

THE  
CONSPIRACY  
OF  
PIT T AND CO.  
DETECTED  
IN A  
L E T T E R  
TO THE  
PARLIAMENT  
OF  
I R E L A N D.

BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

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Let all the ends, thou aim'st at, be thy Country's good.

SHAKESPEARE.

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—D U B L I N:—

PRINTED AND SOLD BY THE BOOK-SELLERS.

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1799.

Houses of the Oireachtas

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TO THE  
IRISH PARLIAMENT.

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GENTLEMEN;

SOLON made it penal for an Athenian to stand neuter in an insurrection—on the principle that if *all* declared themselves, the majority being evident, the few would retire—strife would cease—the blood of the people about to be ingloriously shed in civil broils, would be spared. I shall apply to peaceful opinion the rule of the Athenian Legislator, and venture to address you at a moment of peculiar delicacy and importance—and first permit me to congratulate you, allow me to wish the Irish people joy, on the escape both have narrowly had from the machinations of the British Minister; whose Irish factor has made a proposal to you, to surrender your inheritance, and the birth-right of the Nation; and to trust to the bounty of him and his successors, for a portion of the estate. The proposal has been treated with the contempt it

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deserved;

deserved; a contempt I own, I was not so sanguine as to expect, from men who have manifested such a temper, as you have done these some years past—a contempt which will astound your Lord and Master, who calculated on your tame acquiescence to this measure, from your servile submission, and passive obedience on former occasions.

Though you may shut out all who are not part proprietors of the representation, who are not servile; or who do not choose to embark two thousand five hundred pounds capital, in *the trade of Parliament*, from a right to deliver their sentiments within the walls of your Meeting-house; you cannot prevent discussion without doors, and though an investigation into your original constitution, or an enquiry into your late acts, may fail of meeting with your approbation; both are so interwoven with the immediate subject of an incorporate Union, as not to admit of separation. By the former we shall prove, that you cannot decide on the measure; by the latter we shall demonstrate how treacherously you have been dealt with; how your fortunes, your lives, your characters have been sported with, how the acts you have been excited to commit, have been made causes which were to produce this grand effect. An incorporate Union of the Irish and English Legislatures was to be the final of the woeful tragedy, which has been performing by his Majesty's servants in Ireland these six years past—under the guidance and direction of the English manager—William Pitt; and  
right

right glad am I to find any loop whereon to hang an extenuation of your faults—your virtues are your own—your vices are the creation of the British Minister.

We have heard much of the almighty power of Parliament, we have been told by Lawyers, who take their opinions from books of law, not of reason, that Parliament is competent to any thing; and that the people are bound to obey *all* its ordinances—for argument sake, we will allow them as almighty as they wish to have themselves thought, within the limits of their jurisdiction; but who will deny that there are fixed bounds, not to be over-leaped even by them. Should they, valuing themselves on their power, within their own province, presume to usurp an authority, with which they never were invested—I will, and do maintain that their laws are entitled to no obedience; and I for one declare myself discharged from any obligation, other than the law of the sword, and the right of the strongest may impose upon me. It is not surprising that we should hear men talk in the wild manner they do, of the power of Parliaments, when we consider the revolution, which the institution has experienced; from servants become masters—from guardians become spoilers—from controulers of the power of the Executive, become allies and auxiliaries of the Executive itself, and with the Minister leagued, to break down every barrier of the Constitution, and overthrow the rights of the People.

Has the Parliament any fixed limits or has it not? from whence is the answer to come, the People or the Parliament, the creator or the creature? Locke is of opinion the people shall be judge, “for who, (says he) shall be judge whether his trustee or deputy acts well, and *according to the trust reposed in him*, but he, who deposes him:” reason says the same interest: will say any thing likely to promote its own ends. But Locke goes farther, and expressly declares that such an act of the Legislative, would dissolve the Government; his words are remarkable, and admit but of one construction: “the delivery,” (says that great man) “of the people into the subjection of foreign power, either by the Prince, *or by the Legislative, is certainly a change of the Legislative, and so a dissolution of the Government*: for the end why people entered into society being to be preserved one entire, free and independent society, to be governed by its own laws; this is lost, whenever they are given up into the power of another.” With equal justice, and with equal reason, might an agent having a power of attorney to receive rents, seize upon the estate, and contend for the inheritance, as you could consent to an incorporate Union with any other country—the people did not elect you for that purpose—you cannot without exceeding the limits *now* assigned you, presume even to entertain the discussion of the subject; I am bold to aver, that until the whole people by themselves, or their delegates chosen for the express purpose of determining the question, decide upon it, no earthly power now constituted, can

can change the Irish Legislative, without a dissolution of the Government,—nor will the example of Scotland prove the legality of your right,—as well may suicide be defended, because one worthy but weak man has put an end to his existence. That the Scottish parliament did exercise the right, is as certain as that in so doing, they exceeded their powers,—the question was not decided by law, it was carried by gold. The Rights of Man, inherent, invaluable, and antecedent to the dogmas of the schools, are not to be violated by sophism. But it is idle to set about an elaborate proof of a self-evident proposition: would it not be absurd to enter into an argument of its being noon-day, when the sun is at its meridian? would it not be ridiculous in an Irishman, who had the smallest spark of affection for his country, to enter into a disquisition to prove that William Pitt, and enemy to Ireland are synonymous terms? all who have eyes acknowledge the one—all who have feelings confess the other. But I will cite one authority of more weight with me, than all the opinions, which all the gold of England could purchase, that the parliament of Scotland, from its constitution, was not competent to consent to a surrender of the Legislative, and that is the authority of Fletcher of Saltown, whose opinion I prize as much above that of all his cotemporaries, as I value the intelligence, the virtue, the real patriotism of Lord Lauderdale, more than the like qualities to be found in all the peerage and the forty-five commons of the Scottish nation taken collectively.

Gentlemen

Gentlemen you have a wide scope to range, yet there is a region into which you cannot soar, great as are your dimensions, you do not occupy space altogether.

If the question was to be decided fairly and reasonably, there cannot be a doubt of its fate, but I have heard of the miracles wrought by gold *properly* applied. I have heard of a 74 gun British man of war, becoming from a crazy hulk, fit for sea in four and twenty hours. I have heard of matters unintelligible to a person at his entrance into the presence of a State Sydropheil being made as plain as that 2 and 2 make four, before his coming forth, and what has been may be; but I feel it my duty to inform you, that even your consent will not avail. I tell you plainly that whilst an hundred of you may be employed, in paying your compliments to the British minister in Downing-street, and bowing down at the polluted shrine of self-interest and prostitution, the people may be engaged in forming a convention in the teeth of your convention act, and your hundred dancing-masters may not find it so easy a matter to return to this deserted country, as at their skipping off they supposed; we are a blundering people, and may do that last, which should have been done first. To dismiss this part of the subject, Locke has said generally, the Legislature cannot be changed without a dissolution of the Government, Fletcher has said the same in the particular instance of Scotland, and I  
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am of opinion that you are not competent, and I am to the full as well qualified to ascertain the trust I have reposed in you, as you can possibly be.

The manner in which the poisonous serpent lay lurking in the speech from the Throne, the style in which it was introduced, the affected ignorance of the stripling factor as to its shape, form, or essential qualities, were an insult to your understandings as men, a derision of your functions as a Legislative body. Ignorant as he pretended to be “of the most effectual means of maintaining and improving a connection between England and Ireland, essential to their common security, and of consolidating as far as possible into one firm and lasting fabric, the strength, the power, and the resources of the British empire.” Strongly, *insidiously*, as he insisted a support of Legislative Union was not involved in support of the address, yet does he inform us that it was by Legislative Union ONLY he hoped for the means of promoting the strength of the empire, and the consolidation of its powers.” From this declaration, and from the arguments adduced in the support of the measure (for it had abettors whom I hope Ireland never will forget.) The *military* plot has been discovered, Ireland has been yet preserved; the monster conceived by William Pitt, with which poor Ireland has been in travail these six years past, has been brought forth; thank God it but saw the light to groan and—die.

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The power of the empire is to be consolidated; the mischiefs attending *imperium in imperio* are to vanish; these are the blessings which were to result from such a complication of curses as the land has been infested with, by the consolidation of the imperial force; the gigantic power of the mighty Republic of France was to be crushed by *solum imperium*, insurrection was to cease, rebellion was to be no more. Let this be proved by some more solid argument than the assertion of the Irish agent, founded on the dictum of the English Minister. I would be a warm and enthusiastic advocate for the Union—Why? Because tranquillity is evidence of good government, and a proof of the satisfaction of the people. But I draw a directly contrary conclusion from that of the men in office, and I rejoice that my opinion is fortified by yours. I say the humiliation of France does not depend upon the completion of this or any other scheme of Pitt's. I know that the death-blow is not to be given to insurrection and rebellion, by an incorporate Union with England.

My design in this address to you is not to enter into an argument, but to declare a fact, to expose a conspiracy deeply laid for your annihilation, for the total extinction of the Rights of the Irish People. I wish to lay before you the chain, that was to bind Ireland, of which this Union was not only the last link, but the lock, the key of which is in the pocket of William Pitt.

From

From the time of the question of the Regency; Pitt determined on the Union; from that moment all the art, duplicity, and chicanery, of which he is master, have been employed to make a breach between the people and the parliament, by exciting the latter to commit acts, which could not be justified; which he well knew could not fail of making them contemptible in the eye of Europe, in the sight of Ireland, and in their own opinion; whilst they thought, vainly thought, they were meeting what is termed treason; they were creating traitors; whilst they were proving themselves obedient to the mandate of the British minister, they were demonstrating to him the facility of his designs, and determining him to treat with little ceremony men, who had lost all reverence for themselves.

Ireland has been desolated by a soldiery encouraged in licentiousness, by an enraged people, and by foreign invasions from England and from France. It has been made the Theatre of the worst species of warfare (for even in warfare there are degrees of comparison) these six years past, where all the most malignant passions of the soul of man, have been called forth for the most detestable purposes, and this, Pitt, has been your work; the convention bill—the gun-powder bill—the insurrection act—the acts of indemnity—the abolition of trial by Jury—the suspension of the Habeas Corpus—the demolition of the Press—Burnings—Tortures—Free-quarters—Military executions—and civil carnage. These were the precursors, these were made

by the British Alva to serve as causes when convenient opportunity should offer which were to produce their adequate effect, Legislative Union, surrender of Irish independence. Have the Parliament of Ireland betrayed the trust reposed in them? Have they appeared foremost in torturing the people they were bound to protect? Have they given their sanction for the destruction of the properties, liberties, and lives of those, whom, as faithful guardians they were pledged to preserve? Have they proved themselves unworthy the confidence of the nation? Did the people turn their attention wholly from the Parliament, and, in despair, seek for refuge any where from their felt domination—All, all was occasioned by William Pitt.

Who that has kept an eye on the English Minister, who that has watched his steps, whilst he seemed to lead the way to reform, and was stringing together sentences to amuse the ear of the credulous English, until his apostacy, and through his high career in office; who that has marked his invariable conduct towards Ireland; and that has heard of the acts of the Irish Parliament, during the agency of Westmoreland and Camden; who that has witnessed the present times, and now hears that these times have been chosen for making a proposal to you to surrender the Irish Legislative to the gripe of the British Minister, can entertain a doubt of the length, depth, and breadth of the conspiracy formed against the liberties of the Irish people. But countrymen, for still you are my countrymen, you have disappointed the

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the disciple of Machiavel, use your triumph with moderation, despise not the strength of your wily adversary, beware of him, he will turn, and turn, and turn again : after he had planted and cherished an hatred, which he had hoped was irreconcilable between the people and the Parliament, an incorporate Union was to be the marmalade, which was to give a zest to the desert ; I warn you taste not of it, it is the fruit of the forbidden tree. Pitt in his vain imagination from cold calculation may deceive himself, he may suppose, because he is the author of the mischief, that he can direct the storm which he has impiously raised—he may think it is in his power to make his grand intent operate like magic. When the work was finished in his opinion, all would be calm—Why ? Because forsooth so he would have it ; but I tell him *then* would the storm of his creation grow more terrible, *then* would the clouds lower, the thunders roll, the lightnings fly, disobedient to his hollow call ; *then* would the elements harmoniously in unison with the imperious voice of nature, break their tremendous peals over his devoted head ; *then* would the torrents, by himself sent forth, sweep his transfixed and blasted carcase to those regions “ from whose bourn no traveller returns.”

Thus far have I ventured my opinion on the incompetency of Parliament, even to discuss the question, and to advocate their cause by shewing the quarter from whence our evils really have sprung—comfortable it is to my feelings to be able with

truth to affirm that the Parliament has been excited to rebel against the people; and it is a great consolation to me to think they are repentant. Your independence is but nominal, there is in it however the power of doing good, a power which may be exerted.

To prove your incompetency, I have given in evidence Locke and Fletcher, to prove a part of the conspiracy of Pitt and his Janissaries, I have appealed to the acts of the last Parliament; there yet remains to be disclosed another branch of the conspiracy in the last act but one of this *damned* piece which cannot be better opened than by giving the words of the incomparable, uncontroverted, incontrovertible, and *constitutional* Locke. “ He,  
 “ (the executive) acts also contrary to his trust,  
 “ when he either employs the force, treasure, and  
 “ offices of the society, to corrupt the Representa-  
 “ tives, and gain them to his purposes; or openly  
 “ pre-engages the electors, and prescribes to their  
 “ choice, such whom he has by solicitations, threats,  
 “ promises, or otherwise won to his designs; and  
 “ employs them to bring in such, who have pro-  
 “ mised before hand what to vote, and what to  
 “ enact. Thus to regulate candidates and electors,  
 “ and new-model the ways of election, what is it  
 “ but to cut up the Government by the roots, and  
 “ poison the very fountain of public security?  
 “ For the people having reserved to themselves the  
 “ choice of their representatives, as the fence to their  
 “ properties, could do it for no other end, but that  
 “ they

“ they might be always freely chosen, and so chosen  
 “ *freely act* and advise, as the necessity of the com-  
 “ mon-wealth, and the public good, should upon ex-  
 “ amination, and mature debate, be judged to re-  
 “ quire. *This, those who give their votes before*  
 “ *they bear the debate, and have weighed the reasons*  
 “ *on all sides, are not capable of doing. To prepare*  
 “ such an assembly as this, and endeavour to set up  
 “ the declared abettors of his own will, for the true  
 “ representatives of the People, and the law-makers  
 “ of the society, is certainly as great a breach of  
 “ trust; and as perfect a declaration of a design to  
 “ subvert the Government, as is possible to be met  
 “ with. To which, if one shall add, rewards and  
 “ punishments visibly employed to the same end,  
 “ and all the arts of perverted law made use of, to take  
 “ off, and destroy, all that stand in the way of the  
 “ design, and will not comply and consent to betray  
 “ the liberties of their country, it will be past doubt  
 “ what is doing. What power they ought to have  
 “ in the society, who thus employ it contrary to  
 “ their trust, which went along with it in its first  
 “ institution is easy to determine; and one cannot  
 “ but see, that he who has once attempted any such  
 “ thing as this cannot any longer be trusted.”

What if it could be proved that a part of the  
 Representatives were summoned to a *midnight*  
 meeting at the very residence of the executive;  
 what if it could be made plainly appear, that they  
 were convened for the purpose of *being prepared* to  
 rehearse the several parts they were to perform in  
 the

the Theatre the following day ; what if it could be demonstrated, that they were gathered together, with an intent to forestall their opinions, to influence their judgment, to pre-engage their votes. If these are facts, I ask what is the proper name of that convention, I wish to be informed what is the true designation of those that skulked to such a place at such an hour. If it be a fact, the convention was a treasonable meeting to all intents and purposes. If it be a fact, those that so assembled were traitors in the true and real acceptation of the word, you have heard the sentence of John Locke, who wrote for the express purpose of declaring what the true principles were of the British Constitution as settled at the revolution of 1688, and on such ground I leave you to form your judgment, first premising that if it was possible such a thing could have been done, Pitt must have advised and counselled the proceeding, and is by no means to be forgotten in apportioning the punishment justly due to so enormous a crime.

Gentlemen, I hope you are convinced that without authority from the people, for the express purpose, the Legislative cannot be altered, and that by the alteration the Government would be dissolved, I am rejoiced to find, that you do not think the measure would be productive of the good effects pretended to be expected from it, and that so far from strengthening the Empire by consolidation, extension would in truth be the consequence, whereby the Empire would be considerably weakened and  
 impaired,

impaired, from the unequal portion of vital principle, and energetic vigour in the several parts. There is a material difference between the artificial consolidation of a parliament, and the physical power of a people, so you think, and though I maintain you could not entertain the question, without offering an insult to your constituents, I am glad you did discuss the merits, as thereby you have had an opportunity of declaring your sentiments so unequivocally on the subject.

There is still another sentence, the fashionable phrase, the last importation from Downing-street, the *imperium in imperio*, to be answered; it is fearful to discant on, nor does it farther appertain to the question of an Union, than that Ireland should be blotted out of the list of nations, *imperium imperio*, is of dangerous and bad consequence, and not to be borne by separate states: suffice it to say for the present, that an animal with two bodies and one head, is a more extraordinary monster, than an animal with two heads and one body, both are *lusi naturæ*; a greater curiosity than either, is an animal with a real head on one body, a substitute, artificial, or automaton head on the other, *every body should have its own head*, and in my opinion, an Irish head on English shoulders, is not more unnatural than an English head on an Irish body, prejudice and custom, whilst they cause for the moment all the senses to be shocked at the sight of the one, have reconciled the eye to look on the other, not only with composure, but with rapture, but nature is nature  
still

still, and with Drennan, my friend, the friend of his country:—"Hear me for once, Ireland, when I say, happiness never can be had by a people, whose sovereignty does not rest WITHIN THEMSELVES."

Even if I did not conceive myself in duty bound to detail the conspiracy systematically carried on against our country, there is another imperious call on every good citizen to raise his voice at this instant of temporary exultation; I have my forebodings it is but temporary; let him only, who knows not Pitt, suppose that the project has been abandoned, which is but deferred. Methinks I see him after the first transport of disappointed treachery had subsided, cherishing the fond hope of turning his defeat to his advantage, and taking his measures for making you appear more contemptible, if possible, than heretofore, your debasement is his glory; now will the widely extended means, with which he is furnished, and another more powerful invasion of English money, and of English men, be employed to carry the day. We know he has declared the Union shall be accomplished, *he has passed the Rubicon*. Let the United People of Ireland meet him, and convince the tyrant, the bold invader of their rights, of the erroneous calculation he has made of the numbers he will have to oppose. Let the strength of Ireland co-operate, and she may defy the despots of the world. People rouse yourselves, let all cursed distinctions cease; let all names be lost in that of Irishman; then will you live and be happy. *Unite and—live—Divide and---die.*

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Let us now turn from the past, and look to the future: let not the triumph you have gained over despotism be of no avail to the people, who are to hope, and do trust that you will prove yourselves a blessing, not continue to be a curse to our common country.

We have heard much of the British Constitution, of its excellence and superiority over all the forms of government ever devised by the wit of man; yet whilst its most enthusiastic admirers lavish praises, they confess its numerous and egregious faults, which they qualify by declaring one perfection; namely, that there is inherent in it sufficient life, soul, and energy, to reform its abuses. Though I profess myself dull as to its merits, except on a comparison with the constitutions of Constantinople or Japan, which I dare say have their warm advocates, and are declared by those, who live by their abuses, the most glorious constitutions under the sun: yet I will allow that spirit to be in it, strong and pungent enough to correct all its weakness, and that is the spirit of the sovereign people, properly infused into a true representative body, which you cannot pretend to be. It is not by passing eulogiums on the constitution, whilst you are ripping up every plank of that, which went by the name; it is not by panegerizing the Revolution of 1782, when the nation exchanged the arbitrary controul of the British Parliament, under the management of the British Minister, exercised at a trifling charge, for the direct, immediate influence of the same

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Minister, worked at an enormous expence, plundered from the people. The spoil divided among the servants to betray their master, with one noble exception: there is a glorious distinction between *wages* ravished from the betrayed, to be squandered on the vicious; and *reward* flowing spontaneously from a grateful and admiring people, to place a virtuous man in a state of honourable independence: GRATTAN, need I name you: whilst I pause to pay the poor tribute of my esteem, my approbation; you did wonders, but now you are convinced that whilst you were applying a cure to cutaneous pustules, an ulcer formed within, was consuming the vitals of the patient. You are now convinced that a good constitution was not to be formed by making more secure the monopoly of the representation, by giving greater temptation for prostitution from the rise in the market of corruption, or by assimilating a provence with bad habits as nearly as possible to a vicious kingdom.

It was not by the annual meeting of the Parliament, constituted as it was, by creating useless places for no purpose but to be filled up by useless servants, with exorbitant wages; it was not by such means a constitution was to be formed, or that the people were to be made happy. This has been fully proved; Pitt by the influence put into the hands of the British Minister at the time of the preposterous revolution of 1782, has ascertained the fact; the acts of the last Parliament are evidences of the truth. Let factious hirelings change, pervert, distort, com-

mon sense, and plain reason into as great a variety of shapes as language will give them scope. The question of the present times, which appear so frightful, comes simply to the one point; *That the people in this comparatively enlightened age are struggling for imprescriptible, unalienable rights, which have been usurped in days of darkness and ignorance, and of which the usurpers keep forcible possession---vi et armis.*

Gentlemen, you have done that you ought to be sorry for, and for which I trust you are grieved; you have been a two-edged sword in the hand of Pitt, with which "he carved you as a dish fit for the gods, and hacked the people as a carcase fit for hounds;" you have been an instrument in his hand to forge chains for the people, for yourselves, for the English nation; the chains you have wrought for the people, he will allow you to put on them in the fashion most suitable to your taste; those you have prepared for yourselves, the Ancient Britons will lay over you at a convenient opportunity, and the chains he has laboured for the English nation, he has assured himself of the chearful aid of the Irish slaves to rivet.

Should you stop short, you have done nothing; follow up your blow, give all your weight, the momentum of all your force directed at the apostate Pitt; drive him from the helm; croak PEACE into his ear; refuse to co-operate with him; Peace is *his* death-warrant; the salvation of the people.

This may be the work of some small time; let your first act be an act of instant justice, an earnest of your repentance, and your future conduct: assemble not as conspirators, not as an infernal banditti, but as rational creatures, viewed by God and man; take it not unkindly of me, I mean not to offend. Shall I whisper the name of F\*\*\*\*\* in your ear! can I expect my whisper to be heard, by men who would not listen to the voice of a CURRAN, in sounds of sweetest melody, or sent forth like lightening, conviction flashing from every note? But the softest whisper is more distinctly heard in the calm, than thunder in the storm. I conjure you to meet and restore to the owners their lawful right, my beloved F\*\*\*\*\*, in whom was concentrated all the good qualities of a Hampden, Russell, and Sydney; good Heavens, what am I about! The painter, who represented the sacrifice of Iphigenia unable to describe the countenance of Agamemnon, drew a veil over his face. My friend, the best beloved of the sons and daughters of Erin, is above all praise. Have I raised ghosts to haunt your frightened consciences; I hope it has been but to consign their bodies to the peaceful grave, whilst their virtues will grow and flourish in the memories of Irishmen till time shall be no more.

Let your next proceeding be, to call for the agreement (if agreement it can be called) between the Delegates from the Executive, and from the prisons—read—mark—compare it with the Act you have passed in your last session, “be just and “fear not.” *Ruet caelum, fiat justitia*;—repeal the  
obnoxious

the obnoxious ordinances which have effaced every vestige of the Constitution; *purify yourselves*---listen not to the devoted slaves hired to buzz into your ears, that concession on your part, will be considered to proceed from fear, not from justice; I tell you the reverse, and I know the people. It is not enough for men, who have or are supposed to have, accepted a trust, to cease to do evil, “they should learn to do well.” A temperate, moderate reform, such as will restore to the Democracy, its proportionable and just weight in the scale of this mixed Government, not trenching on the prerogatives of the limited Monarchy, nor on the privileges of the Aristocracy, is wanted, is desired---and rely on it, will sooner or later be obtained. If the Democracy cannot be replaced in its natural station, without endangering an Oligarchy, which with the plumage and on the pinions of the Republic, has soared above our reach; nay, beyond our farthest ken: I make no hesitation to say---down with all artificial distinctions—Live the People.

But I deny the hypothesis, each estate may and ought to have its true position---the people want no more---I hope they never will accept of less.

When I contemplate the absolute necessity for a change of our present ricketty and monstrous system, when I take a review of the acts of the English Minister, I cannot but admire the wonderful goodness of Providence in sending Pitt to rule these nations, who in a few years has opened  
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our eyes more, and enabled us to take a more comprehensive and perfect view of our situation, than the roll of tenfold ordinary time could have effected. The grand Artificer, sends clouds of locusts, hurricanes and earthquakes to visit the earth with plague, pestilence and famine, for what wise purposes the limited senses of Man cannot conceive; wolves, tigers, serpents, hyænas, crocodiles, he has created: with what intent Man cannot comprehend. He has produced---a Nero, a Caligula, an Alva, a Robespierre, a Pitt;---we know not why---but this we know---all are useful---for God makes nought in vain.

FINIS.