

The lounging house-wife rises in the morning in haste; for *lazy folks* are ever in a *hurry*—she has not time to put on her clothes properly—but she can do it *at any time*. She draws on her gown, but leaves it half pinned—her handkerchief is thrown awry across her neck—her shoes down at the heels—she bustles about with her hair over her eyes—she runs from room to room slip shod, resolved to do up *the work*, and then dress herself—but folks, who are slip-shod about the feet, are usually slip-shod all over the house, and all day: they *begin every thing, and finish nothing*. In the midst of the poor woman's hurry, some body comes in, she is in a flutter—runs into the next room—pins up her gown and handkerchief; hurries back with her shoe heels thumping the floor—'O dear, you have caught us all in the sud—I intended to have *cleaned up*, before any body came in—but I have had every thing to do this morning.' In the mean time she catches hold of the broom, and begins to sweep; the dust rises and stifles every soul present. This is ill manners, indeed, to brush the dust in a neighbour's face, because the woman is *very sorry it happens so*.

Many a neighbour has thus been entertained with *apologies and dust*, at a friend's house; and wherever this takes place, depend on it, the mistress puts off to *any time*, that is, to *no time*, what ought to be done at the *present time*.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, MAY 22.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS divers wicked and seditious writings have been printed, published, and industriously dispersed, tending to excite tumult and disorder, by endeavouring to raise groundless jealousies and discontents in the minds of our faithful and loving subjects, respecting the laws and happy constitution of government, civil and religious, established in this kingdom; and endeavouring to villify and bring into contempt the wise and wholesome provisions made at the time of the glorious Revolution, and since strengthened and confirmed by subsequent laws for the preservation and security of the rights and liberties of our faithful and loving subjects: And whereas divers writings have also been printed, published, and industriously dispersed, recommending the said wicked and seditious publications to the attention of all our faithful and loving subjects: And whereas we have also reason to believe that correspondences have been entered into with sundry persons in foreign parts, with view to forward the criminal and wicked purposes abovementi-

oned: And whereas the wealth, happiness, and prosperity of this kingdom do, under Divine Providence, chiefly depend upon a due submission to the laws, a just confidence in the integrity and wisdom of Parliament, and a continuance of that zealous attachment to the Government and Constitution of the kingdom, which has ever prevailed in the minds of the people thereof: And whereas there is nothing which we so earnestly desire, as to secure the public peace and prosperity; and to preserve to all our loving subjects the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties, both religious and civil: We, therefore, being resolved, as far as in us lies, to repress the wicked and seditious practices aforesaid, and to deter all persons from following so pernicious an example, have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, solemnly warning all our loving subjects, as they tender their own happiness, and that of their posterity, to guard against all such attempts, which aim at the subversion of all regular government within this kingdom, and which are inconsistent with the peace and order of society; and earnestly exhorting them at all times, and to the utmost of their power, to avoid and discourage all proceedings, tending to produce riots and tumults, and we do strictly charge and command all our Magistrates in and throughout our kingdom of Great Britain, that they do make diligent enquiry in order to discover the authors and printers of such wicked and seditious writings as aforesaid, and all others who shall disperse the same:

And we do further charge and command all our Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, Chief Magistrates in our cities, boroughs, and corporations, and all other our officers and Magistrates throughout our kingdom of Great Britain, that they do, in their several and respective stations, take the most immediate and effectual care to suppress and prevent all riots, tumults, and other disorders which may be attempted to be raised or made by any person or persons, which, on whatever pretext they may be grounded, are not only contrary to law, but dangerous to the most important interests of this kingdom: And we do further require and command all and every our Magistrates aforesaid, that they do, from time to time, transmit to one of our principal Secretaries of State, due and full information of such persons as shall be found offending as aforesaid, or in any degree aiding or abetting therein; it being our determination, for the preservation of the peace and happiness of our faithful and loving subjects, to carry the laws vigorously into execution against such offenders as aforesaid.

Given at our Court at the Queen's House, the 21st day of May, 1792, in the 32nd year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, MAY 22!

Yesterday, *and not before*, after all mediation proved ineffectual, Edward Lord Thurlow resigned the Seals of office. When the Sovereign found, that the only alternative was the *dismissal* of the Chancellor or the *resignation* of the Minister, in whom the country had such well grounded confidence, he decided without a moment's further hesitation, and thus gratified his subjects by restoring unanimity to his Cabinet.

The Seals will be put this day in commission.

The Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Buller, and Justice Wilson, are expected to fill it.

None of the Chancellor's friends are said to retire with him.

It was confidently asserted and very generally believed, that Lord Grenville will succeed to the important station of Speaker of the House of Lords.

We do not understand that Lord Thurlow's removal from the Cabinet is likely to be followed by the succession of any other Member of Administration who is known to be personally attached to him. It has been supposed, that the Marquisses of Stafford and Bath, and the whole of the Gower interest, would resign, but at present there are no certain grounds for this belief, nor are we inclined to give credit to it: The King offered his mediation between Mr. Pitt and Lord Thurlow, but the former declined it, and said that he should resign, if the Lord Chancellor was permitted to remain in office. The King had no alternative: He could do without the Chancellor, but he knew it was impossible to carry on the business of the nation without Mr. Pitt.

The Seals are to be put in commission. We learn, that Sir Pepper Arden and Sir John Scott, are to be two of the Commissioners.

The Lord Chancellor disposed of every vacancy yesterday. Among these were some valuable livings which had long been *unbeneficed*.

One of the last patents to which the Lord Chancellor affixed the great seal, was that which gives the rangership of Saint James's Park to Lord Grenville for life. Lord Thurlow had hitherto refused to put the great seal to this appointment; and his doing so at the moment of his resignation, certainly proves that his refusal has not proceeded from any personal enmity towards Lord Grenville.

MAY 25.

Caution on the side of the French, and weakness on that of the Austrians, continue to render the war inactive.

The National Guard of Erningham sur-la-Lys have taken a waggon loaded with 7 barrels of gold and silver, and all the treasure is now at Lisle. There the Brabanters arrive daily in great numbers to join the common cause, and are united with the National troops.

The murderers of M. Dillon have been removed under a sufficient escort from Lysle to Douay.