

Porter.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

A FABLE FROM THE FRENCH.

A learned bard has given precept well,
Let the weak teach others, and themselves excel.
But, first, to place it more before ye,
All we do to relate is simple.

Law Intelligence.

From the Hudson Whig.

MURDER OF MISS HAMILTON.

The tragedy of death of the young girl, and the almost
unprecedented barbaity attending the horrid affair, has
excited the public interest in the public mind.

GREENE OVER AND TERMINER.

The People vs. Patrick Cavenah,
Van Buren, Attorney General for the People—Williams,
for the Prisoner.

The first fact proper to be ascertained in the course of
the trial was, in what manner the deceased lost her life;
whether she designedly or accidentally fell into the
creek where the body was found floating; or whether
she was murdered and thrown into it.

Major Walworth and Capt. Cuyler, were called for the
purpose of convicting Cavenah the prisoner, against it, of
being one of the perpetrators.

Major Walworth testified, that on the 12th of January
1834, he took command of Fort Gansevoort, near New
York—that the prisoner was then there.

Ralph B. Cuyler testified, that about the last of Nov.
1834, he took command of Fort Gansevoort—that having
directed the prisoner to shovel away some snow, he desired
to communicate something to him which he the witness
could not then hear but ordered the prisoner to work.

An attempt was made on the part of the people, to
prove that Cavenah was in Albany the evening the murder
was perpetrated; but this could not be proved.

was perpetrated; but this could not be proved. Nor could
it be proved that he was up the river about that time, ex-
cept by one witness, an interpreter in the house, who testified
positively, that the prisoner came to his house the some
night about 11 o'clock, and a few moments and did not
sit down, &c. that when he, the witness, saw him in Cas-
sill's boat, about a year afterwards he recognized him as
being the same man.

As the prisoner has been acquitted by a jury appointed
to try the case, perhaps it would not be prudent or proper
for us to express our opinion on the subject. The prisoner
is doubtless in a state of partial derangement. This
opinion is not only from the manner of the confessions he
has made, but from the conversations he has had with dif-
ferent persons not called upon as witnesses in this cause.

TRIAL OF ROBT. L. TAYLOR.

Robert L. Taylor, of Richmond, Va. (a man of
science and an eloquent preacher of the gospel) was
on the 10th inst. tried before the Hustings Court
for an assault with intent to commit a rape on a
girl of 12 years old.

Miss —, the only witness, was called upon to
reveal the dark mystery of almost inconceivable in-
iquity. Her tenderness (she is scarcely 12 years
old); the modesty natural to her sex and to that age;
the awful solemnity of the occasion; the heart rend-
ing recollections and dismal imagery which it con-
jured up; all contributed to impart some confusion
to her testimony; the tale of horror was with difficulty
extorted from a timid, ingenious, blushing art-
less girl.

Mr. Marshall, uniting with the necessary
severity of a State prosecutor, the candor and
sympathies of a good man, proceeded to estab-
lish, upon this testimony, the substance of the
indictment. This was done in the most
satisfactory manner. He did not recommend
to the jury exemplary damages—they must
look, not at the criminal—but at his helpless,
amiable, innocent wife—at a poor babe, uncon-
scious of the blushes and misery that await
him, &c. The jury retired, and soon their
verdict was made known.

The Defendant was then condemned by the
Bench to imprisonment for one year in the
common jail. He was spared the disgrace of
the pillory. The offence amounting only to
a misdemeanor under the common law, did not
fall within the penalties of the Penitentiary.

FOREIGN.

Boston, Oct. 7.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived this forenoon, ship Quincy, Capt. Urann,
35 days from Liverpool—bringing London papers,
to 24th Aug. and Liverpool to 25th.—We have per-
rused these papers, but at such a late hour that we
can now only give a brief summary of their con-
tent.

The Allied troops not only remained in Paris but
it was some of the Powers had ordered new levies
in their kingdoms; that they would guarantee
the French fortresses, and hold military possession of
France till all the terms of the treaty of peace were
fulfilled by the French Government.

The Paris papers informs us that the case of Gen.
Drouet is already before the first Council of War.
The trials of Marshal Ney, of Gen. DeBelle, and
several others, will come on in succession before
the First or second Council of War.

pressure of the Allied troops from Paris. The Mar-
shal Chateaubriand is of opinion that when Louis is left
unprotected by their bayonets, he will soon be com-
pelled to retreat from the government of the coun-
try. Phainville, Laon, Rocroy, Marienburg, Stras-
burg, &c. had surrendered to the Allies; Toulon
remained in a state of siege. The different regim-
ents which constituted the army of the Loire had
proceeded with much order and obedience to the
cantonments assigned them.

Some further particulars of the manner in which
Napoleon was conveyed from the Belleophon to the
Northumberland, are given.—“There was a com-
manding majesty in his appearance while he con-
tinued in the boat, but on his entry on the quarter
deck, the majesty of his character decreased. Ber-
trand ascended first, Napoleon followed.—The
guard received him as a general. He walked unmo-
ved from the gangway to the afterpart of the quar-
ter deck, bowed to each individual, asked twenty
questions, and appeared to smile with approbation
at the reception he met with—sat at a most hearty
dinner, came out afterwards, and requested the
band to play God save the King, and rule Britannia!
His Generals never crossed the deck where he stands
without uncovering the head. The Imperial bag-
gage was useful in the extreme, and exhibited the
apparatus of a Russian campaign; the attendants
were like English Gipsies, and the chiefs would
resemble one of a strolling player. Napoleon said
the Duke of Wellington was equal to himself but
possessed more prudence.”

Mr. Bagot (the lately reported new Ambassador
to this country,) was not, it was said, to proceed from
England on his embassy for several weeks; that his
furniture, &c. had been reloaded from the frigate,
and her crew was to have been paid off immedi-
ately. The British Parliament is to meet 2d
November next. The British Navy is to be re-
duced to 12,000 seamen, and 5000 marines—12,000
of the line are to be kept in commission for guard
ships—All ships bearing flags on foreign stations
are to be of the rank of 50 guns. 200 sail of men
of war are under orders to be paid off. Mrs. Pat-
terson, formerly Madame Jerome Bonaparte, was at
Cheltenham, somewhat indisposed. The London
papers say the Algerines agreed to pay the Ameri-
cans 10,000 dollars for some specific damages suf-
fered, and that the Algerines had declared war
against the Spaniards.

According to some reports Murat and Thionville
had been apprehended, and forwarded to Paris; and
according to others Murat had been set at liberty,
or had not been taken at all.

The Duke of Wellington had been honored by
the king of Saxony and the Duke of Baden with
their highest honors—and the Prince Regent of
England had conferred the Order of the Bath upon
the Princes Wrede, Biucher, and Schwartzburg,
and Counts Wittgenstein, and Barclay de Tolly.

By last accounts from Cairo, 15,000 persons died
daily of the plague.

London, August, 16—23.

Bonaparte.—Translation of the protest presented by
Bonaparte to Lord Keith, against his transportation to
St. Helena.

Protest.—“I protest solemnly in the face of hea-
ven and of men against the violation of my most sac-
red rights by the forcible disposal of my person,
and of my liberty. I came freely on board the Bel-
lerophon; I am not the prisoner, I am the guest of
England. Once seated on board the Bellerophon
I was immediately entitled to the hospitality (Je fus
sur le foyer) of the British people. If the govern-
ment by giving orders to the captain of the Beller-
ophon to receive me and my suite intended merely to
lay a snare for me, it has forfeited its honor and
sullied its flag. If this act be consummated, it
will be in vain that the English will talk to Europe
of their integrity, of their laws, of their liberty.
The British faith will be lost in the hospitality of the
Bellerophon. I appeal therefore to history; it
will say that an enemy who made war for twenty
years on the people of England, came freely in his
misfortune to seek an asylum under its laws. What
more striking proof could he give of his esteem and
of his confidence? But how did they answer it
in England? They pretended to hold out an hospi-
table hand to this enemy, and when he surrendered
himself to them in good faith, they sacrificed him.
“On board the Bellerophon at sea August 4.

NAPOLÉON.

[Note of the Paris Editor.—The Courier refutes
in an energetic and triumphant manner the prin-
cipal allegations of this Protest. How dare Bonaparte,
outlawed by the Congress of Vienna, com-
plain of the mitigation of that sentence;—How
can he assert that he surrendered to the English, in
the persuasion that he would be permitted to reside
in Great Britain, when the Captain of the Eng-
lish ship refused to receive him otherwise than un-
conditionally? Is he not internally well convinced,
that had he remained at Rochefort a few days longer,
it would have been impossible for him to es-
cape from thence?—]

A worthy character; of the Island of Portsea,
previous to the sailing of the Northumberland, is
said to have sent on board that ship a number of re-
ligious tracts and books, as a present for Napoleon
Bonaparte, accompanied with a suitable passage
from the New Testament, and a long letter of seri-
ous advice, recommending him to study the Scrip-
tures, and to devote the remainder of his life to reli-
gion and piety.

Soult has been permitted to retire under surveil-
lance to his country seat.

The Paris papers informs us that the case of Gen.
Drouet is already before the first Council of War.
The trials of Marshal Ney, of Gen. DeBelle, and
several others, will come on in succession before
the First or second Council of War. “The wise
feature of mildness and firmness, of severity and in-
dulgence which characterise most of the late mea-
sures of Government fortify and confirm all hope—
and the new national representation affords a near
and happy perspective. Men’s minds are daily
tranquilizing—and it is expected that the joy which
the return of the King’s birth-day will soon occasion,
will be augmented by a declaration of a very consol-
ing nature from the Princes assembled in this cap-
ital.” The Paris papers add a report that Gen. La-
borde had been arrested near Rennes—that the
Prussians were to enter Nantz on the 9th; all the
arms and ammunition in the Castle had been re-
moved—that new corps of Prussian cavalry were
on their way to Paris, from the Banks of the Rhine
—and that at Calais was a daily expectation of En-
glish troops who were to arrive there by land.

It is generally believed in the Netherlands that
the first and second line of French fortresses will
be occupied by all the Allied troops, and we should
never be reoccupied by the French.

4 vessels, 3 under Portuguese and one under Span-
ish colours, have been captured on the coast of Africa,
by H. B. M. sloop Brisk; they were trafficking
in the horrid slave trade, and had about 700 wretch-
ed creatures on board.

The Allies, it is said, are not satisfied with the
plan for the new organization of the French army.

The Journal des Debates of Paris has declined
publishing, from the London Morning Chronicle, a
letter from the King to the allied Sovereigns, (com-
plaining of the military conduct, &c. of the allies, as
oppressing France,) it not appearing to them to be
authentic. The Chronicle says it is authentic, and
that it is confirmed by a letter from the Duke de
Beri.

Maj. Pride and Capt. Campbell, very experien-
ced officers of the Royal Staff, have accepted the
very arduous and important appointment from Gov-
ernment to explore the source of the River Niger;
They will take their departure early in the next
month.

London, Aug. 23.—In the foreign news, in the
French papers, under the head of Austria, the 5th,
there is a protest, dated Vienna the 11th June, by
the mediatised princes, (the inferior states formerly
comprised under the denomination of the confeder-
ation of the Rhine,) against the decision of the Con-
gress of Vienna. The protest is couched in the
strongest terms of remonstrance, and shows that the
great powers composing the confederacy, have not
satisfied all parties by the balancing decisions. It
would appear also, that the king of Prussia and the
sovereign prince of the Netherlands, are likely to
disagree about the new partitions. His Prussian
majesty has an eye to more of the Belgian territory,
than his Dutch ally is willing to surrender, and
wants the sovereign prince to get indemnified from
France, by the help of England! Modesty and mo-
deration we believe, are not reckoned among the
political virtues.

There is one commercial house in the city which
pays 4000*l.* a year for the postage of foreign letters.
Ten tons of silver, the property of a single house
in the city, has been lately melted down for exporta-
tion.

We are glad to learn that cotton goods continue
in great demand. Manchester was never known
to do more business than it has for some weeks past.
The Americans have assisted greatly in clearing the
markets; and we may hence be satisfied, that the
stories of the progress of the cotton trade in the U.
States are not authentic.

In order to secure to us the possession of Canada,
in case of a rupture with the United States, govern-
ment has given orders to build upon the lakes new
vessels and gun boats suitable for the navigation of
those waters. Every thing necessary for the arm-
ing and equipment of those vessels is preparing in
England.

On Friday a large sum was vested in the British
funds in the name of Caulincourt, the Duke of Vi-
cenza.

There is every reason to believe that Jerome
Bonaparte escaped from France one of the first,
and without any accident. He left Paris on the
27th of June with two plain carriages only, accom-
panied by a physician only in one, while a valet and
another person occupied the other. They took
the road to Orleans, and left the kingdom by the
frontier of Switzerland. It is added, that the king
of Wurtemberg has consented, that Jerome Bonaparte
shall reside in his states, and that the Princess,
his wife, (daughter of the king) is to live with him
again.

Yesterday two mails arrived from Holland, and
one from Flanders. From the papers and private
letters, by these conveyances, it appears that the
bigotted catholic clergy of Belgium have zealously
bestirred themselves, smothering their implicit and cre-
dulous followers, to procure the rejection of the
new constitution for the United Netherlands, be-
cause it tolerates all forms of worship, and guaran-
tees the admissibility of all citizens to office, with-
out regard to their religious persuasions. The
Bishop of Ghent has partially manifested his apos-
tolic wrath against this encroachment upon the mo-
nopoly of the good things of this life, heretofore
enjoyed by the faithful. In addition to a personal
instruction on this subject, he caused to be written
general to address the following godly epistle to the
notables of his diocese:

“Gentlemen.—From the pastoral instruction of
the Bishop of Gaent, and more especially from the
authorities of the Sovereign Pontiff, Pius the VI.
and VII you must be convinced that the Proj-
ect of the new Constitution contains articles diametrically
contrary to our holy religion, and that, consequen-
tly it cannot be accepted by any good Catholic. It
is therefore our duty to enjoin you—and you to us
if we do not fulfil it, as also you to you if you do
not regard us as the organs of the Catholic religion,
who urge you to be zealous for its preservation—it
is therefore, we repeat, our duty to enjoin you, as
we by these presents do, to reject this Project pur-
ely and simply. This the goodness of His Majesty
our King permits you to do, in selecting you to vote
for the rejection or acceptance of the said Project,
and in securing to the Catholic Church its state and
its liberties. We have the honor, &c.

FORG: UR, Vicar-Gen.

By order, J. BROVREKEM, Secry.

“Malines, 7th August, 1815.”

Bron de Capellen, the Dutch secretary of state,
has perceived, discovered a salvo for the consci-
ences of the catholics, which their clergy little
dreamed of. He had addressed a circular to the
assemblies of the notables, informing them, that in
vetting upon the new constitution, they need not
take into consideration the articles to which their
priests object, as they are already fundamental laws
of the state, being among the conditions upon
which the Congress of Vienna decreed the union
of Belgium and Holland. The Brussels papers
state that the French fortresses of the first and sec-
ond line on the Belgian frontier, will speedily be
occupied by the allied troops.

Paris, August 13.

We are assured that a declaration of the Allied
Sovereigns, which will appear in a few days, is of a
nature to satisfy all minds. It is believed his ma-
jesty’s birth day will be the epoch of a definitive ar-
rangement, according to which the greater part
of the allied troops will quit France, leaving only the