

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, MAY 16.—On the requisition of the Procureur-General, Bellart, the Royal Court of Paris has caused to be brought before it the information respecting the conspiracy detected by the watchfulness of the General Police.

The Procureur-General Bellart has brought before the Chamber of Discipline of the Order of Advocates, M. Berryer, jun. Advocate, accused of having, in the defence of General Cambronne (acquitted by the Council of War), systematized dangerous doctrines, tending to attack the freedom of the press.

Despatches from Grenoble, dated the 13th, state, that the greatest tranquillity continued to prevail in the Department of l'Isere. There were hopes of apprehending Didier. No act of sedition had succeeded that of the night between the 4th and 5th; the resolution and fidelity of the troops and the magistrates on that night completely destroyed the conspiracy of the rebels, and wrecked their hopes.

Private letters from Vienna mention the revival of the report of an interview during the summer of 1815, at Turin, between the three Monarchs of Austria, Russia, and Prussia. It is said, that three battalions of Austrian infantry and two squadrons of cavalry have received orders to proceed here, to do duty during the stay of the Sovereigns.

BRUSSELS, MAY 11.—Since the shipwreck of the *Leuvenberg*, off Flushing, he has resided in a country house in this neighbourhood; he will again embark for America towards the end of this month.

PARIS, MAY 17.—Count Lardenoy is named Governor of Guadaloupe. Admiral Linois has received the King's permission to retire.

On Thursday the King received several Foreign Ambassadors, and particularly the British Ambassador, Lord Stewart. On the 11th, the Princess Caroline of Naples, the wife of the Duke of Berry, married by proxy, at Marseilles.

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In several Communes in the country, there have been found arms, gunpowder, and tricoloured cockades.

At Lille, a part of the National Guard have offered to march, and to serve in any manner that his Majesty shall judge necessary. At Arras, the inhabitants have voluntarily offered to do the duty in the town, in order to give the troops an opportunity of marching away, if it should be necessary.

The French Government has sent very positive orders to complete as far as possible the regiments of Cuirassiers, Dragons, and Hussars, which are organizing at Lille, Arras, and Douay; after which the infantry and artillery shall be recruited.

The Duke has given orders to diminish the troops stationed in the neighbourhood of that fortress. The three regiments of British cavalry, which were going home, remain where they are till further orders.

All the letters from the French provinces on this side of Paris say, that the evil-minded double their efforts and excite disorders. In the little country towns the most absurd reports are spread, and they even carry their audacity so far as to announce that the month of May is fixed throughout France as the time when the Bourbons are to be again expelled.

However, vigorous measures have been taken by the Police to prevent all the troubles that might arise from these attempts, and many persons have been arrested.

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country, now participate in the general feeling. From Rennes, Government are understood to have received intelligence of an alarming nature, which they carefully withhold from the Public.

Of Paris we can speak more precisely. The uneasiness of the Court is indescribable. The Palace at night may be said to exhibit the aspect of a camp or of a beleagued place. A double line of guards surrounds it on all sides. Patrols of Gendarmes and National Guards are met reconnoitring in every street.

The coffee houses are cleared of their company at 11 o'clock by these inspecting patrols, and persons found out much after that hour are taken into custody. The Grand Prestost, the Marquis de Messey, visits the coffee-houses and places of public resort himself, wrapped up in a great coat, which, after listening to the conversation of parties, he suddenly throws open, displaying the insignia of office, and then delivers up to his agents, always at hand, those whose language he deems seditious.

He a few days since stopped three Gentlemen on the Boulevard in the open day, inquired their names, their pursuits, and the motives of connection between them, and upon obtaining satisfactory answers, suffered them to continue their walk. Three persons cannot be seen warmly engaged in conversation, without awakening the attention of the Police.

What heightens the perplexity of the Court is, that they distrust all around them. M. de Cases, who was so violently and frequently assailed in the House of Deputies, is still undermined by the Angouleme party. In a fit of disgust, he a few days since offered his resignation, which the King declined, recommending him however a less lenient system for the future.

Such are chiefly my views on our present case; the magistrates themselves, indeed, do not disavow their own sentiments. They know, that the coldness, in several parts of it, the impetus of that despotism which oppressed France at the time it was formed. They desire its annihilation, and I do not doubt, that it will become day by day; more and more labouring at it. I know, for instance, that M. de Lally Tullendat, that generous and able defender of the rights of the accused, is denouncing the efforts of his genius to the perfecting of our criminal legislation; but, in the mean time, and until it has been legally altered, we must follow the code such as it is, *Dura Lex, sed Lex.*

As to anything further, *Generosi*, let us agree, since you have been the witness of them, that the preparation for our trials, the publicity of the proceedings, and the freedom of the defence, leaving nothing to desire in the trial of the accused, and I shall deem it an eternal honour, to have my opinion sanctioned by yours.—I am, General, ever most sincerely and affectionately yours,

(Signed) DUPIN.

THE ARMY. Horse-Guards, 15th April, 1816.

Sir—Having laid before the Prince Regent the proceedings of a General Court-Martial, held at Arrah on the 9th of February, 1816, and continued by adjournments to the 13th of the same month, for the trial of Lieut. Richard Fitzpatrick, of the Tipperary Militia, under the undetermined charges, viz—

1st. For scandalous and infamous conduct, suborning an Officer and a Gentleman, in making use of treasonable and disrespectful expressions against his Majesty, on or about the 22d of December, 1815, at the house of Mr. Argue, a Revenue Officer, in the town of Monaghan, with whom he dined on that day.

2d. For conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman, in ordering a soldier of the Tipperary Militia into Mr. Argue's dining room, and making him sit down at the table, and speak with him, on or about the 22d of December, 1815.

3d. For conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman, in going to Mr. Argue's garden, and having a system made for him, which he spat in the face of Mr. Argue, and which he had drunk enough to be in a state of insubordination, and to use disrespectful expressions, in the presence of Mr. Argue.

4th. For conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman, in making use of treasonable and disrespectful expressions against his Majesty, at the time and place mentioned in the charge, but acquit him (the Prisoner) of any thing treasonable.

The Court having taken into their consideration the evidence laid before them in support of the prosecution, as also what was offered by the Prisoner in his defence, find, with respect to the first charge, the Prisoner, Lieutenant Richard Fitzpatrick, of the Tipperary Militia, guilty of scandalous and infamous conduct, suborning an Officer and a Gentleman, in making use of treasonable and disrespectful expressions against his Majesty, at the time and place mentioned in the charge, but acquit him (the Prisoner) of any thing treasonable.

The Court acquit the Prisoner of the second charge. With respect to the third charge, the Court find the Prisoner guilty of conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman, in taking up out of a garden a glass bottle at Mr. Argue's table, and which he spat back again on the table, but acquit him (the Prisoner) of any thing treasonable.

the law, for instance, punishes with only one month's imprisonment, the accused, who may have already suffered six months, or even a year's detention, waiting until his turn should come, or the instruction should be terminated, is nevertheless still subjected to the whole punishment denounced by the law.

I would wish that no man should be confined *in secret*, and that in cases even where it might be thought right not to suffer him to have communication with any one, he might always in the presence of witnesses see his children, his wife, and even his counsel, for an advocate has no need of being *in secret* with his client to give him good advice—he can even in public give him satisfactory counsel, offer him consolation, acquaint him with his rights, invoke them, and make them available to him.

I also regard it as an abuse, not to permit the communication of papers to the counsel of the accused, till the eve of the day on which they are to be tried. It results from this, that they are frequently in a situation to justify themselves before the trial, for which they must immediately prepare, and run all risks—whilst, if the requisite information was previously communicated, they might be able to confound the accusation at the first blow, and stifle it in its birth. I consider this so much the more unjust, as, at the same time that it is forbidden to the accused to know the charges, both the public and the complaining party, have the greatest facilities to augment the weight of them.

Such are chiefly my views on our present case; the magistrates themselves, indeed, do not disavow their own sentiments. They know, that the coldness, in several parts of it, the impetus of that despotism which oppressed France at the time it was formed. They desire its annihilation, and I do not doubt, that it will become day by day; more and more labouring at it. I know, for instance, that M. de Lally Tullendat, that generous and able defender of the rights of the accused, is denouncing the efforts of his genius to the perfecting of our criminal legislation; but, in the mean time, and until it has been legally altered, we must follow the code such as it is, *Dura Lex, sed Lex.*

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The Court acquit the Prisoner of the fourth charge. With respect to the fourth charge, the Court find the Prisoner guilty of conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman, in taking up out of a garden a glass bottle at Mr. Argue's table, and which he spat back again on the table, but acquit him (the Prisoner) of any thing treasonable.

The Court acquit the Prisoner of the fifth charge. With respect to the fifth charge, the Court find the Prisoner guilty of conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman, in taking up out of a garden a glass bottle at Mr. Argue's table, and which he spat back again on the table, but acquit him (the Prisoner) of any thing treasonable.

The Court acquit the Prisoner of the sixth charge. With respect to the sixth charge, the Court find the Prisoner guilty of conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman, in taking up out of a garden a glass bottle at Mr. Argue's table, and which he spat back again on the table, but acquit him (the Prisoner) of any thing treasonable.

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