

of the darkness of the night, many men started not to die, but to return to their own homes; or if they were bold enough to do it, it was with pillows and daggers under their pillows, to dispute their existence with assassins, or to pierce their own bosoms, to escape the ignominy of an infamous death: Behold the situation to which the National-Representation was reduced!!!

All the horrors committed at that difficult epoch, were the work of the Committees of government, who enslaved the Convention. The Convention could not function such measures which were never even proposed for its consideration."

[Speaking again of the Jacobins, and their atrocious transactions.]—When shall we see an end of the factions which are gnawing on the vitals of our country? When shall we see those limits marked out, beyond which even the hopes of ambitious intriguers cannot extend? Is the throne of the Dictator more difficult to overturn than that of the Cæsar? Oh! I think of tyranny I do not then become more infatigable in proportion to the number of its victims?—What! France bristling with a thousand scaffolds, almost all the public edifices converted into places of tortures, refinements of cruelty unheard of, until our times, the genius of nature and the maxims of ferocity, have been bent to slay their kind!—Must we wait to see crime, grown haughty from impunity, make out new lists of proscriptors, again take into pay infamous bands of domestic spies, pervert the theory and fabric of those romances of conspiracies in the past, and keep up—as a favour in the same book, the pale innocent heads of the mother and the son, of the brother and the sister, of infancy and old age! Execrable estimators of ROBERTS! The pen in one hand, and the sword of the law in the other, I will pursue you even behind the hundred thousand dead bodies of your countrymen, and the millions of your fellow-citizens, which force you to stand in awe! No trace of Humanity and posterity will condemn our indignance. My accusing writings shall call up, to bear witness against you, the patriotic tears of an entire generation which you have fast to the tomb. The triple mark that covers your deformity shall be sent in a thousand pieces!

[The faction of BARRETE, &c. FREEDOM characters.]—ROBERTS has breathed them his low cunning, his cowardly impudence, his principles of tyranny and domination, the profound hatred he bore to the people, (though constantly flattering them), and to those who were enemies to his domination, and unscrupulous force in the execution of the revolution. Whence their attempt to enforce the great maxims of political and individual liberty, the terrorists infinitely denominated their counter-revolutionists. When they endeavoured to bring to light those eternal truths, which were not polluted by DEMAS, BOUQUIER, TISSIOT, and their infamous jury, were yet almost killed under a funeral pall: or when they speak of the liberty of the press, and of opinions, they are quickly inflated as aristocrats and royalists.—When they thunder against the system of terror which forms an essential part to an empire, as France, they are treated as enemies, by the *Republique*. We see their wretchedness struggling in the convulsions of their consciences, not yet satisfied, tho' drenched in crimes. It is on funeral piles and mangled carcases, that they wish to found their dominion; according to their terror was never more necessary, and they would conduct the vessel of the Republic to port, through a sea of human blood. They hold that there are two kinds of justice: this was the language of BARRETE, COUTHON, ROBERTS and DUMES, when proposing and defending the execrable law of the 22nd Prairial, on the organization of the revolution, and the tribunal, they will know that if once justice is the order of the day, the nation, discerning its dreadful wounds will demand of them a strict account of their conduct. This is the reason, that after the example of all other royal and popular tyrants, they declare a furious war against the liberty of the press, and have applied the *gog* of the executioner to so many courageous writers. This is the reason why they dread the number and the lightning of truth, which lightning and rending with a mighty noise and overwhelming them from every quarter.— Trembling, they seem to say to themselves, Ah! if we could retard this great day of national vengeance! and accordingly they call to their aid, calumny, rage, defamation, terror, the art of disuniting, the corruption of thought, if possible, in honor of the system of scaffold and death in permanence; they raise the mask; they are their myriads with poisoned poignards, being no longer able to gallionate, they assassinate. They would again precipitate:

into the prisons, the victims who owe their liberty to the *ghé Thermidor*, they would even add to the number; on account of being laid by the committee of general welfare, they long to find back to their prisons and chains, the *deputies of four cabinets*, whom they had declined to follow to the scaffold, that multitude of *blacksmiths, weavers, tailors, bays, and artists of all sorts*, whom they mixed and gullionated with the aristocrats, so that all classes might be disgusted with liberty. They violate the rights of petition; they insult the citizens who come into the bosom of the national representation to disclose their suspicions. It may be expected, they will soon add to the list of the infatuated Senate, that a *guillotine* be placed at their bar! Behold the men whom I denounce to the people: Behold the men whom I denounce.

PR. LATEST ARRIVALS.

HAMBURGH, March 9. It is confidently asserted, that the Emperor of Russia, intends taking an active part against France, the ensuing campaign. For this purpose, her troops lately in Poland, are advancing towards *Scab Prussia*; and we are given to understand, that she will not suffer the King of Prussia to make peace. With 80,000 of her valiant, the war, perhaps, change the face of a war which has heretofore been covered with gloom.

OF POLAND. STANISLAUS, the mild but infirm, ex-king of Poland, unequal to the weight of a crown which enveloped him, has finally renounced his crown, which to him has been a crown of thorns; and the mercenary KATHERINE has invited him to her dominions, doubtless with the same friendly cordiality, that a wolf invites a lamb to her den.

A conveyance from the Baltic, laden with naval stores has arrived at Brest. This is an event of serious importance.

HOLLAND. There is a desire to perfectly Frenchify the *trip* in the high *Antilles* to the tune of *Carmagnole*, as merely as any insurrection that ever raged from Paris. The cockade is mounted in every hat, and the French is hailed in complying with *Patrie's* requisitions, as if they cost nothing, or he could make a penny by them.—Which is saying a great deal. One curious requisition is that of 2000 cuts to kill rats in the magazines of the two Republics.

Friday, more than a Million Sterling was paid into the Bank, as the last payment being discount on the loan of eleven Millions; so that, with the payment of Thursday, and the new deposit, near seven Millions of the new loan are already paid up.

From a late LONDON PAPER. COURT OF KING'S BENCH. THURSDAY, February 12. THIS morning the Earl of Abingdon was brought up to receive judgment for a seditious libel on Mr. Thomas Sturges, which was pronounced by Mr. Justice Abtham, in the following words:—

William Abtham, Esq. of Abingdon, you have been convicted of an information filed against you for printing and publishing a libel highly reflecting on the character of Thomas Sturges, gentleman.

"I shall not recapitulate the particulars of this libel: it was detailed more at large when your lordship was last in court.—It is sufficient in general to say, that it certainly highly calumniate Mr. Sturges in his professional character of an attorney and solicitor. This is considered in the eye of the law as an offence of a very serious nature. Every man, and especially those whose livelihood depends on their character, have a right to the care and protection of the law; and ought to be defended against the lawless attacks of any man; and in this respect the law knows no difference between the peer and peasant. It would be highly criminal in those who preside in courts of Justice if they were capable of making any discrimination.

"It was a wise provision in the law to make this an indictable offence, for the sake of preserving the public peace of the kingdom. The party whose character is so reflected upon may be naturally supposed to be a little irritable; and were it not that the law is ready to step in for the defence of every man, whose character has been unjustly attacked, the party injured would otherwise be apt to take vengeance into his own hand, which would lead to frequent breaches of peace, and disturb the order of society.

"This crime likewise is an unmeaning and unjust; for it cannot possibly be attended with any good effect, either to society in general, or to the party publishing the libel. If any man has injured you by the law is open. The law will give you redress. And if you bring a bad man to punishment, you do a meritorious act to society. For crimes ought not to go unpunished, and the end of punishment is to reform others. But a publication in a newspaper can never be attended with any good effect, though it may be attended with the intention of deterring others from doing so, and which it is the intention of the law to prevent.

"The calumny in this libel, I am sorry to say, has been circulated with a great degree of industry. We endeavored (as far as we could with propriety do it,) to intimate to your lordship, if you were inclined to make an apology, it would not have been unbecoming to you. It was much to be wished, that those who have been your advisers had the wisdom as much friendship for your lordship in this instance, and as much care for your interests as we have done. But I am sorry to say, if they call themselves your friends, they have not shown themselves such. They have persuaded you to make the affidavit which was read the last time you were in court, and which it is now proved, that you could have easily been given you; for it was a direct repetition of the slander contained in the libel now before us, and an insult on the justice of this court, such as precludes all power in the court to pass any lenient judgment. The honor and dignity of justice will be supported, and those who are intrusted with the administration of the laws must show, that they are no respecters of persons.

The court having taken all circumstances into their consideration, and this court doth order and adjudge that you pay a fine to the King of 5000 l. that you be imprisoned for three calendar months, and that you stand your court for your good behavior for one year; your self in goal, and your two forefathers in each, and that you be imprisoned until such fine be paid; and such further be found as aforesaid.

Previously to sentence being passed, his Lordship requested leave to say a few words. He apologized for his intemperate language to Mr. Erskine and the bar on the day when he was last brought up. Mr. Erskine expressed his willingness to accept the apology, which he trusted would have a greater effect on the court.

The cause of this trial was, Lord Abingdon's having, in the House of Lords, reflected on the character of Mr. Sturges, a gentleman employed by his Lordship's trustee, as an attorney, and by his Lordship's Lord Abingdon reflected on the conduct generally. His privilege as a Peer preserved him from prosecution for a Peer; but having afterwards, written his speech, and paid Mr. Woodfall for publishing it, the matter became actionable and terminated as above.

Extract from the Bishop of Landau's Speech, in the British House of Lords, on the Duke of Bedford's late motion for a general Peace. "THE Bishop of Landau began by observing, that although he might appear to address the line of his profession, in offering the Lordships upon that occasion, yet he could not refrain from expressing his sentiments, which he thought it his duty to do, in the present most awful crisis. The terror which had long hung over his mind, had now been realized.—The Marquis of Holland had been added to the Marquis of France, and an immense accession of power had been gained by already too powerful enemy.—It appeared to him, that the original grounds for war, had not been sufficiently stated, nor agreed upon. It had been said, that so far as it regarded *Andria* and *Prussia*, he was engaged in a coalition of Princes, formed for the purpose of dismembering *France*; he frankly declared, that he must have some ample proof, that had yet been offered to him, before he could believe that so nefarious a project had ever been agreed upon. (A cry of *Hear Hear!*) The next ground of war, which had been stated, was to stop the progress of democratic principles. That this was the real cause of the war, he saw little reason to doubt. He believed that a just and necessary war, had indulged the hope, that the time might yet arrive, when war would cease in the christian world. Still he would admit that in the present state of things, war upon some occasions might be justified. But it would be necessary to shew, that "in demerit for the past, and security for the future, had been demanded and refused. Was this the case in the present instance? The Noble Lord (Lord GREENVILLE) had stated that no opening for a negotiation had been rejected. He hoped in God, it was so, that the blood might not be on our hands.

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THE CRISIS.—THE humane, the just, and the fitted to peace and order, are solicited to bear the advice of one who is a friend to the happiness and prosperity of the people of Bermuda. The country would have several years past, in a state of anarchy, and overwhelmed in the horrors and calamities of war: Unwearied efforts were made to extend these calamities, and to invade England and America once again; the cruel office of meddling each other. The friends to peace and order in America have by God's aid, without the machinations and efforts of the vile agents who have been employed to delay our peace, and involve us in war. They have far succeeded, as to bring about a maturity of the bonds of a lasting and amicable union, and that we may forever render obsolete the efforts that are making to destroy them in embryo. But this is the Crisis. It is therefore hoped that every good man in Bermuda will devote a few moments in viewing and weighing candidly and impartially the present state of things between England and America. As there are no men more enlightened, or better informed than those in Bermuda, none will sooner perceive, that if peace with America is more to their interest than war, their efforts are not wanted to preponderate the balance, and the friends to peace and order in America invite and solicit them to show their weight in their favour; and it is recommended as an inducement, that the people of America and those of Bermuda have ever been as a band of brothers, united and cemented by the ties of friendship, of interest and of Blood! Will they permit themselves, to invaluable, considering the unhappy state of the political world, to forego and forever beken in their hands from the paltry considerations of a little interest for the moment? It is trusted and we hoped that they will not. But on the contrary, will come forward at this critical crisis, with a spirit of peace and friendship, and put an immediate stop to every thing that would be necessary to shew, that "in demerit for the past, and security for the future, had been demanded and refused. Was this the case in the present instance? The Noble Lord (Lord GREENVILLE) had stated that no opening for a negotiation had been rejected. He hoped in God, it was so, that the blood might not be on our hands.

If the war had been entered into, to prevent the growth of democratic principles, he feared that the means were little

suited to the end: Opinions had not been evolved by perfection, and the friends who they took root on, and flourished with respect to this country, he believed that fact, opinions could ever grow among us. A constitution formed of rights of man, perhaps, might be the constitution of *England*, and held out to the people. But the goodness of their intention would forget to them this consideration, that the first had yet produced little or no fruit in their favor, and that the second had a strong objection to consent, it was necessary. "When it shall have been said, may I say, 'for a century, and that have produced a greater mass of happiness than we have enjoyed for the same period under our own government, then it will be time for us to consider, if it is worth the pains, while we live, to improve the British constitution.' He thought that the opinion which the constitution admitted of the friends of the British we must bear the evils that we read; and that they must be allowed to grow, until other human affairs, they found their termination in some great and fatal catastrophe.—The British constitution admitted of improvement: it admitted of it, in his opinion, not only with safety but advantage.

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