







FOR THE COURIER.

E L E G Y.

Addressed to the Memory of that excellent Officer, CAPTAIN ANTHONY BEALE, late Commandant of the 24th Battalion of Native Infantry.

THE radiant splendor of thy day,
Tingling the summit of thy distant hill;
No more shall flume animate my drooping lay,
Inspire my muse, or guide my eager quill.

LETTER

FROM MR. HOLCROFT,
TO MR. SERJEANT ADAIR,

Sir,

"IN my letter to the Attorney General, I have quoted some sentiments, which you delivered in your opening against Mr. Thelwall, and which I think it behoves me to notice. I have there made some remarks on them, and here intend to add a few more; but must previously repeat the substance of what you will find I have said in my prefatory addresses, to Mr. Attorney General and Lord Chief Justice Eyre, that the motive of my writing is not to give you pain, but, by deterring your mistakes, to add, as I hope, to the means of general improvement. Perhaps you may think the supposition that I have the power to give pain, undigested and unprotected by the great as I am, is a trait of arrogance. I believe however this to be a mistake beneath your understanding. You have been too long familiar with an elevated situation to imagine, that any thing but the efforts of sound reason can field a man from the pain of accusation; whether it be false or true. But, sir, though I conceive you will be more dispassionate, there are persons who are so devoted with zeal against Jacobins, among whom, were there no other circumstances, this prosecution has in their opinion ranked me, that serjeant will be too soft a term to express their sensations.

"This is a matter of trifling moment; my present theme is the forbearing benevolence of his Majesty's Attorney General. Will you patiently permit me to tell you, sir, how forbearing that gentleman has been? He forbore to call evidence against me which, according to the phrase, was very honorable in him indeed; for he had none to call. He forbore to keep me and my fellow sufferers long in prison; because he was conscious that the minds of men revolted at the injustice of the punishment we had already endured. He forbore to exasperate the public more by the disclosure of the extreme folly of which, in the fervor of his accusing zeal, he had been guilty: in charging a man with the crime of high treason, at the moment when he had despatched to prison the man he charged to be the enthusiastic preacher of peace, and the determined opponent of violence. I have called in folly: by what word would you have characterized such conduct? Yes, sir, he forbore to prosecute, in proportion as he perceived he wanted the power. He forbore to inflict evil, the moment he discovered how dangerous his conduct was become. I would not be understood to say, or suppose, that he thought it evil; but did his mistakes lessen the injury? His forbearance has indeed been exemplary, and I fear he will still continue to forbear in all companies into which he goes, to inform them that he has accused without proof; has acquitted with reluctance, and has passed through Temple Bar with a con-fused mind; and with an aching heart, to call. He forbore to visit and console the families of the prisoners, by whose industry, till manacled by him, these families had been supported; and he will still forbear to inquire whether any of those prisoners be starving, their children naked, or their wives living or dead. Let him: if he be not unexpectedly wife, or deplorably erroneous, such forbearance will conduce to the quiet of his conscience.

"I have but one question more to ask, and that, sir, relates wholly to yourself. You are a man who have as I may say been trammelled in the manners and customs of courts of law. You have fat upon the bench, and been led to consider the duties and avaricious delicacies of such a situation. You are not ignorant that every expiation, which kind and respectful treatment can publicly afford, is due to a man who has been acquitted by his country, for his faults. Where, sir, was the kindness, where the respect, where the decency, of telling a man, who had just been acquitted by his country, that the reason of his acquittal was the forbearing to introduce witnesses? Sir, I intend no personal offence when I say it was so far from kind, respectful, or decent, that it was absolutely self. You forgot yourself. Men are subject to mistakes, and do justice to my own character, against an error, which I hope you would not frequently be so forgetful of what is due to justice and to a person falsely accused, as to commit.

"THOMAS HOLCROFT."

FRENCH ACCOUNT,

OF THE
LATE NAVAL ACTIONS.

Paris, 3d of July,

In the fitting of the 1st of this month, the Hats of the Convention witnessed a report, to which it was rarely accustomed, in the account of a defeat, which Douleur delivered in the name of the Committee of Public Welfare:—Behold another effort of the British Cabinet—Behold another effect of the Propagation which has rallied our Marine, other proofs of defective subordination of cowardice, perhaps of perfidy; another effort of the Emigrants, and in the end another opportunity held forth to Republicans of contemplating the plans of their cruel enemies. Representatives ye are worthy of hearing the undigested truth, the Committee of public welfare can always disclose it to you without apprehension; deists to be perfectly repaired should be distinctly known. The Brest Squadron put to sea on the 3d of last month (the 11th of June) in order to exterminate the division under General Vau, and relieve Belle-Isle; in this succeeded. Letters however announce to us, that the French Squadron returning to Brest, fell in with an English Squadron, with which it engaged, but a want of subordination, prevented its taking possession of three of the Enemy's ships, which had been taken. Arrived near the Bay of Audierne, it encountered a vessel Tempest, which drove it thirty leagues from the Coast; the English Squadron here fell in with it and compelled it to an unequal action; one of our ships, which had taken fire, was under the necessity of blowing itself in the Enemy's Fleet, in order to save its crew; this manœuvre having broken our line, the enemy took advantage of it and threw themselves upon the Eger, which notwithstanding it was singly opposed to three ships, fought courageously, but her efforts were unsupported, and her signals disobeyed; in short the English triumphed.

The numerous assemblage of English sails upon the Coasts of Morbihan, as we learn by letters from our Deputies, is defined to cover the defect, which the English have for long threatened, but the Emigrants shall find their rewards; our General Commandant, who has already prevented a landing at Finistere, and has put in requisition the brave Gendarmerie of Brest, which is ready to repair whenever occasion shall require.

PROCLAMATION.

The Committee of Public Safety of the French Convention, to the Inhabitants of the Province of Guisnois.

"The French People, forced to wage War by the Coalition of the Powers of Europe, against their Liberty and Independence, after having dignified them of the name of Terrorists, were obliged to follow them into their's for their own security, and in order to obtain indemnities from them to which the French People are entitled. But in conquering a territory formerly inhabited by their enemies, they have not forgotten the great principles of humanity and justice; which a generous and free people ought to bring with them where they come. This was the reason the National Convention having balloted to disown the honors commanded by the Arms of the Republic in the conquered countries in Spain, and particularly in the province of Guisnois. The agents of the tyranny which has almost destroyed France, have been the cause, that the name of the French has been tarnished in some places. There were blood-thirsty men, who carried desolation into foreign countries, after they had done the same in their own country.

"The Revolutions of the 9th Thermidor, and the 15th Germinal, have annihilated the guilty hopes of those perfidious men, and justice to all will insure by the Convention the great Day. The Committee of Public Safety is anxious that the inhabitants of Guisnois know the decree of the National Convention, with respect to the injustice done by our former Governments. They think it their duty to proclaim in the most solemn manner, the principles which guide the operation of the present Government of France.

"All the Treaties, Capitulations, and Conventions, concluded between the Agents of that Government, and those of the Conquered Countries ought to be most religiously observed. All private property is sacred; he who violates it is a robber, and shall be punished as such. The inhabitants of the Conquered Countries shall be governed according to their own laws and customs, and no innovation is permitted to be introduced.

"The French people having proclaimed public worship, do not disturb that established in the conquered countries, the French People with that public and religious opinion be respected. The French people reserve old age, protect families, and conjugal fidelity, and punish severely those who violate them. If their principles have been violated in a conquered country, the inhabitants are invited to find out the names of those who accuse the Representatives of the People with the Army, and they may be assured that justice shall be done to them.

Given at Paris, at the National Palace, the 31st Floral, third year of the Republic, one and indivisible.

EXCHANGE OF THE DAUGHTER OF

LOUIS XVI.

Treillard, in the name of the Committees of Public and General Safety: Representatives of the people, the virtuous, the firmest, the perseverance the triumph of the French People, the Treaties of Peace, the hopes of the men of property, the opinions of men of letters all, at length forsaken the Republic; it would be as absurd as it would be criminal to doubt it.—The moment is therefore arrived to direct your attention to the Family of Capet the Safety of the people, and the Supreme Law require the imprisonment of that Family, and you did not suffer foreign powers to intermeddle in an affair which depended solely upon the people and their Representatives: you are now too strong to render such a rigorous measure necessary, you directed that this family should be imprisoned for the public safety; it is necessary that their release should also be useful to the country.

"The most odious and the blackest treason, delivered into the hands of one of the powers collected against us, four Representatives of the people, and a Minister of the Republic;—that same power dared to arrest, on a neutral territory other citizens, involved with the sacred character of ambassadors of the Republic. To the injury which was the friend and the ally of the Bourbons, we propose to surrender the Family of the Bourbons, you will thus, by an act of justice put an end to the most dreadful violation of the rights of nations. We had an incontestable right to keep in a place of safety a family, whose members might compromise the safety of the people. But it was against the rights of nations, that the deputies and ambassadors were arrested.

It is for the Court of Vienna to weigh well these considerations, we have not thought it necessary to make them the object of any Negotiation; but you will decree, and your Generals will proclaim, the laws which you have decreed. The first object is to determine which your Committees have directed me, to present to you:—

"The National Convention declares, that as soon as the Representatives of the people, the Ministers and Ambassadors of the Republic, and the persons composing their suite, detained by the Government of Austria, shall be at Liberty, and shall be upon the limits of the French Territory, the daughter of Louis Capet, shall be sent to that same Government, and all the individuals of that family shall be permitted to retire from the Territories of the Republic. The National Convention also directs their committee of public safety to take all the necessary steps for the execution of the present decree.

The Declaration proposed by the committee, was unanimously adopted amidst the loudest plaudits.

The daughter of Louis the Sixteenth, has been released from the Tower of the Temple, and suffered to go to a country-house, whether the Medicines D'ORLEANS, DE BOURBON, and DE TOURNELLE, were permitted to accompany her.—The citizen AUDREIN, the Deputy from Morbihan, has very much interested himself in behalf of this family, and has demanded in a Memoire which he has published, the repeal of the decree of banishment passed against the family of Bourbon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The hay and straw which has been collected in the Electorate of Hanover, a very considerable amount, for the use of the British Cavalry, are now selling at small lots.

A great number of gold and silver medals have been struck at Berlin, in commemoration of the peace between Prussia and France; that which conveys the idea of professor Rammeler is beautiful: it represents on the one side the God of War, holding a sword and a burning torch, with the inscription, Regnum (I have reigned). On the other side Minerva, the Goddess of Wisdom, offers to a crowned head an olive branch, with this inscription, Pacem regnabo (I will reign with thee).

The late King of Poland is, it is said, to have the Dukedom of Courland, by order of the Empress of Russia.

All the Portuguese men of war, which lay in the British ports last summer, have been paid off and laid up.

The King of Prussia will not suffer any Austrian reinforcements to pass through his dominions for the army of the Rhine.

General Clairaut is appointed field marshal and Commander in chief of the army of the empire.

The Court of Petersburg, is said to have sent to that of Berlin, a memoir, demanding the territory of Cracow, to be ceded to the Austrians. It will be highly interesting to learn the issue of this contest.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER,

Should the enclosed lines be deemed worthy a place in your next Courier, you would wish by inserting them, confer a favour on—

WHERE nature's choicest flowers,
With sweetest fragrance fill,
And thrush entwined in bowers,
In humble cot I dwell.

HAWTHORN.