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the chimney-top of the Hall during a warm debate; one member in opposition to this motion, asked, Where is your equality, and where are your levelling principles, Citizens, that you would thus aid a flighty, over-bearing attempt to soar above the People? I assert that an attempt to promote the elevation of an individual above the multitude, must be aristocratic, or I do not understand the meaning of the word. Moreover, Citizens, I am by no means convinced that the measure would be safe. We have never heard of the force or effect of Democratic Gaz, when tied up in a bag. The balloon may burst and ruin poor Citizen B. Nay, worse than all this—it may mount with velocity before the suspending or depending cords can be detached from the Hall, and taking us all up to the clouds along with Citizen B. we may carried—the Lord knows where.

No, Citizens, altho' we have frequently met to propose high-flying, and dangerous projects for others, I never have understood that we were to trust our own carcasses in the voyage.

This struck the members so forcibly, that the motion passed in the negative, by an unanimous vote.

Mr. B. will now be obliged to look elsewhere for his gaz—or the expectations of the public will again be disappointed, and none more so, than those of your humble servant—

NOOLLAB.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 1.

The Cordeliers have resolved to celebrate a civic festival, in case Hebert, Momoro, Ronfin, and Vincent, should be acquitted.

In consequence of the unusual number of persons now confined in Lancaster goal for debt, Lord Kenyon, who is now on that circuit, much to his honor, has made an order of court—

“That if any creditor who may have arrested the body of his debtor, previous to or during the term preceding the Assizes—and does not declare against within three days previous to the Assizes—then such prisoners shall be discharged from the late arrest and action.”

It would be an inestimable benefit to the commercial part of this country if the same rule were generally extended.

At a country meeting at Edinburgh, held on the 24th instant, it was agreed, that the country should raise volunteer troops of fencible cavalry, consisting of not less than 50 nor more than 80 men each troop, to serve only during the war, and within the kingdom; and a committee was appointed to conduct the business.

The Kent subscription, towards defraying the expence of embodying the militia, amounts to near 7000l.

April 3.

The Brussels Gazette has at length announced the *defection* of the King of Prussia from the Grand Federal Alliance against France!

Mr. Erpe, a watchmaker of Castle Donington, was tried before Baron Thompson, at the late Leicester assizes, upon a charge of uttering seditious words. The witnesses for the prosecution were Samuel Baker, an exciseman, and William Hearson, a publican, both of whom had listened to the conversation of Mr. Erpe, and had been infligated to inform by an association at Castle Donington.

The Jury, after retiring for about twenty minutes, returned with a verdict, “Guilty of speaking the words, but not with the seditious intent.” His Lordship refused to accept that verdict, and the Jury, after retiring again, in ten minutes brought in another verdict of “Guilty of speaking the words, but not with an intent to disturb government:” this also was rejected by the court. The Jury then brought in a general verdict, “Not Guilty,” but being repeatedly interrogated by his Lordship, and some of the officers of the court, whether they were unanimous, and one of the jury appearing to hesitate, they were sent back once more. They however, returned a fourth time, and brought in a general verdict of NOT GUILTY; which was recorded.

FROM THE EAST INDIES.

Yesterday morning Capt. William Fairfax, of the Queen Charlotte Packet, came to the India-House, with the pleas-

ing intelligence of her safe arrival at Fal-mouth.

Arrangements in the Supreme Council of Calcutta.

The Marquis Cornwallis having, in a letter from Madras, declared his resignation of the Governor General, a special meeting of the Supreme Council at Calcutta, was held on the 28th of October, at which Sir John Shore, took the oaths and his seat as Governor General, with the usual forms.

Major-General Sir Robert Abercrombie, at the same time, took his seat at the board as commander in chief of the company's forces in India; and Mr. Graham resumed the office he had formerly held of acting President to the board of revenue.

Death of the Nabob of Bengal.

The Nabob Mobaric Ul Dowla, Nabob of Bengal, departed this life on the 6th of September.

The Nabob Ul Mulk, his eldest son, is declared his successor.

The most flattering accounts are received of the prosperous state of the Company's affairs in general; and that the utmost harmony subsists between the British government and the native powers of India.

The French have, however, been but too successful in their depredations on the country trading vessels, and are said to have made some very rich captures.

PARIS, March 27.

Letters from Holland announce, that advices from the Cape of Good Hope have brought the news of the taking of Batavia by the French.

At the trial of the conspirators one only, Laboureaux, was acquitted. As soon as he was liberated, the President of the Tribune embraced him, and placed him at his side, while the hall resounded with applause. When the sentences were pronounced, Anacharsis Clootz was the only one who addressed the auditors. He appealed to the human race, whose constant orator he had been. Ronfin made an attempt to speak, but was carried off with the rest.

Madame Qucineau declared herself pregnant.

The conspirators, when carried back to the Conciergerie, demanded a gallon of wine to be divided among them, and some soup. About nine, yesterday morning, they were conveyed in three carts to the place of execution. Never (says the Editor of the Annales Patriotique) did a spectacle attract such a crowd, such an infinite number of spectators. During the whole way along, hands were clapped, and hats tossed in the air, amidst the cry of “Live the Republic.” Insensible to the indignation manifested against them, they passed along, and, when at the foot of the scaffold, they embraced each other. Hebert, vulgarly entitled father Duchesne was guillotined the last, and his head was displayed to the people. At this sight, the clapping of hands and shouts of the spectators were accompanied by the cry of “Live the Republic.”

The Cordeliers, in their sitting of the same day, announced, that provisions were every where abundant, and the late scarcity was merely a criminal contrivance. The eating houses were extremely well supplied, and indeed feasted their customers too well. It was therefore proposed, that the keepers of the ordinaries should supply their guests with no other refreshment than soup, bouille, and a cutler.

In the bill of the new *maximum*, posted up on the 23d inst. Beef is fixed at 16 sous, veal at 18, mutton at 16, fresh pork at 18, lard at 20, and Bayonne hams at 35 sous per pound; butter of the best quality at 32 sous, Dutch cheese at 16 3-4 per pound; fresh eggs at 50 sous the dozen, and the pint of milk 7 sous.

Among those who have been recently guillotined are the three brothers Rouganne de Viches, Rouganne de Barodines, and Rouganne de Bellebat; the two brothers Marquis and Count de Balleroy, one of them a Lieutenant-General, the other a Marshal de Camp; the constitutional Bishop of Autun; Gouties, Ex-President of the Constituent Assembly; Castel de la Grange, formerly one of Monsieur's body guards; the Ex-Vicar le Blond; Camille de Jouve, an Admiral; J. B. de Valois, formerly a Captain in the King's own regiment; Moulin, Post-master of Cherbourg; Porton, Rector of Veaux, &c.

The number of prisoners amounts to 6622. Among these are the Notaries Chaumon and Sabourdin; Chovart, a Financier; Antoinette Boaret Gumal-dimontmorin; Auger, a Rector; Buiffon, Agent to the Duke of York; De Beniere, Vicar de Chaillot; Chefneaux, President of the Cordeliers; Barois, a Bookseller; M. de Champeenits, son of the late Governor of the Thuilleries; L' Huiler, National Agent of the Department of Paris, &c.

HOUSE of COMMONS, April 3. RETURNS.

Major Maitland said, he rose under some expectation that Mr. Pitt would recede from the opinion he first entertained, and concur in the motion he was about to submit.

It was not his intention, he said, to bring forward again any proposition for printing the returns of the killed and wounded, and the extracts of the gazettes relating to the war, as in his ensuing motion on the general conduct of the campaign, he should be authorized to avail himself fully of those documents in their present state, but the returns of our losses of stores and ammunition at Dunkirk and Toulon were accounts of a different description, and which it was highly important to the full investigation of the subject, that he should possess; though he declined bringing forward the two first subjects, he yet thought that those motions were very improperly rejected, whether he regarded them in a general view, or as precedents, in both of which cases, he disclaimed all personal influence, as to him they would be entirely useless on this occasion, however necessary they might be to the general information of the House. He could not, at the same time, forbear expressing his astonishment that they should have been refused by ministers in opposition to the general feeling of the House and country; and when, in fact, as to the first, it was known by the return of the killed and wounded, that the number was much smaller than what the public generally conceived, for which he was now about to move. The returns would be to him more necessary as he expected to hear his motion opposed by assertion and declamation, instead of argument and fact. In this view, therefore, they would be highly important, and could not be refused unless it was contended, that the House and country have not a right to be informed of every circumstance relating to the operations of the armies they employ; they became also more necessary, when it is recollected that the Gazette account of the losses of the retreat from Dunkirk had been declared erroneous in the instance of the number of guns left behind by the very officer (Sir James Murray) who wrote that account. He professed himself at a loss to suggest any ground of opposition to the motion, as the enemy could receive no information from the disclosure, which could only apprise the House and the country of those facts with which the enemy had been long acquainted.

From this view of the subject he repeated his hopes that his motion would receive no opposition, and that Mr. Pitt would retract the opinion of it which he had before expressed.

He concluded by moving, “That an humble address be presented to his majesty requesting that he would give directions that there be laid before the House returns of the number of guns and military stores left at Dunkirk and Toulon respectively, on the retreat of the British forces from those places.”

Mr. Pitt declared himself, on reconsideration, confirmed in the opinion he formerly expressed on this subject, and by no means inclined to retract it. What fell from the Hon. Gentleman, had rather strengthened his former opinion, as he had confessed that it would be useless to him if the two first accounts were printed; if any compromise, therefore, were to take place, he expected it would be by an accession of numbers to his side, rather than any defection from it.

He objected to printing the return of killed and wounded, as being superfluous, and as unwife, by diffusing the knowledge of the inevitable evils of war, when no good consequence would arise from it. It was true, in this case, the calamities were in fact less than were apprehended; but as he should not have felt his opinion of the war, or his resolution to carry it on, at all shaken from any degree of those inseparable evils, he thought it not fair to

avail himself of the contrary argument, when, from accidental circumstances, it told in his favour.

He objected to printing the extracts of the Gazettes, because it would, *prima facie*, indicate a ground of suspicion as preparatory to a general inquiry into the circumstances of the whole campaign; and this, he contended, would lead the House to an extent and detail of inquiry, of which they could not be apprized, and as no suspicion whatever in fact existed, he would not consent to a measure which implied that it did.

Whatever opinion the hon. Gentleman had adopted concerning the British troops, he himself had no hesitation to declare, that with the single exception of the siege of Dunkirk, they had been as successful as they had been brave in every conflict in which they had been engaged. Guns, colours, and stores, he said, would be as bad materials for the declamation which was apprehended as for argument. The merits of the campaign would not be defended on the ground that we had taken or lost, more or less of these articles. The campaign proved successful from the improved situation in which we stood at its conclusion, compared to that in which we were at the commencement of it.

That some small inaccuracy might in some instance have occurred in the returns contained in the Gazettes was very possible, particularly in instances of speedy retreat; in which case it was well known, he supposed, that the officer commanding may be less able to ascertain immediately the articles left behind; but this he thought too trivial to constitute a ground of minute or serious charge, which never should be instituted, but in cases of great importance, and founded on strong ground of suspicion.

He conceived it no part of the duty of a member to give in his individual capacity, any information which the House did not think proper to require, and therefore that hon. gentleman had no right to look even for private explanation from any person who may from his official station (as Sir James Murray) have it in his power to give. For these reasons he thought nothing could be more unnecessary than the present motion, which he therefore should resist.

Major Maitland rose to explain, and disclaimed all intention of imputing any thing disrespectful to the British troops, as far as they were personally engaged in the execution of plans, however unwise these plans might be in themselves and unsuccessful in the event.

Mr. Pitt observed, that in that view of the subject the motion became more unnecessary, as his censure would then only apply to the cabinet, in which the plans were adopted, and yet the motion pointed at a detailed examination of the execution.

Mr. Fox said, that if the doctrine advanced by Mr. Pitt prevailed, the House, though avowedly misinformed, were neither to have that misinformation corrected by private or official communication.

The present motion, however, he thought expedient, and regarded it as a preliminary to a very necessary inquiry into the losses and dishonour of the campaign.

He took for granted, that Mr. Pitt, agreeable to the opinion advanced this night, was highly displeased with the Attorney-General, for giving the private unasked information relating to Lord Shelburne's letters. The loss of men was no objection to a war, he represented as a very lofty argument, and one to which he could not accede. Even with respect to the continuance of the war, the loss of men was a fact highly useful to be known, as if the object gained was inadequate to that loss, it would suggest reasons to alter the plans of operation. As there appeared no danger of improper disclosure to the enemy, and the information was such as the country at large as well as the House should receive, he expressed much surprize that any opposition was made.

Sir James Murray informed the House, that the account of the loss of guns before Dunkirk, which was inserted in the Gazette, was the best account which at that time could be collected. In fact, however, on more mature inquiry, the number was found something under rated, but not in a degree that would make any material impression on the public mind. This inaccuracy arose from the expeditious execution of the retreat immediately after it was determined on.— At that period each officer of artillery re-