Boetrp.

PROM THE PORT POLIC.

A PABLE FAUM THE FRENCH

TO SALTYCE. precept well. A learned bard has go medves excel." Let the oteach others wo. But, sire, to place it move do out in fore ye, Allow the to rotate a cincol

A Perrot caged till to the stand gray, Neglected by his mistress, Grahaway, With joy betook him to the wood again, And sought to mingle with the feathered train; Hehold him now assume the critic s port, And scream our lessons in the songster's art : His skill so fine, his critic uste so clear, bis consumes full alike on all severe ; The nightingale be thought too harsh and shrill; The lark had inlents, but he used them it; In vain to please each warbler tried his throat, The critic hissed and silenced every note. At length the astonished birds around him throng, And seg the favor of one little song; Since surely he, who judged of them so well, in singing must all other hirds excel. Our critic tooked abashed, and scratched his head, Blushing (if birds can blush) a dinge red. Then stammered to the importuning ring, Sirs. I can hiss, but never learned to sing!"

Mam Intelligence.

From the Hudson Whig.

MURDER OF MISS HAMILTON.

The trage at death of the young was and the almost emprecedented barbards attending the horrid affair banecessarily excited great interest in the public mind -To gratify the public i quisitiveness, I give the sunstance of the trial of the supposed murderers, which trak place on Priday fast at a court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Cat-kill in the county of Greene, before Mr. Justice Plant

Ewo persons, Patrick Cavenah, and - Allen, Irefamen by with, who were soldiers in the late war, were in-Moted for the murder of this young tady. Cavenah only was tried; and being acquitted. Allen was discharged without the formality of a trial.

GREENE OYER AND TERMINER.

The Propic-va-tac of Cavenan

Wan Buren, AMorney General for the People - Williams for the Prisone.

The first fact proper to be ascert used in the course of trial was, in what manner the deceased lost her lifwhether she designedly or accidentally fell inte the creek where the body was found floating; or who ther she was murdered and thrown into it of the testimony upon this point was such as to leave no possible doubt that she was in fact murdered and throws. even took piace some tune after 9 o'clock in the evening of the 22d of August, 18 3, and that the body, mangled in the most shocking manner, was found on Saturday to lowing, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The facts being ascertamed to the satisfaction of the Court, the next question was, by whom she was murdered.

Major Walworth, and Capt. Coyler, were called for the purpose of convicting Cavenah the prisoner amage, I, of

being one of the perpetrators. Major Walworth tesulfied, That on the 12th of tanux ry 13:4, he took command of Fort Gansevoor, to ar New York -that the prisoner was then there. About a week after his arrival, while sitting in his room shout 8 or 9 o'sle k to the evening, the presoner came to hen with a role of many in hadroid, and with a store of wildness or horror - enquired for heutenant now captain Cuyler, observe ing that he had some hing of importance to communicate to him. Bring informed that licutenant Cuyler was not within, he said be would communicate it to the witness. and proceeded as follows: "A great murder has been guilt, in order to prevent detection. committed-he was knowing to it-said it was the murder of a Miss Hamilton up the North rive -at the time the murter was committed, he was up the river-was one of July, with a number of trishmen to go to Albany, Waterford, or Troy, to get work—but finding none, they descended the river to Athens, sacy subsisted by going ash he and plundering nonetionally, as they went down that they then went up the creek at Atbens & hat he and two others of the party went to plunder something to est; that the others went another way; that while in the village of Athens, they came across the young it is ness the corner of the street—that they seized her, drugged her along and bound her mouth, and for few she might return too soon they concluded to murder her; that they struck her over the head with sticks, clabs and stones, and thought one of them stabbed her; after they had killed her they consulted what to do with he ; some one of them stepped up and stamped his heel hist below her breast and arm which stopped her strugting!! They then dragged her to the bridge, pulled up a plack a d chucked her through; then proceed d down the river in their boat to the Jersey shore near New-York where they separated, some going to Philadelph a. some to New York, and one to New Jersey. Witness then asked imm if he was one who committed the murder? At this he star ed and then went over the same story of the heads of department moluting Thomas A Emmet as before he had lone. Of this the witness apprized Mr. Hamilton, who haddin (the prisoner) taken to the Bridewell at N. Y where he remained about a week, and then was returned to witness by the police officers; the prisoner was for some time under the command of the witness who never discovered any evidence of instanty in the prisoner, excep what he manifested in the above relation.

directed the prisoner to shovel away some snow, he desired to communicate something to him which he the witness could not then her but ordered the prisoner to work-shortly after (it appears from Mr. Williams's notes with which he has politely furnished me) the pris ner told witness that he was born in Ircland-came to Pulladelphia where he got among bad characters and fived by plundering r that he came on with a number more to N. Tork, where they state a boat and proceeded up the river as has been before stated; that being lauded at A. not yet dead, but sitting up; when one of them went back and stamped his foot in her side, and threw her into the brooks Thomas Jefferson, Madison, Gallatin, Gens Lancoin and Dearborn were with them (as he said) they then proceeded down the river in their hom to New-York, and then he the prisoner enlisted; witness knew him for some never discovered any marks of insanity except when conversing upon this rasject. [Phereader will observe, that this relation differs from the others in the following particulars only: it does not state that they found the lady at the corner of the streets; nor that they bound her mouth with a handkerchief; our that they left their hoat on the Jersey shore; but water that they stole their boat at New York instead of Troy, as stated in the other confession, and introduces the planes of Mests. Jefferson, Madison, &c. us accomplines 1

An attempt was the namede on the part of the people, to prove that Cavenah was in Athens the evening the murder and it was supposed would tend to hasten the de- glish troops who were to arrive there by land.

cept by one witness, an inkeeper in Hullson, who testile positively, that the prisoner came to his house the atnight about 11 o'clock, staid a few moments and tild not sit down, it that when he, the witness, saw him in Carssiil Goal, about a year afterwards he recognized him as thong the same man. Mr. Williams, then, of counsel for the grisoner, observed to the court, that there was not cofficient testimony address on the part of the people to poder it necessary that the prisoner should be put upon his defence. The court replied that they did not think themselves authorized to take the indictment from the Juny and acquit the prisoner themselves. The Attorney General thought the testimony insufficient to warrant the jury in convicting the prisoner, and the court directed the jury to acquit the prisoner, which timy

did of course without leaving heir scats As the prisoner cas been acquitted by a jury appointed to be the case, perhaps it would not be prudent or pripe; for its to express our epinion on the mibject. The prisoner is combiless in a state of partial decangement. This appears not only from the manner of the confessions to his made, but from the conversations he has had with different persons not called upon as witnesses in this catter is a one time, he declared that he collised into the service for the purpose of home shot; at another that he committed the murder in mutation of his superiors, who directed find, assisted in the murder of Gen Lingun at an other, that above a formight before the mur for of Miss if million, he and Mr. left, raon and Mr. Mydis in had our tered three persons in North-Care ina-this he emil was the protition affective had been consigned in, and howe on to give the paraent as as mirrate a as in the after of Miss Pamilton. The most surprising execum tance, the most difficult to be reconciled, in the precision with which in his confessions he has described every circumstance which took place at the murber of Wiss Hamilton. Every particular in his confessions at New-York age to perfectly with the exercise on of the body at coroner's import. The case is no kes important than singular, and : England on his embassy for several weeks ; that for ourselves, it is imposed to form a surstactory opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prironer.

TRIAL OF ROUT L. TAYLOR.

Robert L. Taylor, of Richmond, Vs. (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. No counsel appeared in his behalf. The case was opened in a calm and dignified manner, by the State's Attorney, Mr. Wm. Marshall. The Prisoner than spoke .-- The object of his address, in which ing nuity and eloquence, worthy of a better cause, conspicuously shone, was to remove the clauds of prejudice in which he stood involved. We sught to have remarked that most of the persons summoned as Jurymen upon this case, declared a preconceived opinion of the prisoner, and that he declined challenging any of

Miss -- , the only witness, was called upon to reveal the dark mystery of almost inconceivable iniquity. Her tender age (she is scarcely 12 years (id); the modesty tedural to her sex and to that age; the awful selemnity of the occasion; the heart reuding recollections and dismal imagery which it conjured up; all contributed to impart some confusion ber testim my; the tale of horror was with difficult ty extorted from a amid, ingenuous, blushing artless girl. It unravelled a web of mingled, impuredetest-ble yara. It appeared that wiles at first then threats and violence, had been used towards the pior, inter led viction of unhallowed tove; that pollution had been escaped only by the struggles of alarmed modesty; and that terrorism and typocricy of the most heineus nature, were superadded to

Mr. Marshall, uniting with the necessary severity of a State prosecutor, the cander and of a party of brishmen who had left Philadelphia for sympathies of a good man, proceeded to esta-Albany and Trov-said witness could find the whole his blish, upon this testimony, the substance of ment by giving orders to the captain of the Bellero. fory in a paper which he then handed wimess! siness the indictment. This was done in the most phon to receive me and my suite intended merely to then interrogated him; he started and said the President the indictment. This was done in the most phon to receive me and my suite intended merely to and seals of Departments would be murdered; that satisfactory manner. He did not recommend by a source for me, it has forfeited its honour and there was a party formed to murder them; that Thomas to the jury exemplary damages they must suilied its flag. A. Emmet was one to be murdered, and went on in this look, not at the criminal-but at his helpless, will be in vain that the English will talk to Europe room, soon after which lieutenant Cuyler came in, and amiable, innocent wife—at a poor babe, uncon- of their integrity, of their laws, of their liberty witness examined the papers-witness sent word scious of the blushes and misery that await The British faith will be lost in the hospitality of the or lindays arrived the move witness then examined the prisoner, who easted that he left Philadelphia after the first
verdict was made known. "We of the jury find the Defendant guilty and amerce him to misfortune to seek an asylum under its laws. What one cent damages."

> the pillory. The offence amounting only to a himself to them in good faith, they sacrificed him. misdemeanor under the common law, did not fall within the penalties of the Penitentiarv.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived this forenoon, ship Quincy, Capt. Urann,

to 24th Aug. and Liverpool to 25th .- We have perused these papers, but at such a late hour that we can now only give a brief summary of their con-

The Allied troops not only remained in Paris but it was sai some of the Powers had ordered new levies in their kingdoms; that they would garrison France till all the terms of the treaty of peace said to have sent on board that ship a number of resum required of France, to rain burse them for the Raigh B. Cuyler testified. That about the last of Nov. expenses of the war said to be about 25 millions from the New-Testament, and a long letter of seriadministration of ... will be restored to the tures, and to devote the remainder of his life to reli-King: Louis and or head a contribution of 100,000, gion and piety. 000 france os the requisition towards the payment of this sum, it being one of the first preliminary conditions of the treaty of peace. - A Vienn article of 29, says, "We are here daily more and Drouet is already before the first Council of War. more persuaded that the Treaty of Paris will suffer The trials of Marshal Ney, of Gen. Debelle, and several changes in favour of the Allies, and that several others, will come on in succession before then they met wiss Hamilton in the street, and had to do with her, (as the expression was) and knocked her in the toration of the three legations to the Pape is considered to the proof of this, since it leads to a supposidered as a proof of this, since it leads to a supposi- dulgence which characterise most of the late meation that Austria will obtain an indemnity eisewhere. successes in France, it is tempered in some measure by the reflection that the fruits of peace will not be the immediate result. As matters now stand the return of the King's birth-day will soon occasion, it will probably be long necessary to hold the rod o-will be augmented by a declaration of a very consol-ver France, if we wish to be safe from a new at-ing nature from the Princes assembled in this captempt of the French to proceed again to the revolu- tal." The Paris papers add a report that Gen. Lationary measures."-- The remonstrance of Lou- borde had been arrested near Rennes-that the is 18, against the military occupation, &c. and the Prussians were to enter Nantz on the 9th; all the consequent oppression of his subjects, (as lately arms and ammunition in the Castle bad been republished in the American papers) is said by the moved—that new corps of Prussian cavalry were Morning Chronicle, to be a genuine State paper; on their, way to Paris, from the Banks of the Rhine that it had been read to the national Guard in Pans, -and that at Calais was a daily expectation of En-

was peoperated ; but this could not be proved. Nor could presure of the Allied troops from Paris. The Marnit to present that I e was up the river about that time and long Chrocheln is of opinion that when Louis is left unprotected by their beyonets, he will soon be compelled to retreat from the government of the count.y. Philipville, Laon, Rocroy, Marienburg, Strasure, &c. had surrendered to the Alijes ; Toulon remained in a state of siege. The different regiments which constituted the army of the Loire had proceeded with much order and obedience to the ed creatures on board. castonements assig sed them.

Some futher particulars of the manner in which Napoleon was conveyed from the Bellerophon to the Nor umberland, at given .- " There was a commarting majesty in his appearance while he continued in the boat, but on his entre on the quarter lock, the majerty of his character decreased. Bertrand uscended first Napoleon followers. The reard received nim as a general. He walked unmored from the gangway to the alterpart of the quarter deck, bowed to each individual, asked twenty questions, and appeared to smile with approbation at the reception he met with-est a most nearty dinner, came out afterwards, and requested the band to play God save the King, and rule Britannia! itis Generals never cross inc deck where he stands wit out uncovering the head. The Imperial baggage was woeful in the extreme, and excibited the appearance of a Russian campaign; the attendants were like English Gipsies, and the chiefs would reand one of a strolling player. Napoleon said the Dake of Wellington was equal to himself but possesse inote prudence.'

Mr. Bagot (the late's reported new Ambassedor to this country,) was not, it was said, to proceed from his furniture, &c. b.d been relanded from the fri gate, and her crew was to have been paid off immedistely. The British Parliament is to meet 20 November next. The British N vy is to be reduced to 12'000 seamen, and 5000 marines -12 sais of the line are to be kept in commission for guard ships - All ships bearing flags on foreign stations re to be of the rank of 50 gurs. 200 sail of men of war are under orders to be paid off. Mrs Patterson, formerly Madame Jerome Bonaparte, was at Chelteneam, somewhat indisposed. The Leadon papers say the Algerines agreed to pay the Amerteans 10 000 dollars for some specific damages suffered, and that the Algerines had declared war a gainst 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, Blucher, and Schwartzenburg, and Counts Wittgenstein, and Barchy de Tolly.

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

London, August. 16-23.

Bonafiarte - Translation of the protest presented by Bonaparte to Lord Keith, against his transportion to St Helena:

Protest -" I protest solemnly in the face of hea ven and of man against the violation of my most sa cred rights by the forcible disposal of my person and of my liberty. I came freely on board the Bet terophon : I am not the prisoner, I am the guest of Once scated on board the Bellerophon I was immediately entitled to the hospitality (Je fus the road to Orleans, and left the knigdom by the ster le foyer) of the British people. If the govern H this act be consummated, it I appeal therefore to history ; it Bel'erophon. will say that an enemy who made war for twenty years on the people of England, came freely in his more striking proof could be give of his esteem and The Defendant was then condemned by the of his confidence? But how did they answer it Bench to imprisonment for one year in the in England? They pretended to hold out an hospicommon jail. Ha was spared the diagrace of table hand to this enemy, and when he surrendered

" On board the Bellerophon at sea August 4. NAPOLEON. Note of the Paris Editor - The Courier refutes in an energetic and triumphant manner the princi

pal allegations of this Protest. How dare Bonsparte, outlawed by the Congress of Vienna, complain 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 35 days from Liverpool-..-bringing London papers, in Great Britain, when the Captain of the E glis: ship refused to receive him otherwise than uncondeticually? Is he not internally well convinced, that, had he remained at Rochefort a few days long er, it would have been impossible for him to escape from theoce?-----

A worthy character; of the Island of Portsea, the Erench forcesses, and hold military possesion of previous to the sailing of the Northumberland, is were fulfilled by the French Government. The ligious tracts and books, as a present for Napoleon Bonaparte, accompanied with a suitable passage

> Soult has been permitted to retire under surveilance to his country seat.

The Paris papers informs us that the case of Gen. sures of Government fortify and confirm all hope--However great our joy may be at the glorious 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

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

4 vessels, 3 under Portuguese and one under Sm ish colours, have been captured on the coast of Africa, by H. B. M. sloop Brisk ; they were traffickle in the horrid slave trade, and had about 700 wreter

The Alijes, 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 Cronicles latter from the King to the allied Sovereigns, (com plaining of the military conduct, &c. of the ailies, 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

Maj. Pride and Capt. Campbell, very experienced officers of the Reyal St. ff, have accepted the very ardous and important apprintment from Gow ernment to explore the source of the River Niger: They will take their departure early in the next

Berri.

London, Aug 23 .-- In the foreign news, in the French papers, under the head of Austria, the 5th, there is a procest, dated Vienna the 11th June, by the mediatised princes, (the inferior states furmerly comprised under the denomination of the confederation of the Raine,) against the decision of the Congress of Vienna. The protest is couched in the strongest terms of remonstante, 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 moderation we believe, are not reckoned among the political virtues.

There is one commercial bouse in the city which pays 4000l. 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 experta-

We are glad to learn that cotton goods continue in great demand. Marchester was never known to do more business than it has for some works past. The Americans have essisted a reatly 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 autientic.

In order to secure to us the possession of Canada, in case of a cupture with the United States, government has given orders to build upon the I kes new vessels and gun boats suitable for the navigation of those waters. Every thing necessary for the arming 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-

There is every reason to believe that Jerome Bonaparte escaped from France one of the firsts and without any accident. He left P ris on the 27th of June with two plain carrings only, accompanied by a physician only in one, while a valet and another person occupied the other. They took frontier of Switzerland It is udded, that the king of Wurtemberg has consented, that Jerome Bonaparte shall reside in his states, and that the Princess, nis wife, (daughter of the king) is to live with him

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 B lgium have zealously bestirred themselves, among their implicit and credulous followers, to procure the rejection of the new constitution for the United Netherlands, because it tolerates all forms of worsnip, and guarantees the admissibility of all citizens to office, without regard to their religious persuasions. The Bishop of Ghent has partially manifested his apostolic wrate against this encroachment upon the monopoly of the good things of this life, heretofera enjoyed by the faithful. In addition to a pasteral instruction on this subject, he caused the View general to address the following godly epistle to the notables of his diocese :

"Gentlemen-From the pastoral instruction of the Biscop of Gaent, and more especially from the authorities of the Sovereign Pontiffs, Prus the VI, and VII you must be convinced that the Propert of the new Constitution contains articles diametrically contrary to our holy religion, and that, consequently it cannot be accepted by any good Catholic. It is therefore our duty to enjoin you - and woe to us if we do not fuifil it, as also were 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 purely and simply. This the goodness of his Majosty. our King permits you to do, in selecting you to vote for the rejection or acceptance of the sain Project, and in securing to the Cotholic Church its state and its liberties. We have the honor, &c.

FORG UR, Vicar-Gen-J. BROVREKEM, Sec'ry. By order, " Malines, 7th August, 1815."

Biron de Capellen, the Dutch sccretary of state, has we perceive, discovered a salvo for the consciences of the eatholics, which their clergy little dreamed of. He had ad ressed a circular to the assemblies of the notables, informing them, that in voting upon the new constitution, they need ook take into consideration the erticles 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 fortress a of the first and second line on the Holgian 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 sture to satisfy all minds. It is believed his majesty's birth day will be the epoch of a definitive arrangement, according to which the greater part of the allied troops will quit France, leaving only the