

he had no knowledge of the deceased until the day on which the occurrence happened; met him on the evening alluded to; was requested to afford professional assistance, should such be requisite, by Mr. Patmore. Having arrived at Chalk Farm, and reaching nearly the top of the hill, he perceived some Gentlemen in the field, and immediately pistols were discharged; he did not know any of the Gentlemen in the field below him, except Mr. Patmore, nor should he know them again. It was a moonlight night, but foggy; he heard no conversation between the Gentlemen prior to the discharge of the pistols; heard an exclamation after the discharge, and got over the hedge; found Mr. Scott on his knees. Mr. Scott pointed out to him the part in which he had been struck. Found an opening between the lower rib and the hip bone of the right side. Mr. Scott fainted, but soon recovered; although the ball appeared to have perforated the cavity of the abdomen, his speedy revival, added to the small discharge of blood, satisfied him that no large internal blood vessel had been injured. Mr. Christie asked him what he thought of the wound. He replied that he feared the wound was mortal, in the hearing of Mr. Scott; when he addressed Mr. Scott, and expressed a wish "that he had been in Mr. Scott's situation rather than Mr. Scott should have been wounded by him." Mr. Scott then said, "whatever may be the issue of this case, I beg you all to bear in remembrance that every thing has been fair and honourable." Mr. Pettigrew then went on to narrate his return to town, and his having preparations made at Mr. Scott's lodgings for his reception, but his assistant came, and stated, that, from the state of Mr. Scott, it had been found necessary to let him remain at Chalk Farm. He continued, in conjunction with Mr. Guthrie and Dr. Darling, to visit Mr. Scott till his decease. He attributed his death to the gradual effusion of blood, and to inflammation. The injury he received was the cause of his death.

The Coroner asked witness if he considered himself bound, in the way of his profession, to obey such summonses? Witness said he never refused to attend when called upon, even by the most abject individual.

Some animadversions were made both by the Coroner and some of the Jury, on the circumstance of Mr. Scott having been left without any surgical aid for a space of time after the departure of Mr. Pettigrew and his assistant: in reply to which, Mr. Pettigrew observed, that it was the nature of gun-shot wounds, in many instances, not to require surgical assistance, and this was one of them. Witness being asked if he did not hear it said on the ground by Mr. Christie, that he had fired down the field? replied—Mr. Christie said "Why was I permitted to fire a second time? I discharged my pistol down the field before. I could do no more." These expressions were made in consequence of some altercation between the seconds. Mr. Christie took Mr. Scott by the hand after he was wounded, and witness desired him to stand away, Mr. Scott being at that time about to faint. Mr. Patmore stated to witness some days after the occurrence, that if Mr. Christie and his friend had agreed that he should not return Mr. Scott's fire, Mr. Christie's friend was bound, after the fire, to have communicated to him the conduct pursued by Mr. Christie, of which he Mr. Patmore was entirely ignorant.

W. BEVILLE MAURICE, pupil to Mr. Pettigrew, confirmed part of the latter's statement; but said, to the best of his recollection, that Mr. Pettigrew observed, the wound was by no means mortal.

The Jury, after deliberating for about half an hour, returned a verdict of—*Wilful Murder* against Mr. Christie, Mr. Trail, and Mr. Patmore.

The Coroner issued his warrant for their apprehension.

The Inquest was not over till after 12 o'clock.

We have letters this evening from Madrid of the 17th ult., which set right the statement in the last letters from the Spanish capital, regarding the ship from Callao, with news of the defeat of Lord Cochrane. It turns out to be true that such a vessel arrived, that she brought dispatches from the Viceroy of Lima, and that those dispatches were sent off by an express to the Government at Madrid. The contents of these dispatches are given on the 15th February;

and from them it does not appear that the forces under Lord Cochrane and San Martin had sustained a general defeat, but only that an advanced guard of 600 men, attached to the invaders, had been compelled to make a precipitate retreat upon the main body at Pisco, with the loss of a few lives, some prisoners, and a quantity of baggage and ammunition. These troops so dislodged, had been imprudently pushed forward by San Martin (who of course commands the land forces) into the immediate neighbourhood of Lima, in the confidence that the garrison would not venture to make a sally beyond the walls.

The despatches from the Viceroy farther mention the universal confidence prevailing among the troops and inhabitants of Lima, and the backwardness of the enemy in making an attack. The land force intended for the siege did not exceed 4500 men, who, it was supposed, were waiting for heavy artillery from Chili, while the organized regular force within Lima, exclusive of the inhabitants, many of whom had enrolled themselves in a distinct corps, was above 7000 men. The enemy could therefore have no hope, but from the effect of a combined operation by sea and land.

With regard to the state of affairs in Madrid itself, it appears, by the advices of today, that the capital was completely tranquil, and no fresh disturbances had broken out in the interior. A number of the King's late Body Guards, recently disbanded in consequence of an excess committed chiefly by two of them, had presented a petition, thro' the proper Minister, to be restored to Royal favour, and it was expected that the prayer, to a certain extent, would be complied with.

The Continental letters by the French mail are unusually barren of intelligence; and as the public journals of Paris of Wednesday last contain so little news, it is probable that nothing material had occurred since the last post. The French funds closed at 85f. 10c. on Wednesday last, which was a considerable advance on the price of the preceding day, and they had been somewhat higher. The cause of this elevation does not at all appear in any of the letters from the French capital, though certain it is that a report prevailed there of an amicable adjustment between Austria and Naples, and this may have had its effect.

From Vienna and Frankfurt, however, the letters are of a hostile character. From the former we are told, that the Austrian advanced guard would enter Rome on the 18th February, and arrive at Naples by the 23d of the same month.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Coronation is said to be positively fixed for Tuesday, the 19th day of June next. The young gentleman who is to represent the Champion of England on that occasion, is now taking lessons of horsemanship for the purpose at Astley's.—*Evening Paper.*

The diadem which has just been prepared for the coronation is described to be about 15 inches in elevation: the arches, instead of sinking in their centre, are raised almost to a point, being themselves embossed and edged with brilliants and supporting an orb of brilliants almost more than six inches in circumference.—This is surmounted with a Maltese diamond cross of exquisite workmanship, on whose top and sides are suspended three remarkable large pearls. In the front of the crown is a unique sapphire of the purest and deepest azure, two inches long and an inch broad. At the back is the ancient ruby which was worn by Edward the Black Prince, and our 5th Harry, in the victories of Poitiers and Agincourt. The sapphire and ruby are each inserted in a Maltese cross of brilliants, while the other parts of the crown are occupied with large diamond flowers. The rim is encircled with diamonds, sapphires, emeralds, and rubies, of very considerable magnitude; and the whole is surrounded, immediately above the ermine, with large pearls.

PIEDMONT.—Gen. Ranazzy, who styles himself Political Chief of Alessandria, in a bulletin dated April 4, denounces the *Treason* of Gen. Casasco and his adherents, in giving up Naples on the 20th of March; and declares, that the militia and troops of the line, amounted to 120,000, which were dispersed on that occasion, were again to be united to march towards Capua and its vicinity: more than 18,000 troops,

joined by the people, attacked the Austrians and made a great slaughter.

This Statement is positively contradicted, by a proclamation of Gen. Latour, (commanding the troops attached to the King,) to the Inhabitants of Piedmont, who declares that the faction that still disturbs the country, is as pusillanimous as it is inimical to the best interests of the Kingdom.

In truth, we think there can be no doubt, but the garrisons at Turin and Alessandria surrendered without resistance; and that the Royal Authority is completely restored.

HOUSE OF LORDS, APRIL 16.

CATHOLIC DISABILITY REMOVAL BILL.

Lord Donoughmore concluded a long and animated speech in support of the Bill, by moving, That the Bill be now read a Second Time.

The Bill was warmly opposed by the Earl of Mansfield and the Bishop of London.

The Duke of Sussex entertained the same views which he had always done on the important subject before them. New lights had now come in on the human mind; and why should the Catholics alone be excluded from their benefits. The Catholics have long since disclaimed the offensive doctrines imputed to them; and their Lordships now came to the consideration of their claims under very favourable circumstances. He really saw neither danger nor difficulty in giving to the Catholics that share of Legislative power, with which the right of property had already invested them—Sincerely believing the concessions now proposed would strengthen and establish the Protestant Throne of these countries, the Bill should have his decided approbation.

The Marquis of Buckingham spoke in favour of the Bill:—Their Lordships ought to pursue the course of the other Branch of the Legislature.

The Bishop of Chester thought this a most important subject. It appeared to him that the Catholics were already in possession of complete religious toleration—the doors of Catholic places of worship were as open as those of Protestant churches. Before sitting down he would express his hope and prayer that the vote of that night would prevent forever again the recurrence of this question; that their Lordships would not by their decision continue any measure dangerous to the established securities in which the Protestant Empire rested.

The Bishop of Norwich dissented from the principles laid down by the Rev. Prelate who spoke last. They were not now legislating for Catholics of a former period; but for those of the 19th century. The learned Prelate concluded by voting for the Bill.

Lord Redesdale was averse to the measure: He could see nothing in it but a principle of contradiction—Considering that the Bill could be productive of no good effects in either country; that it would only lead to irritation on one side, to disappointment and to further demands on the other, he felt it his duty to oppose it.

Lord Harrowby yielded to none of the Right Rev. Bench in sincerity of feeling to our Holy Religion: but he could not see why these concessions might not be granted without any danger to the Constitution—If they were refused to this measure, they would be giving to every Catholic Barrister, a perpetual retainer to create confusion in Ireland.

Several Peers rose, at the same moment, to speak; but

Lord Liverpool suggested whether at this late hour, it would not be advisable to adjourn the further discussion of this important question till to-morrow? Many noble Lords were desirous, he had no doubt, of publicly expressing their opinions: He would therefore move that the House do adjourn.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, APRIL 16.

TIMBER TRADE.

Mr. Ellice presented a Petition from merchants of London trading to Canada, complaining of the duties about to be laid on Timber imported into this Country. The Exports from Great Britain to Canada, had amounted last year to £800,000;

but if those duties were imposed the imports of Timber, &c. which had been last year £400,000, would not be half that amount next year.

Sir I. Coffin said that Canada costs this country annually the sum of £500,000. It was better sunk at the bottom of the sea, than that England should have the trouble of paying £500,000 for the preservation of a Colony which brought no profit to the Kingdom.

Mr. Marryatt spoke against the injuries which about 10,000 British seamen would suffer, from the ruin of the Timber Trade.

Mr. Wallace moved the Order of the Day for the Committee of the Timber Duties Bill.

Mr. Grant moved, as an Amendment, that the house resolve itself into a Committee to consider FURTHER of the duties on Timber.

Mr. Wallace did not think there were sufficient grounds for the amendment. With respect to raising the duty on American Timber, the Hon. Gent. wished to make a difference of 20s. exclusive of freight.

Mr. Smith said the Trade to Canada was not worth more than £200,000. for which we, it seemed, were to pay £450,000—Was it wise to send to Canada for that which could be obtained from the Elbe.

Sir W. De Crispigny trusted the House would not forget how much was due to the interests of its Colonial Trade.

The Amendment was negatived without a division; and the House went into a Committee on the Timber acts. The several Resolutions were agreed to, and the Report ordered to be brought up to-morrow.

ANNO PRIMO & SECUNDO GEORGE IV. REGIS.

CAP. VII.

An Act to make perpetual an Act of the Fifty eighth Year of His late Majesty, to allow the Importation into certain Ports in Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, of certain enumerated Articles, and the Re-exportation thereof from such Ports.

[24th MARCH, 1821.]

WHEREAS an Act passed in the fifty-eighth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King GEORGE the Third, intituled *An Act to allow for Three Years, and until Six Weeks after the Commencement of the then next Session of Parliament, the Importation into Ports specially appointed by His Majesty, within the Province of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, of the Articles therein enumerated, and the Re-exportation thereof from such Ports*; which said Act will expire Six Weeks after the Commencement of the Session of Parliament which shall be held after the Eighth Day of May One thousand eight hundred and twenty-one: And whereas it is expedient that the said Act should be made perpetual; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That the said Act of the Fifty-eighth Year of His said late Majesty King GEORGE the Third shall be and the same is hereby made perpetual.

From a Supplement to the Eastport Sentinel of May 19.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The secretary of war has made a long report, published in the National Intelligencer, on the subject of fortifications—we notice that part of it which relates to the eastern coast. He speaks of the importance of defending Narraganset bay, for the benefit of securing harbours accessible in the winter time, with a N. W. wind, to prevent us being seized by an enemy, who would thus have a station to harass the coast and disconcert the forces of the eastern States; and last to protect the entrance of Long Island sound. He estimates the expense of completely fortifying this point at 600,000 dollars. He sets forth the particular object of which are contemplated in Boston Harbor, which are to secure the naval depot at Charlestown, to facilitate the sailing in and out of the fls. of the United States and to protect the town. The neighbouring seaports are to be more thoroughly fortified to deprive the enemy of anchorages and land-