

European Magazine,

For FEBRUARY 1798.

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L O N D O N :

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similar declaration has been made by the Citizens at Bonn.

The Revolution of the 22d ult. has given birth to a new Government in Holland, the Executive Directory, which consists of five persons, all of whom, except the Citizen Wilderick, who was ill, took the oaths prescribed on the 25th ult. The President is Citizen Wreede. Six Ministers have been appointed. The command of all the troops in Holland, both French and Dutch, is, it appears, to be given to General Joubert. On the 24th, the intermediary Administration of the late province in Holland gave in the resignation of their authority, and a declaration of adherence to the decrees of the Assembly.—Rotterdam, Amsterdam, the Hague, and all the principal towns of the Republic, have sent deputations to the Assembly, congratulating them on the measures of public security which have been taken.

The principles of the new Dutch Convention are divided into seven articles—the Rights of Man; Civic Liberty and Equality; Unity and Indivisibility; Consolidation of the Debts and Finances of the Provinces; the Establishment of an effectual and responsible Executive; the Right of the People to change the Form of their Government; and, lastly, the Separation of the Church from the State.

THOMAS PAINE.

The hatred of that execrable fellow, *Thomas Paine*, against the country of his nativity, is boundless, and must draw forth the indignation of every Englishman. The Arch-Rebel has sent the following infamous letter to the Council of Five Hundred:

“Citizens Representatives,

“Though it is not convenient to me, in the present situation of my affairs, to subscribe to the loan towards the descent upon England, my œconomy permits me to make a small patriotic donation. I send an hundred livres, and with it all the wishes of my heart for the success of the descent, and a voluntary offer of any service I can render to promote it.

“There will be no lasting peace for France, nor for the world, until the tyranny and corruption of the English Government be abolished, and England, like Italy, become a Sister Republic. As to those men, whether in England, Scotland, or Ireland, who, like Robespierre in France, are covered with crimes, they,

like him, have no other resource than in committing more; but the mass of the people are friends to liberty; tyranny and taxation oppress them; but they merit to be free.

“Accept, Citizens Representatives, the congratulations of an ancient colleague in the dangers we have passed, and on the happy prospect before us.

“Safety and respect,

“THOMAS PAINE.”

HOCHE'S ORDERS.

Though the authenticity of the following Orders have been affected to be doubted we are assured they are genuine, and the originals to be seen in the Secretary of State's Office.

EXTRACT from the OFFICIAL ORDERS of COLONEL TATE, delivered to him by GENERAL HOCHÉ, preparatory to his landing in WALES.

THERE will be placed under the command of Colonel Tate, a body of troops, completely organized, the number of 1050, all resolute, determined men, with whom he may undertake any thing: they are to be called, “La Seconde Legion des Francs.”

The destruction of Bristol is of the very last importance, and every possible effort should be made to accomplish it. For this purpose it will be proper to reconnoitre the mouth of the Severn in the day-time, and to sail up the Avon at night-fall within five miles of the town, where the landing should be made on the right bank, in the greatest silence; and, the troops being supplied with combustible matter, Colonel Tate is to advance rapidly, in the dark, on that side of Bristol which may be to windward, and immediately to set fire to that quarter. If the enterprize be conducted with dexterity, it cannot fail to produce the total ruin of the town, the port, the docks, and the vessels, and to strike terror and amazement into the very heart of the capital of England.

The expedition under the command of Colonel Tate has in view three principal objects: the first is, if possible, to raise an insurrection in the country; the second is, to intercept and embarrass the commerce of the enemy; and the third is, to prepare and facilitate the way for a Descent, by distracting the attention of the English Government.

In all countries the poor are the class most prone to insurrection; and this dis-