

In Hutton-garden, in a hackney coach, the populace took the horses from the coach, and drew him down Holborn, and through Fleet-street, till he arrived at Mr. West's wire-work, (one of his halls,) in Wyeh-street, Drury-Lane, where he alighted. The populace soon after called out "Watson! Watson!" Mr. West made his appearance at the first floor window, and addressed the numerous spectators as follows:—"Gentlemen, Mr. Watson, in his repeated journeys to and from the Tower, and his close attention in the Court of King's Bench, on his trial, is so fatigued that he is really incapable of addressing you. Gentlemen let me entreat you to conduct yourselves with propriety and good order; recollect the laws, and that a Magistrate can immediately disperse you."

He desired me to inform you of his heartfelt gratitude for your good wishes towards him; it will be engraven on his heart, but he has not voice to thank you as he feels. (Applause.) Gentlemen he will shew himself to you, and he trusts that you will then depart quietly to your homes. He will also drink all your good healths in a bottle of good old wine. "Lights! Lights!" were then called for. Mr. West—"Gentlemen, you shall have lights." Mr. Watson now shewed himself standing outside of the window, surrounded by candles. He bowed repeatedly, and on his retiring placed his hand on heart. The tumults of applause, were beyond description. He appeared much exhausted. How! Home! was the general cry, and the people dispersed peacefully.

The other prisoners, viz. Thiselton, Hooper and Preston, were arraigned and acquitted, no evidence being offered by the attorney general in support of the indictments.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL ADVERTISER, JUNE 21. The distress appears great in France and Geneva. The Peasants at Montargis have fixed a price for corn, but this has only had the effect of aggravating their misery, as the farmers brought none to market. In the department of Yonne, some executions have taken place. Three hundred houses have been destroyed by fire, in the town of Saugres, in France. The French funds are declining. The Princess of Wales has arrived at Parma. The Duke of Wellington left Paris on Tuesday morning, and arrived at Dover on Friday.

Circulars have been issued to the Lord Lieutenants, directing them to repair to their respective counties, to be ready in any emergency. It is said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will want a loan of 15 millions of pounds sterling.

The Irish papers give a more favorable view of the state of that country. The price of corn in the Dublin market, fell on Saturday, and the active and humane exertions of the superior classes to relieve the distress of the poor, had allayed the disorders in the agitated districts which that distress had excited.

The trial of Watson and on which, in a great measure, depended the fate of his associates, terminated on Monday in his acquittal, & that acquittal is the best comment that can possibly be offered on the evidence, which mainly rested on the testimony of Castles, the accomplice.

London June 18.—The interest excited by the trials for high treason has been rarely equalled. It was not confined to the metropolis, but spread through every part of the United Kingdom. We have felt it our duty, upon this extraordinary occasion, to make extraordinary exertions for the gratification of our readers. We have now to express our hope that these exertions have not altogether failed. The Traveller of yesterday presented a circumstance unexampled in the annals of Evening newspapers—a journal printed on the large paper allowed to be used, and containing forty columns, of which thirty three were appropriated to the trial of Mr. Watson.

In our last we gave a sketch of the debate in the House of Lords, on the bill for the further suspension of the Habeas Corpus act. This subject becomes more and more interesting. The acquittal of Watson, and the other persons accused of high treason, and the general suspicion that the evidence of base informers is the ground of most of the accounts of conspiracies which have been circulated, have so far removed the apprehensions which had been raised, that people now begin to think coolly upon the suspension of their chartered rights. The real lovers of the Constitution begin naturally to ask whether the danger, of which so much has been said, arises from such men as the worthy Junco of Watson, Thistlewood, Castles, &c. We join the name of Castles with those of the worthy reformers, for let it be recollected that he was their companion, although the badness of his character must have been known. None but the very lowest of the populace can be the partisans of such leaders; none but the most ignorant of the vulgar, or the most stupid of those whose mental vision violence obscures, can expect any advantage from the remedies of such physicians of the state. Such are the characters, on account of whose plots against the government, the Habeas Corpus act has been suspended. But it may be said that the principle inculcated, is dangerous, and the French Revolution will be mentioned, to shew that the humblest conspirators may be the origin of the most fatal conspiracies. This is true enough, and that dreadful example ought never to escape our recollection; but would it not be an unjust and gross libel on the people of England, to say that the general state of morals and of feeling on political affairs, is the same here as it was in France, when the Revolution took place? There is in this country a good sense, a sincere attachment to well regulated liberty, which is a better protection to government than any coercive measure. Even admitting the existence of a state of mind hostile to the established order of things among the lower classes, is the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act likely to lessen it? On the contrary, will it not diminish their respect for the Constitution?

Those who are enemies to our established

Constitution, and whose pretended reform would endanger its existence, instead of removing the defects which are to be found in it: these men have no reason to rejoice at the acquittal of Watson and his associates, nor, on the contrary, should the friends of good order view it as a defeat. It is indeed, the defeat of Ministers and their Law Officers, but it is the triumph of our government; should we be wise to risk the safety of a system which so well secures the innocent? Let the deluded and the wicked men (for there were both among them) who enlisted under the Spencean banners, ask themselves this question. Let them seriously consider whether, under a jury of their associates, (supposing themselves of opposite opinions to their Judges) they would be as safe as they could be now. Come what will, let us stick to the Constitution, both to its substance and its forms—and if reform is to be effected, let it be an improvement of what we have, and not the substitution of a new system.

The only foreign arrival this morning, was the Paris papers of Sunday last, from which we make the following extracts:—

PARIS, JUNE 16. Letters from various parts of France, supported by the testimony of travellers, give the most flattering hopes of the approaching harvest. Rye is cutting at different points of the south of France, and amongst others at Nismes; and in a few days corn-reaping will commence on the right bank of the Rhone. Nature is every where expending its benefits with profusion. The price of grain has fallen in almost every part of France.

Disturbances, in the mean time, have been attempted at Chauny, Douai, l'Abbe, Bernai, Douzy, in the department of Rhone, and more particularly at Bregnois, where the tocsin rang, and the rebels tried to persuade the people that Paris had been revolutionized. But the seditions have been quelled, and order is restored once more. Letters from Sens announce, that the executions of the rioters there have made a strong impression on the populace.

The Duke of Wellington is expected to return in three weeks. Grain experienced a fresh fall of 4 francs on Thursday, and two on Friday. Letters from different parts of France announce a general decline in the price of grain.

Abundance has appeared in all the markets of Seine et Marne, Seine-et-Oise, &c.

The scarcity of provisions was the pretext for the disturbances in the Department of the Rhone; but malevolence had no cause to congratulate itself on the success of its criminal attempts. The revolt which began at 6 o'clock on Sunday evening, was by Monday noon compressed within a circle of ten leagues diameter.

The following is extracted from the Waterford Mirror of June 14:—

From an apprehension of scarcity, the South of Ireland has for a week, been in a ferment. In Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny, Tralee, Dungarvon, and Waterford, the same causes have almost at the same instant produced the same effects.

PRUSSIA. Berlin, March 31.—The 30th of March was an important day for the capital of the Prussian monarchy, the celebration of which being the beginning of a new order of things, in the political state of the country. On the day preceding, there was a great dinner at the Hall of the Exchange, of which the most distinguished men of the empire, and the grand dignitaries participated, and where the toast, "the Nation," was given with the greatest enthusiasm. The following morning, there was a divine service, a grand parade, at which the king called up prince Blucher from among his heroic soldiers, so dear to the Germans, as having contributed so much in liberating them, with this expression "You must stand by my side; this is your duty." (It was the anniversary of his entry at Paris). The oration which was delivered on that day by prince Hardenberg, as also the conduct of the Duke of Weimar, and the oration of the King of Wurttemberg, together with the sentiments of the Frankfurt Diet, on the note of Hesse respecting the purchase of Dispersed by Hoffmann, furnished bright rays of light to dispel the gloom of futurity, warranting the most charming hopes, that the empire of reason and justice will be established throughout Germany, in spite of all the exertions of feudal nonsense, and the spirit of cast against the rights of man as a social being.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S PLATE. Our readers know that a superb service of Plate has been presented to the Duke of Wellington by the King of Portugal.—The house of Mr. Gerrard, the eminent silversmith in Pantons street, was yesterday thronged by a great number of the nobility and gentry, who were admitted by tickets to view it. The following is a correct description of this brilliant tribute of gratitude to the British hero.

The Centre Piece represents the unanimity of the three victorious nations, by three fasces, on each of which is the arms of one of the respective nations.—Around the fasces are the four quarters of the globe, allegorically described: Europe, with a Horse: Asia, with a Camel: Africa, with a scorpion: and America, with an Alligator,—which are making offerings to the victorious nations of garlands of flowers, of most exquisite workmanship: the whole is surmounted by the Globe, with a most correctly classical figure of Victory waving her benign wings over the Peninsula, and holding in her right hand an olive and palm branch, indicative of peace and triumph—and in her left, three crowns of laurel. The whole is supported by eight Sphynxes, denoting the number of years which the victorious Duke spent in the Peninsula.

The next piece is the Crest of Portugal—a Griffin, with the thunder of Jupiter under his feet, denoting the irresistible prowess of the Portuguese Nation.

What next presents itself is a grand column, on which is a beautiful figure, representing one of the daughters of Tagus, carrying trophies to adorn the grand triumphal centre—the beautiful and elegant candelabras, called flambeaux of victory, from their being composed of palm branches. Next is seen a grand column, on which is inscribed some of his Grace's battle's—around which are Nymphs, adorned with

flowers, dancing and carrying light to display the inscriptions.

The end piece is an Egyptian figure, which, from its stability, indicates the general repose of nations.

There are tablets of the whole of his Grace's battles, in regular succession, on the plateau, as per list.

The groundwork of the plateau is composed of silver burnished, a beautiful design: it is illuminated by 106 wax candles: and the whole forms a most delightful spectacle.

Fifteen dozen plates, knives, forks and spoons weight about 40,000 oz.—70 covered dishes: 20 without covers: 8 soap turlines, 4 large, 4 small.

Length of Plateau, upwards of 30 feet: breadth, about 3 1/2.—Lon. Pap.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 7.

The British frigate, Inconstant, Com. Sir James Yeo arrived at the Quarantine Ground on Wednesday evening, in 15 days from Kingston, Jamaica via Havana, 7 days from the after place having on board Two millions two hundred and fifty five thousand dollars—405,000 of which are for the U. S. Bank, 50,000 for individuals and the residue for England.

We understand the frigate will sail immediately for England, after landing the specie for this place.

It may not be amiss to notice the movements in our navy. There may be something brewing. We are told, in the public prints, that the destination of the Franklin, 74, is changed—that the John Adams is ordered to be fitted out—and that the ships of war ordered to be built by congress, are to be forwarded with all possible expedition. The Saratoga, capt. Elton, has just sailed from this port, and the Ontario, Biddle, is on the eve of sailing.

From Florida.—The following article of intelligence, forwarded to this city by a gentleman at St. Augustine, under date of the 30th ult. has been communicated for publication in the Washington Courer.

The Challenge, an open boat, thirteen men, one Swivel, eight Muskets, fifteen pair of Pistols, fifteen Sabres and necessary ammunition, was fitted at Amelia, under Mr. Gregor's commission, with licence to rob and plunder the inoffensive inhabitants of Mosquito: His Excellency the Governor of this province, having had early information despatched a force from this place, and on the 28th inst. between 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M. engaged the Bauditti in an open field, killed ten of them, took three, who begged for quarters: the boat armament, Mr. Gregor's flag and papers, prisoners. These desperadoes succeeded to land at Mr. S's plantation, nor had they more than entered the house, when they commenced to break open doors, a chest of drawers, one trunk, and had every part of the house in complete search—when in about 15 minutes of their being allowed to land, the King's troops came up: these fellows, thinking they were but a few plantation negroes, left the house to give battle, in hopes of catching some of them (their object being negroes,) but soon discovered their mistake, and after firing one musket shot attempted to regain their boat, which was already cut off from them. The following are the names of the killed: Capt. Morrison, Sandford, Robert Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Ledlow, Thomas Williamson, Wellibey, Thomas Osman, Alexander, (a Frenchman) the rest Irishmen, Scotchmen, and citizens of the United States. From the language of one of the prisoners, the most of them were deceived by the Captain and one Sandford, who led them to believe, that their object was rather more discreet than eventually proved. It is really surprising, that the Americans will continue to molest this country, that has never yet caused them the least offence: it is more degrading to rob the quiet Planters of Mosquito, who have saved many and many of your countrymen, who have the misfortune to get east away on this coast. Such is the gratitude and good return. The inhabitants of this country are Spaniards, whose homes are not to be plundered with impunity; a line of signals will henceforth communicate from the Matanzas to Mosquito, and to assure, that the next attempt will meet the same well deserved but unfortunate fate.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 5.

By the arrival this forenoon of the schooner Evening-Post, in 10 days from Port-au-Prince, and only 5 from land to land we learn that on the 23d July, U. S. frigate Congress, capt. Morris, arrived there with an agent on board to demand satisfaction for injuries received from the two sable chiefs, Petion and Christophe. The following account of her voyage is furnished by an officer on board:

The frigate Congress, commanded by capt. Morris, arrived at Port-au-Prince the 23d of July; she came in port in handsome style without a pilot. The next morning a salute of 15 guns was fired by the Congress and returned from the arsenal. Capt. Morris and his officers waited on president Petion the next day, and were much pleased with the natural dignity of his deportment. The president expressed the great pleasure he felt in beholding for the first time an American frigate in his port. Unfortunately the absence of Mr. Taylor, our late consul, prevented any definitive negotiation on the object of the frigate's visit; but the marked attention of the president in small matters sufficiently shewed the value he placed on the friendship of the United States. The officers of government that visited the frigate were greatly pleased with her appearance. In short, the government in selecting capt. Morris, could not have made a happier choice—his polite deportment to all, and his great science in his profession, will produce that respect to the

government of the United States, which she is so justly entitled to.

The frigate left there on the 27th July for the Cape, with Mr. Tyler, minister, on board, to make the necessary demands his government may have thought were just from Christophe.

Patriots in Mexico.—A letter from La Vera Cruz, to the editor of this Gazette, of July 1, states, that 6,000,000 of dollars had just arrived there safe from the city of Mexico, guarded by only fifty soldiers of the royalists; that the patriots near the vicinity of the roads and passes, had, for the present, been dispersed; that Wm. D. Robinson, an American citizen, formerly a merchant of Baltimore, and who spent the winter of 1814 and 1815 in this city, was closely confined, heavily ironed; he was taken at the head of a body of patriots, and was to be sent to Old Spain by the first convoy.—Wash. City Gaz.

From South America.—Capt. WILLIAMS, arrived at Salem, from Martinique, on Sunday last, informs, that the latest accounts from the Spanish Main represent, that in consequence of the reinforcement of 2000 men, received by the royalists, about 4 months since from Old Spain, they were enabled to retake the island of Margaritta. The army of Gen. Bolivar had received a check on the Maine at Curapana and Guayra opposite said island, and he had again deserted his comrades and gone to St. Thomas, having had a difference with the second in command. The army previously commanded by him, had marched into the interior and joined Gen. TIAU who had lately reduced the city of Augustura by absolute starvation.

Admiral BROW sailed from Margaritta previous to the attack on that place by the royalists, to blockade the river Oronoko, taking with him his whole naval force, consisting, according to some accounts, of 22 sail, and it is certain that he stopped at Grenada for provisions, having with him seventeen sail, among which were three heavy brigs. Recent accounts from Trinidad state that nine sail of his fleet were cruising in the Gulf of Paria, between Trinidad and the Oronoko.

It will be recollected that the island of Margaritta, was the head quarters of the "Honorable Congress of the United States of Venezuela," and received the name of New Sparta, in testimony of the distinguished services rendered by its inhabitants to the patriot cause. Whether the surrender of it into the hands of the royalists has a tendency to smother the glory which led to its distinction, the particulars are not sufficiently divulged to warrant an opinion. The conquest of it, however, must be considered highly important to the interest of Ferdinand, and equally detrimental to the cause of the republicans.—Balt. Pat.

Washing: FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1817.

ELECTION RETURNS, FOR 1817.

Wak.—Nath. Jones, (C. T.) senate.—Seth Jones and Stephen Haywood, Commons. State of the poll, for the Senate, Jones 529, Col. Barringer 344. Commons, Haywood 1116, Seth Jones, 895, M. J. Carr, Hutton, 812. Guiford.—John Caldwell, Senate. Wm. Ryan and Robert Bonnell, Commons. Person.—Richard Atkinson, Senate, (by the casting vote of the Sheriff, over Robert Vanhook.) Isa. L. Webb Commons. Chatham.—John Farrar, Senate. Richard C. Cotton and J. J. Alston, Commons. State of the poll, Commons, Cotton 733, Alston 657, Byrd 447. Cumberland.—L. B. Thum, Senate. N. McNeil, John C. Williams, Commons.—No opposition. Town of Fayetteville.—John W. Lewis, esq. elected to the Commons. State of the poll, Wadlow 23, Col. Clark, 83. Robeson.—Wm. Brown, esq. Senate. John Gillmore, Francis L. Haynes, Commons. Johnston.—John Williams, Senate. Harry Bryan and Jesse A. Linn, Commons. State of the poll, Senate, Williams, 235, Haynes, 235. Commons, Bryan 525, A. Linn 541, Dr. R. H. H. line 45. Wayne.—Thomas M. Keane, Senate. Stephen Cook and Stephen Smith, Commons. Randolph.—Seth Wade, Senate. Wadsworth and J. Shaw Craven, Commons. State of the poll, Senate, Wade 428, Wadsworth 411, J. G. Commons, Craven, 713, Craven, 305, Mamon 639, Isaac Linn 211. Franklin.—James J. Hill, Senate. James House and Wm. H. Harrison, Commons. Orange.—A. D. Murphy, Senate. Frederick N. S. and Watson, Commons. Town of Hillsborough.—William L. Elhart, (by the casting vote of the Sheriff over John Scott.) Warren.—Robert R. Johnston, Senate. Robert H. Jones and Phil. Hawkins Commons. Brunswick.—Jacob Leonard, Senate. Alfred Mead and John C. Baker, Commons. New-Hanover.—Samuel Asse, Senate. Joseph Lamb and Edward St. George, Commons. State of the poll, M. J. Asse 220, David Jones 171. Commons, St. George 358, Lamb 320, Borden 235, Baring 237. Moore.—Gus Jones, Senate. Josiah Esosa and John M. Johnson Commons. Lenoir.—Sam. Barton, Senate, John M. Mendenhall, Commons.

CONGRESSIONAL. In the Warrenton district, the Hon. WELDON N. B. WARDS, is re-elected. In the Raleigh district, Dr. J. S. SMITH, is elected by the following vote: Smith, (11m.) 263, (P) Person, 1263, (S) 47 (M) 571, Wake, 813, 783. In the Newbern District, it is believed Mr. Shuman (Cap.) is elected over Mr. Ruffin. Fayetteville District.—Mr. Mac Millan is probably elected over Mr. Colquhoun. Mecklenburg Dist.—Daniel M. Farney, without opposition. Surry Dist.—L. W. Williams, without opposition. Stokes Dist.—Thomas Settle, by a great majority over Romulus M. Sanders. Tarborough District.—Thomas Hall, without opposition. Halifax District.—Joseph H. Bryan, without opposition. Salisbury District.—George Mumford, over John Henderson.

PRICES-CURRENT. Wilmington, Aug. 9.—Brandy apple, 70; Butter, 92; Flour, 13 to 14; salt, 50 to 60; Tobacco, 7 to 8; sugar, 11 to 12 50. Fayetteville, Aug. 14.—Butter 20 to 25; brandy, apple 80 to 85; peach, 1 10; wax seed, rough, 100; corn 130 to 150; flour, 8 50 to 9; oats, 50 to 60; tobacco 5 to 6; wheat, 125, to 130; whiskey, 87.