an hour. The Jury erought in a verdich of guilty, on the 3d and 4th counts, viz. conspiring to levy war, and actually levying war against the king."

The trial of Joseph Harrison, commonly called Parson Harrison, took place at Chester, on the 18th of April. He was tried upon two indictments, for fedition; found guilty on both, and fentenced to two years' imprisonment in the county gaol, and to find fecurities for his good behaviour for two years.

The new Parliament affembled on the 21st of April. In the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. Charles Manners Sutton was re-elected speaker.

The queen has been publicly, and folemuly recognized in all her rights and

privileges by the first tribunal of the land. On the 23d of April, an explosion of gas took place in Bond-street, by which accident feveral perfons were feverely inju-

The Duchels of York is in a low state of health.

Nothing had occurred in England, since our last advices, to disturb the general tranquility.

The person who headed the Radical troops at Huddersfield, was formerly a captain in the 84th regt. of foot. He is now in custody.

Since the Bank of England has been compelled to pay in specie, there have been only three ingots issued from the Bank to the public.

A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, on the 24th.

Mr. Rothschild is appointed by the Empeter of Austria, consulgeneral, to reside in London.

At Constantinople, on the 18th Feb. a fire broke out, which destroyed between 2 and 300 houses. "The loss is estimated at eight or ten millions."

On the 21st of April, the Grand Jury for the city of London, having gone through the business of the Sessions, presented the keeper of Newgate for not granting them permission to visit the state prisoners. Some altercation took place between the Court and Jury. The Court observed, that Mr. Brown, the keeper, had a most awful refponsibility on his hands, and the Court could not fay, that, in refusing the gentlemen of the Grand Jury admission to the prisoners, he had acted improperly. The fury protested against the power exercised by the Court.

The Jury then proceeded to Newgate, and in the afternoon returned with the fol-

lowing presentment.

"The London Grand Jury respectfully beg leave to present to the Court, that, in their opinion, the alarming increase of crime in the Metropolis, especially among the juvenile offenders, is to be chiefly attributed to the very inadequate state of Newgate Prison, for the purpose of classing the prisoners according to their various degrees of criminality; thus, boys and girls, who may have been committed for fome flight misdemeanors, are forced to affociate with the basest and most hardened felons, and are confequently returned upon fociety (when the periods of their imprisonment are passed) in the possession of all the theory of the most practised offenders. The Grand Jury, therefore, carnestly implore the Court to give their most ferious and immediate attention to this deplorable state of Newgate Prison, and to adopt such measures as shall effectually remove this great discredit from the Metropolis.

"The Grand Jury beg leave respective-In further to prefent, that in the exercise of their duty they have been refused admission to that part of Newgate where the State Prisoners are confined; thus the rights and privileges which have been handed down from their predecessors to the Grand Jury, have, in their humble judgment, been infringed.

(Signed) GEO. ALLEN AYLWIN, Foreman."

SPAIN.

The King, defirous to accelerate the meeting of the Cortes, has iffued a decree, fixing it for the 9th of June, instead of the oth of July.

Admiral Villavicencio, had arrived at Madrid from Cadiz, and was to take charge of the organization of the national

Tranquility had not been restored at Valencia. Elio is the principal object of diflike. The inhabitants had burnt the effigy of this man, and demanded that he fhould be brought before the tribunals.

The Madrid Gazette of the 3d of April, contains three Royal Decrees. The first confirms that of the Cortes, dated 19th July, 1813, and abolishes for ever all privileges and exclusive revenues, publie and private, which belonged to the Crown, under the title of "Royal Patrimony."-The King also ordains that all the arrears of the faid revenues, due on the 9th of last March, shall be exclusively beflowed on the children and parents of the people who were maffacred by the foldiers of Cadiz, on the 10th ult. The fecond Decree, with the view of removing all the obstacles that exist to the improvement of agriculture in Spain, confirms the Decree of the Cortes, dated the 12th of October, 1812, and abolishes the rights known in that the arrefts due to the 9th of March, those mentioned in the first Decree. The third Decree abolishes the right by which the flocks were allowed indifcriminately to traverse the country, in passing from the winter to the fummer pasturage. The fourth Decree appoints Brigadier Don Jofeph Martings-San-Martin, Military Go-

Don Manual Dial de Henera, Governor of St. Sebastian; and Marshal de Camp, Don Manuel de Velano, Governor of Madrid.

> London, April 21. The Queen.

Our readers will now fee that her Majesty has been fully, publicly, and folemnly recognized in all her rights and privileges by the first tribunals of the landthe High Courts of Justice. Messrs. Brougham and Denman on Thursday appeared in the Courts of Chancery and King's Bench, and in the Vice Chancellor's Court, and were called within the bar as her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General. It is fingular that three Judges used different forms of expression.

The Lord Chancellor faid-It having been intimated to me that her Majesty the Queen having been pleased to appoint,

The Lord Chief Juffice-You having reported to me that her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to zppoint, etc.

The Vice-Chancellor-Her Majesty the Queen having been graciously pleased,

You will take your place within the bar among his Majesty's councel, with all rank and precedence belonging to the office of Attorney (or Solicitor) General to her Majesty. These Gentlemen then took their places, and were called upon to move accordingly in each court.

Upon this proceeding we forbear to offer any remarks, except that it is currentily rumored in the higher circles, that the King's ministers having had the option of another course, preferred the one now stated, thereby at once evincing to the world their final determination to attempt nothing whatever against the Queen. But how does this agree with the previous determination of the Privy Council, acted upon by the Bishops, of excluding her Majesty's name from the Liturgy of the Church, and thereby of withdrawing from her the religious duty and prayers of the people ?- There is an inconfiftency in this procedure that must strike every observer. Her majesty is rejected by the church, and recognized by the courts of law, and both these acts emanate from the confidential Counsels of the King! Have they given up their first advice to his Majesty upon the conviction of its error, or did they in the first instance give a promise to his Majesty which they are not now ready to fulfil ?- Lon Mor. Chr. House of Lords-April 21.

Yesterday the first Parliament of His Majesty King George the Fourth, (being the feventh of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland) was affembled at Westminster. The Members of the other House began to affemble by twelve o'clock; and at half past two o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Westmoreland, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, took their seats in front of the Throne as Commissioners.

The Lord Chancellor directed the Deputy Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to proceed to the Commons, and fummon that House to attend at their Lordships' bar forthwith.

Mr. Quarme, the Deputy Usher, proceeded accordingly to the House of Commons, and foon after returned, accompanied by the Clerks of that House, and a confiderable number of the Members, among whom were the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the four Representatives of the City of London, in their robes.

The Lord Chancellor stated, that his Majesty had been pleafed to order letters patent to be iffued for the appointment of certain Lords therein named to open the Parliament, which letters patent the Lords and Gentlemen present would now hear

The Commission being read,

Commissioners) addressed both Houses as follows :-

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" By virtue of his Majesty's commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we have to state to you, in obedience to his Majesty's commands, that as foon as a sufficient number of members of both houses shall have been sworn, the cause of his Majesty's calling this Parliament shall be declared. And it being necessary that a Speaker of the House of Commons should first be chosen, it is his Majesty's pleasure that you, Gentlemen, should repair to the place where you usually fit, and there proceed to choose some fit and proper person to be your Speaker; and that you do prefent such person so chosen as your Speaker, at the Bar of this House to-morrow, at two o'clock, for his Majesty's Royal approbation."

The Commons then withdrew; and their Lordships adjourned, pro tempore, for the Peers to unrobe.

PARIS, April 18. " Louis, by the grace of God. &c.

"We have ordained, and do ordain, that the project of law relative to a new mode of Election, which we caused to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies on divers parts of Spain by the name of the | the fifteenth day of the month of Februa-"Vow of St. Jago;" and also ordains ry last, shall be withdrawn, and replaced by the following project, and that it shall shall be devoted to the same purpose as | be presented in our name to the said Chamber by our minister secretary of state, &c. " Art. 1. There is in each department

electoral colleges of diffries.

"Nevertheless, in those departments which have but one deputy to nominate, and in that of Corfica, all the electors shall | with filks, and crowded with spectators, vernor of Cuidad Rodrigo; Brigadier | be united in a fingle college.

"2. The electoral college of each de- | troops, with palms in their hands. The partment is composed of electors who are most highly taxed. The number of members of each college is equal to the fifth of all the electors, provided that it be not less than 100, not greater than 600, with the exception of the department of the Seine, the departmental college of which confifts of 800 electors.

" 3. The electoral college of each district (arondissement) is composed of all the electors who have their political domicile within the district, and who do not belong to the college of the department.

"At all times when there are not more than 50 electors in a diftrict, they join with those of the neighboring district where the college is more numerous; and form with fuch electors but one and the same college.

" 4. Each district college nominates by absolute majority as many candidates for the deputation as the department has deputies to choose.

" If the same candidate is nominated by feveral colleges of diffricts, his election is accounted as of that diffrict where he obtained most votes, and he is replaced for the other diffricts by the next eligible perfon who has obtained most votes.

" 5. The electoral college of each department nominates deputies to the Chamber. It chooses them from among the candidates nominated by the colleges of diaricts.

" 6. Not important.

" 7. In proceeding to the election of candidates and deputies, each elector writes his vote on the bureau, or causes it to be written by a member of the bureau on a flip of paper prepared for the purpose. it in the urn.

" 8. Provides that the property or patent which gives a right of voting, shall have been enjoyed a year before the elec-

"9. Continues in force so much of the law of 1817, as is not repealed by the prefent project, if carned into a law.

" Given at Paris, April 17, in the year of grace 1820, andof our reign 25. (Signed) " LOUIS. (Counterfigned) "SIMEON."

MADRID, April 11.

The Provisional government established at Barcelona, in their fitting of the 10th ult. framed feveral Resolutions respecting the organization of the Provincial Militia, the nomination of Judges, &c and a proclamation was to be published, proving to the people the advantages of the Conflitu-

Some Spanish officers who had taken refuge in foreign countries, having required paffports from the Captain General of Mavarre (Mina) in order to return home, the latter consulted the Government to know whether they were comprehended in the decree authorifing the return of Spaniards absent from the king dom through their political opinions.

In conformity to the report made to his Majesty by the Secretary of State, Don Antonio Porcel, answer was given that it was not the intention of the King to interfere with the decrees of the Cortes relating to those who had ferved the intrusive government; it was, therefore, necessary to wait the Cortes on this fubjedt. Orders were confequently fent to the frontiers, to prevent the entry into Spain of fuch as are thus implicated.

Royal Decree of the Eighth. "The King haring feen with pain that an individual of his guard, by unguarded, if not criminal expressions, yesterday gave occasion for some momentary agitation in this capital, in order that falle suppositions may not hereafter give rife to diforders of a more ferious kind. his Majesty wishes that the Commander in Chief cause it to be made known to all persons of the Royal Guard, that his Majesty swore to the Conflitution spontaneously, and in a volun-The Lord Chancellor (as organ of the tary manner, that it has now become the fundamental law of the State, and that his Majesty is firmly resolved to maintain it by every means in his power.

"His Majesty will treat all those as guilty, who by their actions or words, may be wanting to the submission due to the focial compact that tightens the bonds that binds his Majesty to his people. It is to be hoped that those who are nearer his Royal Person, will be the most eager to give proofs of their fidelity to their Sovereign and attachment to the existing Government."

The King has juft given a proof of his fidelity to the oath he has taken to the Conflitution. A Monk, who no doubt was acting in the interest of some malcontents, made a report to him, in which he fought to prove he could annul the oath the King had taked. We learn his Majefty gave orders for the original to be fent to the Junta of Government. A Circular from the Minister of the In-

terior invites Spaniards to open subscriptions for the Cadiz victims.

Orders have been iffued to fend veffels of war to Capes St. Vincent and St. Mary's, to cruize against privateers.

" Cadiz, April 24 .- 1 was just going to dine, when I heard that the valiant Quiroga was about to make his entry into the town, and that every preparation was making to receive him. I hastily finished my repalt, and on reaching the ftreet of San Francisco, I saw, descending from the square of San Antonio, the battalion of Aragon, 800 men, belonging to the La Isla parry, whence they had just arrived, an electoral college of the department, and having first gone to the square of the Conflitution to falute with their colors, the obelifk raifed there in honor of our National Code. The balconies were hung

battalion moved off to their quarters, and I went on to fee Quiroga's entry, but how can I convey to you an idea of this pleafing and tender fight? Scarcely was his coming known, and the whole of the ground from the Cortadura, to the Square of San Juan de Dios, was thronged with people, balconies, tops of the houses, all filled, even the city walls and towers, fo anxious was every body to fee this brave and distinguished man, to whom his country is so much indebted, and who, little more than three months ago, was an inmate of one of our prisons. "The party from La Isla reached the

Cortadura, and was received with discharges of artillery, and every other demonstration of joy. The people forced Quiroga and those who accompanied him to alight from their horses, and they ascended a beautiful triumphal car, prepared for the occasion, in which sat Quiroga, Riego, Lopoz-Banos, our new Governor, Don Caetano Valdes, and O'Donajhu, drawn by the people. Parties of foldiers preceded them, and an immense concourse of the most distinguished inhabitants on horseback. Generals Ferraz and Cifneros attended in coaches. On reaching the square of San Juan de Dios, Quiroga alighted at the Governor's house, but the people demairded he should show himself at the balcony. There the Governor placed on his head a crown of laurel and roles which had been prepared for him.-The scene was too much for Quiroga, he was fo greatly affected that he burft into tears, and they were obliged to take him in- 42 more interesting spectacle was never witneffed; it filled me with a thousand recol-He gives it to the President, who places lections. Would to God those could have been present who think we are incapable of appreciating the advantages we have jost attained. In short we are all happy, with the exception of a very few, too fervile and too mercenary to prize the bleffings their fellow citizens enjoy, but this is only a dark spot in the general scene, and they will be left to the remorfe of their own consciences."

> NEW-YORK, May 31. Foreign News .- London dates to the

25th of April were received by the arrival yesterday afternoon by the Hercules, Cobb, in 30 days from Liverpool. The following is a summary view of their contents. The cotton market had been more

lively, and prices had improved a little. The sales of the last week amounted to upwards of 15,000 bags, of which about one half was American.

The new parliament met on the 19th, but our correspondent at Liverpool states that the King's Speech would not be received there till the 29th. The right hon. Charles Manners Sutton was elected Speaker of the house of Commons.

The trial of the Cato-street Conspirators was continued. Next to that of Thistlewood, the trial of Thomas Brunt took place, and lasted two days. On the 25th the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty of conspiring to levy war, and actually levying war against the king."

It is stated that the refugees from Spain who were adherents of Joseph Bonaparte, have hitherto enjoyed a certain stipend from the French government, which is now to be withdrawn from them, since they received permission to re-enter their native country. Mer. Adv.

This is a holiday at the Bank; the Stock Exchange is, however, open. The funds are without variation. Consols for account, 69 7-8 and 70. The general opinion entertained in the City is, that there will be considerable fluctuations."

It gives us much pleasure to state, that the accounts from the manufacturing diftricts are more favorable as to trade. We have been favoured with the perusal of letters from Manchester, which mention there was a very considerable improvement in the demand for goods and for cotton yarns. The writers appear fanguine as to a genera! improvement in the trade and manufactures of the country.

GLASGOW, April 18. The 11 persons apprehended on the 15th inst. and faid to be Radical Delegates, have all been liberated without bail. They were all cotton spinners.

PARIS, April 22. A feditious placard, containing the most heinous outrages against the king and royal family, was last night posted on the wall of a house situated in the Palace des Victories. The anonymous author calls himself a friend to Louvel. PARIS, April 22.

One of the editors of the Bibliotheque Historique, Mr. Chevalier, was arrested yesterday-cause not known. A pamphlet entitled Apereus Historiques, has been feized by authority. " The Journal de Paris fays- We

can inform certain propagators of difastrous reports, that their efforts are useless ! no one believes either their affected good intentions or their bad news. Whatever they may do or think, France enjoys, in every quarter, the most perfect tranquility.

" It is faid, that the Cabinet of St. James has replied to the official notification of the changes recently produced in the Government of Spain, that it sces with pleasure the adoption of a system, which England had long confidered ufeful, and even necessary, for the welfare of the Spanish nation.

From the Gazette de France.

Spain.

New changes have just taken place in the Spanish ministry. M. A. Arguelles, and the inhabitants walked before the one of the most distinguished orators of the 8th December. This vessel brings the

the Cortes of Cadiz, has beeu appointed Minister of Grace and Justice, in the room of M. Joseph Garcia de la Torre, who has been at the head of that depart-

ment fince the 9th of March last. M. Jenet is appointed Minister of the Marine, in the room of M. Luis de Salazar.

M. Garcia Herreros has been appointed to the Ministry of the Interior (Gobernacion de la Peninfula) M. Jacob Pargo had the direction of this department, ad interim, during feveral days.

The above intelligence was brought by an extraordinary courier, who left Madid on the 10th instant, and addressed to the new Charge d'Affairs of Spain at Paris, doubtless under the belief that the Duke de Ferman Nunez was already on his route to return to Madrid.

Madrid, April 6. Count Abisbal strives in vain against public opinion; the journals recommend retirement, as the wifest course he can partue.

The Justificatory Memoir of the Duke de San Fernando, has produced little impreflion.

It is not known what has become of the Duke d'Alagon; he is supposed to have fled to Portugal.

Elio is still in the citadel of Valencia. He is protected by the authorities; and the people, given up to joy, are beginning to forget the severities of his Government:

> Extract of a letter, dated, St. Thomas, May 11.

Theis continue to arrive daily from the United States with provisions, and have so glutted the market, that I thinkit very doubtful whether there is fale for a barrel of flour three months to come. The stores here are all crowded; how long they may remain fo it is difficult to fay .- Three vessels arrived yesterday from America, and an equal number come in almost every day. The Islands to the windward are in the same situation."

> Charleston, May 22. From St. Thomas.

From Captain Hubbell, of the brig Sea-Gull, arrived yesterday in 17 days from St. Thomas, we learn that a day or two before he failed, H. B. M. ship Sals. bury arrived there from Caraccas, furnishing information that, that city was in a state of alarm and consternation in consequence of a general rising among the natives, and an expected attack .- All the troops in the city were under arms. A report was in circulation that Morillo had been killed, but was generally discredited.

> Boston, May 28. Latest from India.

Captain West, in the ship Georgia, 108 days from Calcutta, arrived at Salem, brought papers to the 3d of Feb. last .-

The Calcutta Journal of Jan. 24, contains an official account of the capture of the town of Raf-ul-Khyma, the rendezvous of the pirates in the Persian Gulf, by the British expedition under Major General Kerr, after a refistence of fix days. The loss of the British was about 50 killed and wounded-among the former Major Wolesworth. The Arabs effected a retreat to the neighbouring hills and date groves. One of the Chiefs after the retreat, returned and gave himself up to the British.

Calcutta, Feb. 3.

Made of the stay which which will. By the arrival of the Auspicious, which was announced yesterday from Java and Penang, we have received letters from the latter place dated Jan. 3. which inform us of the defeat of the Dutch at l'alembang, and of the Malays having made prisoner of the Governor of Minto, whose head they have taken off, and fent it as a present to their Rajah or Chief.

The loss of the Dutch in their attempt on Palembang, is faid to amount to upwards of 500 Europeans ; besides a great portion of their native troops, which fuffered as much from fickness as any other caule.

The entrance to the Palembang River was blockaded across with stakes driven into the botom, formed of pretty large trees; and the small island of Goram in the centre of the entrance, was fortified with about 100 pieces of cannon, among which were all the guns faved from the wreck of His Majesty's ship Alceste, and a large supply of shot and ammunition. The fignal defeat at Palembang, coupled

with their previous disasters at Banca, must, we think go far to ficken the Dutch of their present policy towards the Natives over whom they would extend their rule. Their Admiral, Walterbeck, has had fense enough it feems to advise his government to give up every place to which they make pretentions, with the exception of Java, and the Moluccas, and we think they could not do better than to follow his ad-Private letters from Dutch refidents at

Java, admit the fact of the failure of their expedition, which they attribute to the rainy season, and a combination of other untoward incidents. The Batavian government Gazette will, we suppose, in 2 month or two hence give us some official accounts of the affair, in which according to their usual method, we shall perhaps hear more of the loyalty and attachment due to the Netherland's government to support its claims either by justice or by force. Mauritius .- By a letter which reached

here yesterday from Ingiram, dated the 20th of Jan. we learn the arrival at that port of the Georgiana, capt. Rodgers, from the Isle of France, which she left on