

LONDON.

MONDAY, MARCH 25.

We have received, since our last, the Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday last. In those of Thursday we find a supplementary account of the debate of Tuesday, in the Chamber of Deputies, recurred to, apparently, for the purpose of putting forth a speech of M. Laine, in reply to the attacks made by M. de Bignon and M. Sebastiani, upon the foreign policy of France, under previous administrations. Viewed as the statement of an Ex-Minister, the facts communicated by M. Laine are of some interest. Adverting to the charge, that the Duke de Richelieu's Ministry was subservient to Russian influence, M. Laine observed that the Allies, after the battle of Waterloo, entered the French territory with the intention to partition France. "Foreign bayonets," said he, "surrounded the capital like a forest. The enemy's artillery was ranged against the palace of our Kings. Foreign Powers had entered France with the most hostile prepossessions. Several of those Powers declared their intention to partition France—I will not say the Ministry alone prevented it, but it contributed its share. I shall only observe, that a Minister, of high consideration in Europe for his public honours, succeeded in preventing that partition, at a moment when the flames of France were already traced. One of the classes of the Treaty which he then obtained fixed five years as the term of occupation. In the first instance, a part of the occupation was removed, and at the end of three years, we were delivered from the remainder, which might have continued five years. I do not affirm," he concluded, "that the merit of this ingenious contrivance discovered to have been lately invented for the purpose of secreting illicit commodities. Four boats have been seized by the party of the Coast Blockade stationed at Deal, having hollow keels made to contain tin cans filled with foreign spirits. On Thursday morning last, the 21st inst., an officer of the Blockade seized upon Dangeress Strait, a gull, or small boat, 13 feet long, by five feet wide, quite new, having a double bottom, with a space for the concealment of goods, three inches deep, the whole length and breadth of the boat. On removing the bottom boards three scuttles were discovered on each side of the keel, which led to the before mentioned place of concealment, filled with dry goods, cambrics, &c. wrapped in silk coverings. There were in all 58 packages, containing about 400 pieces of eight yards each. The boat and goods have been sent into the customs-house. Nothing can afford a stronger proof of the terror in which the Blockade Parties are held by the smugglers, than the latter having been driven, in such a short period of time, to relinquish their bartered acts of smuggling, which they had long been accustomed to practice without molestation, and being necessitated to resort to means like those just described. If the Preventive Water Guard (which the knowing Colonel Desires supposed to be the same with the Coast Blockade Service) were but half as effective as the system established by Captain McCalloch, the whole race of smugglers would speedily be exterminated.

Owing to the very heavy gales, which for some time have prevailed from the southward and westward, the harbour of Holyhead is now very full of outward-bound vessels; amongst them is a schooner from Liverpool, bound to Corunna, with a Spanish General, his staff, and family, consisting of about thirty persons. It appears that this gentleman held a high official situation in the island of St. Domingo, and owing to some commotion amongst the noble gentlemen of the place, he was obliged to leave it with his wife, three children, officers, &c. to the number of thirty, as above stated, upon a very short notice, and got on board an English brig, bound to Liverpool, which he hired the above schooner, and is now detained there by contrary winds. Captain Warren, of the brig Blechnin, from Waterford, bound to Liverpool, arrived at this harbour on Monday, and reports that on that day week, he spoke a brig of about 300 tons burden, off Wicklow Head, from Demerara, bound to Liverpool, and heard that about two hours before he spoke her, she shipped a sea, which washed five men overboard, including (as he understood) the master and mate, and there only remained three men to navigate her to her destined port.—*The Cambrian.*

Constantinople of 14th February, received at Odessa, no mention is made of it; neither do these accounts say any thing of the fate of Ali Pacha.

It continues to be asserted that the Porte is sending a large army to the Danube, and that in consequence the Turkish troops in the principalities became more and more numerous. Accounts from the Frontiers of Moldavia, of the 1st of March, say "within these few days, whole troops of fugitives arrive here, who endeavour to escape the sword of the Turks. On account of the great number of them already arrived in the frontier villages, the Magistrates have applied to the higher authorities for directions how to proceed. Along the Danube the Turks are very numerous. A great quantity of artillery and munition is arriving at Kudechuk. On the 21st, 13,000 Asiatics arrived in Silistria, who immediately passed the Danube, affirming that a much greater force would follow from Adrianople; pillage and desolation mark their course."

Some changes in the position of the troops have taken place in Bessarabia, but on account of the difficulty of communication, we cannot learn the particulars.

Letters from Odessa, of the 25th February, say, that it was reported, Count Langerson, the Governor, had received a command in the army.

Sauvageo.—EASWATER, MARCH 24.—The Coast Blockade Service having since its establishment upon our coast, comprised entirely those of large cargoes of contraband goods, which used previously to be so notorious and common as the ton at noon day; the smugglers have been compelled as a last resource, to adopt all possible means of minute concealment, to evade the vigilance of those officers. It would fill a volume to explain all the ingenious contrivances discovered to have been lately invented for the purpose of secreting illicit commodities. Four boats have been seized by the party of the Coast Blockade stationed at Deal, having hollow keels made to contain tin cans filled with foreign spirits. On Thursday morning last, the 21st inst., an officer of the Blockade seized upon Dangeress Strait, a gull, or small boat, 13 feet long, by five feet wide, quite new, having a double bottom, with a space for the concealment of goods, three inches deep, the whole length and breadth of the boat. On removing the bottom boards three scuttles were discovered on each side of the keel, which led to the before mentioned place of concealment, filled with dry goods, cambrics, &c. wrapped in silk coverings. There were in all 58 packages, containing about 400 pieces of eight yards each. The boat and goods have been sent into the customs-house. Nothing can afford a stronger proof of the terror in which the Blockade Parties are held by the smugglers, than the latter having been driven, in such a short period of time, to relinquish their bartered acts of smuggling, which they had long been accustomed to practice without molestation, and being necessitated to resort to means like those just described. If the Preventive Water Guard (which the knowing Colonel Desires supposed to be the same with the Coast Blockade Service) were but half as effective as the system established by Captain McCalloch, the whole race of smugglers would speedily be exterminated.

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THE MURDER OF MRS. DONATY.

On Saturday, at two o'clock, the investigation of this affair was resumed at Bow-street by Mr. Almon in the private room. Nothing further transpired to corroborate the suspicions which had led to the apprehension of the parties in custody.

Mr. Minshall asked Askew if he wished to say any thing?

ASK.—I have only this to say, Sir, that I am perfectly innocent of this dreadful crime. I never was a thief or a murderer, though I have been very poor. I have been in my master's house, where there has been a thousand pounds worth of property, and never touched a thing.

Mr. Gough, his former employer, said he believed him to be a very honest man.

All the Prisoners were then brought in, and Mr. Minshall, addressing them, said he wished he could, consistently with his duty, discharge them; but at present he could not. A most horrid and barbarous murder had been committed, and it was absolutely necessary for the public safety that the investigation should be conducted with extreme vigilance, and even perhaps with some degree of severity to the persons accused. He must keep them, therefore, for the present; but he would endeavour to free them as much as possible from personal inconvenience or suffering.

At eleven o'clock on Saturday forenoon, William Gregory was put to the bar at Hutton-Garden Office, for the purpose of his being identified, if possible, by Mrs. Robinson, who had observed a man loitering about Mrs. Donaty's door on the night of the murder. Mrs. Robinson could not say that the Prisoner was the individual, and his further examination was not entered into until half-past two o'clock. At that hour, Mr. Commons, of the public-house next door to that of the deceased, and other witnesses, were examined as to the Prisoner's being the individual seen in Robert-street, but none of them could speak to his person. Mary and Elizabeth Brown were also examined, and witnesses brought forward respecting them, but nothing of a criminal nature appeared to be made out against them; and as the three Prisoners most satisfactorily accounted for themselves during the night upon which Mrs. Donaty was murdered, they were discharged before eight o'clock at night.

The indignation of the populace at Copenhagen was lately excited against the English resident in that city, by a report of the intended annexation of the island of Seeland to Sweden, by the intervention of Great Britain. The Danish Government has, in consequence, thought fit to contradict the report. The same paragraph adds, that negotiations are on foot for a special alliance between England and Denmark.

(From the British Monitor.)

It is confidently stated, in the higher political circles, that a Treaty has been, or is about to be, concluded, between this Country and Denmark, by which THE IMPORTANT FORTRESS OF THE SOUND IS TO BE GARRISONED BY BRITISH TROOPS, as soon as the first gun shall be fired by Russia against Turkey! In this account we are correct, and of which we have no doubt, although we did not obtain it direct from an official source, it is of the highest importance, as Russia and her allies, the Prussians, will be thus prevented from sending even a boat through the Sound. This Treaty adds much credit to the diplomatic talents of our Noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and may account for our sending the Order of the Garter to the King of Denmark.

The Foreign Papers speak of a Russian negotiator who is arrived at Vienna. This person is M. de Tatischeff, who was Russian Ambassador at Madrid from the year 1815 till the revolution in Spain. He was the Secret Director of the Camarrilla, or the King's Secret Council, and who advised him in all those measures which led to his destruction. It was M. de Tatischeff who negotiated the sale of the Russian ships of war to Spain for £2,000,000 sterling, which were all rotten. It was that person also who procured the advancement of Antonio Ugarde, who, from the low situation of a common porter, became a Counsellor of State and Director of the Camarrilla. We are well acquainted with all M. de Tatischeff's intrigues at the Court of Madrid. He is moreover a decided enemy to England, consequently no good can be expected from his mission to Vienna.

It is said, that he is in correspondence with a certain Spanish Duke, a civet diplomatist at Paris, not in favour with the present Government of Spain, and who acts now at Paris as a secret agent for the Emperor of Russia.—*The Monitor.*

In the British Monitor of the 24th of December last, we stated, that the Russian Emperor will have a new ally, which will not excite a little surprise in the penetrating Cabinets of Europe; and in our Paper of the 6th of January last, in commenting on the Message of the American President, in reference to our having chosen Russia as an empire, in some differences which existed between this Country and the United States, we said—"It is scarcely possible that there should be a time at which we could be less anxious to see Russian in the character of an empire upon any of our concerns. Besides, more than a good understanding subsists between America and Russia; but of this more hereafter."

What we then alluded to, was the information we obtained of a treaty on the tapis between the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Washington, for the cession of some of the Greek Islands to America. If any one doubt that we had such intelligence, we can appeal to an Ambassador at our Court, to whom we communicated our information as soon as we obtained it. We have reason to suppose that the account is correct, for we find the following article in a foreign Journal. Thus, then, can we boast with propriety of the priority of our information—

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, MARCH 3.—Letters from Leghorn say, that the Greeks are to cede to the North Americans a convenient harbour, for which they are to send the Greeks with a well-equipped squadron, which, however, is to bear the American flag. It will know how long the Americans have negotiated to obtain a maritime depot in the Mediterranean, and what large sums they have offered for it—for instance, for Eba, Syracuse, &c., which, however, they could never accomplish, on account of the interference of England to prevent it."

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ROMAN CATHOLIC AFFAIRS.

The Secretary to the Roman Catholics of Ireland has received the following letter from Lord Donoughmore:

Rome, March 19, 1822.

DEAR SIR—I have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 14th inst. accompanied by copies of

the Petition adopted, and of the Resolutions entered into at the Aggregate Meeting of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, on the 13th of February last, at which you acted as Secretary—and you desire to be apprised of the time at which it will be convenient to me to receive the endorsement of the Petition, and the signatures thereto, in order that the same may be presented at such time during the present Session, as shall appear to be most beneficial to the Catholic Interests.

As it is not my present intention to proceed by the way of Dublin, so soon as the state of this part of the country shall enable me to attend my duty in Parliament; and as I cannot, therefore, expect to have the pleasure of receiving those documents directly from your own hands, perhaps no more advisable mode could be suggested, than that the Petition, with the annexed Resolutions, should be transmitted for me to an esteemed friend of mine, Mr. A. R. Blake, of Lincoln's Inn, who must be well known to you as a respected member of your own profession, and than whom there is no man more interested in the success of the just claims of the Roman Catholic Body.

In discharging the duty which you have so kindly confided in me, I can never have any difficulty as to the manner of bringing the question forward for the consideration of Parliament; as it has been always my decided conviction, that the entire removal of the disabling statutes will insure the best possible security to the Protestant State. So far as relates to the time at which the discussion should most advantageously take place, that must be decided, as I conceive by the opinions of your most zealous and experienced Parliamentary friends—and as to the priority to be given to the discussion in our house in preference to the other the inducements ought, as it appears to me, to be very strong indeed, which would justify your advocates, under all the present circumstances, in committing the subject to the hazard of debate, for the first time during the present Session in the upper House, and relinquishing thereby all the advantages of that success which had recently attended the question in the other House of Parliament, in the first stage of its progress.

The undivided attention which I felt it my imperative duty to devote, as a Magistrate of this county, and the only one of its Governors in attendance, to the extraordinary Sessions of the Peace under the Insurrection Act, for several days past, made it impossible for me to reply as promptly as I could have wished to your communication of the 1st inst.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,
Your faithful humble Servant,
DONOUGHMORE
TO N. P. O'GORMAN, Esq.
MARQUIS WELLESLEY'S CARRIAGES.

While every portion of the community are pointing in Addresses of Congratulation, and expressing their anticipations as to the beneficial measure to be adopted by his Excellency's Government, it becomes our pleasing duty to record those which have already taken place. Among them the laudable predilection of his Excellency for encouraging the Arts and Manufactures of Ireland, is not the least meritorious—and we trust his Lordship's patriotic example will not be lost upon such of our resident Nobility and Gentry as still feel an interest in the comfort, well-being, peace and happiness of their too long neglected country. We allude more particularly to the two beautiful specimens of Irish manufactured carriages just finished by Messrs. Hutton and Sons for the Noble Marquis, which reflect the highest credit, not only on the talents and taste of these Gentlemen, and the various artificers in their employment, but also on the general character of the manufactures of this Country, when properly encouraged.

These carriages certainly surpass any thing of the kind ever manufactured in Ireland, nor could they, in most parts of their finishing, be excelled, if they could be equalled, in London.

The State Coach, in its general design and proportion, combines uncommon tastefulness and elegance of form, with the most suitable richness of decoration. The colour of the body and carriage is a rich dark brown, approaching to a deep crimson, picked out with the finest Chinese varnish, and the more prominent parts, such as the carrying, framing, mouldings, &c., richly gilt. The arms, supporters, and family motto, with other heraldic additions acquired by his Excellency's military and civil achievements, are painted on the door-panels; the coronets, collars, badges, and stars of the Garter and St. Patrick, alternately on the quarter-panels.

These ornamental decorations are painted in the most masterly manner, by Mr. Hunt, an artist whose productions in that line have been so long and so justly admired. The mounting in prince's metal, richly chased, composing coronets, handles, nails, &c., &c., from dies, by that excellent artist, Mr. Moxon, are also beautifully executed, and disposed of in the best manner.

The lining is composed of beautiful crimson silk, interspersed with superfine dark cloth, and yellow leather, enriched by a superb silk livery, also of Irish Manufacture. The Household Coach is hung on an elegant and light spring carriage, lined with green morocco squabs and drab cloth, and the exterior, with the exception of the gilding, similarly ornamented with the former.—*Correspondent.*

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LONDON.

Letters have been received from Odessa to the effect, that there is not one word in them about war; but they are filled with complaints of what really appears to be a harsh measure on the part of the Russian Government, that of taking away the freedom of the port, and exacting the full duties upon all foreign merchandises. The following Communication had been issued by order of the Government—

The Committee appointed at Odessa, by supreme authority, for the purpose of organizing the Post Office, in preparing to put into execution the regulations prescribed in the Report of his Excellency the Minister of Finance, confirmed by his Imperial Majesty, under date the 1st of June, 1821, causes to be made known hereby to all those that are trading within the district of the Free-Port, that, by virtue of the 14th Article of said Report, they shall declare, from this time to the 1st of next March, under oath to the Committee, the quantity of foreign merchandises in their possession, imported since the opening of the Port-France, specifying whether they are in shops, or in stores, or in the quarantine. Those also, in the time above limited, shall not have made this declaration, will be liable to have their goods seized by the Police.

By orders of the Count Langerson, General of Infantry, and Military Governor of Kerson, the Police of Odessa has ordered the present to be printed and made known to all those that are trading in the district of the Port-France, in order that everybody should prepare himself, and submit to what is prescribed.

The Police-master, HELMENSKY.
Odessa, Feb. 11, 1822 (20 S 7)

While every portion of the community are pointing in Addresses of Congratulation, and expressing their anticipations as to the beneficial measure to be adopted by his Excellency's Government, it becomes our pleasing duty to record those which have already taken place. Among them the laudable predilection of his Excellency for encouraging the Arts and Manufactures of Ireland, is not the least meritorious—and we trust his Lordship's patriotic example will not be lost upon such of our resident Nobility and Gentry as still feel an interest in the comfort, well-being, peace and happiness of their too long neglected country. We allude more particularly to the two beautiful specimens of Irish manufactured carriages just finished by Messrs. Hutton and Sons for the Noble Marquis, which reflect the highest credit, not only on the talents and taste of these Gentlemen, and the various artificers in their employment, but also on the general character of the manufactures of this Country, when properly encouraged.

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statement:—"The arrest of M. * * * Secretary of the ancient Ministry * * *, has led to the discovery of a very important correspondence, which has brought to light a conspiracy, formed to insurrectionize Poland at the commencement of hostilities, between Russia and the Porte. It is said that the Grand Duke Constantine has set off in order personally to give an account of this affair to the Emperor. This plot had extensive ramifications with Turkey, Italy, Spain, and even America, and it appears that several European thrones were included in the conspiratorial project of attack.—*Gazette de France.*"

It is confidently affirmed that an association has been discovered at Warsaw, which has communicated with the secret societies in the South of Europe. Two important personages have been arrested.—*Quotidien.*

Extract of a letter from Rochelle, dated March 21.—The call made to the energy and patriotism of the Revolutionists, has had its effect upon some of the soldiers of the 15th Regiment, which recently arrived here. It was remarked that several of the non-commissioned officers expended money beyond their means; this, added to the propagation of some infamous songs, put our police on the alert, and their guilty projects were detected. Yesterday, had been appointed by them for hoisting the tricoloured banner.

On the 19th, the G. Marshal of the Division, the Colonel of the 45th, and the principal Authorities, concerted their plan for taking these traitors into custody. At nine o'clock on the evening of that day, eleven of the non-commissioned officers were seized in the barracks, and three others on the following day. They were all provided with pistols and cartridges; several pamphlets and sedition songs were also found upon them.

From the confession of some who are implicated, it appears that it had been agreed amongst them to cut the throats of most of the officers, and of the principal civil and military authorities, and the possession of the arsenal, in which are thirty thousand muskets and a quantity of ammunition.

The tranquillity of our town was not disturbed for a moment during the execution of the necessary measures; the inhabitants congratulate themselves upon their escape from danger, by the failure of a design formed for nothing less than to provoke civil war. The judgments are framing with all possible velocity, in order to bring these men to trial forthwith. Not an officer is compromised in the affair.—*Quotidien.*

The Gazette de France contains a postscript concerning, in substance, with the above details.

Letters from the neighbourhood of Agen state, that there are circulated in that quarter *Bulletins of the victories gained by General Berton*, at the head of 20,000 men, and stating the triumphant progress of this hero. These fabricated documents add, that discontent is universal, and that Paris is in full revolution.—*Idem.*

We learn from Chalons-sur-Marne, that sedition songs have been industriously circulated amongst the youth of the School of Arts.—*Idem.*

A Nones Journal, entitled *L'Am de la Charte*, states, that at a grand review of the National Guard in this town, the first company called out, *Le Pele Roi*, on which the other exclaimed *Vive le Charle*! which cries were incessantly repeated until they were dismissed.

The *Bayonet Oracle* contains a letter from Cambay, dated the 17th inst., which gives the following details respecting some seditious movements:—"A new conspiracy, the object of which was to excite an insurrection in the neighbourhood of Lyons, has just been defeated. A numerous troop of audacious men, under the direction of some disguised officers, had formed the project of exciting an insurrection in the villages of this canton, and afterwards marching to La Fore and seizing upon the artillery. The treason was sounded in some communs, and tricoloured cockades displayed; but these revolutionary attempts have been ineffectual."

The outgoing D-poties amount, in number, to 87; of whom 23 are from the left side, 10 from the left center, 32 from the right side, and 22 from the right center.

MADRID, MARCH 11.—In the sitting of the Cortes, on the 11th inst., M. Buragoa denounced that he had, on the preceding day, seen detachments of soldiers, armed with bludgeons, on the bridge Segovia, explaining, "Long live the absolute King!" This is scandalous, said the Hon. Member, in the capital of the Monarchy. It was the heroic militia of Madrid who saved the country. I demand that the Executive Government send these dangerous soldiers elsewhere.

The President Rigob declared that he had just received information that new assemblages of the enemies of the Constitutional system were forming on the bridge of Toledo.

While every portion of the community are pointing in Addresses of Congratulation, and expressing their anticipations as to the beneficial measure to be adopted by his Excellency's Government, it becomes our pleasing duty to record those which have already taken place. Among them the laudable predilection of his Excellency for encouraging the Arts and Manufactures of Ireland, is not the least meritorious—and we trust his Lordship's patriotic example will not be lost upon such of our resident Nobility and Gentry as still feel an interest in the comfort, well-being, peace and happiness of their too long neglected country. We allude more particularly to the two beautiful specimens of Irish manufactured carriages just finished by Messrs. Hutton and Sons for the Noble Marquis, which reflect the highest credit, not only on the talents and taste of these Gentlemen, and the various artificers in their employment, but also on the general character of the manufactures of this Country, when properly encouraged.

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