

if I wished for it; and as he conceived, that I could make myself acquainted with the facts, they, the said associates, would be able so clearly to demonstrate the public utility of the measure, that there could be no impropriety in my being concerned in the business, as I should thereby only connect my private interest with the public good; and while I was advancing the greatest interest of my country, might put two or three thousand dollars in my own pocket. Upon my suggesting that, by a late treaty, a peace was already concluded with the Indians; and that this was a business that might involve it in an important national question, as, by the treaty, the right of purchasing lands of the Indians, was reserved to the United States, the said Whitney replied and said, that the Indians were greatly dissatisfied with the treaty, and would not keep it; and that another war would be the certain consequence, unless other measures were adopted. He then renewed the protestations of the purity of his intentions, and said that he conceived, that they (meaning himself and his associates, as I understood him) should so clearly evince the utility of the plan, as that there could be no doubt of its propriety in the mind of any well wisher to his country; and said, that he thought it would be hard to suppose that members of congress were, in consequence of their appointment, to be deprived of those advantages to acquire property which might be taken by others. The said Whitney shewed me a plan of the country, and the articles of agreement between the associates, which appear to be the same as have been read in congress: he also said much upon the magnitude of the object, in respect to the subscribers and partners; and though I cannot now repeat his expressions, yet I can truly assert, that I then clearly understood him, that if I would subscribe as a partner, my name might be kept secret, and after the grant was obtained, if I chose to relinquish my share in the lands, I might receive money in lieu of it; though no specified sum was mentioned, other than has already been stated; and the conversation finally broke off, upon my declaring that I would make no engagement in the business, until I was better informed as to the merits of the question.

(Signed) DANIEL BUCK.

January 2, 1796.

The house then proceeded to a further hearing in the case of Robert Randall; and the said Robert Randall being brought to the bar, in the custody of the serjeant, and attended by his counsel, the informations, in writing, of Mr. Smith of South-Carolina, Mr. Murray of Maryland, and Mr. Giles of Virginia, were read to him.

It was then demanded of him, by Mr. Speaker, "what he had to say in his defence?" to which he answered, that he was not guilty.

It was further demanded of him, by Mr. Speaker, "whether he had any witnesses that he wished to be examined in proof of his innocence?" to which he answered, that he had not.

Application was then made to the house, by the prisoner's counsel, that the informations which had been delivered in against him, may be attested by the oaths of the informant members, and that he may be permitted to examine them, on oath, touching the same, subject to the order of the house: Whereupon,

The prisoner, with his counsel, having withdrawn from the bar; it was, after debate,

RESOLVED, That the prisoner be informed, that if he has any question to propose to the informants, or other members of the house, he is at liberty to put them in the mode already prescribed: that the said informant members be sworn to the declaration just read, and also, to answer such questions, as shall be asked of them, touching the same.

The prisoner, with his counsel, having then returned to the bar, and being informed of the further proceeding respecting him; the informant members were respectively sworn to the truth of the written informations which they had severally delivered in against him; and also true answer to make to such questions as should be asked of them, touching the same: the said oaths being administered to them, by the judge of the district of Pennsylvania, who attended for that purpose.

The house then resumed the hearing of the said trial, and having made some progress therein,

It was, on motion, resolved, that farther proceeding be adjourned, until to-morrow, twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, 5th January, 1796.

The house resumed the adjourned hearing in the case of Robert Randall; and the prisoner, by his counsel, being fully heard at the bar of the house, and his defence closed; it was, on motion,

RESOLVED, That this house will, to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, proceed to a final decision on the said case.

[To be concluded in our next.]

BELFAST, November 16.

IN addition to the very extraordinary bill introduced into the house of lords by lord Grenville, Mr. Pitt has obtained leave to introduce one to the house of commons of a more alarming nature. Mr. Fox says it subverts and completely abolishes the British constitution. For our part, never having been able to comprehend in what that "wonder and envy of the world" consists, we cannot say, whether Mr. Fox is right or wrong; but we have no hesitation in pronouncing that from the moment these bills pass into laws (which we have not the shadow of a doubt will be the case) the much boasted liberty of Englishmen is totally at an end.

That our readers may judge how far our opinion is well grounded, the following are the outlines of the premier's bill.

When any public meeting is to be held, notice is to be given to a magistrate.

The magistrate is to attend with peace officers.

If at such meeting any speeches shall be spoken, which he may deem to be seditious, the magistrate may arrest the speakers.

If the meeting should be deemed to be seditious, he may disperse the meeting by proclamation.

Opposition to the exercise of these powers is to be FELONY.

Persons delivering political lectures or discourses, are to be treated as disorderly persons. In order to prevent evasion, the regulation is to apply to places where persons assemble to hear political discussions or lectures by tickets to a certain number, beyond the number of the family, unless such house shall have been licensed by a magistrate.

The English ministry, unable to impose fetters on France, have turned their spleen against poor John Bull, whom they are now employed in binding hand, foot and tongue, after bringing him to a state of starvation by this "just and necessary war;" and we entertain no doubt, but as Paddy (our patriots say) must stand and fall with Johnny, we shall have a sample of the advantages arising from our happy connexion with our sister country, as soon as our immaculate parliament meets; and thus terminates every hope of bringing about any, even the most trivial, reform by legal and peaceable means. Yet, strange to tell, the seven tenths of the placemen, pensioners, and even gentlemen of landed property, will imagine that these strong measures, by strengthening the hands of government, tend to insure a prolongation of tranquillity! For otherwise indeed, do we conceive of them; and did we wish a REVOLUTION IN THE COUNTRY, these are the very measures we would recommend to bring it about; the experience of ages and the nature of things, prove that these are the preparatory steps to a convulsion.

The unhired English papers are making a stand on this occasion, worthy such a cause; but we think it will be unavailing; they are, however, doing their duty, and that is all that should be expected from them. In this imperial island, neither public prints nor patriotic exertions can be of any use; the die is cast, and we must submit; that is to say, those who prefer the stand and fall system, to the liberty of their country. We, who have always looked upon our country as a noun-substantive, capable of standing by itself, would hazard a wish, that no libetricide example should be adopted; but were the whole Irish nation of our opinion, as we believe the body of them to be, it would be nugatory; for a great authority says, power constitutes right; and the English government at present have the power.

The whig club of England held an extraordinary meeting on the 11th inst. the duke of Bedford in the chair, for the purpose of taking the bills now before parliament into consideration. Several strong resolutions were passed, expressive of their abhorrence of these bills; as utterly subversive of the genuine principles of the constitution; and they earnestly recommend meetings of the people for the purpose of protesting against them.

A meeting of those concerned in the printing business, was to be held on Thursday last, for a similar purpose. The requisition calling the meeting states, that these bills, by abolishing the liberty of the press, will finally put a total stop to the printing trade.

A meeting of the city of Westminster is called to consider the bills now before parliament.

BERMUDA, January 2.

Monday arrived the L'Esperance sloop of war, captain Rose, from a cruise.

SPANISH WAR.

Thursday arrived here the lord Hawkebury privateer with a Spanish ship, her prize, taken a few days since.—We are informed, that the Hawkebury fell in with a ship from Dublin, which had a paper on board, giving an account of hostilities having commenced between Great-Britain and Spain, and the next day falling in with the Spaniard, took him as prize.

In consequence of this information, a Spanish brig in town has been taken possession of by the officers of his majesty's ships now here.

BALTIMORE, February 8.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated November 27, 1795.

"Government has allowed bounties upon the importation of wheat, as follows:

"From the south of Europe 20s. per quarter (of eight bushels) upon the first 300,000 quarters.

"On the first 500,000 from all other parts of Europe 15s.

"On the first 500,000 quarters from America, 15s.—and 10s. per quarter on all coming after, until the 1st of August next."

Annapolis, February 11.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated February 1st.

"The schooner John, captain Seward, from Martinique, says, that the troops had not arrived, and that the black pioneers were ordered back from Barbados, and landed at Fort Royal; on his passage here he spoke the brig Olive, captain Palmer, belonging to Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, forty-five days from London, he told him that there were great disturbances there, that the troops destined for the West-Indies were disembarked, and that his majesty, on his return from seeing them reviewed, was attacked by the mob, and his carriage broke to pieces, the captain of the guards was killed, and the king had a narrow escape for his life; the mob proceeded on to St. James's palace, and forced the gates with sledges, &c. &c.

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REMONSTRANCE TO THE KING.

The humble and earnest remonstrance of two hundred thousand and upwards, faithful, though greatly aggrieved, subjects, associated and assembled with the London Corresponding Society, in a constitutional manner, in behalf of themselves and others.

"SIRE!

"WHEN the treacherous duplicity, and intolerable tyranny of the house of Stuart had roused the long enduring patience of the British people, the expulsion of one restored into their hands the primitive right of choosing another, as their chief of magistracy.

"At that period the privilege which we are now compelled by a sorrowful necessity to exercise, of addressing and remonstrating with the chief magistrate—stating our grievances—and demanding redress, was (so far fortunately) recognized and solemnly established.

"When, in effect of the failure of heirs to the national choice, and to the succeeding sovereign, her majesty queen Anne, the exercise of the same fundamental right again reverted to the people, and became to their opinion necessary to secure the liberties and happiness of the nation, the head of that house from which you are descended was called by the public will to the kingly office.

"The preservation of those rights established at the revolution were then reconfirmed and became part of the obligations which George the first contracted to fulfil with the people of these realms; and your predecessor and your majesty, upon succeeding to the throne, became alike bound by the sovereign law of the land to maintain them;—and it is in virtue of that solemn compact, and thereof only, that the good people of these nations are or can be, bound in allegiance or respect for their magistrate, or your princely house.

"We shall not particularize the smallness of the majority which established the Hanoverian succession; but we should be wanting of that respect which we owe to the virtues of our country, were we not to remind you Sire, how faithfully and steadily the nation has, to this hour, supported the decision of their representatives on that occasion;—notwithstanding the well grounded apprehensions of invasion and civil war;—in despite of the intrigues of foreign courts, and the jealousies of potent princes;—against the avowed supporters of hereditary descent;—and even against the opinions and efforts of others, true friends of civil liberty, within the bosom of the land, who drew from the sober lessons of historical experience, reasons the most cogent against foreign connexions.

"Your majesty, in your well known compassion for the unfortunate descendants of the expatriated king, has satisfied your faithful subjects how intimately acquainted you are with the secret political history of these times; and it will not therefore, be necessary for us to insist at large on the favours conferred by this country in transplanting your princely house from the poverty and obscurity of Hanover, to the dignity and opulence of the then (but not now) most respectable sovereignty of Europe.

"Your majesty must know all this; neither can you be ignorant, that the people of this country—often too sanguine—too credulous—entertained the well-grounded hope, that an eternal gratitude would bind your house to support the freedom and happiness of that nation, which had, under such great difficulties and dangers, conferred such signal favours.

"How far that honest and just hope has been realised, we leave to your majesty's most gracious and serious consideration.

"Our present object is to renew a complaint which we delivered, by way of address to your majesty, into the hands of his grace the duke of Portland, your secretary of state, on the 15th of July last, wherein we briefly besought your notice and relief, in behalf of ourselves and the great body of your majesty's industrious but unhappy subjects, enduring all the calamities of famine and a stagnate trade;—witnessing the increase of bankruptcy, unequalled in extent or effect, but by the profligate waste of public money;—seeing for the destruction of our industrious youth, and the disgraces of our arms abroad; and for the orphans, aged, and widows, lingering out a desperate and deplorable existence at home.

"We have unfeignedly expressed to your majesty therein, our sentiments of your ministers, because, as we possess, the best means of obtaining the sincere opinions of the whole country, so we know that the great body of the people think with us, that under the absolute sanction of your prerogative, they have wantonly plunged this nation into all its present calamities, and continue to uphold themselves in power, by a base system of corruption, for the purpose of their selfish avarice and ambition: We declared our serious apprehension for the tranquillity of the nation, and the safety of your throne, were not these ministers speedily dismissed; and that a reform in the representation alone could restore this country to that native vigour and happiness of which it is capable, but now despoiled.

"But we have represented and prayed in vain! and we have to lament, that in addition to the national grievances, we have to complain, that our address has not been attended to by your majesty's servants; as we know it should have been in a manner suitable to the former dignity of a national character and your own high station, nor with a decency becoming the situation of public servants towards their fellow subjects constitutionally exercising the right of petition on an occasion of particular and serious moment.

"Under all the obligations of law and justice, we then Sire, so suffer and not to complain? What have