, is conſequently, of opinion, that there can be no means ſurer and more proper, than to ſubmit to the Diet this object, which is equally important to the ſafety and tranquility of the particular members of the empire; in order, that in the deliberations which may take place, there ſhall be eſtabliſhed general principles in concert with all the ſtates, and particularly with thoſe intereſted, that the latter may regulate their conduct accordingly. His Majeſty has reaſon to expect that the ſtates of the empire, who have received from him, in the moſt important affairs an aſſiſtance ſo effectual, and on the continuation of which they may depend, will acknowledge his good intentions in the complex affair in queſtion, and will regulate themſelves according to his counſels. In his patriotic ſolicitude, and the affliction he experiences in regard to the differences which have already taken place, and which may ſtill occur, his Majeſty cannot help expreſſing an ardent wiſh, and poſitively requiring that all the ſtates, and particularly thoſe who are intereſted in the relations of the Equeſtrian Order, will concert among themſelves and determine, above all, in the moſt preciſe manner, by means of a regular deliberation of the Diet, the general principles to be obſerved in regard to theſe relations, as is required by the eſſential rights of thoſe intereſted by the new ſituation of the empire, and the need of conſolidating more and more its internal force, that thoſe who are injured may regulate their conduct accordingly;—and that the ſtates between whom differences have ariſen, may terminate them in an amicable manner, according to this baſis.

"His Majeſty, in judging this meaſure eſſential for maintaining internal tranquility, muſt require alſo, that in the interval, until the Diet has come to ſome determination on this ſubject, the preſent *ſtatus quo* ſhall be proviſionally maintained, with reſpect to every thing hitherto done, in regard to the poſſeſſions of the Equeſtrian Order; that in the mean time the military detachments ſhall be recalled to their garriſons, the meaſures of execution every where ſuſpended, and that the preſent ſtate of things ſhall receive no extent, in order that farther colliſions may be prevented.

"His Majeſty, for the preſent, will abſtain from any declaration on the principles to be eſtabliſhed, and will in no manner anticipate the future deliberations. In the mean time he will perſiſt in the principles which he is authoriſed to carry into effect, in his principalities of Franconia, againſt the members of the Equeſtrian Order, who are domiciliated."

LONDON, March 3.

The Bulletin ſhewn to the royal viſitors at St. James's, who were very numerous, was briefly as follows:—

Queen's Houſe, March 3.

"His Majeſty is going on favorably."

Signed as before.

*.To this agreeable information we are enabled to add, that reaſonable hopes are entertained, that his Majeſty will be able to reſume the full exerciſe of his Royal functions in a few days. That is to ſay, ſuch is the confident reports in the Miniſterial circles.

Notwithſtanding what was ſtated in moſt of the papers of yeſterday, there is ſtill ſome reaſon to believe that the Toulon ſquadron had ſailed, and conſequently, that it has been purſued and attacked by Lord Nelſon. The diſpatches received from his Lordſhip on Wedneſday, were dated ſo far back as the 20th of January.

Yeſterday further accounts were received from the Noble Admiral of ſome days later date, brought by Mr. Falcon our late Conſul at Algiers, who arrived on Tueſday at Falmouth in the Townſhend packet from Liſbon. Mr. Falcon left Lord Nelſon cruizing off Toulon, the French force being then in harbour, conſiſting of ten ſail of the line and ſeveral ſmaller veſſels. At Liſbon Mr. Falcon heard a report of their having ſailed, but of this he did not encourage any belief.

It ſhould appear from Mr. Falcon's return, that the diſpute with the Dey of Algiers remains at preſent unſettled.

Laſt night a rumour was once more circulated, of an inſurrection having broke out in Paris, in conſequence of the exceſſively high price of proviſions, and an attempt having been made to aſſaſſinate the Firſt Conſul. We merely mention this report as it reached us, without attaching to it much credit.

In the beginning of January Genoa, the capital of the Ligurian republic, was cloſely blockaded by four frigates.

A number of Ligurian troops have been ſent to reinforce the garriſon of the Iſle of Elba.

Fears are entertained at Gibraltar for the ſafety of ſeveral of the veſſels that went out with the laſt convoy, the fleet having been much ſcattered.

The Board of Admiralty have come to a determination of ordering 20 ſail of the line to be immediately laid down in our ſeveral yards, and to be built without loſs of time, wiſely judging that the crafty Corſican is uſing every exertion to repair his navy, whilſt the indeſpenſible neceſſity of blockading his ports, from Toulon to the Texel, muſt neceſſarily cauſe great wear and tear in our men of war.

The Courier de Londres of laſt night, ſtates with a degree of confidence that on the 12th ult. Madam Bonaparte went to the Dock of the Invalids, at Paris, where, inſtead of being received with acclamation, ſhe was aſſailed by the tumultuous cries of the workman, demanding bread and the arrears of their wages. The Miniſter of the Marine, who was preſent, with ſome difficulty appeaſed the tumult, by a promiſe of the payment of eight franks to each of the workmen that evening. Madam Bonaparte is ſaid to have been very much alarmed, and to have regained her carriage with ſome difficulty.

Proviſions are exceſſively dear at Paris, owing to the great demand for the troops. The Italians in the army have had much contention with the French ſoldiery, in conſequence of which, the following letter is ſaid to have been addreſſed to General Junot, commandant of the Corps d'Elite, of the Army of England. "Tell the ſoldiers that I wiſh to call upon theſe of all nations to avenge the common cauſe of all; and that every auxiliary corps ſhould repreſent a people intereſted in our behalf, and offering up prayers for our ſucceſs. In this grand enterpriſe, there ſhould be no diſtinctions of French or Italians; no denominations but thoſe of the enemies of England. Upon my arrival, let all theſe diſputes be ſettled, that the army may preſent a grand whole, total ly ſubjected to the will of its chief."

The Vendean departments, and thoſe of the Weſt, in general, are ſaid to be in ſuch a ſtate of diſcontent, as to threaten a dangerous exploſion.

LONDON, March 2.

Diſpatches have been received from Lord Nelſon. They are ſaid to relate chiefly to a miſunderſtanding ſubſiſting between his Lordſhip and the Dey of Algiers, which is ſaid to have ariſen in the following circumſtance:—It may be remembered that ſome time ſince the Britiſh Conſul (John Falcon, Eſq.) and the Dey were not on very friendly terms. The miſunderſtanding had long ſubſiſted, but the breach was much widened by a charge being lately made againſt the Conſul that he harboured Mooriſh women in his Houſe, a uſage not allowed by the laws of Mahomet. By French intrigue the women were introduced into the Conſul's during his abſence, and therein found by the guards who were ſent in ſearch. In conſequence of this circumſtance, Mr. Falcon was ordered away, and otherwiſe treated with much indignity.

The Britiſh Conſul immediately wrote home to government, appriſing them of the ſituation of affairs, in conſequence of which they ſent inſtructions to Lord Nelſon to apply to the Dey to get Mr. Falcon reinſtated. His Lordſhip, on receipt of the diſpatches (being then off Toulon), proceeded immediately with a part of his ſquadron, to Algiers, and on his arrival ſent a polite note, requeſting that the Dey would allow him to explain the above buſineſs.—The Dey refuſed. Lord Nelſon then ſaid, that if the Dey would not conſent to do juſtice to the Britiſh Conſul he muſt be under the neceſſity of compelling him by force.

The Dey's anſwer was, that if Lord Nelſon fired a ſingle gun, he would conſider it as a declaration of hoſtilities, and immediately open the batteries againſt his ſhips. Lord Nelſon not having inſtructions to proceed to extremities, has ſent the particulars of the affair to Government, and waits their anſwer to govern his conduct in this curious affair.

From the London Morning Chronicle, of February 29.

The great length of the two important debates which took place on Monday, made it impoſſible for us to offer the ſlighteſt remark on the extraordinary ſitting of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons.

The object of the motion of Sir R. Rawley, ſeems to have been to obtain ſome information, and ſome information indeed was obtained.—After various explanations, Mr. Addington aſſerted poſitively, "that at preſent, there is no neceſſary ſuſpenſion of the perſonal exerciſe of the Royal Authority." We underſtand him to have previouſly ſaid, that in caſe of extraordinary emergency, there was no obſtacle to the exerciſe of the royal function, and the words quoted were the explanation of the ſentiment. We confeſs ourſelves to be utterly unable to comprehend how his Majeſty is unequal to the ſmalleſt, and yet capable of the very higheſt functions; unequal to a meaſure of routine, and yet equal to the iſſuing of orders, and the direction of meaſures on which the ſalvation of the country may depend.

In truth, the explanations of Mr. Addington, in our humble opinion, impoſe a moſt imperious duty on Parliament *immediately* to require ſome authentic communication of the ſtate of the King's health; a thing which as was well obſerved, is perfectly different from the prudence or neceſſity of proceeding to do any act. But it was with amazement we heard the king's Chancellor of the Exchequer give a meaning to the reports of the phyſicians, not only not conſiſtent with the words, but in expreſs contradiction to them!! It was not merely (what might juſtly be ſuſpected at ſuch a moment, and in ſuch a man) *nimis validâ interpretatio*, but it was an attempt to impoſe on the Houſe of Commons Mr. Addington's account of the ſtate of the king's health, in contempt of the report of profeſſional men. If this was not the tendency of all Mr. A's interpretation, we do not underſtand the import of language, and we think that we faithfully ſtate what paſſed. Indeed, when he affected to tell what the phyſicians thought, in oppoſition to what they had expreſſed, when he ſo confidently ſet aſide the opinion of doctors, we expected that he would conclude with the words, *et moi auſſi je ſuis medecin!**

If Parliament delay a ſingle moment formally to demand information from the phyſicians, it is poſſible for a miniſter to dethrone the king if he thinks it neceſſary, or to reign under his name if he thinks *that* neceſſary. In what ſtate are Sir Lucas Pepys, Doctors Heberden, Reynolds and Millman? They have not given reports which can convey information, or can command belief!

What information have the public (as Parliament have none) reſpecting the king's health? Why, none! The Phyſicians frame a fooliſh ſentence, ſometimes Engliſh, ſometimes not Engliſh, to ſatiſfy the people, juſt as, with myſterious air and unmeaning phraſe, they diſpenſe their oracle reſponſes to the friends of a family! So, in effect, ſays Dr. Addington of the Phyſicians. But we think better of the faculty. Is it credible that four phyſicians of reputation ſhould for a fortnight have reported the king as worſe than he was? Was there any temptation to that? Was it not more natural for them to report him better? would not that have better pleaſed the court and the people?

But how do things now ſtand? Mr. Addington has completely deſtroyed all faith in the reports of the phyſicians, becauſe he has told us that they have not hitherto deſcribed the true ſtate of the King's health, and of courſe they are good for nothing. Indeed they had nearly deſtroyed themſelves, for we leave it to the four phyſicians to reconcile the following reports:

Sunday—"We *think* that his majeſty is going on favourable, though any rapid amendment is not to be expected.

Monday.—"His majeſty is ſtill better than he was yeſterday, and appears, to be gradually advancing towards recovery."

Here we have more than the *Sangrado* ſyſtem: the *hot* and *cold ſedatives* & *ſtimulants*, ever to cheer and to depreſs combined. Theſe phyſicians are worſe than the magicians: they raiſe both *falſe* hopes, and *falſe* fears: they irritate, ſoothe, and leave nothing but perplexity. The effect indeed, is dramatic, but it is playing with our paſſions.

Irritat mulsit, fallis terroribus implet Ut Magus.

We moſt ſolemnly declare, that on reading the Monday's report, after that of Sunday, our firſt ſentiment was, that his majeſty's phyſicians had been changed. We had likewiſe another ſentiment, which Mr. Addington's exhibition tended to juſtify, but our view was different from Mr. Addington's.

Every man who heard Mr. Addington on Monday muſt have thought that he took moſt unjuſtifiable liberties with the reſt of the phyſicians; but it belongs to them to ſatiſfy the public that they wiſh reports agreeable to their opinion of the patient. If they authoriſed Mr. Addington to ſpeak in the name of the faculty, let them ſay ſo.

After all, however, what information has any member of parliament, and, acting with prudence, every member of parliament ought to give to the houſe to which he belongs ſuch information as he poſſeſſes, or urge it to ſeek better. He is not to believe the phyſicians. That is clear. But is he to believe Mr. Addington? He may if he can. What then ſhould he do? He ought after ſuch uncertainty has been thrown on the king's ſtate of health, to incite the parliament to call for the depoſitions of the phyſicians, or to examine them. After that parliament will act or not act. They cannot rely on the ſtatement of Mr. Addington. They cannot rely on the reports of the phyſicians. The king has not been ſeen by his people or by his family for ſome time. Let this matter be explained; if it is not, we venture to aſſert, that the public will not be ſatiſfied with any reports either of Mr. Addington or the other phyſicians. It is for the honor of his majeſty's perſon, but far more it is for the dignity of the throne itſelf, that this matter ſhould be openly declared, as every thing in the Britiſh conſtitution ſhould be. The parliament ſhould act for the king's honor. If we are not deceived, ſome examples given in this country in the preſent reign, by courtiers, have done more to lead to a Republic than ſuperficial obſervers are aware of; and, perhaps, we may one day lay before our readers an argument to prove that of which we ourſelves are thoroughly convinced.

*"Et mois auſſi je ſuit peintre, ai-je dit avec Correge." ſays Monteſquieu of himſelf, after his heſitation and timidity to undertake the vaſt work of the *Eſprit des Loix*.

Middleburg, Feb. 9.

The following very important letter was inſerted in the City Gazette of to-day, printed in Dutch and French.

The preſident and members of the departmental government of Zealand, to general Monnet, exerciſing the command of Fluſhing and the iſland of Walchoren.

SIR,

Before we received your letter of the 17th Pluvioſe, we had already information of the meaſures which you had taken, by order of your government, to ſeize upon the Engliſh merchandiſe found in the commercial houſes and ſhops within this city; now we have intelligence that the ſame has alſo been done at Fluſhing and Veere. It is impoſſible to withhold our ſurpriſe at the ſtep againſt the inhabitants of this country which you find yourſelf authoriſed to take. We have no room to ſurmiſe that the Batavian government had the ſmalleſt intimation of a meaſure, which is as extraordinary as ſingular, or that it has been adopted and carried into execution with its previous knowledge, or that it ſhould have co-operated in it. All the lamentable circumſtances which ſtrike in ſucceſſion our country, dear to us, and the inhabitants on this iſland, whoſe intereſts are entruſted to us, affect us in the moſt ſenſible manner. However, it may be as to what has paſſed as long as we are ignorant of the motives and the cauſe which has led to what has paſſed, we find ourſelves compelled from duty and love for our fellow citizens, to conſider every thing which has been done, or that may be undertaken againſt their property, and poſſeſſions, as an act of arbitrary authority, which we ſolemnly diſavow. We beſeech you, Sir, by the liberty of Batavia, acknowledged for more than two centuries, and acquired