



Since I wrote to you last, it has been very evident, that Bonaparte is far from being content with his residence here. He was greatly offended, a short time back, with some orders given by Sir G. Cockburn, relative to prohibiting any individual entering Longwood without a pass. On this occasion, he declared, that he would never receive any person bringing a pass from the Admiral, as he should immediately consider that person of the same kidney with himself; and added, that the Admiral telling him the sentinels were merely placed out of compliment to him, and to prevent his being teased by importunate or curious visitors, was only adding irony to insult; he also expressed, that, next to the British Government banishing him to such a detestable rock as St. Helena, he conceived their sending him under the directions of the Admiral to have been the greatest injury they could have done him. Some time after his arrival at this Island, and previous to his being finally settled at Longwood, he ascertained, that a Chinese was detained here, and most unwarrantably considered as a slave, he having by some means been smuggled on shore, and probably handed over to his first master, for some paltry sum of money (and of such conduct it is believed that many instances could be produced); he took an opportunity to communicate this to the Admiral, who immediately ordered an inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the case, in consequence of which other discoveries have been made, and several supposed slaves, or persons hitherto considered as such, will be restored to liberty, and most likely to their native countries. Bonaparte enjoys very good health, although the great humidity of the climate, and the frequent dense fogs, do not permit him to take as much exercise on horseback as he is desirous of. In this exercise, he says, there is neither sun nor moon to be seen; and he has given it the name of *Isle de Bourbonnais*. He sometimes rides out in the mornings; on one of these occasions, in passing a field where some men were ploughing, he alighted and took the direction of the plough handle for the length of the field, and on returning drove the team the same distance, remarking that it was fatiguing employment. He received the intelligence of Murat's death with considerable fortitude, and appeared only anxious to know whether he had been killed in battle or not; neither was it possible to discover, from his manner, whether the information produced any unpleasant impression on his mind. Notwithstanding the short distance between Longwood and James-town, it was commonly reported at the latter place, that he broke out into the most violent invectives on hearing it, and probably such has been the account forwarded to England. When he was informed of the death of Marshal Ney, he observed that he was a brave man, a very brave man. Such persons as the Admiral approves of have now liberty to visit at Longwood, by applying to Marshal Bertrand (who resides at Hut's Gate, about a mile from Longwood), for a pass to enter the gates. Marshal Bertrand is much esteemed by every one for his great civility, and the honourable line of conduct he has adopted. Napoleon is now on better terms with the Admiral than formerly; he has discovered, that the conduct of the latter has been misrepresented.

• Isle of Mist.

ALARMING RIOTS.

[From a London Paper of May 20]

The Sheriff of Suffolk, and Mr. Willet, the Banker, of Brandon, near Bury, arrived in Town yesterday, at the Secretary of State's Office, express, with an account of the alarming state of the County, and to request the assistance of Government to restore tranquillity. The Public have been for some time apprised of various outrages committed in that County, in the breaking of threshing machines, and the destruction of barns, corn-stacks, &c. by fire, suspected to be wilful and malicious, the agents in which are presumed to be agricultural labourers, discontented because employment and advance of wages did not immediately follow the recent rise in the price of corn. These outrages were, however, only secret and isolated cases. It was not until the end of the week the discontent of the lower orders broke out into open and general disturbance. A reduction in the price of bread and meat was the avowed object of the rioters. They fixed a maximum for the price of both. They insisted that the highest price of wheat must be half-a-crown a bushel, and that of prime joints of beef four-pence per pound. Mr. Willet, a butcher, at Brandon, was a marked object of their ill-will, in which Mr. Willet, the Banker, was, from the similarity of his name, in danger of sharing. This circumstance, and a headlong anxiety to preserve the peace, induced him to take an active part, and exert all his influence to preserve the public peace. On Friday, he remonstrated with them on the dangerous consequences of their proceedings, and promised that their demands should be complied with for a fortnight, which would afford time for the consideration of their grievances, and of the means of redress. The malcontents appeared satisfied with this assurance, gave Mr. Willet three cheers, and parted, after expressing a wish to chair him, which he declined. The tranquillity thus restored was, however, of short duration. The disturbance broke out again on Saturday, with increased violence, and the malcontents showed themselves in considerable force. Their whole number amounted to about 1,000, divided on several parties, marching in different directions, for the purpose of attacking the houses of those persons who were obnoxious to them. At Brandon, they destroyed several houses, including Mr. Willet's, the butcher; that they completely levelled with the ground. Another party of them proceeded to the

village of Halesworth, it is supposed for a like purpose. They were armed with long heavy sticks, the ends of which, to the extent of several inches, were studded with short iron spikes, sharp at the sides and points. Their flag was inscribed—"Bread, or Blood!" and they threatened to march to London. The Sheriff of Suffolk and Mr. Willet having laid this representation before the Secretary of State, received from him a promise of every possible protection, and, with this assurance, they left town last night, on their return home. It appears, from the following extract from a Norwich Paper, that a similar spirit has displayed itself in that City:

"Late on Thursday evening, a mischievous and riotous disposition manifested itself here amongst some of the lowest class (chiefly youths), who, about nine o'clock, assembled in the Market-place, and first began to throw fire-balls about, which seemed to have been prepared for the purpose.—They afterwards broke the Hall windows, and those of several respectable individuals, and then proceeded to the New Mills, breaking all the City lamps in their way. The people at the Silk-manufactory being at work, they attacked the windows, and, on the lights being extinguished, some of the more audacious broke into the New Mills (the windows of which they had first broken), and took thereout a quantity of flour, some of which they threw into the river, and some they carried away in the sacks. On their return from the Mills, they broke the lamps and windows of several Gentlemen's houses in St. Andrew's, Bank-street, Tomblard, Musgrave-street, and other places, and proceeded to Dr. Alderson's house, who, on coming out to remonstrate with them on their highly improper conduct, was knocked down. In consequence of these outrages, the Mayor and Magistrates immediately assembled at the Hall, where they continued until a late hour, and the Constables and several respectable persons, with staves and torches, proceeded to the Mills, but the mob had dispersed. A piquet of the West Norfolk Militia was stationed before the Hall, and a party of the 1st Royal Dragoon, commanded by Captain Phipps, and headed by a Magistrate, went down to Trowse Mills, where it had been reported a party had proceeded, but that happily was not the case; they then returned and patrolled the streets till morning. Every precaution will be taken to prevent a repetition of such violations of the public peace. A public notice has just been issued by the Magistrates, that, on a repetition of such tumults, the Riot Act will be immediately read, when all persons offending will be liable to the penalty of death. On any appearance of riot, the respectable inhabitants are required immediately to assemble at the Hall, in the Market-place."

LONDON.

MONDAY, MAY 20.

The Paris Journals to the 17th bring no further details of the insurrection at Grenoble. It has been completely crushed, and all was tranquil in that quarter. The chief instigator of this mad scheme was a lawyer, named Duber, one of those worthless brags who make the weak policy of the King's Government in 1814 loaded with honours and preferments. A reward of twenty thousand francs is now offered for his apprehension, and it is thought that he will soon be seized. The French Government, we are happy to find, acts with energy and firmness. To a man who was condemned to death by the Provisional Court at Grenoble, and by that Court (not remarkable for its mildness) recommended to mercy, the King has refused a pardon. The Paris Journals of this morning, to the 18th, throw no light on the reports of commotions in France; but the Brussels and Dutch Papers speak very freely. From these we have thought it our duty to give full extracts, with this observation, that the intelligence arrives chiefly from Correspondents in Paris, who, there is reason to suspect, fabricate and exaggerate. However, the extracts will be read with much interest, and if it be true that the conspiracy was as extensive as it is represented, we shall congratulate the Public on its failure, as that must, by strengthening the Throne of the Bourbons, consolidate the peace of Europe. Saturday, despatches were received at the Admiralty from Admiral Lord Exmouth, off Tunis, brought to Plymouth by the Sparrowhawk sloop of war. In the course of the morning a Cabinet Council was summoned, which assembled at the Foreign Office, and remained in close deliberation near two hours. Notice has been published at the General Post-office, that the Jamaica Packet will now cease to touch on her outward passage at Curacao, that Island being given up to the Dutch authorities. An official account laid before the House of Commons states the total official value of the customs revenue of Ireland, in the present year, 1816, at £2,680,101.

A return to an order of the House of Commons states the amount of the total expenditure of Ireland, for the year 1816, at £17,382,913 Irish currency, exclusive of the charge of management. Of this, £9,408,030 is on separate account, and the remainder on joint account; including the sum of £6,616,980 paid on account of balances due by Ireland to Great Britain on the joint account. Mr. Bostard has been elected Representative in Parliament for Devonshire—the votes were, for Mr. Bostard, 2,338—for Lord Ingham, 1,702. CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, MAY 20.—We had a very large supply of Wheat the end of last week, scarce any of which was disposed of, and having a considerable arrival this morning from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, made a great stew of

samples, and the demand being very small, the trade was exceedingly heavy at a decline of 10s. per quarter from the prices of this day week, and a very considerable quantity remains on hand which could not be got off at the above reduction. Barley is 6s. and Beans, Peas and Oats full 2s. per quarter cheaper, and dull sale at this decline.—Flour is 5s. per sack lower. Wheat (No) 65s. 80s. 92s. Ditto (For) 45s. 62s. 82s. Bye (new) 45s. to 50s. Barley (old) 28s. to 30s. Mall, 40s. to 60s. (Poland) 24s. to 28s. White Peas, 34s. to 38s. (Red) 19s. to 25s. Ditto Beans 40s. to 44s. Fine Flour, 75s. to 80s. Grey Peas, 31s. to 38s.

TUESDAY, MAY 21.

Stocks this day at One.

3 p. cent. Cons. 62½ Do. for Ac. 62½ 4 per cent. Red. 61½ 3 per cent 76½

5 per cents Om. (money) 192½ pr. Om. (payment) 214½ Bank Stock 262½

From the Paris Journals received this morning little can be collected of the troubled state of France. They inform us of the great joy with which the anniversary of the return of the King was celebrated at Lyons, Marseilles, &c. but we suspect there is much hollowing in some of these pretended rejoicings. Another arrest has taken place at Dijon, and the unemployed officers are ordered to their homes. The following letter from our Correspondent supplies the deficiency of the public Journals. It does, indeed, appear, that there is some strange treachery among the King's Ministers. Marshal Macdonald is indignant at the arrest of his Aid-de-Camp.

PARIS, MAY 18.—The intelligent part of the community is dissatisfied with the colouring the Ministers are labouring to give to the conspiracy.—They do not believe, that it is the ebullition of a few obscure individuals, but the result of a deep-laid plan, whose ramifications are immense, and whose secret instigators are to be sought after in the accredited agents of Government, say, in the centre of the Palace itself—it is the natural offspring of that mistaken policy which endeavours to conciliate the heterogeneous elements of the revolution, with the pure friends of royalty. I will not conceal from you, that the voyage of Fugue Bonaparte to Constantine has been viewed with just suspicion—that Marshal Macdonald does not dispense various causes of personal dissatisfaction, especially that the Officers who aided him in the dissolution of the army of the Loire are not employed, though he promised them preferment under the sanction of the Government; and I believe the War Department, which was certainly held forth as an inducement for his exertions on that perilous occasion, though now perhaps beyond his hopes, is not effaced from his memory. The Ultra Royalists publicly proclaim, that they, who have directed to a view hostile to the establishment of the Bourbons the passions of all parties, by distorting each by the notion, that the object of the present movement is in favour of his peculiar views, by promising to the Orleansists the Duc d'Orleans, to the Republicans a Republic, to others the return of Maria Louisa and the young Napoleon; they, I say, who have planned all this, are the Talleyrands of the day, many employed near the person of the King, holding high and confidential offices, against whom material proof would be difficult to be found, but who are already judged by men skilful in political speculations.

The intrigue at the Palace is hourly augmenting—the news from Dauphiny is distressing—from Lyons most alarming—at Nerves, the funds of the Department, vested in the hands of the Receiver-General, were seized—At Gap, the state prisoners, conducted by the gendarmes, released by force of arms—at Rouen, a general rising. The accounts from Dijon, which I communicated to you some days since, are now confirmed by the public papers. The movements have been simultaneous: at Cambresis the priests and nobles have been insulted, and some of them are missing. The Journals have revealed an intimation not to give any intelligence of the disaffected districts. Such, in a few words, is the present aspect of France.

When the Aide-de-Camp of Macdonald was arrested, the Marshal complained to the Minister of Police. The discussion was extremely animated. De Caze said—*Soyez sur, Monsieur le Maréchal, qu'il existe des preuves contre lui. Je l'espère pour vous, lui répondit le Maréchal.* Dydier (his Aide-de-Camp, who is no way connected with Didier of Grenoble,) has sent a *Mémoire Justificatif* to the Marshal. My opinion is already known; Macdonald answered him, "but I desire, that you will not quit the prison till you love it quite as much." At Court, the Ultra-Royalists condemn M. Dauidier. His measures have been too severe.—The time of terror never witnessed similar ones.

That there was a plot actively carried on while Bonaparte was at Elba, though so often and so boldly denied, is evident from the arrest of Rigaud, who himself employed not less than 27,000 francs, in discharges, to a light infantry regiment—in entertaining the Poles—in secret expenses throughout the department—in expenses of printing—in keeping an officer at Paris to transmit orders to him on the part of Bonaparte from Lillo and Lefebvre—in employing another emissary at Calais to act as a spy on the Duke of Belluna, &c. It is to be observed, that all this occurred while Rigaud was acting as Commandant of the Department of La Marine, by commission from the King. Such were the services which were rendered to Louis XVIII. in January and February, 1815; and yet there are people who affect to treat the success of Bonaparte in the March following as something miraculous!

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, MAY 20.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE ENGLISH AND IRISH EX-CHEQUERS.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD rose to open this important subject. The House, by its vote of last Session, stood pledged to take this subject into consideration early in the present Session; the difficulties, however, attendant upon the task proposed, led his having earlier called their attention to the subject. In claiming their indulgence on the present occasion, he hoped they would consider the nature of the case to which their attention was called, with all that solicitude for the affairs of Ireland which particularly marked the conduct of the present Parliament. He would have to lay before them the successive reports of Committees up stairs on the subject, and to explain and remove the objections then urged, and which would, perhaps, in this discussion, be repeated. The contribution which Ireland, by the great, and, as he would say, most beneficial measure of Union, was called upon to make, he meant could cope with—even the principles of calculation on which it was founded were erroneous, because it was impossible, when they were laid down, that human foresight could have anticipated the arduous struggle which the Empire was afterwards called upon to make in the extent of its war, and the enormous amount of its expenses. Ireland had been with England the sharer of her glory as well as of her sacrifices; and if he could show that her present incapacity to meet her debt arose from the efforts and sacrifices she had made to keep pace with England in the expense of that common cause of freedom and humanity which lengthened Europe, he would then conceive he had made out his case. The Right Hon. Gentleman then referred to the 7th Article of Union. By that clause it was enacted, that whenever the debt of Ireland bore a certain proportion, that of 2 to 15, to the debt of England, the United Legislature should be competent to consolidate the debts and revenues of both countries. This contingency had actually occurred in the year 1811, but Parliament then neglected, or was by other business prevented from completing that measure; but although in the succeeding year the proportion between the respective debts exceeded what was contemplated by the Act of Union, the Committee, which sat in 1815, was decidedly of opinion, that the Legislature still retained the same right, as fully as at the very moment when the contingency first took place. The relative values of the Funded and Unfunded Debt of Great Britain and Ireland, as calculated according to the current prices of the Stocks, had been laid on the table, and by them it appeared that the proportion of the debt of Ireland was to that of Great Britain, in January, 1816, as 2 to 12. This was within the proportion proposed by the Act, but he conceived the House was not precluded by that circumstance from carrying into effect the object of the enactment. The Right Hon. Gentleman then entered into a review of the financial state of Ireland at present, with respect to her Debt, the operation of her Sinking Fund, in relation to her unfunded Debt, and the produce of her Taxes under the several heads of Customs, Excise, Inland Taxes, Stamp Duties, Post-office, and the casual branches of the revenue.—The funded Debt of Ireland, on the 5th of January, 1815, amounted to £127,865,670 The Unfunded Debt to 2,705,000

Making a total of 130,570,670 The Charges of Management at the same period were 6,670,000 And the Sinking Fund amounted to 2,897,103 In January 1816, the Funded Debt was 132,000,000 The Unfunded Debt 2,705,000

Making a total of 134,705,000 The Charges of Management were 6,826,700 The Sinking Fund was 2,801,521 Leaving the Sinking Fund, in proportion to the Unfunded Debt, as 2 to 15.

The revenue and customs of the last year were, he stated, more productive than those of the former, notwithstanding a considerable diminution in the general consumption in Ireland of all articles of British manufacture. This diminution was the natural consequence of the great diminution in the exports of native produce, which were less in value than those of the preceding year by about £1,500,000, while the decrease in the consumption of British manufactures was about £1,100,000. And such, with respect to England, must ever be the consequence of a decrease of Irish exports; for unless Ireland be enabled to find a market for her produce, it is impossible for her to become a purchaser from the British manufacturers. In the Customs of Ireland there had been, during the last eighteen years, a most surprising improvement, which would be best estimated by comparing the returns of that period with those of the preceding century. In 1692, the earliest date of custom records in Ireland, the produce was £138,000. In 1748 they had more than doubled; but, in an equal period, namely, to the year 1797, they had increased four-fold, having amounted to £846,000. This improvement had, however, been the work of one hundred years, while, in the short interval between 1797 and 1815, they had increased to £2,632,000, thus tripling, in eighteen years, the whole amount of the fourfold increase which it had taken one hundred years to complete. This was, in his opinion, a cause of gratulation to the Empire, and as such only he now pressed it on the attention of the Committee. The inland customs had increased, in 1814, by £208,000, principally from having estimated the duties on timber, wines, and tobacco, to which they were in England. Those duties were equal to the duties on the last year, in which the only thing of any value, from what he before stated, had

been the attack upon Grenoble, and that the en-

tailed consumption of British manufactures, the decrease in woollens alone being in value about £40,000. The gross amount last year of the inland revenue, was £2,252,000. He next adverted to the increasing produce of duties on the linen, cotton, and silk manufactures. Of these, the first was long looked upon as the staple manufacture of Ireland; but he was desirous of adverting particularly to the second, because it had been asserted in Ireland, that the Union would have destroyed the cotton manufactures of that country—this, however, was so far from being the case, that although he could not represent it as a great source of national strength, yet he could assure the House, that it had considerably increased, and had afforded a constantly improving revenue to the country. The silk manufactures of Ireland were of very great importance to that country, by employing a large body of people, particularly in Dublin. That manufacture he had excepted from the Act passed last Session, for he felt that the duties on it should be gradually assimilated with those of England, and hoped that it would be accomplished by the year 1820. In the year 1814, Ireland had exported 150,000 barrels of corn; and since January last, had exported half a million. The spirit duty in 1810 was six hundred and fifty thousand pounds; in 1813, amounted to £813,000; in 1814, after the suspension of the distillation from grain, was one million six hundred thousand pounds, being an increase of seventy thousand pounds; and, in 1815, amounted to £1,422,000; being an average annual increase since 1810, of three hundred and twenty-seven thousand pounds. The annual increase of the malt duty, since 1810, was £285,000, amounting in 1810 to six hundred and fifty thousand pounds. He was however bound in candour to declare, that they could not, in the present or next year, reckon on so large a produce, in consequence of the repeal of the war duties.

[We are here obliged to postpone the proceedings. Mr. Fitzgerald concluded by moving the following Resolutions, which were carried.] That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the values of the respective debts of Great Britain and Ireland (estimated according to the provisions of the Acts for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland) have been, at a period subsequent to the said Acts, in the same proportion to each other (within one hundredth part of the said value) with the respective contributions of each Country respectively, towards the annual expenditure of the United Kingdom; and that the respective circumstances of the two Countries will hereafter admit of their contributing indiscriminately, by equal taxes imposed on the same articles in each, to the future expenditure of the United Kingdom; subject only to such particular exemptions or abatements in Ireland, and in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, as circumstances may appear from time to time to demand; and that it was no longer necessary to regulate the contribution of the two Countries towards the future expenditure of the United Kingdom, according to any specific proportions, or according to the rules prescribed by the said Acts of Union, with respect to such specific proportions.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient that all future expenses hereafter to be incurred, together with the interest and charges of all joint debt hitherto contracted, shall be imposed indiscriminately by equal taxes, to be imposed on the same articles in each country, and that from time to time, as circumstances may require, such taxes should be imposed and applied accordingly, subject only to such particular exemptions or abatements in Ireland, and in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, as circumstances may appear from time to time to demand.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that such legislative measures should be adopted as may be necessary to carry into further effect the purposes of the said Acts of Union, by consolidating the public revenues of Great Britain and Ireland into one Fund, and applying the same to the general services of the United Kingdom.

Waterford Chronicle.

MONDAY, MAY 21.

The Paris and Brussels Papers, and Private Correspondence, inserted in our last page, disclose a great deal relative to the affairs of France. The first of these sources of information, if such they can be called, speak of subdued rebellion, and of returning peace, but their very statements are testimony of the reverse, and the measures pursued by Government for the preservation of the common welfare prove the points to which that welfare is exposed. The accounts from Paris come down to the 17th of this month, and they state, in contradiction to former rumours, that, from the 5th to the 13th, no act of violence had occurred at Grenoble, and that tranquillity prevailed in the Department of the Isere; but how is this to be reconciled with the absolutely wilful measures, not measures suitable to a petty and suppressed insurrection, which had been previously adopted? How is it to be reconciled with the accusations against a multitude of individuals in various quarters, and with the vast preparations, soldiers by admittance, which the French Government has had recourse to? How is it to be reconciled with the anxiety, which the leaders of the insurrection have shown, and whose efforts have been described as having secured themselves in the mountains? The Government was said, and the declaration has created astonishment, not to be perfectly transparent, and how is this to be reconciled with the boasted precautions taken by the police, with the military array in which Paris has been placed, with the strong, that *precautions* and *defence* were concerned in the attack upon Grenoble, and that the ene-

tries of the Bourbons had made a simultaneous demonstration of their unity to Royalty? We combine what we have previously published from the Paris Papers with what appears in our columns of this day, and these questions have forced themselves upon our attention. But the intelligence conveyed by the Brussels Papers is of much greater importance. According to that intelligence, the plan of insurrection was to break out in several parts of France at the same time. It was believed, in even remote and insignificant villages, that the month of May was fixed throughout France as the time when the Bourbons were again to be expelled. The Prefects were most anxious to awaken the patriotism of those in subjection to them, the French Government was employing all the means to re-establish the army, the soldiers of the old army could not be depended upon, messengers upon messengers carried intelligence to the Duke of Wellington of extraordinary events, the necessary instructions were immediately sent from Cambridge to the Commanders of all the corps of different Powers, compelling the Army of Occupation, and arms, gunpowder, and tri-coloured cockades were discovered in several Communes. The Private Correspondence is not less worthy of attention, but we need not repeat its characteristics here, as they bear so strong a resemblance to circumstances adverted to in our last publication. Let us not be mistaken. We are not, at present, passing political opinions. The time for so doing will soon occur, whatever may be the result of the existing discontents in France. We are merely endeavouring with brief alacrity to enable our readers to make something out of a chaos of mysterious confusion, and this can only be done by a contrast of conflicting statements. To believe implicitly the Paris Papers, would be to surrender up the judgment to evidently designed imposition, and it would be almost equally absurd to confide wholly in private information, as, to use a vulgar phrase, there is obviously much of gaspiping in it; but much may be learned from the concurrence of opinion, and it must have been seen, that the Paris Papers, and the Private Correspondence in hostility to them, have agreed as to the principle of rebellion, although they have differed as to the extent of that principle. Previous events have led to the full conviction, that the Bourbons are unpopular, that the French People have very little respect for what is called the legitimacy of Monarchy, and that their desire is in favour of a Republic. The recent attempt demonstrates this truth, as it never would have been made, if its leaders had not been persuaded, that they had the Nation on their side. Perhaps they may have acted on a feeling, that even the Allies themselves consider the Bourbons cause as hopeless. The precise object of the revolutionists cannot be ascertained, but it may be conjectured, that, in case of their ultimate success, France will become a Republic—or the Allies may resolve to divide it among themselves—or Austria may resume possession of the throne. It is said, that the Monarchs of Austria, Prussia, and Saxony are to have an interview during the course of this summer. What is the meaning of this? Why is Britain forgotten? Has this reference to France? The Ex-King of Sweden was lately at Leipzig. Is the restoration of the legitimate heir of that Crown to be a subject of discussion at this unexpected conference? Are there any new territories to be disposed of, and some former feelings of ambition to be gratified? Is the fate of the coalition to settle the doom of Turkey? All these may be visionary, but they seem to present to be serious questions.—The meeting of Sovereigns has been given under the pretence of pleasure, but it has never taken place without views of policy. FRANCIS I. and HENRY VIII. revolved in treaties and tournaments on the plain of France, and the state of Europe speedily underwent a great change. Upon the state of France, and upon the stability of the present European system, we might say much more, but we have now to do only with the signs of the times.

The Paris Papers have given an article of peculiar importance, which, above all others, proves their apprehensions, and the determination of those who wish to depose the throne to establish an unqualified republic. Our readers recollect the trial of General CAMBACÉRIS, who was acquitted by the Council of War on precisely the same ground as Duport, his having been a subject of BONAPARTE, as Emperor of Elba, which acquittal was afterwards confirmed by the Council of Revision, and which the Government ineffectually endeavoured to set aside. We may observe, by the way, that this resistance to Government on the part of Tribunals of its own appointment, and on such an occasion, is scarcely less ominous than the insurrection at Grenoble.—But what has been the consequence? Nothing, it might be presumed, because Government had actually gone to its defence resort. This would have been the case in British jurisprudence, but they manage these things better in France. M. BENOYVIE, jun. the Advocate-General, has been arraigned before the Council of Discipline of the Order of Advocates, at the instance of BELLAUBERT, the Procureur-General, on a charge of his having, in the defence of his Client, advanced dangerous doctrines, subversive of the system of legitimacy. This is, indeed, an extraordinary proceeding, tending to deprive liberty of her last refuge.

We had proceeded thus far, when the mail of Tuesday arrived, bringing with it a piece of intelligence which will greatly astonish the Public. The Courier has totally changed its tone as to the state of France. A few days ago, every thing like insurrectionary movement, or discontent, was suppressed, and all was calm and peaceful loyalty; now, however, we hear from that Journal of nothing but disaffection, and of ominous evil. Men of high name and power are represented as enter-

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