

Deputy Attorney General communi- cated the particular facts from which he intended to prove the criminality of the accused. It is ascertained that the depositions of the witnesses were particularly grounded upon some conversations between the accused before their arrest and from ei mutual intimacy.

The charges are—to have fomented mistrust, separations and quarrels amongst the citizens of the low countries—to have produced the disorder and revolt by an act contrary to good order, consisting in an act ultimately agreed upon between them in October, 1818, at Brussels; having in view to seize upon H. M. the Emperor of Russia, at the time of his travels in the low countries; to force H. M. to sign a proclamation to the French nation, to insist upon the return of Napoleon Bonaparte to France; to proclaim his son, Francis Charles Napoleon, emperor of the French nation, and Maria Louisa, the empress regent; to murder the emperor in case of his refusal to sign the proclamation; and if agreed upon, to take H. M. to some province of France, to facilitate by his presence, and by the promulgation of his proclamation to the French people, a revolt against the actual government—and to have, mutually and severally, been concerned in the full knowledge of all the circumstances leading to the said act against good order, and to be the chief promoters, by gifts, and promises, or by giving information how to proceed; and finally, by furnishing, knowingly, arms and other means necessary towards the execution of said plot.

By the 87th article of the Penal Law, capital punishment is fixed against any attempt or plot against the government; the hereditary succession to the crown; or against the chief of the kingdom; altho' by the 91st article, the main object of the conspiracy should be civil war, by arraying the citizens one against the other. We can find in the facts of the conspirators brought against the prisoner, nothing of the crimes denominated in the articles 87 and 91, of which we are more fully convinced considering how they are situated, and their case comes fully under the 1st art of the royal decree, dated 20th April, 1815.

We submit the literal contents of the proclamation; it was drawn up by Piger, and afterwards copied by his associates.

PROCLAMATION TO THE FRENCH. In the name of the nation and the Emperor Alexander.

Art. 1. In conformity with our Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, we proclaim the evacuation of the army of Occupation in the last days of this month, and the return of every one to their frontiers.

Art. 2. From the secret assembly of the Sovereigns, by deliberation of our congress, we proclaim, in the name of the French nation, the return of Napoleon to France; that his son, Francis Charles Napoleon, be proclaimed Emperor of the French, and Maria Louisa, the imperial regent.

Done in our congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, of our assembly the—1818. Some of the accused seem to have adopted a system of defence entirely contradictory, and are criminating one another.

BRUXELLS, APRIL 28. Before the court of assizes; was continued, this day, the trial of the conspirators against H. M. the Emperor. The sittings of yesterday were entirely devoted to the hearing of M. the chevalier de Kniff, one of the municipality and chief of Police. This day, at the opening of the court, he has continued his report. Many of the witnesses have been brought from the prison before the court to give their testimony; afterwards the accused were interrogated; and to-morrow the public pleadings commence.

From London Papers, received at the Office of the New-York Gazette.

Sentence of death has been pronounced against the young Count

Samuel Belezuey, for the horrid crime of killing his father. The Emperor of Austria has been applied to for a pardon, but he has addressed to the tribunals an order to proceed conformably to the laws, without regard to the rank of the prisoner. Shortly after the order had been received, with the aid of some of his friends the Count made his escape from the prison of Pest; but was apprehended, and reconducted back, where he remains in chains.

The Persian ambassador has been received with very great distinction in London. The fair Circassian who accompanied him from Persia, has also received the attention of the curious in the metropolis, many ladies of the first distinction have visited her, and presented her many presents. She is represented to be of small stature, her skin of a yellow tinge, of regular features and expressive countenance.

On the 20th of April, many persons of distinction, and some of the foreign ministers, visited the Ambassador. Among the latter was Mr. Rush the American minister, and Mr. Smith, the secretary of legation. In the afternoon of the same day, the Ambassador, accompanied by Mr. Gore Onstley, and Mr. Wiljack, his secretary, mounted upon three of the Persian horses, took a ride through Hyde-Park. His Excellency rode a beautiful grey horse, with a Persian bridle and saddle, and was dressed in his national costume, in rich crimson satin; and a fine large sash of the same color, with a highly finished dirk with a large diamond in the centre of the hilt.

The following letter has been addressed by M. de La Fayette to the Attorney General at Paris:

"I am informed, that M. the Attorney General has thought proper to cause proceedings to be instituted against the authors of *L'Ami de la Royante* on account of I know not what passage relating to myself. During 42 years that my life has been before the public, I never asked any writer to say any thing favorable of me, nor gave any person any uneasiness for having written ill of me, and though very sensible of kindness, I have never answered calumny. M. Bellort, will, therefore, permit me to refuse his protection, and, without knowing the offence, to declare, that I do not consider myself offended; I disclaim all proceedings in this respect, and oppose them with all my power." [This is a species of magnanimity which we do not often hear of.]

Translated for the New-York Columbian.

The German papers speak of a tumultuous scene which lately took place at Berlin. We understand (says the Strasburgh Courier) by letters from Berlin that an event lately happened in that city, that exhibits such a state of the public mind, as to have created a considerable share of alarm. On the 2d or 3d of April, while his majesty was enjoying his daily promenade, and about to enter the Park through the Brandenburg gate, his progress was suddenly impeded by a crowd, consisting of about 1500 Burghers, who approached his coach, bearing several petitions.

The king, displeased at the importunity of the crowd, ordered his coachman to drive on; but the people completely obstructed the passage, and prevented the horses advancing, at the same time observing, that the father of his country could not refuse to accede to the wishes of those who had sacrificed their property and their blood in the public service, and that they demanded nothing but what was in unison with law and order.

From the manner in which the demands were made, and the time and place chosen it is presumed that they must have had an evil origin. The king at length gave orders for the guard of a neighboring post to advance and disperse the multitude.—This guard entirely composed of Landwehr, [militia] was negligent in the execution of the order. The

people finally opposed no obstacle in the progress of the king, and dispersed, observing aloud, that if their numbers were despised, they could immediately assemble 30,000 persons, who were animated with the same sentiments.

A few days since, the Persian ambassador being present at a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, a gentleman who accompanied him happened to observe, that "the progress of Persia was considerably behind the light of the age." His excellency replied, "My master is cousin-german to the sun, and uncle to the moon; he is content with the light of his family."

Statistics of Paris.—The population of Paris, (not including the rural communes) by the census of 1817, amounts to 713,966 individuals; of whom 305,217 are males, 331,905 are females, and 56,794 not particularly designated, but included under the collective designation of both sexes; houses 26,801; births, for 1818, 24,406, of whom were males 13,451, females 12,055; 1,337 were born in the hospitals.

Children not born in wedlock amount to 8,363; of whom 3,898 were born in the hospitals. Of the 8,363 illegitimate children, 4,118 boys, and 990 girls, have been acknowledged by their parents; 6,255 remain unacknowledged. Deaths, 25,706 of whom 12,692 are males, and 13,134 females. Of the whole number, 15,725 died in their own houses, and 9,981 in the hospitals, prisons; &c. Excess of the births over the deaths, 700. Marriages, 7,455. Children born out of wedlock, but acknowledged in consequence of the subsequent marriage of their parents, 479. Adoptions, 20. In 1817, the number of births amounted to 25,759; that of the deaths to 24,444, and the marriages to 6,332.

They reckon in Paris 1,119, streets and lanes, 111 passages, 33 quays, 18 boulevards 87 places or squares, 31 crossways, 124 entries, 34 courts (places for riding and taking the air) 25 avenues, 10 public promenades, 45 circular roads, 56 barriers, 10 gates, 16 bridges, 23 market places, 39 churches, 5 temples, 12 palaces, 24 hospitals, 37 establishments for public instruction, such as the Institute, the Faculties, the Colleges, the Special Schools, the Literary and Scientific Institutions, etc.; 15 museums, 12 theatres, etc.

The National Guard consists of 31,899 infantry, and 255 cavalry.—The Gendarmerie consists of 1,021 men, and 417 horses, and a battalion of sappers, etc. of 575 effective men.

DOMESTIC.

BUFFALO, (N. Y.) JUNE 15.

Steam-Boat.—On Saturday evening last, the Walk-in-the-water, started for Mackinaw, with a cargo of merchandize valued at 200,000 dollars, and upwards of 70 passengers, among whom were General Brown and suite, Colonel Jones and lady, Col. Smith and family, Com. Deacon and family, and number of ladies and gentlemen from various parts of the Union.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 22.

Exchange Bank, 22d June, 1819. Feeling the same moral obligation to protect the paper of the Washington and Warren Bank as that of this Bank, although not under obligations to do so, I have this day hypothecated sufficient property to pay the whole of the debts of that bank, with interest of seven per cent. per annum, and have full confidence in being able to do so within sixty days.—For this object I have real estate in this city, free and unincumbered, to the value of near one hundred thousand dollars—I am the owner of two ships, soon expected from the South Seas, and of nine other ships, some of which are very valuable—I have a large amount of merchandize on hand, and debts are due me to double the amount of the debts of said Bank, a large proportion of which is in good endorsed notes—

therefore every person who holds the Notes of said Bank may rest perfectly satisfied that he will, after a very short delay, receive the whole of his money. To accomplish this desirable object, it has become necessary for me to repair to Sandy-Hill, and also to suspend the business of the Exchange Bank for a few weeks. The Washington and Warren Bank has at no period since its establishment been embarrassed; on the contrary, it has, at all times, punctually redeemed its paper; therefore, the present alarm is wholly to be ascribed to falsehoods and misrepresentations which have brought on me these dreadful consequences, after I have redeemed by far the greatest proportion of notes which the Exchange Bank had in circulation. Near four months since I observed the gathering of the commercial storm, which is now raging, and have been ever since curtailing my business, not doubting my ability to weather it. At that period I put a stop to the emission of Exchange Bank Notes at all distant places, except a few at New-Orleans, where my agent holds sufficient funds to redeem all that he has put out in that quarter, and those previously put out in the southern States have long since been forced by the course of exchange and redeemed. Since the first of May, ultimo, I have not issued one tenth of the amount of Exchange Bank Notes that I had issued at all other periods in the same length of time, since the establishment of the Bank, and the return of Bills the last seven weeks has been so immense that there is not a large amount left in the hands of the community, all which will be shortly paid in money with interest from this day or immediately with stock in the Washington and Warren Bank at par—and I risk nothing in saying that I know this stock to be good, although it cannot be at this time converted into money. I beg leave to assure the public that I have done all that it was possible for man to do, and that if they did but know the amount of money I have raised and applied for the redemption of notes unexpectedly sent in, they could not but be surprised at my performance in times like the present. I have been extensively engaged in business in this city 18 years, during that time I was once before reduced to the painful necessity of suspending my payments. I had the satisfaction of resuming them in the short space of three months, and of paying to my then creditors twenty shillings on the pound, with seven per cent interest for the delay, which I think I have a right to claim of the public as a pledge of what they are to expect in the present case. I intend making arrangements very soon with a number of grocers, butchers, bakers, and others to receive the notes of Washington and Warren Bank, at par, in payment for every kind of article they may have for sale, thinking it the best means in my power of accommodating the holders. Money will be lodged in the Franklin Bank next week to pay the balance due the customers of the Exchange Bank on deposits.

JACOB BARKER.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 23.

Jacob Barker.—The suspension of this gentleman's banking operations, as announced in his own words in yesterday's Gazette, has produced a shock and sensation proportionate to the extent of his operations. The stoppage of payment at the Exchange Bank, so suddenly and unexpectedly announced, brought hundreds together into Wall-Street yesterday, in the hope of finding relief—and, when we consider that all were disappointed, we cannot but admire and applaud the mildness of their demeanor; and it is a pleasing fact, and one that reflects much credit on our fellow-citizens, that no riotous proceedings took place as was apprehended.

We hope the promises of Mr. Barker will be fulfilled, in which case all who hold his paper will ultimately receive their principal and interest.

There are a number of advertisements in the New-York papers in which it is offered to take the bills of the Washington and Warren, or of the Exchange Bank, in payment for goods of different kinds.—[Gazette.]

JUNE 25.

Supreme Court Sittings.

William Warner, plaintiff—Mathias Bruen, defendant.

This cause was tried before the honorable judge Van Ness, for damages against the defendant for having issued out an attachment against the property of the plaintiff during the time he was absent on business in Charleston, S. C. and having notice thereof published in the public newspapers under the act "for relief against absconding and absent debtors."

The leading circumstances in this case appeared to be as follow—

The plaintiff had purchased goods the property of the defendant, and had given his note with an approved endorser, for the same; he then publicly left the city for Charleston, S. C. leaving his dwelling house furnished and his clerk in the counting house to attend to such business as should be required—he also appointed a respectable mercantile house as his agent, to whom he remitted funds to pay all his engagements during his absence, except the note to the defendant, relying that the endorser would honor it, as the goods, for which it had been given, were purchased on their joint account, and placed in the hands of the endorser in Charleston, S. C. for the purpose of remitting the proceeds to his father to pay the note, instead of which a new note was given by the endorser at 60 days, leaving the old note in possession of the defendant, who before the same was due, sued the plaintiff at Charleston, S. C. on the old note, and issued out the attachment in this city against his property, and advertised him as an absent debtor.

On the return of the plaintiff to N. York, the defendant did not think proper to relinquish the attachment, and, on application, the supreme court ordered a *supersedeas* to be issued.—The plaintiff soon found that his credit had been destroyed; and several respectable merchants, who had frequently credited him to large amounts, and endorsed for him declared, that after the publication in question they had no confidence in his mercantile standing—all of which was fully proven. The case occupied the attention of the court Wednesday and yesterday; and the jury, after receiving a most able and impartial charge from the judge, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff of *Five Thousand Dollars* damages.

John Wells, and J. O. Hoffman, etrs. for the plaintiff.

D. B. Ogden, Esq. for the defendant.

RICHMOND, JUNE 28.

Most horrid murder!—On the morning of Sunday last, about day break a most glaring and shocking murder was committed in the neighborhood of Chesterfield court house, (as is supposed) by James Vest, upon the body of his wife Sally Vest. Agreeably to report of the inquest this day held on her body, she was deliberately led from home by her husband, (the said James Vest) about 3 miles into a piney field, and there deliberately, maliciously, and of malice aforethought, shot by him, with a large pistol or gun, the tract of which ball after passing through her body, was seen in the bark of a large pine.

N. B. The said James Vest is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, with a small nose a little turned up at the end, and is disposed to smile when spoken to—and it is supposed he will make towards North-Carolina.

KNOXVILLE, (TENN.) JUNE 8.

Sale of Public Land.—The Governor of the Alabama Territory, under the authority of the Legislature, on the fourth week in May, of-