

The disturbances at Lyons prove to have been much more serious than they were first supposed to be. They had ramifications in Franche Comte and Burgundy. The 21st of January was the day fixed for a rising, and the tocsin was to be again the signal. By chance, the plot was discovered, and the chiefs apprehended. But some of them made a desperate resistance. General Menouier was killed. General Lagrange was arrested as he was hastening to Lyons. The church bells are said to have been dismounted.

We received this morning Madras Papers to the 7th Oct. inclusive. They announce the death of Rear-Admiral Burton, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, on the 22d of September. Captain O'Brien has in consequence hoisted his flag as Commodore of his Majesty's squadron.

One of the Majesties's squadsions:—*Mauritius Gazette Extra*, Aug. 14, 1815. His Excellency the Governor, having learnt that there are, in this Colony, more well-wishers of Bonaparte than he conceived, gives notice, that he will with pleasure afford them a passage to Europe by the very first opportunity.

We feel deep regret in having to announce the death of the Earl of Buckinghamshire this morning, at his house in Hamilton place, Piccadilly. His Lordship was President of the Board of Control—a man most able and active in business, of an understanding highly cultivated, and very amiable in all the relations of private life.

Yesterday, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a despatch was received in Downing street from the Duke of Wellington at Paris. The contents of them were of that nature, that a Cabinet Council was immediately summoned to assemble at 10 o'clock at the Foreign Office; and at half past two there were present the Lord Chancellor, Earls of Liverpool, Harrowby, Westonslow, Mulgrave, and Bathurst, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Viscounts Castlereagh, Sidmouth, and Minto, the Right Hon. C. B. Bathurst, and Mr. W. Pitt. They continued in deliberation upwards of two hours.

Communication from the Bank of England.—In consequence of an application that had been made to the Bank Directors, in the form of a Petition, in order that the last payment on the Omnium might be made by that establishment, for the accommodation of the Public, a General Meeting of the Bank Directors was convened on Saturday morning, to take into consideration the propriety of complying with this request. In the afternoon, a communication was made, in the name of the Directors, to the Stock Exchange, by Mr. Henry Hase, the Chief Cashier, who stated to the Gentlemen present the determination come to on this subject. He said: "That the petition, so far as it respects the payment of the last instalment on the Omnium, due in March, was rejected, and that the final payment undertaken by the Directors would be on the 15th of the present month of February. The Bank would, however, circulate in another circumstance to the wishes of the Public; it would extend the time for the last payment of its advances to the 15th of May. The whole was to be made good to the Bank on or before the 30th of March next."

The subsequent notice was paired up at the Stock Exchange, as to the enlargement of the time for the amount due to the Bank.

EXTENSION OF PAYMENTS.
April 11th 50 per Cent.
May 10th 50 per Cent.
July 10th 40 per Cent.

We are sorry to observe, that the agitation in the colleges, in the vicinity of Waterbury, has not subsided. The neighbourhood of Dudley and Tipton has been disturbed by riotous assemblages of colliers and others, during the week. On Friday, a party attacked Mr. Zephaniah Park, near Holly Hall, put a rope round his neck, and threatened to hang him, unless he acceded to their illegal demands; and a reward of fifty guineas has been offered for the discovery of the offenders. Great numbers assembled in and near Dudley on Saturday and Monday, but no other particular act of outrage has come to our knowledge; and we have great satisfaction in stating, that the Civil Magistrates have made such arrangements for the maintenance of the peace as circumstances demanded, and that troops are on arrival in all the neighbouring towns.—*Staffordshire Paper*.

The Essex County Militia were disembarked at Arandel on Wednesday. The head-quarters of the Sixth of the Regiment are to be fixed at Chichester.

THE KING'S HEALTH.—Yesterday the following Bulletin was exhibited at St. James's:—
" Windsor Castle, Feb. 5.
" His Majesty has passed the last month in a general state of tranquillity, and in the enjoyment of good bodily health. His Majesty's disorder remains unaltered."

Although the Prince Regent is gradually recovering from his severe fit of the gout, yet the confinement has so much weakened the limbs it attacked, that his Royal Highness is still confined to his apartment.

CORN-EXCHANGE, FEB. 5.—Our supply of Wheat having been very small since this day week, what appeared this morning met ready sale at 2s. 2d. to 3s. per quarter advance; Barley maintained last Monday's prices, but the sale not so brisk as on that day; Beans are 1s. per quarter higher. In Peas, Oats, and other articles, there is little or no variation.
Small Beans, 27s. to 29s.
Ditto (Bar) 40s. 42s. 65s.
Ditto (Beans), 24s. to 26s.
Ditto (Peas), 22s. to 24s.
Ditto (Oats), 20s. to 22s.
Ditto (Wheat), 20s. to 22s.
Ditto (Rye), 20s. to 22s.
Ditto (Barley), 20s. to 22s.
Ditto (Peas), 20s. to 22s.
Ditto (Beans), 20s. to 22s.
Ditto (Wheat), 20s. to 22s.
Ditto (Rye), 20s. to 22s.

We (Morning Chronicle) have received from Paris ample details of the share which Sir Robert Wilson had in conveying Lavallette out of France, in the manner in which it was detected, and the proceedings against him since. They are too long and minute for publication, and as his trial must shortly commence, we shall confine ourselves to the contradiction of such calumnies as have been circulated against this gallant Officer and others, without any foundation.

It is not true, that Sir Robert, or any Englishman, contrived Lavallette's escape from the Conciierge.

It is not true, that Sir Robert applied under a false name for any passport from Sir Charles Stuart, or any English authorities in Paris.

It is not true (as we have already proved to the satisfaction of the Public, and of the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Hamilton) that an original sketch or draft of Pozzo di Borgo's paper was found in Sir Robert Wilson's papers. It is not true that any letters from or to Sir Robert (except one from his own brother to him, and one from himself, in which he related what had passed to a Noble Lord, and he desired him to communicate all the particulars to his Royal Highness the Duke of York) were found, and we know that many letters reported both in London and Paris, to have been seized in his lodgings, never existed, and that the pretended passages quoted from others are base and malignant forgeries.

It is not true, that the letter detailing the transaction of Lavallette's escape from France was sent by a *Liquidi de place*, or by any servant, who betrayed it to the Police. There is strong reason to suspect, that the only letter containing evidence of the transaction was obtained by some underhand means by the French Police, either from the house of the English Ambassador, or from the bag in which his and other Englishmen's letters are conveyed to this Kingdom. We trust this fact will be well investigated at the ensuing trial, or by our countrymen in Paris; for, whatever means the French Government may employ for the detection of guilt, we do not think it either decent or honourable to our national character, that the English Ambassador's house should be under the surveillance of the French Ministers, or that his correspondents' servants or messengers should be the corrupted agents and spies of a Foreign Government. This is at least a strange practice, for a Power not only friendly, but established by our victories and subsisting by our protection. We understand, that the first suspicion arose in consequence of a coat, ordered by Sir Robert to be made to a measure which the tailor immediately recognised to be snipped by a person who was not of his profession. This the *logal* tradesman immediately communicated to the Police; for such is the state of comfort and liberty in France, that so trifling a circumstance cannot occur without being divulged to the officers of justice; and a tradesman who allowed such a transaction to pass unnoticed, would be a suspicious person, and liable, under the recent law, to immediate imprisonment. Such practices and such persons may possibly facilitate the means of detection, but to what endless vexations they must lead!—What a cornerless state of society they must create!

The first step after the arrest of the accused persons was to put certain interrogatories to them, and fill these interrogatories were answered, the practice of French proceedings was said to admit neither intercourse of friends, nor even the access of professional advice. One of the prisoners, in this instance, recollecting the maxim of our humane law, that no man shall be compelled to criminate himself, and desirous of all means of learning the French law on the subject, refused to answer such questions as he thought might be injurious to his cause. On this he was thrown into a dungeon, the walls of which were damp, the floor back and covered with dirt and moisture, the furniture a bedstead, a chair, and a stove, and the dimous ten English feet by nine! In this solitary den he was to pass day and night, though we believe the humanity of the gaoler procured him some little relaxation of that severity, when the eyes of the prison were closed, and night succeeded. He had no copy of the charge against him, and it seems on this, and probably on other occasions, prisoners are arrested and examined, not only without copy of their charge, but without charge being brought against them, or any evidence taken to substantiate it. It was not till the English Ambassador, by an open letter to Sir Robert, informed him, that he knew of his arrest, that he agreed to answer any interrogatories, but when he had seen Lady Wilson, and communicated by letter with Sir Charles Stuart, and through Lady Wilson with his legal adviser, M. Dupin, and when he had ascertained, that his friends Messrs. Bruce and Hutchinson had answered the interrogatories, and that his further refusal would only tend to postpone the trial, and lengthen their imprisonment, he at last, and accompanying his compliance with a protest, agreed to answer the interrogatories.

A confident expectation was entertained, that Lord Castlereagh would introduce a Bill for the relief of the Catholics, and several friends to the measure have, for the last two days, strongly urged him to undertake it. We regret to find, that the expectation has failed. The final answer of the Noble Lord is, "that he cordially wishes success to the measure; and that, whenever brought forward, it shall have his warm support; but as he cannot anticipate a majority in the Cabinet, along with himself, nor any prospect of immediate success in Parliament, although true, he would do a great deal, he must beg to decline it."—*Globe*.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Roscoe, Clarke, and Roscoe, was held at the Great Room of Lillyman's Hotel, on Saturday last, when a statement of the concerns of the House was produced by Mr. Roscoe, from which it appeared, that the debts of the Bank did not exceed £315,000—for the liquidation of which, the means that were shown afforded, not only perfect satisfaction to the creditors, but the gratifying assurance of a handsome surplus ultimately arising to the Partners of the House.—Mr. Roscoe submitted the statement of the House in a clear, energetic, and with great feeling, but in a clear, energetic, and with many tears. He was received, he was heard, and he retired, accompanied with the strongest testimonies of attachment and respect; and, though he solicited inquiry in a very pointed and earnest manner, a single question was not put to him.—When we consider the occasion, nothing, assuredly, could be more gratifying or honourable to all the parties.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

The British Catholic Board passed, on the 31st ultimo, several resolutions, which conclude, with requesting that Earl Grey and the Hon. Wm. Elliot present the British Catholic Petition to Parliament. A great mass of Treaties and Conventions were laid before Parliament on Friday, consisting of those connected with the proceedings of the Congress of Vienna, the Definitive Treaty with France, and the Conventions arising out of it, together with the Treaties for subsidizing Hanover and the other States of Germany, in the event of a continuance of the War; the documents respecting the Slave Trade, and the Letters of Lord Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington, respecting the removal of the works of art from Paris. All that is material amongst these papers has already been published. We give from them the Convention respecting the seizure and custody of Bonaparte, which has not been before correctly published, and which, by the terms and the phrasing of it, is a curious document. It is as follows:—
STATE PAPER.
Convention between Great Britain and Austria signed at Paris, 2d Aug. 1815.
Napoleon Bonaparte being in the power of the Allied Sovereigns, their Majesties the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, have agreed, in virtue of the stipulations of the Treaty of the 25th of March, 1815, upon the measures most proper to render all enterprise impossible, on his part, against the repose of Europe. Plenipotentiaries, Castlereagh, Wellington, and Metternich.
Art. 1. Napoleon Bonaparte is considered by the Powers who have signed the Treaty of the 25th of March last as their prisoner.
Art. 2. His custody is especially entrusted to the British Government.
The choice of the place, and of the measures which can best secure the object of the present stipulation, are reserved to his Britannic Majesty.
Art. 3. The Imperial Courts of Austria and of Russia, and the Royal Court of Prussia, are to appoint Commissioners to proceed to and abide at the place which the Government of his Britannic Majesty shall have assigned for the residence of Napoleon Bonaparte, and who, without being responsible for his custody, will assure themselves of his presence.
Art. 4. His Most Christian Majesty is to be invited, in the name of the four above-mentioned Courts, to send in the like manner a French Commissioner to the place of detention of Napoleon Bonaparte.
Art. 5. His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland binds himself to fulfil the engagements which fall to him by the present Convention.
Art. 6. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged within 15 days, or sooner, if possible.
In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.
Done at Paris, the 2d Aug. in the year of our Lord 1815.
(L. S.) CASTLEBAGH.
(L. S.) WELLINGTON.
(L. S.) THE PRINCE OF METTERNICH.

The Postman was ordered to deliver the papers to the different subscribers, on their paying *face sheet*, according to one account, or *three and sixpence*, according to another. The postage of each paper was previously only *two pence*. No excessive measure could be more effectual than this. The subscribers rejected the exorbitant demand, the papers were sent back to the Post Office, and in all probability, consigned to the flames. It is impossible to conceive, that the British Government will permit such things, without playing the same game on their very liberal and enlightened Ally.

The Paris papers have alluded to the plots and disturbances at Lyons, and have represented them as insignificant. Private accounts, however, draw a very different picture, and assert, that the conspiracy was extensive, and that Government employed the greatest apprehension and alarm. A regular plan was organized, which was concerted with Franche Comte, Burgundy, and other places.

The 21st of January was the day fixed upon for a simultaneous insurrection; the tocsin was to be sounded, and the presursors were to be headed by the ancient soldiery. It is said, that a Sergeant of the National Guards gave notice to his Superiors of a conversation which he had accidentally heard, and that this led to the discovery of the whole. However that may be, it is certain, that two days previous to the appointed time, many of the Chiefs were apprehended during the night, and a few of them without a violent resistance. General LAGRANGE was killed; and General LAURENT was ordered within a few leagues of Lyons, to which he was proceeding with the utmost expedition. This last is brother of the Officer commanding the Musketeers of the King's Guard. The bells of the neighbouring village Churches were clanged from their frames, and every precaution was taken to prevent the projected rising.—Thus far the *Correspondent of the Courier*, who says, "that the *Ultra Royalists* are evidently hurrying on the Country to its ruin."

Other accounts describe this abortive attempt as still more serious. They give out, that the movement at Lyons was only part of an intended general rising in favour of the young NAPOLEON, supported, as our readers have already heard, by Austria and Bavaria. This statement seems to us to be utterly incredible, but we shall relate things as they first appeared. A mistake is said to have required the first movement to ensue, by which the attempt was defeated. Every disposition had been formed for a general movement in Lyons on the 18th of January (there is a difference as to the precise day), but two hours before the appointed time, a counter-order was given. Of this some persons had not time to be informed, and it was they who displayed, for a few moments, the tri-coloured flag at the Hotel de Ville, and afterwards, in the Faubourg de la Guillotiere. It appears, moreover, that the projected general movement is only deferred, that the Police have got the principal clues to it, but that it is not in their power to prevent it, as it is connected with the movements of Austria on the frontiers of Italy, and with the troops of Gen. FERRAND in the neighbourhood of Lorraine. It is proposed, that Prince CHARLES is at the head of 30,000 men, in the environs of Milan, and that he is making dispositions to enter France, in concert with General FERRAND. As it is known, that MARIA LOUISA is at Milan, with her son, it is believed, that she would follow her Uncle. It is again said, that Prince FERDINAND, at the head of the Bavarian Army, is also operating a movement by the frontiers of Germany, and that the Prefect and Military Commandant of Strasbourg had received orders to assemble all the National Guards they could, and to throw themselves, if necessary, into that place.—A traveller, who had been over all Burgundy, is reported as having declared to the Police, that, during two days which he had passed at Meaux, he was obliged, in order to transit his business to the town, to wear the tri-coloured cockade. An extract of a letter from Paris, dated the 30th ult. has been published, containing these words:—"The reign of terror is at its height—the prisons are full, no man can say they may be opened to make way for prisoners of another description." The following statement has, also, been sent forth:—"A Dutch vessel lately entered the port of Caen, in Normandy, and the inhabitants seeing a red, blue, and white flag, believed that it was the French national flag; the news, that the Emperor was retreating, spread immediately through the town; the whole National Guard then to arms, and every man hastened to the port to receive him. The error was discovered, and the Royal Authorities resumed their serenity. This is said to have been the motive for arresting the Prefect of De Calvados, and of the orders for breaking up, and re-organizing, the National Guard."

Of the whole of this information, the existence of a formidable conspiracy, and the distracted state of France, are matters which, undubitably, do not admit of doubt. The statements relative to the designs of Austria and Bavaria, and the movements of their troops, are probably nothing more than the mere contrivances of the conspirators, for the purpose of increasing and encouraging their designs. The sudden assembling of a Cabinet Council on Monday, on the arrival of Despatches from the Duke of WELINGTON, was naturally enough combined with the affairs of France, and created strong sensation. The most unfavourable conjectures on the state of Paris were current, and it is said, that serious consultations were held, and a meeting for the precipitate meeting of Ministers at Lyons, and on a day, so unusual. It was generally believed, but without any evidence, that the British troops had been marched back to the Frontiers.

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The Funds experienced many fluctuations. On Monday at one period of the day was below 16. It is stated by the London papers at 16 1/2. The three per cent. Consols varied from 60 to 61. The plague rages in Constantinople and its vicinity. At Naples, they were apprehensive of a visit from this dreadful scourge, and a cordon had been ordered to be drawn round the Neapolitan States. The Princess of WALES had arrived at Athens, on her way to Constantinople, but would not proceed till a time of safety.

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The Managers of the French Theatre have been obliged to send all the old Plays, which were on the list for representation, to a person to examine them, to discover if there be any allusion in them to the present state of France. VOLTAIRE'S tragedy of *La Mort de Cesar* has been prohibited.

CAUSAR sold his property previous to going to Russia. It amounted to the sum of 50,000 francs, about £2000. By way of economy, he left Paris in a cabriolet, drawn by a single horse. On his arrival at Warsaw, he was graciously received by the Emperor ALEXANDER, who then gave him his *breccet* of Lieutenant-General of Artillery in the Russian service. M. FERRY, a Member of the Convention, who voted for the death of Louis XVI. and who was Director of the School of Artillery at Metz, is also going to Russia, to be employed there, and it is said, that CAMBACERIS has been actually naturalized by the Emperor Alexander. All most all those men of talents whom the ruling party in France is so eager to drive into banishment, are likely, and for very obvious reasons, to find protection in Russia.

The Department of Giza, all Dauphiny, and other places, are said to be in a state of the greatest irritation.

Appearance of Insurrection have once more manifested themselves in Spain, and principally on the part of the military, who are in the most wretched condition. In Catalonia, several parties, calling themselves Volunteers, have risen up, and severely punish all who speak ill of them. The same spirit has shown itself near Turin. On the 15th an Officer exacted rations corresponding to his company, gave receipts for them in the name of the Volunteers, and punished in a military manner a Notary who abused the Constitution, and sought to oppose him in the name of the King. Other accounts carry these indications of insurrection much farther. One of the proscribed *Liberalists* is said to have arrived in London on Monday last, with intelligence, that the Insurgers are in great numbers in the Asturias and Galicia, and that, so firmly established did they consider their footing in these Provinces, they had begun to form laws and regulations for their government. A new paper, called the *Paris*, according to this statement, had been published, the first number of which is said to have reached London, containing an animated description of the higher prospects now opening upon Spain.

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KILKENNY, FEB. 6.—On the night of the 1st or morning of the 2d inst. two dwelling-houses, standing on distinct quarters of the lands of Mount Loftus, and one dwelling-house on the lands of Pollagh, the property of Sir Edward Loftus, Bart. were maliciously set on fire and consumed, by some person or persons as yet unknown. Those houses had been surrendered to Sir Edward Loftus by tenants at will, and two of them were actually in the tenantry of Baronet's possession when they were burnt.—*Moderator*.

FEB. 7.—We hear from undoubted authority, that on the night of the 20th ult. a large party of armed marauders, twelve or more in number, well armed with guns, blunderbusses, and pistols, attacked the house of Daniel Delany, a publican, who lives at the top of Water-Castle Hill, between Darrow and Abbeyleix, and, after knocking him down and beating him in a dreadful manner, robbed his house of three watches, clothes, a piece of linen, and cash, to a considerable amount. They remained in the house a considerable time, and were in it when the Cashier and Cork Mail Coach passed: they fired two shots at Mr. Waugh, who was going to Abbeyleix, where he resides. He providentially escaped unhurt. They next attacked the house of a man of the name of Lowry, a brogue-maker, whom they robbed of a gun, a blunderbuss, a watch, and some silver, and seven pair of breeches;—they then went to the Turnpike House of Brandon Gate, kept by an old man, a servant of Delany's, whose house they first attacked, whom, after beating him afterwards, they robbed of what cash he had; they afterwards robbed two other houses in the same neighbourhood. They promised to visit that neighbourhood again, and proceeded, it is supposed, in the direction of Ballygeegan. They were pursued by an active Magistrate in about an hour afterwards, with a party of Yeomanry, but we are sorry to say without effect.

A reward of One Hundred Pounds is offered, by Lord de Vesel, for the apprehension of any one of the persons concerned in the above robberies.—*Lancaster Journal*.

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