

INSCRIPTION.

Sacred to the Ministerial Memory of
The Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT,
The Lineal Representative of
The Genius, the Eloquence, and the
Virtue of the ever
VENERATED CHATHAM;
Who succeeding to the Station, and
inheriting the Wisdom of his illustrious
Father, like him retrieved
the Errors of the preceding Admini-
strations, and realized the hopes
of his Country, by raising it to the
highest pitch of

HUMAN GLORY.

At the early age of Twenty-two years
he became

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER,
And equally astonished his Country-
men and Europe, by his Eloquence
as an Orator,

And his Wisdom as a Statesman.

Formed by Nature for an exalted Of-
fice, and trained by his immortal
Parent to fill it, he supplied the de-
ficiencies of Experience and Years,
by the Extraordinary Cultivation,
Extent and accuracy of his Percep-
tive Powers.

Overleaping the distance between
Youth and Experience, he grasped
the wisdom of riper years; and in
the earliest struggles of his Admini-
stration, exhibited a mind so lumi-
nous, sagacious, and enriched, that
even his Eloquence was considered
as secondary to his judgment.

When he came into Office, he found
the British Nation deprived of an
Empire in the West.

When he went out of Office, he left
the British Nation in possession of
a new Empire in the East.

When he assumed the management of
its Finances, he found an exhausted
Treasury, a declining Revenue, a
decaying Commerce, and a mass of
floating Debt, which, with the un-
provided means of liquidating past
burdens, threatened the extinction of
Public Credit.

When he resigned the Management of
its Finances, he left its Revenue
improved, its Commerce reanimated,
its Exports tripling their amount
in the most brilliant days of Peace,
and its Debt, which former States-
men had predicted to threaten the
Constitution, provided for by a
Fund destined, not merely to ex-
punge the Expenses of his own Ad-
ministration, but to realize the bolder
conception of crushing the Mass of
its Taxation, by extinguishing, with-
in the probable period of less than
Forty Years,

THE WHOLE NATIONAL DEBT.
Posterity, in deriving the benefit of this
Financial Measure, will admire the
genius, and revere the memory of the
Minister, who, living less for his own
age than after-times, could thus, by
so grand an operation, secure to them
unimpaired, the blessings of

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.
Without the burthens that it cost prece-
ding Ages to preserve it.

When he came in, France possessed
the blessings of a Regular Govern-
ment, an immense Revenue, an ex-
tensive Commerce, a powerful Navy,
rich Colonies, and the esteem and re-
spect of Europe.

When he went out, France exhibited
what may be termed a Blank in the
Map of Civilization. Her Altars
and her Rights equally the sport of
Atheists and Usurpers; her Soil
stained by the blood of their Victims;
her People drooping over the loss of
their Trade, their Credit, their Ca-
pital, their Colonies, their Navy, and
their Liberties; and her Govern-
ment and Principles, alike the scorn
and detestation of the

CIVILIZED WORLD.

France, in her Misery, was left a Mo-
nument of the Folly and Wicked-
ness of her Rulers; Great-Britain,
in her increased Prosperity, remain-
ed an example of the superior Wis-
dom and Virtue of her Minister.

READER!

These were his services. His crimes
were great, in the eyes of a few. He
taxed the People, and saved the
Constitution. He aroused the vir-
tues, and armed the energies of his
Country against the Moral Pollu-
tion of its Shores. His Enemies
charge him, that in the sacred cause
of Religion, and Social Order, he
would not surrender the British
Nation to Atheism and Impiety;
but that, in the fall of surrounding
Nations, and the wreck of civil So-
ciety, he preserved it, undefiled,

from the dominion and contagion
of France. The Jacobins reproach
him, with extinguishing the torch
of Sedition in Great-Britain, and
quenching the flames of Rebellion
in Ireland. They allege, he beat
down the Enemy with a bold and
victorious Arm; and that braving
the Northern League, he successfully
asserted the Maritime Rights of the
United Kingdom, against a Confe-
derated World in Arms. And fi-
nally, they assert, that after having
extended its Fame, its Commerce
and its Empire, and fenced its Laws,
its Liberties and its Religion, within
the folds of triumphant Banners, by
the destruction of the Trade, the an-
nihilation of the Navy, and the sei-
zure of the most valuable possessions
of the Enemy; in duty to the ho-
nest conviction of his mind on a great
State Question, he resigned his sta-
tion in preference to relinquishing
his opinion, exhibiting thereby an
elevated example to the present, and
to future ages, that in him, the love
of Power, and of Station, were su-
bordinate to his reverence for public
virtue, and his sense of public duty.
These are the reproaches of his En-
emies; but his Countrymen more
just, admire the sacrifice, and trace
his glory, where they charge his
shame.

On his retreat from Office, unlike to
former Ministers, he shrunk from
the fence of Faction, and kept with-
in the pale of his Principles, sup-
porting as zealously his Successors,
out of office, as he had strenuously
opposed his antagonists when in
power; thus clearly evincing that
the love of his country, and not the
lure of situation was the ruling pas-
sion

OF HIS HEART.

A Nation,
Sacred from Anarchy and Desolation,
by
The genius and intrepidity
of

The Right Honourable WILLIAM
PITT,

Raises this fragile Column,
In testimony of its gratitude, to the
Preserver of its Liberties and Con-
stitution; until the future Historian
shall erect a more durable Monu-
ment to perpetuate his renown, by
recording his name on her imperish-
able page, and classing him with those
illustrious Statesmen whose actions
have adorned the Annals of the
World.

LONDON, August 14.

The state of the Continent of Eu-
rope never appeared more perplexed or
uncertain than at the present moment.
Not a single disarmament, has taken
place in the countries of the Belligerent
powers, nor have the neutrals dis-
missed a single regiment from their ar-
mies of observation. All that has been
gained at Luneville is an hollow, armed
and suspicious peace; such as was fore-
told when Bonaparte excluded the Mi-
nisters of Great Britain from the Con-
gress, and avowed his resolution to con-
clude only a partial pacification with
her allies—such a peace as Bonaparte
still seems resolved shall be the sole
pause and interval in the progress of his
ambition.

All the intelligence from the Con-
tinent is full of vague hopes and contra-
dictory conjectures—Every thing is al-
ternately denied and asserted; and if
one post leaves the Emperor of Russia
and the King of Prussia opposing the
French usurpations, the next undertakes
to make up the difference, and to indemnify
whomever it pleases, wherever it
pleases, and in a manner pleasing to e-
very body!!

It really appears ridiculous to give at-
tention to these wild and unauthorised
rumours, which shew nothing more than
the anxious state of mens' minds, and
the unsettled situation of affairs. No
great penetration is required to per-
ceive, that the pretended definitive
Peace at Luneville forms no more than
an epoch in the war, and an halting
place in the march of the Revolution-
ary Republic. At what moment the
truce shall be broken, and the war re-
commence with increased fury and up-
on a wider theatre, it is not so easy to
predict. It depends upon a combina-
tion of causes, not equally powerful or
active; and upon a concurrence of inte-
rests which is evidently retarded by in-
veterate habit, and almost unconquer-
able prejudices.

The liberality of the Underwriters at
Lloyd's Coffee-house, in London, to all
who merit their approbation, ought not

to pass unnoticed. A large silver cup,
of exquisite workmanship, value 170l.
has been presented by those gentlemen
to Capt. Hugh Crow, for his gallant
conduct in defending the ship Will, of
Liverpool, against a French privateer,
on his voyage from Africa to the West-
Indies, the 21st February, 1801.

So confident is the idea that the pre-
sent wide wasting war verges to a con-
clusion, that omnium rose at the Stock
Exchange one per cent on Tuesday last,
an accretion which Lord Elgin's fa-
vourable intelligence, will by no means
tend to depress.

From Hull there is the pleasing intel-
ligence, that the adjustment of our dif-
ferences with the Northern Powers,
and the resumption of the Baltic trade,
has had already so happy an effect, that
upwards of 200,000 manufactures in
Yorkshire, who were out of employ-
ment, are now at full wages, while the
fall that has just taken place in provi-
sions, has changed into gladness the de-
spondency lately observed in every part
of that country.

The following very large quantities
of grain and flour arrived at Hull in the
course of last week, viz.—10,325 quar-
ters of wheat; 5,900 quarters of oats;
580 quarters of barley: 380 quarters of
rye; 243 quarters of pease; 934 cwt.
of wheaten and 260 cwt. of rye flour.
A considerable part of the above has
been brought from Quebec and New-
York.

An article from Vienna of the 25th
of July, states with great justice, that if
the fate of Egypt be not decided before
the end of June, the war may become
very tedious. The Nile, overflows its
banks in July and August, so that mili-
tary operations in Lower Egypt must
necessarily be suspended. If the French
hold out till then, they have a long pe-
riod to wait unmolested for farther rein-
forcements, while from their being ac-
customed to the climate of Egypt, they
will be exposed to fewer inconvenien-
ces from the effects of the inundation.
If, therefore, no decisive operations take
place soon, a considerable anxiety must
naturally ensue, and the conquest of E-
gypt will be found a more expensive
and more bloody affair than has yet been
calculated. Already it has cost an infi-
nite deal of blood and treasure. Men
too must be eager to know the extent of
the reinforcements which Menou has
received, and the effects they produced.

A complaint has been made by the
French Minister to the Diet of Ratis-
bon, that the English raise recruits in the
Empire.—This recruiting is alleged to
be contrary to the spirit and letter of the
Treaty of Luneville, and severe prohibi-
tory measures are demanded. This
complaint is immediately to be taken in-
to consideration by the Diet.

The following curious circumstance
is related upon the authority of several
persons who are arrived from France.
One of the leaders of the Jacobin Fac-
tion had succeeded in procuring to be
made a snuff-box perfectly similar to that
used by the Chief Consul; but though
the fashion of it was imitated most cor-
rectly, the artificer had not succeeded
in making it open with equal facility.
—Bonaparte finding this box on the ta-
ble, and being inclined to take a pinch
of snuff, was astonished to find a con-
siderable difficulty in opening it.—This
circumstance struck him so much, that
the similarity of the box in other re-
spects had no effect in deceiving him.
After a number of vain inquiries among
his servants, he sent for a physician,
who having chemically analyzed the
snuff in the box, declared, that the
Chief Consul, had he taken any, could
not have survived half an hour.

It is said that the secret expedition
under Sir Home Popham, who sailed
from the Cape of Good Hope early in
February, in his Majesty's ship Rom-
ney, with the 61st regiment, a detach-
ment of the Royal Artillery, and a di-
vision of the 8th dragoons, was expect-
ed to its destination the latter end of
March. Reports represent the Isle of
France to be the object of the expedi-
tion.

The letters from Cadiz of the 14th
July give the following details of the
terrible disaster which befel the two Spa-
nish ships in the engagement which
took place in their passage from Alge-
ziras:

"The combined Squadron left Al-
geziras on the evening of the 14th of
July, consisting of Five Spanish ships
of the line, Four French line of battle
ships, and three French and One Spa-
nish frigate. The English, consisting of
Five ships of the line and a frigate, had
sailed before them and taken a station

at a great distance, in order not to alarm
the combined Squadron; but confusion
and disorder had in the very beginning
of the night arisen among them. The
Hermenegildo fired upon the Formida-
ble French ship, and killed several, be-
sides wounding 40.—The French Cap-
tain saw the error of the Spaniard, and
sheered off instead of returning the fire.
An English ship then placed herself be-
tween the Real Carlos and the Hermene-
gildo, fired a broad-side on each side,
and sailed away. These two unhappy
ships could not discern the manœuvre
of the aggressor, and taking one another
for English, began to board, caught fire
and blew up; the Carlos first, and the
Hermenegildo twenty minutes after-
wards. Their explosions produced ter-
rible shocks, which were felt at Cadiz,
at a quarter past one in the morning,
and were mistaken at first for an Earth-
quake. Of the Real Carlos but one man
was saved—of the Hermenegildo about
40.

"These beautiful three-deckers were
almost new, and carried 112 guns.
They had each of them above 1200 men
on board. We do not yet know what
is the fate of the St. Antonio, but it is
feared that she has been attacked by the
three English ships, taken and carried
into Gibraltar; but these are at present
but vague fears. There remains at Al-
geziras but the English ship Hannible
on shore, and taken, but it was impossi-
ble to make it follow, so bad was its con-
dition.

Miss Robertson, who lays claim to
the Fascally estate, turns out to be the
daughter of a laundress in the outskirts
of the town, and her father, it seems,
is porter to an oilman in the city.

Dispatches were yesterday received
at the Admiralty from Sir J. B. War-
ren, which we do not understand bring
any thing of great moment. Sir John
is on the look-out for Gantheaume, and
with a force more than equal to cope
with him.

A waggon, loaded with specie, arri-
ved at Portsmouth on Friday, from Lon-
don, to be sent it is said, in the Leyden
and Texel, for our army and navy in
Egypt.

From a London Paper.

TRULY LAUGHABLE!

Court of King's Bench—July 3.

DARBY AND NICOLLS v. COWDENY.

The subject of this contention was a
warm one; it was an action brought by
the Plaintiffs, who resided at Bath,
and were patentees of what they called
a new invented mode of making port-
able ovens, against the Defendants, al-
so of that city, to recover damages for ha-
ving infringed on their patent.

Mr. Erskine opened the cause by ex-
tolling the merit of this marvellous in-
vention, which, had it gone a step far-
ther, and baked the bread without fire,
would certainly have reached the very
acme of perfection. True it was that
nothing under the sun could be said
to be entirely new, the powers of me-
chanism, the properties of the ele-
ments, the application of them, either
to assist human labour, or promote the
comforts and conveniences of life, had
been fully understood for centuries;
it was therefore only by the adaption
and combination of those powers and
properties different from their previ-
ous application, that an ingenious artist
could claim to have the exclusive
right of making and vending the ob-
ject of his discovery for his own profit,
secured to him by a patent. Of such
a nature was the invention in question;
it was framed on a construction so
portable, that a man contemplating a
long journey, might whip the oven
under his arm, metamorphose himself
into a walking baker's shop, and, whe-
ther traversing the wide immeasurable
ocean, or the wide extended desert,
could, without the aid of magic, at any
time command the appearance of a
well baked quarter loaf; it was an
article in itself not only elegant, but
classical; it was framed upon a tripod
similar to the foot-stool of Jove, or the
seat of the Sybilline Oracle; its pecu-
liar construction was such that the cir-
cumambient air corrected the ardour
of the promethean element, and pro-
duced a species of bread of a flavour
so divine, that it resembled ambrosia or
mannâ. The Defendant, jealous of
the merit of so extraordinary an inven-
tion, had pirated it, and thereby de-
frauded the Plaintiffs of those im-
mense profits which they had a rea-
sonable right to have expected from the
liberality and gratitude of the
Public.