

# NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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LONDON, November 6.

THE rebellion in America in certain of the western counties of Pennsylvania, however, mildly spoken of in the papers, has been found serious enough to call forth the military talents of general Washington: and that country will probably, experience that a constitution upon republican principles is a very fine thing upon paper, but in reality, is far from adequate to the turbulent propensities of the populace.

Yesterday at one o'clock, the lord chancellor, archbishop of Canterbury, and lord Sydney, met at the house of lords, and adjourned parliament to the 25th instant, when both houses will meet for the dispatch of business.

Medals have been struck in Paris, and forwarded to the French general of the northern army, and of that of the Moselle, who have circulated them in the countries they are invading, representing the genius of the French republic leaning on an urn, through which the Rhine is made to pass. On the top of the medals is inscribed—“The Rhine and peace.” At the bottom are engraved these words in Latin—*Ne plus ultra: (These are our boundaries.)* The object of this medal is to announce, that the French mean to push their conquests as far as the Rhine; and make this river serve as a boundary to their vast empire, in all its windings, from the Muningen to the sea.

Near three thousand merchants, manufacturers, labourers, and workmen of all sorts, whom the atrocious government of Robert Pierre had caused to emigrate from France, have already returned by way of Switzerland. Some emigrants have crept in among the punnet, and the return has not been noticed. The peasants of Jura have gone to seek their pastors in the neighbourhood of Fribourg; and more than 1500 of them peaceably discharge their duty in Franche Comte, without molestation. This shews the returning spirit of moderation which begins to prevail in the councils of the convention.

Mr. Erskine was yesterday escorted to his house in Serjeant's Inn, by at least two thousand persons, testifying their approbation of his conduct by huzzas and clapping of hands.

After Mr. Erskine had alighted from his carriage, he appeared at the front window of his house, and silence having been with some difficulty obtained, Mr. Erskine addressed the people to the following effect:

Gentlemen,

“For several nights you have manifested your attachment to me by attending me home. You are all witnesses that during that time, the fate of our dear countrymen not having been decided upon by the jury, I spoke to no man. But, gentlemen, what I expected from law and justice has happily taken place.

A jury of twelve good, honest and independent men, have given a conscientious, an honest and good verdict.

“Gentlemen, you have shewn your approbation of that verdict in an honest and lawful manner, and such I hope every honest and just man will shew it.

“Gentlemen, to us (Mr. Gibbs being at the window) you are unknown but let us treat you now—that you have shewn your approbation of the verdict, go to your homes and be happy, and thank God for what has passed.”

Mr. Erskine then retired from the window, and the populace, after a few huzzas, retired with exclamation of “Erskine and Gibbs forever.”

Mr. Kirby, keeper of Newgate, with his usual profligacy, conveyed the prisoner through his house privately, and on entering the coach, Mr. Hardy ordered the coachman to drive with all possible velocity. The multitude was soon apprized of the deception, and pursuing the carriage dismissed the horses in the Strand from their duty, and took charge of the vehicle themselves. They paraded him through many of the streets round

Pallmall and St. James's street in Piccadilly, and left him, as we hear, at the house of his brother-in-law Mr. Loughan, in Lancaster court, Strand, where the first object of his attention was the tomb of his wife who was buried in St. Martin's church-yard. (His wife died of grief when he was apprehended on suspicion; who can restore to him?)

Thirteen complete days have elapsed since any intelligence has been received from our army on the continent, a circumstance that, after the termination of the state trial, which while pending, seemed to absurd every other idea, begins to excite anxiety, both public and private, in an extreme degree.

The French fleet, now at sea, consists of nearly thirty sail of the line, besides frigates, &c.

Admiral Neully has sailed from France with six sail of the line, and five battalions for the West-Indies.

The prince of Wales's civil list is to be 150,000l. per annum; 50,000l. of which is to be annually appointed for the purpose of extinguishing his royal highness's debts.

It is said, that an act of grace is to take place immediately after the marriage of the prince of Wales.

BALTIMORE, January 16.

Capt. Thomas Norman, of the ship Harriot, was brought to off Cape Henry, 35 leagues W. by N. by the British man of war Lynx, Beresford, who lent her boat on board of him, with the second lieutenant and the sailing-matter. Those piratical ruffians broke open a great many of his letters and papers, disturbed every thing in the cabin, and pressed two of his men.

Ship Triumph, of this port, arrived at Rotterdam about the 30th of October.

From Brown's Philadelphia Gazette, Jan. 12.

By the brig John, of Philadelphia, in 61 days from Lorbay, the editor has received the *General Evening Post*, of London, for the 6th of November, which is later, by five days, than any other intelligence received before from Britain. This English newspaper contains sixteen columns, of which more than fourteen have been reprinted in the Philadelphia Gazette of this day. All that respects the trial of Mr. Hardy is here published verbatim; as it is the most interesting proceeding of that nature which has perhaps occurred since the first existence of English jurisprudence.—The length of the trial itself, is, we believe, entirely unprecedented; it having lasted for eight days. The whole account of the proceedings will undoubtedly fill a large volume. The voice of the populace has turned out entirely in favor of the prisoner; and to this circumstance, he has, we may presume, been in some degree, indebted for his acquittal. If government proceeds to try the other eleven prisoners, this will certainly prove a very rough piece of business: But in the conclusion of the paper, the reader will see it hinted, that there is an act of grace, which will be a decent way to put an end to a transaction of which the court of St. James's must be heartily tired. In the evidence it comes out, that the London corresponding society proposed to rip up monarchy by the roots, and plant democracy in its stead. These, and other expressions of the same tenor, demonstrate, that, as far as writing could go, this society was involved in a design to overturn the constitution. The counsel for Mr. Hardy asserts, the right of the people to call a convention, an act, which in Ireland, would be liable to a very high punishment, and in Scotland has been rewarded by a voyage to Botany Bay.

As the duke of York used formerly to send letters to his father almost every day, his total silence for thirteen days together, and at so critical a period, forbodes, that

There's something rotten in the state of Denmark.

With to many circumstances of congratulation both abroad and at home, his Britannic majesty must certainly feel much satisfaction in the meeting of his parliament, which was to take place on the 25th of November last; and his speech will be a great curiosity in its way. The acquittal of Mr. Hardy ascertains the fate of the other prisoners, and the legality of assembling an English convention. It is hence extremely probable that the London corresponding society will embrace this tide in the affairs of men, as Shakespeare expresses it, and call a convention immediately.

HIGH TREASON.

The eighth and last day of TRIAL of THOMAS HARDY

Wednesday, November 5.

[The extreme length of the trial renders it impossible to give our readers more than that part of it contained in the last day.]

The jury, when the charge was concluded, were asked whether they wished for a slight refreshment before they proceeded to their own chamber to deliberate, as they could have none after they were enclosed. This offer was respectfully declined.

The jury retired at half past twelve o'clock. The Judges remained on the bench till three, when they retired with the lord mayor and sheriffs to partake of some refreshment.

In less than half an hour after the jury returned into court, having been enclosed nearly three hours. When they were empanelled with the usual forms, and the judges had taken their places on the bench, the clerk of the arraigns asked—“If they were agreed in their verdict.”

Foreman of the jury.—Yes.

“How say ye—is Thomas Hardy guilty of the high treason charged in the indictment, or not guilty?”

Foreman of the jury.—“NOT GUILTY.” Hardy bowed modestly to the jury, and with a voice scarce audible, said, “Fellow countrymen, I thank you.”

The lord president expressed his sense, and that of the bench, respecting the attention and patience of the jury, in discharging the laborious task allotted to them; and for which they were entitled to the utmost commendation.

The prisoner was then discharged from the bar.

The commission was adjourned till Monday se'nnight.

Yesterday M. Fagel, the Grand Pensionary of Holland, arrived in London, charged by the States General with the important commission of enforcing on the British government the necessity of an immediate peace with France;—and to intimate to our Ministers, that if they will not concur in a negotiation for a general peace, they shall treat exclusive for themselves. Such is reported without reserve, to be the object of M. Fagel's mission.

The Prince of Rohan's battalion of French emigrants, is said to have lost 400 men; and the 55th regiment suffered very considerably.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Oct. 14.

“This morning a very considerable number of people assembled before the Stadhuis or town-hall, headed by three persons of this city, who were charged to present the request to the Vroedschap or council of the city relative to certain measures to be pursued under the present circumstances. The three persons who undertook to present the request were Mr. Van Staphorst, a considerable merchant of this city, whose business is principally with America; Mr. De Visscher, late pensionary of the city, who was dismissed from his post on the entrance of the Prussians in 1787; the third a Mr. Goldberg, an insurance broker, and a man of property.

“As it was known that it was intended that the request should be presented this day