

EUROPE.

FRANCE.  
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, October 17.

ON Wednesday the 14th, a deputation from the Jews of Alsace and Lorraine desired to be heard on the persecutions to which they are subject; and after some debate, being admitted to the bar, presented the following

ADDRESS.

"GENTLEMEN,

"IT is in the name of the eternal author of justice, and of truth; in the name of that God, who, by giving to all the same rights, hath prescribed to all the same duties; in the name of humanity, outraged for so many ages, by the ignominious treatment which the unfortunate descendants of a people the most antient of all have undergone, in almost every country on earth, that we this day come to conjure you to vouchsafe to take their deplorable destiny into consideration.

"Every where persecuted, every where despised, and though always held in subjection, never rebellious; among all nations, objects of indignation and contempt, though deserving toleration and pity—the Jews whom we represent at your feet, have ventured to hope, that, in the midst of your important labours, you will not reject their prayers, you will not disdain their complaints; that you will listen with some degree of feeling, to the timid remonstrances which they dare to form in the bosom of that profound humiliation in which they are buried.

"We should waste your time, gentlemen, by enlarging on the nature and justice of our claims. They are recorded in the memorials which we have submitted to your inspection.

"May we be indebted to you for an existence, less miserable than that to which we are condemned! May the veil of obloquy, which hath covered us so long, be at length rent from our heads! May men look upon us as their brethren! May that divine charity which is so particularly recommended to you, extend also to us! May a complete reform take place in the ignominious institutions by which we are enslaved; and may this reform, hitherto so in effectually desired, which we now solicit with tears in our eyes, be the work of your labor, the gift of your country!"

The President returned for answer:—

"THE grand principles to which you appeal in support of your demands, do not permit the Assembly to hear them with unconcern. The Assembly will consider your request, and be happy to restore your brethren to tranquility and happiness; and of this you may inform those whom you represent."

The committee of enquiry reported, that they had found no proof of the charges against the Baron de Bezenval, and moved that he be discharged. The motion meeting with opposition, the Duke de Liancourt offered to pledge himself for the Baron's appearing to take his trial, if required.

M. de Mirabeau proposed appointing a new committee, to collect the proofs against the prisoner, which were sufficient to support a charge of high crimes against him, in order that he might be tried by the new tribunal, to be established by the constitution. But the number of persons in custody for similar offences, and the expense of guarding the Baron, induced the Assembly to resolve,

"That the *Chatelet* of Paris shall be authorized provisionally, to institute and prosecute to judgment, criminal processes against all persons accused of, or in custody for, treason."

LONDON, Nov. 5.

In consequence of the number of prisoners held in custody in the goals of Paris, for various crimes, M. de la Fayette made a virtuous and seasonable attempt to reform the criminal process in favor of the culprits. At his instance the representatives of the Commons of Paris sent a deputation to the National Assembly, requesting them to confirm a resolution, which they had come to for granting the accused the right of choosing their own counsel—that the prosecution should be public—that persons accused should have the right of furnishing proofs of their innocence; and that sentence should be given with the consent of a majority of the Judges on the bench. The National Assembly referred this application to a committee of seven.

An extraordinary mode of depredation was practised a few evenings since upon a gentleman that was going through Stepney-fields between six and seven o'clock. He was accosted by a person of genteel address by his moving off his hat, and telling him that as he believed that the trifle he lent him at the last Epsom races, had slipped his memory, he should thank him now to repay it. The gentleman, struck with surprise, protested that he had never been there! but was prevented from proceeding, by the coming up of another confederate, to whom, as the first appealed, he swore he remembered the Gentleman and the circumstance perfectly well, when two other shab-

by looking fellows coming up likewise, the gentleman being intimidated, thought it prudent to say he recollected something of the debt, which they being pleased to say was three guineas and a half, he suffered them to take it within a few shillings, [all he had about him] after which, wishing him a good evening.

A manuscript, said to be found in the Bastille, asserts, that the man with the iron mask, was Lewis de Bourbon, Count de Vermandois, born the 2d Octo. 1667, of the Dukes of la Valliere.

*A Hint.*—A friend to humanity begs to inform the public, that in the dangerous case of pins swallowed by accident, swallowing one egg, undressed, and in the course of an hour after another, is an infallible remedy for carrying off the pins, if done immediately after they have been swallowed, *i. e.* before the pins have worked themselves into the coats of the stomach.

The King of the Two Sicilies, the oldest Monarch in Europe, is yet the youngest man in it who wears a crown, except Selim III. and Lewis XVI. He has been a King since the year 1759, and was born in 1751, so that he has worn a crown ever since he was eight years old.

His father, the late King of Spain, governed more countries successively, than any Prince that ever lived before him. He was Sovereign of Parma, and ceded it to his brother, Don Philip.

He was Sovereign to Tuscany, and ceded it to the Emperor.

He was Sovereign of the Two Sicilies, when his eldest brother Ferdinand VI. King of Spain, died without issue; the Spanish Monarchy thus devolved upon King Charles, who gave his two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily to his third son, Ferdinand, then a child, who now reigns over them.

The present King of the Two Sicilies had two elder brothers, Don Philip, Duke of Calabria, who being an idiot, was declared incapable of inheriting his father's dominions.

And Don Carlos, now King of Spain, whom the late King, his father, took with him from Naples to Spain, created Prince of Asturias, and declared Heir Apparent to the Spanish Monarchy, to which Providence was pleased to make him lately succeed.

When the Austrians took possession of the fortrefs of Belgrade, they found 1280 of the garrison dead, who had been killed in the course of the three preceding days, but whom the garrison had not time to bury. During the same period 1700 of the Turks were drowned.

*Good men, in all ages, have been endued with a prophetic spirit!*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 21, 1775.

LONDON.

LORD NORTH'S PROHIBITORY BILL.

MR. HARTLEY.

SIR, upon this pause which is offered to you by the return of this bill from the Lords, I confess that I feel a kind of superstition to wish for one last word to deprecate the fatal blow, and that our unremitted opposition and remonstrance from the first to the very last stage of this bill may remain as a memorial, that some of us, at least, lament this fatal separation of America with an affectionate regret. We are overpowered by numbers, and all our entreaties and remonstrances are in vain. An inflexible majority in Parliament have now declared all America to be an independent hostile State. Disputes originally between administration, and America, are become, thro ministerial influence, the ground of a parliamentary war with America. The sense of the nation is not with that war, and I trust it never will be. However speaking in Parliament to ministers as they seem determined to drive all things to extremities, I must ask whether you are to expect that while you burn their towns, take or destroy their ships, and property, they will set with their arms folded, or whether they will not be driven to repel injury by injury. You have found their active powers of defence by the experience of the last campaign, when by your orders the shedding of the first civil blood was precipitated on the fatal 19th of April, before your pretended conciliatory motion could be proposed to any of the American assemblies? Why were you found unguarded in Canada? Two regiments are taken prisoners. Your officers are hostages, and yet you proceed in this unjust and unnatural war, with fire, sword, and rapine. What farther hostages may fall into their hands at Boston, or what blood of our fellow subjects may be shed there, I contemplate with horror. I dread some fatal event there. Public report threatens. When

the provincials shall hear the fate of their late and last petition, and when they see all prospect of peace become desperate, what can you expect but that they should exert every power to destroy your land forces in America during the severity of the winter, before you can support or relieve them. Who will be answerable for these things. When this bill of rapine, which now lies before you gets to them, they will set themselves to retaliate upon your fleet. Your land force has been disgraced and annihilated in the first campaign, notwithstanding all your boastings; are we not then to expect, that those ministers of vengeance who shall press on a naval war with America, shall be responsible to their country, for the consequences of their head-strong and wilful measures, if the navy of this country should be brought to disgrace and defeat? Weigh the consequences. If you send large ships they will not be able to act. If small ones may they not be overpowered?—Consider the distance of your operations. Every port in America will be a Dunkirk to you. We know their skill and bravery as privateers in the last war. In any case you are laying the foundation of an hostile marine in America, which has been, and ought to be the source of the marine of Great-Britain.

I cannot be an adviser, or a well-wisher to any of the vindictive operations of the administration against America, because I think the cause unjust; but at the same time I must be equally earnest to secure British property and interests from destruction; neither a victory of Great-Britain over America nor of America over Great-Britain can afford to us any matter of triumph. Both are equally destructive. If nothing can abate your fury against the Americans in this ministerial war, we shall expect at least that you should guard our own vulnerable parts. Are you guarded at Newfoundland? Are you prepared against any expedition of retaliation if the provincials should meditate any thing to the destruction of your fisheries there?

Administration have been the aggressors in every thing, step by step. By this fatal bill of separation you now declare the Americans to be enemies in form, therefore it is yourselves that force upon them the rights of enemies. You must now be responsible to your country for the events of your own war, to which they have been so reluctant and you so precipitate. When this country shall come to open its eyes, to see and feel the consequences, they will know of whom to require an account. Sir, I shall now move you, instead of agreeing to the amendments of the Lords, to adjourn the consideration of them for six months; I confess with very little hopes of averting this bill, but from a superstitious feeling in my mind, to perform the last ceremonial office of affection and everlasting farewell to peace, and to America. The fate of America is cast. You may bruise its heel but you cannot crush its head. It will revive again. The new world it before them. Liberty is theirs. They have possession of a free government, their birth-right and inheritance, derived to them from their parent state, which the hand of violence cannot wrest from them. If you will cast them off, my last wish is to them; may they go and prosper. When the final period of this once happy country shall overtake ourselves, either through tumult or tyranny, may another Phoenix rise out of our ashes!

—When

The bird of wonder dies, the maiden Phoenix,  
Her ashes new create another heir,  
As great in admiration as herself.  
So shall she leave her blessedness to one,  
(When Heav'n shall call her from this cloud of darkness)  
Who from the sacred ashes of her honor,  
Shall starlike rise, as great in fame as she was,  
And so stand fix'd. Peace, plenty, truth, love, terror,  
That were the servants of this chosen infant,  
Shall then be his, and like the vine grow round him.  
Wher'er the bright sun of heav'n shall shine,  
His honor, and the greatness of his name  
Shall be, and make new nations. He shall flourish,  
And like the mountain cedar, reach his branches  
To all the plains about him. Children's children  
Shall see this and bless Heav'n.