

GENERAL ELECTION.

To be held on the first Monday in August next.

Congress—Amos Lane,
George Craig.

LEGISLATURE.

Daniel Kelso,
William Bradley,
Samuel Fallis,
Solomon Washer.

Sheriff of Switzerland co.

Ralph B. Cotton,
George E. Pleasants,
Morton Craig,
Pruett Harvey,
Bela Hearick,
William Keith,
Israel R. Whitehead.

CORONER.

George Brown,
Stephen G. Peabody,
John Stepleton.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

Fourteen days later from England.

The packet ship *Roscoe*, Capt. Rockwell, arrived yesterday from Havre, whence she sailed on the 19th February. We have received by this vessel Havre papers to the 18th February, and Paris dates of the 17th. The London dates they contain are to the 15th. Owing to the accident which has befallen the packet ship *Francois I.* and the delay in the arrival of the *Sully*, which sailed previously, there is now a chasm in our usually regular files of French papers.

A successful sortie has been made from Oporto by the new commander, General Solignac, but it does not seem to have been attended with any decisive effect. A Bordeaux paper says that letters had been received from Madrid which state that Sir Stratford Canning had concluded a treaty with the Spanish Government, in virtue of which Doña Maria was to be acknowledged absolute Queen of Portugal, but is not to marry an English, French, or Spanish Prince. We suspect that little credence is due to this intelligence. There are some allusions in the accounts from Spain of the prevalence of cholera in Oporto.

Matters between Holland and Belgium do not appear to have made any progress towards a settlement, on the contrary a measure has probably been taken by the King of Holland which may produce new difficulties. He has imposed a tariff on the cargoes of vessels passing up the Scheldt & subjected the navigation of that river to extraordinary regulations. The fact was communicated to the Belgian Chamber by Mr. Ory, a member and chief of one of the most distinguished commercial houses of Antwerp. The ministers of Leopold contented themselves with saying that they had received no official communication on the subject.

Some highly interesting debates have taken place in the British Parliament on the customary address to the King after his speech on the opening of the session. The part relating to Ireland, where the king asks to be clothed with additional powers "for controlling and punishing the disturbers of the public peace," engaged almost exclusively the attention of the House of Commons. Mr. O'Connell moved as an amendment that a committee should be formed to enquire into the state of Ireland. It was lost, 10 only rising in its favor, and 128 against it. A second division took place on an amendment offered by Mr. Tennison, to the effect that the House not grant any extraordinary powers to the Government for the suppression of the disorders which afflict Ireland. This amendment was also lost, 60 voting in its favor and 233 against it. The address as originally proposed was then carried without a division. The repeaters are thus but in small force. Of the 40 members who voted with Mr. O'Connell there were 35 Irish, 5 English, Mr. Cobbett, Atwood, Hume, Faithful and Feilden, and one Scotch member, Mr. Kinloch. The measures which the Government intend to propose for the pacification of Ireland are stated to be the following:

"A law is to be introduced providing—1. That in all capital cases connected with the existing disturbances upon a suggestion specially to be defined, the venue may be laid in England. —2. That the Lord Lieutenant may, in certain described cases, subject by proclamation any part of Ireland to martial law. —3. That in the disturbed districts of Ireland certain military tribunals shall be created for the trial of offences less than capital; these tribunals to be composed of a captain and four subaltern officers, to have power to pronounce sentence of transportation for life, to be carried into execution

instantly upon conviction, and without appeal. The Catholic priests to be taken into the pay of the Government."

We regret that we have no space for the different speeches in the House of Commons. That of Mr. O'Connell is very eloquent. Cobbett was, too, a prominent speaker on this occasion.

PARIS, 17th Feb.—The news from Constantinople announces that an armistice had been concluded between the Porte and Ibrahim Pacha, without the intervention of the great powers. They contradict the rumour of the departure of the French Charge d'Affaires for the Egyptian camp.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the packet ship *Samson*, Capt. Chadwick, from London. She left Portsmouth on the 6th of February, and brings London dates of the evening of the 5th, being one day later than before received.

The King of England delivered his speech to the British Parliament, on the 5th February. We think the language in regard to Ireland its most important feature. His ministers evidently require to be clothed with some extraordinary powers, probably that of declaring martial law to exist throughout that country. The titles are probably to be borne by the Landlord, with the power of commuting for them with the Government as in England.

The accounts from Constantinople are to the 6th January, from which it appears that the Sultan, in the extremity of distress to which the total defeat of the army under the Grand Vizier had reduced the Ottoman Government, had accepted the offer of assistance made by the Emperor of Russia, and that Gen. Muraviev had already set out for Egypt to demand the submission of the Viceroy to the Sublime Porte.

It is added that a Russian fleet was expected at Constantinople, for the purpose of preventing the passage of the Channel by the Egyptian army, which was supposed to be advancing on the capital.

The French papers which are to the 4th, notice an increased activity in the naval arsenals at Brest and Toulon, and intimate that a large squadron, the precise destination of which still remains uncertain, is about to assemble immediately. That at Toulon can hardly have any other destination than the Levant.

The embargo on Dutch vessels had not been taken off, but the expectation seemed to increase of a speedy and pacific settlement of the differences between Belgium and Holland.

We are indebted to the New York Commercial Advertiser for the following synopsis of the bloody bill:

The preamble commences by averring that there is now prevalent in certain parts of Ireland, a dangerous conspiracy against the rights of property, and the administration of the laws, thereby rendering the laws now in force inadequate to preserve the public tranquillity; in consequence whereof—

1. Authority is given to the Lord Lieutenant to suppress the meeting of any association or body of men in Ireland, that he may deem dangerous to the public safety, and such meeting shall be deemed an unlawful assembly, and every person present punishable for a misdemeanor.

2. Two or more Justices of the peace may repair to any room or place, (with necessary resistance,) where they believe such a meeting to be assembled, and if refused admittance, enter by force, and thereupon, in the name of the King, order the persons present to disperse; and on refusal or neglect within fifteen minutes so to disperse, they may be apprehended and tried in a summary way by two justices, and on conviction, be imprisoned three months for the first, and a year for the second or any subsequent like offence.

3. The third section provides that the person prosecuted shall plead to the indictment forthwith.

4. That the Lord Lieutenant, with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, may issue his proclamation, declaring any county or portion thereof to be in such a state of disturbance and insubordination as to require the application of the provisions, of this act.

5. That the inhabitants of such disturbed districts shall be warned by the proclamation, not only to refrain attending any seditious meeting, but "to be and remain within their respective habitations at all hours between sun rise and sun set from and after such day as shall be named therein for that purpose."

6. Declares the mode of publishing a disturbed district by affixing a copy upon prescribed public place.

7. Enjoins all public officers and functionaries of the government, civil and military, charged with the administration and execution of the laws, to take the most vigorous measures to suppress all insurrectionary movements and outrages.

8. Constitutes the Dublin Gazette the official medium and evidence of the authenticity of such proclamation.

9. Prohibits the meeting of any assembly or body of men in any such pro-

claimed district, under the pretence of petitioning Parliament, or for the purpose of discussing the subject of any alleged public grievance or matter in church and state, unless a written notice stating the object, and naming the day, hour, and place, shall have been given, ten days before the time appointed for holding it, and without such notice the meeting shall be deemed an unlawful assembly, and the persons present punishable as for a misdemeanor.

10. That the Lord Lieutenant may appoint by warrant so many commissioned officers of the army of Ireland, as he may think fit, for the cognizance, trial and punishment of all such offences committed within the disturbed districts; with a proviso as to their qualifications.

11. That of the persons so appointed any number not less than five, nor more than nine shall be deemed a court martial for the hearing, trying and punishing of such offences, with all the powers incident, not only to courts martial, but to the civil tribunals; and with authority also to try summarily, and pass sentence and judgment as in the courts of law.

12. Provides for the appointment of a Judge Advocate by the Lord Lieutenant.

13. Prescribes the oath to the members of the court martial.

14. Confer the power of conclusive determination upon a majority of such courts.

15. Authorizes such courts martial to issue orders to bring before them all persons charged with offences against this act, and requires all sheriffs and ministers of justice to enforce and obey them.

16. Empowers courts martial to summon and secure the attendance of witnesses to testify in all cases before them.

17. Enumerates six or seven acts, besides the present, for a violation of which persons may be tried and punished, in the disturbed districts by courts martial; with a proviso limiting their powers to sentence of transportation for life, or a period not less than seven years, in all cases whereby, in the act here of referred to, the punishment of death was prescribed.

18. That the magistrates may apprehend and commit to prison any person within such proclaimed district, who may be in the fields, streets, highways, or elsewhere out of his or her dwelling or place of abode, between sunset and sunrise, and the persons so committed shall be tried by a court martial.

19. Empowers justices of the peace, at any time from one hour after sunset to sunrise, to demand admission, and on refusal, to enter forcibly any house in such proclaimed district, to search whether the inmates be absent, or have any arms, ammunition, or weapons concealed therein, with the usual reference of delinquency, to trial by a court martial.

20. Makes it penal to have the possession of any arms, ammunition, pike, pike-head, spear, dirk, or other offensive weapon, unless such arms, &c. were concealed in their house without their privacy or knowledge.

21. The selling or distribution in any seditious paper or handbill, is made punishable by a court martial, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months.

22. Injury or intimidation of a juror, witness, or prosecutor, either in his person or property, punishable by transportation for not less than seven, nor more than fourteen years, on conviction by a court martial.

23. Renders all proceedings done under this act uncontrollable "by any Court of the United Kingdom having jurisdiction civil or criminal"—providing that the military persons charged with the execution of this act shall be responsible therefor to Courts Martial, and may be tried thereby according to the rules and articles of war.

24. Authorizes the public officers to detain offenders in any part of Ireland, and the Lord Lieutenant by warrant to change the persons having such offenders in custody.

25. Provides for the transmission of the copies of such warrants to the clerk of the crown in Dublin.

26. False-swearing under this act is made perjury and punishable as such.

27. Provides that it shall be held to be a good return to any writ of habeas corpus, sued out within three months after his arrest, that the prisoner is detained by virtue of this act, and on such return it shall not be necessary to bring up the body.

28. Offences under this act are not bailable, but the person charged shall have a right to be tried within three months after his arrest.

29. Provides for the execution of the law by magistrates in counties next adjoining their own.

30. Similar powers conferred on magistrates of towns or cities, as on magistrates of counties at large.

31. Limits to three months the prosecution for all offences under this act in other than the proclaimed counties.

32. Provides that where a defendant

is acquitted of a prosecution as mentioned in the preceding section, treble costs shall be allowed on the certificate of the judge.

33. Provides that for probable cause certified as above, six pence damages and no costs shall be allowed for a prosecution for detaining the person or entering the houses of suspected individuals under this act—but on such certificate that the act was done wilfully or maliciously under the color of the law, the plaintiff shall recover treble costs.

34. Authorizes the Lord Lieutenant, by a new proclamation to revoke a former one, as to the whole or any part of a district.

35. Reserves to the crown the right as heretofore of punishing open enemies or traitors by Martial Law.

36. Provides in blank for the duration of the act.

The following letter from Mr. O'Connell, relative to the coercive measures proposed by Earl Grey, has been received by one of his friends in Dublin:

Albionville street London Saturday 14.

I proposed to myself to send you for publication, on Monday, an address to the Irish people, on the present truly awful crisis of public affairs, but I have been occupied with conferences all day with Irish and British Members of the Commons—and I derive much consolation from being able to tell you, that not only are the popular Irish members firm and unanimous, but that there are a greater number far than I could possibly expect of the British Members determined to resist the atrocious tyranny with which Earl Grey has the unheeded audacity to dare to threaten Ireland. Talk of an union, indeed, between the countries, after presuming to attempt to outlaw the inhabitants of one great portion of the empire!!

But the extreme despotism of the proposed measures has a tendency to disgust every friend of liberty, and in England we shall certainly get support out of doors.

In the mean time, pray use my name to conjure the people, first, to be perfectly peaceable—no out break—no violence; on the contrary, prove the absolute madness of doing the business of our enemies, by any species of violation of the law. Secondly, get the clergy, if possible, and the laity, unanimously to petition. Petition—petition—petition against these measures. Let us have firm, respectful, strong petitions from every part of Ireland.

Let there be no despair—the constitutional battle for Irish liberty is not yet lost—neither shall it be, with the blessing of God. I repeat, let no man despair; on the contrary, call on the friends of freedom to insist that their representatives shall do their duty.

I have not time this day to write more. Let "peace, order, and constitutional exertion" be our motto.

Believe me, &c.

DANIEL O'CONNEL.

From the N. Y. Cour. & Enquirer.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.

This morning, our news schooner *Eclipse* arrived from the packet ship *Roscoe*, Captain Rogers, which sailed from Liverpool on the 24th February.

The editor of the *Courier and Enquirer* has received by this conveyance Liverpool dates of the 23d, and London dates of the 24th February.

The Coercion Bill against Ireland has passed the House of Lords. In its last stage, it received some important modifications—one in particular, by which counsel are allowed to prisoners before the Court Martials. In ordinary courts martial, the prisoner submits his questions in writing to the President before they can put. The bill will probably be much longer on its passage through the House of Commons.—Meantime, the London Atlas of the 24 Feb., contains an item of intelligence, which, if true, may prove very important. It is, that the political unions in England are about to oppose a determined resistance to the passage of this bill. It will be recollected, that during the agitation of the reform question, these unions exercised considerable influence over the public mind, and that Ministers were charged with encouraging them, as their action was then favorable to the views of Government.—It would not be astonishing if they were now to create throughout England, a violent opposition among the lower classes to the arbitrary measures proposed against Ireland.

It appears that the King of Holland has desisted from levying a toll on the car goes of ships ascending the Scheldt, in other respects, however, he shows no intention to give way.

It seems generally admitted, even by the English journalists, who have been sanguine of the success of Don Pedro's expedition, that his case is now almost desperate.

His Britannic Majesty's Minister, Sir Charles Vaughan, has returned to this country in the *Roscoe*.

A proposal has been made at Newcastle to repay Mr. Cobbett the fine levied upon him in 1810, for an alleged

libel, published in his *Register*. The fine consisted of some remarks on the flogging of militia men for refusing to march without what was called the county guinea, to which the men had a rightful claim. The flogging was inflicted under the guard of German bayonets; and Mr. Cobbett expressed sentiments which every Englishman would feel at such a transaction. For this he was fined a thousand pounds, imprisoned two years at Newgate, and ordered to find bail for seven years.

To escape being lodged in amongst felons, Mr. Cobbett had to pay twelve guineas a week for room in the governor's house during the two years.—These sums the reformers of Newcastle propose to pay by subscription. It is just that the money should be returned to Mr. Cobbett; but we think it should be much better that it should come out of the public revenue, and that should be so voted by a Reformed Parliament; the justice should be made as public as injustice.

IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DEC. 22.

COERCION BILL.

The sergeant-at-arms announced a message from the Lords

The Speaker, then, in the usual manner put the question that the messengers be called in, when two masters in Chancery entered, accompanied by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and delivered to the clerk the bill, which was given by the Clerk to the Speaker, who announced that their lordships had passed a bill, entitled "An act for the more effectual suppression of disturbances and dangerous associations in Ireland."

Dublin, Feb. 2.

Ever since the announcement of the contemplated coercive measures this metropolis has been in a state of unusual agitation. Yesterday a meeting of the trade of tailors, to petition for a repeal of the Union, took place at the Arena. It was intended as the prelude to petitions from all the other trades on this topic, but now that course has been abandoned in the uncertainty that hangs over the future fate of this kingdom. Yesterday also a meeting of the Volunteers took place, but soon afterwards adjourned, the members declaring that they could not trust themselves to speak or act on such an eventful crisis without further deliberation. They met again to-day. To-morrow a great and general meeting of the citizens is summoned to take into consideration the impending measures, and concert measures to avert the danger. The members of the Volunteers will be the principal actors and it is understood that urgent remonstrances to Parliament will be adopted, together with strong recommendations to the various constituencies throughout the country to react on their representatives, and urge them to oppose the measures of Lord Grey, to the utmost. All yesterday and to-day a visible increase in the demand for Gold at the Bank of Ireland is evident, but it amounts to nothing of consequence yet.

The majority of the citizens, as well as the peasantry, wait for O'Connell's advice (or indeed command) in cases of this nature, before they decide on taking such a step. But if he says "Go to the Bank for gold," every one will run there from the very natural apprehension that his voice will influence the majority, and that those who hesitate may be too late.

London, Feb. 24.—We have received intelligence of a very important nature from Birmingham. The political Union met on Tuesday, and resolved to call on all the constituencies of England to urge their representatives to oppose the Irish Coercion Bill. Mr. De Rosco Atwood said a new field of agitation was opened to them on which he entered with a new heart; a grand public meeting was fixed for Monday next, and much excitement is felt on the subject.

Four days later from England.

We announced yesterday morning, that the *Ajax* would arrive in the course of the day, and sure enough she was boarded at about 10 o'clock, by our schooner *Eclipse*, 40 miles from the Hook.

We have received by this conveyance, London dates to the 16th, and Liverpool to the 21st February.

The engrossing subject in England, is still the measures proposed by the ministers to be pursued in Ireland, for the alleged purpose of tranquilizing that country. That these will receive the sanction of the British parliament, there can be little doubt. In the House of Lords, the bill introduced by Earl Grey, had been read a second time without a dissenting vote. Mr. O'Connell on a report of a committee of supply, had availed himself of the opportunity to express, in the strongest terms, his objections to the course contemplated; but we cannot think he will produce any effect on the House of Commons—their vote on the King's speech having already evinced their determination to support the government.

There is little or no difference perceptible between the character and conduct of the reformed parliament, and that of those which have preceded it.

It would appear that the British Ministers have not determined positively on the course they will pursue in regard to negro slavery.

The latest Liverpool paper has the