

FOREIGN.

RUSSIA.—Lieutenant Kotzebue, commander of the ship Rurik, has discovered on his voyage round the world, several islands, which he has named Romanzow's, Krusenstern's, Kiliusow's, and Suwarrow's Islands.

SWEDEN.—Some further information has been published relative to the conspiracy against the Crown Prince of Sweden, which they affirm had for its object (as we anticipated) the entire subversion of the present order of things in Sweden. The informer it appears is innkeeper, who tells the plot, but pretends to be ignorant of the plotters. Private letters from Sweden direct, contain many particulars. They state, though we do not know what reliance is to be placed upon them, that Bernadotte was to have been assassinated, for which purpose as they say—

Six assassins had been hired, and introduced secretly into the palace, to murder the prince; but a timely discovery of this atrocious purpose happily prevented its accomplishment. The eminent danger to which the Crown Prince had been exposed, having generally transpired, the people crowded together, from all quarters, to ascertain that his royal highness was safe. The mob surrounded the palace, and insisted on seeing him. On presenting himself at a balcony, he was loudly cheered; and satisfaction and good order was restored immediately. Another version of the affair had reached Hamburg, according to which the life of the crown prince was threatened by a mob, who surrounded the king's palace with the avowed object of putting him to death. His royal highness is said to have insisted on showing himself to the people, for the purpose of learning in what instance he had offended them. He accordingly presented himself at the balcony, and addressed the multitude to the following purport—"Good people, I never solicited the honor of succeeding to the throne of Sweden: I came amongst you through your own deliberate choice; and since the first moment I entered Sweden I have constantly fulfilled my duties both as a commander and as a co-regent. I can now only say, that if you should consider my death an advantage to Sweden, my life is freely at your disposal." During this address a solemn silence prevailed; and when it was ended the prince was greeted with loud and repeated acclamations.

The son of Gustavus, who was set aside to make room for Bernadotte, is living at the Court of Wirtemberg, the King being his cousin; he is an accomplished young man, about twenty, educated in the Protestant religion.—He is besides nephew to the emperor Alexander.

POLAND.

Gen. Kosiuskcho, who in the last campaign, commanded the Polish advanced guard of the Austrian corps in Russian Poland, has entered into the service of Prussia, and is now raising a light Polish legion in the grand duchy of Posen.

AUSTRIA.—It is mentioned in the Italian papers, that the Emperor of Austria, has proposed to the king of Sardinia to have a canal cut at common expense from Alexandria across the Appennines to the fort of Savone. This important work, which will form a communication between the Adriatic and the Gulf of Genes, and which will be of immense advantage to commerce, was projected and proposed to 1808 by the Count of Chabrol, the prefect of the department of Montanotte, and its execution was decreed and even begun.

HANOVER.—The forming of a sinking fund has been also a subject of deliberation in the Assembly of the States.—It is said that 100,000 dollars per annum, with the compound interest, will be applied to this purpose. The definitive organization of East Friesland is said to be at hand.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

The First report from the Select committee on Finance, and printed by order of the House of Commons, is now before us; and as it is a document of the greatest public interest, we shall devote ourselves (excluding other matter) to communicate its substance to our readers.

The subject referred to the Committee was the Income and Expenditure of the United Kingdom, for the year ending the 5th of January 1817, and the probable Income and Expenditure for the two succeeding years, 18 and 19.

After a preamble the Report states, that the first object of the Committee was to ascertain what Offices might be reduced or regulated (after the expiration of the existing interests) without detriment to the public service. Secondly, under what regulations such of those offices as might be deemed proper to continue, ought to be diminished after the expiration of said interests; and Thirdly, "as it is obvious, that whenever such regulations and reductions as are contemplated by your Committee, shall be carried into effect, the means of rewarding meritorious public service will be in a great measure taken from the Crown, your Committee deem it indispensable that provisions should be made for enabling the Crown, under proper regulations and restrictions, to afford a reasonable recompence for the faithful discharge of high and effective civil offices."

The Report then proceeds to recommend the total abolition of the following offices:

TO BE TOTALLY ABOLISHED.

- Chief Justice in Eyre, North and South of Trent. Auditor of the Exchequer. Clerk of the Pells. Four Tellers of the Exchequer. Warden of the Cinque ports. Governor of the Isle of Wight. Commissary-General of Musters. One of the Joint Paymaster-Generals. (This office, however, to be modified; the Vice-President of the Board of Trade being indirectly paid as the second Paymaster-General.) One Deputy Paymaster-General. Law Clerk in the Secretary of State's office. Collector and Transmitter of State Papers. Clerk of the Parliaments. Four Clerks of the Signet. Four Clerks of the Privy Seal. Comptroller-General of Accounts, Excise, and Inspector-General. Register to Commissioners of Excise; Inspector-General to Office and Tea, &c. and all other Officers connected with the Receipt of Public Revenue, not executed in person.

IN SCOTLAND.

- Governor and other Officers of the Mint. The Mint itself to be sold. Receiver-General of Bishop's Rent. Auditor of Exchequer. Assistant-Surveyor-General of Taxes. Comptroller-General of Taxes. Three Inspectors of Whist Carriages. Gazette Writer. Inspector-General of Roads.

IN IRELAND.

- Clerk of the Pells. Teller of the Exchequer. Auditor-General. Surveyor-General of Crown Lands. Keeper of the Records, Birmingham Tower. Keeper of the Records of Parliament. Clerk of the Paper Office. Accountant to the Board of General Officers. Secretary to ditto. Corrector and Supervisor of his Printing Press. Compiler of the Dublin Gazette. Master of the Revels. Seneschal of his Majesty's Manors. Accountant-General. Supervisor of accounts, Barrack department. Barrack-master of the Royal barracks. Constables of the castles of Limerick, Dublin and Castlema. Clerk of the council. Master-masons-general. Part que master, (Dublin port.) Storekeeper of the customs.

All the above and many others to be abolished. A multitude more to be reduced, and regulated, but we regret that neither our time nor limits enable us to continue extracts from a document as satisfactory as ever was submitted to the British People.

In this report, colonial offices make a distinguished figure—so do the law offices in England, Scotland and Ireland.

The list of places occupies six pages! In consequence of the delay of Mr. Howard Payne's appearance at Covent-Garden theatre, thro' Miss O'Neill's illness, that gentleman has accepted an engagement for 6 nights at Bath and Bristol. At Bristol he appears on Monday next in the character of Zaphna (in the tragedy of Mahomet) and on Tuesday in the same character at Bath.

IRELAND.—The Dublin papers mention the burning of several farming establishments by incendiaries. One of them introduced a statement, says—"The state of the county of Dublin is daily becoming more alarming, and will require the utmost activity and vigilance of the police, and the strongest measures the law can enforce to put a stop to the dreadful outrages which are now so prevalent."

FRANCE.—The Liberal Party, as they call themselves, has long been making efforts to deprive the King of his Body Guards, because they are sincerely Royalists, and stratagems have been forming to entrap them in quarrels, to render them odious, and produce their dismissal. In this it seems the Liberals are succeeding. Many of the officers of the Corps in disgust threaten to resign. Marshal Macdonald has just assumed the command of them, after having delayed doing so under the pretence of illness, though in reality, it is supposed till some appointments were made suited to their wishes. Our private letters represent this affair as likely to lead to very important consequences. It is said to be in contemplation to dissolve the Body Guard.

MARSHAL MASSENA.

We extract some account of this once celebrated man from the Monitor of the 6th, which we received last night.

Andrew Messena, Prince of Essling, Duke of Rivoli, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, &c. &c. was born at Nice on the 8th of May, 1759, and died in the hotel at Paris, in the street de Bourbon, on the morning of the 4th of April, after a long and excruciating illness.

After having at an early period served three years at sea, he entered into the army of France during the year 1775, when he joined the Royal Italian regiment, in which his uncle was a captain.

He successively became Commander of the second battalion of the Var, Colonel of the eidevant regiment of la Sarre, and a General of Brigade and of Division in 1793. The ensuing year he commanded a body of 20,000 men, charged with the expedition of Ouello, and the taking of Saorgio; he afterwards almost uniformly commanded the advanced guard of the Army of Italy, took the principal part in its movements, and acquired the epithet of the Cherished Child of Victory!

Hostilities recommencing in 1789, he, as commander of the Army of the Danube, made that memorable campaign which the battle of Zurich rendered at once so decisive and glorious; of which 70,000 prisoners were the trophies, and where he contended with those two great Generals Prince Charles and Marshal Suwaroff. He immediately afterwards took upon himself to conduct the wreck of the army of Italy, and acquired new reputation by the

defence of Genoa, where his heroic bravery a second time conquered Italy.

After having sat in the Legislative Assembly as Deputy for the Department of the Seine, he commanded the new Army of Italy, in the campaign of 1805, and penetrated with it into Germany. He was after this entrusted with the conquest of the kingdom of Naples, whence he was called into Poland, and returned to France on the peace of Tilsit.

In 1809, war again summoned him to the plains of Germany, where, after several honorable actions, he received, upon the field of Essling, the title of Prince, having there sustained the shock of the enemy's right, and thus saved the French army by his manoeuvres and his judgment. He afterwards bore a brilliant part in the battle of Wagram, during which, although sick and wounded, he was seen at the head of his troops, whom he animated by his example.

His military career ended with the command of the Army of Portugal in 1810 and 1811, and where he again displayed the firmness of his character, in the midst of those difficulties which he surmounted. He has left a widow, two sons, and a daughter, who is married to Lieutenant General the Count Reille his eleve, and Aid-de Camp since 1793.

ITALY.—Lucien Bonaparte has demanded of the Pope a passport for the United States of America;—but it is not known whether it will be granted to him. The other members of the Bonaparte family, who are at Rome, are doing very well. Among the foreigners whom they admit into their Society are a great many British.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Circuit Court.—The Circuit Court of the United States commenced in this city on Monday and adjourned on Wednesday—Chief Justice Marshal and Judge Potter on the bench.

Trial of Captain Almeida.—We recently mentioned that DON JOSE ALMEIDA, commander of the Buenos Ayrean privateer Congressio, had been arrested under the authority of this state on the charge of piracy; but it having been decided by the court before whom he was arraigned, that this case did not come within the cognizance of the authorities of the state of Maryland, he was thereupon discharged.

Having been indicted on the same charge, by competent authority, he was arraigned on Thursday last before the Circuit Court of the United States now sitting in this city. After a full and elaborate investigation of the merits of the case, wherein the treaty between the United States and Spain was more particularly the subject of discussion, the charge in the indictment having been predicated on a clause contained therein, Capt. ALMEIDA was, by direction of the court, discharged. On this occasion, Judge DUVALL performed the duties of his high station with unusual ability, and elucidated the points of the case in the most able, luminous and impressive manner.

Balt. Pat.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

JURY COURT, EDINBURGH.

The following examination, which took place in a question lately tried in the Jury Court, between the Trustees of the Queensferry passage and the town of Kirkcaldy, affords a striking proof of that caution which is said to hold a prominent feature in the character of a Scotchman. The witness was called on the part of the Trustees, and apparently full of their interest. Counsel having heard that the man had got a present of a coat from the clerk to the Trustees, being coming to attend the trial, thought proper to interrogate him on that point; as, by proving this, it would have the effect of completely setting aside his testimony. The examination is as follows:

- Q. Pray, where did you get that Coat? (The witness looking obliquely down on the sleeve of his Coat, and from thence to the Counsel) with a mixture of effrontery and confusion, exclaimed, A. Coat? Coat, Sir, where gat I that Coat? Q. I wish to know where you got that Coat? A. May be ye ken where I got it! Q. No! but we wish to know from whom you got it? Did ye gie me that Coat? Q. Tell the Jury where you got that Coat? A. What's your business wi' that? Q. It is material that you tell the court where you got the coat. A. "Am no obliged to tell about ma Coat. Q. Do you not recollect whether you bought that coat, or whether it was given to you? A. I canna recollect every thing about ma coats—when I get them, or where I get them. Q. You said you remembered perfectly well about the coat a few days ago, and the people who lived at Kirkcaldy then, and John More's boat—and can you not recollect where you got the coat you have on at present? A. "Am no gain to say any thing about coats. Q. Did Mr. Douglas, clerk to the trustees, give you that coat? A. How do you know any thing about that? Q. I ask you, did Mr. Douglas, clerk to the trustees, give you that coat? A. "Am no bound to answer that question, but merely to tell the truth. Q. So you won't tell where you got that coat? A. "Idinna gie the coat to do any thing wrong for; I didna gie to say any thing that wasn't true.

The Lord Chief Commissioner, when the witness was going out of the box, called him back, and observed, "The court wish to know from you something farther about this coat. It is not believed or suspected that you got it improperly or dishonestly, or that there is any reason for your concealing it. You may have been disinclined to speak about it, thinking that there was something of insult or reproach in the questions put from the bar. You must be sensible that the bench can have no such intention; and it is for your credit, and the sake of your testimony, to disclose fairly where you got it. There may be discredit in concealing, but none in telling where you got it."

- Q. Where did you get that coat? A. "Am no obliged to tell about ma coat! Q. True, you are not obliged to tell where you got it, but it is for your own credit to tell. A. "Idinna come here to tell about coats, but to tell about boats and pinnaces. Q. If you do not tell I must throw aside your evidence altogether. A. "Am no gain to say any thing about ma coat? 'am no obliged to say any thing about it. Witness went away, and was called back by Lord Gillies. Q. How long have you had that coat? A. "Idinna ken how lang I hae my coat. I hae plenty o' coats. I didna mind about this coat or that coat. Q. Do you remember any thing near the time; have you had it a year, a month, or a week. Have you had it a week? A. Hoot aye, I dare say I may. Q. Have you had it a month? A. "Idinna ken; I cam' here to speak about boats, and no about coats. Q. Did you buy the coat? A. "Idinna mind what coat I bought, or what I got. The consequence was, that their lordships were forced to reject the evidence of this witness.

Malaga:

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1817.

Edinburg and Quarterly Reviews.—These admirable works are republished, regularly, by Messrs. Kirk and Mercein, of New-York. The Editor of the Minerva, therefore, will undertake to have them transmitted to any of his friends, who may have accords with him. The price of each publication is five dollars per year, to which will be added a small charge for expenses of transmission. Literary societies, throughout the state, can thus procure these publications without trouble to themselves.

Warden's letters.—I see some criticisms, from the Boston Repository, which attempt to invalidate the truth of Dr. Warden's narrative.—It is very well not to yield too easy a confidence to works of that nature; but I do not think the Repository has been successful in adducing proofs on this occasion. Although it is true he describes Las Casas as professing to teach Napoleon English, and Napoleon refusing; and that afterwards he speaks of the ex-emperor as the acute reader, of Johnston's work on the influence of tropical climates, yet all this is very easily explained. So is the colloquy with Legg, the farmer at St. Helena. Dr. Warden expressly informs us, that Las Casas acted as interpreter between himself and Bonaparte in their several conversations—doubtless he did so with the farmer; and as unquestionably read, and translated as he went along, for the amusement of his master, the work in question. So far from pretending that Bonaparte had made proficiency in English, he even thinks it worth while to state, that on his last visit but one at Longwood, Napoleon exclaimed, in English, "Al, Warden, how do you do?" Now if I desired to represent a man as a French scholar, would I think it worth while to state, that he met me in the morning, with, "Ah, Monsieur, comment vous portez vous?" There is not a syllable, that I have perceived, in the English papers, invalidating the truth of Dr. Warden, and I should suppose his public character would be some pledge for his reporting nothing but what he believed to be true. Doubtless Napoleon himself had every reason to gloss over the statements which he made to our author; and yet, I will here beg every reader to remember, this remarkable man acknowledges his suggesting to his surgeon in Egypt the poisoning of the few soldiers who had the plague.

FOR THE MINERVA.

Mons. Pentair, I have predict for two tree year what had now happen. You dem torree are mortly to de deus. Begard ma mattair shall confon you more sameas de clap de tonnerre. Read de Gazette Nationale de this morning and go hang yourself by de heel vid dehempen collaire. De folatiers have loss all de poste de government in Kinetikit. What, den, J' demande a you, shall become of dese blue-lights? Mais, he n'est his fidelis tone! Mons. Waulcat teach him bettair nudder year, when we fight Jean Bar-log! Let him try his villain raskeellog convention, for upset de nation. I'll be bound he smart for it too soon, ma foi! Mus I alway spen my bres in maish ou de papair, for de visio you leave off de he an behave yours. If? What is de reason you buse Mons. Waulcat? Ant he not a good patriot and mus beautiful republican in de whole Nete state? I shall expen no more speech to expatulate on de affair. You are more brass on your face as fifty candlestick, or by dis time I shall ave convince you of your impotence. I seepose because l'emp n'est en core in St. Hellinall, you torce print imagine you can do jiss as you please. Mais, stop in leetle hurry. Is not S. A. Mons. Murren in de chair off de execution? Ansair, jif you can fine language for yourself. Begard he keep tight watch over your smut sheet. It shall not be fill cons'ant forever! I listen wid falsehoed back as dis ink. You shall not exclaim, wid de most effrontery possible, dis Mons. Waulcat ave burn de treasury. He recourid de sitch business. He is more innocent off it than nobody more whatever, since he loof off being fedrless. Tack to you if you are not involve in de circumstance yourself? Ausair, n'importe de capitale by M. M. Russ and Co. p'burn! I am not your or the more infernale as is surpass imagination? I shall be right you to be back off. De Gazette Nationale itself give some hint respecting what is found out of you.—What is de consequence at M. M. Pickaroon, Gaskeen, Holbeer, and de res. of de fedrless congress jentimen stay to home in future? Is de not afraid of de Jack Ketch binchey?—Dev is tire, ma foi!—But dis is de excuse more hollow as de pilare of Solomon's temple, which is real off in de Histoire Jussefite.—De Guillotine is not so cleavair to cut dair coust! De sitch jentimen is not sitch dem fool as not to mind dair eye! Ah, ha! what shall you do now? Jiss as I write dis I get's track off leetar from my dare fren Jean Tomon. De contents shall fill all de bladard torce print wid consternation! Here I make translation for you:— "WASHRENTOWS, CITY, Mai 6, 1817. "Mon cher Nicholas, "I ave de ver more cleavair tiding in de whole world to communicate! De's day, I was atten to shave S. A. Mons. Murren, when he say to me, "Jean, I shall not dese some time ave de plaisir to be shave vid you." I was scare infernale, assurement, for lose de custom of your excellence—mais, I say, "L'entree pardonnee if I ave not acquit myself more bettair to content of S. A." "Oh yes," he reply quick time direcklee, "but I set out on de travail, Jean, presently, and shall not be no more to home dese two, tree, four mont." "Ah ha!" say I, "den your excellence is make de grand tour of de Nitestate." "Yes," he reply, wid de condescension more complete, "De fort and de bataille, and de marine, mus be inspec. I shall use my own eye, Jean, and put all de affair right myself." "His excellence will re-