

meator, and upon being convicted thereof, upon any Information or Indictment, shall be punishable by Fine and Imprisonment, or either of them, at the Discretion of the Court before which such Offender shall be convicted.

III. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to render any Person or Persons liable to any Punishment or Penalty under this Act, who at any Time before the First day of August One thousand eight hundred and nineteen, within any Part of the United Kingdom, or of the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, or Sark, or at any Time before the First Day of November One thousand eight hundred and nineteen, in any Part or Place out of the United Kingdom, or of the said Islands, shall have taken or accepted, or agree to take or accept any Military Commission, or shall have otherwise enlisted into any Military Service as a Commissioned or Non-commissioned Officer, or shall have enlisted, or entered himself to enlist, or shall have agreed to enlist or to enter himself to serve as a Soldier, or shall have served, or having so served shall, after the said First Day of August One thousand eight hundred and nineteen, continue to serve in any Warlike or Military Operation, either as an Officer or Soldier, or in any other Military Capacity, or shall have accepted, or agreed to take or accept any Commission, Warrant, or Appointment as an Officer, or shall have enlisted or entered himself to serve, or shall have served, or having so served shall continue to serve as a Sailor or Marine, or shall have been employed or engaged, or shall have served, or having so served shall, after the said First Day of August, continue to serve in and on board any Ship or Vessel of War, used or fitted out, or equipped or intended for any Warlike Purpose; or shall have engaged, or contracted or agreed to go, or shall have gone to, or having so gone to shall, after the said First Day of August, continue in any Foreign State, Country, Colony, Province, or part of a Province or to or in any Place beyond the Seas, unless such Person or Persons shall embark at or proceed from some Port or Place within the United Kingdom, or the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, or Sark, with Intent to serve as an Officer, Soldier, or Marine, contrary to the Provisions of this Act, after the said First Day of August, or shall embark or proceed from some Port or Place out of the United Kingdom, or the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, or Sark, with such Intent as aforesaid, after the said First Day of November, or who shall, before the passing of this Act, and within the said United Kingdom, or the said Islands, or before the First Day of November One thousand eight hundred and nineteen, in any Port or Place out of the said United Kingdom, or the said Islands, have hired, retained, engaged, or procured, or attempted or endeavoured to hire, retain, engage, or procure, any Person or Persons whatever, to enlist or to enter, or to engage to enlist or to serve, or be employed in any such Service or Employment as aforesaid, as an Officer, Soldier, Sailor, or Marine, either in Land or Sea Service, or to go, or agree to go or embark for the Purpose or with the Intent to be so enlisted, entered, or engaged, or employed, contrary to the Prohibitions respectively in this Act contained, any thing in this Act contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding; but that all and every such Persons and Person shall be in such State and Condition, and no other, and shall be liable to such Fines, Penalties, Forfeitures, and Disabilities, and none other, as such Person or Persons was or were liable and subject to before the passing of this Act, and as such Person or Persons would have been in, and been liable and subject to, in case this Act and the said recited Acts by this Act repealed had not been passed or made.

IV. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace residing at or near to any Port or Place within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, where any Offence made punishable by this Act as a Misdemeanor shall be committed, on Information on Oath of any such Offence, to issue his Warrant for the Apprehension of the Offender, and to cause him to be brought before such Justice, or any Justice of the Peace; and it shall be lawful for the Justice of the Peace before whom such Offender shall be brought, to examine into the Nature of the Offence

upon Oath, and to commit such Person to Gaol, there to remain until delivered by due Course of Law, unless such Offender shall give Bail, to the Satisfaction of the said Justice, to appear and answer to any Information or Indictment to be preferred against him, according to Law, for the said Offence; and that all such Offences which shall be committed within that Part of the United Kingdom called England, shall and may be proceeded and tried in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Westminster, and the Venue in such Case laid at Westminster, or at the Assizes or Session of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, or at any Quarter or General Sessions, of the Peace in and for the County or Place where such Offence was committed; and that all such Offences which shall be committed within that Part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, shall and may be prosecuted in His Majesty's Court of King's Bench at Dublin, and the Venue be laid at Dublin, or at any Assizes or Session of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, or at any Quarter or General Sessions of the Peace in and for the County or Place where such Offence was committed; and all such Offences as shall be committed in Scotland, shall and may be prosecuted in the Court of Justiciary in Scotland, or any other Court competent to try Criminal Offences committed within the County, Shire, or Stewartry within which such Offence was committed; and where any Offence made punishable by this Act as a Misdemeanor shall be committed out of the said United Kingdom, it shall be lawful for any Justice of the Peace residing near to the Port or Place where such Offence shall be committed, on Information on Oath of any such Offence, to issue his Warrant for the Apprehension of the Offender, and to cause him to be brought before such Justice of the Peace for such Place; and it shall be lawful for the Justice of the Peace before whom such Offender shall be brought, to examine into the Nature of the Offence upon Oath, and to commit such Person to Gaol, there to remain till delivered by due Course of Law, or otherwise to hold such Offender to Bail to answer for such Offence in the Superior Court, competent to try and having Jurisdiction to try Criminal Offences committed in such Port or Place; and all such Offences committed at any Place out of the said United Kingdom shall and may be prosecuted and tried in any Superior Court of His Majesty's Dominions, competent to try, and having Jurisdiction to try Criminal Offences committed at the Place where such Offence shall be committed.

(The remainder in our next.)

SMITHFIELD MEETING.

LONDON, July 21, 3 o'clock, P. M. — This being the day for the Smithfield Meeting for Reform, the streets were thronged, and the houses crowded with spectators. It rained hard. About one o'clock, Mr. Hunt appeared on horse-back preceded by persons bearing flags, with "Order," "Order," inscribed on them. Soon after he mounted a waggon, with Preston by his side. He was greeted with acclamations. — Though evidently indisposed he addressed. — He then proceeded to state the objects of the meeting.

PREAMBLE.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were then read:—

As nothing has appalled the unfeeling factions and their venal bloodhounds of the press so completely as the peaceable conduct of recent Reform Meetings in the country, so it is therefore devoutly to be hoped that the present Meeting in town, will prove, by moderation of behaviour and strength of reasoning, not less formidable to the myriads of power in the metropolis.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That every person born in Great Britain and Ireland, is by inherent right—FREE.
2. That for the protection of the Life, the Liberty, and the Property of every Member, in a free State, it is expedient and essential that a Code of Laws should be established, and an Executive Administration thereof provided.
3. That as Life, Liberty, and Property, are equally dear to every Man, whatever may be his rank, condition, or attainment, it follows of necessity, that every Man, in a

free State, is equally entitled to a voice in the enactment of such laws and their provisional Administration.

4. That to support the just expenses attendant upon a due administration of the Law, fair proportioned contributions from every member of the community ought to be equitably levied.

5. That the Rights of all being equal, no Free man in Great Britain or Ireland ought to be taxed without his previous admission to a participation of Universal Right.

6. That this Universal Right may be exercised in the choice of Representatives, to be fairly and freely nominated or chosen by the voices or votes of the largest proportion of the whole members of the State.

7. That the persons who at present compose the British House of Commons have not been fairly and freely nominated, or chosen, by the voices or votes of the largest proportion of the Members of the State.

8. Therefore, that any laws which may hereafter be enacted, or any Taxes which may be imposed by the present British House of Commons, ought not, in equity, to be considered obligatory upon those who are unjustly excluded from giving their voices or votes in the choice of Representatives.

9. That from and after the first day of January, 1820, we cannot conscientiously consider ourselves as bound in equity by any future enactments which may be made by any persons styling themselves our Representatives, other, than those who shall be fully, freely, and fairly chosen, by the voices or votes of the largest proportion of the members of the State.

10. That, with a view to accelerate the choice of legal and just Representatives of the whole People, we will cause Books to be forthwith opened in the different Parishes of the Metropolis, for the enrolment of the names and residence of every man of mature age and sound mind resident therein, so as to enable him to give his vote when legally required so to do.

11. That an humble Address be presented to the Prince Regent, requesting he will be graciously pleased to issue his writs to the Sheriffs and other returning officers of the different counties and cities of this Empire, to cause Representatives to be chosen agreeably to the foregoing Resolution, and to assemble in Parliament in January next.

[The 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th resolutions, relating to Catholic Emancipation, are omitted.]

16. That this Meeting hereby solemnly proclaim the sincere desire for an union of all sincere Reformers, and they now offer the olive branch of peace and good will to those whom the imperious calls of domestic, private or public affairs compel to remain passive well-wishers to the cause of their brother sufferers, above all to the British soldier, that he may not be driven by the fear of starvation, the horror of a lacerated back, or the loss of life, by a drum-head Court Martial, to deeds in defence of the system which his soul abhors.

17. That this meeting solemnly disclaims the Debt impudently and falsely called National; that as it was contracted by the Boroughmongers, without the consent of the people, let the Boroughmongers pay the principal and interest of the same.

18. That this meeting unequivocally disclaim any share or participation in the disgraceful and cowardly act of Boroughmongers, in placing the brave Napoleon a prisoner to perish upon a desert Island, shut out from human society, and torn from his only son, whilst he is exposed to the brutal insolence of a hired keeper.

After the Rev. Mr. Harrison had addressed the meeting, and one of the mob had requested that the resolutions, respecting the Catholics should be put separately, but which Mr. Hunt objected to, the Resolutions were carried. Four flags were unfurled, on which were inscribed, "Peace and Good Will," "Universal Suffrage," "Death or Liberty," and one tri-coloured, "England, Scotland, and Ireland." This last, Mr. Hunt said, "We adopt as the Union Flag of Freedom;" but disclaimed the idea of having borrowed it from France. Alluding to the arrest of Welsley and Harrison, at Manchester, who had obtained bail, Hunt said, it was probable he too would not be forgotten. He therefore begged them to mark what he said and did. "I will subpoena you all, and with 50,000 of you on my side, what have I to fear? I will summon thirty of you every day, and then I think

the trial will go on three years before it be finished." He exhorted the meeting to behave quietly. The shops were not shut, and business was going on, and every precaution was in activity to prevent of public disorder.

Postscript. The Rev. Mr. Harrison, who was indicted for sedition, has just been arrested by a special warrant. At three o'clock, when we left the meeting, Dr. Watson was addressing the people.

More than 10,000 persons have been sworn in as special constables, to keep the peace.

LONDON, July 26.

The two sureties for Sir C. Welsley, are J. Lawton, of Stockport, grocer, and E. Sanderson, of the same place, shoemaker.

JULY 26.

An amusing debate occurred in the House of Assembly at Halifax, on the pay which it seems the Representatives there receive. One of the members, a Mr. Dimock, said he came there with a desire to perform his duty as faithfully as a man could, and therefore he conceived he was justly entitled to his half-a-guinea a day! It was vainly this mercenary principle contested by Mr. Prescott, who argued, that there was a degree of meanness in accepting a pecuniary compensation for the discharge of so honourable a duty. On a division it was carried, that the usual allowance of £900 should be raised to £1500.

We this day give a Circular from the War Office, relative to Officers on half pay holding Civil Appointments. It does not, however, understand the principle of the distinction made between General Officers and those of inferior rank. The General Officers make their declaration on their honour; the latter are obliged to make their declaration on oath.

EVACUATION OF PARGA.

Letters have been received from the Ionian Islands, dated in the beginning of June, detailing the events which took place on the cession of Parga to the Turks. We collect from them the following particulars:— "By Sir T. Maitland's orders, the Officer commanding the British garrison at Parga made known to the inhabitants, that in conformity to arrangements with Ali Pacha, a Turkish force was to enter their territory without delay, but that the English troops would remain for their protection along with the Turks, until they were able to arrange all their affairs, and complete the emigration. On receiving this intimation, which was confirmed by the approach of an Ottoman force, the Parguinotes, having held a consultat on, sent to inform the Commandant, that as such was the determination of the British Government, they had unanimously resolved, that should one single Turk enter their territory before all of them should have had a fair opportunity of leaving it, they would put to death all their wives and children, and afterwards defend themselves against any force, Turkish or Christian, that should violate the pledge made to them; and that they would fight until only one should survive to tell the story.—The English Commandant perceiving by their preparations that this resolution was irrevocable, instantly dispatched information to Sir Thos. Maitland, at Corfu, who sent General Sir Frederick Adam to expostulate with them. That Officer, on his arrival at Parga, observed a large fire in the public square, where the inhabitants had heaped together the bones of their ancestors, collected from the churches and cemeteries. All the male population stood armed at the doors of their respective dwellings; the women and children were within, awaiting their fate: a gloomy and awful silence prevailed. A few of the Primates, with the Protepapa at their head, received General Adam on his landing, and assured him, that the mediated sacrifice would be immediately executed, unless he could stop the entrance of the Turks, who had already arrived near the frontier, and effectually protect their embarkation and departure.—Unfortunately Sir F. Adam found means to prevail on the Ottoman Commandant to halt with his force. The Glasgow frigate, Capt. Maitland, which had been sent from Corfu, having arrived, the embarkation commenced, and all the Parguinotes proceeded under their protection, to