



Mr. Popsnoy and Mr. Lamb took the oaths and their seats.

A new writ was ordered for the City of Ar-magh, in the room of the Right Hon. Patrick Dolgenan, deceased.

Sir W. LEMON, in presenting a Petition from the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of Cornwall, stating the distresses under which they laboured, and the breaches of faith on the part of Government which they had experienced, and praying that the most rigid measures of economy might be resorted to for the purpose of relieving them, said, that he had the authority of the Sheriff of the county to declare, that the meeting from which the Petition proceeded was most numerous and respectable, and that not a single dissenting voice was heard against the sentiment which it contained.

On the motion that it do lie on the Table, Mr. TREMAYNE observed, that in one part of the Petition, that in which the Petitioners complained of faith having been broken with them, he by no means concurred; but that he cordially coincided in the wish expressed for retrenchment and economy in the various departments, civil and military, of the public service.

The Petition was then ordered to lie on the Table. Sir W. LEMON presented a Petition from the Tanners of Liskeard; Lord John Russell, a Petition from the Tanners of Tavistock; Mr. W. Elliott, a Petition from the Tanners of Selkirk; Lord W. Russell, a Petition from the Leather-dressers of Thirsk; and several other Petitions were presented, from places the names of which were too inaudibly read to allow us to catch them, against the Leather Tax.

Lord CASTLEREAGH gave notice, that he would to-morrow move for leave to bring in a Bill to renew the Alien Act; and that on Wednesday, the 1st of May, he would move for leave to bring in a Bill for the better Regulation of his Majesty's Civil List.

Mr. K. DOUGLAS presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of Dumfries, stating, that above sixty British subjects, immediately connected with that town, had been made Prisoners by Gen. Morillo, at Carthage, on the ground of their assisting the Spanish Insurgents; and that they had since been sent to Spain. The Petitioners prayed for the interference of Parliament on their behalf.

On the motion that the Petition do lie on the Table, Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that application had already been made to the Spanish Government on this subject, and that the connections of the individuals in question need be under no alarm, as that Government had expressed its disposition to adopt the most indulgent course with respect to them.

The Petition was then ordered to lie on the Table. A Petition was presented from Halifax, praying for the repeal of the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

Lord RUSSELL presented a Petition from the Woolen Manufacturers of Saddleworth, in the County of York, praying for the protection of the home Manufacture.—Ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. C. GRANT presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of New Lanark, in favour of the Bill introduced by Sir R. Peel, for regulating the age at which, and the hours during which, children should be employed in the various Manufactories of the Kingdom, and for affording them the means of instruction.—Referred to the Committee on the subject.

On the motion of Mr. V. FITZGERALD, the Donkey Harbour Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed; Mr. Fitzgerald observing, that if the sense of the City of Dublin continued to be expressed strongly against the Bill, he would by no means press it, but, on the contrary, that he would withdraw it, notwithstanding his own personal conviction that it would be productive of great public benefit.

Lord ALTHORPE gave notice, that on Thursday, the 6th of May, he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the existing Duty on Leather.

On his Lordship's motion, Accounts were ordered to be laid before the House of the Exports of all Manufactured Leather, Woolen, Cotton, and Iron, for the five years, ending the 5th of January, 1711, and similar Accounts for the five years, ending the 5th of January, 1814.

Mr. HORNER gave notice, that on Wednesday next he would move for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the expediency on the part of the Bank of England of renewing their Cash Payments, and into the means best calculated for effecting that object.

Mr. HORNER then moved, that there be laid before the House an Account of the net weekly amount of Bank of England Notes in circulation, from the 9th of February, 1815, to the latest period to which the same could be made out, distinguishing Post Bills from Notes, and distinguishing those under the value of 1s.

Mr. GREENFIELD, in consequence of the notice of his Honourable and Learned Friend had given of a motion on the subject of the Restriction on Cash Payments at the Bank for Wednesday, stated to the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite the expediency of deferring the third reading of the Restriction Bill, which stood for Monday, to the state of his Hon. and Learned Friend's motion should be decided.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that the measure was not one of novelty,

that the grounds on which it was proposed were well known, and that it was desirable no further delay should take place with respect to it.

Mr. HORNER complained of the way in which the Bill had been hurried through the House, which was the less defensible, as the existing Act would not expire until July. Although, in point of form, the Bill in progress was to continue the existing Bill, yet, under the novel circumstances of the time, it assumed all the character of a new measure.—It was therefore extremely important that the House should thoroughly understand on what principle it was recommended for their adoption, and for that purpose the fullest consideration and inquiry appeared to him to be indispensable.

Mr. F. LEWIS strongly recommended, that the further proceeding on the Bill should be postponed, until the House had determined whether or not further inquiry was necessary.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER persisted in objecting to any further delay in the progress of the Bill. It had been proposed on grounds of public utility, and had already experienced the most ample discussion.

Mr. J. P. GRANT contended, that all that was notorious was not the ground on which the Bill should pass, but the ground on which it should not pass. When the restriction was originally proposed, it was on the ground of the exchange being against this Country, and it was declared that when it came to pass, when the price of gold should fall—this measure would be no longer necessary. It was notorious that those events had taken place, and yet the Right Honourable Gentleman pressed the measure, and persevered in saying, that no inquiry ought to take place, as the reasons for passing the Bill were notorious! He repeated the statement of his Honourable and Learned Friend, as to the way in which the Bill had been hurried on at times when there were not 20 Members present; and the resolution of the Committee, out of which the Bill emanated, being moved at one o'clock in the morning, and the second reading of the Bill taking place at four o'clock on a subsequent day. Under all these circumstances, he trusted the Right Honourable Gentleman would yet agree to postpone the third reading until his Honourable and Learned Friend's motion should be disposed of.

Mr. BROUGHAM observed, that the new measure was as different from the old as the new Property Tax was from the War Property Tax—a difference which he had no doubt the Right Honourable Gentleman thoroughly understood.—[A laugh.]—At what hour was the House to be driven to the discussion of the Bill on Monday? Probably at one o'clock in the morning, the Committee on the Agricultural Distresses having precedence of it. It was remonstrated, and if true it might account for the Right Honourable Gentleman's impatience on the subject, that a bargain had recently been struck between the Right Honourable Gentleman and the Bank of England, by which the latter agreed to accommodate the former with a further loan of 10 or 12 millions out of the unknown and unlimited funds of the Bank of England (funds likely to continue to be unknown and unlimited, if the existing system continued to be pursued), in addition to the nine millions which they had already agreed to advance, in consideration of which the Right Honourable Gentleman had agreed to enable the Bank to continue to enjoy during peace the privilege of coining money.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER begged leave positively to deny, that any advance which the Bank had made, or which they might hereafter make, to Government, was connected with the Bill in progress in the House, and which stood wholly on its own merits.

The motion was then agreed to. On Mr. Horner's moving for further accounts of a similar nature, Mr. BROUGHAM wished that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should answer the question positively, whether he would consent to postpone the further progress of the Bill, until after the discussion of his Honourable Friend's (Mr. Horner's) motion on Wednesday.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said a few words in reply, but in so low a tone as to be inaudible in the Gallery.

Mr. THERNEY observed, that a question of such importance as the Bank Restriction Bill should not be suffered to slip through the House without sufficient inquiry as to its necessity, and if the third reading of that Bill were urged on Monday, he (Mr. T.) should feel it his duty to oppose it by every possible means. It was not for the purpose of causing any unnecessary delay that he wished for its further postponement, but in order that the House should have sufficient time to consider of its expediency. A Committee would be the best means by which that expediency could be known, and it was in order to have such a Committee formed, and to give them time to inquire, that he wished to have the further progress of the Bill delayed for a short time. The Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had said, that the grounds of the restriction were matters of public notoriety. This was what he (Mr. T.) did not believe, and what he wished, if they did exist, should be made known to the Committee.—It had also been said, that the restriction was not connected with any advance made, or to be made, by the Bank. This also he did not believe. He knew the Bank would not consent to any advance unless they received considerable advantages by it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had made a sort of bargain with the Bank. He had said, "do you lend me the money I want, and I shall take care that none shall be demanded of you." [Laugh, hear, hear.] The question was not now as much whether the Bill should be read a third time, or what

should be the duration of the Restriction, but whether any Restriction on Cash Payments was necessary; and an inquiry by a Committee would be the best means of ascertaining that fact. A late hour on Monday or Tuesday evening would not be the proper time for moving the third reading of the Bill, and if it were moved on either of those evenings, he should oppose it by moving an adjournment.

Lord CASTLEREAGH observed, that when the Bill came on for a third reading on Monday, his Right Honourable Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) would be prepared to show its necessity.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT observed, that the restriction of cash payments must have been a source of immense profit to the Bank, as could be proved by the circumstance, that since it commenced, Bank Stock had risen very considerably. The motion was then put and carried.

Mr. HORNER observed (as we understood him) that another reason why the third reading of the Bill should be postponed was, that it had not yet been printed.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then moved, that the Bill be printed. Ordered.

Mr. J. P. GRANT wished to know from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether the miscellaneous services of Ireland were included in the sum of two millions and a half, which were in the Estimates? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied in the affirmative.

Mr. CURWEN wished to know from the Noble Lord opposite (Castlereagh), whether it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to bring forward any measure on the subject of the Poor Laws? Those laws, as they stood at present, were generally complained of throughout the country, on account of their severe pressure on all ranks. They were felt with peculiar severity in that part of the country which he represented, on account of the number of Irish and Scotch labourers who resorted thither. Two Bills had been already brought into the House on the subject, but both had been rejected, because of their insufficiency. The state of the Country was such at present, and the operations of those laws in general so severe, that some inquiry on the subject was absolutely necessary, and he knew of no means by which that inquiry could so well be made, or an adequate remedy provided, as by a Committee. It was out of the power of any individual to propose such a remedy as would answer generally. A Committee alone, after mature deliberation, could do this. He hoped the Noble Lord opposite would not withhold his serious attention from this important subject.

Lord CASTLEREAGH replied, that he was not prepared to state that his Majesty's Government intended to bring forward any measure on the Poor Laws. At the same time, he hoped that this would not discourage the Honourable Member who sat down, who he (Lord C.) believed was very well informed on the subject, from bringing forward any motion on it.

Mr. CURWEN observed, that he should rather see such a measure originate with his Majesty's Ministers, as he conceived it would be attended with better effect than as coming from any individual; but that if no other Member brought it under the notice of the House, he (Mr. C.) would submit a motion on it, in the course of a short time.

General HART (we believe), in moving for the immediate production of some papers relative to the Excise in Ireland, which had been ordered on the 23d of February, took occasion to complain of the great distress to which the People in many parts of Ireland, particularly in the North, were reduced, by the heavy fines levied in consequence of illicit distillation. These, he observed, were in many instances so severe, that several of the persons on whom they were levied were reduced to great distress and want; their cows, sheep, and horses frequently taken off, and starved to death before they could be redeemed by the owners. He also complained of the manner in which Excise Officers often conducted themselves, in search for illicit whiskey; and the hardships to which many innocent persons were exposed, in whose care or possession such whiskey was found. He made these complaints for the purpose of calling the attention of the House to the state of the Excise Laws in Ireland, as far as the same regarded illicit distillation.

Mr. LUSHINGTON brought up several papers and accounts by order of the House, and, on the motion of Mr. Tierney, one of them (the account of the expenses in the Lord Chamberlain's department, for the quarter ending 5th of July, 1815,) was ordered to be printed.

Mr. THERNEY then moved for an account of the expenses in the same department, for the quarter ending April 5, 1816.—Ordered.

Mr. BROUGHAM moved for the printing of another of the above accounts (relative to 4 per cent. duties).—Ordered.

General THORNTON, pursuant to the notice he had given, rose to move for "a return of the total nominal value of all notes presented at the Bank of England and refused payment as being forged, in the last four years, and up to the latest period to which it could be made out, specifying the amount of each year." He observed, that the practice of forging notes had risen to a great height lately, and he understood particularly since the restoration of peace. Many of those notes were so well executed, that they were with difficulty distinguished from good ones. He also understood, that several of those notes were brought from the Continent, but he hoped this would not be found correct. His object in making the motion was, that some remedy might be devised by which such forgery might be rendered more difficult. Thus he conceived

might be done by a different method of making them, from that which was at present followed. Several plans for this purpose had already been presented to the Bank of England, and, among others, one by Earl Stanhope, which had been rejected, as too expensive. He (General T.) conceived, that the adoption of some plan was necessary to prevent the great evil which he had pointed out. He then moved as above, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. BROUGHAM wished to know from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether any list of the assessed taxes and the arrears of the Property Tax, by which those Collectors were obliged to demand the immediate payment of those taxes, they fell due? He (Mr. B.) was induced to ask the question, from the circumstance that several reports had got circulation in the country, of notices having been sent by the Collectors of those taxes, demanding immediate payment when they became due. He could mention one instance, of a Gentleman in Leicestershire, who owed assessed and other taxes to the amount of £122, and who had received a preceptory order for payment, from the Collector. He (Mr. B.) did not precisely know what indulgence in point of time was given for the payment of the assessed taxes, after they became due, but he knew that, with regard to the Property Tax, it was not payable till Michaelmas, when it came due in April.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that no such order as that to which the Honourable Member had alluded had been issued; on the contrary, that great indulgence was to be allowed. We also understood him to say, that with regard to the arrears of the Property Tax still due, it was his intention to submit, in a short time, some measure indulgent as to the time of their payment.

Mr. BROUGHAM expressed himself perfectly satisfied at the candid explanation which had been given. The Cork Duty Bill went through a Committee. The Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Exchequer Bills Bill went through a Committee. Report to-morrow.

A person from the Stamp Office brought up an Account of the Amount of the Contingent Expenses incurred in that Office in the last ten years. Ordered to lie on the table.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought in a Bill for making permanent certain War Duties of Customs and Excise, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Sunday. One of them, containing the account given in a paper of Saturday, of the King having sent the amended Excise Law to the Chamber of Peers, insinuates, that the King has exercised his constitutional prerogative, and rejected it. The amended Budget has been sent to the Peers, and in order to accelerate the discussion of it, it has been referred to a special commission. This strengthens our belief, that, as soon as the Budget has passed the Peers, the King will prorogue the two Chambers. But private letters concur, that some secret understanding has been established between the Government and the Chamber of Deputies, who, notwithstanding the rejection of their Electoral Law, proceeded with increased spirit in the discussion and passing of the Budget.

The Government has proposed to the Chamber of Deputies a law for the repeal of a decree of the Constituent Assembly in 1791, relative to a domain which had been engaged by a decree of the Council of the 4th of June, 1782, to the Duke de Polignac, for a certain sum, which sum had been paid into the Royal Treasury by the Duke. Made Polignac having left France, the Constituent Assembly revoked the alienation or enjoyment, and ordered the property to be united to the public domain. The Minister of Finance, in his expose, says, that "it was not in the attributes of a Legislative Assembly to decide on the validity of a contract between the State and an individual; the ordinary tribunals were alone competent to decide. The law of the 28th December, 1813, which restores to emigrants their usual property, has put an end to the operation of the general laws upon contracts for emigration; but it is inapplicable in the present case, because the disposition of M. de Polignac was ordered for other motives. The Minister, therefore, proposes the repeal of the Decree of the Constituent Assembly, and authorizes the Duke's heirs to demand being reinstated in their father's property, provided they exhibit to the competent Authorities a good and valid title to it.—There appears to be great justice in this measure, and if it should be attempted to be represented as opening a door to an attack upon the national property sold, it should be stated, that this demand has not been sold.

The Pope is said to have signed on the 19th inst. Conventions with the French Government relative to the Clergy.

A ludicrous Causticure is privately distributed at Paris. It represents a carriage drawn by six horses. M. M. Corretto and Barbe Marbois, who sold the two first, are sprawling on the ground.—The middle ones are tumbling, and with their Ducal Crowns and Princes' hats at the Castle,

year firmly seated on the hinder ones. The Duc de Richelieu, on the box, holds the reins high in air, but reclines towards the carriage to consult his Majesty, who is represented fast asleep, and the Duc is left in his uncertainty. The Chamber of Peers are clogging the wheels, while the Deputies are pushing on the carriage. Tallyrand is seen at a distance, apparently rejoicing in the effects of his artifices.

AMERICAN TRADE.—The following is an extract of a letter which inclosed the official ratification of the Commercial Treaty sent by express from Washington to New York:—"You may rely there will be great alterations in the proposed Tariff of new duties; it is confidently believed, that the duty on your Cotton and Woolen Goods will be fixed at 20, in place of 28 and 33 one-third per cent. ad valorem. The Bank Bill, that important national measure, has at length passed the House of Representatives, by a majority of nine, and sent to the Senate."

We have been favoured by an American house of the first respectability with the latest intelligence from the United States; the news is of great importance, viz.:—The official ratification of the Commercial Convention with Great Britain; its retrospective effect; and we believe it is the only authentic document (particularly as to the returning the double duties paid since the 23d of December, 1815,) which has yet reached this country.

An Act concerning the Convention to regulate the Commerce between the Territories of the United States and his Britannic Majesty. "Be it enacted and declared, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that so much of any act as imposes a higher duty of tonnage, or of imports, on vessels and articles imported in vessels of Great Britain, than on vessels and articles imported in vessels of the United States, contrary to the provisions of the Convention between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, the ratifications whereof were mutually exchanged the 22d day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be, from and after the ratification of the said Convention, and during the continuance thereof, deemed and taken to be of no effect or force.

"H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLAGHER, President of the Senate pro tem.

Robert Thomas Wilson, born at London, aged 38, a Major-General, not in active service, resident at Paris, in the rue de la Paix, No. 21.

Michael Bruce, English Gentleman, aged 26, born and domiciled at London, resident at Paris, in the rue St. George, No. 21; and John Holy Hutchinson, a native of Wexford, in Ireland, aged 26, Captain of Grenadiers in the 1st Regiment of Guards of the King of England, residing at Paris, in the rue du Helder, No. 3.

Appared yesterday before the Assize Court, together with Jacques Esterle, formerly of the House of Justice; Jean Baptiste Roquette de Keradec, head-garrier of the same prison; Guerin, alias Marquis, Madame de Savaric's chairman; and Benjamin Bonneville, valet of M. Lavallette, charged respectively with having taken a party, more or less direct, in the escape of Lavallette.

The trial, which attracted an immense auditory, among whom we remarked a great number of Englishmen and English ladies, commenced at eleven o'clock. M. Romain de Saze, son of the Peer of the same name, so honourably distinguished by his defence of Louis XVI. sat as President of the Court. The other Judges were M. M. Pissard de Chateaux, Delastille, Decrey, Dupaty, Demozifary.

M. Huz, the Advocate General, was charged with the functions of public prosecutor. The Jury consisted of Trouillbert, Tron, Dugless, Lemay, Theremin, Guillon de Chapeau, Edou, Blainvilliers, Marze, Dilling, Mercery, Costeau.—The accused were introduced and placed on different benches, according to the nature of the different charges against them. General Wilson was in grand uniform, and ornamented with brilliant decorations of seven or eight orders of different states of Europe, one of which was the grand cordon of the Russian Order of St. Anne. Captain Hutchinson wore the uniform and decorations of his rank.

There was a numerous and brilliant assemblage of auditors, and particularly of English ladies. At eleven o'clock, M. Deseze, jun. the President of the Court, opened the sitting in these terms:—"The Court is going to submit to the investigation of the jury several accused persons, French and foreigners, in a cause which has for a long time fixed the public attention. The Court is convinced that the persons admitted to this assembly will not in any way disturb the public tranquillity; that they will observe that religious silence which is due to the presence of law and of justice.

The accused being called on to give their names, surnames, and qualities, gave their descriptions as before mentioned. M. Bruce said with energy—I am an English citizen.

The President then observed, that although the three Englishmen relied upon the correct knowledge which they appeared to have of the French language, and did not ask for an interpreter, yet the law of France, always a law of protection, willed that the accused should not be deprived of any means of facilitating their justification, even when unclaimed; the Court, therefore, named to that effect M. John Robert, who accordingly took the usual oath.

M. Bruce (speaking the French language)—Gentlemen of the Bench, and Gentlemen of the Jury, I have a declaration to make to you in the name of myself and my two countrymen. Although we have submitted ourselves to the French law in consequence of the accusation against us, we have never lost the privilege of invoking the law of Na-

In the evening there was a select party specially invited by the Queen to meet her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte and her Serene Highness the Prince of Saxe Coburg. The party broke up between ten and eleven o'clock. This morning his Serene Highness the Prince of Saxe Coburg, after breakfast, rode out on horseback in the Parks.

THE ROYAL NEPTUNIANS.—The marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte with Prince Coburg is fixed for Thursday next. Prince Coburg is expected to arrive on Sunday next, from Windsor, at the Duke of Clarence's, in the Stable Yard, where he will remain until the day for the celebration of the happy event. His Royal Highness gives a dinner there on Monday, to the Prince Royal, and on Tuesday to the Lord Chancellor and Ministers. There will be a public breakfast at Carlton-house, at which the leading fashionable will be present.—After the ceremony the illustrious couple will leave town for the Duke of York's seat at Oakland, where report says the Honeymoon will be passed.

The following anecdote is from a German paper:—"In the war before last of Prussia against France, the well-known Major Von Schill had taken with his free corps 4 uncommonly fine horses which were destined for the Emperor Napoleon.—When the latter knew it, he directed a letter to be sent to the Major, offering him 1000 dollars composition for each horse. The letter was superscribed—"To the robber-chief Schill." Schill replied to him by another letter as follows:—"Sir, Brother, I feel the more gratification in having taken your four horses, as I understand from your letter that you set a high value upon them. I cannot return them to you for the 1000 dollars a-piece; but if you will restore to me the places the four horses which you stole from the Brandenburg gate at Berlin; then the four horses which I have taken are quite at your service."

FRIDAY, APRIL 26. HUTCHINSON APD BRUCE. The following report of the proceedings of the two first days of the Trial has been received:— PARIS, APRIL 23. Sitting of the 22d of April.

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Michael Bruce, English Gentleman, aged 26, born and domiciled at London, resident at Paris, in the rue St. George, No. 21; and John Holy Hutchinson, a native of Wexford, in Ireland, aged 26, Captain of Grenadiers in the 1st Regiment of Guards of the King of England, residing at Paris, in the rue du Helder, No. 3.

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M. Bruce (speaking the French language)—Gentlemen of the Bench, and Gentlemen of the Jury, I have a declaration to make to you in the name of myself and my two countrymen. Although we have submitted ourselves to the French law in consequence of the accusation against us, we have never lost the privilege of invoking the law of Na-

tions. Reciprocity among nations is the first article of all treaties; and as in England French citizens have the right of demanding a Jury composed half of Englishmen and half of Foreigners, it appeared to us that the same right, or, if you will, the same favour, could not be refused to us in France. With this view we submitted to eminent lawyers of our own nation several questions, the solution of which might justify the right of which we speak. Strengthened by their decision, we should have been justified in demanding the favour of a jury, half French and half English; but, Gentlemen, the justice which has been rendered us by the Chamber of Accusation, (in acquitting us of any plot against the tranquillity of Europe, and particularly against the French Government,) we have determined to renounce our right. We, therefore, abandon ourselves fully, and without reserve, to the honour and conscience of a jury entirely composed of Frenchmen: we do not even make the least challenge.

If, notwithstanding, we think it necessary to make a special declaration, it is to express that we only renounce the right as far as we are personally concerned, and to prevent any precedent being drawn from our case against those of our compatriots who may hereafter be in the same situation. We cannot and will not prejudice their rights. In faith whereof we have signed our present declaration. [To be continued.]

Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

The London Journals of Friday were almost wholly occupied with proceedings in the House of Commons, and with the trial of Sir R. Wilson and his friends.

In the Commons, Mr. FINLAY moved for the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration the laws relating to foreign fleets. For the motion, 33—Against it, 85. Lord G. CAVALDISH moved for an Address to the PRINCE REGENT, recommending a further reduction of the Military Establishments. For the motion, 102—Against it, 158. Lord CASTLEREAGH obtained leave to bring in a Bill for continuing the Alien Act under the same provisions as after the Peace of Amiens.

The trial of Sir R. Wilson, &c. began on the 23d of April, and closed, on the part of the prosecution, on the day following. O. Wednes-day last, Mr. DEVIN, advocate for the Prisoners, was to commence proceedings on their behalf. The hour at which the trial arrived permitted us to go only a short way in the detail.

The Castle and Wharf Lane arrived at Plymouth from India. When they left Helena, Bonaerente was quite well.

In the Corn Market, sales were heavy at Monday's prices. Money was fully out shilling per quarter lower, and but few buyers. Oats went off briskly, and Wednesday's prices were fully supported.—Omnium was at 18.—No mail due.

The Public will learn with deep regret, that several outbreaks have been committed in the County of Waterford, at no great distance from Parlow.—Amongst these, it is particularly painful to record the following:—On the night of Tuesday last, the party of armed men to the house of the Rev. Mr. AVERTIL, of Mottill, demanding arms, but their real object was to obtain money. Being disappointed in this design, they robbed Mr. AVERTIL of his watch and seal, and of many other articles. They offered no personal violence, and, on their departure, took with them a horse, saddle, and bridle, of which, notwithstanding the most diligent search, no information had been obtained when the last accounts reached us. It is exceedingly remarkable, that in the course of so many years, Mr. AVERTIL has been several times robbed! We understand, that scarcely a Saturday night passes without depredations being committed between Mottill and Carrick-on-Suir, and we do not hear, that any exertions have been made for suppressing them.

The robbery committed at John's Hill must excite the greatest indignation. Mr. PAVY's demerit and improvements are open for the Public, and the cottage which was broken into was fitted up for their convenience and amusement. The Pair in his neighbourhood continually experience the benefit of his liberal attention to their distresses, and also of his advice in all their difficulties. His property, therefore, ought to be regarded as peculiarly sacred. Whence the robbers came, it is not known, but it is to be hoped, that the reward which is offered will speedily lead to their punishment.

Committed to the County Gaol, on Friday last, by Richard English, Esq.—Patrick Butler, charged on oath with having unlawfully assembled to arms on the Thursday Night before Easter Sunday, in the year 1814, and burglariously entered the dwelling-house of John Carty, of Donore, and plundered it of fire-arms.

Same day, by John Courtenay, Esq.—Patrick Trigg, charged with felony.

DEATHS.—At his house, Merrion Square, Dublin, John Wolfe, of Foraghills, Esq. Colonel of the Kildare Militia, and Governor of that county.—At his father's house, Cork, Lieutenant Joseph Gibson, of the 6th Regt who, though little more than a boy's years, served with distinguished reputation in all the latter campaigns in the Peninsula.—At Chesham, Mrs. Budge, widow of the late G. Parker Budge, Esq. of Kiltane, and sister of the Right Hon. Henry Grafton.—In Channel, regretted by all who were acquainted with her amiable dispositions. Mrs. Power, relict of the late Mr. Godfrey Power, of the Society of Friends.—In London, Sir S. Le Blanc, a Judge of the Court of King's Bench.—In June last, from the effects of the campaign in the Peninsula, Colonel Anthony Adams, late Commander of the Garrison of Belois, and the younger son of a respectable family in the County of Meath.—In 25-

sex. General Whyte, Colonel of the 46th Regt.—On Thursday, at Carrick-on-Suir, aged 19, Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. Isaac Withers.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, APRIL 29. ARRIVED.

29th—Resolution, George, Swansea, culm, Ross 1 Freeling Packet, Catherine, Wiltshire, Cardiff, coals, Mary, Harris, Glasgow, coals and glass, Sanjour, Harris, Newport, coals, James, Galgoy, Swansea, culm.

29th—Gover Packet, 29th—Switware, Clam, Plymouth, wine, nuts, elephants' teeth, &c. &c. Belfast; Concord, Jona, Liverpool, coals; John and Mary, Carew, Dunbar, coals; Proprietor, Finze, Ardahall, Amber and deals; Southampton Packet, John and Sally, Smeetham, Southampton, hoops.

29th—Charlotte and Esther, Centwell, Dublin, malt, barley, and bacon; Good Intent, Ham, London, bacon and lard; Earl Leicester Packet, Williams, Belfast, from Liverpool, Yonchal, coals. 29th—Fidlar, H. G. Gibb, H. G. Gibb, and Cadiz, Barry, butter, and potatoes; Martin, Barry, Workington, Industry, Crags, Wicklow, coals; and Peggy, Nicholas, Swansea, and Maria, Malvern, Newport, ballast; Maria, Stanley, Newfoundland, provisions, &c.; Jane and Elizabeth, Exams, Drogheda, wheat, pork, &c.; Maid, Fitcher, Liverpool, flour and oats; Cunningham Bayle, Scotland, Iron; Macanah, Liverpool, sugar and coffee; Surprise, Mazyry, Bristol, passengers; Prince of Brazil Packet, Taylor, from Marselles, Belfast, salt. 29th—Gover Packet, 29th—Wind N. W. part 7 morning.

THE BUILDING called the COTTAGE