Members of the Society, relative to the Advantage which would be derived if the French could land 5,000 Men in this Country, to join those who should

Another leading Circumstance has appeared to your Committee, which, however ineffectual it has naturally proved, furnishes a strong collateral Proof of the Extent of the Views entertained, and that no Means, however criminal, were neglected for promoting them. The Circumstance referred to, is a Design, which has been the frequent Subject of Conversation among some Members of the Corresponding Society, of endeavouring to seduce the Army from their Duty, and the actual Employment of Emissaries to tamper with the Soldiers. In conformity with these Views, it also has appeared, that it was intended to prepare an Address to the Army; and a Paper has been discovered in Scotland, which has been already referred to, the Object of which was to endeavour to excite Disaffection in the Fencible Regiments in that Part of the Kingdom, and which has actually been circulated with much Industry among the

Soldiers of that Description.

Various other Schemes of the most daring and criminal Nature are also stated, on the Evidence of Per-sons who were present, to have been at different Times the Subject of Conversation among Persons, the greatest Part of whom were Members of this Society. It even appears, that a Project has been particularly and repeatedly agitated among them, of striking a sudden Blow, and beginning by securing the Royal Family, and the Members of both Houses of Parliament, with the Hope (as it was expressed) "that Parliament, with the Hope (as it was expressed) "that "the Army, being without Leaders, would no longer "oppose their Attempts." Particular Individuals have been pointed out in these Conversations, as Objects of personal Vengeance for their Public Conduct. Evidence has been given of Discourses held concerning the Rescue of the Delegates of the Scotch Convention, while on Board the Transport in the River. An Attack on Newgate was meditated, according to a particular Plan referred to in the Conversation, with the View of releasing the Prisoners. versation, with the View of releasing the Prisoners. A similar Conversation was held with respect to an Attack on the Tower; and in the Letter from the Secretary of State, which has been inserted in a former Part of the Report, it appears that there is direct Evidence of a Plan regularly concerted at Edinburgh, for seizing, at an appointed Time, all the Public Offices in that City, the Banks, and the principal Members of the Courts of Justice; and for making a similar Attempt (in consequence of a Secret Concert among the Members of the Societies in different Places) at One and the same Time, in some of the most considerable Towns in Scotland.

Your Committee do not state the various Circumstances which have been enumerated in this Part of the Report, as shewing that these extensive Projects, as far as relates to England, were as yet regularly digested, or in sufficient Forwardness for actual Execution; but the Evidence before them gives them every Reason to believe that these Views have been deliberately entertained, and made the repeated Subject of Conversation; and they cannot but consider them as strong Indications of the Principles and Intentions of the Parties concerned, and of the Nature of the Measures which might have been expected if they had proceeded, without Interruption, in increasing their Numbers, and in providing Arms in the different Modes

already stated.

There remains another Circumstance which, however, as far as it has yet been investigated, is traced distinctly only to Two Individuals, both of whom were Members of the Corresponding Society, and principally concerned in some of their most remarkable Transactions: Whether any other Members of the Society were or were not acquainted with it, has not Vol. 49.

appeared to your Committee. Three Copies have Second Rebeen produced to your Committee (in all material port from Parts conformable to each other) of a Paper which of becreey, purports to be a Draft of Resolutions intended to be proposed at the Meeting which took Place at Chalk Farm on the 14th of April 1794. From the Blank left for the Place of Meeting, it seems probable that it was prepared before that Place was fixed upon: The Resolutions are different from those which passed at the Meeting, and there is no Reason to believe that they were in Fact proposed there; but distinct Evidence has been given of the Hand Writing being that of the Person in whose Possession One of the Copies was found, who is also proved to have shewn them as the Resolutions which he intended should be proposed at the Meeting: and the Two other Copies were found among the Papers of one of the most active Members of the Society, who appears, previous to the Meeting at Chalk Farm, to have been appointed, in Conjunction with some others, to arrange the Measures to be adopted, and at whose Suggestion (subsequent to that Appointment) the Meeting is stated to have been postponed beyond the Time origi-nally proposed, because (as he is said to have represented) more Time was necessary to make known the Sentiments of the Society in bold and nervous Reso-lutions. Your Committee think it right here to insert the Paper itself, on which they will forbear to make any

"At a General Meeting of the London Corresponding "Society, held at on Monday, the 14th "Day of April, 1794.

## " Citizen ---- in the Chair.

"Resolved, That all Sovereign, Legislative, and Judicial Powers are the Rights of the People; and though the People have delegated those their Original Powers to others, in Trust, for the Benefit of the Community, yet the Rights themselves are reserved by the People, and cannot be absolutely parted with by the People to those Persons who are employed to conduct the Business of the State.

"Resolved, That the Constitution of England is

"Hesolved, That the Constitution of England is held by the King, Lords, and Commons, and other Officers appointed by the People, in Trust, for the Benefit of the People; and though these Trustees may regulate and improve the Constitution, yet they cannot alter or subvert it without committing Treason against the Nation.

"Treason against the Nation.

"Resolved, That Magna Charta, or THE
GREAT CHARTER OF THE LIBERTIES

"OF ENGLAND, made in the Reign of King
John; THE PETITION OF RIGHTS, assented to by Parliament in the Reign of King
Charles the I"; and the several Laws made at
and in Consequence of the Glorious Revolution in
the Year 1688, are declaratory of those Parts of
the Constitution of England, which are in and by
them respectively declared.

them respectively declared.

"Resolved, That the Office of KING of England
was not instituted by the People merely as an
Office of Profit and Honour to the King, but he
was so appointed as chief Trustee and Guardian
of the Constitution and Rights of the People; and
that important and laborious personal Duties are
annexed to the Regal Office, the Objects of which
are, to promote the Good of the People, and preserve their Rights in full Vigour from Innovation
and Corruption.

"and Corruption.

"Resolved, That it is the Duty of the King to
preserve the Constitution of England and the
Rights of the People against every Incroachment;
and, in order to enforce that Duty, the following Oath is required to be taken by every King