

DEBATE.
OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 3, 1820.
The House has resolved itself into a committee on the report of the committee on the petition of the proprietors of the African Company, for the importation of cotton, and the moderation of duties on woollen goods, are anticipated

LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From London papers by the Hector.
In the French Chambers on the 5th of April, Mr. B. Constant complained among other things, that the loan of 24 millions was granted altogether to foreigners. In reply the Minister of Finance said, that the foreign capitalists offered better terms than those of France, who shewed themselves to be very tired speculators.
Capt. Davis, a lieutenant of the yeoman of the Guards, who was apprehended on a charge of having forged the acceptance of Drummond & Co. bankers, for 6000l has escaped from Giltspur street prison, London. It was supposed he embarked at Brighton for France, in 5 hours after he left the prison. Mr. Coleman, the popular dramatic writer, is appointed Lieutenant of the Guards in place of Mr. Davis.

Previous to the 18th of February, the Myrrimdon, Capt. Lecke, had taken on the coast of Africa, six slave ships, a private, recaptured from her two schooners, and drove two slave ships on shore.

FROM IBERIA.

We have just been favored with the perusal of a letter, addressed to a gentleman of this city, dated at Irkutsk, in Siberia, on the 18th of February, 1819, written by Mr. PETER DOWELL, an American citizen of great enterprise, who it will be seen below, had to encounter that frozen region at the most severe period of the winter—but what peril can subdue a freeman in his lawful pursuits? for—as King Christophe observed, speaking of American ardour, "Hang a bag of coffee in hell, and a Yankee will fetch it."
From M. De Prad's late view of the State of Europe, after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.
The interest of Europe, is to gain freedom of the seas. Such also is the interest of all America. It is the duty of France quietly, but unceasingly to turn her attention to the marine. Great Britain may oppose obstacles to this measure, but they are not felt, now that the former danger of universal dominion is no more. The navy of France must and will increase; that of Great Britain must and will gradually diminish. France is placed in the centre of the maritime powers of Europe, and her interest calls for her attention to this important object.
"Europe is now pressed by two predominating powers, one military, the other naval. She cannot shake off the first, except by the union of Austria and Prussia against Russia. She cannot defend herself against the other but by putting France at the head of a naval confederation, which will absolutely require for its success, the coincidence and aid of the American States. It is in the transatlantic regions that we must look for the source of commercial freedom in Europe. It is there that the tempest will arise that will break over Great Britain, which will separate her from all that does not rationally belong to her, and prevent the European world for seeking orders for the universe at the court of London."

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

HERALD OFFICE, NORFOLK, TUESDAY, MAY 23.
Captain HATTON, of the ship Scipio, from Liverpool, has politely furnished the commercial reading and news room with London and Liverpool papers, the former to the evening of the 19th of April, the latter to the 21st. The following are the only material articles in them which have not been anticipated.
LONDON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.
Conviction of Thistlewood.—The jury retired about five o'clock, and returned in twenty minutes. Their names were called over in the usual form, and the foreman pronounced the verdict in a low tone of voice, "Guilty."
Thistlewood, who during the trial had remained unaltered, as he heard the verdict, declined his head, & his countenance fell. He was led out of Court, and conducted to his cell.
The crowd was extremely great, both within and out of doors, and the verdict was received without the expression of feeling one way or other.
On Friday morning the trials for high treason will be renewed, and the Special Commission was adjourned till that day.
The Paris Journals of Sunday last have arrived this morning.
On the 18th inst. at the moment when M. RAOUL ROBERTTE, professor of modern history at the College de Plessis, and recently appointed a member of the commission of Censorship, ascended the tribune to deliver a lecture, he was assailed by cries of down the Censor! and such tumult ensued. The lectures have been provisionally suspended, by order of committee of public instruction.
It is announced that the Russian Ambassador at Madrid has congratulated Ferdinand VII on his acceptance of the Constitution.
A constitutional spirit has triumphed in the islands of Majorca, with a much

branch of the government. At the former tower ground of the interior as disappeared, their foreign powers. It is in triumph. In national juntas have superseded the former authorities. The remains of LAOY, who was shot in Majorca about a year ago, are to be translated to Barcelona; where preparations are making for solemnizing funeral honors to his memory.—Idem.

The special court for the trial of the Cato Street conspirators, consisting of the Lord Chief Justice Abbott, Lord Chief Justice Dallas, the Lord Chief Baron Richards and Mr. Justice Richardson, was opened at the Old Bailey on Saturday, April 15. The prisoners, eleven in number were arraigned, pleaded not guilty and made the re-election to be tried separately. On Monday following the trial of Thistlewood began. The following is a short abstract of the case:
The first witness called was Robert Adams, an accomplice, who occupied the court about six hours. He related the manner of being admitted among the conspirators on the 10th of January. From the 18th to the 29th he was absent from their meetings, in consequence of being imprisoned for debt. On the 31st, and on the 2d of February, he attended their meetings. The meetings were at the house of Brunt, one of the conspirators.

There were several staves in the room apparently just out, and Thistlewood expressed dissatisfaction that Bradburn had not brought the ferules to put on the staves—meetings after this took place twice a day, up to the 23d of February.—Witness recollected being at one meeting about 10 o'clock before the funeral of the late King—Harrison said he understood most of the soldiers would be out of town at the King's funeral, as well as the Police Officers, and that he thought this would be a good opportunity for kicking up a row—Thistlewood acquiesced, and suggested a plan for seizing two pieces of cannon in Gray's Inn-lane, and six in the Artillery ground; if this were well managed, they might be in possession of London before morning—even if an express should be sent to Windsor for the army, by the time they arrived in London they would be too tired to do any thing, and that they might even prevent any order leaving London to communicate with Windsor. On Saturday 19th February another meeting took place in Fox court, and it was then agreed that Wednesday, 23d should be the day of operations; and Thistlewood stated the determination of attacking Ministers separately at their house, and forty men were considered sufficient for this "West end job." It was also agreed that the Mansion-house should be taken possession of, as the seat of the provisional Government. This Thistlewood suggested that arms should be provided immediately, in order to prevent surprise; and Brunt added, that if an officer presumed to make his appearance, he would run him through the body feeling (one of those engaged in this transaction) was to set fire to different buildings in different parts of the Metropolis, while others were employed in various other places. Brunt said, that whatever lot fell upon him to do in the "West end job" if he failed that man should die upon the spot. To this witness expostulated, and Brunt added, that if he displayed any cowardice he should be run through. At the same meeting it was suggested, that Furnival's Inn should be burnt down, and it was observed, that it would make a good fire. On Monday, the 21st of February, another party was held as witness's who communicated what he had heard from Hobbs, the landlord of the White Hart Inn, respecting the Police having information of their meetings.—This caused great wrath, and they accused him of throwing cold water on their schemes. The following days, at another meeting, a man of the name of Edwards communicated, that a Cabinet dinner was to be held at Lord Harrowby's house the next evening. They expressed their joy at the news, and Brunt he said, "If I don't believe there is a God—I have often prayed that these thieves might be altogether, in order to be murdered, and now he has heard my prayer." This Thistlewood added, that it would be a rare about to murder them all, and immediately drew up a plan to carry it into execution. He was to get the door open himself by knocking, to rush in, and throw hand grenades among the Ministers, and to murder good and bad.—If any good were among them, they were to be murdered for keeping bad company.—Ings was to be one of the foremost, and to lead on the rest. He determined to say to Lord Sidmouth, "Here is my Manchester Cavalry" and to say to his followers, "Lead on Citizens, do your duty."—He determined, with his own butcher's knife, to cut off the heads of every one of the Ministers, and to carry away those of Lords Castlereagh and Sidmouth in triumph. It would also be necessary to go to the Telegraph over the water to take possession of that, and to prevent any communication going to Woolwich; that, in the mean time a provisional government might be formed, and steps taken at the scapors, especially Dover, Brighton and Margate, to prevent any one from leaving the place without an order from the government. Brighton, he said was the most important. An armed force must be sent there, and he further added, that the present family had inherited the crown long enough, and it was of no use for the new king to think of wearing the Crown. Brunt and Ings afterwards came in, and the plan was communicated to them; but they disapproved of it, and said nothing short of the assassination of the ministers would satisfy them. Brunt told witness, two or three of them had drawn out a plan to assassinate Ministers at the first cabinet dinner they had

promised to Brunt, testified that the prisoner frequently came to Brunt's house. He once saw twenty poles in the room. On the 23d of February he saw his master and others put new flints into pistols. He procured for his master six sheets of cartridge paper, and saw a pike head and a sword. At 6 in the evening, Brunt went away, and at nine returned very dirty and much confounded. He said to his wife "it is all up," "I have saved my life and that is all" Just as he had said that another man came in, and Brunt shook hands with him, asking him whether he knew who had informed. The man answered "no." Brunt was arrested the next morning.

Mary Rogers John H. Harrison, Edward Sampson and John Adams stated a variety of circumstances in corroboration. Thomas Hyden testified that he knew Wilson, one of the prisoners, and was invited by him a few days before the 23d, to be one of the party to destroy the ministers.—Wilson told him they were only waiting for a Cabinet dinner. It was intended to throw hand grenades among the ministers and those who escaped the sword were to go some other way. Afterwards fires were to be made and kept up for some days, until the confusion was general. The houses of Lord Harrowby, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Sidmouth, the Duke of Wellington, and the Bishop of London, were among those that were to be burnt set on fire. The witness promised to be one of the party; but on the 22d gave a note to Lord Harrowby disclosing the whole affair.

The Earl of Harrowby was next examined. He said that there was to have been a Cabinet dinner on the 23d; but in consequence of the letter from Hyden, it did not take place.—The preparations for it went on as if nothing had.—He had had some general information of the conspiracy two months before.
John Monument, another accomplice, testified, that he met Thistlewood some weeks before the 23d of February, who engaged him to join the party.—He corroborated most of the statements before given.
Thomas Dwyer, an Irishman, testified, that he saw Thistlewood about the 5th of February, and went with him to assist in the cause.

Captain Fitz Clarence and several Bow street officers, testified to what took place in Cato street, when a part of the conspirators were arrested. These particulars have been before stated.

The counsel for the prisoner, in defence, contended that the facts proved, did not support the charge of treason, that there was no proof of compassing and imagining the death of the King—compassing the depositions of the King, conspiring to levy war against his Majesty's realm, or of actually levying war. They argued that the witnesses should be believed with caution, they being accomplices.
Several witnesses were called for the defence.—Their testimony as far as it is reported is not very material.
Wednesday, April 19th, they proceeded. Mr. Adolphus, on behalf of the prisoner, addressed the jury and the Solicitor General replied. At half past three the Chief Justice began his charge to the Jury, and at five the Jury retired. In twenty five minutes they returned with a verdict of Guilty on the third and fourth counts of the indictment viz: compassing the death of the King, and actually levying war against the King.—Thistlewood, who during the trial remained firm and unaltered: as he heard the verdict delivered his head, and his countenance fell. The number of spectators was great. Sir Walter Scott, with other distinguished gentlemen, had a seat on the bench.—Boston Repository, 27th.

Domestic.

EASTON, (Penn.) May 12. A LARGE Ox. On Saturday last, we had the pleasure of seeing, in this borough, an unusual large ox, the property of Mr. Sherer, of Sussex county, New Jersey. It measured from the nose to the tail sixteen feet; was six feet and one inch in height, and measured from the lower part of the breast to the shoulder three feet and eight inches. We could not ascertain its weight but suppose it to be uncommonly great. It is intended for the Philadelphia market.—Nash. Gaz.

The trials of Sir Charles Wolsley, and Mr. Harrison had just taken place, but the verdict of the jury was known at Liverpool on the 12th.—Idem.

FEDERAL COURT.

The Federal Court yesterday met in the Capitol, in this city—Chief Justice Marshall upon the bench.
John Fosked, former mail-driver between this city and Petersburg, was led to the bar upon the charge of robbing the mail—Mr. Stanard the U. States Attorney, for this District appeared in behalf of the prosecution.—Mr. John G. Williams for the Prisoner.—The Jury found him Guilty.
It is said that the Pirates found guilty last summer by this Court will this day be brought up to receive their sentence.—It will be recollected, that their case was carried up to the Superior Court on certain exceptions taken by their Counsel. We believe that these exceptions, or the most material of them, were decided against them.

CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY.

Extract of a letter, dated Washington City, April 24 1820.
During a morning ramble, which I took yesterday, along the eastern Branch

yard, in which are entered the remains of those members of congress, who departed this life while at the seat of the national government. It is situated on the bank of the river, about a mile S. E. of the capitol. In addition to the members of congress, there are also buried there a former secretary of the Senate, and one of the Vice Presidents of the United States. The graves of those public characters are grouped together in one corner of the burying ground over which is erected a neat and durable monument of free stone—incribed simply with the name, age, &c. of the occupant beneath. That over the Vice President is distinguished amongst the rest by its size, style, and workmanship.—Supposing it might be interesting to see a list of those who have died here, in public service, I take the liberty of subjoining it.

Uriah Tracy, Senator in Congress from Connecticut. Died July 19, 1817, aged 52 years. Ezra Darby, Representative in Congress from New Jersey. Died January 23, 1808—aged 38 years. Francis Malbone, Representative in Congress from Rhode Island. Died Jan. 3, 1809—aged 50 years. Thomas Blunt, Representative in Congress from North-Carolina. Died February 7, 1802 aged 52 years. John Smith, Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania. Died December 30, 1812—aged 71 years.—John Dawson, Representative in Congress from Virginia. Died March 31, 1814—aged 52 years. Elijah Brigham Representative in Congress from Massachusetts. Died Feb. 22, 1816—aged 78 years. [Note, monument erroneously says he died on the 22d July. Richard Stanford, Representative in Congress from North Carolina. Died April 9, 1816—aged 48 years. George Mumford, Representative in Congress from North Carolina. Died Dec. 31, 1818—aged 50 years. In addition to the foregoing, is that of George Clinton, of New-York Vice President of the United States. Died April 20, 1814—aged 72 years; and Samuel Allyne Otis, Secretary of the Senate, U. States. Died April 22, 1814—aged 73 years. David Walker, a Representative in Congress, from Kentucky. Died here during the present session, on the first of March. Over his grave no monument is yet erected. [Previous to the above period, 1807, the place of interment for members of Congress was at Back Creek Church, where the remains of several now lie.]

Another Comet. The St. Solo, New Brunswick paper, May 2d, states that a comet, of immense magnitude, had been seen the two evenings preceeding, in a North West direction. It occupied the space of from 60 to 70 degrees, from the nucleus, to the extremity of the tail.—The time of its appearance about 10 o'clock.

Clonel Henry Atkinson, of the 6 Infantry, has been appointed a Brigadier General in the Army of the United States.—Nid. Int.

From the Philadelphia Aurora.
In a late Georgia paper, the Milledgeville Recorder, we find a very circumstantial and energetic article, written by colonel Mitchell, who has succeeded the late Mr. Hawkins, as Indian agent. What is peculiarly interesting in this publication is, that he explicitly charges general Gaines with a wanton and unprovoked attack upon the Indian village of Fowltown. "Having irritated and roused the Indians, by an attack on Fowltown, and encouraged and emboldened them, by the imbecility of his subsequent conduct, &c." He proceeds to state a course of conduct, which, if not brought before the proper tribunal, must argue a disregard of public justice, that nothing can palliate

INDIAN OUTRAGES.
FROM THE ARKANSAS GAZ. MARCH 24.
We learn from a correct source that a rupture is about to break out between the Cherokee and Osage Indians—the latter having killed three hunters of the former, and some others were missing, who are also supposed to be murdered. The Cherokees were preparing to take vengeance on the Osages for this act; but major Lewis, United States Indian agent, prevailed upon them to wait until he should have seen Governor Miller, and would endeavour to obtain through him amply redress from the savages. On his way down to this place, for that purpose, he met our Governor, who was on a visit, at the Cadron. The governor will meet and hold a council with the Cherokees on the 20th of April next.

It is to be hoped that by the friendly interposition of the governor, the effusion of blood may be stopped, peace restored, and all the differences between the two nations amicably settled.

Louisville, Ky. April 26.
Captain Voorhees, reports the following particulars of an Indian massacre, which took place on the river at Little Prairie, below now Madrid:

Little Prairie, April 2.
Three Seminole Indians (two men and a boy) murdered a captain Davis, of Nashville, Tennessee who was laying on a sand bar, with a flat boat.—Captain Davis, was scalped and thrown into the river—his body was found and buried at Mr. Walker's plantation. Capt. Davis was a white man and two blacks

tomahawked in a most dangerous manner, but escaped from the savages and concealed himself among some willows, the black men were out hunting when the murder was committed—on their return to the boat, they were seized by the Indians, who seeing fire arms in their possession, retreated, having first shewn them the scalp of their master, Captain Davis. The people on board a flat boat a short distance below, state that they saw the murder committed. An express was immediately sent to New Madrid, where a party of men were raised, and went in pursuit of the savages; they found a party of nine, but could only take 3 of them, among whom is the chief, who declares the innocence of those taken, but says the murderers shall be brought in and given up.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The semi-annual meeting of the Agricultural Society of Prince Georges county, in Maryland, was yesterday held at the seat of its worthy president, THOMAS LAW, esq. distant about three miles beyond the Eastern branch bridge. The weather was uncommonly favorable, and the meeting was honored by a numerous assemblage of visitors, amongst whom were recognised, Col. Monroe, president of the United States, the heads of departments, Messrs. Adams, Crawford, and Calhoun.—Members of the foreign diplomatic corps, Messrs Neville and Antrobus.—Mr. Torres, the deputy from South America—besides many distinguished citizens.

The president of the Society, Mr. Law, delivered an able and appropriate address, on the occasion; and the company, after partaking of a cold collation, retired in the utmost harmony and satisfaction.

Most of our readers doubtless recollect a resolution of Congress, passed at the session before the last, establishing a system according to which the armed vessels of the U States should be named, their appellations having been previously thereto selected at the pleasure of the Navy Department or of the officers subordinate to it.—The resolution itself being of no greater length we copy it to refresh the reader's memory.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the Ships of the Navy of the United States, now building, or hereafter to be built, under the direction of the Board of Navy Commissioners, shall be named, and the names of the same shall be entered in the books of the Secretary of the Navy, and the names of the president of the United States, according to the following rules; to wit: Those of the first class shall be called after the States of the Union; those of the second class, after the principal Cities and Towns; taking care that no two vessels in the Navy shall bear the same name.

Approved, March 3d, 1819.
We understand, that in execution of the plan contained in the preceding Resolution for naming our public vessels, the States, entitled to the names of ships of the first class are to be ascertained by the Secretary of the Navy, and the Executions of the president of the United States, according to the following rules; to wit: Those of the first class shall be called after the States of the Union; those of the second class, after the principal Cities and Towns; taking care that no two vessels in the Navy shall bear the same name.

NEW YORK, MAY 7.

Silver.—I observe in the Zaneville Express of the 10th ult. a letter addressed to me, signed C. Couant, president of the Muskingum Mining Company, of an article in the National Advocate, charging the Company with being impostors and swindlers.—The president says—

"A number of respectable, industrious & wealthy citizens of Muskingum and Washington counties, have united, under an act of incorporation, to excavate the earth to the depth of 133 feet, in order to ascertain the extent of Silver Ore, (discovered in boring for salt water,) the practicability of raising, and profit of working the same.
"They ask no person for funds—they offer their stock to none—they contract debts with none—and they disturb the peace of none; they raise (in advance) 1,000 dollars upon each instalment, with which they honestly pay their laborers." On referring to the files in the office I cannot find any article relating to said Company; hence I infer that some other paper must be credited or censured for it, as the case may be.—Idem.

Calvergh.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1820.

THEATRE BURNED.—The New-York Theatre was consumed by fire on the morning of the 25th May—the manner in which the flames originated being not yet positively known.—This, however, is the third building of the kind which, within a short time, have all shared a similar fate. Those of Philadelphia and Washington were extensive and elegant, but the interior of the latter had never been finished. The inside of the New-York house, it is said, was very commodious and splendidly fitted up.
Neither of these calamities, we think, ought to be attributed to design.—The numerous lights employed in a large theatre require the utmost vigilance of attention. The audience, now to be sure, are never in the least danger; for, since the heart-rending catastrophe at Richmond, every improvement that the most timid could require for escape, has been added to the outlets used before that period. The managers and proprietors are chiefly concerned; and we regret that carelessness or unavoidable accident should have made them, who "add so much to the stock" of useful recreation, such considerable sufferers.

UNIVERSITY.—The exercises preparatory to the summer vacation commenced at Chapel Hill on Wednesday and they will close on that day next week.
In speaking of this institution we take the freedom of congratulating the citizens of the state on its increasing reputation. Nothing is wanting now but a more generous policy on the part of the legislature, to give it a standing and influence of the highest and happiest kind.

SUMMARY PROCESS.—Considerable anxiety respecting a law passed at the close of the session of congress, having been expressed, to give