

...which ensued, but particularly when he perceived more and more evidently that measures, the consequences of which he could not disguise from himself, must finally compel him to relinquish the friendly and pacific system which he had adopted. The moment at length arrived when his Majesty saw that it was necessary for him not only to defend his own rights and those of his allies, not only to repel the unjust aggression which he had recently experienced, but that all the dearest interests of his people imposed upon him a duty still more important, that of exerting his efforts for the preservation of civil society itself, as happily established among the nations of Europe.

The design which had been professed of reforming the abuses of the government of France, of establishing personal liberty and the rights of property on a solid foundation, of securing to an extensive and populous country the benefit of a wise legislation, and an equitable and mild administration of its laws; all these salutary views have unfortunately vanished. In their place has succeeded a system destructive of all public order, maintained by proscriptions, exiles, and confiscations without number, by arbitrary imprisonments, by massacres, which cannot even be remembered without horror, and at length, by the execrable murder of a just and beneficent Sovereign, and of the illustrious Princess, who, with unshaken firmness, has shared all the misfortunes of her Royal Consort, his protracted sufferings, his cruel captivity, his ignominious death. The inhabitants of that unfortunate country, so long flattered by promises of happiness, renewed at the period of every fresh crime, have found themselves plunged into an abyss of unexampled calamities; and neighbouring nations, instead of deriving a new security for the maintenance of general tranquility from the establishment of a wise and moderate government, have been exposed to the repeated attacks of a ferocious anarchy, the natural and necessary enemy of all public order. They have had to encounter acts of aggression without pretext, open violations of all treaties, unprovoked declarations of war; in a word, whatever corruption, intrigue or violence could effect for the purpose so openly avowed of subverting all the institutions of society, and of extending over all the nations of Europe that confusion which has produced the misery of France.

This state of things cannot exist in France without involving all the surrounding powers in one common danger, without giving them the right, without imposing it upon them as a duty, to stop the progress of an evil which can be only by the successive violation of all law and all property, and which attacks the fundamental principles by which mankind is united in the bonds of civil society. His Majesty by no means disputes the right of France to reform its laws. It never would have been his wish to employ the influence of external force with respect to the particular forms of government to be established

in an independent country. Neither has he now that wish, except in so far as such interference is become essential to the security and repose of other powers. Under these circumstances, he demands from France, and he demands with justice, the termination of a system of anarchy, which has no force but for the purposes of mischief, unable to discharge the primary duty of all government, to repress the disorders, or to punish the crimes which are daily increasing in the interior of the country, but disposing arbitrarily of the property and blood of the inhabitants of France, in order to disturb the tranquillity of other nations, and to render all Europe the theatre of the same crimes and of the same misfortunes. The King demands that some legitimate and stable government should be established, founded on the acknowledged principles of universal justice, and capable of maintaining with other powers the accustomed relations of union and of peace. His Majesty wishes ardently to be enabled to treat for the re-establishment of general tranquillity with such a government, exercising a legal and permanent authority, animated with the wish for general tranquillity, and possessing power to enforce the observance of its engagements. The King would propose none other than equitable and moderate conditions, not such as the expences, the risks, and the sacrifices of the war might justify, but such as his Majesty thinks himself under the indispensable necessity of requiring with a view to these considerations, and still more to that of his own security, and of the future tranquillity of Europe. His Majesty desires nothing more sincerely than thus to terminate a war which he in vain endeavoured to avoid, and all the calamities of which, as now experienced by France, are to be attributed only to the ambition, the ferocity, and the violence of those, whose crimes have involved their own country in misery, and disgraced all civilized nations. As his Majesty has hitherto been compelled to carry on war against the people of France collectively, to treat as enemies all the who suffer their property and blood to be lavished in support of an unjust aggression, his Majesty would see with infinite satisfaction the opportunity of making exceptions in favour of the well disposed inhabitants of other parts of France, as he has already done with respect to those of Toulon. The King promises, on his part, the suspension of hostilities, — friendship, — and (as far as the course of events will allow, of which the will of man cannot dispose) security and protection to all those who, by declaring for a monarchical government, shall shake off the yoke of a sanguinary anarchy, of that anarchy which has broken all the most sacred bond of society, dissolved all the relations of civil life, violated every right, confounded every duty, which uses the name of liberty to exercise the most cruel tyranny, to annihilate all property, to seize on all possessions, which founds its power on the pretended consent of the peo-

ple, and itself carries fire and sword through extensive provinces, for having demanded their laws, their religion, and their lawful Sovereign.

It is then in order to deliver themselves from this unheard of oppression, to put an end to a system of unparralleled crimes, and to restore at length tranquillity to France, and security to all Europe, that his Majesty invites the co-operation of the people of France. It is for these objects that he calls upon them to join the standard of an hereditary Monarchy, not for the purpose of deciding in this moment of disorder, calamity, and public danger, on all the modifications of which this form of government may hereafter be susceptible, but in order to unite themselves once more under the empire of law, of morality, and of religion; and to secure at length to their own country, external peace, domestic tranquillity, a real and genuine liberty, a wise, moderate, and beneficent government, and the uninterrupted enjoyment of all the advantages which can contribute to the happiness and prosperity of a great and powerful nation.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

STATEMENT
OF THE
DISTRIBUTION OF THE
BRITISH NAVAL FORCE,
Exclusive of the hired armed vessels, which are chiefly employed in protecting the coasting Trade of Great Britain.

	Line.	Fifth.	Frig.	S. G. C.	Total.
In port and fitting	49	3	41	32	125
At the several ports	5	3	2	0	10
In the Engl. & Irish Channels	5	0	21	21	47
In the downs and North Sea	1	0	1	2	4
At the West Ind. Islands, and on the passage	9	0	18	8	35
At Jamaica	0	1	4	5	10
In America & Newfoundland	0	0	3	6	9
East Ind. and on the passage	1	1	5	1	8
Coast of Africa	0	0	0	2	2
Gibralt. and Mediterranean	20	1	21	7	49
Total in Commission	90	9	116	84	299
Receiving ships	8	2	1	1	12
Serviceable and repairing	19	1	5	3	28
In ordinary	26	6	18	25	75
Building	10	3	8	5	26
Total	153	21	148	118	440

STATE OF THE ORDINARY
AT EACH PORT.

	Line.	Fifth.	Frig.	S. G. C.	Total.
Portsmouth	21	3	6	10	39
Woolwich	18	0	7	4	29
Chatham	14	3	3	1	21
Sheerness	0	1	2	6	9
River	0	3	6	8	17
Total	53	9	24	29	115