

service; and in communicating this gratifying intel-
ligence to the troops, he directs that the usual ex-
tra allowance on days of rejoicing, be issued on the
day these orders reach the different stations of the
army.

(Signed) "T. B. GASCOYNE,
Dep. Assistant Adjutant-General."
(A true copy) (Signed) "H. BYRNE, Mil. Sec."
Extract of a Letter, dated New York, Febru-
ary 24.

"General Jackson made his public entry into
this City on Saturday last, since which there has
been nothing but balls and public dinners: our
friend (who left England on account of his
political sentiments, taking considerable property
and all his relatives to this shore, in search of
liberty and independence,) came from
yesterday, on purpose to attend the dinner, that
he might have a complete view of him; he in the
course of the day, however, met with him at the
City Museum, when he was introduced to him,
and had the honour of conversing with him for a
considerable time. The old Gentleman supped at
last night, where he gave us the history of
the meeting he had with the great man. What-
ever may be the public character of the General,
his private life presents a shocking list of barba-
rity and gross immorality. A pretty strong
proof of the little estimation he is held in by
those who best know him is attested by what
lately occurred in Congress relative to the pro-
posed vote of censure on his conduct in the occu-
pation of the Spanish posts, and the murder of
Ambrosier and Arbutnot, as on that occasion all
the Members from Georgia and the frontier States
voted against him to a man, although, at the same
time, they are all violent Democrats, and resi-
dents of that tract of country which he had, ac-
cording to public opinion, so ably defended. He
has the most villainous look I ever saw; he is
seldom or never seen to smile."

A Flinders Mail arrived this morning, bringing
Brussels Papers to the 26th inst. The following
letter from Madrid, dated March 9, is the only
article of any interest which they contain:
"The Government, on receiving official infor-
mation of the disaster which has been experienced
by most of the vessels which sailed last year from
Cadix with troops and arms for Lima, most of
which have fallen into the hands of the Insurgents,
have given up the system of small expeditions,
to unite all the forces in one. Orders have been
issued in consequence to General O'Donnell: at the same
time all the arrangements are completing with the
greatest activity to hasten the departure of an ex-
pedition, on which depend the last hopes of the
Mother Country for the submission of South
America. The celebrated Montecorral used to
say, that three things were necessary for carrying
on war, viz.—1st, money; 2d, money; 3d, money.
Agreeably to this principle, a large sum has just
been sent from this City to Cadix, where it will
arrive very seasonably under the present circum-
stances, the difficulty of providing funds having
been one of the causes which have chiefly retarded
the immense preparations which have been carry-
ing on for two years."

The object of the Duke of Sussex's intended
visit to Ireland is to be present at the grand instal-
lation of the Knights of St. Patrick, which is to
take place in May next, preparatory to which the
Cathedral of Dublin has been closed, for the pur-
pose of fitting it up for the ceremony.—*Morning
Paper.*

The East India Company's ship Earl of Balcar-
ras arrived off Shoreham on Saturday, and yester-
day in the Downs. She left China, with the Or-
well, on the 18th of November, but they parted
company in the night of the 21st of that month.
The Balcarras arrived at St. Helena the 4th, and
sailed from thence on the 7th February. She left
in China the unadorned ships, viz.—
Buckinghamshire, Canning, Marquis of Hunt-
ley, Duke of York, Thomas Coutts, Scoble Castle,
Lady Melville, Perseverance, Princess Amelia, and
London.

The origin of the intelligence, happily proved
to be false, of the destruction of the city of Mes-
sina by an earthquake, appears now to be explain-
ed. A calamity of that description appears actu-
ally to have visited Sicily; but its ravages, though
sufficiently dreadful, have not been of so important
a nature. A letter from Palermo of the 4th inst.
received on Saturday, contains the following par-
ticulars:—"We have had most dreadful weather
here these last fourteen days, with three heavy
shocks of an earthquake, which has done much
mischief on the south-east part of the island,
throwing down churches and destroying whole
villages. Much damage has also taken place
among the shipping; but I am happy to say that
nothing of any consequence has happened here."
Letters from Messina of the 3d, and from Naples
of the 6th, were also received; but though they
remove all doubts respecting the safety of Messina,
they contain particulars of the devastation men-
tioned in the Palermo letter.

The transports Minerva, Nearchus, William
Pitt, and Astrea, (Lieutenant Mulge, Agent),
with the 1st Battalion 60th regiment on board,
have arrived at Portsmouth, from the Cape of
Good Hope, whence they sailed on the 9th, and
from St. Helena on the 26th of January. Bo-

nparte was in good health, and continued to
live in the same state of seclusion. The follow-
ing ships were left on the station:—Conqueror
(Admiral Plampin), Captain Staffell; Trois,
Captain Rennie; Eurydice, Captain Wau-
chope; Dotteder, Captain Gore; Leveret, Capt.
Shannon; Redpole, Captain W. D. France (act-
ing); Sappho, Captain Plumridge; Podargus,
Hon. H. J. Rous. The Eurydice was gone to
Rio Janeiro, for money, for the Island; she was
to return about April. The Sappho was at Ancon-
dion. The Podargus was gone to look for an Is-
land called Sarzenberg, to the southward of St.
Helena. The Favourite, 24, Captain Hercules
Robinson, had removed to the Rio Janeiro sta-
tion. The Phaeton and Carron had touched at the
Cape, on their way to India; as had the
Timonabee (new) frigate, and Tower, from
India, on their passage home. Sir George Col-
clough, in the Tartar, was at Anconcion on the 23d
of February, intending to sail the next day, on
his return to the coast of Africa.

By the arrival of the Duke of Kent packet
from Lisbon, letters have been received from
thence of the 14th ultimo, from which we learn,
that the Insurgent privateers, finding that few
Spanish vessels could be met with in the neigh-
bourhood of Cadix, had, in a great measure,
left the coast of Spain for that of Portugal, in the
hope of better success. The following is an ex-
tract from a letter of the Agent to Liverpool:
"LISBON, MARCH 13.
"Five schooners, apparently privateers, were
seen yesterday, off the Rock, by the Prince Er-
nest packet, which came in last night. The brig
Tejo and schooner Nymph are out; but it is
feared they will give little protection to the
coast."

Intelligence had reached Lisbon from the Bra-
zils, to the end of January, which affirmed un-
equivocally, that the King of Portugal continues
his Court there, not from his own wish, but be-
cause his presence is absolutely necessary to pre-
vent Revolution, although every thing here a
tranquil appearance. A number of the persons
arrested and confined, under the accusation of
having been concerned in the late conspiracy to
overturn the Government, had made their es-
cape.

The Portuguese squadron, which had been
cruising for some time on the Brazil coast, had
been successful, only in one or two instances, in
the capture of privateers, sailing under the col-
ours, and with the commissions, of General Ar-
tigas. They had greatly injured the trade be-
tween Rio Janeiro and Lisbon.

A German Journal relates the following singu-
lar circumstance:—Eight robbers were arrested,
during the night, in a village near Venice; it be-
ing too late to convey them any where else, they
were put into a dungeon, and the chief of the
band, who was notorious for his cruelty and the
numerous assassinations which he had committed,
was confined in an old tower, which had been
long uninhabited. Towards midnight, the senti-
nel, who was near the tower, having first heard
loud swearing, and then groans, gave information
to the Magistrates. No attention was paid to it;
but the persons who went to the tower the
following morning were struck with astonishment
at finding the Prisoner dead, and his limbs man-
gled. To discover the cause of this terrible
death, several pieces of poisoned meat were laid
in the same place. Two days afterwards, thirty-
six serpents were found there.

ARCHBISHOP OF JERUSALEM.—On Tuesday last,
in the afternoon, arrived at Oxford, the Most
Rev. Gregory Peter Giarre, a native of Damas-
cus, the Syrian Archbishop of Jerusalem. His
principal object in paying a visit to the Univer-
sity was that he might examine the Arabic MSS.
of the Old Testament in the Bodleian Library, to
see which of them contained the version that it
would be best to print and circulate in Syria.
Upon being shown the MSS. containing the differ-
ent versions, he determined, almost immediately,
the merits of each. It appeared, however, from
what he said, that nothing would be more ac-
ceptable than the version published at Rome, with
the Latin, in the year 1671, which is the one that
has been principally in use, and is now becoming
rare. But the Archbishop's more immediate ob-
ject, in undertaking a journey to Europe, was to
procure presses and Syriac types, in order to have
the means of printing editions of the Bible and
Theological Treatises at his own Monastery
of Saint Maria Liberatrice, on Mount Libanus,
which could by that means be more correctly
executed than in Europe, and would certainly
contribute most effectually to enlighten
Syria in the knowledge of Christianity. Arabic
is the common knowledge of Syria; but it
would be preferable to print Arabic in Syriac
characters, &c. in Carshun. The Archbishop en-
tertains hopes that the object which he has in view,
and which is so entirely consonant with the feel-
ings of European Christians, as has been more
particularly shown in England, will be warmly
supported by the contributions of Englishmen.
The Archbishop appears to be about forty; he
possesses the most amiable qualities, and all the
milder virtues, united with extreme energy and
animation. He has resided for a considerable
time in Italy, and for some time in Paris, before
he came to England. The only European language
he speaks, and he speaks it with great fluency,
is the Italian. He is profoundly acquainted with
the Arabic language, not only from its being his native
language, but from having studied it critically.
He knows also the Syriac, the language in which
the Liturgy of the Church is read. His dress
consists of a cloak of blue cloth, and a turban
of the same colour.

The ALGERINE AMBASSADOR.—Saturday evening
the Algerine Ambassador, accompanied by his
Secretary, Colonel Malcom, and Captain White,
R. N. arrived in town from Portsmouth, and pro-
ceeded to Blake's hotel, in Jermyn-street. Yester-
day Captain White attended at Carlton House,
to announce to the Prince Regent the arrival of
his Excellency. A communication was also made
to Lord Castlereagh, as Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs. The name of the Ambassador is
Ali R. he is a fine, middle-aged man, and
said to be about 45 years of age; but his long
beard and mustache, together with his rich Tur-
kish costume in which he is dressed, give him a
dignified and much older appearance. He is the
chief officer of the Algerine army, and commanded
at the port at Algiers at the time of Lord
Exmouth's attack upon that city in the month
of August, 1816. His suite consist of a Private
Secretary, named Tahri (who likewise belongs to
the Algerine navy), a Secretary of Legation (a
Swiss gentleman, by name Joseph Crauzer), a Turkish
priest, two Janissaries, and eight servants. The
present he is charged with for the Prince Regent
have been landed. They consist of six fine Arab-
ian horses (four grey and two black), two es-
triches (male and female), and some cases, contain-
ing other articles. A lion was intended to have
been sent, but it died at Mahon previous to his
being embarked on board the Spey. The ostriches
are very fine birds, but, as well as some of the
horses, are much reduced, in consequence of hav-
ing been so long on board the ship.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARCH 29.—We had but
little Wheat fresh in this morning, but some quan-
tity from Essex being left over from last week,
made the supply more than equal to the demand,
having but few buyers, and sales were in conse-
quence exceedingly heavy, at a decline of 2s. per
quarter from last Monday's prices. Barley is 6s.
per quarter lower than on this day week, and but
few sales could be effected at that decline. Oats
nearly support last week's prices, but sales were
worse than on Friday. In Beans and Peas there
is little or no alteration.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MARCH 28.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Lord ALTHORP solicited the attention of the
House, which he detailed to it a most gross vio-
lation of its privileges, which had lately occurred.
A soldier of the first Regiment of Guards, named
William Stinton, had been summoned to attend
and give evidence before the Committee appoint-
ed to decide on the merits of the Worcester Elec-
tion. He had attended at the House of Com-
mons, and had been examined, on Saturday last,
as he was retiring from the room in which the
Committee sat, and was crossing the lobby of the
House, he was arrested by a sergeant in the
Guards, for a military offence which he had com-
mitted; that offence was his absence from parade,
in consequence of his attendance at the House of
Commons. The Committee, on hearing of the
circumstances, had not taken any immediate
notice of it; because they thought that as the
soldier's conduct was explained to his Officers,
nothing would be done to punish him. Since that
time, the man had been tried by a Court-Martial,
though sentence had not, he believed, been passed
upon him. He thought that such a transaction
was well worthy their consideration; for his
own part, he most denounce it as a most flagrant
breach of privilege, to arrest, in the precincts of
the House, any witness who is in attendance
pursuant to its orders. They ought in all cases
to punish with severity any breach of their privi-
leges; but still more so when the breach was com-
mitted by a military man.

The Hon. H. TOWNSHEND maintained, that
the soldier, Stinton, had not been punished in
consequence of his absence from the parade; he
had behaved ill in many other respects. He had
endeavoured to escape from the sergeant who had
arrested him, and in consequence had been
brought to a Court-Martial. What the sentence
of that Court was, he could not say, because he
was not at present acquainted with it.

Lord ALTHORP said across the table that he
had nothing to do with the subsequent proceed-
ings. He complained of the breach of privilege
which had been committed by arresting the soldier
in the lobby of the House.

Mr. TIERNEY said, that the real question
was, whether the soldier had or had not been ar-
rested whilst he was in attendance upon a sum-
mons from a Committee of the House? Now
it appeared that he had been so arrested, and
arrested also in the precincts of the House. The
sergeant, therefore, who had arrested him had
certainly transgressed against his privileges.

Mr. BENNETT observed, that, as the soldier
had been illegally arrested in the first instance,
he did not see why he, the soldier, should be
punished for an attempted escape from an arrest
which, in point of law, was no arrest at all. He
also maintained, that, as the arrest was illegal,
any punishment inflicted on the soldier, for his
endeavour to escape from that arrest, would be
highly illegal. For his own part, he (Mr. Ben-
nett) should wish to see the Minutes of the Court-
Martial.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH observed, that
a more serious breach of privilege had never been
committed, especially when it was found to have
been perpetrated by a military man. (Hear,
hear!) If, during the course of a recent exami-
nation, a person had been committed for merely
threatening one of the witnesses before the House,

surely it was incumbent on them not to overlook
such a gross and violent outrage on its privi-
leges as had been committed. He had heard with
surprise and astonishment the doctrines which had
been stated by the Judge Advocate. That
learned Gentleman seemed to think, that an ig-
norance of the privileges of the House was enough
to be considered as an excuse for breaking them.
But when the individual was brought up to the
Bar, the truth would be disclosed, and an ade-
quate punishment, no doubt, would be inflicted
on him. Though ignorance might be pleaded in
extenuation of his offence, it could not be offered
as any sufficient excuse for such a breach. The
Sergeant should be called to the Bar of the House
who arrested the witness; the charge preferred
against him should also be laid before them, to-
gether with the minutes of the Court-Martial ac-
cording to which he should be tried. Such a Court-Martial
being held, he should consider as an additional
breach. The House could not be satisfied at all
events without the charge preferred against Stinton
being laid before them.

Lord ALTHORP moved, that the Sergeant of
the first Guards, employed to arrest Stinton,
should be ordered to attend at the Bar on Tues-
day next.

THE SPEAKER then put the question, on
which

Mr. W. WYNN thought it objectionable to
adjourn the consideration of the question for so
long a period. On Monday, although there was
much important business to be done, there could
be nothing more important than the business be-
fore them. In his opinion the House ought not to
separate without coming to some decision forth-
with. If in an arrest in a civil case during the last
Parliament the party offending had been punished,
certainly, when the breach had been committed by
a military officer, the present punishment should
be most summarily and instantaneously inflicted.
(Hear, hear!)

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER
wished the attendance of the Sergeant to be im-
mediate.

Lord ALTHORP, amidst loud cries of "forth-
with," withdrew his motion.

Mr. BARRY thought the words "employed to
arrest," should be altered into "did arrest,"
which was put and carried.

Mr. FREEMANTLE was of opinion that the
name of the Sergeant who arrested Stinton should
be embodied in the motion.

The Hon. General TOWNSHEND said he
knew the man, and, although ignorant of his name,
would have him brought forward if the House re-
quired it. (Hear, and cries of Yes.)

Mr. W. WYNN would have Stinton, the soldier,
liberated forthwith. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. BENNETT moved that an account of the
Court-Martial, with the Minutes of the same,
should be laid before the House.

Mr. BECKETT said, that Stinton having been
tried for a military offence, it would be contrary
to the usual practice to produce such minutes.
Mr. SMITH considered the answer of the
Speaker as rendering it doubly necessary to insist
upon the production of the minutes of the Court-
Martial. (Hear!)

Mr. BENNETT still thought two breaches against
the House had been committed, one in the arrest,
and the second in the Court-Martial; he therefore
wished for its proceedings.

Mr. W. WYNN thought no inconsequence
could possibly result, by delaying the motion for
the production of the minutes of the Court-Martial
for a few hours, inasmuch as they might calculate
upon obtaining from the soldier, Stinton, or the
Sergeant who arrested him, some subsequent know-
ledge of the proceedings adopted in consequence
of his arrest.

Mr. BENNETT then withdrew his motion, upon
which Mr. W. WYNN moved, "that the soldier,
Stinton, should be brought to the Bar of the House
forthwith." Ordered.

The SPEAKER soon afterwards informed the
House, that the Sergeant of the Guards who had
been summoned to the Bar was in attendance. The
Private Soldier, he had been informed, was on
the road. Was it the pleasure of the House that
the Sergeant should be called in?

Mr. W. WYNN thought it would be better to
postpone the examination until the Private Soldier
could be first heard.

The SPEAKER remarked, that he understood,
when the summonses were issued, both the Ser-
jeant and Private were on duty at Chelsea on the
same guard, and therefore no great length of time
was likely to elapse before both would be in at-
tendance.

After a few observations by General Town-
shend and Lord Althorp, the Sergeant was order-
ed to be called to the Bar, and underwent an ex-
amination:—

What is your name? John Harvey.

What are you? I am Sergeant in the 1st Re-
giment of Guards.

Did you, on Saturday last, arrest John Stin-
ton? No. I arrested Thomas Street, not John
Stinton.

Under whose authority? The Sergeant-Major
gave me orders.

Where was Stinton when you took him? On
the lobby steps.

What did you do then? I asked him had he
done his business there; and I applied to a per-
son, whom I thought in authority about the
House, who told me that his presence was no
longer necessary. I then took him away.

Having found him, where did you take him?
To quarters; but he ran away and made his es-
cape from me.

Did you take him again? Yes, in a quarter of
an hour after.

What did you then? I took him to the Guard
House.

What followed? In the morning I took him
before the Adjutant, who ordered him to the Bar-
racks, and there I left him.

What is the name of the Sergeant-Major? Thos.
Sutton.

Did Thos. Stinton ever since tried by Court-
Martial? Yes.

Under what charge? Several; the first, as a
deserter on the drill; second, for making his es-
cape from me; and third for stealing a piece of
cloth, my property.

Did the Sergeant-Major know that he was sum-
moned to attend a Committee of the House of
Commons? No; I believe not.

What orders had you? To take him where I
could find him.

Had you any reason to know he was at the
House of Commons? No; I heard that he was
there from a man in the street.

Was the piece of cloth, said to be stolen, mis-
deed before his apprehension, and when was it first
discovered that it had been taken by Stinton?

The cloth had been stolen about eight days be-
fore, but I did not know that Stinton had taken
it, until I found it at his quarters after I had ar-
rested him.

At what time is the drill? At nine.

How long does it last? About an hour.

To what squad does he belong? I can't an-
swer that; if you mean what Company, I can tell
you.

Did he say that his absence was occasioned by
his being summoned to a Committee of the House?
Yes, he did.

The witness was then ordered to withdraw.

Lord ALTHORP thought it desirable to re-
move every doubt upon the subject; he should
therefore move, that the minutes of the Court-
Martial held on Thomas Stinton should be laid
before the House.

Mr. BECKETT said, the reason why he had
been refused to answer any questions except before
that tribunal.

Sergeant-Major Sutton was called in, and ex-
amined by the Speaker. He corroborated the tes-
timony of the last witness, as to the taking Stin-
ton into custody. He was kept in confinement
till Monday, when he was taken before the Ad-
jutant, but refused to answer any question unless
he was brought to a Court-Martial. He was then
taken before the Commanding Officer, but an-
swered his questions in the same manner as he
had answered the Adjutant. He was ultimately
brought before a Court-Martial, and found guilty
of being absent from drill; but he was not pun-
ished, as he stated that his absence was occa-
sioned by his having been summoned to attend an
Elective Committee of the House of Com-
mons. He told the witness he had been sum-
moned to attend a Committee, but he did not say
a Committee of the House of Commons. Wit-
ness saw a paper in the soldier's hand, which he
afterwards understood was the summons. If that
summons had been shown to any Officer, he would
have been extended attending drill. The witness
then withdrew.

Lord ALTHORP was happy to find that a
breach of the Privileges of the House had not been
committed; yet he thought it desirable that the
Minutes should be produced.

Mr. W. WYNN suggested the propriety of
having Colonel Townshend's testimony as to the
grounds on which he ordered Stinton into confine-
ment.

Colonel TOWNSHEND stated, that he was
informed Stinton had broken away from the Ser-
jeant, and otherwise behaved ill, and for that
reason he had ordered him into confinement, and
to be punished in the usual way.

Mr. BECKETT had no wish to withhold the
minutes, if any grounds were made out for their
production.

Colonel WOOD thought this was an irregular
way of getting at the minutes. The House was
told that the man was committed for breaking
away from the Sergeant; if the absenting himself
from drill was introduced into the inquiry before
the Court-Martial, the fellow was lucky, as that
got him out of the scrape. He thought the
House would do well to proceed no further in the
business.

After a few words from Lord PALMER-
STON, the Gallery was cleared for a division,
but none took place, the motion being negatived
without a division.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3.

A new case of privilege unexpectedly arose on
Friday night in the House of Commons. A sol-
dier, who was a witness before a Committee, was
arrested for absence from military duties. A
smart debate took place on the subject, and it
was endeavoured to be explained away as a mis-
take.

Mr. S. Bouvier obtained leave to bring in a
Bill, which, if carried, will effect a most essen-
tial alteration in that part of the Poor's Laws
which relates to the settlement of paupers. By the
existing system, residence, combined with other cir-
cumstances, gives a right to a parish settlement.
These circumstances are, being (or being about to
become) an unmarried and childless) for a year;
being 40 days, a tenant of the annual
value of ten pounds; the residing on an estate,
of which a bona fide purchase had been made
for thirty pounds or upwards; and the having

secured certain parochial offices, or completed
a term of apprenticeship. Mr. S. Bouvier's
plan is to confine the right of settlement to re-
sidence alone (from three to five years, as may be
afterwards agreed on), without any reference to the
circumstances above enumerated. The object of
this measure is three-fold—1st, to prevent the
expensive litigation on points of settlement, from
which the gentlemen of the long-robe derive, an-
nually, an immense revenue;—2d, to guard against
the injustice of sending back to parishes, in the
decline of life, persons who have, for a series of
years, laboured and spent their wages elsewhere,
without obtaining a settlement;—3d, to remedy
the evil inflicted on poor persons themselves, who,
having passed the greater part of their days at
one end of the kingdom, are liable to be removed,
when they most want the friendship and assistance
of those whom they have long known, to remote
parishes, where they are total strangers.

An Official Return, printed by order of the
House of Commons, presents in one view an accu-
rate representation of the state of crimes made ca-
pital by the law, in the several years from the
year 1805 to the year 1818 inclusive. From this
it appears, that the total number of persons con-
victed of Burglary in said interval was 1874, of
whom 199 were executed—of Larceny in dwell-
ing-houses, to the value of forty-shillings, 501,
of whom 25 were executed—of Forgery, 501,
of whom 35 were executed—of Murder, 229, of whom
202 were executed—Robbery on the person, the high-
way, and other places, 848, of whom 118 were
executed—Sheep-stealing, 896, of whom 42 were
executed. Making, with various other offences
of a capital nature within said interval, a grand
total of Convicted, 8420, of whom 1035 were ex-
ecuted.

A Petition was presented on behalf of LOCKYER
and Co., the eminent book-binders in Fish-
market-square, against the Copyright Act. It stated,
that in the publication of six works, they had, un-
der the pressure of this Act, sustained a loss of
£2454, aggravated by the circumstance of some
of those works having been undertaken before it
existed, and consequently acting upon them as an
ex post facto law. We hope that the Legislature
will soon see the necessity of relieving the trade
from this oppressive and oppressive impost, found-
ed upon the presumed inability of the University
to buy those works now gratuitously furnished to
the book-binders, a reason that no longer
exists, and which is totally inconsistent with their
present rich and flourishing condition.

A report was current in London, that Prince
Louis DE BAVARIA had been secretly in
Paris, that he had been introduced to the King,
and that he had had several interviews with
the Ministers.

Accounts from Vienna speak of the adoption of
severe measures against the Carbonari, a secret
and very numerous association in the Austro-Ita-
lian States, and in other parts of Italy, whose
avowed object is stated to be, to establish the
unity and independence of Italy, after overthrowing
the existing Government in that Country.

CANTON and MARINE, charged with at-
tempting to assassinate the Duke of WELLINGTON,
have been removed to the Conciergerie, previous
to their trial.

The PRINCE ROYAL has been pleased to direct,
that Deputy Commissary-General C. PRATT, and
Deputy Assistant Commissary-General W. B.
MOORE, should be dismissed his Majesty's service
for improper conduct, during 1814 and 1815,
while employed in the settlement of claims for
mule-hire in the Peninsula.

The following notice appeared on the *Chronicle
Advertiser* of Wednesday last:—
"The Public are requested to suspend their
judgment on the relative political situation of the
heads of some powerful interests in this County
(Tipperary), till all the circumstances of the case
shall be laid before them.—Lord Dunally has de-
clared in favour of his brother-in-law, Mr. TRANT,
who we understand, has been presented address-
ing the County in consequence of a recent do-
mestic affliction."

The election of a Member to serve in Parlia-
ment for the County of Tipperary is to commence
on the 8th inst.

The Post-Masters General have been pleased
to direct, that there shall be a daily post to and
from Ballycane, after the 5th of April. They
have been likewise pleased to signify their in-
tention of granting to the town of Cong, in the
County of Mayo, the advantage of a Post-Office,
from and after the 5th of April.

Saturday last, Charles Long, Hugh Fox, Thos.
Reilly, Thomas Thornton, Edw. Farrell, and John
Kelly, a gang who have long infested the County
Wicklow, were hanged at Wicklow, on Saturday;
the six acknowledged the justice of their sentence.

SEIZURE OF TEAS.

[From The Evening Post.]

It is a well known fact, that under the pro-
vision of seizing Adulterated Teas, several re-
spectable concerns have been visited by Revenue
Officers; and the genuine article taken under the
pretence. We have already given some state-
ments to this effect. We shall now publish an-
other instance, in which the seizing Officers were
compelled by the Commissioners to deliver up the
Property to the owner. We give the Certificate
of the Excisemen.

(COPY.)

"We certify that the Teas seized by us, from
Mr. Christopher Berrill, Mr. James S. Coleman,
and Mr. John Gieran, of Drogheda, have been
restored by the Commissioners of Customs; it
having appeared upon the Trial of an information
against Teas of similar quality, in Dublin, that
they were actually in the same state as imported
into Ireland; and we therefore desire, it to be
understood, that no implication whatever lies
against the aforesaid Persons, or any of them, of
having Adulterated Teas.

"Given under our hands this 26th day of
March, 1819.

"WM. KILPATRICK,
"RICH. ROBERTS,"
Excisemen, and the Teas were restored to their respective
owners on the 17th of same month.

LIGHTING WITH GAS.

It appears that 1 cwt. of good coals will pro-
duce as much light as 17 lbs. of candles. The
price of the coal in Dublin may be stated at 1s.
2d. and the price of the candles at 17s.—thus
making a difference in favour of Gas of nearly 10
to 1—but the value of all the products obtained
by distilling coal amounting to six or seven times
that of the original articles, such as the coke,
ammoniacal liquor, tar, &c. will, at the same
time, limestone may be burned in the furnace
which heats the retorts, would render altogether
the distillation of coal a most lucrative manu-
facture, were the Gas even dissipated in the open
air;—it hence follows, that lighting the City of
Dublin with Gas would not only produce an im-
mense saving to the People when compared with
the expense of oil or candle, but that it would
yield a revenue to meet the whole of the many
local taxes at present imposed on the inhabi-
tants.