

consequence of their removal. Let it be supposed, that Sir Hudson Lowe had now arrived with intelligence of Buonaparte having escaped, and that he was brought to their Lordships' bar to account for his neglect. If Sir Hudson Lowe were asked how Buonaparte escaped, and he answered, that he had escaped from his garden in consequence of the sentinels being removed; and if, on your Lordships inquiring why those sentinels were removed, the answer should be, because their presence was offensive to General Buonaparte, what would your Lordships then think of the conduct of Sir Hudson Lowe? What would be your Lordships opinion of an officer who had so grossly neglected his duty? The very fact of no attempt at escape having been made, is probably owing to the precautions which have been so strongly blamed? For it cannot be doubted that the disposition to undertake such an attempt exists, if any possible chance of success could present itself. The state of the residence of Gen. Buonaparte had been made a main subject of complaint by him, and those who accompanied him; but this complaint was as unjust as all the rest. Every thing consistent with prudence had been done to comply with his wishes, and to render his situation as comfortable as possible. The choosing of a place of residence was, with one exception, left to himself and Sir G. Cockburne. Soon after his arrival he rode with Sir George to Longwood, and on the view of that situation, said he should prefer it to any other on the island; and until the house should be got ready, he begged that a tent might be erected there.—His wish in this respect was readily complied with; but in the mean time he wished to occupy a small room in the house of one of the inhabitants rather than go into the town. However, to shew the dissatisfied dispositions of the persons who accompanied him, it was only necessary to state, that two days after he had, by his own desire, been allowed to take up his residence in this room, a letter was received by Sir G. Cockburne, from one of the General's attendants, complaining of the cruel treatment his master had received in confining him to that place. He remained in this room full three months, and was very unwilling to leave the house on account of the communication he had with the family; but when he was at last removed to Longwood, and found that he could not go out to any distance without being accompanied by an officer, then his serious complaints began. He is not pleased with his residence; and he is dissatisfied if any attempts should be made to extend or improve it. The want of convenience, with respect to room, is entirely owing to his own humour. He has observed, that if he were to live long on the island he would have a new house built; but he believed that the administration of this country would be either overturned, or that a change of Government would take place in France, and in either case he would be released. He, therefore, did not consider his residence as a matter of any consequence. With regard to the subject of the expense of Gen. Buonaparte's maintenance, he had to state, that what appeared on the subject in Montgomerie's letter was untrue. No such proposition as that which was there stated had been made. There was, of course, a wish to reduce the expenditure as far as was consistent with propriety; and the impression was, that it might be brought as low as the sum mentioned in the letter, though no attempt had been made to reduce that idea to practice. It was estimated, that the household expenses at Longwood might be brought within 4000l. a year; and in that case, a similar sum would surely be sufficient for the personal expenditure of General Buonaparte and his attendants. No one would dispute, that while he was maintained out of the funds of this country, every practicable economy ought to be introduced into his establishment; but instead of 8000l. Government intended to make the allowance for the Longwood establishment altogether 12,000l. a year; which surely would be allowed to be sufficient, for that sum was equal to the allowance to Sir Hudson Lowe and all his Staff.—It was true that Buonaparte had offered to take the whole expense of his establishment on himself; but his offer to do this was accompanied with conditions of a most extraordinary nature, and therefore could not be listened to. He required that, all his correspondence should pass unopened, & that

all the money he received should be at his own disposal. If this had been agreed to, he was ready to draw for any sum; and he appeared perfectly confident that any bill he should draw would be duly honoured. Where the money was to come from he did not know, but there was the most perfect confidence at Longwood, that whatever sum was required would be at General Buonaparte's command. He did not wish Buonaparte to defray his own expenses because he had funds, nor did he mention the magnitude of his resources with any such view; but he was anxious to show that that person had no reason to complain, inasmuch as he received from this country as much for his maintenance as the Governor of the island, who was exposed to great expenses both in receiving strangers and entertaining the inhabitants of the island; and that, if he thought such an allowance insufficient, and made a demand for more, he should only receive it out of those large funds, which he acknowledged he possessed, and, under certain circumstances, was willing to render available for his support. The Noble Secretary here apologized to their Lordships for detaining the House so long; (*Hear, hear!*) but there was still one complaint in the memorial published to the world, that he would take the opportunity of answering—he alluded to the imputation, that General Buonaparte had only one bottle of wine in the day. He could not mean by this statement that one bottle was dealt out to him each day; if he did so, it was a statement which had no foundation in truth. Upon a general calculation of what might be necessary, (and wherever there was a limited expense, such a calculation must be made,) an average was fixed.—Some days, therefore, there would be more, and some days less; but if a proper distribution took place, in no day could there be so little as one bottle for the general. Even if there had (we understood the noble secretary to say) there might be no great hardship, as his Majesty's table had not been more abundantly supplied than in that proportion; and though he had lived long, he had never complained of insufficiency.—To show how groundless this statement was, however, he would only refer to the estimates for the quantity of wine supplied to General Buonaparte and his attendants.—There were two kinds of Cape wines supplied—one weaker and another of better sort; the former for the servants, and the other for General Buonaparte and his attendants. Of the weaker sort, in one fortnight there were 84 bottles given; of the other, 336 bottles, 14 of Madeira, 14 of Champagne, 7 of Constantia, 84 of Teneriffe, 140 of Claret and other wine, making in all 536 bottles. To save the Noble Lord opposite a calculation of what this would amount to per day, he would make it for him.—The number of persons who were to be supplied included only the General, six officers, two ladies, and two children, (who could not be supposed to drink much wine,) making in all, for the purpose of this calculation, only ten persons. Among these ten persons were distributed, according to his former statement of the number of bottles in a fortnight, 19 bottles per day, one day with another; this amounted nearly to two bottles a piece, which he (Lord B.) was sure was as much as would satisfy the noble lord's wishes, either for himself or any person in whom he was interested. Besides, the wine, there were distributed 48 bottles of porter, which would be at the rate of three bottles a day to the party. From this statement, he was convinced that their Lordships would see there was no reason to complain of an inadequate or scanty supply. Indeed, on the consideration of the whole case, he felt convinced, that the house would perceive no severity, no harshness, nothing but the enforcement of restrictions necessary for the safety of our prisoner. The governor could not support his authority, or execute his duty, in keeping these persons in his power, with fewer restrictions than he had enforced, or with greater lenity than he had shown. It might be made a question, whether this person was to be detained at all, but if he was to be detained, proper means ought to be taken to secure him, and proper vigilance employed to prevent his escape: nor should any mistaken compassion be allowed to influence us to depart from this cautious and prudent course. If, by our negligence, he was allowed to escape, we should not only incur the censure of those

who now called for a relaxation of vigilance and restraint, but our conduct would be liable to misrepresentation; it would be asserted, that we intended to allow his enlargement for some purposes of our own; and we should be accused of acting under the most detestable hypocrisy, in first conveying him to that distant station, and in pretending to place him under restrictions, while we really wished his escape. Seeing, therefore, no ground for the motion, he would oppose it.

Dreadful Murder in France miraculously discovered.

Two females (sisters) were executed on the 7th ult. at Strasburgh, by the guillotine, as the participants in a shocking murder perpetrated not far from that place last year. The circumstances having been very slightly and inaccurately mentioned in the foreign journals, the following particulars of the horrid transaction are published as if by authority, in the *Moniteur* of last week. The singular circumstance of the dead body of the victim being cast up by the river near the spot where the assassins were carousing adds another to the myriads of instances, that Providence has decreed that murder though it hath no tongue, yet shall it speak with most miraculous organs. Madame de Beaumont de la Coste, a french lady of rank and fortune, had quitted France during the Revolution, and had retired to Brody, in Galicia, where she was a resident nearly 20 years. The return of the King having made it safe for her to revisit her native country, she left Brody, and reached Strasburgh on the 15th of July last year.—It appeared, that the next day she wrote a most affectionate letter to her sister, Madame Dervieux, at Marseilles, informing her that she was to set out next morning on her way to visit her, having hired a carriage, the conductor or driver of which was named Gollet, and who she described as a man so jealous, that he took his wife with him every where. This pretended wife turned out to be Catharine Goujon a concubine, and one of those who was executed. Catharine was allowed on this occasion to take with her her sister Josephine, not more than 17 years of age, and who performed the office of waiting maid to Madame Beaumont, so faithfully, that the latter promised to retain her when she arrived at Marseilles. On the rout between Strasburgh and Besancon, and twelve leagues from the latter place, the three miscreants above-named, conceived and executed the horrid project of assassinating the unfortunate lady, who had reposed so much confidence in them. They strangled her in the carriage, stripped her naked, and after nearly severing her head from her body, threw the mangled remains into the river Doubs. Covered with the blood of their victim, they pursued their journey, as if nothing had happened. At Besancon they spent a few days in extravagance and debauchery, but the sharing of the spoils of their victim, having finally occasioned disunion, Gollet the driver, turned out of doors the two sisters Goujon.

In the mean time, the dead body of Madame de Beaumont was thrown on the banks of the Doubs, close to Besancon, as if by miracle, having been driven by the stream nearly as fast as the murderers travelled themselves. Gollet, struck with remorse and horror, instantly quitted the place; the two Goujons remained two days longer. At Colmar, Gollet exchanged the Austrian ducats, of which Madame de Beaumont had been possessed, for french money, and here he met with a former concubine, named Boesch, with whom he returned to Strasburgh, in order to get a conveyance to Paris in the diligence. Arrived in the French capital, Gollet and his mistress gave themselves up to all sorts of extravagancies, and made an excursion to Brussels, merely to vary the scene of their debaucheries. By this time Madame Dervieux, of Marseilles, having become alarmed for her sister, wrote to the minister of police at Paris, detailing all she knew from her sister's letter. In an instant Gollet and his mistress were arrested and thrown into prison at Paris, and almost at the same moment the two Goujons were arrested at Strasburgh, in consequence of a telegraphic communication. Gollet, having lulled the suspicions of his keeper, was enabled to cut his throat with a razor, but his mistress was sent to Besancon, to be tried along with the Goujons. The

former was, however, acquitted, there being no evidence of her participation in the robbery or murder; but the two latter were condemned to die. The Prevotal Court of the Department of the Doubs did not finally decide on their unhappy fate until the 7th ult. on which day, as we have already mentioned, the two sisters were executed. They wept bitterly at the place of execution, and seemed deeply penitent; they were attended by the ministers of religion.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Thursday, May 15:

THE CONVENTION
Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, will meet at Fredericktown, on Wednesday the fourth day of June next.

From the *National Advocate*, New-York.

TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

Jamaica, L. I. May 9, 1817.
There is seldom any enjoyment unaccompanied with its alloy, and it has hardly ever been known, that a man who opposed a corrupt government with any degree of ability, had the good fortune to escape attacks upon his private character, however fair and pure that character might be. Knowing, as I do, the close connection, in point of feeling not to say of interest, which exists between the hired prints in London and the aristocratic prints here, it was natural for me to expect, that the latter would become the channel for conveying throughout this country the slanders on me, which the despots in London might cause to be printed there. The proprietor of the *New York Evening Post* has not therefore, at all astonished me by a republication, from the *London Times* newspaper, of a string of most shameful falsehoods, which appeared in the former paper of the 7th instant, as a mere simple quotation from the *Times*.

The object of this string of falsehoods is to make the people of both countries believe, that my flight was occasioned, not by any dread of a dungeon; not by any expectation of some unfair and deadly blow from the despots; but by my debts which I was unable to pay.—There are, perhaps, few persons who will believe this; but it is, nevertheless, necessary to contradict the scandalous falsehood. It is well known, that only a week or two ago, there was republished, in the same *New-York Evening Post*, from the same hireling London prints, a very detailed and minute account of my having been horse-whipped by Mr. Lockhart, a member of Parliament. The day, the hour, the precise spot, the wound given, the site of the wound; all were described. Yet not one word of truth was there in the whole of the history. I never was out of my house during the whole of that day; and I never seen Mr. Lockhart for more than a week previously. I assert, that all which his now been republished here relative to my private affairs, is equally false. It has been published that I owe eighteen thousand pounds for newspaper stamps. The stamps are always paid for before they are taken from the stamp office, a fact well known to hundreds of persons in this country. It has been said that I owed rent for a farm; I rented only one farm. I owed a half year's rent (one hundred and fifty pounds) on the 29th of March, and there was stock on the farm to the amount of more than a year's rent, and things in the house worth more than another year's rent. In short, the whole is a string of atrocious falsehoods, as the reader must suppose, when I assure him, that I am able to prove, that my income from my writings was more than ten thousand pounds a year clear money; and that I fully expect to receive, at least, twenty thousand pounds out of the disposal of my landed and other property.

In a day or two it is my intention, when I have digested my plan, to publish a prospectus of my future literary labours. In the meanwhile I beg those gentlemen, who are proprietors, or editors, of newspapers in the United States, to have the goodness to insert this address, and, in so doing, they will greatly oblige their obedient servant,
WILLIAM COBBETT.

P. S.—This same *New-York Evening Post* has re-published some garbled extracts from my "*Farewell Address*." I shall publish this ad-

dress entire, in a few days, notes, explanatory of some of the measures that have been adopted in England. I perceive, that the sentence, "tax is really on foot," &c. This will put the last rivet to the despotism. If the proprietor of the *New-York Evening Post* is in the habit of settling disputes in the country fashion, I will (should I never hardly made a bet in my life) bet him an even thousand dollars, that the government of England, that is to say, the government of the Boroughmongers, does not last three years longer.

ANSWER.

By the Editor of the *New-York Evening Post*.

We confess we hardly expected a return from Mr. Cobbett, for the courtesy we meant to observe towards him since his landing on our shores, and which it will appear before we have finished this article, have actually observed. Desirous of gratifying public curiosity respecting a man of such notoriety; we naturally sought through the columns of the English newspapers, for such particulars relating to his sudden departure for the United States, as would contribute to such purpose. Nor were we any loss to find them in abundance. The only thing that we had to do was to make proper selection, and the public shall now have a fair opportunity of judging for themselves whether, in doing this, we were actuated by a wish to make the *Evening Post* the channel for conveying throughout the country the slanders on him which the despots of London might cause to be printed there, as he now charges upon us, or whether while we sought to gratify the innocent curiosity of the readers of the *Evening Post*, we were even studying to avoid anything that might bear the appearance of hostility to him.

The following paragraph, from the *Traveller* of April the 8th, is copied from the *Sun*, presented itself to our view. Let the reader peruse it, and remember, that this article, concerning the truth of which I certainly had then no doubt, was suppressed.

From the *London Sun*.

COBBETT.
It is not only pretty clear that Cobbett has absconded for debt, rather than for sedition, but also that he has taken good care to conceal his creditors, and carry almost all his property along with him. We might he have chosen a motto from Dryden:

Freedom and Zeal have choused
O'er and o'er.
Pray give me leave to bubble you
more!

But it will not do! the promise returning in a year or two at least, is not so worthy of credit as the contrary assurance in the same *Address*, that he takes his "last" leave at the shores of England. To England Cobbett never will return; and as for his vending his position weekly across the Atlantic, it is absurd a falsehood for the vulture to give it a moment's attention.

It appears from the *Hampshire Papers* that "the whole of the printing stock, and what household furniture remained at Botley, were to have been sold on Monday under distress for rent, but the sale is postponed.—We are informed (by the *Portsmouth Courier* and *Chronicle*) that his debts to different individuals in that neighbourhood amounting to something considerable remain unliquidated."

No doubt they do; and he has to liquidate them, not a large printing stock—not a house full of furniture—no, these are converted to use for America; and the *Magogue* has left behind him, according to the Sheriff's Advertisement,

"Four capital mules, fifteen asses, mare, two colts, rick of some turnips, lamb carriage, five rick stables, on stone and cap; cucumber and frames, with glass lights; tea framed lights, for graperly lights, stone roller, &c. Also fixtures of the house; copper register and other stoves; iron range, large copper furnace, wash dressers, and other articles."

and all such other matters as are not to be transported, or turned ready money for the Treasurer's purse.
We shall make no further mention on this nefarious transaction. Such are the Reformers, and Mr. Canning said of Wilkes in

House of Commons, Jan. 1817. with equal truth be applied to Cobbett:—
"He is not a solitary scoundrel demagogue; he is of the Shire, and represents them all!"
But we are charged with published "garbled extracts from his *Farewell Address*." We are charged with having been remembered, that it was that appeared in the *London Post*, entire, just as they are. That the remarkable Editor, accompanying the extracts were garbled, we admit is true, we were scrupulous to admit a single word that would tend to the feelings of the strange that light only, we can regard Mr. Cobbett, to what extent the was carried, it may be to see a few of those were thus rejected. The of April 5, introduces containing the selection *Farewell Address*, which published, with the following:—
"We have just obtained of the renegade's last worth—His reasons for thus stated."
In the course of the following editorial paragraphs which we repeat:—"He then goes on to boast not despair of the could serve it no long remaining here"—he invents the term "peasantry" by to the labouring classes the country gentlemen are in high life; Hannah More, Trimmer, Malthus, and who have endeavoured to al and religious instruction the minds of the people "eviled."
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