

THE ARKANSAS GAZETTE.

BY WOODRUFF & BRIGGS.]

ARKANSAS, (ARKANSAS TER.) SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1820.

[Vol. II—No. 4.—Whole No. 56.]

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

From Niles' Register.

TRIAL OF THE QUEEN.

London papers of Aug. 19.

The house of lords met on the 11th, and the lord chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at half past 3 o'clock.—After some other proceedings, the duke of Leinster rose and stated, that in consideration of the present state of the country, he felt it consistent with his duty to give the earliest possible information of his determination, to oppose the proceedings on the bill of pains and penalties, by every means in his power.

And some arrangements being made, among which was an address to his majesty for the attention of guards in the house—the lords adjourned until the 17th.

We have a copy of the letter from the queen to her husband. It is very long, and shall be preserved for curiosity and reference. She narrates the persecutions which she has suffered with much force. She concludes by protesting against the mode of her trial, and demands one in a court, before an impartial jury, &c. The Courier (official paper) calls her letter "the infuriated ebullition of a desperate woman;" but other papers praise it very much. The language is certainly very bold and daring—as the following brief extract will show—"I demand a trial in a court where the jurors are taken impartially from amongst the people, and where the proceedings are open and fair: Such a trial I court, and to no other will I willingly submit. If your majesty perseveres in the present proceeding, I shall even in the houses of parliament, face my accusers; but I shall regard any decision they may make against me as not in the smallest degree reflecting on my honor; and I will not, except compelled by actual force, submit to any sentence which shall not be pronounced by a court of justice."

The lords were pouring in to attend the trial of the queen, and cargoes of witnesses against her had arrived. It does not now appear that her letter to the king had been replied to.

A very long account of the proceedings had on the trial of the queen on the 17th is given. Early in the day an immense crowd of people had assembled—strong parties of mounted constables, armed with swords and pistols, patrolled the streets, and the horse guards were in readiness to act on a moment's warning. The different peers were greeted by the crowd as they were supposed to be favorable to the queen; and it is stated that the duke of Wellington's reception "was not flattering." The queen arrived in her new state coach (which is minutely described) in royal style. She was cheered by the vast multitude through which she passed; every hat was seemingly waved and every voice exerted to express the zeal and sympathy of the people. All the windows, balconies, &c. were filled with ladies elegantly dressed, who waved their white handkerchiefs as she went along. The cavalcade moved slowly.—Carlton house was closed, but the centinels presented arms to the queen, as did the soldiers at the Horse Guards. She often bowed to the people, especially to the ladies, whose numbers were immense—and the persons in the streets were supposed to amount to three hundred thousand!

The queen entered the house of lords about 10 o'clock—was treated respectfully, and seated near the throne—she was dressed in mourning, with a white veil thrown over her head. The order of the day for the second reading of the bill of pains and penalties, was moved by the earl of Liverpool—the duke of Leinster moved to rescind the order of the day—lost. 41 for, 250 against it.—Debate then followed on lord Liverpool's motion, and various incidental points were argued. The judges who were in attendance, being called upon, delivered an opinion that, though adultery might be committed by the queen with a foreigner, it could not amount to high treason, because the foreigner did not act contrary to his allegiance, he owing no allegiance to the king of this country.

Mr. Brougham came forward for the purpose of being heard against the principle of the bill, and spoke with great force. He vindicated his client, and made a powerful argument, and concluded as follows:—"I close here what I have to urge, but because I know your lordships are men of justice, men of prin-

ple, men of ordinary sagacity—above all that you are men of honor, and I am confident I have not made my appeal to you upon this bill in vain. True it is that a committee has reported in its favor—but he is certainly the greatest of all fools who tells us to consult our apparent consistency at the expense of absolute ruin. The sooner you retrace the step you were induced to take at an unwary moment, the sooner you will promote the peace and real safety of the country, and the more you will consult the true dignity and honor of the crown. If your lordships decide that this measure shall proceed no further, you will be saviours of the state, and secure the substantial happiness of the whole community."

After some other business of no great importance, and an understanding that Mr. Denman was to speak the next day, the house adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Second day. The queen on her passage to the house of lords was greeted as before, and she took her seat at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Denman presented himself at the bar according to previous arrangement, and delivered a long and powerful speech against the principle of the bill. He particularly adverted to the king's desertion of her in early life, when he turned her off with her infant child, &c. He said in conclusion—"I feel a perfect conviction of her innocence. I feel also, that there cannot be brought against her any thing which, to an honorable mind, will be proof of her guilt. But whatever may be the consequences which follow this investigation, whatever may be the sufferings inflicted on her majesty, I shall never withdraw from her that homage and respect which I owe to her high station, her superior mind, and those splendid virtues which have shone thro' a life of persecution and suffering. I shall never pay to any other who may usurp her place, that respect and duty which belong to her, whom the laws of God and man have made the consort of his present majesty; and the partner of his throne."

After hearing the attorney and solicitor general, and Mr. Brougham in reply, the house adjourned.

Third day.—Saturday, Aug. 19. The house met at 10 o'clock—several propositions which had for their object a dismission of the bill, were negatived by about 170 to 64. After which, the attorney general, in a laborious speech, opened the case. He recapitulated the testimony which he intended to produce, and truly, a more abominable history never was given of the conduct of a woman in respect to an adulterous intercourse. Such testimony every body was prepared to expect—for, whether the charges against the queen were true or false, all persons were sensible that it would be just exactly what the ministers desired it should be; and, strong as it appears, it will be doubted by many. As the habits of intimacy between the queen and Bergami, as stated by the attorney general, to prove an adulterous intercourse, will fully appear in Majocchi's deposition given at length below, we shall pass over such parts as relate immediately to this subject, and briefly notice some of the other things which he said he stood prepared to prove:—that in the latter part of the year 1814, she received Bergami into her service as a courier, or footman, or valet de place—that about the 9th of November, the arrangements of the sleeping rooms for the queen and Bergami commenced; then follows the statement of many circumstances to show that they often slept together, in the progress of which B. became more openly familiar with her, and an account of her dressing and undressing for a ball, in his presence only, is given,—and one of her dresses is said to have been most indecent and disgusting. As yet, B. acted as her servant, and stood behind her chair at table, but she sometimes walked with him, leaning on his arm. Bergami was hurt by the kick of a horse, the queen visited him frequently when he was confined to his bed, and they were heard to be kissing each other. At about this time most of the English persons in the queen's service left her.—At Naples she visited the theatre dressed most indecently, attended only by Bergami and a female servant.—Bergami had access to her apartments without express intimation that his presence was required, which was not the case with any other person in the family. In March, 1815, the queen proceeded from Naples to Genoa, embarking at Civita Vecchia, and thence to Milan—here lady

G. Campbell left her, and she had no English lady in her service—after this she appears under less restraint, and was often seen teasing with Bergami; and in all her removals about, he had a room provided near to that which the queen occupied, which was sometimes provided for him without much reserve. In August or September, 1815, Bergami first took his seat at her table, which he always held afterwards until her separation from him; he was advanced to the rank of chamberlain, and she often walked out, arm in arm with him. In January, 1816, she frequently played familiarly with him, and called him "her dear," "her love," &c. When she embarked at Messina on board the Claridge frigate—the captain resisted the pretensions of Bergami to sit at the table with him, and the queen declined the table and company of the captain to enjoy the society of Bergami. At Catania, her paramour was seen coming out of her room undressed. An infant child of Bergami now became her favorite, and was much caressed by her—it was dignified with the title of princess, and she procured the fithera knighthood of Malta, and called him chevalier.—Dr. Holland, the last English gentleman in her suite, left her about this time. In March, 1816, she procured the title of baron for Bergami, of the Sicilian government, and sat for her picture, in which his child was introduced. Proceeding on board a vessel to the east, the cabin was so fitted up that the door of the apartments being opened exposed them to each other's view. At Utica, he was seen to enter her chamber before she had risen. At Savona, the princess in going to her own sleeping room, had to pass through that of Bergami, and on her bed was evidence that two persons had slept there. They were oftentimes alone together. At Jerusalem, she procured the order of the Sepulchre for him, and instituted an order herself, which she called St. Caroline's, and made him the grand master of it. Proceeding to Jaffa, a tent was erected on the deck of the vessel, for the benefit of air, and Bergami's bed was placed in it with her own, without any veil between them, and they slept in this tent night after night. Returning to Italy and the Villa d'Est, Bergami was made prefect of the palace, and here he was seen coming from her chamber at midnight, in his robe de chambre. Much disgusting licentiousness in the queen's household is now spoken of—and on one occasion, when it was supposed that Bergami would be absent the night, a female domestic slept with the queen; but he returned unexpectedly, and the domestic was directed to leave her place to make room for him. At another time, when he was sick and in bed, the queen was seen sitting upon it, with his arm round her neck, and in the bed was afterwards found her cloak, &c. This was in February, 1817.

At Trieste and other places; their chambers were always convenient to each other, and travelling about, a large bed was always carried for the queen, which it distinctly appeared was often used by two persons. When they stopped at public houses, they frequently retired to a chamber together. On her return from Milan to the Barona, several of Bergami's family, who had filled the meanest offices in her service, sat at the table with her; among them the mother and brother and sister of B. At the Villa Branti the queen was seen to enter the bed chamber of B.—this was in July, 1817; and he was often in her presence when she was at her toilet, dressing and undressing. If Bergami left her for a little while, she expressed her impatience for his return, and received him with great joy. At the Villa d'Este she had a carriage made fit only for one person to sit in, and in this, seated in Bergami's lap, she often rode out, and they were seen indecently bathing together in the river Brescia; &c. Here the queen and her paramour were amused with certain atrocious indecencies, exhibited in their presence by a man named Mahomet, which, though the attorney generally explained them, are said to be of too heinous and disgusting a nature to be published. The queen was accustomed to have service performed in her family, after the manner of the church of England; but she dropped the practice, and, by the side of Bergami, joined in the prayers of catholic churches, &c. &c. &c. The attorney general concluded his long speech by referring to the witnesses—they were Italians, but no other witnesses could be got, because the queen

had only Italians in her service. Bergami's family consisted of 10 persons, who were all on familiar terms with her.

The speech of which the preceding is a brief abstract, occupied the whole of Saturday, the 19th, and a part of Monday, the 21st Aug. but for the sake of the narrative, we have not noticed it above as being of the proceedings of different days.

Third day—Aug. 21. At about 12 o'clock, the rolling of the drums without, (says a London paper) announced the queen's arrival. In a few minutes she entered the house and took her seat. There was greater vivacity in her countenance and demeanor than we have previously observed.

The solicitor-general then summoned a witness by name Theodote Majocchi, who immediately attended to the bar. He was a robust man, large whiskers, and luscious hair. The queen, on hearing his name, turned round and loudly screamed, "What!! Theodote!!" and hastily darted from her seat, through the door to her apartment, followed after a short interval, by lady Hamilton. This was about half past twelve o'clock. Her majesty had not been seated above three minutes. The scream and exclamation of the queen operated upon the feelings of the house with electric effect. A long pause succeeded. Peers, counsel, and strangers looked as if they doubted the evidence of their eyes and ears; not a word was spoken, and five minutes elapsed before the proceedings were continued.

A variety of questions were asked the witness, which does not seem necessary for us to record. They chiefly went to show that when Bergami entered the service of the queen, he was very poor, and had been a postillion to gen. Pino. Here follows the narrative of Theodote—

Theodote's examination.—In the beginning of the year 1815, Bergami became equerry to her royal highness.—Bergami told me he would, before Christmas holidays, make me a present. Bergami wore livery; He dined at the table of the upper servants. Hieronymous sometimes divided the duty of Bergami about the princess. The duty was taken by turns amongst the upper servants. In the morning when they carried the tray for breakfast, Hieronymous often performed the service out of his turn. As to the room of the princess and that of Bergami, their was a corridor and cabinet between them, and on the left was the bed room of Bergami. There was nothing else. On the other side of the room of Bergami there was a saloon: No person slept in the cabinet. The other servants were separated. Bergami met with an accident, a kick from a horse, when the princess went to Agnan. It was necessary to bring him home. I did so. I waited upon him. The first time I saw the princess was in presence of Hieronymous and Dr. Holland, who was dressing his foot. At first vinegar was brought in consequence of this accident. I was put to sleep in the cabinet for five or six nights. I saw some body pass in the night—there was always a fire in the room. I saw her royal highness pass through the corridor to Bergami's room twice during this time—half an hour past midnight.—She staid there about 14 or 15 minutes. She passed on in her return, very softly and very near my bed not to see me. I heard only some whispers in Bergami's room. Between 15 and 18 minutes she remained, the second time, and I heard a whispering conversation. There was a small garden attached to the cabinet which was for the most part always locked, more often closed than open.—Bergami kept the key. I never saw her walk in the garden. About a month; or 40 or 50 days, she remained at Naples, Bergami attended her. Some English left her royal highness, Mons. Sicard; capt. Hesse, equerry, as he was said to be—the chamberlain, a tall man, I believe his name is Gell; he had two small mustachios. I do not know whether Mr. Keppel Craven was one. I do not know him by name. A small lady, rather thin, left her also, but I do not recollect her name. From Naples I went to Rome, and from thence to Civita Vecchia. We went on board the Clorinde to Leghorn. A lady, tall, rather fat, joined the princess at Genoa, lady Charlotte Campbell. The princess lived in a palace on the road leading to Milan. Between Bergami's room and the princess's there was a room purposely for trunks and portmanteaus. In coming out from the princess's room there was likewise an entrance through the cabinet for the portmanteaus

to Bergami's room. At Genoa, Bergami breakfasted in a small room at the top of the grand saloon—He and the princess took breakfast together. I was hired to wait upon her royal highness, and waited upon her. Nobody else breakfasted there. I knocked at Bergami's door one night to awake him, to tell him there were people in the room. It was half past one—Bergami made no answer, though I knocked so loud that Bergami must have heard me.

The princess rode out sometimes in company, Bergami accompanied her. Bergami put his arm round her to put her on the ass: that is, he hid her hand lest she should fall. Bergami had more authority than the other servants. There was an apparent familiarity kept up between the princess and Bergami. At Milan she first resided at the house called La Castana, which belonged to the family of Barba. At the house of Barba the bed chambers of the princess and Bergami were separated only by a wall. There was a staircase between the rooms and two doors, one from the princess's chamber, and the other from Bergami's, led out to the staircase. The staircase was a secret staircase, and there was a small apartment near it where Louis Bergami slept. Her royal highness sometimes breakfasted with Bergami. She remained at Milan about forty or fifty days.—She took a journey to Venice. Lady Charlotte Campbell accompanied her from Genoa to Milan. I knew the countess of Oldi; she came into the service of the princess two or three days after lady C. Campbell went away. The countess of Oldi was said to be the sister of Bergami. I knew it; but it was not generally known at first. At Venice we went to the Grand de Bretagne Hotel. The bed rooms of the princess and Bergami were near to each other. They were divided by the saloon into which both bed rooms opened. I saw the princess walk out with Bergami, both at Milan and Venice, arm in arm—twice at Milan, and often at Venice, between 9 and 10 o'clock at night. Bergami dined at the table with the princess, first at Genoa, and always afterwards, as well as I can recollect. Bergami sat sometimes on the right, sometimes on the left, and sometimes opposite the princess. The first time the princess was at Genoa, Bergami dined with her.

From Genoa they went to the Villa de Lamo, on the lake Como. Here there were two ways of getting from Bergami's room to the princess's—one thro' two other rooms, and one by passage: these apartments separate from the other apartments of the house. The witness was in the habit of making Bergami's bed, and it frequently appeared as if it had not been slept in. From thence they went to the Villa d'Este, and thence to Genoa again, on board the Levithian. Visited the court of Sicily, and at Messina the princess took a house. Here there was a passage through the countess's bed room, communicating with those of the princess and Bergami: had seen Bergami go into the princess's room when not entirely dressed.—From hence they proceeded to Tunis, and on board a polacre at Catania. Whilst at Tunis she resided some time in the palace of the bey. Here also there was a communication between their bed rooms, which the witness described. She visited the groto of the seven sleeping men. Whilst here, Bergami dined with her royal highness, and they were left *à table* after dinner, and the princess sitting on her travelling bed, with Bergami near her. Hence they proceeded to St. Jean d'Acre. They travelled by night and slept in tents by day. The princess's tent had a small travelling bed and a sofa in it, and Bergami reposed under the same tent with her royal highness. From the above place they proceeded to Jaffa, thence to Jerusalem, embarked on board the polacre again, on the deck of which a tent was fixed as before. A bath was also prepared on board for her royal highness. The witness was employed to fill the bath, and Bergami came down to try the temperature of the water. He then returned to her royal highness, but handed her down to the bath, entered the room with her and they were shut in together. On one occasion more water was required. Witness took it down, and Bergami received it at the door of the cabin. Witness could not tell whether the queen was actually in the bath at the time or not. Witness recollects their landing again in Italy. Bergami landed some days before the princess, and the witness remembered the affectionate leave-taking between them, when Bergami kissed the princess most affectionately. Witness then related the circumstances attending their

return to Villa d'Este, where they remained about six weeks, during which time the Villa Bergami became the property of the chamberlain, and her royal highness went to visit him there. Here likewise the sleeping rooms were situated as usual. Two or three balls were given, which were attended by the peasantry. Her royal highness afterwards proceeded on her journey to Bavaria, accompanied as usual by Bergami and the rest of her suite. On her arrival at Munich, they proceeded to the Golden Stay, where the apartments which her royal highness had formerly occupied were prepared for her—but as the sleeping rooms were distant, some change was ordered by Bergami, in the presence of her royal highness.

At this period, (a quarter before five,) the house adjourned.

Fourth day—Aug. 22. Mr. Brougham cross-examined the witness, but is said not to have elucidated any facts which in the slightest degree invalidated his testimony. The queen arrived at 12 o'clock—when she entered, all the lords rose. She was seated where she had a full view of the witness, and often threw her eyes upon him. She appears to have been composed. Nothing material of the proceedings of this day has yet reached us.

Additional articles respecting the queen. The "Times," of August 21, says, "An erroneous opinion is gone abroad that her majesty did not expect that Theodore Majocchi would give evidence against her. On the contrary, the queen knew that he was one of the original promoters of the plot: on his coming into the house of lords, therefore, she was seized with a kind of hysterical affection at the sight of a man who had shown such ingratitude for her liberality and kindness."

The Italian witnesses against the queen are rigidly confined in a place built for the purpose, near the parliament house, and are guarded within and without.

The following is a list of witnesses moved for to be summoned on behalf of the queen: earl of Guilford, lord Glenbervie, lady Charlotte Lindsay, lady Elizabeth Forbes, hon. Wm. Burrell, A. Buller St. Leger, esq. Henry Holland, M. D. — Mills, esq. hon. capt. King, earl of Llandaff, lady Charlotte Bury, sir William Gell, hon. Keppel Craven, earl of Clare, lord Granville Somerset, lord Frederick Montague, and lady Wm. Bentinck.

In the house of commons, Aug. 21.—Lord Castlereagh moved that the house at its rising do adjourn to Monday, September 18.

Lord F. Osborne declared that he would do all in his power to prevent the bill from polluting even the threshold of the house—that rather than be present if it did come in, he would vacate his seat. He moved an address to the king to prorogue the parliament till their assembling should be required for the despatch of business.

Mr. Hobhouse seconded the motion. After a few words from lord John Russell, and from lord Francis Osborne, the amendment (of Mr. Brougham) was negatived without a division—and the original motion for adjourning the house until that day four weeks was put and carried.

Genoa, July 21. Count Bergami passed here ten days since for Lombardy. We are assured that he is preparing a justificatory memoir, which will contain different important discoveries, by no means advantageous to the English ministry. The Italian Gazette of Lugano has some interesting particulars on this subject, calculated to cast light on the conduct of some personages implicated in the trial of the English queen.

Later—London papers of Aug. 30.

The trial of the queen had progressed to the 12th day, and still excited universal attention.

The cross-examination of Majocchi closed on the 6th day, and the "Times" says:

"We believe we may congratulate the nation on the exposure of the conspiracy against the queen, by the mere cross-examination of the first witness produced against her majesty. Every thing that Majocchi had previously sworn with respect to the solitude of her majesty's bed-room, now appears to be utterly false. This wretched witness was housed and fed by the British ambassador, lord Stewart, a man of an extraction as low as that of Bergami—of fortunes almost as rapid."

On the 9th day, the "London Evening Mail" of August 28th, says—Up to this time the only two credible witnesses examined, were the captains of the Clorinde and Levithian; and their evidence

acquitted the queen of any improper familiarity with Bergami." "But how fortunate it was that the house of lords allowed of the daily publication of their proceedings! In this circumstance originated the happy discovery of Majocchi's Gloucester connexion, which at once damned his evidence. The acknowledgment of the immense bribes received by Garguilo and Paturzo, the captain and mate of the vessel in which her majesty sailed, was drawn from their own mouths. Seven hundred and fifty dollars a month were all that the capt. received for the freight of his vessel from the queen of England, which, as he justly argued, after the wear and tear of his ship, after he had paid and fed his crew, left little enough for himself; but by this new estimation in which he is engaged, he at once gains, even by his own confession, (and the public may rely on it, they don't know all yet,) one thousand dollars a month! net! clear of expenses! without pay and feed of his crew! This fellow therefore is enriched for life; and the same may be said of his mate. Never was swearing paid for at such a rate in either Italy or England before. And here we would stop a moment, and advise the votaries of villany to consider at how much more costly a rate they are obliged to pursue their criminal enterprises than those who are addicted to the enjoyment of innocence and legal objects."

It is not true, as stated on the authority of former accounts, that the queen has lost the confidence and affection of the people. A London paper of August 28, says—"Crowds of respectable persons continue to assemble daily in St. James' square to await the approach of her majesty and greet her with the most enthusiastic acclamations. As her majesty left the house on Saturday, several ladies were assembled, who pressed to touch her clothes, and were perceived to shed tears of sympathy and affection. All the way to the house of lords the same lively scene was presented, and the same demonstrations of admiration evinced. The soldiery are most respectful, and seem to join in the sentiments of the multitude."

Another paper, of the 30th, says the duke of Wellington is grossly insulted and hissed at as he passes to the house of lords—as the enemy of the queen. Guards are placed to prevent a further repetition of such offences against him.

* This alludes to a fact publicly stated and apparently agreed to as being true that Majocchi, aware that he did not understand one word of English, was living at Gloucester as a servant last year, with a Mr. Adam Hyatt; and that, while in that employ, he had always spoken in the highest terms of the queen—but who had said, that he had been offered a considerable sum of money, and a place for life, if he would appear against her. This may account for the agitation of the queen when she heard his name: he may have awoken much to her, and she had not previous of mind enough to bear with his ingratitude—having believed that he could not appear against her.

New-York, Oct. 13. London papers to the 10th and Liverpool to the 11th September have been received.

There are 77,000 Austrians on their march towards Italy, many more regiments are ordered to be in readiness.

Bergami intends writing a book at Neuchatel, and has applied for license to print the same.

The Sicilians have 60,000 men armed, under the orders of the Junta of Palermo: Messina, Augusta, and Trepina, are all the towns which have declared for Naples. Cantanissetta has been burnt for not taking part with the patriots, who were within 20 miles of Messina, which must surrender.

Harvest appears well in England. Letters had been received at Augsburg, stating that a great victory had been gained by the troops of Ali Pacha over the army of the Porte, the commander of which was killed.

Accounts from Berlin state, that 20,000 Prussian troops were ordered to march for Italy.

Paris, Sept. 6. The affair of the conspiracy will last several months—it has extensive ramifications, and every day brings to light some important fact.—Some difference of opinion exists in the Chamber of Peers, concerning the right the house has to delegate its authority to a commission. M. le Marquis d'Aquessan, a descendant of the chancellor, declined on Saturday making part of the commission.

The mail on Saturday, from Madrid, brought us the audacious addresses of

Riego and brother officers to the Cortes and to the King, in consequence of the order of the Minister of War for the disbanding of Riego's army. The address to the King is remarkable for its insolence and contempt of the royal authority; he heaps reproaches on the unfortunate monarch, recalls to his memory the faults of the past, declares that traitors now, as formerly, environ the throne, and draws sinister presages for the future. These documents have been rejected by the Censure.

Accounts have been received in England from the expedition to the arctic regions of America, dated in January last, at which time the party were in comfortable quarters at Cumberland House. The cold was very severe—the Thermometer at 50° below 0. Game was abundant, and provisions plenty. They were to proceed northward as soon as the season would permit.

FROM AFRICA.

African Settlement. A letter dated on board the Hornet sloop of war, at Bonavista, August 27th, communicates the following melancholy intelligence:

"On our arrival at Sierra Leone, we learned the painful intelligence, that all our colony, except one man, had fallen a sacrifice to the unhealthiness of the climate. As the object of our visit was to see and learn the situation of the colony, Capt. Read thought it was most prudent not to proceed to Sherbro. Our stay at Sierra Leone was 3 days, 3 of which we experienced an incessant torrent of rain, night and day. The only way to preserve the crew, was to keep them in a state of nudity during the tour of duty. And, thanks to God, we all enjoyed good health. We saw the Cyane at the Island of Teneriffe, the officers and crew were pretty well. She intends returning to the coast after the rainy season and cruise six months. She has made no more captures. She left a small schooner off Sherbro during her absence, commanded by Mr. Townsend, one of the midshipmen, and, sad to tell, he himself and all his crew have shared the same disastrous fate of poor Bacon and his colony.

"We leave this to-day to cruise a short time among the islands, thence we shall proceed to the West-Indies, and from thence home."

From the Sierra Leone Gazette.

Freelown, July 1.—With sincere sorrow we have to notice, that the melancholy reports of deaths and diseases raging among the Americans, who proposed forming an establishment on the river Sherbro, are, alas! but too true.

Mr. Doughen, a young gentleman who had accompanied the expedition as a volunteer, for the purpose of following his studies, under the care of the late Rev. Samuel Bacon, arrived here on Monday and reports that the whole of the white people attached to that expedition, amounting in number to 12, are dead, (himself excepted); the loss among the colored people has been also very great; 26 had died in the whole, (white and colored people.) The cause of the disease is attributed to the unhealthy spot offered to the expedition for a temporary accommodation by Mr. Kizell, of this colony, during the palavers with the native chiefs—these were protracted to an unusual length, and it will surprise our readers to hear, that the chiefs were made to declare "that they would hold no palaver with white men."

COMMERCIAL.

Extract of a letter, dated New-Orleans, October 5.

"Yesterday our Cotton market opened by a sale at 16 cents per lb. of nearly or quite all of the new crop now in the city, say 400 bales. This was at least 2 to 3 cents less than was generally calculated upon; and from all appearances, at present, we shall at some period of the season have cotton very low here. It is at present the only article that sells readily; but we hope to have a general revival in the way of business ere long. It is too early to form an opinion how Tobacco may be next spring; at the present moment it is dull enough, although the nominal or asking price for what little of the old stock remains on hand, keeps very steady from \$3 3/4 to \$5, according to quality.

"Sugar 9 1-2 a 10, (will be low when the new crop comes in); Hams 12 1-2; Bacon 8 a 9; Lard 15 a 15; Coffee 27 a 29; Beef 41 a 43, (will fall); Pork 14 a 16; Flour 5 a 4 (very plenty); Whiskey 38 a 40; Am. Gin 48 a 50; Brandy 80 a 85. Exchange on states, par; do. on England, 1 a 2 per cent. premium."

[Nash. Whig.]

