

in that clause which inflicted a punishment of transportation of seven years on persons convicted under the bill, by expunging the words describing the punishment, and substituting the words following, "be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor; which amendment was received."

The earl of Portalington said, that as the noble lord on the Woolfack had amended the bill in one instance, he assumed for granted, that there could be no objection to a clause declaratory of the subject's right to petition, as another amendment.

The lord chancellor said, the subject's right of petitioning his majesty, or both houses of parliament, was in no way affected by the bill; nothing was more foreign to his mind in framing it, than any purpose to impede that constitutional right; at the same time, he would have it exercised in a sober, orderly manner; he would not have it the turbulent act of a multitude, with the affectation of prayer, but the principle of command. The act of Charles II. was founded on the experience of the reign of Charles I. when petitions were given in with the authoritative expression of power to enforce, if parliament withheld. What was the language of the petitioners lately in Ireland? that it was the voice of four millions which addressed the legislature; intimating, that though they appeared to supplicate, they were conscious of a power to extort. Are the discussions of parliament to be thus overawed? If so, thereby is an end not only to its freedom, but to its existence. To maintain the freedom and authority of parliament, is to preserve the best rights of the people. Were it necessary to illustrate this position, the situation of France at this day would do it. The annals of the world do not record such another instance of despotic government (if it can be called a government) as now tyrannizes over that ill-fated country, and has reigned in it ever since the constituted authorities of the state were subverted.

His lordship said, it was idle to suppose that the calamities of that country might not have been prevented by a spirited and early resistance on the part of the nobles and men of fortune. There was nothing clearer to his mind than their power to have stopped the torrent of rebellion, if they had been bold enough to meet it. It was an awful lesson, however, to other countries, impressive of the great principle of upholding the powers of the state.

The remaining part of it being then read, the lord chancellor proposed another amendment in the following words:

"Provided also, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed in any manner to prevent or impede the undoubted right of his majesty's subjects of this realm, to petition parliaments, for redress of any public or private grievance."

Which amendment being also received, the bill was agreed to, and ordered to be reported to-morrow.

Partition treaty, between the courts in concert, concluded and signed at Plinitz, in the month of July, 1791.

"His Majesty, the Emperor, will retake all that Louis XIV. conquered in the Austrian Netherlands; and uniting these provinces to the said Netherlands, will give them to his Serene Highness the Elector Palatine, so that these new possessions, added to the Palatinate, may hereafter have the name of Austratia.

"His Majesty, the Emperor, will preserve, forever, the property, and possession of Bavaria, to make, in future, an indivisible mass with the domains and hereditary possessions of the House of Austria.

"Her Serene Highness, the Arch-Duchess Maria Christina, shall be, conjointly with his Serene Highness the nephew, the Arch-Duke Charles put into hereditary possession of the Duchy of Lorraine.

"Alsace shall be restored to the empire; the Bishop of Strasburg, as well as the Chapter, shall recover their ancient privileges; and the Ecclesiastical sovereigns of Germany shall do the same.

"If the Swiss Cantons consent and accede to the coalition, it may be proposed to them to annex to the Helvetic league the Bishopric of Porentrui, the defiles of Franche-Comte, and even those of Tyrol, with the neighbouring bailiwicks, as well as the territory of

Vertsoy, which intersects the Pays-de-Vaud.

"Should his Majesty the King of Sardinia subscribe to the coalition, la Bresse, le Bugey, and the Pays-de-Gex, usurped by France from Savoy, shall be restored to him.

"In case his Sardinian Majesty can make a grand diversion, he shall be suffered to take Dauphiny, to belong to him for ever, as the nearest descendant of the ancient Dauphins.

"His Majesty, the King of Spain, shall have Rouffillon, and Beam, with the island of Corfica, and he shall take possession of the French part of St. Domingo.

"Her Majesty, the Empress of all the Russias, shall take upon herself the invasion of Poland, and at the same time retain Kaminiack, with that part of Pedolia which borders on Moldavia.

"His Majesty, the Emperor, shall oblige the Porte to give up Choczim, as well as the small forts of Servia, and those on the river Lums.

"His Majesty, the King of Prussia, by means of the above mentioned invasion of the Empress of all the Russias into Poland, shall make an acquisition of Thorn and Dantzic, and there unite the palatinate on the east to the confines of Silesia.

"His Majesty, the King of Prussia, shall besides acquire Luface and his Serene Highness, the Elector of Saxony, shall, in exchange, receive the rest of Poland, and occupy the throne, as hereditary sovereign.

"His Majesty, the present King of Poland, shall abdicate the throne, on receiving a suitable annuity.

"His Royal Highness, the Elector of Saxon, shall give his daughter in marriage to his Serene Highness, the youngest son of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of all Russias, who will be the father of the race of the hereditary Kings of Poland and Lithuania.

(Signed) LEOPOLD,
Prince of Nassau,
Count Florida Blanca,
Bischoffswerder."

The King of England is said to have acceded to this treaty, in March, 1792, and Holland to have acceded afterwards, provided the arrangements respecting their limits with his Imperial Majesty should be made according to the desire of the republic before the partition.

Spain renounced it when Count d'Aranda came into office as Minister, giving assurances, however, of the strictest neutrality.

This instrument was signed, in the month of July, 1791, 13 months before the attack upon the King's palace, in France, which happened on the 10th of August, 1792, and ended in the establishment of a republican government; and 14 months before the massacre at the prisons in Paris—so that the cruelties which have been pretended as the cause of the war, were in reality the effect of it. Time will no doubt prove that the British Minister acceded to this treaty, months before the King was beheaded.

NEW-YORK, November 23

CITIZEN GENET, Minister PLENIPLO, and VICEROY, from the Republic of France, to all our beloved subjects, of our fifteen colonies, late the United States of America—and whom else it may concern, by these presents—sends GREETING:

WHEREAS, a certain George Washington, of birth, family, and character unknown, late of our colony of Virginia, planter; with effrontery unparalleled in the annals of mankind, not having the fear of God, nor the people, before his eyes, but moved and instigated by Hamilton, Jefferson, bloody Knox, and the Devil; hath most wickedly, presumptuously, and with malice prepense, dared to dismiss, from our service, our much respected brother and citizen Duplaine, our trusty and obedient Vice Consul of our colony of Massachusetts the said Consul being by our letters plenipo, appointed immovable and irrevocable by any authority on earth, inferior to us, the now supreme executive and judiciary, of these our new colonies, by letters plenipotentiary to us, by our Republic aforesaid granted, and which said letters and the powers therein specified, have been examined, approved of and ratified, by our dearly beloved Cousins,

G. C——n and I. L——b, two of our firm and faithful privy Counsellors. These are therefore to announce and make known to you our good, and liege colonists, that we do hereby not acknowledge the dismissal of said Consul Duplaine, by the said George Washington, to be valid; but he is to act, heretofore, and to be obeyed by you in all things, the dismissal aforesaid notwithstanding: AND WHEREAS the said George Washington, contrary to his allegiance, and the duty he owes to our Vice Royalty Plenipo, lawfully transmitted to us, from our Jacobin Club at Paris, hath by the instigation of the Devil, and his confederates aforesaid, claimed and exercised the right of giving constructions to treaties, and the laws of nations, a prerogative especially and exclusively committed to us by the God of Heaven and our Republic aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS, in consideration of the unimproved state of society, in these our newly acquired colonies, and the novelty of the case, we have in our great goodness *ex mero motu et speciali gratia*, condescended to illuminate the ignorant, gratify the prejudiced, and bless the human race, by expounding in a clear and unequivocal manner, for their future government, the true constructions of treaties, constitutions, and the rights of ambassadors, as known and established by the practice and laws of nations—which expostions are to be seen in our Diary, and Gazette, lately in our city of our colony of New-York—specially favoured by our presence and that of our well attached Secretary.

AND WHEREAS, a certain set of worm-eaten fellows, such as Puffendorf, Grotius, and Vatel, the latter especially in the ages of barbarity and ignorance, when they were all enchained, did most presumptuously undertake to dictate to mankind, certain rules of conduct, for their direction in the pursuits of public happiness, and justice: And whereas the *literati* of all countries have been in reality deluded for ages by the false doctrines of these *hireling jurisprudents*, for want of our instructions;—AND WHEREAS it has been happily discovered by us, at this peculiar crisis in our colonies, that the dogmas of these *dusky worm eaten fellows*, are all founded in error, and since the revival of science by us have become useless, and incompatible with our benign intentions, to you, our beloved subjects.

AND WHEREAS the said GEORGE WASHINGTON, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, that bloody KNOX, and sundry others to us unknown, who when discovered shall be brought to condign punishment, do still continue to read the authors aforesaid, and adhere to their principles, notwithstanding our gracious purposes and new order of things so as aforesaid established in our said Jacobin Club at Paris aforesaid. AND WHEREAS for the preservation of peace, and a true system of government, and more especially to gratify the ardent wishes of our grateful colonists, now clearly published, and declared, in all our loyal papers, and public places, we beautify them with our presence and residence, in our favourite city of New-York, during the term of our natural life; THESE ARE THEREFORE to make known to all the liege people of our colonies aforesaid, from Georgia to New-Hampshire, that we do hereby forever divest the said GEORGE WASHINGTON, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay and Rufus King, of all powers and authorities, or places of trust by them heretofore exercised in the colonies aforesaid, and it being manifest during the lives of them, or any of them, our Vice Royalty will be rendered insecure and troublesome; and our faithful adherence traduced and vilified; We do hereby also denounce them and most freely offer to all, or any of our royal subjects, who shall suspend them *a la Danterue*, or put them in our possession to be guillotined, the sum of 100,000 assignats, undepreciated.

Given under our hand and the seal of our Vice Royalty, at our Council-Chamber, in our House of State, near the battery, in our city and colony of New-York, this fifth day of November, in the first year of our Vice-Royalty aforesaid.

Wm. WILLCOCKS

Secretary pro tem.

God bless the Colonies!