

to retire from the business of the session. I do, therefore, humbly submit myself to your Lordships justice and goodness. Yet, if the Honorable Managers could propose a short time, such a period as your Lordships could afford, in order to close this impeachment, which I have been told (perhaps falsely) was to end with the present article, I should be willing in that case even to waive my defence, rather than protract the decision to another year, or it may be for many years; I would pray your Lordships to proceed to judgment on the evidence which my prosecutors have adduced for my conviction.

" My Lords, I hope I have said nothing that is disrespectful to your Lordships; I am sure I have felt no other sentiments than those of deference and respect for this great assembly."

LORD CHANCELLOR. " Mr. Hastings, the Lords will certainly take into consideration every thing of the sort that has been said on your part, and which can possibly be conducive to the justice of the case: You will recollect that this is not at the instance of the Managers at all, but merely with a view to see how the best justice can be done. In any case the Lords shall come to, they will undoubtedly entertain a full consideration of all those things which have been observed to you."

MR. HASTINGS. " My Lords, I rely with perfect confidence on your Lordships judgment."

A general murmur ran through the Court when he concluded. It struck us that every spectator drew a comparison in his own mind, between the fate of the man who had lost, and of the man who had preserved an empire to Great Britain.

The Lords then retired to their own chamber, and presently a message was sent to the Commons, that they would proceed further on this Trial on the first Tuesday after the next session of Parliament.

Thus ended the third year of this extraordinary Trial.

EUROPEAN ACCOUNTS.

VENICE, JULY 22.

AT length the republic are forced into the war with the Infidel, whose resolute spirit has caused the apathy of the governing power. The navy is divided into three branches: one intended to carry on an expedition against the Barbary coast, one to scour the middle seas, and the other to protect the trade at home. Our Senate have voted a million and a half of gold ducats for this purpose, which is the greatest sum employed for that service in upwards of seventy years. The necessity, however, justifies the expense.

EDINBURGH, AUGUST 6.

On Monday evening as three young girls were bathing in the river Dee, near Kirkcudbright, two of them were unfortunately drowned, and the third would undoubtedly have shared the same fate had it not been for the assistance of a dog, which caught her by the hair of her head while going down. The girl when she found herself seized by the sagacious animal, clasped it with an eagerness natural to one in her situation, which would have rendered such assistance abortive, but for the timely interference of a man from the shore, who, seeing the perilous situation in which she was, humanely ventured into the water, and laid hold of the dog, which still held her fast, and by this means saved her life.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.
FROM PARIS.

From thirty to forty heads are still called for by the Nation, (not the populace) and, if got hold of, will probably be in danger. M. LE NOIR, the late Lieutenant of the Police, is said to be apprehended, and the noted BEAUMARCHAIS is strictly seeking after.

Efficacious measures are taken by the city and the permanent committee, headed by Mr. Baily and M. de la Fayette, to prevent a repetition of bloody and irregular executions; all the suspected and accused persons are to be instantly conveyed to the abbaye St. Germain, and kept there under guard of the armed citizens till trial. Over the prison is this inscription—*Accused, under the hand and safe-ward of the nation.*

Addressés are coming in from all the towns and corporate bodies, requiring permission to form militias in their respective districts; a measure which will certainly be adopted: The whole difficulty lies in ascertaining what part of the executive power shall have their formation.

AUGUST 4. There are two hundred and sixty female convicts on board the ship bound to New South Wales. The crew, including officers, are about thirty in number; each of them will doubtless select a mate for the voyage, and government have sent them baby-clothes on board for sixty infants, on the probability that each of the chosen ladies may have twins.

A beautiful girl is amongst the number of unhappy creatures under sentence of transportation, who a short time since figured about town in the first style of elegance.

The committee of the Hotel de Ville in Paris has employed every means to search after, and in-

vestigate all circumstances, which can tend to throw any light on the horrid plot that was prepared against the people, and the city in particular. The utmost vigilance has therefore been observed, in sending every paper to the committee, which has been found on those persons who have been arrested in attempting to escape. The most important documents from which any thing can be drawn were found in the portfolio of M. Bethier, and in the portmanteau of the Prince de Lambesc, whose equipage was stopped, altho he himself escaped. What has been already done, is thus related to us:

" This infernal cabal (the Queen's party) did not propose to dismiss M. Neckar till the 16th of July at night, at which time the army, under Marshal Broglie, were to enter Paris, and seize on the principal posts in the city, which were to be guarded with cannon. The next morning it was to be proposed to the National Assembly, to register the King's last declaration; and in case of non-compliance, the States General were to be dismissed, and a new Assembly to be convened, to meet next November, which was to preclude a double representation of the Third Estate, viz. the latter was only to have an equal number of votes as the other two orders.

" The King's declaration was to be sent to all the provincial Parliaments and Bailiwicks, and it was expected they would enregister it.—47 Members of the National Assembly were to be arrested; and 3 Bishops, 4 Curates, 57 Nobles, among others the Duke of Orleans, and 23 Commoners, were to be proscribed.

" A subscription of 12 millions of livres was promised among a few of the Nobility and Bishops but they expected the greatest assistance from the issuing of 100 millions of paper money, which was to be forced into circulation under a heavy penalty of refusing it. These notes were already printed off.—The Baron de Bats was to have been at the head of the finances. He had undertaken to make this paper negotiable.

" When it was hinted to one of the principal persons who advised this scheme, that it was possible the National troops would not act under such a system—"Good!" said he, " promise them but the pillage of Paris, and I'll answer for their obedience."

Such were the means intended to reduce the city of Paris, which was to have been the victim of a licentious soldiery.

AUGUST 6. The conduct of SPAIN has been charged as inimical to the freedom of France, and if the insinuation be established, it will probably be fatal to her transmarine interests:—Already a participation of her South American colonies between FRANCE and NORTH AMERICA, is spoken of among the leaders of the people;—and it is said, the condition of the division is an army of 20,000 men, to be furnished by the United States.

Copy of a letter said to be written by his Sardinian Majesty to the King of France.

" Dear Brother,

" I am sorry that the meekness of your own temper, as well as the inability of your character, joined to the ignorance and treachery of your ministers, have betrayed you into your present unfortunate situation; but I can see no other remedy, but that your Majesty must hasten to grant of your own accord, what will otherwise be extorted by force.

Your affectionate Brother,

July 2, VICTOR AMADÆUS."

AUGUST 8. The four Companies of French guards which continued to do duty over the King's person at Versailles, have now left him, and joining their former comrades, are incorporated into the Versailles militia:—The Prince de Poix, late Captain of the private guard, now commands these men; and his Majesty apprehensive for the safety of his person, has written to the Prince, requesting at least some invalids to mount guard at the palace gate. This could not be complied with, as the town's-people insisted on doing the duty, which they have regularly performed, having provided themselves with arms from the armory of the Crown.

M. Touret, an advocate of Rouen, is elected President of the National Assembly, in the room of the Duke de Liancourt, whose fifteen days are expired.

M. Touret's election is said to have been carried by the intrigues of the Clergy; he is not respected in an equal degree with either of the last Presidents; and dissensions among the Members of the National Assembly daily become visible!—The court party will not fail to make their advantage of this.

The patriotism of the young Count de Broglie is the theme of universal admiration; he had determined to fulfil his duty as a soldier, by obeying his father's orders to fire; but at the same time assured the Marshal, that he would place himself so as to fall the first victim of the people.

Rumors of plots and conspiracies are in circulation; and four people are in custody, charged with attempting to set the city on fire.

The Count d'Artois's banker (*Pinet*) has broke for upwards of half a million sterling; and many

circumstances seem to indicate, that the troubles of this country will not be so soon, or so easily composed as the friends of freedom and humanity had indulged themselves with the hope of.

FRENCH REFUGEE NOBILITY.

AUGUST 9. M. le Comte d'Artois, M. le Prince de Henain, M. le Marquis de Polignac, M. de Vaudreuil, are at Namur.

At Brussels are the following personages:—M. le Prince de Conde, but calling himself M. le Comte de Natreville; Mad. la Princesse Louise de Conde, under the name of La Comtesse de Watteville. Mad. la Princesse de Monaco, changing her name also to la Comtesse de Levignan—M. le Duc de Bourbon, M. le Duc d'Enghien, Mad. la Comtesse Amelie, Duc d'Angouleme, Duc de Berri, M. le Prince de Conti, Marquis and la Marquise de Seran, M. le Marquis and M. la Marquise d'Antichamp, M. l'Eveque de Tarbes, M. la Duchesse de Brancion, Mlle. de Nieuwenheim, M. le Breteuil, with his daughter and grand daughter, Marquis du Chatelet, Colonel of the French guards, Compte de Choiseul Meuse, M. le Chevalier de Virieux, M. le Marquis de Belfunce, Marechal de Camp, M. de la Robert, M. le Comte Ducayla, M. le Chevalier d'Anteuil, M. le Comte d'Anteuil, M. le C. d'Espinchal,

AUGUST 11.

At Brussels the commotions and apprehensions of the people were such, on account of the Count D'Artois, the Polignacs, and other offensive characters taking refuge in that town, that the Magistrates published a notice, by which they were required to leave Brussels, and in consequence, the Comte D'Artois is fled to Turin. The Polignacs are also dispersed, but their destination is not yet known. The Prince de Conde has solicited the Emperor's permission to remain, but his Majesty's determination had not reached Brussels when the last advices came away.

AUGUST 12.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF FRANCE.

On Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. the Vicomte de Noailles rose in the National Assembly, and in a glowing speech said, now was the time for the Assembly to prove their genuine patriotism to the people, by shewing themselves their affectionate and disinterested Representatives, devoid of every motive but the public good; and by giving a great example to nations and to ages, in the sacrifice of "every abusive right and privilege whatsoever," incidental to all the orders, provinces, cities and communities, raise the French name to a height unparalleled in history, and consecrate their memory as worthy of representing the enlightened knowledge, the courage, the virtue of so great and generous a people.

No sooner had he made a motion for the abolition of the seigniorial rights, than the whole body of Nobles and Clergy rose as it were by one common impulse to express their warmest approbation; and the most sublime struggle took place for several hours, of who should be the foremost in pointing out some fresh offering to liberty. The deputies of the provinces, such as Franche, Comte, Burgundy, Brittany, Dauphine, Artois, &c. &c. and of the cities under similar circumstances of possessing peculiar privileges and exemptions, joined in the general burst of freedom; and after an enthusiastic conversation, not debate, which lasted from seven o'clock till three in the morning of yesterday, the following articles were unanimously agreed on. I have only time to send you the heads of them.

ART. 1. Equality of taxes, to commence from the present moment.

ART. 2. The renunciation of all privileges for orders, cities, provinces, and individuals, a general uniformity to take place throughout the whole kingdom.

ART. 3. The redemption of all the feudal rights.

ART. 4. Suppression of mortmain and personal servitude.

ART. 5. The produce of the redemption of the estates of the Clergy to be applied to the augmentation of the salaries of parish priests.

ART. 6. The abolition of the game-laws and capitaineries.

ART. 7. The abolition of the seigniorial jurisdictions.

ART. 8. The abolition of the venality of offices.

ART. 9. Justice to be rendered gratuitously to the people.

ART. 10. The abolition of the privileged dove cotes and warrens (a dreadful and serious grievance to the French peasant).

ART. 11. The redemption of tithes and field rents.

ART. 12. It is forbidden to create in future any rights of the same nature, or any other feudal rights whatever.

ART. 13. The abolition of the fees of parish priests, for births, marriages or deaths, except in cities.

ART. 14. A speedy augmentation of the benefices of parish priests.

ART. 15. The suppression of the *droits d'anagnates*, or first fruits. The sum paid by France to the Pope on this head, amounted annually to 357,133l. sterling.

ART. 16. The admission of all rank of citizens to civil and military employments.