

GENTLEMEN,

The following are the Declarations and Resolutions to which the Underfigned do unanimously agree :

“ 1st, We declare that we unanimously disapprove of the late Act of Parliament for raising Six Thousand Militia-men in Scotland.

“ 2dly, That we will assist each other in endeavouring to repel the said Act.

“ 3dly, That we are peaceably disposed, and should you, in endeavouring to execute the said Act, urge us to adopt coercive measures, we must look upon you to be the aggressors, and as responsible to the Nation for all the consequences that may follow.

“ 4thly, That although we may be overpowered in effecting the said Resolutions, and dragged from our parents, friends and employments, to be made soldiers of, you may infer from this, what trust can be reposed in us, if ever we are called upon to disperse our Fellow-Countrymen, or to oppose a Foreign Foe

(Signed)

“ J. F.

“ After which there is on the back, or following page, a circle, written out and signed by a number of names (addressed thus:)

“ To the Honourable Gentlemen assembled at Tranent, for the purpose of raising Six Thousand Militia-Men in Scotland.”

POETRY

IN the Specimen of JACOBIN POETRY which we gave in our last Number, was developed a principle, perhaps one of the most universally recognized in the Jacobin Creed; namely, “ that the animadversion of *Human Law* upon *Human Actions* is for the most part nothing but *gross oppression*; and that, in all cases of the administration of *Criminal Justice*, the truly benevolent mind will consider only the *severity of the punishment*, without any reference to the *malignity of the crime*.” This principle has of late years been laboured with extraordinary industry, and brought forward in a variety of shapes, for the edification of the Public. It has been inculcated in bulky quartos, and illustrated in popular novels. It remained only to fit it with a poetical dress, which had been attempted in the INSCRIPTION for CHEPSTOW CASTLE, and which (we flatter ourselves) was accomplished in that for Mrs. BROWNRIGG’S CELL.

Another principle no less devoutly entertained, and no less sedulously disseminated, is the *natural and eternal warfare of the Poor and the Rich*. In those orders and gradations of Society, which are the natural result of the original difference of talents and of industry among mankind, the Jacobin sees nothing but a graduated scale of violence and cruelty. He considers every man as an oppressor, and every person in a lower situation as the victim of avarice, and the slave of aristocratical insolence and contempt. These truths he declares loudly, not to excite passion, or to soften the consciousness of superiority in the rich, but for the purpose of aggravating discontent in the poor orders.

Human being, in the lowest state of penury and distress, is brought to a reasoner of this cast—He contemplates, he examines, he turns him in every possible light, with a view of relieving him from the variety of his wretchedness new topics are suggested against the pride of property. He indeed (if he be a Jacobin), refrains from relieving the object of his

portionably diminish the force of his argument.

This principle is treated at large by many Authors. It is verified in Sonnets and Elegies without end. We trace it particularly in a Poem by the same Author from whom we borrowed our former illustration of the Jacobin Doctrine of Crimes and Punishments. In this Poem the pathos of the Matter is not a little relieved by the absurdity of the Metre. We shall not think it necessary to transcribe the whole of it, as our imitation does not pretend to be so literal as in the last instance, but merely aspires to convey some idea of the manner and sentiment of the original. One Stanza, however, we must give, lest we should be suspected of painting from fancy and not from life.

The learned Reader will perceive that the Metre is SAPPHTIC, and affords a fine opportunity for his *scanning* and *proving*, if he has not forgotten them.

Cōld wās thē nīght wīnd : drīftīng fast the snōws fēll,
Wīde wēre thē Dōwns, ānd shēltērlēss ānd nākēd :
Whēn ā poōr Wānd'rēr strūgglēd ōn hēr jōurnēy
Wēāry ānd wāy-īore.

This is enough: unless the Reader should wish to be informed how

Fāst o'er thē blēāk hēāth rāttlīng drōve ā Chārīōt;
or how, not long after,
Lōūd blēw thē wīnd, ūnhēārd wās hēr cōmplāīnīng—
ōn wēt thē Hōrsēmān.

We proceed to give our IMITATION, which is of the *Amæbæan* or *Collocutory* kind,

(IMITATION.)

SAPPHTICS.

THE FRIEND OF HUMANITY AND THE KNIFE-GRINDER

FRIEND OF HUMANITY.

“ Needy Knife-grinder! whither are you going?
Rough is the road, your Wheel is out of order—
Bleak blows the blast;—your hat has got a hole in't,
So have your breeches!

“ Weary Knife-grinder! little think the proud ones,
Who in their coaches roll along the turnpike-
road, what hard work 'tis crying all day “ Knives and
“ Scissars to grind O!”

“ Tell me, Knife-grinder, how you came to grind knives?
Did some rich man tyrannically use you?
Was it the 'Squire? or Parson of the Parish?
Or the Attorney?

“ Was it the 'Squire for killing of his Game? or
Covetous Parson for his Tythes distraining?
Or roguish Lawyer made you lose your little
All in a law-suit?

“ (Have you not read the Rights of Man, by TOM PAINE?)
Drops of compassion tremble on my eye-lids,
Ready to fall, as soon as you have told your
Pitiful story.”

KNIFE-GRINDER.

" Story! God bless you! I have none to tell, Sir,
Only last night a-drinking at the Chequers,
This poor old hat and breeches, as you see, were
Torn in a scuffle.

" Constables came up for to take me into
Custody; they took me before the Justice;
Justice OLDMIXON put me in the Parish-

-Stocks for a Vagrant.

" I should be glad to drink your Honour's health in
A Pot of Beer, if you will give me Sixpence;
But for my part, I never love to meddle
With Politics, Sir."

FRIEND OF HUMANITY.

" I give thee Sixpence! I will see thee damn'd first—
Wretch! whom no sense of wrongs can rouse to vengeance—
Sordid, unfeeling, reprobate, degraded,
Spiritlefs outcast!"

(Kicks the Knife-grinder, overturns his Wheel, and exit in a trans-
port of republican enthusiasm and universal philanthropy.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

STOCKHOLM, NOV. 3.

ON Tuesday the PRINCESS of BADEN made her public entry from Drotningholm into this City, amidst the acclamations of the people, and with a continued discharge of artillery from the quays and avenues leading to the Palace. After the ceremony of presenting the Court and Foreign Ministers had been gone through, in the evening his SWEDISH MAJESTY conducted his young and beautiful Bride to the Palace Chapel, where the Nuptials were performed with great pomp and solemnity, by the ARCHBISHOP of UPSALA. After this ceremony was over, THEIR MAJESTIES supped in public in the Great Hall of the States.

The following day a Court was held to receive the Congratulations of the Nobility, and THEIR SWEDISH MAJESTIES, after dining in public, went in the evening to the Opera-house, where the splendid Opera of *Gustavus Vasa*, a National Piece, was performed.

The young QUEEN being slighted indisposed, the public illuminations, the *Bal Paré*, and other festivities, are suspended for the present.

COPENHAGEN, NOV. 11.—Sixty sail of homeward-bound merchantmen failed from Elsinore on the 5th inst. under the protection of his Majesty's ship *Naiad*.

BERLIN, NOV. 11.—The state of the KING of PRUSSIA's health is still very precarious; to-day's accounts are by no means satisfactory.

It does not appear that any invitation has yet been received by this Court to send a Minister to assist at the approaching Congress at *Rastadt*. But it is still confidently given out, that such an invitation is expected, and Baron JACOBI, His Prussian Majesty's Mi-

nister to the Court of London, is said to be the person intended to be employed on that occasion.

HAMBURG, NOV. 14.—It is reported here confidently, that the French Government have not abandoned their long projected plan of invading the North of Germany, notwithstanding the Peace concluded between France and Austria, and the Congress which is to be held at *Rastadt*.

TURIN, OCT. 18.—BUONAPARTE has ordered the Genoese Government to send 3000 men to his Army, and in addition he has demanded a Loan of 2,400,000 livres on the security of some jewels, at 12 per cent.

BERNE, OCT. 29.—The Helvetic Body still persists in their refusal to interfere in the troubles of the *Valtelline*.—The *Grisons* have refused to receive that Province into their alliance, and to acknowledge it as an Independent State. It is most probable that it will be annexed to the Cisalpine Republic.

Every person who is desirous of ascertaining the real cause of the War in which Europe has for the last six years been engaged, and will examine the subject thoroughly, will find its source in the French Revolution itself. There is scarcely an example of a Revolution in any great Country, which has not led to Foreign Wars. The internal convulsions which such an event must produce, will make it the interest of the Ruling Party to endeavour to divert the attention of the people from internal to external contests. The multitude of active and restless spirits which will be called forth, must make it their interest to find a vent for them in hostile enterprises against other States. But if this is true when applied to other Revolutions, in how much greater a degree must it be true when applied to the Revolution in France? In France the Government was not only overturned, but property was confiscated; the order of society subverted; religion abolished; all the prejudices and feelings on which Governments have hitherto been founded, were eradicated from the minds of men. Every turbulent and factious spirit in every *Commune* throughout the Country, was called into action. In this situation they thought it politic to diminish their internal struggles, by employing the attention, the talents, and the force of the Country, in vigorous external operations. This has been in a great degree acknowledged by themselves. BRISSOT, the avowed friend of Lord LAUDERDALE, gloried in being the great promoter of the War with Austria, as an event necessary for the consummation of the Revolution.

BREST.—Our last intelligence from this Port, reaches down to the 15th inst. No re-inforcement whatever was then arrived or expected, from *Toulon* or any other place. The Ships of the Line, to the number of 30, good and bad, were all laid up in ordinary, and the crews discharged. Six large Frigates are in the Road, said to be fitted out as Privateers. A Proclamation had been received calling upon the Sailors to restore Freedom to the Seas, by the destruction of the British Navy, and Peace to the World, by the destruction of the British Government. Money is promised, to prepare them for this glorious destiny; but hitherto none has been received, and there is no appearance of preparation whatever.

*** In consequence of a variety of Communications which have been made to us, on Subjects which we think of peculiar importance at this time, it is our intention to publish a THIRD NUMBER of this Paper Thursday next.

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