

## Foreign Intelligence.

Charleston Nov. 12.

*Latest from England*—By the ship Isabella, Captain M'Neal, from London, we have received London papers to the 6th Oct. inclusive—two days later than the accounts by the Importer, at New York from Liverpool. Some extracts from which follow. We learn verbally by this arrival, that the expectation was general in London, that the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen, would pass both Houses of Parliament; but there was nevertheless such a strong feeling in her favor throughout the country, that the government would be afraid to adopt any hostile measures towards her.

*London Oct. 6*—The proceedings against the queen yesterday are interesting from two causes:—from the commencement of the examination of the evidence for the defence; and, if we look to the interior proceedings, from that evidence being at once respectable, and conclusively favorable. Unfortunately, the nation has for some time been familiarized to an examination in support of a cause, which cause, even were the evidence conclusive, must have been ruined by the character of those who gave it. We have now at last come to evidence that may be believed.

The manners of the Countess of Oldi were inquired into; they were found chaste and modest. It was at last asked whether she had not a Milanese brogue, as if the queen of England, a German by birth, and an English woman in station, were a judge of that. But is there a Scotchman or Irishman about the British Court, that does not speak with a brogue? We could instance one of the most intelligent members of that very house before which the investigation takes place. But in this is the cross examination, which it is obvious, so far as it goes, leaves the examination in chief perfectly untouched.

For the accommodation of those readers whose time is so employed that they cannot toil through the evidence, we subjoin a brief abstract:

1. Clerk of the queen's solicitor proved that the chamberlain of the Grand Duke of Baden—though anxious to come over as a witness for the queen, yet was afraid lest he should offend his sovereign.

2. Col. St. Leger proved that ill health was the sole cause of his leaving the queen's service, after 11 years—from 1808 to 1819.

3. Lord Guilford, visited the queen at Naples, and saw her in company with his sister at Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Leghorn. Her conduct perfectly proper—no familiarity with Bergami. Visited the queen at Villa d'Este; saw her in a boat with Bergami, who rowed it; dined with the queen, Bergami and Madame Oldi sitting at table. Bergami's manners perfectly unobtrusive. The queen towards him not such as to call for any particular observation. Madame Oldi's language good Italian, with a slight Milan accent. She did not leave on Lord Guilford's mind that he had been conversing (he conversed but little) with a vulgar woman. Bergami did not appear superior to the situation which he had formerly filled.

4. Lady Glemberie met the queen at Genoa lady Glemberie volunteered to act as lady of bedchamber until the arrival of lady Charlotte Campbell; the best company of Genoa at the queen's house, where Lord Glemberie frequently dined with his lady. Bergami treated as a servant, without any undue familiarity; he behaved towards his Mistress with becoming respect.

5. Lady Charlotte Llosay quitted the queen at Brunswick, according to an agreement made before they left England, in 1814. In March, 1815, saw and attended her at Naples, where all the English of distinction, and many Neapolitans, and other foreigners of rank, visited her majesty, and frequented her table—accompanied the queen to Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Leghorn—left her Majesty there, to have the advantage of her brother's the present Earl of Guilford's escort to England—never saw any unbecoming familiarity with Bergami resigned the queen's service in 1817, in consequence of the advice of her brother.

The affair of the Mariettis, of Milan, was brought forward again; and Lord Liverpool allowed that the matter of Col. Browne now required further investigation.

*From the Salem Register of Nov. 21.*

*Revolution in Hayti*—By Capt. Pousland, from Cape Henry, further particulars are received of the late revolution in Hayti; and to John Dodge, Esq. we are indebted for the Port au Prince Telegraph, of the 7th Oct. and several printed documents which the revolution had given rise to, (received from his friends by this arrival;) from which we have made translations as below.

The revolution commenced at Cape Henry, Oct. 6, among the troops, 3000 in number. They revolted in the evening of that day, and marched immediately under the Duke Marmalade, governor of Cape

Henry, to Autacap, seven miles from the Cape, where they encamped. Christophe, who had been confined for some time at his palace of Sans Souci, with a paralytic affection, on receiving news of this event, had his guards, 1300 in number, assembled in front of the palace; he was carried out before them in an animated manner, offering them liberal rewards to encourage them to march immediately to oppose the rebels. They marched under Prince Joachim to a bridge opposite the camp of the rebel troops with cries of "Vive le Roi."—The rebels replied with cries of "Vive la Liberte—Vive la Republique," &c. The Prince then ordered his troops to fire, but they refused, and after renewing the order two or three times the prince left them, and returned to the king, with information of the state of things, and the royal guards immediately went over to the revolted army. The king, on receiving the news, said, if he could not trust his guards, he could not confide in any body, and immediately shot himself with two pistols, in his breast and head, and died instantly in his palace. The few troops who remained with the king, then took possession of the palace of Sans Souci, which they stripped and plundered of every valuable article; they also took all the cattle, &c. They refused to bury Christophe, and his body was left exposed in the road.

On the 17th of Oct. the revolt having become general among the troops and people, eight of Christophe's officers were killed at Cape Henry. Among them were the Prince Royal, Prince Joachim, and Baron Battee. The Prince Royal and Baron Battee begged for life, but Prince Joachim said while he had a man left he would fight for the king. On the 23d. Oct. Boyer was proclaimed president of Hayti, at Cape Henry. On the 26th of Oct. President Boyer, at the head of 20,000 troops entered the city, which he styled the city of Cape Hayti; the constitution was immediately proclaimed, the officers sworn to support it, and the city restored to complete tranquillity. The wife and children of Christophe were at Cape Hayti, under the protection of Boyer.

The troops behaved extremely well, after the arrival of Boyer, and every thing was conducted with perfect order. The officers were quartered upon the citizens; the men in the barracks and public places.

The people were highly elated at the change, and the popularity of the new government was unbounded. The personage formerly styled the Duke of Marmalade was re-appointed governor of the Cape.

Business was suspended at the Cape on the breaking out of the Revolution. An embargo was laid on the shipping, and great apprehensions existed among the merchants previous to the arrival of Boyer's troops. But on his arrival they were assured that property of all kinds would be respected, the embargo was removed, and business revived.

A fleet of six sail, (1 ketch and 5 schrs.) arrived from Port-au-Prince the day before captain Pousland sailed, with provisions.

American produce was plenty at the Cape. Four vessels with flour arrived after the revolution commenced.

*London, Oct. 6*—Foreign affairs are now so little thought of by the people of the country, that it would be fruitless to demand for them the attention of our readers, of whatever importance might be the events which were hourly passing on the European Continent. Yet these events are of no ordinary magnitude. An heir has been born to the chief branch of the House of Bourbon, & promises to fix their hitherto precarious throne. The dominions of the two remaining branches, (those of Spain and Naples,) have undergone a fundamental and entire revolution. The despotism of the House of Braganza, is likewise demolished. The last French mail brings intelligence that the military at Lisbon had, on the 16th ult. declared unanimously in favor of the Insurrection of Oporto; had deposed the old, and appointed a new Provisional Regency; but had effected this mighty change in the name and on the behalf of John VI. and of the Royal House of Braganza, without shedding a single drop of blood, or offering the least violence to person or property. Our countrymen we are happy to learn, were treated with respect; being requested at the same time, to abstain from appearing in their national uniform. From Naples or Sicily there are no further news.

The Courier of the 7th contains copies of all communications which have taken place between Government and her Majesty's counsel and agents, on the subject of pecuniary supplies, since her arrival in England; and also an account of all sums of money paid her since her arrival; from which it appears, that the queen has already received 28,750 pounds sterling.

The counsel for the queen concluded their addresses to the house of lords on the 5th of October, and proceeded to bring forward their witnesses in her Majesty's behalf.

## The Patriot.

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

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9.

**MARRIED**—On Thursday the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Stuart, Mr. John Forster, Merchant, of Miles township, to Miss Margaret Irvine, daughter of William Irvine, esq. of Potter township.

—On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Linn, Mr. Matthew Adams, of Spring township, to Miss Elizabeth M'Clelland, daughter of Mr. Thomas M'Clelland, of the same township.

**DIED**—At his father's house in Spring township, on the 1st instant, Mr. John Furry, jr. of a lingering complaint.

—At Carlisle, on the 12th ult. Mr. George Kline, aged about 62 years.

He was the first printer of a public journal west of the Susquehanna, and for about 34 years the proprietor and publisher of the Carlisle Gazette.

—At Mobile, Alabama on the 18th October last, Thomas B. Overton, esq. attorney at law, late of Wilkesbarre, Pa.

**MURDER**—On Friday, the first instant, in the borough of Williamsport, a black man named Tom Coleman was shot by another negro named Stephen Lee. They were playing cards in a barbour shop, and having quarrelled, an attempt was made to turn Tom out of the house, by Stephen and the barbour named Joe Blaine. In this they failed. Stephen then retired, and in a short time returned with a gun, with which he shot Tom through the heart. He expired in a moment. Stephen is in prison.

It is understood, that the resolution offered by Mr. Linn, in the house of representatives, relative to the reduction of salaries, does not embrace a sufficient scope of retrenchment, either in the eye of the mover, or some of its advocates. Not only a reduction of the compensation of the government officers pay down to what it was in 1809, the period when Mr. Jefferson went out of office, is meditated, but an entire abolition of all those departments, civil or military, that have been created since 1809: so that the national expenditure shall approximate, as nearly as possible, to that of the above period.—Wash. C. Gaz.

*United States' Bank*—It is understood that the branch bank at Cincinnati has been discontinued. That at Chillicothe remains in operation.

Yesterday, the federal circuit court commenced in this city, chief justice Marshall presiding. The grand jury found true bills against the five seamen brought up from Norfolk on a charge for having violated a law of the United States, by joining the patriot armed brig Wilson, captain Almeida, lying in the port of Norfolk.

John Gadsden, esq. has been appointed by the President of the United States. Attorney for the District of South Carolina, vice Robert Y. Hayne, esq. who declined accepting.

We have been favored with a perusal of a letter from a gentleman on board the United States' ship Hornet, dated Port Royal, Island of Martinique, October 17, 1820. The Hornet left Bonavista on the 28th of August; met the United States' ship Adams at Port Praya, on the 2d of September, and parted with her off Cape Mount, on the 21st of September. The officers and crews of both these vessels were in excellent health. F. Gaz.

*Be on your guard*—Counterfeit bills of three dollars of the Exchange Bank, Providence, are in circulation; and we understand several persons engaged in the iniquitous practice of uttering counterfeit money, have been lately arrested, and are now confined in the jail at South-Kingston. Newport Refub.

*From the New York Columbian.*

*Vice President*—We find it stated in several papers that the bill accepting the release of the Vice President, thereby squaring his accounts, which passed both houses of the legislature, has also passed the council of revision, and become a law. It must therefore have received governor Clinton's signature.

On the night of the 27th of October, within a mile of Middletown, Del. a black man named Joseph Vance, put an end to his career of life, by hanging himself on an apple tree in an old burying ground adjacent to his own house. He had previously made several attempts to hang himself, and always assigned the reason, that he must die that death, for he knew he was born to be hung.

## Congress of the U. States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1820.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, of Mass. without debate, it was

**Resolved**, That the President of the United States, be requested to inform the House what naval force has been stationed for the protection of the commerce of our citizens in the West India islands, and parts adjacent, during the present year, & whether any depredations by pirates or others, upon the property of the citizens of the United States, engaged in such commerce, have been reported to our government.

And a committee was ordered to be appointed to present the same to the President.

Mr. Foot, remarked that several propositions had been already made, looking to a reduction of the expenditures of the government, none of which exactly corresponded with his views; to exhibit which he offered for consideration the following resolution:

**Resolved**, That the Committee on Public Expenditures be instructed to prepare and report a system of retrenchment in the various departments of the government (not inconsistent with the public interest) which will restore that rigid economy and simplicity becoming our republican institutions, and which the present stagnation of Commerce and the embarrassments attending every branch of domestic industry, imperiously demand.

And the question being put, that the House do now proceed to consider the said resolve, it was decided in the negative.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, presented to the chair, the following series of propositions:

1. Resolved, That it is expedient that the annual expenses of the government should be reduced; that, for the accomplishment of this object, it is further

2. Resolved, That all such offices as are not immediately necessary for the transaction of public business, and the abolition of which would not be detrimental to the public interests, shall be abolished.

3. Resolved, That the salaries of all civil officers whose compensation has been increased since the year 1809, shall be reduced to what they were at that period.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to reduce the army to the number of six thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, preserving such part of the corps of engineers, without regard to that number, as may be required by the public interest; and including such reduction of the general staff as may be required by the state of the army when reduced as herein proposed.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient that the appropriations for the erection of fortifications shall be so made as to require a less sum annually, by extending the time within which they shall be completed.

6. Resolved, That the act making an appropriation of one million of dollars per annum for the increase of the navy be so amended as to extend the time within which such increase shall be made, and to reduce the annual appropriation to the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

7. Resolved, That it is expedient to recall from active service one half of the naval force now employed, and to place the same in ordinary.

8. Resolution refers the subjects of the preceding resolutions to the proper standing and select committees to bring in bills pursuant thereto.

The House having agreed to consider these resolutions—

Mr. Cobb said, he had no intention to bring on the discussion of them at this time, having presented them by way of notice to members, that they might be prepared to discuss and decide on them when called up. He was not even himself prepared at this moment to give his views of the subjects embraced in these resolutions, nor did he know that the House ought to proceed to act on them, until it should have received first, the annual report of the secretary of the Treasury, and, secondly, a report from the Secretary at War, required by a resolution of the House at the last session, of a plan whereupon a reduction of the army might be advantageously made. To place these resolves in a situation which would enable him to call them up at any time, he moved their reference to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Which motion was agreed to; and The House adjourned.

*Congress*—This session (says the American Watchman) terminates of course early in March. The duty before this responsible body is, under present circumstances, arduous and complicated. We most fervently pray that the members may employ, at this session, other parts of their heads than their tongues; and that they may sedulously study the means of redeeming the time lost at the last session.