

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY, MAY 11.

THE EXECUTION OF ARBUTHNOT AND AMBRISTER.

The Order of the Day being read.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN rose, in pursuance of his notice, to call for the production of whatever communication was taken place between the Government of the United States, relative to the military occupation of the Florida by the arms of the latter, and more particularly with reference to the execution of two British subjects by the commands of the American General. This subject he had noticed at an earlier part of the Session, but was induced not to press it at that moment on the particular attention of the House, in consequence of the assurance given by the Noble Earl opposite (Liverpool), that the British Government was then engaged in communicating with that of the United States, and that he would take the earliest opportunity of advising Parliament of the result. Disappointed in the expectations thus held out, he was now compelled, at this comparatively advanced period, again to invite their Lordships' attention to the subject; but he was convinced that neither his silence nor that of Parliament could be misconstrued into an acquiescence in the violent and barbarous transactions to which he would more particularly refer. In bringing this subject forward, he desired it may be understood, that he meant not, in the remotest degree, to throw any censure upon the Government of the United States. For that Government he uniformly entertained the highest respect, which he had on many occasions been happy to testify, and he was fully satisfied that the enlightened and humane Statesman who now holds the first rank in that Government would never warrant so flagrant a departure from those principles of conduct that regulate the concerns of Independent Nations, nor give the sanction of his approbation to actions which set at defiance and outraged every principle of humanity. But it was desirable that an opportunity should be offered of obtaining from that Government such a disavowal of the transaction as would prevent it from being hereafter considered as a precedent sanctioned by the example of any civilized country. (Hear, hear, hear!) Without further delay, he should briefly state to the House the occurrences on which he founded his motion. Some time in the winter of 1817, disturbances appeared to have broken out between the Seminole Indians and the American borders of the province of Georgia. In consequence of these, General Jackson found himself, or at least thought that he found himself, under the necessity of pushing the war into the Seminole territories, and eventually into the Spanish provinces of the Florida. He seized by violence upon the fortresses of Saint Mark's and Pensacola. In the course of these operations, there fell into the hands of the American General two British subjects, Mr. Arbuthnot and Mr. Ambrister. Courts-Martial were immediately instituted—these men were tried for the offence of having acted against the United States, by assisting the Indians, and put to death. Waring for a moment every consideration of the barbarity and inhumanity of such a proceeding, he was yet to be informed by what pretence of right the American General could have been justified in such a proceeding. Although that a necessity existed, even in the mind of that officer, to justify the measure of invading a neutral territory, it was, however, manifestly a principle of general law, that this measure should be strictly confined to the supposed necessity, and not be suffered to involve any circumstances to which that necessity could not be extended. But how could it be justified that the subject of a neutral nation, engaged in the service of an independent state, should suffer the utmost penalty that could be inflicted, merely for having embarked in the service of that nation? Suppose that when the British arms seized on Copenhagen, a measure of state expediency which was at the time at least questionable, the subject of a foreign power, not at war with Great Britain, was taken in arms aiding in the attempt to repel the invaders, would it not have seriously aggravated that act of violence, had Lord Cathcart, or any Commander of the British army, thought proper to proceed to try this individual, and punish him with the utmost severity? (Hear, hear!) With respect, however, to the respective cases between these two persons, there was a striking difference between them. Mr. Ambrister was undoubtedly engaged in arms on the part of the Indians; but Mr. Arbuthnot was occupied exclusively as a merchant, carrying on a commerce beneficial to both countries, between Great Britain and the Seminole tribe. Mr. Ambrister was a volunteer in their army, and of course liable to the fate that attended the hollowness of power; but however it may be competent for a belligerent to allow or refuse quarter in the heat and violence of battle, yet, so soon as the action was over, the uniform practice of civilized nations spared the lives of the prisoners. This individual, however, was tried for what certainly was no offence against the recognised laws of nations, and on evidence partly hearsay, and altogether suspicious and unworthy of belief, he was declared guilty of the offence imputed to him. But the most violent part of Gen. Jackson's conduct here appeared, for after having consigned the fate of his prisoners to a tribunal, he afterwards exercised a prerogative and a power which he supposed belonged to his character as General-in-Chief of the army, not to interpose a sentence which he might consider

crime could, he said, be now known in England. (Hear, hear!) The only way of amending the present state of the law respecting Game was to assimilate the practice to the amendment of the deer-stealing law, and then to make the penalty uniform and complete. The present Game Laws were, in his opinion, nugatory, and in opposition to the general feelings of society. Mr. G. BANKES strongly opposed the Bill. He objected to it, firstly, on account of its harshness; and, secondly, because he thought that, in legalising the sale of game in the manner proposed, the evil which the Bill was intended to remove would be rather aggravated, for the effect would be to encourage rather than to prevent the crime of poaching. He earnestly besought His Majesty to look in an enlarged manner at the operation of the proposed Bill. What, for instance, would be the state of their property, when the legalization of the sale of game necessarily conferred upon the clergy one-tenth of the produce of such sale? The moment the country gentleman placed himself in the same situation as the shopkeeper, who put out his board, "licensed to deal in game," the clergyman came in for his share of the profit, and the title became vested in him by law. He strongly condemned the provisions of this Bill, as calculated in every case to aggravate the evil complained of. Mr. WILBERFORCE complimented his young Honourable Friend on the talent and energy he had shown on the present occasion, though he felt himself bound to say, he should have preferred to have heard those talents employed on any other subject. His Honourable Friend must have forgotten the existing state of society, for he ought to have known, that there was a very great body of the Public who must have game at their tables—whose view of hospitality and complaisance to guests imposed this necessity upon them. This being the case, the question was, how such a demand could be supplied? Supplied some way it must be, and the real question was, whether it should be had by the regulations of a Bill like the present, or by the tacit encouragement of what was admitted to be a great crime. (Hear, hear!) When Dr. Franklin saw sugar at table, during the full sway of the horrid practice of the slave-trade, he said, he almost shrunk from tasting it, on account of the horrible crimes to which its cultivation led; so, he looking at game now as a fashionable table, it was impossible to taste it without feeling, that, as the law now stood, such a luxury was obtained, in many instances, by a disregard of all moral feeling. (Hear, hear!) He was sure, that, in the present advanced state of moral and social feeling, the old Game Laws could not be maintained; they must give way to a more modified system of legislation as affecting this practice. Those laws must, in fact, be put an end to, and the real question was, in what manner? He thought the present Bill would have a tendency to ameliorate the evil, and therefore it should have his support. In voting for it, he sincerely and cordially thanked the Honourable Member (Mr. Brand) for its introduction. The interests of the Public, the morality, religion, and humanity of the People, called for such a measure. Mr. HENRY BANKES, in reply to the observations of his Hon. Friend who spoke last, denied, that the effect of this Bill would be to remove the evil. The Roman law was the foundation of the general law of Europe, and it certainly conferred no such privilege as the present Bill was intended to confer. The effect of granting licenses for the sale of game would be to legalize poaching—it would increase that offence ten-fold—it would further tend to destroy game in such a manner as to prevent its reproduction for those who were really the consumers. The effect would then be, that in four years there would be no game, but a legalized class of poachers would present a formidable existence, whose habits would at once direct them to other acts of aggression upon the property of the Public. He thought a qualification of some description (he did not mean to say that required by the existing law was the best) was a most wise provision. Several Members then stood up to address the Chair at once; considerable confusion prevailed for some minutes, and a cry of "The new Member" was heard. Mr. SPEAKER said, he rather believed an Hon. Member was confounding the first Session of a Parliament with the succeeding Sessions. In the first Session of a new Parliament, every Member was a new Member. Mr. MARRIATT then spoke on the question, but we regret to say was wholly inaudible in the gallery, from the noise in the House. A Member, whose name we could not learn, said, that whatever might be the result of the motion or the fate of the Bill, the thanks of the County were due to the Hon. Gentleman (Mr.

that it had been renewed at the Treaty of Vienna, it could not have presented the essence of the Florida by Spain to the United States, because when that Treaty was signed, the Florida was not in the possession of the Spanish Government. On this point he should no further trouble the House, but proceed to express his sentiments on the other topic. In the commencement of his speech, the Noble Marquis seemed to have totally misunderstood the nature of what had fallen from his Noble Friend (the Earl of Liverpool), when on a former occasion this subject was before the House. His Noble Friend did not promise to communicate to the House the result of any communications on this subject between the two Governments, but he had stated that he would take an early opportunity of explaining the principles which influenced the British Government in the line of conduct they adopted. (Hear, hear! from Lord Liverpool.) The Government took this subject into their most serious consideration, but they saw no circumstance in it which would authorise them to require any reparation from the American Government. It was to be considered, that if reparations were once demanded, it became the honour of the Country to pursue its claim to the utmost extremity. The question, therefore, was, whether this occurrence was of such a nature as to justify our engaging in a war as an occasion of national quarrel. The Noble Earl then entered into a review of the circumstances of the case, and contended, that when a British subject embarked in the quarrel of a belligerent power waging war against another power, with whom his own Sovereign is at peace, he forfeited the protection of the British Government. This principle it was the more necessary to urge at the present moment, for if it were supposed that Great Britain was bound to extend her protection to every British Adventurer who might think proper to embark in the cause of every contending party in America, whenever the rights of nations were thought to be violated in their persons, how numerous would be the causes of interference! He argued that Ambrister was engaged in the military service of the Seminoles, and Arbuthnot in the civil service, and that if any outrage were inflicted on them contrary to the laws of nations, the injury was offered, not to the nation of which they were the subjects, but to that with which they had united their interests. If General Jackson had acted contrary to the particular laws of the United States, it was a matter for the consideration of his own Government. The Noble Earl, however, desired not to be understood as offering any apology for the actions of General Jackson, on which he looked with great detestation and abhorrence. Unrestrained by even the wretched plea of expediency, they were resorting to every generous sentiment, and every principle of humanity. (Hear, hear!) All he contended for was, that no injury had, in the persons of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Ambrister, been offered to this Country, such as could authorise us in demanding reparation, and putting that demand to war. The communications that passed on the subject between the Governments were matter of mere delicacy, which he was convinced would not be required by the House to be made public. The Marquis of LANSDOWN, in reply, observed that the Noble Earl had much misapprehended the nature of what had fallen from him, or he had imperfectly expressed himself, if he was supposed to require the Prince Regent's Government to demand reparation from the United States for the conduct of General Jackson. Nothing was farther from his intentions. His sole object was, that an opportunity might be afforded, for the advantage of civilized Society, to the Government of the United States to disavow any encouragement in the execution of those unhappy men. This he desired, too, as much for the honour of the United States, which was mainly interested in the subject, as for the attainment of any other purpose. He then adverted to the principle contained in the clause of the Treaty of Utrecht, that however it may be censured by the Noble Earl, it was a principle on which this Country had acted for more than 100 years. It was a wise precaution, whereby the accumulation of territory by other Powers, to the disadvantage of Great Britain, was contemplated and prevented. There never was a case wherein the operation of such a principle was more required than in the present instance, for by this recent transaction the commerce of Great Britain was exposed to all the power of the United States. The Earl of LIVERPOOL said, that after the speech of his Noble Friend (Earl Bathurst), he should not have offered himself to the attention of the House, were it not that the Noble Marquis had made some allusion to him in the commencement of his speech. His Noble Friend had sufficiently explained what had fallen from him on a former occasion on this subject. It had never been his intention to communicate to Parliament any thing more than a statement of the principles which had governed the conduct of the Prince Regent's Ministers. In the view of this case, two circumstances presented themselves which were likely to create confusion in the minds of individuals: one was, the morality, or rather he should say, the immorality of the transaction; and the other, how far the occurrence would justify or even authorise this Country to make a claim for reparation. On the first point, he felt no hesitation in avowing, that no man could contemplate with greater abhorrence than he did the atrocious conduct of the

violations of those ordinary rules of action which regulate the intercourse of all civilized States, but was a wanton depredation from every principle of humanity; and he had no doubt that the sentiments which he now expressed were generally entertained, not only in Parliament, this Country, and all Europe, but that every generous and enlightened mind in the United States of America was equally impressed with their propriety. (Hear, hear!) He then reviewed at some length the circumstances of the case, and observing that all commentators embracing the quarrel of a foreign nation were liable to the same fate that awaited the troops of that country they had espoused, he argued that by this rule Arbuthnot and Ambrister threw themselves out of the protection of their own Government. One had made his election of the military service, the other of the civil service, and both by this election reduced themselves to the same condition as the Seminoles with whom they were engaged. It was evident that if the British Government had any cause of complaint, it should be addressed rather to the Spanish Government, in whose territory these men had been captured, than to the Government under which the injury had been inflicted. He again adverted with expressions of indignation to the conduct of the American General, with reference to the reversal of the sentence of the Court-Martial that sat on Ambrister, and the subsequent execution of that unfortunate man, and remarked, that had such an event occurred in this Country, or had any British General acted in so atrocious a manner, no matter how high his rank or eminent his talents or services, he should suffer condign punishment for the transaction. (Hear, hear!) He felt, however, that no circumstances appeared to justify the British Government in making the event a cause of national quarrel. The Noble Earl then alluded to the cession of the Florida by Spain, and remarked, that as such a cession was felt by the Spanish Government to be of considerable advantage to the interests of that Monarchy, it would be extremely hard if the British Government were to interpose to prevent it. It would not be just, generous, nor consistent with sound policy, which was ever connected with generosity and justice, to insist on Spain's ceding the Florida to Great Britain, unless we were at the same time prepared to make common cause with her, and embark in her present quarrel. The question was then put, and negatived without a division.—Adjourned.

THE ARMY—INSPECTION.

(From The Kilkenny Moderator.) On Monday last the 4th Regiment and the troop of 16th Light Dragoons quartered here were reviewed by General Doyle in the square of the New Barracks. The day was peculiarly favourable, and a large and fashionable assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen was present on the occasion, who seemed highly gratified in witnessing the admirable style and precision with which the above corps performed several military evolutions. We subjoin the orders of the Major-General, which reflect great credit on the Officers and Soldiers of the 4th Regiment, and also upon Brecht Major Weyland, and the troop of the 16th Light Dragoons under his command.

SOUTHEAST DISTRICT ORDERS.

Kilkenny, May 10, 1819. The half-yearly inspection of the 4th Regt. this day met with Major-General Doyle's highest approbation. The movements in the field—the marching, firing, and the steadiness of the Corps under arms—the good conduct of the men in their quarters—the state of the Hospital, and the attention to the sick by Surgeon Jones—the cleanliness of the Barracks, and the superior exertion upon which the men's messes are conducted, reflect infinite credit upon Colonel Brooke, and show the support he must have received in every department.

UNPRECEDENTED OUTRAGE.

(From The Carlow Post.) On Thursday last, one Keogh, a constable, in the absence of our Sub-Sheriff, attempted to execute a civil bill decree, to which an appeal had been lodged—and behaved in such a riotous and brutal manner, to a respectable widow lady of his town, that examinations have been taken against the fellow by Edward Box, Esq., and a warrant granted for the apprehension of him and his assistants. It should be mentioned, that the decree in question was fraudulently obtained, at the last Quarter Sessions, by the Plaintiff having a strange woman served with a process outside the door of the lady's house, and that the appeal was entered at the instance of the ASSISTANT BARRISHER, because he had not an opportunity of giving the matter a re-hearing.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO STATE, THAT COLONEL WHALEY HAS NOT BEEN A MEMBER OF THE TURF CLUB SINCE THE MONDAY OF THE LAST APRIL MEETING—CORRESPONDENT.

Waterford: Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIS, Chronicle-Office, Quays.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 24th JUNE NEXT, For such Term of Years as may be agreed on. THE HOUSE & CONCERN, IN HIGH-STREET, Wherein the late JAMES GORMAN lived. (To Apply to EDWARD WYLLIERS, Abbey, Waterford, 19th May, 1819.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, On TUESDAY, the 18th of May inst. at 12 o'clock, the following Articles, which have been deposited under Warrants issued by the Sub-Commissioners of Excise of the Waterford District, viz.—two Dyeing Presses, one Wet Press, one Engine, and other Articles belonging to the Paper Establishment—and on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, two Vats, one Roller, three Screens, one Duster, and other Articles, distributed under Warrants, will be SOLD BY AUCTION, at the Hour of 9 o'clock, at the Lace Store, Adelphi Terrace, Waterford. WILLIAM HUGHES, Collector, Excise-Office, Waterford, May 8, 1819.

ASSESSED TAXES.

THE several Persons who have been assessed for TAXES in the WATERFORD DISTRICT, PAYABLE AT THE EXCISE OFFICE, WATERFORD, for the Year which commenced the 1st of January last, are hereby reminded, that unless their First Instalments are paid, pursuant to the Notices thereof served on them, on or before Saturday, the 22d of May instant—and their Second Instalments on or before Saturday, the 28th day of August next—they forfeit all Claim to the Discount on the amount of their said Taxes; and in default of Payment of the First Instalment, the whole Amount of their Taxes, together with the Costs attending such Duties.

WM. HUGHES, Collector, Excise-Office, Waterford, May 13, 1819.

FOR QUEBEC, NORTH AMERICA, THE FINEST AND MOST ACCOMMODATING CABIN AND STOWAGE PASSENGERS, on every Wednesday, by the only Exhibition of the kind in Europe. TAYLOR WILL PERFORM IN THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS FIVE NIGHTS ONLY, viz. This present THURSDAY, the 20th, and SATURDAY, the 22d of May; and due Notice will be given of the last Three Nights.

NEVER BEFORE IN THIS CITY, THE WONDERFUL DOGS!!! From Paris, Vienna, Milan, London, Dublin, &c. &c. PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY, Being the only Exhibition of the kind in Europe. TAYLOR WILL PERFORM IN THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS FIVE NIGHTS ONLY, viz. This present THURSDAY, the 20th, and SATURDAY, the 22d of May; and due Notice will be given of the last Three Nights.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MAY 19. Butter, first quality, 50 00 00; second, 48 00 00; third, 46 00 00; Tallow, rendered, 75 00 82 00; Lard, black, 60 00 00; Pork, salted, 38 00 41 00; Beef, salted, 34 00 37 00; Mutton, 32 00 35 00; Veal, 30 00 33 00; Bacon, 30 00 33 00; Hams, 30 00 33 00; Butter, 30 00 33 00; Cheese, 30 00 33 00; Eggs, 30 00 33 00; Potatoes, 30 00 33 00; Onions, 30 00 33 00; Apples, 30 00 33 00; Peaches, 30 00 33 00; Plums, 30 00 33 00; Currants, 30 00 33 00; Raisins, 30 00 33 00; Sugar, 30 00 33 00; Coffee, 30 00 33 00; Tea, 30 00 33 00; Spices, 30 00 33 00; Cloves, 30 00 33 00; Nutmegs, 30 00 33 00; Pepper, 30 00 33 00; Vanilla, 30 00 33 00; Saffron, 30 00 33 00; Indigo, 30 00 33 00; Madder, 30 00 33 00; Turmeric, 30 00 33 00; Anniseeds, 30 00 33 00; Fenugreek, 30 00 33 00; Mustard, 30 00 33 00; Horseradish, 30 00 33 00; Parsnips, 30 00 33 00; Carrots, 30 00 33 00; Turneps, 30 00 33 00; Potatoes, 30 00 33 00; Onions, 30 00 33 00; Apples, 30 00 33 00; Peaches, 30 00 33 00; Plums, 30 00 33 00; Currants, 30 00 33 00; 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this president of the amusement of this favoured officer, is not less careful of his personal safety in the midst of those perilous pleasures, and he is again authorized to call upon the constables resident in the barony to attend with him, and to be at his direction, so that he shall be able to see all the sport in perfect safety; and in order that the whole transaction should proceed according to the ancient and laudable custom in Ireland, the said Coroner is empowered to take into custody all persons offending against the peace and good order."

It is quite clear, that by the slight and palliative expression, "offenders against decency," the law cannot mean the murders just before stated to be so frequent; and if it does not, it is then clear, that the duty of the Coroner is to stand by and see that decency is preserved in the manner of committing the murders. That this is no forced construction, is quite evident from this consideration, that no new law is necessary to empower the Coroner or any body else to interfere to prevent a murder, or to take into custody a murderer; and therefore this new law must mean to confer a new power, namely, as we said before, to take into custody any one who in fighting and murdering shall be guilty of indecency.

The next clause provides, that the Coroner and Constables shall be paid for their attendance at each of these festivals. The necessity of this seems to us a little doubtful. We have always understood, that on these occasions, there never was any want of a full attendance of all conditions of people, and we have often heard, that there never was a riot in Ireland, in which the Constable (if there was one at hand) was not sure to be unanimously proved to be the chief performer. We think, therefore, this expense might be spared; or at least better applied to remunerate the Surgeons who may attend the wounded.

The Bill having, as we have seen, provided for the amusements, the safety, and the salary of its "child and champion," the Coroner, is not so incontinent as to neglect his personal appearance; it therefore further provides,

"That the Grand Jury shall have a power to present annually a sum not exceeding £—, to provide a sword and such dress for the said Coroner as shall be deemed necessary to give sufficient respect to his person."

Some of our readers, who are not acquainted with Ireland, might object to this legislative presentation of a sword to a professionally civil officer; but, all things considered, it seems to us to be a highly necessary precaution; the other details of the dress, it is to be observed, are left (both as to colour and cut) to the taste of the respective Grand Jurors; we, however, hope to be forgiven, if we venture to suggest, that a cocked hat seems to be an indispensable mark of dignity, and we would further take leave to express some partiality in favour of red plush waistcoat and breeches.

The law having thus, with, we believe, unparalleled goodness, taken pains to dress the Coroner, proceeds to take a most tender care that he shall not be subject to any of that ridicule and incontinence to which a person, dressed in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, might otherwise be exposed, from an unruly rabble. It therefore finally enacts, "that if any disrespect or personal violence be offered to the Coroner, the offender may be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of a Magistrate."

We are well aware, that this latter provision may seem somewhat arbitrary, and liable to abuse, if the Coroner should not happen to be a very good-humoured fellow; but as the Irish are, in general, a remarkably good natured people, and as the Bill seems to provide every thing in the world which can make a Coroner happy; we do not apprehend much danger on this score; and we even would suggest whether it might not be proper to extend the last clause to the protection of Parish Clerks and Beadles in England, whom we have too often seen cruelly plagued and harassed by idle boys and girls. We only, however, venture to throw this out as a mere suggestion, to any benevolent Member, who may be inclined to take a part in favour of a suffering, but meritorious, class of the community.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

Stocks this day at one.

Bank Stock 237 3/8	24 237 1/2	5 per Cent. 104 1/2
3 per Cent. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
4 per Cent. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
5 per Cent. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
6 per Cent. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
7 per Cent. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
8 per Cent. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
9 per Cent. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
10 per Cent. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

We have received a Flemish mail this morning, bringing Brussels Papers to the 11th inst.—They contain the following paragraphs respecting Sweden, which we give without comment. Some serious rumours have been circulating for some time past, both here and on the Continent, of a growing misunderstanding between the Cabinets of Stockholm, Copenhagen, Petersburg, and Berlin. We profess not, however, to be in the secrets of those Courts. A French Journal copies a statement of this misunderstanding (if any such exist) to the arrangements which took place in 1812, when Sweden declared to the European coalition. On the other hand, we are told by the Opposition Journals in this country, that the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia desire Bernadotte to descend from his throne. We shall now submit the intelligence brought by the Flemish Mail.

BRUSSELS, MAY 7.—Accounts from France of the 1st of this month say, "For these two

days past, the most extraordinary reports have been in circulation in this City, relative to the present Government of Sweden. Political arrangements are spoken of as having been proposed, but which are stated to have been prematurely rejected. The next courier from Stockholm will, doubtless, enable us to form an opinion on this subject."

FRANKFORT, MAY 4.—Letters from Sweden speak of a particular agitation which appears to exist in the Cabinet of Stockholm.—The King frequently assembles the Council of State; the Minister of Russia is invited less frequently than formerly to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The measures taken for the defence of the Kingdom are proceeding with activity. There is a plan for building an immense fortress in the very heart of Sweden.

All this seems to indicate, that the Government has some fears for the future. On the other hand, the family of the dethroned King is said to be soliciting the protection of a great Power for the young Prince Gustavus."

We have not received any Paris Papers this morning, those of Tuesday last remaining due; but we are enabled, through our private correspondence, to lay before our readers the preliminary proceedings in the trial of Marinet and Cantillon, in an attempt to assassinate the Duke of Wellington, which commenced on Monday.

COURT OF ASSIZES AT PARIS, MAY 10, 1819.

First Sitting of the Trial of Cantillon and Marinet.

A concourse of spectators, less numerous than doubtless will be witnessed at the following sittings, filled at an early hour the Court of Assizes. Of 70 witnesses cited at the demand of the Public Ministry, about 60 alone appeared. Messrs. Guyon and Cauchois Lemaire, who play a considerable part in the indictment, were not present. Julie Fremont, a mantuamaker, with whom Cantillon declares he passed the night of the 11th Feb., that is the night of the attack on the person of the Duke, could not be found; her residence has not been discovered.

It appears, that Lord Kinnaird, whose transactions with Marinet will be highly important to ascertain, will not obey the summons.

The Duke of Wellington wrote to the competent Authorities, that, if his presence were absolutely necessary in the proceedings, he would come over on purpose, but that he thought the depositions of his servants were more important than his own. In fact, Thomas Carter, the valet de chambre, and the coachman Guiter, all in the service of the Noble Duke, were expected, and will doubtless be forthcoming during the trial. Colonel Sir George Murray, to whom the Marinet, Ghirardi, had forwarded long before an anonymous letter to advertise him of the plot, appears likewise as a witness.

At a half-past ten the accused were introduced. Cantillon, who united the profession of a jeweller to that of a soldier, was dressed plainly, and in bourgeois. The accused Marinet, whose physiognomy is mild, and appearance composed and decent, was dressed in a suit of black. He had exercised the profession of a Barrister at Dijon, and was *Auditeur au Conseil d'Etat* during the hundred days.

The reading of the *arrêt de renvoi*, and of the indictment, occupied several hours. M. Colomb, the Attorney-General, in an extemporaneous speech, presented a succinct analysis of the affair, and reduced the facts to their simplest and clearest expression."

The Public will rejoice to find, that the House of Commons, by a very great majority, last night rejected Mr. Grenville's motion for appropriating part of the Sinking Fund to the service of the year. Confidence must revive, since Parliament is disposed rather to adhere to the old established principles of Finance, so widely developed. This decision will lessen the alarm at the projects on the Bullion Question, which, though apparently aiming at the restoration of old rules, do in fact consist in new theories. Those old rules have so long been disused, that the return to them becomes a speculation upon a theory, not indeed, new, in fact, but new in its practical consequences. No man can demonstrate satisfactorily the proper course by which to return to our former situation, nor can any two agree respecting the effects that must attend the attempt. All indeed concur, that the passage will be perilous and full of suffering. It is, therefore, with peculiar pleasure we hail a spirit in Parliament which denotes a regard for existing maxims; an apprehension of danger in touching actual enjoyments.—*Courier.*

A motion was made last night, in the House of Commons, by the Attorney-General, which we are indeed surprised has been so long delayed. Our readers have seen, from time to time, the accounts of regiments, and vessels of war, leaving this Country to join the Insurgents, in South America. Against the manifest violation of all pretence to neutrality which was involved in these proceedings we have repeatedly protested; but it now appears, from what was stated by the Attorney-General, that the existing laws, which enable the Sovereign to prohibit his subjects from enlisting in the service of any foreign State, could not be made applicable to these adventures, because the Power with whom they connected themselves was not acknowledged one, not admitted into the great family of nations. To remedy this anomaly, the Honourable and Learned Gentleman moved for

leave to bring in a Bill, by which the neutrality of this Country, pending the struggle between Spain and her Colonies, shall be *bona fide* maintained. Under the law, at least under the statute law, as it now stands, while a subject of these realms would be guilty of felony who should enlist in the service of Spain, without the consent of Government, to assist her against her enemies, while regiments may embark for South America, with perfect impunity, to assist the enemies of Spain. This is a sort of neutrality very much akin to that formal commercial reciprocity, in which the advantages were all on one side. Surely, when the Government of a Country, in its executive capacity, deems it for its honour or its interest to abstain from taking any part in a quarrel with which a friendly State is embarrassed, it ought to restrain its subjects from the mischievous power of defeating its policy. Where it does not do so, one of two conclusions must be adopted by the injured party: either that it is too weak to assert its authority, or that its professed neutrality is only a perfidious artifice, by which it may hope to evade the responsibility of avowed interference, while it meanly lies in wait to seize any advantage that may arise from the enterprise of its subjects. Now we do not think it to-be-comes England to stand within the range of either of those suspicions. Though, however, the proposed law aims merely at the establishment of a real neutrality, a neutrality in which neither directly nor indirectly any aid shall be given by this Country to either party in the struggle, yet Sir James Mackintosh, and others, could discover in it a tendency to assist Spain, and oppose the Insurgents. Negatively, indeed, Spain is assisted, by withdrawing from her enemies the support of English troops, and English vessels of war; but, recurring to original principles, the Insurgents are equally assisted by prohibiting all aid to Spain. In truth, the question is so obvious, and the arguments so undeniable, that we are almost ashamed to urge such palpable and self-evident truths. The law is, of course, not to have a retrospective effect.—*Ibid.*

Yesterday morning, at a quarter before nine o'clock, the Earl Temple led to the humeral altar Lady Campbell, the eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Breadalbane. The ceremony was performed at St. George's Church. The Noble Peer gave the Lady away, and his youngest daughter officiated as the principal bride-maid. The bride wore a superb dress composed of Brussels lace, and looked interesting and lovely. There were present at the wedding—Mr. Marquis of Buckingham, Countess of Breadalbane, Lord Glenorchy, Lord Nugent, Earl of Fortescue, Lady Elizabeth Campbell, Lord and Lady Grenville, Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, Lady Elizabeth Gavine, General Campbell, Lady Jane Hay, Mr. Leigh, and Lady Hannah Thorpe.

The parties re-assembled at Breadalbane-house, in Park-lane, at eleven o'clock, and about noon they partook of a dejeuner, with wines, ices, and confectionery. Shortly after, the new married couple proceeded, in a new travelling chaise, with four horses and numerous outsiders, on their way to Stowe, the magnificent chateau of the Marquis of Buckingham.

The fortune given with the Lady is one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, to which will be added fifty thousand more on the birth of a son and heir.

The Hon. Richard Neville (son of Lord Braybrooke) was yesterday married to Lady Jane Cornwallis (daughter of the Marquis Cornwallis), at St. James's Church. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. The principal bride-maid was Lady G. Leuon. There were present—The Marquis and Marchioness Cornwallis, Duchess of Richmond, Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly, Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale, Earl Fortescue, Lady Mary Singleton, Lord Baysing, and the Marquis of Buckingham. After the ceremony, the happy couple proceeded, in a splendid new equipage, to Audley End, in Essex.

This morning, Kinnaird, Woolfe, and Lety, were brought up in the custody of Mr. Brown, Keeper of Newgate, to receive sentence for a conspiracy to defraud divers dealers in Scotch and Manchester goods. After Counsel had been heard, and affidavits put in, in mitigation of punishment, Mr. Justice Bayley pronounced the following sentences upon the Prisoners:—John Kinnaird, to be imprisoned two years in Hchester Gaol.

Lewis Lety, to be imprisoned two years in Gloucester Gaol, and to pay a fine of five thousand pounds.

Moses Woolfe, to pay ten thousand pounds, and be imprisoned in the House of Correction till the fine is paid.

They were then committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Marshalsea until they go to their respective places of confinement.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MAY 11.—

In addition to a considerable quantity of Essex Wheat that remained over from Wednesday's market, there was a good supply, fresh in this morning (from Suffolk), but having little or no demand, very few sales were made, and those at a decline of full 2s. per quarter from Monday's prices. Barley is nearly unsaleable although offered at lower terms. Oats are 1s. per quarter cheaper, and only fine fresh corn could be disposed of. In Beans and Peas little or nothing doing, and prices nominal.

The Waterford Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

A brief allusion is made in our last publication to rumours connected with the fortunes of the King of Switzer. The Continental Journals have, of late, frequently intimated, that the attention of the Northern Powers was occupied with a negotiation of the greatest importance. It is now distinctly avowed, that the object of this negotiation is to induce Christianus Joze to descend from the Throne of Sweden. An overture to this effect is said to have been made to him, on the part both of the Emperor ALEXANDER and the King of Prussia, combined with an assurance from the former, in the event of his complying, of his being appointed to a Russian Government, with a revenue of 6,000,000 of roubles. It is further asserted, that, in the correspondence on this subject, the King of SWITZER exhibited such a degree of intemperance towards the Prussian Sovereign as to have excited the warm displeasure of the Emperor, who, it is added, had at last returned to the Swedish Monarch several letters of mediation. In this stage of the business, the mediation of the French Government is supposed to have been solicited by the King of SWITZER; and it is asserted, that General HILZ, brother of the widow of General MOREAU, has proceeded from Paris for Petersburg to intercede for him. Should it be resolved to depose him of his Crown by violent means, it is conjectured, that the difficulties which have arisen between Sweden and Denmark, on the subject of the Norwegian debts, will be used as the extensible pretext of hostilities; but, in truth, when the mighty are determined on any contest, they are never at a loss for grounds of quarrel. It would appear, that the King of SWITZER is resolved on resistance, as a plan has been adopted for building an immense fortress in the heart of the Kingdom, and as other measures for its defence are advancing with rapidity. "To people," adds a London paper, "who allow themselves to think soberly, the prospect which these circumstances present must appear portentous. If common gratitude, or even common honesty, could be supposed to influence the Councils of Switzer, we might suffer ourselves to sit easy as to the result. BERNADETTE was not elevated to the throne of Sweden by BONAPARTE; he was not acknowledged by other Potentates under the influence of fears excited by the overbearing terror of the sword of an upstart tyrant; he was duly elected and called to the Throne, in opposition to the views of the colossal power of the Emperor of FRANCE. What has been his crime? He was not born the son of a Legionaire; but, like the original founders of the Empire of the Cæsars, of the Houses of Brandenburg and Hapsburg, and others whom we might name, the son of obscure parents." Another London paper observes—"When we consider the fair title of the present possessor of the Throne, and the merits displayed in his Government, we must look for the motive of the meditated change in something else than a pure regard for the happiness and interests of the People of Sweden. The son of the Emperor ALEXANDER, and this single circumstance may serve to solve the mystery." It is as yet wholly unknown whether this extraordinary, but certainly long-expected measure, is, or is not, carried on with the concurrence of the British Government.

SAND, the Assassin of KOTZBUE, died at Mannheim on the 30th ult. The last word he uttered was *Germania!*

There was nothing else in the last London papers which required particular notice. No mail due.

Strong symptoms of a riotous disposition here, for some days past, manifested themselves in this City; a considerable crowd assembled yesterday, and violently broke the windows of some houses. We trust, that these indications will immediately and entirely subside, and in this hope we forbear to enter farther into the subject. The request of the Mayor is entitled to serious and prompt attention.

THE LIFE OF CURRAN, BY HIS SON.

[From The Dublin Weekly Register.]

We feel a sort of national pride in announcing the publication of a work of which great expectations were entertained, and in the pursuit of which our most sanguine anticipations have been surpassed. The reputation already acquired by Mr. William Curran, who, on a great occasion, had so recently given proof that he inherited the talents of his illustrious father, had excited a nearly universal curiosity about the work in which it was understood that he had been for some time engaged. It was known that he intended it to be not only a record of the leading incidents in the life of a distinguished individual, but of the great events with which he was so intimately associated; that they constitute a necessary and indeed the largest portion of his biography. He has accordingly produced a book which unites with the lighter dignity of historical narrative the severer gravity of a biography. It is not a mere hasty sketch, taken with the carelessness with which the public journals of a great man are given to the Public immediately after his departure, and which often do not rise in composition to a higher degree of merit than is possessed by those likenesses which are

now taken for ten pence in our streets by a patient machine—but it is a historical picture, in which Curran stands out as a prominent figure, surrounded by the grand and melancholy group of the calamities of Ireland. This gentleman has accomplished what we have long desired. Nothing deserving the name of a history had been written upon events which afforded the most valuable materials, but at the same time required a hasty and hurried management. Floundering in his ponderous tomes, had heaped up the facts of which the fabric was to be constructed, but they lay among his voluminous compilations a mass of dull and undistributed incident. Mr. Curran has raised from the pile a fabric equally solid, simple and graceful. He has done much more than a card grant facts—he has extracted from them their philosophical results. In no modern composition of this kind have we met a more judicious combination of sagacity in remark, justness of view, fidelity in narration, and purity of style. Mr. Curran has brought to his task not only the intellect but the moral attributes of a historian, and has throughout ensured a serene and immutable impartiality. It is equally removed from the extremes of faction and of venality, and indeed, if there be a fault, it is, that he seems to feel not so much for Ireland as for Loman nature. This must, however, be accompanied with one beneficial result. It will engage the confidence of the English reader, who must close the book with a deep sense of the misgovernment of this Country. We anticipate a very general circulation for this excellent work in the sister island. It comes from the press of Constable, the great Scotch publisher, and he appears to have appreciated its value by bestowing upon it all the elegance which the mere mechanical offices of literature can bestow. It is a splendid specimen of typography. We shall, in future numbers of the Register, make copious extracts from the work. For the present, we must content ourselves with copying a few passages, collected without the exercise of any great nicety or care in selection. Our Readers have heard of the unfortunate clergyman of the name of JACKSON, who was condemned to die on the evidence of the notorious Cockayne, his former friend and confidential attorney, whom Mr. Pitt sent to Ireland to betray him into such a manifestation of his treasonable designs as would justify his conviction. Of the singular way in which his unhappy career was closed we find the following graphic and powerful description in the 32th and succeeding pages of the first volume:—

He was convicted, and brought up for judgment on the 30th of April, 1795. "It is at this stage of the proceedings that the case of JACKSON becomes terribly peculiar. Never, perhaps, did a British court of justice exhibit a spectacle of such appalling interest as was witnessed by the King's Bench of Ireland upon the day that this unfortunate gentleman was summoned to hear his fate pronounced. He had a day or two before made some allusions to the subject of suicide. In a conversation with his counsel in the prison, he had observed to them, that his food was always cut in pieces before it was brought to him, the gaoler not venturing to trust him with a knife or fork. This precaution he ridiculed, and observed, "that the man who feared not death could never want the means of dying, and that, as long as his head was within reach of the prison-wall, he could prevent his body's being suspended to scare the community." At the moment, they regarded this as a mere casual ebullition, and did not give it much attention.

On the morning of the 30th of April, as one of these gentlemen was proceeding to court, he met in the streets a person warmly attached to the government of the day; the circumstance is trivial, but it marks the party spirit that prevailed, and the manner in which it was sometimes expressed: "I have said he seen your client, JACKSON, pass by on his way to the King's Bench to receive sentence of death. I had I was not mistaken; his hair has made him sick—as the coach drove by, I observed him with his head out of the window vomiting violently." The other hurried on to the court, where he found his client supporting himself against the dock; his frame was in a state of violent perturbation, but his mind was still collected. He beckoned to his counsel to approach him, and making an effort to squeeze him with his damp and nerveless hand, uttered in a whisper, and with a smile of mournful triumph, the dying words of Pierre,

"We have secured the Senate!"

The prisoner's counsel, having detected what they conceived to be a legal informality in the proceedings, intended to make a motion in arrest of his judgment; but it would have been irregular to do so until the counsel for the crown, who had not yet appeared, should first pay the judgment of the court upon him. During the interval, the violence of the prisoner's indisposition momentarily increased, and the chief justice, Lord Clonmel, was speaking of remanding him, when the attorney-general came in, and called upon the court to pronounce judgment upon him. Accordingly, "the Reverend Wm. Jackson was set forward," and presented a spectacle equally shocking and degrading. His body was in a state of profuse perspiration; when his hat was removed, a dense foam was seen to ascend from his head and temples.

minute and irregular movements of convulsion were passing to and fro upon his countenance; his eyes were nearly closed, and when at intervals they opened, discovered by the glass of death upon them, that the hour of dissolution was at hand. When called on to stand up before the court, he collected the remnant of his force to hold himself erect; but the attempt was tottering and imperfect; he stood rocking from side to side, with his arms in the attitude of firmness, crossed over his breast, and his countenance strained by a last proud effort into an expression of elaborate composure. In this condition, he faced all the anger of the offended law, and the more confounding gaze of the assembled crowd; the dying man disengaged it from the other, such was his state when, in the solemn simplicity of the language of the law, he was asked, "What he had now to say by judgment of death, and execution thereon, should not be awarded against him, according to law?" Upon this Mr. Curran rose, and addressed some arguments to the Court in arrest of judgment. A legal discussion of considerable length ensued. The condition of Mr. JACKSON was all this while becoming worse. Mr. Curran proposed, that he should be remanded, as he was in a state of body that rendered any communication between him and his counsel impracticable; Lord Clonmel thought it lenity to the Prisoner to dispose of the question as speedily as possible. The windows of the Court were thrown open to relieve him, and the discussion was renewed; but the fatal group of death-tokens were now collecting fast around him; he was evidently in the final agony. At length, while Mr. Ponsbury, who followed Mr. Curran, was urging further reasons for arresting the judgment, their client sunk in the dock and expired.

To the above is prefixed an anecdote of Mr. JACKSON, which is worth transcribing:—"Examples of honorable conduct, no matter by whom displayed, are heard with pleasure by every friend to human nature. Of such a rare instance was given by this gentleman during his imprisonment. For the whole of that period he was treated with every possible indulgence, a fact which it is creditable to the Irish Government, that it would be unjust to suppress it. Among the other acts of lenity extended to him was a permission to enjoy the society of his friends. A short time before his trial, one of these remained with him to a very late hour of the night; when he was about to depart, Mr. JACKSON accompanied him as far as the place where the gaoler usually waited upon such occasions, until all the prisoners' visitors should have retired. They found the gaoler in a profound sleep, and the keys of the prison lying beside him. "Four fellow," said Mr. JACKSON, taking up the keys, "let us not disturb him; I have already been too troublesome to him in this way." He accordingly proceeded with his friend to the outer door of the prison, which he opened; here the facility of escaping naturally struck him—he became deeply agitated—but, after a moment's pause, "I could do it," said he, "but what would be the consequences to you, and to the poor fellow within, who has been so kind to me? I do not yet meet their meet my fate." He said no more, but, locking the prison door again, returned to his apartment. It should be added, that the gentleman, out of consideration for whom such an opportunity was sacrificed, gave proof upon this occasion that he deserved it. He was fully aware of the legal consequences of aiding in the escape of a prisoner committed under a charge of high treason, and felt that, in the present instance, it would have been utterly impossible for him to disprove the circumstantial evidence that would have appeared against him; yet he never uttered a syllable to dissuade his unfortunate friend. He, however, considered the temptation to be so irresistible, that, expecting to find the Prisoner, upon further reflection, availing himself of it, he remained all night outside the prison door, with the intention, if Mr. JACKSON should escape, of instantly flying from Ireland."

This anecdote is related in less detail by Mr. Thomas Adlis Emmet, in Mac Neron's Pieces of Irish History.

Of a remarkable interview which took place between the late Lord Kilwarden and Mr. Curran, in 1795, we had the following notice in page 319:—"From 1789, frequent attempts were made by the adherents of the Administration to detach Mr. Curran from the party, which he had formerly joined, at that period. Every motive of personal ambition was held out to allure him, and all the influence of private solicitations exerted, but in vain. About this time, when the general panic was daily thinning the ranks of the opposition, his most intimate and attached friend, the late Lord Kilwarden, (then the Attorney-General), frequently urged him to separate himself from the hopeless cause, and to accept the rewards and

As soon as the case of Mr. JACKSON's death was announced, a report prevailed, that his counsel had been previously in the secret, and that their motion in arrest of judgment was made for the sole purpose of giving their client time to expire before sentence could be passed upon him; but for the assertion of this fact, which, if true, would have placed them in as strange and awful a situation as can be imagined, there was no foundation. So little prepared were they for such an event, that neither of his counsel (Messrs. Curran and Ponsbury) appeared in court until a considerable time after the prisoner had been solemnly in the secret, and that their motion in arrest of judgment was made for the sole purpose of giving their client time to expire before sentence could be passed upon him; but for the assertion of this fact, which, if true, would have placed them in as strange and awful a situation as can be imagined, there was no foundation. 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