

14. About this time some of the Bourbon Princes endeavoured to excite an insurrection in the West of France.

16. The Neapolitan army attacked at Mignano and dispersed.

17. A meeting at Southwark, to consider respecting petitioning against the war with France, against the renewal of the Property Tax, and praying for Parliamentary Reform.

19. The Duke of Wellington appointed Commander in Chief of the armies of the King of the Netherlands.

20. The Queen of Naples signed a convention, delivering up the whole of the territories to the Allies, to be restored to Ferdinand.

22. The King of Prussia issued a decree at Vienna, instituting a national representation of his states.

24. The House of Commons took into consideration a message from the Regent, when they pledged themselves to support his Royal Highness in all measures taken by him in concert with the Allies.

26. The Duke of Cumberland married to the Princess of Salm at Strelitz.

JUNE.

1. Murat, having escaped from Naples, arrived at Paris.

--- The grand ceremony of Champ de Mai held at Paris, when the constitution was accepted by the assembled people; and the eagles given to the troops. In the evening there were amusements and rejoicings of all kinds.

--- The inflammable air, in the success pit at Newbottle, took fire, when 57 men and 6 horses were killed.

5. The British troops occupied Martinique, to preserve it for Louis XVIII.

7. Bonaparte opened the Session of the House of Representatives.

10. Mr. Vansittart communicated, that the amount of the loan wanted would be £36,000,000.

12. Bonaparte left Paris to head his armies.

15. 16. The Prussians under Blucher were these days attacked by Bonaparte, at Charleroi and Ligny, with the intent of separating the Prussian and English army; after a most obstinate engagement, the Prussians were obliged to retire. The Duke of Brunswick fell on the 16th.

16. The Algerine frigate Niniande taken by the Americans, after a severe engagement, off Cape de Gatte.

17. The English army assembled in front of Waterloo.

--- King Ferdinand entered Naples.

18. The bloody and decisive battle of Waterloo, Bonaparte attacked, with all his forces, the English under the Duke of Wellington, at 1 o'clock, but was constantly repulsed with dreadful slaughter. Towards the close of the day the Prussians arrived and took post on the enemy's flank, when the English line boldly advanced, and drove the enemy from the field of battle, in the greatest disorder, abandoning 150 cannon, & losing the whole material. The French estimate their loss at 50,000; the army of the Duke lost near 15,000. The Prussian loss in the several battles was more than 20,000.

--- Island of Guadaloupe hoisted the tri-coloured flag.

19. A bill brought in to call out the militia.

20. The re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland under Alexander, as King, proclaimed at Warsaw.

--- The King of Spain abolished the edicts in force against the Jesuits.

21. Bonaparte arrived at Paris.

22. Bonaparte abdicated the throne in favour of his son, who was proclaimed, and a provisional government appointed.

23. The Thanks of Parliament voted to the Duke of Wellington and his army. An additional grant of £200,000 was also given the Duke.

24. The Bavarian, Russian, and Austrian armies commenced the campaign, and soon after obliged Gen. Rapp to seek shelter in Strasburg. They continued their march on Paris.

--- The town of Cambrai taken by the British by escalade. It was given over to Louis XVIII who arrived there on the 26th.

26. Peronne surrendered to the British, after the horn-work had been stormed.

27. A message from the Prince Regent, requesting a

provision to be made for the Duke of Cumberland on his marriage.

--- A fatal accident occurred from a blast, in Sheriff Hill colliery, when Mr. W. Foggett, his two brothers, and eight men, were killed.

29. Quesnoy surrendered to Prince Frederick of the Netherlands.

[To be continued.]

NAPLES, MARCH 17.

Two frigates yesterday left this port having troops on board. It is thought they are intended to reinforce our expedition against the Algerines, who continue to infest the coast of Italy.

FRANKFORT, MARCH 26.

In consequence of the happy arrangement of the territorial differences between Austria and Bavaria, which is now officially known, it is hoped that the German Diet will certainly open on the 15th of April.

PARIS, MARCH 31.

To-morrow, the 1st of April, Marshal Oudinot will succeed the Duke of Belluno as Major-General of the Royal Guard, and the Duke of Haure by the Prince de Poix, as Captain of the Guards. The Duke of Aumont is to take the office of first Gentleman of the Chamber, in place of the Duke of Duras.

A Berlin Journal says, that the Prince Royal of Sweden is now selling the property which he possesses in France.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Several Russian ships have been chartered for the further conveyance of Portuguese troops from Lisbon to the Brazils.

In the kingdom of Naples, the sea cordon, on account of the plague at Noja, has an extent of 500 miles, and requires daily 10,500 men to occupy the posts. The town of Noja, about 1-2 Italian miles in circumference, and containing about 6000 souls, is closely surrounded by a double cordon. The first is formed by two ditches, 60 paces from the wall of the town, and 30 paces from each other, 10 paces broad, and 8 feet deep, behind which a battalion, with 2 cannon, forms a close chain. Over each of the ditches is a draw bridge, confining the access to the town by a single gate, provided with a double grating; a board is attached to it, with an inscription forbidding any person from approaching the ditches from the town under pain of death. To keep order in the town itself, there is a detachment of twenty four men and one officer, and a Commandant. A regiment of infantry and a corps of cavalry from the second Cordon, five miles from the Noja, in an extent of twenty five miles, in close connection with the Cordon on the sea side. All intercourse between the inhabitants and the military of the several Cordons is most rigorously prohibited, so that a priest from Noja, who had sold to a Neapolitan soldier, a pack of cards, was shot as well as the soldier, the former after having been deprived of ecclesiastical dignity, the soldier on the spot.

The same rigorous measures are taken at Corfu. Three English soldiers who went from one Cordon to another, to see their comrades, were shot.

We this morning received private letters with the following news from Spain. We are sorry to note the decline of our commerce in the port of Cadiz. Andalusia seems to be very unsettled.—A War between Spain and America is apprehended in the former Country.

CADIZ, MARCH 12.—Yesterday the regiments of Don Carlos and — sailed for Lima 2000 strong.—Strong rumours prevail of a rupture between Spain and North America; the Catholic Ambassador, it appears, has demanded his passports from the Government of the United States.

“The whole province of Andalusia has been infested with bands of robbers. One partido robbed 80 persons in one day: they had various skirmishes with the troops sent out to take them in which there were killed and wounded on both sides. One gang more desperate than the others had committed such outrages, that a large sum was put upon their heads, and they were closely pursued, when their Leaders sent to demand a parley with the Captain commanding the detachment in search of them, and surrendered to the troops under certain stipulations, the first of which, of course, was the pardon of their lives.

“I am sorry to give you the most melancholy accounts of the state of the trade. The returns were greater during the siege of Cadiz, than at this moment.

“It is expected the Queen will land here and proceed by way of Seville to the Capital. Sir John Dornic, as Governor of the King's Palace at Seville, is about to set off for that city, to make preparations for her Majesty's reception. The King, it is supposed, will meet her Majesty at Aranjuez, the Hampton Court of Spain.

“The Dollar is only worth 3s. 11d. by the exchange on London.”

HAMBURG, MARCH 26.—Letters from Munich of the 10th inst. contain the news that the incidental point respecting a donation of territory with 50,000 inhabitants, for Prince Eugene, has been arranged, and the definitive treaty is now being concluded.

The accounts from Noja become more and more favourable: from the 8th to the 17th February, only 6 persons had died, and the whole neighbouring country was in the best state of health.

Lady Wilson arrived at Paris yesterday morning. A journal was ill informed in announcing that Messrs. Wilson, Bruce and Hutchinson had been transferred to the Conciergerie. They are still at La Force. Their trial will come on in the last fortnight in April.

The following are the names of the individuals comprised in the act of accusation relative to the escape of Lavalette:—

Jean Baptiste, Roquette-de Kerguisee Keeper of the Maison de Justice, Juques Eberie, Turkey, Benoit Bonneville, Domestic of Madame Lavalette, and Joseph Marengas, one of the Chairman of the chair in which Lavalette went out of the Courts of the Conciergerie.

The sentence of death of General Traylor is commuted to 20 years imprisonment.

PARIS, MARCH 29.—The Princess Maria Caroline, who is to be united to the Duke of Berry, is the issue of the first marriage of his Royal Highness the hereditary Prince of Naples with Maria Clementine, daughter of the Emperor Leopold.

The Duke of Havre will receive at the frontier the Princess Maria Caroline.

APRIL 3.—Dollars are down to 5s. 1d. per ounce, silver in bars (standard) to 5s. 2½d. Gold remains at £2. 2s.

APRIL 4.—It appears (says a Morning Paper) by the latest advices from the Mediterranean, that Spain had refused to give up the Algerine brig which the American Commodore Shaw, claimed in behalf of the Algerine Nation. The Americans appear desirous of fastening a quarrel upon Spain on this subject.

An Ordonnance of the King of France is stated to have been issued, for re-organizing the Legion of Honour, which in future is to consist of an unlimited number of Knights, 2000 Officers, 400 Commanders, 180 Grand Officers, and eighty Grand Crosses.

APRIL 5.—A Chamber of Commerce was established in St. Petersburg in the beginning of March, under the patronage of the Emperor. Much benefit is anticipated from its labours.

CONSPIRACY IN SPAIN.

[FROM A MORNING PAPER.]

The last letters from Spain announce an interesting piece of information—the detection of a conspiracy against the life of Ferdinand the VIIIth. The city of Madrid, says our Correspondent, had been for some time past more than usually resorted to by discharged guerilla officers without pay, who were known not to be well affected to the King and Government. From this circumstance alone, Government suspected that some plan was in agitation dangerous to the peace of the city; and set about an inquiry for the means of its detection, when it was found that a conspiracy had been formed for the effecting of some great object, but which at the time did not appear. The Government, by pursuing their inquiries further, ascertained the names of the conspirators, and immediately had them arrested. But the matter did not stop there; for many of the persons arrested had the torture inflicted upon them, according to the former custom of Spain, in order to extort from them the object of the conspiracy. From the declaration of some of the sufferers, it was ascertained that the conspiracy had in view the extinction of the present King of Spain, their Royal Highnesses his Brothers, &c. Mr. Rechart was the first who