

[BY DESIRE.]

PRO PATRIA.

OLD ENGLAND FOR EVER.

Being a Panegyric production of a Private in H.
M. New-Brunswick Provincials. N. America.

F. M*****.

I.

HAIL, great *Jehovah!* to whose Omniscent sway,
Earth, Men and Things instinctively obey;
How shall the *British* blood with rapture flow,
And every artery with transport glow:
The *Lord of Hosts* has to this Island given
The balm of *Peace* from all benignant *Heaven*.

II.

God's British Agent in this world below,
Gives to *Democracy*, a pungent blow,
And sanction'd by th' Omnipotent decree,
Convinces mortals *how* they may be *Free*:
Not *Pres'd* like *Slaves* to deprecate their *God*,
Or bow submissive to a Consul's nod.

III.

The horrid host of *Massacre* and *Lust*,
Ere long shall sink into their kindred dust,
Those *Pigmy Elves*, of sanctity bereaven,
Of *Heaven* forsaken, and forsaking *Heaven*:
Not long permitted in this *World* to range,
Soon shall evince an everlasting change.

IV.

A *Sovereign*, murder'd, to indulge their spleen,
A *Royal Martyr* and an helpless *QUEEN*;
Poor *Babes* yet speechless have their vengeance felt,
Callous to pity and unlearn'd to melt:
Dashing the *Offspring* from the *Parents* pap,
And murdering *Infants* on the shelter'd lap.

V.

Nor stopping here—Their *Savage* fury ran,
Beyond all limits of that limit, *Man*;
Daring to challenge the *Celestial Pow'r*,
Denying *His*, the sun shine, or the shower:
Controuling *God*, in every just decree,
And this they *Vilely* term'd *Equality*!

VI.

Britannia, saw, nor long beheld their *Rage*,
The *Lion's Thunder* burst his *Pondrous* cage,
Rang'd nobly forth to stem their *Daring Pride*,
Religious precepts to infuse, and guide:
To prove *Humanity* the safest easiest Port,
And *God*, our ablest *Beatific* Fort.

VII.

By vile, insidious, and contriving arts,
The *Northern Powers* awhile support their parts;
Convinc'd at length, *The Trait'rous* wretched *Gaul*,
In his own snare is doom'd by *God* to fall:
Bereft of *Hope*, nor scarce a glimpse of *Heaven*,
So *Vilely Vile*, they dare not be forgiven.

VIII.

Now the rude clangor of the War is o'er,
And each brave Veteran hies him to his shore,
Anxious to meet his darling spouse at home,
Nor longer from his kindred forc'd to roam,
Circl'd around his hearth, his children lifting hear
His wondrous tales with many a pitying tear,
And to their tender natures soothingly impart,
The generous dictates of a grateful heart.

IX.

O'er the vast Empire of the extending World,
Great-Britain's canvass shall remain unfurl'd;
Commerce, Religion, undivided sway,
To every neigh'ring Province shall display:
A *NELSON's* valor—great *ABERCROMBIE's* zeal,
Has gain'd with *GLORY* our domestic weal,
Convinc'd by *REASON* e'er may *BRITON's* Sing,
Long live our *DEAREST* Patron, *BRITON's* KING.

VIVANT REX ET REGINA.

LONG LIVE THE KING AND QUEEN.

SCRAP—FROM YOUNG.

HE that's ungrateful has no fault but one—
All other crimes may pass for virtues in him.

LONDON, September 17.

GALLICAN CHURCH.

A General Meeting was held yesterday of the Bishops and Archbishops of France, in this country, at the Archbishop of Narbonne's in Orchard street. The object of it was to take into consideration a Brief of his Holiness the Pope, arrived in this country, directed to Cardinal Erskine, the Pope's Nuncio in England, and delivered by him to M. Otto, two days ago. The purport of this Brief, and of the Circular letter of Cardinal Erskine, written to the French Bishops by order of His Holiness, is to request the Bishops to give, within ten days, a renunciation of their dignities, or to suffer certain canonical pains. His Holiness entreats them to make this sacrifice to the peace of the Church; and he engages, that such of them as shall not be re-appointed to the new Sees in France, by the present Ruler of that country, Bonaparte, shall receive a handsome provision for life, from the munificence of the Chief Consul, in any place where they may chuse to reside.

This affair has produced the greatest agitation, not only among the French Princes, Nobility and Clergy, but in the whole Catholic body. As the Bishops when invested with their Sees, all took the oaths of fidelity and allegiance in the hands of the King of France they think no power on earth can release them from so sacred an obligation. Moreover the Gallican Church, supported by the French Parliaments, has long rejected the authority of the Pope, asserting its independence, of which the celebrated Bossuet was, in 1682 the greatest champion. The weakness and state of bondage of the present Pope, afford such grounds on which the Bishops can resist this act of Popish tyranny. However the well known opinions and character of one or two of them make the French Emigrants believe that opposition to the Pope's Brief will not be unanimous. The French Church is in a crisis which puts it to the test, and involves the dearest interests of Bonaparte. It would be a new scene indeed, but a possible one, in the present disorganization of the moral and political world, to see a body of French Roman Catholic Bishops living in England, and supported by the King of Britain's bounty, now join with our own Church in making a public and formal declaration of—*No POPE*.

It is unnecessary to point out the extraordinary importance of this measure to the power of Bonaparte, or the art with which he who first dethroned the Pope, and finding the inconveniences of that measure, has now raised up a new one, makes him an Ally, uses him as an instrument, with which he can reach and overthrow the established Clergy, who deny his authority. By this step the Chief Consul quiets the religious scruples of the people of France, and reconciles the consciences of men to his government. This is one of the deepest strokes of the Chief Consul's policy, and in this M. Otto's residence here will, perhaps, serve him more than by concluding a treaty of peace. To be at peace with Frenchmen is to him of far more value than peace with the people of this country.

The following are the Archbishops now in London: Dillon, Archbishop of Narbonne, aged 81 years; Boileau, Archbishop of Aix, aged 70; Cice, Archbishop of Bourdeaux, aged 68.

The Bishops of S. Pol de Leon, Noyon, Vannes, Angouleme, Montpellier, Perigueux, Moulins, Nantes, Lescats, Comignes, Uzer, Aras, Avanches.

We have not been favored with the precise terms of his Holiness's Brief, but our readers may depend on the correctness of the following outline:—

VENERABLE BROTHERS!

You have deserved so well of the Catholic Religion, you have distinguished yourselves by a conduct so exemplary, both in your collective and in your individual capacity, that we do not hesitate to propose to you, a sacrifice still greater, than any to which you have hitherto submitted. It is necessary that you should voluntarily abandon your Sees, and that you should resign them into our hands. Things have now come to that point that it is incumbent on us to demand this sacrifice, and on you to accede to it. We feel that you cannot without the most painful emotions, think of abandoning that flock, upon which, whether present or

absent, you have bestowed so many cares. The knowledge we have of the excellence of your doctrine, as well as the purity of your conduct, leaves in our mind no doubt that you will not hesitate a moment about making this free abdication. We cannot believe that there will be on your part any tardiness in agreeing to a step of which three hundred Catholic Bishops have in former times given you an example at Carthage. In these latter days, many among you have professed this disposition, as well in addressing our predecessor Pius VI. as in communications to us. Since we are now come to the crisis when your resignations have become necessary, we have no doubt of your readily agreeing to it, in consequence of the urgent necessity of the times which exercises its force upon us, we are compelled to signify to you, that your answer will be necessary within ten days. The same causes lay us under the necessity of intimating that your answer must be absolute and not evasive, so that if you do not give us a precise answer within ten days, we shall be obliged to take it for granted, that you are determined not to obey our commands. On the other hand, we inform you with grief, that we shall find ourselves reduced to such an extremity in the midst of those obstacles which obstruct the good of religion, as to be forced to take every necessary step to enforce them. After what we have said, you will believe it is needless for us to repeat the assurance that we have omitted no exertion to prevent so deplorable a proposal; but with pain we will confess to you, that all our efforts have been fruitless, our solicitations ineffectual, and that we have been driven to the step, by the cruel necessity of the times.

OCTOBER 11.

The report that M. Otto was informed of the capitulation of Alexandria at the time he signed the Preliminaries, and communicated it to Lord Hawkebury, is totally destitute of foundation. There is reason to believe that the French Government had no expectation that this event would take place for some time; and M. Otto had no intimation even of the probability of it: he learnt it from the public papers the next day, and applied for permission to forward this intelligence to Paris, which was granted him.

OCTOBER 15.

A house in Old street displayed a transparency of rather a singular nature, and afforded to the populace a deal of mirth. On one side was portrayed a quarter loaf, under which were the words "I AM COMING DOWN." By the side of the loaf appeared a pot of porter, well frothed, which was made to rejoin, "So AM I."

The accounts of the Transport Board are making out. This department will be discontinued immediately after the arrival of our army from Egypt.

The Board of Admiralty have ordered moorings to be prepared for the reception of 60 sail of the line and fifty gun ships, which are immediately to be put out of commission.

The Lieutenants commanding the signal posts around the coast of England will be called in, in the course of three weeks.

The latest letters from Semlin, of the 20th ult. do not confirm the accounts brought by former letters, of the re-establishment of the Pacha of Belgrade, and the voluntary submission of the Janissaries; on the contrary, Passwan Oglou's troops had taken possession of every place of any importance between Widin and Belgrade, at which latter place he was hourly expected in person at the head of a select body of troops. In all the towns he occupies, the officers and public functionaries appointed by the Porte are deposed.

On the 12th, the Janissaries of Belgrade, sold all the cattle, horses, sheep, and other effects of the Pacha. They found upon the dead bodies of the Turks killed, the sum of 300,000 piastres.

It is understood that Joseph Bonaparte will meet Lord Cornwallis at Amiens. He is said to be a man of great moderation, and of an amiable character.

The appointment of Marquis Cornwallis as Plenipotentiary, has afforded particular satisfaction at Paris, as well as in this country. The Noble Marquis has ever shewn himself ready, and in any capacity to render services to his country.

As the French Government has appointed the 9th of November for the ce-