

CONTINUATION  
OF THE LATEST  
**FOREIGN ADVICES,**  
By the ship MANCHESTER.

LONDON, March 9.

The charges against Col. d'Herbais, &c. upon which the commission of twenty-one could not tell on the 23d when they should be able to report, are still the source of discussion, and of alarm, real or pretended. The clamour against the parties accused appears to be so strong, that the commission will hardly venture to report that there is not sufficient ground for putting them upon their trial.

Delacroix, the author of the pamphlet containing expressions in favor of Royalty, has been acquitted, because it did not appear that his pamphlet was written with a view of disturbing the public peace, or with counter-revolutionary intentions.

Another prisoner who, having repeatedly demanded in vain to be brought to trial, wrote to the public Accuser that he knew how to compel him to bring him to trial, and added that he was a Royalist, and not only justified for, but called loudly for a King, was acquitted upon the same grounds.

On the 27th, assignats to the amount of fourteen millions of livres were burnt making with those before cancelled, 2,596,683,000.

The private letters from Dublin give the most alarming account of the ferment in that country. The counties were all to be assembled for the purpose of addressing the LORD LIEUTENANT on the present dangerous situation of public affairs; and it is generally believed that the Noble Earl will not think it safe to quit the country in the present temper of men's minds, until his successor shall arrive. The rumour was, that Mr. Windham had written a most pressing letter to his Lordship, beseeching him to continue, and to wait the result of the explanations that would yet be attempted.—This the Noble Earl certainly will not do; but it is probable he may postpone his return beyond the 8th inst.

The Sardinian Ambassador to the States General of Holland, having thought it prudent not to remain at the Hague, fled from that place and arrived at Embden, with an intention of getting a passage to England, but in coming across the ice to get to the vessels it broke under him, and he was drowned. Two or three other persons shared the same fate.

The Begleberg of Romelia was to be sent against the rebellious Pacha of Soutari, but it was feared that this Commander would experience the fate of many others, who have been defeated by that rebel, especially as the former is without military experience.

The Duke Regent of Sweden has thought proper to deviate from the first article of the late King's will, which expressly forbade him and the young King to make any Knights of the Seraphim during his minority; but upon the King's late return to the Capital he was persuaded by his Uncle to make a great number of these new Knights. Among their names are those of the Barons d'Essen, Reuterholm, Wachtmeister Steding, and Count Brake. The Duke Regent, as Grand Master of the Order, pronounced a long discourse on the occasion.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 18.

The Republicans have made themselves masters of Emmerick, a strong town on the right bank of the Rhine, between the fort of Schenck and Bels. The Austrian troops that were in the neighbourhood of Emmerick and Wessel, are filing off towards Dusseldorf and Kerkerweert. It is presumed that the object of these movements is to disengage Luxembourg.

The corps of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, that were in quarters in the countries of Juliers and Limbourg, have advanced to the Rhine. All the left bank of which is provided with batteries and formidable entrenchments.

The Inhabitants of Belgium have learned with the most lively gratitude, that it is the intention of the French Government to deliver them at length from the rule of the Committees of Superintendance, and to make them enjoy the blessings of liberty. The Representatives of the People have announced and explained by a regulating order, the dispositions of an order of the Committee of Public Safety, of which the following is the tenor:—

Extract from the Register of the orders of the Committee of Public Safety of the National Convention, Feb. 10.

The Committee of Public Safety after having conferred with the Committee of Finance, upon the objects

hereafter mentioned, and conformably to its advice, orders:

1. The committees of Superintendance and the Revolutionary Committees are suppressed in the conquered countries, and especially in Belgium.

2. The penalties imposed in default of payment of contributions, are remitted to the conquered countries.

3. What remains to be paid of the Contributions, may be paid half in money and half in assignats.

4. The hostages taken for payment of Contributions shall be instantly liberated, and sent to their respective homes. The payment shall be pursued only by judicial means.

5. No requisition shall be made in the conquered countries, except for supplying the Armies with provisions. Requisitions of this kind shall be addressed to the constituted Authorities, who are responsible for causing them to be executed. All the agents employed in other requisitions are suppressed.

6. The maximum shall cease to have effect in Belgium, and in the conquered countries.

(Signed,) The Members of the Committee of Public Safety.

Cambaceres, Boissy, Pelet, J. P. Chazal, Maree, Carnot, Lacombe of Tarn, Merlin of Douai, Dubois-Crauce.

A convoy of waggons laden with money has just passed through this city for Paris, under the escort of a corps of cavalry.

DUBLIN, March 2.

Yesterday there was a Levee at the Castle, which was very numerously attended.

Saturday the Rev. Dr. Troy, and a number of Gentlemen who presented the several addresses from the Irish Catholics to the Lord Lieutenant, were entertained at a superb state dinner by his Excellency in Dublin Castle. Several of the nobility and gentry of the first distinction were, in consequence of invitations, present on this occasion.

The open magnanimity of the Catholics was never more amply displayed than in the meeting at Francis-Chapel last Friday; at once they resolved to send a deputation to his Majesty, and lay their grievances at the feet of the Throne; the moment demanded energy and dispatch; their dearest interests were at stake.

From the unanimity which prevailed in the Exchange last Saturday, in passing the resolution in favor of the Catholics, we are happy to observe, it is now considered not as the question of a party, but as one which involves the indisputable interest of Ireland.

IRISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, March 2.

When the report of the Great Money Bill was brought up, Sir Lawrence Parsons moved, that it should be limited to two months. He took a comprehensive view of the present situation of Ireland. He asserted, that if the House suffered itself to be the dupes of the British minister it would be the most debased and degraded Assembly that ever legislated for any country.

Speaking of the conduct of the British cabinet to the Catholics, he exclaimed, "If the Demon of Darkness had insinuated himself into the British councils to throw the firebrand of discord thro' this country, he could have devised nothing more malignant; nothing more mischievously successful, than to raise the expectations of the Catholics of Ireland, and then to blast them. If the Catholics do not feel hurt at such conduct, they must be the basest of mankind; they might have borne the withholding of what they conceived themselves entitled to, but if they bore to be mocked, without feeling the insult, they must be indeed degraded." Would the Minister, he said, dare to oppose the unanimous wish of the people of Ireland? If he did he must be infatuated; for in order to resist it, it would be necessary to station half a dozen of dragoons in every man's house. After drawing an animated and affecting picture of the disappointment of the wishes and hopes of Ireland, he concluded by making his motion for the limitation of the Money Bill to two months.

Mr. Tigue seconded the motion.

Mr. Conolly said, that if the motion should come to a vote, he would support it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated, that the motion tended to disturb the public mind.

Sir Lawrence Parsons proceeded, he said, on rumour alone. What would

happen he knew not; and he believed no man in the House did.

Mr. Mason and Mr. Osborne opposed the motion.

Mr. Brown spoke in favour of the motion—"Gentlemen (he said) state, that they do not hear the alarm: If they do not hear it now, they will hear it soon; if they cannot hear the whippers of Discontent, they will hear the voice of Discontent roar in thunder from shore to shore."

Mr. George Poaslonby denied that any compact existed between the Government and the People, for any particular objects, under the present administration. He urged the delicacy of Earl Fitzwilliam's situation, but did not contradict the reports that had been so generally circulated and believed.

Lord Milton was against the motion.

Mr. Duquery declared, that there never was a Parliament so grossly insulted as the present. If the Members had in their veins a drop of the blood of the Parliament of 1779, they would vote for the present question.

On the division, 24 supported the motion, and 146 opposed it.

Mr. Conolly observed, that on the question for the order of the day, he had a right to speak. He said he held in his hand those resolutions which he would have proposed before, but that he had been prevented, and which he thought would have saved this country from coming into the most arduous situation in which she was ever placed—that occasioned by the rejection of the motion of his Honorable Friend. They went, he said, to effect what seemed to be the wish of all, the continuation of the sitting of Parliament until the quiet of the country should be secured by the completion of those measures which he knew it to be the object of his Excellency's administration to accomplish. Of the principles and virtues of his Excellency he expressed his firm conviction, though at the same time he repeated that he was not in his confidence, nor ever would be, from the political connections of that Nobleman. After some other observations, highly honorable to his Excellency, and to the gentlemen who were in his confidence, he concluded by reading his resolutions, as part of his speech, in substance as follow:

1st. That his Excellency by his public conduct since his arrival in this country, has deserved the thanks of the House, and the confidence of the people.

2d. That a prorogation of Parliament at this juncture, would be highly injurious to the true interests of this country.

3d. That these resolutions should be communicated to his Majesty.

The order of the day being violently called for by Mr. Beresford,

Mr. D. B. Daly said, the first of these resolutions was such as no man in the House could be disinclined to support; he hoped, therefore, the House would not, from any motive, prevent this resolution from being put, containing as it did a merited compliment to a Nobleman who had deserved so well of this country.

Mr. Beresford rose with much warmth and said, he was as incapable of resisting this resolution from any sinister motives, as the Right Honorable Gentleman, if not more so.

Mr. Daly said, that he had not had the Honorable Gentleman at all in his head; that his expression was general on a general subject, and therefore the Honorable Gentleman could take no offence at it.

Mr. Beresford remained silent.

Mr. Grattan said it was his intention to oppose the order of the day until the resolution of his Right Hon. Friend should be disposed of, and he was sure that there was scarcely a gentleman in that House who would not heartily coincide in at least the first of these resolutions. It was not necessary that he who assented to the first must support the two others; they were different in matter and in substance, and not by any means such as to hang one upon another, tending to establish a great and final conclusion. The second of the resolutions went to ensure a continuance of the sitting of Parliament, which he was convinced was necessary for the public interest, whether it was to be secured by a short Money Bill, or by the resolution of his Right Honorable Friend. He, however, would wish, that this resolution were withdrawn for the present, until it should be known whether it was intended to prorogue Parliament after the business of the Crown should be completed, while the business of the country remained yet unfinished; a measure which, he would not hesitate to declare, whatever minister should advise, would be the enemy of his country! With respect to the first resolution, he

thought it was such as there could be no possible objection to, going, as it did, to bestow a well-deserved tribute of gratitude to a Nobleman, who, tho' the public expectation had been very highly raised at his arrival in this kingdom, had not disappointed that expectation—to all whose measures, and all whose dismissals, he gave his most hearty and cordial assent.

The Speaker informed him that it was a bill which was before the House, and he could take no resolutions till that was disposed of.

The question on the order of the day being now put, it was carried in the affirmative, with the single dissentient voice of Mr. Beresford.

The first of Mr. Conolly's resolutions being then put, it passed in the affirmative nem. con. The other resolutions, agreeable to Mr. Grattan's idea, were for the present withdrawn.

The orders of the day were now read and postponed.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

His Majesty's Guards, March 10, 1795. A DISPATCH, dated Osnaburg, February 18, 1795, of which the following is an extract, has been received by his royal highness the Duke of York, from the Hon. Lieutenant General Harcourt, and communicated by his royal highness to the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

I LOSE no time in acquainting your royal highness, that on the 24th inst. the enemy advanced in force upon the posts of Nieubuy and Velthuis, which were under the command of Lieut. Col. Strutt, and occupied by the Loyal Emigrants, and a detachment of Rohan and Bouille's corps. These troops, after a most gallant resistance, were forced, with the loss of about one hundred killed and wounded, to fall back upon Norbors, and the French occupied these two posts in some force. They also surprized a small picket of Salm and Hompsch Hussars in Oldenjaal, which they occupied, but were repulsed, when advancing on this side of that place. Lieut. Gen. Abercromby, who commands at Bentheim, &c. intended to attack and recapture the posts of Nieubuy and Velthuis. This measure was, however, rendered unnecessary, by the retreat of the French, who left all these posts on the 26th, directing their march towards Hardenberg, and Lieut. Col. Strutt immediately re-occupied them.

The last reports we have received, state that the enemy are precipitately marching their troops from Hardenberg and Groeningen towards Zwoll, and that they have even evacuated Coevorden, taking with them the ammunition and part of the cannon from that place.

It would be unjust in the extreme not to mention your royal highness the particular gallantry and good conduct of the loyal Emigrants; they have been in every instance, and particularly in this last, in which, I am sorry to say, they have had four officers and above fifty men killed and wounded. Major Mc. Murdo, and the other officers left with the sick, have been sent back and I am happy to add, that from their report, our sick met with the best treatment possible from the French.

His Majesty's Guards, March 10, 1795.

A DISPATCH, dated Embden, March 1, 1795, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by his royal highness the Duke of York, from major Gen. A. Gordon, and communicated by his royal highness to the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

An opportunity for England offering this moment, and of which Lieut. Gen. Harcourt cannot avail himself, I have the honor to report, for the information of your royal highness, that the fore posts, under the command of major General Lord Cathcart, extending from Fort Bourtrange to Neicos Slonks, were attacked and drove in, with some loss, in the morning of the 27th.

I am informed by his lordship, that he was retiring by his left, with his whole force, consisting of major General Dundas's brigade of cavalry, the 6th brigade of infantry, with some detachments of foreign light troops, and intended recrossing the river Ems at Rhude and Nappen.

I also understand that the fore-posts of the left wing were drove in some days before, but I have not been able to learn any particulars.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

6 Ventose, Tuesday, Feb. 24. Hausmann gave an account of his mission to the armies of the North, and Sambre, and Meuse, to which he was sent on the 22d July.

The armies then occupied the line from Antwerp to Liege. Measures concerted by the Generals with the Representatives of the People, advanced them in a few days beyond the Meuse, and to the banks of the Rhine. It became necessary to take speedy steps for organizing the great extent of country conquered by the Armies, and abandoned by the greater part of the members of government who fled with the enemy. It was our duty to turn to the advantage of the Republic, the abundant resource of those fine countries.

The forced circulation of assignats was established; the maximum of Lisle was put in force; corn and commodities necessary for the armies were furnished by requisition; the laws respecting horses for pleasure, and the levy of the twentieth of all other horses, were executed; the paintings of the greatest masters, articles of arts and sciences, very great quantities of metals, and many commodities of the first necessity, were sent into the interior of the Republic. The evacuation of the granaries and warehouses of Osnaburg alone, valued at ten millions; the moveable and immovable property of Governments and Emigrants were taken into the hands of the Nation.

Twenty-five millions of contributions in specie were imposed upon Belgium; the Municipalities were organized; eight Administrations of District and a central Administration at Brussels were created, as well as an Administration of Woods and Forests, and a Direction of Revenues and National Domains. All these

establishments are in full activity. Committees of Superintendance have been formed in the principal cities, and Criminal Tribunals at Antwerp and Brussels; but since the 19th February, these Committees of Superintendance have been suppressed, and the two Tribunals are united into one, composed of 13 Members.

I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that sentence of death has been pronounced only upon a few assassins and forgers of assignats; and that the trials have always been held according to the Penal Code of the Republic.

For eight months our armies have subsisted on the produce of the conquered countries. At the time of my departure, the Military Magazines, the resources of the Country, and those which the United Provinces must procure us, assured the future subsistence of our armies. Different cities and countries of Belgium, however, appeared to be exhausted, and were calling for supplies; but the suppression of the Maximum and Requisitions, and the liberty of Commerce will procure them what they want.

The contribution in specie at the time of my departure, had produced thirty-three millions, which added to three millions of extraordinary receipts made 36 millions in specie. 47 millions remaining due according to an order of the Committee of Public Safety of the 10th of February, may be paid half in assignats and half in specie.

Strong remonstrances were made against these contributions. But I must observe, that according to our orders they cannot fall heavy but upon the Abbays, the Clergy, the Corporations, the Nobles, and the rich; that the Abbays and the Corporations support the greater part; that in order to pay them, they melt their plate and sell part of their lands; that individuals known to be imminently rich support but a very small part of the burden; and finally, that the nation in the course of a year, might have received more than eighty millions of the impositions, dues, rents, &c. &c. had they been ordered to be paid in specie.

It is however true, that there was some disproportion in the assessments of these contributions, which could not well be avoided; but we have obviated this inconvenience, by ordering the central administration to make a more equal assessment.

The woods and forests offer great resources. The sale of wood for fuel are already begun; the French were invited to these sales, and we allowed the wood to be carried into the Republic free of all duty. These sales will soon produce more than ten millions; and persons are employed in marking and cutting down, to be conveyed to the ports and arsenals of the Republic, from 80 to 100,000 trees fit for ship-building, gun-carriages, and musket stocks. The sale of the moveable property of emigrants is begun, and will soon be in full activity.

The direction of domestic manufactures and revenues is perfectly organized. The receipts amount already to 40,000,000 Livres per decade, and its annual product in Belgium will be at least fifty millions.

The domains liable to be taken into the hands of the nation are estimated at three thousand millions.

Here then is a new and considerable security for the assignats in circulation. The inhabitants of Belgium desire that you should convert it to the profit of the Republic. The union of Belgium with the French Republic is generally wished for. Even those who were not for the Republican system feel that the safety of their country depends upon this union. It is demanded of you by the Central Administration, and by all the other Administrations. The Deputies of all the Communes have made express applications to us to the same effect. I invite you to order the Committee of Public Safety to make a speedy report upon this subject.

I have to demand of you an act of justice in favour of the inhabitants of the conquered countries. Nominate a commission of men pure, and informed, and active, who may revise all the requisitions, and examine the employment and the destination of all the provisions and merchandise that have been furnished. It is not to be doubted but that robberies and dilapidations to a considerable amount have been committed. Many articles have been delivered without good receipts from those who receive them. The persons who furnished these articles ought to be paid, and the dilapidators punished. We were making enquiries, and have already collected much information; but the immense pressure of business from all quarters, and the severe illness of our colleagues, Briez, who was particularly charged with this business, prevented us from pursuing our enquiries as far as we could have wished.

Having made no long stay in the country between the Meuse and the Rhine, and in Holland, I shall not detain you long upon what passed there. Our Colleagues, on their return will inform you more at large. They will tell you how much the Representatives of the People urged the conquest of Holland, and how many difficulties were surmounted. In the mean time, I can state to you, that the country between the Meuse and the Rhine has been organized in the same manner as Belgium; and that measures have been taken for the subsistence and clothing of our brave brothers in arms, and the preservation of every thing that becomes national property.

During the whole course of our mission we have had nothing in view but the interests of the Republic and the safety of our armies. The Poor have received relief; but we considered also that our Fellow Citizens having been exhausted for six years in the cause of Liberty while they