

NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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LONDON, March 9.

AFTER a long illness, Mr. GRATTAN appeared in the Irish House of Commons on the 29th ultimo, to make one more ineffectual effort in favour of the equal liberty and protection of the Irish people, by an amendment of the insurrection bill. He moved for its recommitment to make some of its clauses less obnoxious; but after a long debate his motion was rejected without a division.

The importance of bills which entrench on the liberty of the Irish people, will always be felt by Englishmen with a lively interest, not merely from the generous sentiment of regard for the rights of their fellow subjects, but also from the more personal motive of their own safety; since they know that Ireland is considered as a favourable soil for political experiments; and that a slip of every new restraint on the subject is regularly transplanted into England.

We copy therefore from the Dublin Evening Post, a short abstract of the new bill against insurrections, that our readers may see the provisions of this intended law. It is a melancholy truth that the spirit of insurrection in the latter Kingdom requires a strong remedy, but we prophesy, that it will not be found in statutes that entrench on constitutional liberty. The curse of a bad system is come upon the country. The debasement of a whole class of men by laws abhorrent to reason, together with the state of misery in which they are held, has made them desperate. In such a state of society, it is not laws of coercion, but laws of amelioration that will be efficacious. Their condition must be improved. The spirit of grasping by the rich must be coerced, for it is in vain to hope that ignorant men, starving, oppressed, and degraded, will feel that obedience is a duty. If a man who labours from morning till night cannot earn bread to eat for himself and family, the bond of protection and obedience, the very end of society, is broken, and we seriously put it to our own legislators if this is not hastening to be the case in England as well as in Ireland.

Outlines of the enactments of the bill for more effectually suppressing insurrections in Ireland.

It first makes the administration of any unlawful oath or ENGAGEMENT, felony or death—those who take it, if not by force, to be deemed felons and transported. Force to be no plea, unless a discovery is made before a magistrate of all the circumstances attending the transaction. And unless such discovery be made before the 1st of June next, the plea of force or necessity to be no plea for any oath taken within the last five years.

It obliges all persons to register their arms by the 1st of May next—and to swear to the truth of their registry—under penalty of 10l. for the first—20 for the second—and four months imprisonment for the third. It also authorizes magistrates to grant warrants to break into houses, and every part of them in search of unregistered arms.

It makes the written information of the witness who shall be murdered, evidence, and gives a power to the Grand Jury to present for such a sum as they may think proper to the personal representative of such murdered or maimed witness.

It enables magistrates to send for strangers and commit them to goal, if they do not find bail for their good behaviour—to hold a Special Session of the Peace, and signify to the Lord Lieutenant that the county is in a disturbed state, or in immediate danger of becoming so, who may theupon proclaim it, when the magistrates are to hold petty sessions, and warn the inhabitants to keep within their dwellings between sun set and sun rise on pain of being sent on board his Majesty's fleet!!!

—no trial by jury.

It enables the magistrates between sun set and sun rise in any county so proclaimed, to

—break open—any house, to discover whether the inhabitants or lodgers are at home, and to send those who may be absent, when found, on board the fleet, unless they can prove to have been employed on their own proper and lawful occasions, to the satisfaction of the magistrate. Persons charged on oath of having taken unlawful oaths to be sent on board the fleet—no trial by jury.

If persons coming within these clauses give bail, they may appeal from the single magistrate, to the Magistrates of Session, one of whom is to be of the quorum!

If any persons shall assemble tumultuously in the daytime, the Magistrate is enabled to send them on board the fleet—no trial by jury!

Any person obstructing or opposing Magistrates in searching at night for inhabitants lodgers or arms, to be sent on board the fleet!—no trial by jury!

Any person vending or selling any seditious paper, or any paper unstamped, which is required by law to be stamped, to be taken up as a vagabond, and by two magistrates to be sent on board the fleet—no trial by jury!

Any woman vending or selling such seditious or unstamped paper, to be committed to goal, there to remain until she shall discover the person from whom she received such paper!

Should an action be brought against any Magistrate for acting under this bill, and damages given by the jury to any amount, the plaintiff shall be entitled to no more than six-pence, and no costs, if it shall appear to the Judge that there was probable cause for the Magistrates acting as he did!!!

MARCH 15.

The Hamburgh mail which became due yesterday, arrived in town this morning. The accounts from Germany state, in the most decisive terms, that the emperor is making every possible exertion for carrying on the war with vigour, and the reinforcements received by the imperial armies are most formidable, as well from their numbers as from their discipline and mode of equipment. It is the grand object of the emperor to increase, in more than a proportionate degree, the number of his cavalry, in which the enemy is more particularly deficient, and which are so essentially necessary to the success of that plan of offensive operations which has certainly been adopted. The archduke, who is to have the chief command of the army on the Rhine, was to leave Vienna on the 10th inst. and it was expected that the campaign would be opened soon after his arrival as circumstances would admit of. No less than 90,000 recruits, of which Bohemia alone is to supply one third, are to be immediately raised, in order to replace the veteran troops which marched to the scene of action.

Meanwhile the French, on their side, are making all the exertions in their power to maintain, at least if not to extend, their conquests. All the requisition men have been sent to the armies, and the most formidable encroachments have been thrown up in the different posts which they still occupy in the vicinity of the Rhine.

In short, it is the firm determination of either party, to render the ensuing campaign completely decisive, and one more important in its consequences Europe has never yet witnessed.

A German officer arrived yesterday morning at the office of Lord Grenville with dispatches from the court of Vienna.

The executive directory of France have formally directed, that the operation on the forced loan shall attach upon the inhabitants of the Prussian provinces upon the Rhine.

The Italian states are exasperated at the treaty which we have made with the Algerines, by which we permit those free-booters to sell their prizes in the island of Corfica. It is demanded, if the English will permit them to sell their slaves also there. The

parts of Corfica will by this means become the resort of these cruel pirates, and all the coasts of Italy will be invested with their cruizers—Is this a thing, they exclaim, for England to countenance? Is this the use of their new acquisition of Corfica.

In the papers on the table of the house of commons there is one item of an hundred thousand pounds for bills drawn from Corfica, and that said only to be in part! the fee simple of the soil is not worth half the money.

MARCH 16.

Mr. Grey established very strong facts which undertook to present to the House of Commons beyond the power of refutation. He proved these points.

That above seventy seven millions eight hundred thousand pounds of debt incurred by the present war, had been already funded.

That twenty two millions remained floating and unfunded; and that this sum of an hundred millions had been squandered in the three first years of this war.

That this was more than double the expence of any three years of any war in which the country was engaged.

That of this sum, almost as much had been spent without estimate, and consequently without the authority of Parliament, as with it.

That barracks were built for an army of forty thousand men, to be kept up in time of peace.

That by the new system, the peace establishment could not be less than twenty two millions per annum.

That the permanent revenue was not likely to be more than 19,500,000l.

That consequently if peace were made tomorrow, independent of winding of the war expences, there must be additional taxes to the amount of 2,500,000l. to carry on the peace.

That, in direct violation of the provision of the act, of Queen Anne, which declares, that if the bank should advance money to government, without grants from Parliament, they should forfeit treble the sums advanced, ministers had procured large sums of money in advance from the bank.

That they had actually smuggled into an act a clause repealing the wholesome provision in the act of Queen Anne, and that now the bank was in advance the enormous sum of 11,800,000l.

These are but a few of the facts established by Mr. Grey, from documents laid upon the table, and of which printed copies were in the hands of the members. To these charges Mr. Pitt did not say one word. He left every thing to an evasive vote on the order of the day, and his majority was 207 against 45!!!

In the paper laid on the table of the house of commons, there is a charge of 49,000l. to Mr. Pultney, for buying provisions for the French at the time the English poor were starving.

Sir Robert Liston took leave of his majesty previous to his departure for America, to which Republic he is appointed minister from this country.

Some persons in the confidence of administration have within these few days hinted in pretty broad terms, that a negotiation is at this time actually in a promising train.

ITALY, Feb. 10.

Extract of a letter from Captain Richery, Commander of a Division of the fleet, addressed to the Marine Minister.

Cadiz Roads, 12th Pharoise,

"Yesterday at day break we descried a vessel wholly dismantled, cast ashore, with a number of men upon the wreck. The weather was rainy, and extremely squally. The sea was mountains high. I immediately ordered the long boat to be hoisted out under the command of citizen Verdreau, who solicited