

Revolution; let it be remembered he is the first of the Holy Allies, (and perhaps the only one,) who comes forward to stay the progress of liberty in Spain. He has attempted to rouse in this Holy effort the courts of Vienna, London, Berlin and Paris—and has consequently addressed his most deplorable memorial, worthy only of the most "forever reprobation," to the other Holy Allies.

It is not so easy to anticipate the results of such a measure. There is wide room for speculation.—Some persons count positively on war; perhaps a general war. Others expect the storm of diplomacy will quickly blow over.

Those who maintain the first opinion, say that Ferdinand, in spite of all his oaths, will spirit up the allies to interfere; that he will do all in his power to fan the flame of insurrection in Spain, to furnish them with a pretext for this purpose; that even if no such incitement or pretext were wanting, the allies would be induced by the exertions of Russia, and their own fear of revolutionary principles, to join and act together; that though the example of Spain alone would not move them, that of Naples would assist in rousing them; that at least Austria, alarmed for her Italian possessions, and Prussia urged by her own people for a free constitution, would unite with Russia, to bear down upon Spain.

On the other hand, it is urged, that the Russian paper, though dated on May 25, has not yet been mentioned at Madrid either in the addresses of the King or Corte, as late as the 23d July; that on the contrary, the king had represented every thing as quiet abroad; and no fears seem to have been expressed of the effects of the Russian paper; that though the king might desire the Revolution to be arrested, yet his ministers were of the constitutional party and they would watch and control his intrigues;—that the counter-revolution was likely to be soon quelled, as these ministers had been aware of the cabal forming in Portugal, and had taken steps and dispatched troops to Galicia to put it down; that Agar, the Governor of the Province, was a man of great energy, who would spare no efforts to defeat the Insurgents; that though Russia had taken such a part in the business, yet that the kings of England and France had already committed themselves by recognizing the Constitutional King; that England could scarcely at this time furnish subsidies to carry on a Crusade against Spain, nor troops, which might be more wanted at this turbulent time at home; that France too was poor, and stood in need of her own troops to keep down her own people; that the king of Prussia might probably rather foment than repress the spirit of disaffection among his own people by taking part in such a war; and that Russia and Austria would be unwilling to go into such a contest without the concurrence of the other allies:—that Austria, though she had refused to receive the new Neapolitan minister, and might expect some commotion in her Italian possessions, yet had troops enough of her own to arrest it; and that even she would be unwilling to co-operate actively with Russia, until she found her own possessions endangered by the march of revolutionary principles. The immense and overshadowing power of Russia, will be another and a strong reason why the other states will be suspicious of her interference, and unwilling to embark in a contest in which she has taken the lead.

On the whole, we do not think the scale inclines decidedly to war—unless the insurrectionary movements in Spain or Italy should be so great as to furnish the allies with a plausible pretext to interfere in the contest.

"Clouds and darkness," it must be confessed, rest upon the future. . . . But if a war should break out in Europe, what will be our duty? To stand aloof—nor mingle in the contest—but, at the same time to stand on the defensive; to assume the attitude which such a crisis may demand; not to reduce our army nor navy; but to lay in munitions, discipline our militia, and brush up our swords.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By arrivals at Philadelphia and New York, London dates have been received to the 15th of August, the contents of which are very interesting.

The following abstract affords a general view of the complexion of the intelligence. We have already said, that we should not publish the evidence given in on the trial of the Queen. The form and manner of her trial, however, are more interesting than any thing we have to give to our readers at present, and shall be hereafter noticed.

The London Morning Chronicle says, we understand that some gentlemen of wealth and consideration have adopted measures for ascertaining the state of the public mind, as far as it can be collected from the places of general resort and conversation throughout London and its vicinity. The result has been communicated to Lord Sidmouth, and the timely warning may probably induce his Majesty's ministers to pause in their infatuated career. If they madly persevere in their revolutionary measures for de-throning our lawful Queen, there is not a man in the country who possesses wisdom to foresee, or courage to contemplate, the tremendous consequences.

The accounts of the horrible revolt at Palermo are fully confirmed by these papers. The city was nearly destroyed by cannon and fire. The slaves and prisoners were released from the prisons, and committed every sort of excess and havoc; boiling oil, articles of furniture, and stones, were thrown from the windows of the houses upon the Neapolitan troops. Some of the accounts state the number killed to have been 4,000, but the majority estimate it at 2000, and 3000 wounded. The malcontents set fire to some of the public edifices, and the whole town soon exhibited a scene of conflagration the most terrific imaginable.

The papers contain an account of an insurrection in Sicily, dated from Naples, the 25th of

July. It is stated, that the insurrection broke out about midnight, of the 15th of July; that the populace possessed themselves of a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and powder magazines, and carried by assault three of the principal forts. They set at liberty 70 galley slaves and 1,500 felons, and gave them arms.—Nearly the whole of the garrison was massacred, and those who escaped made prisoners and confined in one of the forts. The populace then divided into two parties, one anxious for the British constitution, the other for that of Spain; while some cried out for independence and a republic, and commenced firing upon their fellow citizens. Several palaces have been burnt, and several noblemen assassinated. The public buildings, containing the records of the courts of justice, have been destroyed, and all the documents burnt.—British subjects and property were, however, respected by both parties. A brisk firing was continued from the 15th to the 20th of July.

In the London Times of the 14th Aug. is the Queen's letter to the King, dated 7th Aug. The Times observes, "It is clear and strong—it is indignant and pathetic; there is no evil passion which it does not shame—there is no generous, or manly, or moral feeling, which it does not rouse with animated and unadorned eloquence. The illustrious writer speaks home to every heart when she describes her unexampled wrongs; while the reasoning which she offers against the intended aggravation of them, deserves to be deeply pondered by every thinking mind in the community."

The following is the concluding paragraph of this interesting letter:

"I have now frankly laid before your majesty a statement of my wrongs, and a declaration of my views and intention. You have cast upon me every slur to which the female character is liable. Instead of loving, honoring, and cherishing me, agreeable to your solemn vow, you have persecuted me with hatred and scorn, and with all the means of destruction. You wrested from me my child, and with her my only comfort and consolation. You sent me sorrowing through the world, and even in my sorrows pursued me with unrelenting persecution. Having left me nothing but my innocence, you would now, by mockery of justice, deprive me even of the reputation of possessing that. The poisoned bowl and the pointed arrow are means more than perjured witnesses and partial tribunals; and they are less cruel, inasmuch as life is less valuable than honor. If my life would have satisfied your majesty, you should have had it, on the sole condition of giving me a place in the same tomb with my child—but, since you will send me dishonored to the grave, I will resist the attempt with all the means that it shall please God to give me."

The trial of the Queen commenced on the 17th of August, before the House of Lords. The concourse of people which assembled in the vicinity was immense. The Lord Chancellor arrived at the House of Lords at a quarter past 3. At half past nine the Duke of Wellington arrived on horseback. The papers say his reception was not flattering. The Duke of York appeared on horseback shortly after, and was greeted with loud cheers, which he acknowledged by taking off his hat several times.

At a quarter past nine precisely, the Queen arrived at St. James square, from Brandenburg house. The people assembled in the square greeted her with the most enthusiastic cheers, the clapping of hands, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Her majesty graciously expressed her gratitude by frequent inclinations of her hand, and on alighting from her traveling carriage, repeatedly bowed to the assembled multitude.

After the House of Lords had been organized, the Queen attended by Lady Hamilton, and followed by her counsel, entered the House from the robing room. Their Lordships rose and made an obeisance. Her Majesty took her seat in a chair prepared for her beside the steps of the throne. She was dressed in mourning, with a white veil thrown over her head, which covered her bust.

After some preliminary points of law had been settled, Mr. Brougham, the Queen's counsel, came forward for the purpose of being heard generally against the principle of the Bill. He made a speech of considerable length, which he concluded as follows:

"The sooner you retrace the step you were induced to take in an unvary moment, the sooner you will promote the peace and real safety of the country, and the more you will consult the true dignity and honor of the crown. If your Lordships decide that this measure shall proceed no further, you will be saviours of the state, and secure the substantial happiness of the whole community."

Mr. Denman was then called, and informed, by the Lord Chancellor, that but two counsel could be heard. Mr. Denman, on account of indisposition, asked the indulgence of being heard the next day, which was granted, and the House adjourned.

The Queen left the house almost immediately, amidst the shouts of the multitude.

On the question for annulling the proceedings, the votes were, Contents 41—Non-Contents 200.

Lord Byron arrived in London on the evening of the 17th inst. just as the House of Lords had adjourned, with despatches for the Queen from the Continent.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

Peers are crowding to town from all parts, from the continent as well as Scotland and Ireland. The metropolis will be more full of nobility and gentry than at any time within the memory of man.

The Pioneer schooner is now passing up the river Thames, with a cargo of witnesses against the Queen, from the continent, which she received from a foreign man of war in the North Sea.

We trust that this day will not pass over without a question being put to his Majesty's ministers in the House of Lords, as to their in-

terference with despotic courts on the continent, against the efforts of the people who are struggling for a representative government. Rumors of a policy fatal to the peace and credit of this country are abroad; and it is material that, at a moment of such internal disturbance, the public mind should not be alarmed by accounts of subsidies, and of interference which continental disputes, that would, to a moral certainty, plunge us into the gulph of bankruptcy.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes, under date of the 8th of August, "The French government did not permit the Paris journals to publish the note of the Russian Cabinet until it appeared in the papers of Milan and Florence. The Ministers of the great Powers are now preparing a declaration from the Holy Alliance on the subject of the late events in Spain and Naples, which will be published with the greatest solemnity. The Censors have prevented the Paris journals from giving this news."

A private letter from Vienna, of July 27th, states that the negotiations with Russia are going on, and there is a frequent interchange of couriers. An interview is expected to take place between the Emperors of Russia and Germany and the King of Prussia. The news of the approaching death of the Pope was confirmed; and it was reported the Austrian troops would, on his demise, occupy the states of the Church.

It is reported that four Camps are about to be formed; the two greatest will be on Hounslow-heath and on Black-heath.

The funeral of the Duchess of York took place yesterday.

Mr. James Brougham, brother of the Queen's counsellor, left town on Saturday for the continent on matters relative to the ensuing trial.

The Rev. Mr. Gillespie, minister of Kells, has been arrested for praying for the Queen. He acted as Chaplain to the Stuart yeomanry, and, in his prayer, after many petitions on behalf of his Majesty, he added the words, "Bless also the Queen!" and, for this high crime, was arrested the same evening by the commanding officer.

VIENNA, JULY 29.

Agreeably to news from Corfu, which we have this instant received, peace between the Porte and Ali Pacha, of Janina, has been concluded under the condition that the latter shall continue to administer the Carchak confined to him by the Porte, without interfering in any manner with the government of the territories which he has usurped.

From the New-York Gazette, September 25.

By the ship Hercules, Capt. Cobb, we have received regular files of London and Liverpool papers and Lloyd's Lists. The Hercules sailed on the 15th of August.

Information has been received in England from the Cape of Good Hope, of the arrival at Algoa Bay of 3000 persons from London, who went out for the purpose of forming a settlement, which is about 190 miles from the sea.

The Courier of the 10th states, that it is true, as stated in a morning paper, that the Queen has addressed a letter to the King. The nature of its contents he professes not to know, but the public will soon be put in possession of the correspondence; but professes himself uncharitable enough to think, that it has taken place rather for popular than private ends; if, however, it should be erroneous, he should be most happy to contradict it.

It is certain that the Queen answered the letter of the King; and it was said the proceedings against her would be stopped.

It is said to be in contemplation of several leading members of both houses, to introduce a clause into the bill of pains and penalties, to prohibit both parties, in case the bill should pass into a law, from marrying again.

It is recollected that the ancient and superstitious custom of crowning Kings may be dispensed with, and therefore King George the Fourth may never undergo this ceremony.

It is stated, under the head of Hanover, July 27, that an official notice had been received in that capital, from London, announcing that his majesty would not visit that state this year.

The Duchess of Clarence is again in a state highly gratifying to the best hopes of the British nation.

The trials of Major Cartwright, Mr. Wooller, &c. had taken place at Warwick. They were all found guilty.

Mr. Canning was immediately to leave Rome for Italy, to bring home Mrs. C.

On the 5th of August, a ferry boat upset in going from Anglesea to the market in Bangor, Wales. The boat contained twenty-two persons, and all perished except one man, who escaped by clinging to the side of the boat.

Prices of stocks in London, August 11.—3 per cent. consols 68 1/4 dis.

London, Aug. 11.—The Paris Papers which are due this morning, have not arrived, but we have received private letters from that capital, from which we subjoin a few extracts. They contain a little of the political news, and some of the fashionable gossip of the Saloons.

"Paris, Aug. 7.—There is nothing new either in politics or in finance.—The only incident at all worthy of attention appears to me to be the conduct of Austria, with regard to Naples—the refusal of the 26th July, to admit Prince Cariari, the new Minister, into the Emperor's presence, or even to 'Metternich's'—and the declaration of the old Neapolitan Ambassador Ruffo, that he should not take the oath of fidelity to the new Constitution, and should remain at Vienna. When one compares these circumstances with the Russian Declaration in answer to the Chevalier de Zea's Note, one is tempted to conjecture that the peace of Europe will, ere long, be troubled—that the views and plans of Russia on the South of Europe will, ere long, be put into execution—and that the Court of St. Petersburg, dexterously taking advantage of the apprehensions of Austria for her Italian possessions, will engage her in an Italian war, the evident result of which must be a general conflagration throughout all Italy. Where these events should they take place, may lead

us to, it is impossible to say, the after thought of Russia is probably to swallow the oyster."

Accounts have been received by the French Government from Palermo, dated the 12th July, containing details of high importance on the late transactions in Sicily. The inhabitants marched en-masse against the constitutional forces, and, after several engagements, in which more than 2000 men were left on the field, succeeded in taking possession of the strongest fortresses in the island, and planting their own flag, composed of four colors, in contradistinction to that of the Neapolitan Insurgents which is tricolor. They solemnly proclaimed the independence of the Island, and declared they would listen to no order or injunction which might be extorted from an intimidated and enslaved monarch.

"The troops under the orders of Gen. Campana, have received considerable reinforcements from the deserters who are hourly flocking to his standard. The people far from rejoicing at the late events do not conceal their dread of the dangers with which their country is menaced. The papers of Vienna under date of the 26th July, announce that Field Marshal Bianchi has received orders to march an army of 20,000 men towards Romana. It is probable that a certain portion of the Neapolitan army has already been disembarked in Sicily, great preparations having been made to that effect ere the departure of the courier."

Yesterday at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign office, which sat till nearly 5 o'clock. After the breaking up of the Council, Mr. Bassett, the King's Messenger, was sent off with dispatches abroad, supposed to Munich. The French Ambassador had a long interview with Viscount Castlereagh, at the close of the Council.—The American Minister also transacted business at the Foreign Office.

The Lord Chancellor left the Court of Chancery yesterday at 1 o'clock, to receive a communication from Sir B. Bloomfield. On his return to the Bench, he informed the Bar, that he must rise at two o'clock being called upon to attend elsewhere. The communication made by Sir B. Bloomfield is supposed to relate to the correspondence between their Majesties.

By a Flanders Mail which arrived this morning, we have received Brussels papers to the 8th inst. The following are extracts.

Augsburg July 29.—The Allgemeine Zeitung contains some accounts from Naples of the 14th, from which we select the following:—"It is said that the Chevalier Tocco is going to Paris and London, on a mission similar to that of Prince Cariari to Vienna. Gen. Nigent is not gone to Rome, as was reported, but to Malta. This brave soldier, one of the best Generals in the Austrian service, nearly became the victim of the popular fury; it was the English Ambassador who saved his life. His Excellency claimed him as being born an English subject, and obtained his release, and conveyed him in his own carriage to his hotel, thro' crowds of a tumultuous populace. Up to the 12th of July, entire tranquility prevailed at Palermo, the capital of Sicily, and the festival of St. Rosalia, which continues four days, was celebrated according to the usual custom. But this seems to be but a calm before a storm, since it is impossible to judge of the spirit which animates the Sicilians till they have adopted the Spanish Constitution, or some other."

Genoa, July 23.—The city of Tunis is still blockaded by the Algerine squadron.

LONDON, (EVENING) AUG. 10.—We received this forenoon the Paris Papers of Monday. The intelligence from Vienna favours the opinion, which we have already expressed of the hostile attitude which the Emperor of Austria assumes with respect to the affairs of Naples. If the accounts alluded to can be relied upon, orders have actually been issued for the march of an army of 20,000 men towards the Neapolitan territories. From Spain the accounts are favourable to the new system, and the Cortes are zealously and actively employed in reforming abuses, and ameliorating the condition of the people. No further accounts have been received from Naples since our last publication.

"We were justified in announcing yesterday, that communications, supposed to be of high importance, have been recently carried on between their Majesties. May the result, we pray, be propitious! The letter from her Majesty, referred to in yesterday's journal, was delivered to the King at Windsor Cottage early on Tuesday morning. His Majesty's messenger arrived with an answer at Brandenburg House about four o'clock of the same afternoon. The Queen's messenger was immediately dispatched to Lord Liverpool, and returned to Brandenburg House from his Lordship at 10 o'clock at night. On the subject or tendency of this epistolary intercourse we shall not now propose any conjectures to our readers: the fruits of it must soon be ascertained."—Times.

Two documents of considerable interest at the present moment, have just appeared from the pen of the patriotic and able senator, Lord John Russell. The former is in the form of a letter to Mr. Wilberforce, calling for his interference to obtain a resolution of the assembly of which he is a member of great influence, to petition the King to direct his ministers to withdraw the bill of pains and penalties against the Queen from the consideration of parliament; and the other is a form of a petition to the King, showing the hardship of the Queen's situation—the danger to the stability of his throne, and the mischief that must result to his people from persisting in this bill.—"By a single word your majesty," says this enlightened nobleman, "may dispel the impending storm. We therefore humbly pray your majesty, that you will be pleased to issue orders to prorogue the parliament, and thus put an end to all proceedings at present pending against Queen."

From the New-York Daily Advertiser, of Sept. 25. In England, the affairs of the Queen continued to excite the greatest interest, which increased with the approaching 17th of August, the day fixed upon by Parliament for commencing its proceedings against her.