

LONDON, May 12.

YESTERDAY, in the House of Commons, a message was received from the Lords, that they will proceed further on the trial of Warren Hastings, Esq. on Tuesday next.

Mr. Secretary Grenville moved that an account of the number of vessels and their tonnage employed in the Southern Whale Fishery be laid before the house.

Mr. Fox wished that an account might be added of the trade to Nootka Sound.

Mr. Grenville said, he had applied to the persons engaged in that trade, from whom such information as he could obtain should be laid before the house.

Mr. Fox and Mr. Sheridan said, it was extremely necessary to have as correct an account of this as could be obtained—and also to be informed whether any settlement, and of what nature, was forming, or intended to be formed on the coast.

Mr. Grenville said, he was not yet prepared to give any information on either subject.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, and the resolutions being read,

Mr. Fox said, he understood the general intent of the vote of credit to be, to provide for the uncertain expences that must necessarily be incurred, should the hopes of the country be disappointed, and Spain refuse an amicable accommodation. But he had heard that orders for an augmentation of the forces by sea and land were already issued. If this was true, he saw no reason why the estimates of these augmentations might not be referred to a Committee of Supply—a committee of Ways and Means voted the money necessary immediately—and made provision for paying the interest of it. No maxim in finance could be truer, than that the means of paying any expence should go hand in hand with the expence itself. There was no end to the mischiefs arising from spending money one year, and providing for the payment the next. The public also should know at once the extent of any expence, as nearly as possible, in order to judge of the expediency of it. The House, therefore, had a right to be informed why a vote of credit, without an estimate had been preferred to the other mode.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, to have voted estimates in a Committee of Supply would have implied, that the augmentation of the forces was to be kept up for the whole year—and money must have been borrowed, and taxes imposed to pay the interest, before it was known with certainty that either would be wanted. Altho it was true that augmentations were already ordered, these augmentations might not be completed in one event, or might not be sufficient in another—and if the hopes of an amicable accommodation should be disappointed, provision might be made for the additional expence, which would then become necessary, by as early an application to Parliament as public convenience would admit.

Mr. Fox said, he never meant to assert that estimates voted under the bare apprehension of war would be sufficient, if war should actually ensue, but that the augmentations already ordered might have been voted and provided for in the regular way.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that would have been to continue, for a whole year, augmentations, which, in the event of an amicable accommodation, might not be wanted for so long a time, or might not even be all made.

The resolutions were agreed to. The House resolved into a committee, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after stating the amount of the claims given in by the American Loyalists, the amount allowed by the Commissioners, and the sums already paid, moved

That the sum of 224,000*l.* be granted for further payments—and

The sum of 22,000*l.* to make good the losses sustained by certain persons, inhabitants of the United States of America.

Some of these, he said, had sustained very heavy losses by a conduct that entitled them to the munificence of this country—and it was found, on enquiry, that the reason why they had not applied in person for compensation, was, that their losses had deprived them of the means of leaving America.

These were all the motions for money he meant now to make—but he gave notice, that, on Thursday next, he should propose a compensation in the way of perpetual annuity to the Penn family, whose losses were estimated by the Commissioners at 500,000*l.* and also for some other claims not yet provided for.

The resolutions were agreed to. He then moved a mode of compensation for such persons as sustained losses by supplying the army or the navy with stores or provisions, &c.

For such as suffered by losses of income arising from offices.

These resolutions were also agreed to. Mr. Sheridan said, he had a motion to make, which he knew not whether he had worded properly; but the purport of it was, to obtain information whether the trade to Nootka Sound, and the settlement forming, or intended to be formed there, was undertaken under the sanction

and authority of Government, or merely as an enterprize of private persons.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished the motion to be postponed till the information promised in his Majesty's answer to the Address could be laid before the House. Licenses to trade to Nootka Sound had been granted; and he knew of no authority for that, or any other purpose, but such as those licenses contained.

Mr. Sheridan said, what the house had now heard, that the settlement was a private enterprize, was very material.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, whether the settlement was or was not a private enterprize, there could be no doubt that it was incumbent on the honor of the country to demand satisfaction for any insult or injury offered to its subjects, whether in their private capacity of traders, or acting under the more immediate sanction of government.

Mr. Sheridan said, if the Right Hon. Gentleman meant to insinuate that he did not think the country bound in honor to protect every subject from insult or injury he had put a construction on his words which they would not bear.

The motion was postponed.

JUNE 4.

The information contained in the most authentic letters from Madrid, give as a reason for the large armaments fitting out that, as a general Congress is to be shortly holden at Franckfort, to which ambassadors from all the powers in Europe will be sent, the king of Spain has thought fit to place his naval and military establishments on a respectable footing, to give a proper consequence to this embassy.

The Ducal class of the Peerage, independent of Regal Titles, is Twenty in number. Extinction will, at no very distant period, reduce it to Seventeen; and as the House of Hanover is likely to extend its branches, we understand it to be the Sovereign's determination to raise no other subject but those of the Blood Royal to this superior rank of British nobility.

At the Grand Musical Entertainment in Westminster Abbey, on Saturday the 29th May, there were 1300 performers present.

Major Scott, member of Parliament, was reprimanded by the Speaker, for a scandalous and libellous paper, reflecting on the justice and honor of the house, and on the conduct of the managers of the Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Esq.

There were in the prisons of the Chateaux in Paris, on the 26th May, 800 prisoners.

Last week died at Portsmouth, in the 70th year of his age, Mr. William Chantrell, a master in his Majesty's navy, who particularly distinguished himself at Trincomale, in the East-Indies, on the 16th of December 1747, by the cool intrepidity of his conduct, on an occasion where few would perhaps have shewn the same contempt of danger. In bringing powder from the magazine, one of the boats blew up, and a large fire brand fell blazing into another boat, in which was forty-five barrels of powder, covered only by a sail, stove one of the barrels, and must inevitably have sent all the people employed, like *Arcy* rockets into the air, had not Mr. Chantrell taken the burning brand from the powder, thrown it overboard, and then, quenching the remains of the fire which lay upon the sail, restored all to safety and quiet. The late Commodore Boys, who was then Capt. of the Pearl, from this circumstance, immediately took the subject of this paragraph under his protection, and he was fortunate enough in the war before last, to secure a handsome competence.

A person who fills an inferior situation in one of the public offices in this city, and who has resided at a village within seven miles, for some years past, from a frugal turn of mind, has actually picked up as many bricks upon the road, on his way home one evening, as have lately built him a neat dwelling-house!—No trivial lesson of preferance.

NEWYORK, AUGUST 4.

On Monday the 12th ult. there was a violent tempest at Leominster, Massachusetts, attended with hail which was of such a size, and fell with such velocity, that the stoutest indian corn was beaten into shreds—vast quantities of apples were beaten from the trees—not only the fruit but the trees received great injury, the bark being broken from their limbs; the windows broken in the houses, and the fences received such impressions, as to be discovered at 90 yards distance. Many of the hail stones were as large as hens eggs—the common size was a little more than an inch in diameter. Twenty four hours after it fell, banks of it were measured at the foot of a hill, and found to be 26 inches deep.

The Saturday following great damage was done by hail at Shrewsbury, county of Worcester.

EXTRACTS.

Of all the curses that can befall a free people, there is none perhaps greater, than to be hoodwinked and led blind-fold by demagogues and State Empirics.

Demagogues will cry up an appeal to the people, but then it is only when they have previously poisoned their understandings—when the people are left to the natural freedom of their own minds, they discover and despise the ravings of the factious. A pragmatical orator told a great man at Athens, that whenever the people were in their rage, they would certainly tear him to pieces; yes, says the other, and they will do the same to you whenever they are in their wits. It is ill arguing from particulars to generals,

and therefore the character of a country should not be drawn from the samples exhibited by individuals; especially when it is considered that whim and vanity send many abroad.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

It may be a profitable subject of enquiry, what are the principal causes which produce the subversion of free governments—luxury, ambition and avarice, are undoubtedly the three great leading principles; but the operation of these, appears in an almost infinite variety of forms. Economy is a darling virtue in a republic—this often leads to impatience under the necessary expences, delays and procrastinations of popular assemblies—and the people, from contracting the cardinals of public measures under the direction of a numerous body, with the prompt and rapid movements of an energetic executive, are gradually led to depreciate the former, and unduly to estimate the latter; the consequence is justly to be dreaded; for when the public confidence and respect, is transformed from one particular branch of the government, and centers in another, a preponderation of influence necessarily takes place, which commonly proves paramount to all the barriers of freedom. How far these reflections will apply to the present situation of affairs, is left to the profound, penetrating, sagacious, jealous politicians of the day. One very obvious reflection obtrudes itself, and that is, that it is of infinite importance that all the branches of the government should harmonize as much as possible; for an indignity offered to one, strikes at the vital existence of all three.

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