

ant article We extract it without further comment. The opinions prevalent in Paris on the subject will be embodied in the letters of our Parisian correspondent:

PARIS, February 25.

"On Friday the 22d February, at half past five, Madame the Dutches of Berri delivered to General Bugead, governor of the citadel of Blaye, the following declaration:—

"Pressed by my circumstances, and by the measures ordaind by the government, although I had the gravest possible motives for keeping my marriage secret, I think I owe it to myself as well as to my children to declare that I was secretly married during my sojourn in Italy.

(Signed) MARIA CAROLINE,

From the citadel of Blaye,
this 22d of February, 1833.

"This declaration, transmitted by the General Bugead to the President of the Council, the Minister of War, was immediately deposited in the depot of the archives of the Chancellerie of France."

By the last reports, the Duchess is on the eve of her confinement it has been a fortunate event for the existing dynasty of France, and it covers the Carlists with shame. Little credence is given to the story of her being married, and the prevalent opinion is that the father of the child is the Jew ruffian, Dentz, who betrayed her.

Carlism cut-up.—The expose of the Dutches de Berrie's being in the *family way* is an effectual bar to the *veay* of her family in their endeavours to restore legitimacy to France. The French, fond as they are of making fun of others, cannot stand being made fun of in return; and the chivalrous Carlists, who would have fought a *P'outrance* for the heroic mother of Henry V., will let the blade grow rusty in the scabbard sooner than draw it for a mere female of sanguine constitution. Alas! Maria Caroline was of Neapolitan birth—and Italia's daughters are "mighty warm." *This malheureux contraincups* will render Carlism defunct: the Legitimists will never withstand the caricatures of the shops—and the twits of the Salons—and the sneers of the Republicans.

The *Cour Royale* of Paris has decreed the trial of the celebrated Chateaubriand, by the Court of Assizes, for having, in his *Memoire sur la Captivite de S. A. R. la Duchesse de Berri*, excited to hatred and contempt of this government, and attacked the right which the Orleans derive from the choice of the people. The proprietors of the Royalist papers, the *Courier de l'Europe*, *Quotidienne*, *Gazette de France*, *Echo Francais*, *Revenant*, and *Mode*, are likewise to be indicted for publishing a speech delivered at M. de Chateaubriand's,

tending also to attack the sacred rights of the "best of republics."

We have received by special express the Paris Journals and our private letters of yesterday. From these we have some facts of great interest and importance; the first interest probably is, that Chateaubriand, and the editors of the *Quotidienne*, *Gazette de France*, *Courier de l'Europe*, and some other Royalists, who had been made the objects of a State prosecution for writing in behalf of the Dutches of Berri, had been acquitted.

This is of course a triumph to the Carlist party, but that is sadly counterbalanced by the unhappy affair of the Dutches, from the effects of which the Royalists do not appear to be recovered. Some details as to the discovery of the Dutches's situation, will be found in the letter of our Parisian correspondent.

The acquittal of Chateaubriand and co-defendants, however, though it may not restore the party to the Dutches, lowers the Government, as a Government always is lowered by a defeated attempt at prosecution.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN.

APRIL 20, 1833.

By the arrival of the March packet at Halifax, we are furnished with English dates down to the 9th ult. The bill for suspending the constitution in Ireland, and establishing a system of coercion in that unhappy country, has passed the House of Lords, with little or no opposition, and is now before the House of Commons where it passed the first reading on the 23th of February, when there was a vigorous, though an unavailing struggle made against it. "All the evil spirits" says the editor of the London Examiner, speaking of the despotic scheme of Ministers towards Ireland,—"hail it with delight; the love of tyranny prevails even against the spleen of party, and Tory and Whig are cordially united in this evil work. The hell-broth is brewing, and around it mingles black spirits and white, blue spirits and grey. The Lords of misrule of all colors and denominations cheerfully join hands round the cauldron; party rivalries and jealousies are forgotten in an act of congenial mischief, or if a sneer or a reproach be vented, it is at the tardiness of the undertaking." On the other hand, it is asserted that the outrages committed nightly in different parts of the country, are indeed appalling; no security appears to exist either for life or property in the disturbed districts. The great

question is, are these vigorous measures the best mode of effecting this object? Mr. O'Connell and his party say they are not: that by adopting measures of conciliation to a sufficient extent, the far greater part of the peasantry would return to good order, whilst the ordinary tribunals would be sufficient to deal with those who might continue refractory. The fact is, England imposed on the conquered Irish, the clergy of a Church to which they are irreconcilably hostile, and we now find it impossible to maintain this clerical domination, except by the strong arm of military force.

The provisions of the Irish coercive bill, we extract from the editorial of the Halifax Journal, as follows:

The Bill provides, that, if necessary, any district may be proclaimed in a state of disturbance; in which case a different mode of trial from the usual one will be adopted: that the Lord Lieutenant shall be empowered to issue his proclamation, in respect to any county where the peace might be disturbed, and to appoint courts martial for the trial of all offences under the act. Those tribunals to be composed of a field officer, captain, and four subaltern officers, to have power to pronounce sentence of transportation for life, to be carried into execution *instanter* upon conviction, and without an appeal. They are not, unless by authority of the Lord Lieutenant, to take cognizance of offences punishable with death, or to inflict greater punishment than that of transportation. Persons absent from their houses between sunset and sunrise are to be liable to be questioned by these courts, and those who should be in possession of arms and ammunition, or sell seditious papers, are to come under the act; nor shall any persons, imprisoned under it, be entitled to the benefit of the Habeas Corpus act.—The Lord Lieutenant to be empowered to change the venue, when a fair trial cannot otherwise be had, by a separate bill.

A very large meeting of the National Union of the Working Classes, took place in London, to express their abhorrence of the measures of coercion proposed to be adopted towards Ireland.

A great meeting was held at Birmingham, where very strong resolutions in condemnation of the coercive measures proposed to be used towards Ireland, were adopted; as was a petition to the House of Commons, in which they state that they approach the House with feelings of astonishment, of grief, and of horror, at the measures introduced by Ministers.

This port is now navigable, the ice having in a great measure disappeared: two or three small crafts came into the harbor yesterday, and this morning a schooner arrived from Picton, N. S.