

LONDON, APRIL 24.

We understand that the Bank of England has deferred to the wishes of Government, and will no longer oppose the granting of Charters for the establishment of Joint Stock Banks in England, the Banks to specify on the face of their notes that they are payable in London, and the place where.

The Bank of England likewise gives up the prohibition against drawing drafts on London for less than £50. It is of course, understood that the Government will extend the same facilities for Banking in Ireland.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

It is said that several young English noblemen have applied for permission to proceed as volunteers to Algiers.

We learn from the London Literary Gazette that the two Gold medals, given by the King, and annually awarded by the Royal Society of Literature, have this year been given to Hallam, and Washington Irving.

We have several times said that things lately are mending; and we repeat the assertion—and in confirmation can state that the receipt of customs at this port, for the present quarter surpasses the corresponding quarter of last year, by £69,000; and is nearly 20,000 more than the amount of any Lady-day quarter ever received.—*Bristol Gazette.*

It is mentioned in a Dutch paper, that Major-General Sir Howard Douglas Governor of New-Brunswick, had arrived at the Hague.

Mr. Cobbett has made a proposal to his friends and the public, which, we doubt, he will not find patriotic enough in the world to ensure a compliance with. It is simply—that the sum of ten thousand pounds be subscribed and placed in his hands, to be applied as follows: six thousand to purchase land, in order duly to qualify him for a seat in Parliament (for he protests against a sham qualification,) and the remaining four thousand to purchase the seat itself, (for he does not protest against a sham return.) On these conditions Mr. Cobbett is willing to serve the people in Parliament!

BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

APRIL 27.—It is understood that the Greek question was definitively settled at the last two Cabinet Councils.—France, Russia and England have guaranteed to Prince Leopold, the sum of £2,400,000 for eight years.

All the "Saints' Days" have been abolished in the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland with the exception of four.

The Germain papers which arrived this morning state that the Sultan has paid the second instalment due to Russia, and that the Russian army was to commence its march homewards on the 2d instant.

From Malta we learn that the Dey of Algiers is making every preparation for defence—he has formed several additional batteries; has established a field train of artillery; and not being deficient in cash, has in pay at least 50,000 Arabs and Natives, and other troops, who are constantly exercised.

Sir George Murray, has introduced into Parliament—a Bill for amending the Statute 31 Geo. III. Cap. 31, so far as respects the admissibility of Aliens naturalized in the Province of Lower Canada to sit in the Council and Assembly of that Province.

House of Commons, May 4.—Sir George Murray moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the purpose of rescinding the act of the 1st of George the Third respecting the government of the City and Province of Quebec.

IRELAND.—A proclamation was issued on Saturday, by the Lord Lieutenant, suppressing the Association recently formed in Dublin by Mr. O'Connell, under the title of "The Society of the Friends of Ireland, and of all Religious Persuasions." The dangerous Association Suppression Act, passed last Session, is cited in the proclamation as authorising the measure now resorted to. It does not at present appear whether any attempt will be made to revive the society in another shape; but from a hint thrown out in a letter in an evening paper, it seems probable that the meetings held ostensibly for charitable purposes, and which it is observed that the Act cannot be construed to effect the latter, it merely prohibiting "adjourned, renewed, or otherwise continued meetings," of any association deemed dangerous to the public peace.

The French expedition against Algiers proceeds vigorously; but it is doubtful whether, with all their enthusiasm, the invaders will be enabled to effect a decisive descent upon a coast so iron bound by defences, natural and artificial. All the armaments that have hitherto undertaken the enterprise have failed, with the exception of Ld. Exmouth's in 1816; and it is not very likely that the French, single-handed, can accomplish what, for many centuries, has been a hopeless project to the rest of Europe.—The policy of the Dey cunningly preserves the amity of some countries, while it provokes the hostility of others, so that no just cause can be discovered for the formation of an aggressive coalition. It is on the land side that Algiers is most vulnerable, and the French assail the City from the sea, from which point the besieged possess incalculable advantages of position and defence. The old design of France upon Egypt, often expressed, and more than once attempted to be carried into effect, mingles, we suspect, strongly in the motives that urge our mercurial neighbours to this hazardous expedition.

Ferdinand, the beloved, has transmitted a force amounting to the alarming number of 3000 men to invade Mexico. The old ballad of "riding up the hill and down again," is particularly applicable to this proceeding. If the Mexicans can be faithful to themselves, the Spanish power must be once more defeated; but in these struggles for their independence, the young republics must be the greatest sufferers. It will always be a matter of regret that our government should have sanctioned an infraction of the law of nations in one case which they deemed unjustifiable in another. Had we dealt the same measure of protection to S. America that we considered it politic to extend to Spain, those petty, vexatious attempts to interrupt the current of rational liberty would never be heard of.

The lamented illness of the King has caused a considerable stagnation in the fancy trade; but we hope that both cause and effect will soon be at an end by His Majesty's restoration to health.

PARIS, APRIL 23.—The preparations for the expedition to Algiers will have been completed in two months. All the coast were the army is to land has been sounded. In 32 hours, 32,000 men will be landed, and 12 days will be sufficient to disembark all the material of the army, and all the heavy artillery. The banners of France will be unfurled again where the greatest Kings died. The Moorish coast will see us again with that warlike ardour, the indelible characteristic of our nation. A barbarian will perceive whether he can insult the representative of our King with impunity. Already he sees the blockade daily reinforced; 80 King's ships and a prodigious quantity of vessels wait for the French Army in the French and Spanish ports. If the treasures of the Dey do not fall into our hands, the one thousand five hundred cannon which defend Algiers will be sufficient for an indemnity of the expenses of the war and blockade. Our honour revenged—piracy destroyed in the Mediterranean—what more honorable prospect can be held out to French soldiers.—*Gaz. de France.*

"The following intelligence from Madrid is of the 12th inst.—Fresh dispatches have been received from the Count D'Espartero, still more alarming than the former. He states that a conspiracy is completely organised, and that he has scarcely any hopes that it will be put down even with all the efforts of the Government combined."

"The following intelligence from Trieste is of the 10th instant.—We learn by two vessels that arrived here yesterday from Alexandria in thirty days, that an English steamer reached that port on the 9th ult. from Corfu, with dispatches for the English Consul, who immediately proceeded to Cairo. It is supposed that he had orders to inform the Pacha of the displeasure which the British Government feels at his co-operation in the war against Algiers. The same day the whole of the Egyptian squadron set sail for an unknown destination.—*Journal des Debats.*

From the London Atlas.

THE KING'S HEALTH.—In an article on this subject last week, some prospects were held out of a favourable alteration in the state of His Majesty's Health. Our authority was drawn from a high quarter, where strong attachment to the person of His Majesty might account for a sanguine feeling not fully justified by the more cautious judgment of his Majesty's medical attendants. On such occasions, the last thing to which we consent is the surrender of hope; so long as we can cling to the chance of recovery, we are unwilling to admit the melancholy truth that the patient is beyond the aid of skill. But we should only deceive ourselves and our readers were we now to indulge in any vague anticipations, the malady with which the King is afflicted renders the fatal result inevitable. The disease which we have reason to believe is the present and immediate ground of apprehension, must, at His Majesty's time of life, prove certain in its effects; it is not, as reported, an enlargement of heart. After a long reign, crowned with the glories of many victories, and the domestic triumphs of peace secured by the exercise of a wise and generous policy, he will leave behind him the proudest monument of a Monarch's fame, the sorrow of a United people. It will not be a figure of court rhetoric, in the case of George IV., to say that his memory will be embalmed in the affections of his country. But we must not yet pronounce his eulogy, although we fear, his name will soon be transferred to history.

Our readers need not place any reliance on the bulletins; they are, of necessity unsatisfactorily worded. We have heard, too that His Majesty insists upon seeing the newspapers, which will sufficiently account for the vagueness with which those official announcements are drawn up.

BULLETINS.

Windsor Castle, May 1. The King felt himself better all yesterday, but His Majesty has passed but an indifferent night.

H. HALFORD, M. J. TIERNEY, Windsor Castle, May 2. The King's symptoms have not varied. His Majesty has passed another bad night.

(Signed as usual.) THE KING'S HEALTH. The following bulletin of the state of His Majesty's Health was issued yesterday:—

"Windsor Castle, May 3. The King has suffered much by a want of sleep; nevertheless His Majesty's symptoms are mitigated this morning." [Signed as usual.] The Duke of Cumberland, after having an interview with His Majesty on Sunday afternoon, left the Palace between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, and returned to his residence at Kew. Viscount Combermere, late Commander-in-chief of the forces in India, arrived at the Palace yesterday afternoon, and made his personal inquiries after the health of the King.

The Physicians remained as usual in waiting on the King during the day. Sir Henry has now been in attendance during nine days. It was understood in Ministerial circles, on Saturday that His Majesty experienced a change for the better; but it appears by the bulletin issued yesterday, that it has not been lasting. The Bulletin was shown to the nobility and gentry on Saturday in the Presence Chamber, at the King's Palace, Saint James's, by Earl Howe, as Lord in waiting.

May 5.—We regret to state that nothing of an official character has transpired to confirm the cheering reports noticed by the committee, and variations as to the state of His Majesty's Health has been well founded the Bulletin of this morning would assuredly have announced an improvement. Such, however, is not the fact. The following is a copy of the Bulletin:—

Windsor Castle, May 5. The King continues much the same; His Majesty has passed a comfortable night.

(Signed) H. HALFORD, M. J. TIERNEY. THE KING.—We have again to repeat our regret that the favourable accounts given by our contemporaries as to the state of the King's health are not confirmed. The following is this day's Bulletin:—

Windsor Castle, May 6. The King passed the whole of yesterday comfortably; his Majesty's symptoms were mitigated, but his Majesty has passed a bad night.

(Signed as usual.) UNITED STATES.

[From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.] Negotiation with Great-Britain.—On Wednesday, the President of the United States transmitted to Congress the following important message, which was read and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, GENTLEMEN.—I think it my duty to inform you, that I am daily expecting the answer of the British Government to a proposition which has been submitted to it by this, upon the subject of the Colonial trade.

This communication has been delayed by a confident belief that the answer referred to, would have been received early enough to have admitted of its submission to you, in sufficient season for the final action of Congress, at its present session; and it is now induced by an apprehension that although the packet by which it was intended to be sent, is hourly expected, its arrival may, nevertheless, be delayed until after your adjournment.

I should this branch of the negotiation, committed to our Minister be successful, the present interdiction would nevertheless, be necessarily continued until the next session of Congress, as the President has, in no event, authority to remove it. Although no decision had been made, at the date of our last advices from Mr. McLane, yet, from the general character of the interviews between him and those of His Majesty's Ministers, whose particular duty it was to confer with him on the subject, there is sufficient reason to expect a favourable result to justify me in submitting to you the propriety of providing for a decision in the recess.

This may be done by authorizing the President, in case an arrangement can be effected, upon such terms as Congress would approve, to carry the same into effect, on our part, by proclamation; or if it should be thought advisable, to execute the views of Congress, by like means, in the event of an unfavorable decision.

Any information in the possession of the Executive, which you may deem necessary to guide your deliberations, and which it may, under existing circumstances, be proper to communicate, shall be promptly laid before you, if required.

ANDREW JACKSON. Washington, 26th May, 1850.

The National Intelligencer of Friday, in alluding to the proceedings which will be found in this paper, on the subject of the negotiations relative to the Colonial trade, remarks as follows:—

"The packet which has just arrived at New-York from Liverpool has not brought the anticipated final of the negotiation at London, between Mr. McLane and the British Ministry, which the Message of the President of the United States to Congress gave some reason to look for. It cannot be expected, of course, to be received now, before the adjournment of Congress. Meanwhile, a bill has been reported, and has passed the House of Representatives, from the tenor of which, and the confident call of the Committee of Commerce upon the Executive for papers on the subject, it may be inferred that the British Government has shown some disposition to yield to our present administration, precisely the same measure of justice which it has refused to the Administration of Mr. Adams."

And it is now induced by an apprehension that although the packet by which it was intended to be sent, is hourly expected, its arrival may, nevertheless, be delayed until after your adjournment.

Our readers will find in another column the details of these distressing cases. They have all arisen among the Convicts transported hither from England, to labour upon the Public Works, at the Naval Yard; and among whom, latterly, disturbances of a violent nature have so frequently occurred as to create very serious apprehensions.

From what was said by several of those who got trial in Court, it appears that they could not be tried for any offence committed in Bermuda, without being discharged from their former sentence, under which they were transported. This erroneous idea was confirmed to them, by the circumstance of Parker and Diamond, two, whose offences were committed so long ago as 1823 and 1829, not being sooner brought to trial, in consequence of our understanding, of the deficiency of some documentary evidence required from England, and which has only been recently obtained.

Having daily opportunities of witnessing their own strength and numbers, we need not say what dangerous result is likely to proceed from such an expectation of impunity; although counteracted by the utmost vigilance and firmness of the officers of the establishment. We believe it was very generally considered by those best acquainted with their condition, that nothing would eradicate this mistake from the minds of the Convicts, until some example was made among them.—We do hope and trust, that the fate of those now convicted will have a salutary effect upon the minds of the others—and teach them that here, as well as in England, their excesses will be controlled; and the surest way of bettering their condition is by patiently submitting to the regulations of their ships, and making themselves conspicuous for their industry, honesty and sobriety.

We have been unable to obtain a full report of His Honor's Charge—but he stated in substance, that by an Act of the British Parliament, Convicts transported to any part of His Majesty's dominions, are made liable to the whole penal code of England—and by another English Statute, the wounding of any person with intent to kill, disable, or do him some grievous bodily harm, is made a capital offence, if under circumstances which, if death had ensued, would have made it amount to murder.

With regard to the proofs of their being Convicts, which the whole case hinged on, the Act of Parliament relative to the transportation of Convicts, points out one mode of proof of their being convicts, which however is not producible in this case—and which in most cases, could not be produced without great delay. The dangers to the peace of the colony, and other manifest evils likely to result either from not punishing, or from long delay in the trial and punishment of Convicts transported here, when any of them may happen to be guilty of heinous offences, have induced our Colonial Legislature to pass an Act providing (among other things) that any person received in Bermuda as a transported Convict, and treated as such, shall be deemed and taken to be a transported Convict, and consequently liable to the penal Laws of England. It is true that this Act of the Legislature of Bermuda was only passed on the 13th day of April last, and the violence was committed on Pickthorn on the 27th of March;—but in consideration of Law the whole Session of the Legislature is as one day, and every Act of the Legislature is in operation from the first day of the Session unless otherwise expressed, and this Court is bound to take notice that the present Session of the Legislature commenced on the 13th day of January—from which it follows, that the Colonial Act relative to the Convicts takes effect from that day. This doctrine of the relation of Acts of Parliament to the first day of the Session (although now abolished by a statute not in force in Bermuda) has been frequently recognized by the Courts in England, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners have been received on board the Convict Vessel, brought to Bermuda, and treated as transported Convicts;—the remaining question then is, whether they committed the offence in Bermuda, which would entitle them to be tried here, and in one case, a man was condemned to death, for an offence committed subsequent to the first day of a session, but before the passing of the Act.—This Colonial Law does not create any new crime, or to subject the Convicts to any law to which they were not before subject. It only permits a more easy mode of proof of the same fact—that of being Convicts. In the present case the evidence is quite clear, that the prisoners