

Foreign Intelligence.

Latest from England.

By the arrival of the ship *Cortes*, captain De Cest, from Liverpool, the editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser have received London papers to the 10th and Liverpool to the 11th of September, with regular files of Lloyd's List to the 8th.

The queen's trial was adjourned from the 9th of September, to the 3d of October. The evidence on the part of the crown had closed, and the adjournment was to give time to the queen's witnesses to arrive.

The Times states, that after the examination of the 25th witness, the attorney general prayed for an allowance of more time to enable witnesses, who had for some time been expected to reach London, to arrive. He observed that he understood the delay to have resulted from the treatment the first witnesses received on their landing at Dover. On the next day, the attorney general observed, that he had since been informed, that the persons in question could not arrive as soon as expected, and he withdrew his application.

The Observer states that several of the witnesses on the part of the queen had arrived, among whom were persons of the highest respectability in Italy. The same paper adds, that the following persons are among the number who will be examined on behalf of her majesty: Sir William Gell, Honorable K. Craven, Captain Howman, Captain Flynn, Dr. Holland, Count Scialvino, and Hieronymus Carlo.

Since the examination of Miss Dunont the following have given testimony: Luigi Cardilli, Alessandro Pinelli, Antonio Bianche, Giovanni Lucini Francisco Jossino, Giuseppe Galli, Giuseppe Gourgini, and Giuseppe Sacchi. These witnesses occupied the house of lords until the evening of the 7th, when the attorney general closed the case by summing up. Our limits for this day prevents us from giving a detailed statement of the case.

The London papers, as usual, are filled with speculations on the evidence. The Times says:

"This is probably the most singular cause that ever was, or ever will be handed down to posterity. Among the accusing witnesses of a queen; of the queen of England; there is not one that is not of the lowest, meanest, most purchasable occupation in human life, not one whose character has borne the test of a cross examination, even from those slight materials which sprung up from casual knowledge, or were supplied by the examination in chief; the names and designations of the witnesses being, as indeed they well might be, studiously concealed till the moment of their production. We, of course, except the two British captains, whose evidence proved advantageous to her majesty. Was ever such a bill of divorce thought of? How defective! how unholy! Other bills of this kind are opened with evidence as to the happiness of the parties before the seduction took place; their union in holy church is attested; the witnesses of the marriage, the friends, the relatives, of the party, are painfully brought forward to testify to these and similar points. Tears are the usual concomitants of such evidence. There is a sanctity even in the dissolution of a sacred tie; but this union unblest in its motives; unblest in its celebration; in its continuance; unblest in its fruits; is now, when the parties are fast approaching to the term of life, frigidly presented to the nation to be rent asunder, without any of those preliminaries which of necessity precede the final separation of those whom it is forbidden to man to separate. But the divorce it appears, will not now be attempted. Lord Lonsdale, an adherent of ministers, himself proposed the removal of that clause from the bill; and lord Liverpool partly acquiesced, disputing only as to the stage in which the change was to be made. We would not recall contemplated injuries or menaced injustices against the queen by showing that it is more difficult to retire than to proceed; but does not every one see that, if a husband cannot obtain a divorce against his wife, a bill of pains and penalties, even if justly carried, can have no other effect than to prove that the parties are on a level? And is it for such a cause as this that the tranquility of England is to be shaken to its foundation?"

The Times of the next day, says, "The people of England may prepare their minds for some grand and glorious act of public rejoicing."

A meeting had been held at the Crown and Anchor tavern, to promote the subscription to purchase a service of plate for the queen. Sir G. Noel, Duke of Leinster, Earl of Oxford, M. Wood, Esq. honorable D. Kennard, P. Moore, Esq. Alderman Thorp, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir S. Newport, Sir H. Parrell, Lord W. Fitzgerald, J. C. Hobhouse, Sir R. Wilson, C. Calvert, Esq. and E. Ellis, were appointed trustees. Numerous addresses are daily presented to her majesty.

The address from St. Mary's White

Chapel had upwards of 25,000 signatures. One was presented at the same time from the ladies of Sheffield, which contained 10,600 names.

Mr. Cobbett's answer to the opening speech of the attorney general, on the bill of pains and penalties, is one of the most masterly and unanswerable compositions we ever met with: it is literally "taking the bull by the horns."

It is said to be determined to diminish the expence of the establishment at St. Helena. Sir Hudson Lowe, and all the land forces, are to be recalled, and in future the island is to be garrisoned by marines, and the command to be entrusted to an admiral.

James Wilson, convicted of high treason was executed at Glasgow on Thursday week.

It is reported that Sir Sidney Smith has arrived in London from the Continent, bringing with him a very material evidence for the queen.

From the Norfolk Herald.

Interesting from Spain.

A friend has favored us with the following extract of a letter from an observant and intelligent correspondent in Cadiz, in the correctness of whose information implicit reliance may be placed.

Cadiz, Aug. 26—"I have never beheld greater inquietude and more painful apprehensions for the fate of a revolution than is exhibited by the people of this place.—They have lost almost all confidence in the measures of the cortes, who they say, have yet done nothing; meantime the king and his ministers issue orders that create the strongest doubts of the integrity of their intentions. Riego has been ordered to move his army from the Isla to another station, and other troops have been ordered to replace him. Twice he has refused to obey the order, and the people here implore him to desist in the resolution. The troops ordered in his stead are known to be commanded by officers inimical to the new system, and partisans of Freyre, Campana, and the other devils incarnate of the fatal 10th of March, who have yet suffered nothing for their helish barbarity, and for which the people cry aloud to justice and vengeance. Even the women of Cadiz swear they will defend the gates against the entrance of the troops destined to garrison it, and every day placards appear in all the public places instigating a corresponding feeling in all classes. Riego is surrounded when he appears in public, with the filial cry of "Don't leave us for God's sake." His own feelings, and those of his compatriots and soldiers, are in unison with the people's, nor does he think patriotism forbids the course he has taken, though it would appear to be in hostility to the sovereignty of the government. But the assassins of the 10th of March yet live with impunity. Cadiz cries aloud for protection—the cortes have yet fulfilled none of the engagements with the liberating army—the orders of the minister of war have a most suspicious feature of the counter-revolutionary project, and the army of the Isla conscious of their strength in the affection of the people, have dared to resist the official mandate. A painful interregnum is thus created in the affairs of Spain, and who will yield, the government or Riego, is a question of difficult solution.

"In Malaga a similar feeling exists in consequence of an order for the change of the garrison there, and the people threaten to interpose to prevent its execution. In this dilemma the minister of war has resigned.

"Although the monopoly of tobacco is still declared to exist, there is no article more publicly exposed for sale in this place, and the authorities find it impossible to prevent it; one of the many melancholy proofs every day visible in Spain since the adoption of the constitution, that the interpretation given to it by nine-tenths of the nation, is perfect liberty—that is, the liberty of every man's doing as he pleases.—Out of this anarchy, it is too much feared the horrors of a revolution are yet to come. Be assured it is very far from being complete, and that Spain, at this moment, it as much in the enjoyment of the old system, as the new. Such is the deplorable state of the parties in the country.—But a little time must determine.

"Three deputies for Venezuela have sailed; the others are here."

From the Cornwall (Eng.) Gazette.

By a passenger landed at Falmouth, from Rio de Janeiro, it is said, that in the early part of the year, one of his majesty's ships cruising on the Brazil coast, fell in with, in lat 62, long. 62, some unknown land; found the same for some miles uninhabited; but the coast full of seals. This information given at Buenos Ayres, gave rise to speculation with some small vessels, and which had brought back about 15,000 seals, after a very short time, which they sold at five dollars each, to Buenos Ayres; from the different reports it appears, that the land forms part of a continent. Several other vessels were fitting out for the same coast, on the seal fishery.

The Patriot.

"To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right"

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

MARRIED—On Thursday the 26th ult. by the Rev Mr. Dawson, Mr David Goodfellow, to Miss Elizabeth McGhee.

GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.

The majorities below, are partly official and partly unofficial. They will be found tolerably correct.

MAJORITIES IN 1820.

	Findlay	Hiester.
Adams		1149
Armstrong	521	
Allegheny		39
Beaver		242
Bedford	87	
Berks		1598
Bradford	90	
Bucks		1165
Butler	341	
Cambria		16
Columbia	232	
Crawford	1	
Centre and Clearfield	700	
Chester		598
Cumberland	58	
Dauphin		696
Delaware		541
Erie	104	
Fayette,	657	
Franklin		130
Greene	740	
Huntingdon		416
Indiana and Jefferson	645	
Lancaster		1897
Lebanon		84
Lehigh	607	
Luzerne	59	
Lycoming, Potter and } M. Kean	364	
Mercer	286	
Mifflin	369	
Montgomery	311	
Northampton	1109	
Northumberland	209	
Perry	179	
Philadelphia city and } county		2498
Pike	71	
Somerset		394
Su-quehanna	167	
Schuylkill		232
Tioga	216	
Union		582
Venango	324	
Wayne		2
Washington	1223	
Westmoreland	262	
Warren	17	
York	490	
	10399	12079
Findlay's		10399
Hiester's majority		1680

Deduct from this 198 votes, democratic majority not allowed by the return judges of Columbia county, on account of a pretended informality in two districts, leaves a majority for Joseph Hiester, of 1,482 votes.

Maryland Election.—The General election for members of the house of delegates has eventuated in the choice of a sufficient number of republican members to over-balance the federal senate in joint ballot, and secure a republican executive to the state.

An election for mayor of Baltimore was also held last Monday, and it resulted in the choice of the electors favorable to the election of Mr. John Montgomery, in the place of Mr. Edward Johnson, the present mayor.

Messrs. Smith, Little, Warfield, Kent, Bayly and Neale are re-elected to congress, without opposition, General Reed has obtained a majority of 16 votes over Mr. Cosden, in the district of Hartford, Cecil and Kent counties, vice Archer, who declined a poll. Mr. Nelson succeeds general Ringgold, who retired, beating col Worthington by a large majority. Mr. Wright, formerly of congress, has been elected, vice Mr. Culbreth, the present member, by a majority of about 30 votes. *Niles' Reg.*

Country Merchants, Farmers, &c.

Who may be deterred from visiting the city in consequence of misrepresentations, are informed upon the highest authority, that the city of Philadelphia is in the enjoyment of its usual degree of health—not a case of malignant fever exists—the terrific fences are taken down—and the merchants generally have returned to their old situations—in addition to which, at no seasons have the the stores, of our merchants, been loaded with a greater quantity and variety of merchandize. *Philad. Gaz.*

Fine Arts.—We have just seen engraved portraits of com. M'Donough and the late O. H. Perry, published by Michael H. Boyer, in New York—both engraved by Gimrede, We find in these historical heads faithful representations of the originals—and don't hazard much in saying, that we

have not seen any specimens from the graphic chissel in the United States or in Europe superior to them. We understand that the publisher has the portrait of commodore Rodgers, and the late captain Lawrence in a state of forwardness, engraving from Stuart's originals, in the same costume as those finished. As those patriots are characteristic of events glorious to the recollection of every American, we wish the proprietor success in his endeavors to transmit to posterity correct models of men who in the hour of danger, Washington-like, stood firm amidst the cannon's roaring. *Aurora.*

POLITICS OF EUROPE.

By the *Ann Maria*, arrived at New York from Liverpool, we have received our regular file of the London Morning Chronicle and other London news to the 25th of September. The intelligence they communicate from Spain is gloomy. It is stated in Madrid letters, that "there is not a shilling in the Spanish treasury," and that "*Arguelles*, the minister of finance, is regarded as totally unfit for his situation, much less capable of restoring the dilapidated finances to any degree of health & vigor." General Riego, one of the principal military chieftains who contributed to the restoration of the cortes, has been banished for refusing to disband the army of La Isla, and to proceed to his command in Gallicia. This had produced alarming agitations in Madrid. The discontented, armed with flaming torches, hurried to the places where the patriotic societies assembled, uttering vociferations of rage against the government and the cortes, and demanding the recall of Riego. The cortes had required of the ministers an account of these commotions; but their exposition of them was not satisfactory. It is, however, hoped that these disorders are partial, and may not seriously disturb the progress of reformation in Spain. The sale of national property had commenced, and the king had confirmed the decree of the cortes abolishing the order of the Jesuits.

The emperor of Russia has officially declared, through his ambassador to the Germanic Diet, that he "does not recognise in any power the right of interfering in the affairs of other states, on account of innovations introduced into the government of those states," and that his contemplated interview with the emperor of Austria is far from having for its object to concert means or measures tending to suppress the new order of things in Spain and Naples." The Austrian monarch has also declared that his military preparations towards Italy are not for the purpose of interfering with the Neapolitan revolution, but to maintain tranquility in his own Italian dominions.—If these declarations are sincere, they would seem to throw discredit on the reports of a "grand alliance" among the continental despots "to put a stop to the system of military constitutions."

The Portuguese revolution proceeded with a prospect of at least some degree of improvement." *P. Gaz.*

From the Boston Palladium.

Summary.—Mr. Canning has been directed to proceed to Vienna to explain to the Austrian government the sentiments of the British court on the affairs of Spain & Italy. The emperor of Russia is to be at Vienna.

It was rumoured that an invitation had been sent to the king of Prussia to meet the Emperors of Austria and Russia at Vienna. The object of their conference is thus stated in an Austrian paper. "We know with certainty that the Sovereigns will come to an understanding as to the most suitable means of combating that revolutionary spirit which manifests itself anew in the South of Europe. It would be indiscreet to announce before hand the Resolutions which may be adopted on this subject; but we are authorized to announce to the friends of Order, Religion, and Legitimate governments, that their hopes will not be this time disappointed."

The Russian anti-revolutionary note has been published at Madrid, with some severe remarks.

It is established on official authority, that Austrian troops have been ordered to Italy. A Berlin article says, that the Prussian soldiers envy the Austrians their march to Italy, being indignant against the Neapolitan military. The Vice Roy of Naples has refused to give audience to the deputies from Sicily till Palermo submits to the Royal authority.

Ships are said to be proceeding from Bombay to England in ballast, the cotton crops having failed.

In Baden the excise duties on tobacco, oil and wood are abolished.

A new bounty is granted in England on vessels engaged in the Cod and Whale Fisheries.

The banditti are so numerous in the district of Cordova, Spain, as to have levied a contribution on a town containing five thousand souls.

Germany.—The exposition of the state