

ed. This was done, it is presumed, to create confusion, so as to favor a surprise. France has a right to expect that this attempt will be punished in such a manner as to strike a terror into those who, forgetful of their duty and their oaths, wish to turn against social order those arms intended for its defence.—*Monitor*.

LONDON, AUG. 16.

Our advices from Madrid are to the 31st ult. The Cortes were in constant deliberation on the affairs of the nation, but very few subjects had been completed. They had voted, by a large majority, to take into consideration the expediency of appropriating the ecclesiastical revenues to the service of the state.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 4.

The packet ship Albion, Capt. Williams, arrived last evening from Liverpool, bringing accounts to the 1st September. Captain Williams has favored the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* with a file of the *London Courier* to the 30th of August, inclusive. The letter bag was not brought ashore last evening, in consequence of a heavy storm that prevailed.

The trial of the Queen, which had progressed to the twelfth day, still engrossed the whole public attention.

The cross-examination of *Majocchi* closed on the 6th day—and the *Times* says:

"We believe we may congratulate the nation on the exposure of the conspiracy against the Queen, by the mere cross-examination of the first witness produced against her majesty. Every thing that *Majocchi* had previously sworn with respect to the solitude of her majesty's bedroom, now appears to be utterly false. This wretched witness was housed and fed by the British ambassador, Lord Stewart, a man of an extraction as low as that of *Bergami*—of fortunes almost as rapid!"

On the 9th day, the *London Evening Mail* of Aug. 28th, says—"Up to this time, the only two credible witnesses examined were the captains of the *Clorinde* and *Leviathan*, and their evidence acquitted the Queen of "improper familiarity with *Bergami*." "But how fortunate it was that the house of lords allowed of the daily publication of their proceedings! In this circumstance originated the happy discovery of *Majocchi's Gloucester* connexion, which at once damned his evidence. The acknowledgment of the immense bribes received by *Gargiulo* and *Paturzo*, the captain and mate of the vessel in which her majesty sailed, was drawn from their own mouths. Seven hundred and fifty dollars a month were all that the captain received for the freight of his vessel from the Queen of England; which, as he justly argued, after the wear and tear of his ship, after he had paid and fed his crew, left little enough for himself. But by this new speculation in which he is engaged, he at once gains, even by his own confession, (and the public may rely on it they don't know all yet.) One thousand Dollars a month!—net, clear of expenses! without the wear and tear of his ship—without pay and feed of his crew! This fellow, therefore, is enriched for life; and the same may be said of his mate. Never was swearing paid for at such a rate, in either Italy or England before. And here we would stop for a moment, and advise the votaries of villainy to consider at how much more costly a rate they are obliged to pursue their criminal enterprises than those who are addicted to the enjoyment of innocence and legal objects."

From the 9th to the 11th day, the house were engaged in discussing a question whether the Counsel should be permitted to cross-examine the witnesses in the manner they desired, which was finally determined upon by a majority of five. Lord Erskine then moved, that the house adjourn, to afford time for the Queen to prepare for her defence; and that a list of the remaining witnesses against her, with a specification of the time and places to which their testimony would apply, should be furnished her. On this motion there were contents 61—non-contents 160.

LONDON, AUG. 28.

Crowds of respectable persons continue to assemble daily in St James' square, to await the approach of her majesty, and greet her with the most enthusiastic acclamations. As her majesty left the house on Saturday, several ladies were assembled, who pressed to touch her clothes, and were perceived to shed tears of sympathy and affection. All the way to the house of lords the same lively scene was presented, and the same demonstrations of admiration evinced. The soldiers are most respectful, and seem to join in the sentiments of the multitude.—*E. Mail*.

AUGUST 30.

Her majesty arrived in town at 9 o'clock this morning, preceded, as usual, by alderman Wood. The people assembled to see her pass were few in number, and those few manifested but little enthusiasm. As she passed Carlton-Palace, she turned her eyes in an opposite direction, with an assumed air of disgust. This seemed to please her followers, who noticed it with cries of "bravo," and loudly clapping of hands. In the windows of Pall-Mall and Cockspur-street, we did not notice a single respectable person.—*Courier*.

* This alludes to a fact publicly stated, and apparently agreed to as true, that *Majocchi*, who swore that he did not understand one word of English, was living at Gloucester as a servant last year, with a Mr. Adam Hyatt; and that, while in that employ, he had always spoken in the highest terms of the queen—but who had said that he had been offered a considerable sum of money, and a place for life, if he would appear against her. This may account for the agitation of the queen when she heard his name. He may have owed much to her, and she had not presence of mind enough to hear with a base ingratitude—having believed that he could not appear against her.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

The concourse of people who assemble in the neighborhood of the house of lords, continues to insult the Duke of Wellington. Yesterday, as the Duke was riding with the Marquis of Anglesea, they were again pursued with the hissings and hootings of the mob. The duke took it coolly, but the marquis made a full stop, and demanded of the persecutors, "why do you hiss me?" Loud shouts of "The Queen! the Queen!" was the only reply. His lordship said, "If you want me to do any thing contrary to my conscience, I must tell you, I would rather you ran me through the body." This called forth a shout; but the next moment the cry of "The Queen," was renewed, and the marquis put spurs to his horse and left them. The horse-guards are in future to be on duty, to prevent a repetition of similar outrages.

PARIS, AUG. 21.

The Court of Peers is ordered to assemble immediately, to proceed without delay to the trial of the individuals arrested at Paris.

The Court Royale at Paris, all the Chambers being assembled, held yesterday a secret sitting, which is supposed to relate to the conspiracy.

The manner in which government first received an intimation of the conspiracy, was by a fortunate, but most singular chance: A female, who was accustomed to read the newspapers at the Thuilleries, in returning the journal she had borrowed, left in it, unawares, a letter that had just reached her. This letter was to the effect of advising her instantly to quit Paris, in order to avoid the consequences of a revolution that was about to break out. This letter fell thus into strange hands, was read, and the female to whom the letter had been addressed was taken up. She pointed out the writer of it, who, being also taken, put the authorities in possession of the plot. We are uninformed, at present, how far the burning of Vincennes was connected with this plot. It is asserted, that the circumstance was occasioned by the negligence or imprudence of a workman who was employed there in repairing the fire-arms to be used at the festival of St Louis. Several parts of the building received some damage from a partial explosion; succor was prompt and abundant; at 4 o'clock the fire was mastered; no person was hurt; luckily three barrels of gunpowder, and one of saltpetre, were withdrawn in time.

Since this event, the castle has been closed, and the troops who form the garrison are placed under a countersign. Gen. Dejean repaired to the castle on Saturday evening, and passed the night there. The castle has been slightly damaged, but nobody has perished. The commune is quite tranquil; and, notwithstanding the immense crowd which the festival had attracted, not the least disorder has taken place. The plan of the conspirators was to seize the Louvre, and to penetrate, by the Grand Gallery of the Museum, to the King's apartments, whilst, by way of a diversion, the soldiers who were to have been gained, were to have had a skirmish on the Place du Caroussel, with the guards of the palace.

Madame Eliza Bacciochi, sister of Bonaparte, and Ex-Duchess of Lucca and Piombino, has, it is said, died at Trieste, of a nervous fever.

Letters from Ancona state, that preparations were making in the Marche for the reception of the Austrian troops expected from Lombardy.

PARIS, AUG. 22.

The late conspiracy has not at all interrupted the public order. The number of the military arrested does not exceed 25, and none of them above the rank of captain. We add, with regret, that some of them belonged to the second regiment of the guards, distinguished by its sentiments of honor and fidelity. The preliminary investigation of their conduct has commenced. It appears they did not dare to confide their project to the soldiers. Some of the conspirators have absconded.

Letters from Italy state that serious disturbances had broken out at Bologna, amongst the students of the University of that city, who had fought amongst themselves with poniards. The disorderly had only been put down by the interference of the Austrian troops.

VIENNA, AUG. 9.

There is much talk here of a confidential circular of a powerful monarch in the north, addressed to all the sovereigns who signed the Holy Alliance, to induce them to prepare their contingents of troops, for the purpose of opposing the revolutionary measures of demagogues in the south of Europe.

The Austrian troops, now on the route for Italy, consist of 32 battalions of infantry, 10 battalions of chasseurs, and 22 squadrons of light cavalry. They will arrive between the 16th and 24th instant at Treviso, where they will receive orders for their ulterior destination. There are now strong Austrian garrisons at Bologna, and at Comnaccio.

FROM THE LONDON STATESMAN OF AUGUST 29.

Though the house of lords was yesterday not engaged in the examination of witnesses, their proceedings related to subjects of the highest importance. A question had been raised on Saturday, as to the right of the queen's counsel to renew their cross-examination of the witnesses in support of the bill, after the interval which will be allowed them for inquiring into the condition and character of the witnesses, and for procuring evidence in defence; and on this point a long and interesting discussion ensued. On the part of the supporters of the bill, it was contended that the counsel for the queen should be obliged to proceed in the cross-examination, without delay, according to the practice in the ordinary courts of law; and, after the lapse of time to be allowed them for the defence, they might then state to the house any knowledge they may have obtained as a ground for again calling any witnesses to the

bar, and putting to them such questions as the house should have sanctioned. Of this opinion were the Earl of Lauderdale, Lord Manners, Chancellor of Ireland, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Grenville, and the Lord Chancellor; while, on the other hand, Lord Erskine, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Grey, argued warmly for allowing the cross-examination to go on, without any limitation whatsoever, in order to counterbalance the refusal of the list of witnesses and specification of the charges, and that a cross-examination was expedient, previous to the interval to be granted for preparing the defence, in order to prevent the evidence brought forward against the Queen from going out to the public, and remaining for weeks and months unsifted, unquestioned, and unanswered. On the motion of Lord Liverpool, however, it was proposed that the cross-examination should be gone into immediately after the examination in chief, but with a claim for counsel to apply for permission to have any witness recalled for cross-examination, if any new facts or circumstances respecting such witness should come to their knowledge; but his lordship, at the same time, admitted that it would not be proper for the house to come to any decision upon the rule suggested, until the counsel against the bill were heard as to any objection which they, for the interest of her majesty, might have to urge against the establishment of the rule proposed. On this proposition having been agreed to, the counsel were called in, and Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman addressed their lordships in speeches that will be read with peculiar interest, and that were calculated to produce the best effect.

In our paper of Saturday last we expressed our confidence, that, whatever might be the ultimate result of the proceedings before parliament, the queen would be acquitted in the minds of the people. A serious attention to yesterday's debate, and its probable result, impels us to say, that we feel that confidence increased. Our readers will observe the luminous and argumentative speeches of lords Erskine, Lansdowne, and Grey, and the no less luminous and powerful addresses of Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman, upon the question touching the postponement of the cross-examination of one of the witnesses; and they will notice with concern the tone and temper of his majesty's ministers. We are told that this odious proceeding by a bill is necessary, because it is a case standing on its own peculiar circumstances. This, of itself, is a departure from the good old rules of law. However, for the argument sake, let it be taken upon the showing of the supporters of the bill. It is a peculiar case. "Very well," say her counsel—"give us a list of the witnesses." "No," say the supporters—"we must be governed by the rules of law, and in no case of law are you entitled to this privilege, except in cases of treason, and this is not a case of treason." In short, it is pretty clear to every person of ordinary understanding, that, for purposes of the bill, the case is legislative or it is judicial; but, for the defence of the queen, it is neither the one nor the other.

From the language yesterday of the supporters of the bill, many anxious friends of the queen were apprehensive that the decision of the house would prove unfavorable to her majesty's interests; but, from the course which the discussion is taking to-day, there is reason to hope that the arguments and eloquence of Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman will ultimately triumph.

Assault on the duke of Wellington.—A London paper of the 30th Aug. says—The treatment received yesterday by the duke of Wellington was more serious than it has been represented. Long after the queen had left the house of lords, a party of about 200 of the populace remained at the end of Great George street, as if lying in wait for his grace. On his approach they pressed close on him, and assailed him with a most tremendous yell. One fellow caught at his bridle, and another attempted to seize his stirrup, apparently with a view to unhorse him. The patrol seeing his grace's danger, rushed forward and drew their cutlasses; a severe scuffle ensued. One of them aimed a blow at the man who attempted to unhorse the duke, but it was turned aside, and struck a woman on the arm, who received a deep wound. In the meantime the duke mended his pace, and got off into the Park; his grace and the patrol were pelted with mud and oyster-shells all the way down Great George street.

Domestic Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 27.—Mr. J. C. CALHOUN, Secretary of War, visited the United States Navy-Yard, and ship of the line North-Carolina, at 9 o'clock, on Thursday morning, and was received by Com. MURRAY, in a manner becoming his rank. A salute was fired from the marine barracks, under the command of Lieut. Charles Broom. We understand he visited the arsenal in the afternoon of the same day—and that he will visit Fort Mifflin, whence he will proceed to view the fortifications at the Pea Patch.

BALTIMORE, AUG. 2.—Mr. CALHOUN, the Secretary of War, accompanied by Col. CROGHAN, arrived in town on Saturday from Philadelphia, being on their way to Washington City. The Secretary visited Fort M'Henry in the course of the morning.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 3.—Yesterday's Mail from the South, brings New-Orleans papers to the 4th ult. which describe the ravages of the disease by which that city is afflicted, as being awful and increasing. Among the victims in it, besides those already announced, is Benjamin H. Be-Latrobe,

the distinguished artist, who is well known by his works to nearly all the Atlantic States. He died on the 3d ult.

Suicide.—An instance of suicide of no ordinary character, recently occurred at Haverstraw, Rockland County, New-York. Mr. GILBERT FELTEN, a man of excellent character, and very generally beloved, 32 years of age, of ample property, and a young family, put an end to his existence, by cutting his throat with a pocket knife, and by several stabs in his body. He lingered four days after giving himself the wounds, and died very penitent, and with great regret that he had committed the fatal act. This, if we are rightly informed, was caused by a sense of wrong, a sensibility of conscience, which led the unhappy man to this fatal error. He had been a stakeholder at a horse race, from which a prosecution had ensued, and he was called as a witness before the grand jury. He had been advised to withhold some part of the evidence which might go to criminate himself, and without sufficient reflection did so. This preyed upon his mind in secret, and led to the melancholy act, which deprived society of a worthy citizen. Mistaken man! What can be more honorable than to retract our steps, and make every possible reparation of an error.

[New-York Columbian.]

NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER. EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

DETROIT, SEPT. 15.

Last Friday evening Governor Cass arrived here from Chicago, accompanied by Lieut. M'Kay and Mr. R. A. Forsyth, both of whom belonged to the expedition—all in good health.

We understand that the objects of the expedition have been successfully accomplished. The party has traversed four thousand miles of this frontier since the last of May. Their route was from this place to Michilimackinac, and to the Saut of St. Mary's, where a treaty was concluded with the Chippewas, for the cession of a tract of land, with a view to the establishment of a military post. They thence coasted the southern shore of Lake Superior to the Fond du Lac, ascended the St. Louis River to one of its sources, and descended a small tributary stream of Sandy Lake, to the Mississippi. They then ascended this latter river to the upper Red Cedar Lake, which may be considered as the principal source of the Mississippi, and which is the reservoir where the small streams forming that river unite. From this lake they descended between thirteen and fourteen hundred miles to Prairie du Chien, passing by the post of St. Peter's on the route. They then navigated the Ouisconsin to the portage, entered the Fox river, and descended it to Green Bay. Then the party separated in order to obtain a correct topographical sketch of Lake Michigan. Some of them coasted the northern shore of Michilimackinac, and the others took the route by Chicago. From this point they will traverse the eastern shore of the Lake to Michilimackinac, and may be expected here in the course of a week. Gov. Cass returned from Chicago by land. A correct topographical delineation of this extensive frontier may now be expected from the accurate observations of Capt. Douglass, who is fully competent to perform the task. We have heretofore remained in ignorance upon this subject, and very little has been added to the stock of geographical knowledge, since the French possessed the country. We understand that all the existing maps are found to be very erroneous. The character, numbers, situation, and feelings of the Indians in those remote regions have been fully explored, and we trust that much valuable information upon these subjects will be communicated to the government and to the public. We learn that the Indians are peaceable, but that the effect of the immense distribution of presents to them by the British authorities at Malden, and at Drummond's Island, has been evident upon their wishes and feelings, throughout the whole route. Upon the establishment of our posts, and the judicious distribution of our small military force must we rely, and not upon the disposition of the Indians. The important points of the country are now almost all occupied by our troops, and these points have been selected with great judgment. It is thought by the party, that the erection of a military work at the Saut, is essential to our security in that quarter. It is the key of Lake Superior, and the Indians in its vicinity are more disaffected than any others upon the route. Their daily intercourse with Drummond's Island leaves us no reason to doubt what are the means by which their feelings are excited and continued. The importance of this site, in a military point of view, has not escaped the observation of Mr. Calhoun, and it was for this purpose that a treaty was directed to be held. The report which he made to the House of Representatives, in January last, contains his views upon the subject.

We cannot but hope that no reduction will be made in the ranks of the army. It is by physical force alone, and by a proper display of it, that we must expect to keep within reasonable bounds the ardent, restless, and discontented savages, by whom this whole country is filled and surrounded. Few persons living at a distance are aware of the means which are used, and too successfully used, by the British agents, to embitter the minds of the Indians, and preserve such an influence over them, as will ensure their co-operation in the event of any future difficulties. A post at the Fond du Lac will, before long, be necessary, and it is now proper that one should be established at the portage between the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers. Mr. Schoolcraft has examined the geological structure of the country, and has explored,