

AMERICAN PAPERS.

The Belfast News Letter Tuesday acknowledged the reception of American Papers to the 23rd ult. and gives the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, which was appointed to consider the proceedings of the Court-Martial, in the trial of Messrs. Arbutnot and Ambriester, who were shot by order of General Jackson; it is as follows:—

REPORT, &c. On the 26th of April, 1818, a General Order was issued at headquarters, Fort St. Mark's, by Major-General Jackson, signed by Colonel Robert Butler, Adjutant-General, detailing as a Special Court-Martial, to meet at twelve o'clock, a. m. for the purpose of investigating charges exhibited against A. Arbutnot, R. C. Ambriester, and such others who are similarly situated, as may be brought before it."

Your Committee do not deem it necessary to attach to their Report the proceedings of that Court, as every Member of the House has been furnished with several copies, to which reference can be made.

Your Committee can find no law of the United States, authorizing a trial before a Military Court, for such offences as are alleged against Arbutnot and Ambriester, (except so much of the second charge as charges Arbutnot with "acting as a spy," of which part of the charge the Court found him "not guilty;") nor, in the opinion of your Committee, does any usage, authority, or exigency appear from the documents accompanying the report of the Trial, which can justify the assumption and exercise of power by the Court-Martial, and the Commanding General, on this occasion. It is admitted, as a maxim of the law of nations, that, when war is waged with a nation, which observes no rules, and never gives quarter, we may punish them in the person of any of their people, whom we may take, (belonging to the number of them,) and endeavour, by this rigorous proceeding, to force them to respect the laws of humanity. Wherever severity is not absolutely necessary, mercy becomes a duty. In vain has your Committee sought among the documents on the subject of the Seminole war for a shadow of necessity for the death of the Prisoners arraigned before the Court. The war was at an end, and all intents and purposes; the enemy's strong holds had been destroyed; many of them killed or taken prisoners, and the remainder, a feeble band, dispersed and scattered in every direction. The Spanish fort of St. Mark's, which, it was supposed, (and no doubt justly,) had protected them, was also in our possession; and so entirely was the war considered to be terminated, that the Georgia militia, under General Glascock, had returned to their homes. Thus there was the absolute necessity which alone could warrant a departure from the exercise of that clemency, of which the United States have heretofore so justly boasted.

Your Committee find, in the general order of the 26th of April, in which General Jackson orders the execution of Arbutnot and Ambriester, this remarkable reason, intended as a justification of the execution, "principally of Ambriester, but applying to both Arbutnot and Ambriester:— "It is an established principle of the law of nations, that any individual of a nation, making war against the citizen of another nation, they being at peace, forfeits his allegiance, and becomes an outlaw and a pirate." It may be asked, by what system of interpretation the offences charged could be considered as piracy, which imply, in common acceptation, offences upon the high seas, of which the Court could not assume cognizance; and it is equally difficult to understand the propriety of the application of the term "outlaw" to the offenders—a term, which applies only to the relation of individuals with their own Governments. "It will not be pretended, that La Fayette, who volunteered his services in the cause of America, in the war which established our independence, forfeited his allegiance, became an outlaw, and subjected himself to an ignominious death, had he fallen into the hands of the English. Or can it be believed, that one voice would be heard in justification of Spain, if she were to execute such of our countrymen as she may make prisoners, while fighting in the armies of the South American Patriots? And, if these cases should not be considered of such a nature, as to warrant a resort to so severe a measure, while they occurred with a People in a state of revolution, and considered by the parent countries to be in a state of rebellion, much less could these men (Arbutnot and Ambriester) be considered liable to it, who were acting with a Power, acknowledged and treated as sovereign and independent by us.

Your Committee beg leave to call your attention particularly to the case of R. C. Ambriester, who, after having been subjected to a trial before a Court, which had no cognizance or jurisdiction over the offences charged against him, was shot by order of the Commanding General, contrary to the forms and usages of the army, and without regard to the finding of that Court, which had been instituted as a guide for himself.

Your Committee must here, in justice to their own feelings, express their extreme regret, that it has become their duty to disapprove the conduct of one who has, on a former occasion, so eminently contributed to the honour and defence of the Nation, as Major-General Jackson; but the more elevated station, the more exalted the character of the individual, the more necessary it is, by a reasonable, yet temperate, expression of the public opinion, through the constitutional organ, to prevent the recurrence of incidents at variance with the principles of our Government and laws.

Nor can your Committee forbear including in their strictures the Court-Martial who sat on the trials of Arbutnot and Ambriester. A Court-Martial is a tribunal invested with limited jurisdiction, having for its guidance the same rules of evidence which govern Courts of Law; and yet Arbutnot is refused by the Court-Martial, before whom he was on trial for his life, the benefit of the testimony of Ambriester, who had not been put upon his trial at that time, and whose evidence would have been received by any Court of Law as legal, if not credible. Many other exceptions might be made to the evidence recorded in these proceedings, particularly to the question put to witness Hambley, viz.—"Do you believe the Seminoles would have commenced the business of murder and depredation on the white inhabitants, had it not been at the instigation of the prisoner (Arbutnot), and a promise, on his part, of British protection?" Answer, "I do not believe they would, without they had been assured of British protection." A leading question is forbidden to be used by a Court-Martial, by Macomb on Martial Law, of which the Court must have been apprised, as it is a work common in the army, and usually referred to by every Court-Martial when in session; and the question was calculated to elicit an expression of opinion and belief from the witness, rather than a statement of facts, upon which alone could the Court act. Hearsay evidence, in a case of life and death, your Committee will venture to assert, was never before received against the accused in any Court of this country; and yet, on the face of the Record of the proceedings of the Court-Martial, hearsay testimony is admitted, which had been received from an Indian, who, if present, would not have been allowed to give evidence himself.

After mature deliberation, your Committee beg leave to submit the following Resolution:— Resolved—That the House of Representatives of the United States disapprove the proceedings on the trial and execution of Alexander Arbutnot and Robert C. Ambriester.

PETITION AGAINST THE DEMANDS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The following is a copy of the Petition agreed to at the Protestant Meeting in Williamstreet, which is now ready for signature, with each of the Members of the Committee, with the Secretaries, and at the Assembly House, Williamstreet:—

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled; the humble Petition of the undersigned Protestants. Sheweth, That your Petitioners have observed, with anxious alarm, the extent of the demands of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of this Kingdom, for the repeal of the fundamental laws of the Constitution of this great Empire, and the protecting influence of which this Land has enjoyed a degree of increasing prosperity unknown in any former period of its annals.

However deeply impressed with these sentiments, your Petitioners anxious to avoid any disturbance of the public tranquillity, would have abstained from the expression of them, were it not for an attempt to impose the sentiments of a late Meeting, convened by the Lord Mayor, as being the sentiments of the Protestants of the City of Dublin.

We have a sincere conviction that the contrary is the fact, and that the opinion of the great majority of the Protestants, not only of the City of Dublin, but of all Ireland, coincides with ours; that, on the inflexible preservation of the principles of the glorious Revolution of 1688, depends the safety of our invaluable Constitution in Church and State, and the permanent stability of its connection with Great Britain.

We therefore humbly pray, that no alteration shall be suffered to take place in the fundamental laws of our Constitution, which provide that the Crown shall be Protestant, the Government shall be Protestant, and the Legislature shall be Protestant.

LORD CASTLEREAGH AND HIS ANSWER TO THE ITALIAN DEPUTIES.

[From the Examiner.]

We have often expressed our belief, that literary and scientific power will eventually alter the world. We do not intend in this paper to repeat our reasons for thinking so, or to discuss the operations of this power, which is a subject we shall have many occasions of handling. Our object is to point out to the reader one of those particular and temporary abuses, which are the necessary results of all changes whatsoever, and which are so apt to alarm the timid. Thus, for instance, it is sometimes asked us, what we are to get by the diffusion of letters, seeing the number of literary hirelings which power can always retain? If there is the Edinburgh Review, there is also the Quarterly; if there is the Chronicle, there is also the Courier; if there is the Mirror, there is the Monitor; for Colburn, there is (was) Anti-Coburn; for the Monthly Magazine, we have the Methodists; for the Espanol Constitutional, the Madrid Gazette; and for the various journalists that have started all over Great Britain on the side of liberal opinion, such as the writers in the Sheffield Iris, in the Sherburne Paper, the Chester Guardian, the Stamford News, in the new Dublin Paper, the Edinburgh Reflector, the Glasgow Herald, and the Scotsman, not to mention

another weekly production—(here the Editor bows)—there is Mr. Geniz, Secretary to the Congress, who bids in their teeth all the wretchedest common-places of their own native abusers, and is himself a sad example of the license he deprecates.

It is very easy to answer and overwhelm any doubts of this sort. But to proceed. The miserable shapes also of scientific power, it will be said, have their disadvantages as well as advantages. The late extraordinary substitutions of mechanism for labour tend, for a while, to throw the poor out of employment. The persons, in many instances, that watch and guide them, lose the only good thing in employment in-dobes, the necessity of action. And if machine-horses have lately been produced, upon which we hope to see our beloved and best-feeding countrymen scudding along the roads next summer, there have also been inventions which tend to keep people busy, and to hug them into drowsy predilection in the arms of their easy chairs.

But the most pernicious of the abuses attendant on the progress of knowledge is the temporary ascendancy which power can give to common-place. Unable to conquer the few who are daily enlightening the many, they instinctively endeavour to enlist the self-love of the latter on the side of their instruments. A natural sympathy leads them to advance to office the most ordinary minds; and one of the reasons for that apparent phenomenon, the continuance in the government of such a man as Lord Castlereagh, is, that he does not offend the egotism of mediocrity. He is a comfort to the conscious blunderer, and hope and joy to the unconscious. The dull talker reads his speeches, and thinks to himself, "I too am a speaker." The dullest grinning goad abroad to get an idea, thinks he should have got just such a figure at Congress. The dullest roguish chuckles at his parliamentary tricks. But he is especially great among the dull fashionable, who delight to see so pitiful a nothing arrived at so extraordinary a fortune. They feel that he would do the honours of a drawing-room with infinite self-possession; but they never before identified this talent with that of a great minister; we mean, they never before thought that no other kind of spirit was requisite for standing at the head of a people's affairs, and giving accurate answers to foreign nations.

Occular answers to foreign nations! Yes, and worse. At last the secret is out; at last we have got to that part of our subject, which, we affirm with the greatest sincerity, we absolutely blush to lay before the reader. We were always aware that this man must have cut a ridiculous figure in the eyes of the more intellectual politicians on the continent. We always knew that they must have seen through his jantty ignorance, or rather his exquisite affectation of the simple gravity of wisdom. We knew very well that they must have indignantly measured from head to foot this "Christian pillar of polished society;" that they must have wondered how he got among them; that they must have admired his sentiments, style, and very grammar, much more than he suspected; that they must have felt that they were interchanging nothing with him but their snuff; that they must have bowed double low in taking leave of him, out of mingled gratitude and deology; and that when he was gone, they must have sat down and pondered with astonishment at all which England can afford. But when we hear the words which were uttered by diplomatists who could not look upon his folly with the same unchance as his brother Minister—when we read the accounts given by themselves, of the interview which the Italian Deputies had with him—when we think upon all the intellectual accomplishments most probably possessed by men so chosen, at such a time, and from such a People—who we fancy what must have been thought of him by the countrymen of so many great patriots and politicians—of Dante, and Petrarch, and Machiavelli, and Guicciardini, and Filicaja, and Boccaccio, and Buonaparte—and when we say again, we hear the very words which are still forced out of their mouths, half breathless with astonishment at his impudence, our ears tingle and burn at this gross committal of the whole character of our country, for good sense, modesty, and common humanity. Take the following passage from the account given by the Italian Deputies:—

"These worthy men (the Italian Deputies) left nothing unattempted in order to secure the independence of their countrymen, but first a Politician, with insistent coolness, and with a false application, told them that all people were not fit for living under Constitutional Laws; then one of the High Allies at first received them far from lukewarmly, but soon changed his behaviour, and did not even allow them an opportunity of opening their intentions; a third openly laughed at them, and made them the subject of ridicule; and the fourth, in answer to their demands of a native and independent Government, could only tell them, that they must look for servile subjection and foreign dependence, by virtue, as he said, of the right of conquest—for the flattering promises in the sincere proclamations, which, according to Lord Castlereagh, were to be deemed works of imbecility, were now no longer regarded."

From the works of M. Angolini.

The Italians, it seems, are not fit for a Constitution! A People full of science and literature, and that have so long yearned after one! But the Germans, also, his Lordship doubts, in the wisdom of his hard-dashery measurements, whether the Germans are great enough to have Constitutions; and if general report and Madame de

Stael be not belied, he has said that liberty is nothing but a usage of England!—a thing to be acceptable only as a custom!—a thing to be tossed up and down by corruption. See how even good-brooding forsakes a man who has nothing else, when he is put upon the pomp of his ideas, and obliged to answer his betters with an ipe-dixit.

SINGULAR FATE OF MOST OF THE CELEBRATED FRENCH GENERALS, WHO SERVED IN THE ARMY DURING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Sir, I am glad to inform you, that General Dumouriez—exiled from France, now has a pension of £1200 per annum from the British Government.

Lucacker, Costin, Hourbard, Biron Duc de Lauzun, Weyermann, Rousin, Ransinol—guillotined, under the Government of Robespierre.

Miranda, a native of Caracas—died lately in Cadix a State Prisoner.

Hoche—poisoned.

Championnet—died.

Kicher—assassinated in Egypt.

Pichegru—exiled from his country, afterwards strangled.

Broussin—assassinated at Avignon, in 1815.

Malet and Labric (the latter implicated in George's conspiracy, but fled from France)—shot for attempting to subvert the Government of Buonaparte in 1812.

Ney—shot in 1815, during the Government of Louis XVIII.

Mouton Dornevet—died in 1815.

Murat—shot by order of the King of Naples, after having himself been Sovereign of that country.

Morcoz—exiled from his country, and killed in battle in the war carried on against France, in 1813.

Brethier—thrown out of a window and killed, his murderers not known.

The following are at present exiled from France:—Grouchy, Vandamme, Thuroau, Savary (Duc de Rovigo), Soult, Humbert, Bertrand, Lefebre Desnouettes, and the brothers Lallemand.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

POLITICAL DECLARATION OF MR. HOBHOUSE.

"I have been questioned, or rather (to use the right word) tortured upon the great question of Parliamentary Reform. Those who have been busy to injure me, and your cause have represented, or rather misrepresented me, as giving a pledge to support Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage. I give no such pledge; I was asked for no such pledge. The gentlemen who nominated me proposed me as a man fit to advance the just claims of the People to Parliaments of a short duration, and to a full, free, and equal share in the choice of Representatives. It may be necessary, however, to explain myself still further; and to be more precise, I have put my words upon paper. Annual Parliaments and Universal Suffrage have been mixed together, for the sake of confounding the question; but they are two distinct and separate subjects, upon each of which I solicit your separate attention. Upon the latter of the two, I think it right to say, that I consider the extension of suffrage to be not only of secondary, but even of third rate importance. The first object for the People of England to obtain is equality of right of suffrage; in other words, that there be one and the same qualification, be that what it may, for every elector in the commonwealth. The second object is, that equality of numbers elect each Representative. These objects affected, then, if I am asked, when men so chosen, at such a time, and from such a People—who we fancy what must have been thought of him by the countrymen of so many great patriots and politicians—of Dante, and Petrarch, and Machiavelli, and Guicciardini, and Filicaja, and Boccaccio, and Buonaparte—and when we say again, we hear the very words which are still forced out of their mouths, half breathless with astonishment at his impudence, our ears tingle and burn at this gross committal of the whole character of our country, for good sense, modesty, and common humanity. Take the following passage from the account given by the Italian Deputies:—

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From the works of M. Angolini.

AUCTION OF SWEDISH IRON AT CORK.

LECKY & MARK WILL OFFER FOR SALE BY AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, the 25th Instant, at One o'clock, TWO HUNDRED TONS OF SWEDISH IRON, as sorted, being part of the Cargo of the American Ship Antares, JAMES DILLON, Master, from Stockholm, landed in Wreck and Leak.

The Iron will be sold for Home Use or Exportation, and put up in Lots agreeable to the Purchasers. The Terms will be declared at the Sale. R. HALL and SON, Brokers, Cork, Feb. 12, 1819.

TO BE LET, FOR EVER, OR ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, THE FARM OF BALLINURE, IN THE PARISH OF DUNGARVAN, Apply (if by Letter, post-paid) to Mr. WILLIAM HUBBERT, Dungarvan.

February 13, 1819.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25th of MARCH, 1819, For one Year or twenty-one Years, ABOUT 42 ACRES OF THE LANDS OF BALLINURAGART, called FARRADAGH, situate in the County of Tipperary. These Lands are all in Meadow and Pasture, and well adapted for a Dairy Farm. JOHN WALSH, of Ballinacree, will show this Farm.

Also, about 25 ACRES OF THE LANDS OF RACECOURSE, called the STAND-HOUSE FARM, situate about 2 Miles from the City of Kilkenny, adjoining the Kells Road.—This is an excellent Tilth Farm, admitting of cultivation every day in the year.—Rice free, and 2000 lbs. of Mustard, Micaize, Rape, &c. Racecourse, will show this Farm. Application to be made to the Earl of Desart, or to J. ECCLES, Desart House, near Kilkenny, Desart, Feb. 13, 1819.

MONEY TO BE LENT, FROM £500 TO £8000, Apply to GEORGE HIE, Waterford—by Letter, post-paid.

Feb. 18, 1819.

FOR NEW YORK, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH LAND PASSENGERS AT St. John's, New Brunswick, THE WELL-KNOWN, FAST-SAILING BRIG MARIA, MAURICE CONROY, Master, 187 Tons Burden.

THIS Vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will sail the 15th of April. Passengers regarding their Passage may be certain of Disappointment, should the Vessel not clear out for Sea upon the above Date, they will be maintained at Ship's expense on board. Application to JAMES MORRIS, Waterford, Feb. 9, 1819.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—FEB. 22.

Table listing market prices for various goods including Butter, Flour, Oats, Potatoes, and other commodities with their respective prices per unit.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE, For the Week ending Friday, FEB. 20, 1819.

Table listing Dublin market notes for various goods including Flour, Oats, Potatoes, and other commodities with their respective prices.

Irish Stocks, Feb. 18.

Table listing Irish stocks including Bank Stock, Gov. Debts, and other financial instruments with their respective values.

Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

O'NEILL & KEHOE OFFER FOR SALE, 104 Chests TEA, from last Sales, 20 Hhds. SCALE SUGAR, 10 Ds. REFINED LITTO.

Which, with their Stock of CORK WHISKEY, SPICES, CHEESE, &c. will be disposed of on the most liberal Terms. Waterford, Feb. 11, 1819.

FOR NORFOLK, (VIRGINIA) AND WILMINGTON, THE FIRST CLASS COPPERED SHIP NASSAU, Burden 235 Tons—Capt. Wm. MAORCK; Will sail the 25th Instant.

For Passage apply to THOMAS NEVINS, Feb. 17, 1819.

FIRST SPRING SHIP FROM WATERFORD, FOR NEW YORK, With liberty to touch at land Passengers at St. John's, New Brunswick.

THE BRIG MARY, 140 Tons, a well-known Vessel, has capital Accommodation for Passengers, and will sail precisely on the 15th March.

As the subscribers' Ships are known (Weather permitting, never to be detained beyond 10 Days appointed for Sailing, Passengers engaging their Place are certain of no Disappointment; and should the Vessel not clear out for Sea upon the above date, they will be maintained at Ship's expense on board.

Application to THOMAS NEVINS, Waterford, Jan. 28, 1819.

Freight Goods would be taken for NEW YORK.

SECOND SHIP, THE capital coppered Ship ALLIGATOR, 325 Tons Burden, will sail, under the same Regulations, on the 31 of April. Application as above.

An abundant supply of Water, and the best Provisions, will be found on board these Ships.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifth year of His present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to provide for the better Execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates, and additional Constables in certain cases," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, or Half Barony or Half Baronies, in any County at large, to be therein specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police; and by a further Act made in the fifty-fifth year of His Majesty's reign, entitled, "an Act to amend an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, entitled, 'an Act to provide for the better Execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in certain cases,'" it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any part or parts of any County or Counties, or of any part of a City or County of a Town, in such Proclamation to be specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police: And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Parish of KILCOMGAN, in the Barony of LUXE, and the Parishes of KILLYON and CLONARD, in that part of the Barony of MOYKENATH, called UPPER MOYKENATH, or by whatever other denomination or description the same may be known or called, in the County of MEATH, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, by virtue of the said Acts and Powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the Parish of KILCOMGAN, in the Barony of LUXE, and the Parishes of KILLYON and CLONARD, in that part of the Barony of MOYKENATH, called UPPER MOYKENATH, or by whatever other denomination or description the same may be known or called, in the County of MEATH, in this Part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 6th day of February, 1819.

MANNERS, C. DONOVALL, FRANKFORT, CHARLES KILDARE, WILLIAM M'MAHON, GEORGE BECKWITH, JOHN RADCLIFFE, CHARLES GRANT, God save the King.

IN CHANCERY.

PURSUANT to the Decree in this Cause, I will, on the 26th day of January next, at one o'clock, in the Court of Chancery, sell by Public Auction, all that and those, the Honour of One O'Clock, Set up and sold by Public Auction, all that and those, the Honour of One O'Clock, Set up and sold by Public Auction, all that and those, the Honour of One O'Clock, Set up and sold by Public Auction.

TOWNS AND LANDS OF BALLYQUINN and CRUSHIE, being a Free Simple Estate, containing about 420 Acres, and situate in the County of Waterford, in the Pleading mentioned.—Dated 23rd Nov. 1818.

For Particulars of Title, apply to Messrs. LEIK and MORTIMER, Solicitors, No. 1, Palace-Street, Dublin—or Messrs. NEVINS, Waterford.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A PROCLAMATION.

THIS morning we received Paris Papers to the 14th instant. Those of Saturday last contain rumours of the decease of the Pope, and of her Majesty the Duchess of Luca; but these rumours do not seem to deserve much credit. The King of Sweden is said to be indisposed. In the French Chamber of Deputies, a report has been read from the Committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of making the month of July the commencement of the financial year, and of voting the present law of finance for 18 instead of 12 months. This report favours the proposition of the Ministers, but the debates on the subject have commenced in the Chamber, and much opposition may be anticipated. There is an article of the Charter, that prohibits the taxes from being voted for more than 12 months, and on this article those who oppose the Ministers argue that the proposition is unconstitutional. Those persons seem to think that the Legislature is not capable of overthrowing even the entire Charter, if in their estimation, it stood in the way of national improvement. The project of the law for abolishing the droit d'aubaine in France has been sent from the Chamber of Peers to the Deputies for their approbation.

The Minister of Friday contains two Ordinances of the King; one dated the 27th of January, and the other the 10th of February, by which, in consequence of the low price of all species of grain and potatoes, in the south-western departments, the prohibitions imposed on the exportation of these articles are removed, with regard to maize, millet, and potatoes.

These Papers contain several articles from Madrid, the sole object of which appears to be, to throw discredit upon the accounts published in the English Journals respecting the internal state of Spain, and the general condition of the Spanish Monarchy. The writers, however, confine themselves to a simple contradiction and the expression of a little barolous surprise, that in a Country so enlightened as England such absurd rumours could have been circulated. It should, however, be remembered, that with respect to the internal state of Spain, barressed as it appeared to be by horres of banditti, the rumours here circulated were furnished by accounts in the Paris and Dutch Papers, purporting to come from Madrid, Cadiz, and Lrun, while those that regard South America are furnished from various sources, of which we have had no cause to doubt the authenticity. It is evident that the Court of Spain and its High Ally, the Holy Inquisition, are sorely galled by the freedom with which their machinations have been denounced before the tribunal of public opinion, and in the face of Europe, by the English Newspapers; and while they endeavour, vainly, we are convinced, by the terror of fire and sword, to prevent the introduction of the British Journals into Spain, they can only attempt to obviate their effects abroad by calling them false with as much noise and virulence as they can collect.

Notice was given last evening in the House of Lords, by the Earl of Liverpool, that on this day to-morrow he would move a Vote of Thanks to the Marquis of Hastings and the Army in India, for the brilliant services in the late hostilities against the Mahratta Powers and the Pindaries.

In the House of Commons, the Bill for repealing the Usury Laws was read a second time, on the understanding that the principle and expediency of the measure should be debated on Thursday next, on the bringing up of the Report of the Committee.

The Papers relating to the Slave Trade, laid before the House of Commons, have been printed. They amount to 100 pages, and embrace the proceedings on the subject, commencing with the conferences at London between the Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, held at London, 4th December, 1817, continued at Aix-la-Chapelle, and ending with the despatch from Viscount Castlereagh to Earl Bathurst, dated Paris, December 10, 1818. In these papers all the Allied Sovereigns profess their warmest desire for the early, complete, and entire abolition of the Slave Trade; but, unfortunately for the cause of humanity, that great object

has not been yet attained. The result of all their labour has been a combined representation to the Court of Brazil, in order to engage it to accelerate, as much as the circumstances and necessities of its situation may permit, the entire abolition of the Slave Trade; but we lament that we are still far from the attainment of this desirable object. In the conference between the five Allied Powers, held at Aix-la-Chapelle, November 19th, 1818, "Lord Castlereagh expressed his sincere regret that the present reunion had not brought about a more decisive result for the final success of the abolition; nor, above all, some resolution directly applicable to the repression of the cruel abuses by which the fraudulent commerce has hitherto eluded and frustrated the measures already agreed upon, and the laws and regulations already in force in various States;" and in the concluding paragraph of his Lordship's despatch to Earl Bathurst, dated December 10, 1818, which completes the series of the present papers, his Lordship adds, "Upon the whole, my Lord, whilst I cannot give you hopes of any immediate progress, I venture, nevertheless, to indulge a sanguine expectation, that if the object be pursued with the same persevering and conciliating temper, on the part of Great Britain, which has already achieved so much for the cause of the abolition, the French Government may be brought, at no distant period, to unite their naval exertions with those of the other Allied Powers, for the suppression of the illicit Slave Trade, under the modified regulations submitted for this purpose to the Plenipotentiaries assembled at Aix-la-Chapelle."

An erroneous opinion having gone abroad, as to the period when the Act of 53 Geo. III. c. 102, commonly called the Insolvent Debtors' Act, expires; we insert, for the information of our readers, the clause relating to its duration, from the Act itself, viz.

"And be it further enacted, that this Act shall continue in force until the 1st day of November, 1818; and thereupon until the end of the thirtieth next Session of Parliament, and no longer."

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19. This morning we received Paris Papers of Sunday last. They are silent respecting the previous rumour of the Pope's death. Intelligence from Rome represents his Holiness as being anxiously engaged in authenticating a holy relic, which is said to have been recently discovered. Some foolish people employed in repairing an altar, fancy they have found the body of a certain Saint Francis, which had been lying in its native earth for six centuries, and three Bishops have been appointed to make an official recognition of the treasure. To any but inspired persons it would be a difficult matter to tell whether the mouldering bones, that have reposed in quietness for so long a time, had belonged to a saint or a murderer.

A project of a law relative to the Liberty of the Press will, it is expected, be presented on Wednesday to the Chamber of Deputies. Its principle, it is said, is to free the Journals from all previous Censorship.

The French Five per Cent. on Saturday were 99.70c. Bank Stock, 1526.

The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Windsor Establishment will be laid on the table of the House of Commons this night, and ordered to be printed. In the mean time, Mr. Tierney, anticipating that the Report will sanction the proposed grant of £10,000 a year to the Duke of York, has given notice that he will divide the House on Monday on the question, whether this sum ought not to be defrayed from the Privy Purse, instead of being made an additional charge upon the Public. This question will furnish a true criterion of the spirit of the new House of Commons as the guardian of the public purse. The absolute necessity of this sum of £10,000 to enable the Duke of York to pay an occasional visit to Windsor, is the only ground on which it can be justly required. That necessity must therefore plainly appear to the House before it can sanction the grant; and even then it will be a question whether, under all the circumstances of the Country, and of the particular case, this sum should not be defrayed by the Privy Purse.

The following important communication respecting the plague at Algiers and Tunis has been made by the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council to the Commissioners of Customs:—

"Council Office, 17th March, 1819. 'Sir—The Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council having had under their consideration a letter from Mr. Hamilton, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Governor of Gibraltar to his Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid, stating, that the plague is raging with great violence at Algiers and Tunis; I am directed to transmit to you copies of the said papers, to be laid before the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, for their information. (Signed) J. JARVIS BULLOCK, 'George Devereux, Esq.'"

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