# ARKANSAS GAZRTTE. THR

RY WOODRUFF & BRIGGS.

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#### 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.—Af-ter some other proceedings, the duke of Leinster rose and stated, that in consid-eration of the present state of the country, he felt it consistent with his duty to give the earliest possible information of determination, to oppose the proceedings on the bill of pains and penalties, by every means in his power.

Means in his power.

And some arrangements being made, among which was an address to his majesty for the attention of guards in the horse—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 parrates the persecutions which she has suffered with much force. 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 boll and daring—as the following brief extract will show—'I demand a trial in a court were the jurges are taken imparextract will show—'s I demand a trial in a court were 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 parhament, face my accusers; but I shall regard any decision they may make against me as not in the they may make against me as not in the smallest degree reflecting on my honor; and I will not, except compelled by actual torce, submit to any sentence which shall not be pronounced by a court of justice."

lords were pouring in to attend 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 warningreadiness 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 stile. 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 hankerchiefs as she went along. The cavalcade moved 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 im-mense—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 lost, 41 for, 250 against it.—Debate then followed on lord Liverpool's motion, and various incidental points were argued.

The judg's who were in attendance, being called upon, delivered an opinion that though adulting 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 prin-ciple 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-

ciple, 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 confident I have not made my appeal to you upon this bill in vain. True it is that a committee has reported in its f.vor—but he is certainly the greatest of all fools who talls us to consult our apparent consistenty 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 d gnity and honor of the crown. If your a gnity 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."

Alter 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'c ock.

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 deserparticularly adverted to the king a descrition of her in early life, when he turned her off with her infant child, fee. He said in conclusion—" I feel a periect consistion of her innocence. I feel also, viction 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 throng

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 dissitions which had for their object a dis-mission of the bill, were negatived by a-bout 170 to 64. After which, the attor-ney general, in a laborious speech, open-ed the case. He recapitulated the testi-mony 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 gen-eral, to prove an adulterous intercourse. will fully appear in Majocci'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 com-menced; then follows the statement of menced; 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 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 finglish presents in the queen's servant.

G. Campbell left her, and she had no English lady in her service—after this she appears under less restraint, and was oftenimes seen toying with Hergami; and in all her removels about, he had a room provided near to that which the queen accupied, which was sometimes provided for him without much reserve In August or September, 1815, Bergam first took his seat at her table, which he always held afterwards until her separawhich he tion from him; he was advanced to the rank of chamberlain, and she often walks 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 Clorirde frigate—the captain resisted the pretentions of fiergana to sit at the trible with him, and the queen declined the table and company of the familiar to enjoy the society of the queen action a the tone and compa-ny of the Eaptain to enjoy the society of Berg...mi At Cat.ma, her paramour was seen coming out of her room undress-ed. An infant child of Bergami now became her lavorite, and was much car-ressed by her—it was dignified with the title of princess, and she precured the fi-thera knighthood of Malta, and called him chevaher.—Dr. Holland, the last English gentleman in her shit, 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 abin 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 ped 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 cailed St. Caroline's, and made him the grand master of it. Proceeding to Jaffa, a tent was erected on the deck of the vest sel, for the benefit of air, and Bergami's bed was placed in it with her own, with out 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 ficentiousness in the queen's household is now spoken of—and on one occasion, when it was supposed that B.rgami would be absent the night, a female domestic slept with the queen; but he returned unexpectedly, and the do-mestic 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 pubtwo persons. When they stopped at pub-lic 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 tamily, 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 eport 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 lett her for a little while, she 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 indecenkick 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, thequeenproceeded from Naples to Genoa, embarking at Civita Vecchia, and thence to Milan—here lady witnesses could be got, because the queen

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

The speech of which the preced-

ing is a brief abstract, occupied the whole of Saurday, the 19th, and a part of Monday, the 21st Aug, but for the sake of the nairat ve, we have not noticed it above as

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 has entered the house and took her seat. There was greater vivacity in her countenance and demeanor than we have previ-

ously observed.

The solicitor-general then summoned a witness by name. "Theodore Majocci," who immediately attended to the bar. He was a robust man, large whiskers, and bushy hair. The queen, on hearing hisname, turned round and loudly screamed, "What!! Theodore!!" and hastily darted from her sees the darted from her seat, through the coor 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 tooked as if they doubted the evidence of their eyes and ears; not a word was spotentially and strangers. ken, and five minutes elapsed before the proceedings were continued.

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 Theodore—

Theodoral examination—In the begins

Theodore's examination.—In the begin-ning of the year 1815, Bergami became ning of the year 1815, Bergami became equerry to her royal highness.—Bergami told me he would, before Chrismas holidays, makeme 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 their was a corridor and cabinet between them, and on the left was the bed room of Bergami. There was nothing else. 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 Agram. It was necessary cess went to Agnan. It was necessary to bring him home. I did do so. I waited upon him. The first time I saw the ed 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 turn, very softly and very near my bed not to see me. I heard only some whisnot to see me. I heard only some whis-pers in Bergami's room. Between 15 and 18 minutes she remained, the second time, and I heard a whispering conversa-tion. 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 when small mustachies. 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 Croinde to Leghorn. went on board the Ctorinde to Leghorn. A lady, tall, rather fat, joined the princess at Genon, lady Charlotte Campbell. The princess lived in a palace on the road leading to Milan. Between hergami'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. A. Geron, Bergand breakfasted in a small room at top of the grand saloon—He and princess took breakfast together. I hired to wait upon her royal lighness, and waited upon both. Nobody else breakfasted there. I knocked at Bergane's door one right to awake him, to tell kim there were people in the room. It was half past one—Bergami made no Paswer, though I knocked so loud that Bergami must have heard me.

The princess rade out semetimes in empany, Bergami accompanied Bergami pat his aim round ber to pur her on the ass; that is, he bild her hand lest she should fall. Bergami had more authority than the other servants. Then was an apparent familiarity kept up b tween the princess and Bergami. A Milan she first resided at the house call-Affine she first resided at the house car-cel La Castana, which belonged to the family of Barran o. At the house of Barranco the bed chambers of the prin-cess and Cargani were separated only by a \* a k. Tibere was a staircuse between the rems and two doors, one from the princiss's chamber, and the from the pr other from other from Pergam'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 highress semetimes 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-Pergami's, led out to the to Milan. I knew the countess of Oldi; she came into the service of the princess two or three days ther lady C. Campbell went away. The countess of Oldi was said to be the sister of Hergami. I was said to be the sister of dergain. I knew it; but it was not generally known at first. At Venice we went to the Grand de stretagne Botel. The hed rooms of the printess and Kerguni were near to each other. They were divided by the saloon into which both bed rooms open ed. I saw the princess walk out with Beccami, both at Milan and Venice, arm in arm—twice at Milan, and often at Venice, between 9 and 10 o'clock at night. Bergemi dined at the table with the princess, first at Genoa, and always afferwards, as well as I can recollect. Bergami sat sometimes on the right, sometimes on the left, and sometimes opposite the princess. The first time opposite the princess. The first time the princess was at Genoa, Lergami dired 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 of the house. The aitness was in the habit of making Bergami's bed, and at 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 beard the Levilhian Visited the court of Sicily, and at Messina the princess took a house. Here Lamo, on the lake Como. Here there there was a passage through the counters to stell the princess took a house. Here there was a passage through the communicating with those of the princess and Bergami is had seen Bergami no into the princess's noon when not enturely dressed.—From hence they proceeded to Tunis, and on board a polarie at Catania. Whitst at Tunis she resided some time in the palace of the bey. Here also there was a com-munication between their bed rooms. whi. I the witness described. She visited the grotto of the seven sleeping on n. Whilst here, Bergami dined with her royal highness, and they were left icte a tota after dinner, and the princess sitting on her travelling bed, with Bergam near her. Hence they proceeded to St. Jeana Acc. 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 win. | the witness described. | She visit. sofa in it, and Bergami reposed under the same tent with her royal highness. 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 beth 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 came down to try the temperature of the water. He then returned to her royal highness, but handed her down to the to her royal bath, entered the foom 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 tell whether the queen was actually in the bath at the time or not. Witness recollected their landing again in Italy. Bergami landed some days before the princess, and the witness remembered the affectionate leave-taking between them, when Bergami kiesed the princess most affectionately. Witness then related the circumstances attending their

return to Villa d'Este, where they re-mained about six weeks, during which time the Villa Bergami became the pro-perty of the chamberlain, and her royal larghness went to visit him there. Here likewise the sleeping rowns were situated as usual. Two or three halls were given, which were attended by the pea-santry. Her royal highness afterwards given, which were attended by the pea-santry. 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 Manich, they proceeded to the Golden Stay, where the apartments which her royal highness had formerly occupied were prepared for her—but as the sleep-ing rooms were distant, some change was ordered by Bergami, in the pro-sence of her royal highness.

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

the house adjourned.

Fourth day - Aug. 22. Mr. Brougham cross-examined the witness, but is said not to have eincidated any facts which in the slightest degree invalidated his testimony. The queen arrived at 12 o'clock—when she entered, all the lords rese. She was scated where she had a resc. She was scated where sall tall view of the witness, and often threw the She appears to have 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 erroncous opinion is gone abroad that her majesty did not expect that Theodore Majocci would give evidence against her. On the contrary, the queen knew that he was one of the original promot-ers 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 kind-

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.

following is a list of witnesses moved for to be summoned on behalf of the queen; earl of Guilford, ford Glen-bervic, 'ady Charlotte Lindsay, lady Elizabeth Forbes, hon. Wm. Burrell, A Buller St. Leger, esq. Henry Holland, M. D. — Mils, esq. hon. capt. King, carl of Llandaff, lady Charlotte Bury, sir William Gell, hon. Keppel Craven, earl of Clare, lord Granville Somerset, Somerset, lord Frederick Montague, and lady Win-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 pro-regue the parliament till their assembling should be required for the despatch of business

Mr. Hobbouse seconded the motion.

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

Geneva, July 21. Count Bergami passed here ten days since for Lombar-dy. We are assued 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 im-plicated 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 univeral attention.

The cross-examination of Minjocci

closed on the 6th day, and the "Times"

says:
"We believe we may congratulate the nation, on the exposure of the conspira-cy against the queen, by the mere cross-examination of the first witness produced against her majesty. Every thing that Majocci had previously sworn with respect to the solutude of her majesty's brd-room, now appears to be utterly false. This wretched witness was housfalse: ed and fed by the British ambassador,

acquitted the queen of any4# improper familiarity with Bergami." "But how fortunate it was that the house of lords showed of the daily publication of their proposalized. In this circumstance. proceedings! In this circumstance orig-mated the happy discovery of Majocu's 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 mate of the vessel in which had sailed, was drawnfrom 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 den't know all yet,) one thousand dollars a month! net! clear of expenses! without 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 pure costly a rate them. at how much more costly a rate they are obliged to pursue their criminal enter prises than those who are addicted to the enjoyment of innocence and legal ob-

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 acclumations. As her majesty left the house on Saturday, several ladics were assembled, who pressed 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 respect-ful, and seem to join in the sentiments of the multitude.

the multitude.

Another paper, of the 39th, says the duke of Wellington is grossly in-ulted 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 irne that Majocci, swore that he did not as aerstand one word of English, was living at Glon See to the different last year, with a Mr. Adam Hyatt; and that, while in that em-ploy, he had always spoken in the highest terms of the queen—but who had soid, that he had been offered a considerable sun of money, and a place for tife, if he would appear against her. This may account for the agilation of the queer when she heard his name: he may have arower much to her, and she had not presence of mind enough to bear with his he singratively bearing heliograft hat he could not be a singratively that he would not be a singratively that he would not be a singratively that he would not be a singrality to be a singrality of the sould not be a singrality to be sould not be seen that he would not be seen that he would not be seen to be see tude-having believed that he could not appear against her.

## New-York, Oct. 13.

London papers to the 10th and Liver pool to the 11th September have been received. \_
There are 77.900 Austrians on their

march towards Italy, many more regiments are ordered to be in readiness.

Bergami intends writing a book at Neufchatel, and has applied for license

to print the same.

The Sicilians have 60,000 men arm ed, under the orders of the Junta of Pa-lermo: 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 Augs-burg, stating that a great victory had been gained by the troops of Mi Pacha over the army of the Porte, the com-mander of which was billed mander of which was killed.

Accounts from Berlinstate, that 20,000 Pressian troops were ordered to march for Italy.

The affair of the conspiracy will last veral months—it has extensive ramilications, and every day brings to light some important fact. Some difference of opinion exists in the Chamber of Peers.

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 un-fortunate monarch, recalls to his memory the faults traitors now, 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 Eng-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 \$00 below 0. Game was abundant and mentising pleafy. They abundant, and provisions plenty. They were to proceed northward as soon as the season would permit.

## FROM AFRICA.

FROM AFRICA.

African Settlement. A letter dated on board the Hornet sloop of war, at Bonavista, August 27th, communicates the following inclancholy 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 unhealthness 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 Leon was 4 days, 3 of which we not to proceed to Sherbro. Gur stay at Sierra Leon was 4 days, 3 of which we experienced an incessant torrent of rain tight 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 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, com-manded 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

6 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 Guzette.

Freelown. July 1 .- With sincere sorrow we have to notice, that the melan-chely reports of deaths and diseases rag-

choly reports of deaths and diseases raging among the Americans, who proposed fortoing an establishment on the river Sherbro, are, also 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, apeople attached to that expedition, a-mounting 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 ac-commodation by Mr. Kizell, of this coony, 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 palayer with white men"? 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 or quite an 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 have to have a season. dily; but we hope to have a general re-vival 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, althopresent moment it is doll enough, althor the nominal or asking price for what little of the old stock remains on hand, keeps very steady from 53 3-2 to 25, according to quality.

according to quality.

"Sigar 9 1-2 a 10, (will be low when the new crop comes in); Hams 12 1-2; Bacon 3 a 9; Lard 12 a 15; Coffee 27 a 29; Bieef' 11' a 13, (will fall); Pork 12 a 16; Flour 3 a 4 (very plenty); Whiskey 33 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.

## THE GAZETTE.

#### ARKANSAS:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1820

### CHOCTAW TREATY.

A gentleman was in this place a few days 2go, who attended the late treaty in the Chortaw nation. He states that the commissioners on the part of the U. States (Gen. Jackson and Gen. Rinds), had succeeded in making a treaty with had succeeded in making a treaty with the Choctaws for the purchase of a large portion of their lands, and that they are to receive, in exchange, a large tract of country in this Territory, lying between the Arkansas and Red rivers. One half of the nation are to remove to this Ter-ritory to occupy the lands given them in exchange.

exchange.
We have a report here (said to have been brought by a party of Choctaw andians, who left the nation since the treations in the lately concluded with dians, who left the nation since the freat-ty,) that the treaty lately concluded with the Choctaws is very unpopular with that nation—and that they have openly showed their disapprobation, by cutting off the head of their principal Chief, who been instrumental in making the treaty.

We give the above reports as we re-ceived them—but do not vouch for their correctness. The next mail will probably bring us correct accounts of the result of the treaty.

Foreign News,--From the universal attention which the trial of the queen of England excites in that country, and the tremendous consequences which are likely to result to that nation should she be convicted, we have been induced, to give a fair view of the subject, to devote a considerable share of our paper this week, to the proceedings had on her trial. The evidence so far is strong against her. Merely whether she be guilty or innocent is of little moment to us; but innocent is of little moment to us; but the effects of the result of her trial, if convicted, upon the whole nation, possessing, as she now appears to, the affections of the great mass of the people, cannot fail to excite general interest in this country. If she be guilty of the charges alleged againt her, it will exhibit a scene, degrading to the female character, and disgusting to all classes of society. If she be innocent, it will add another among the many proofs of the Enrich Ministry. the British Ministry.
London dates as late as the 11th Sept.

London dates as late as the 41th Sept. Lave been received; at which time the evidence against the queen had been gone through with—and the house had adjourned to the 3d of October, to give the queen's counsel further time to prepare for her defence. Popular opinion continues in her favor and appears rather to increase, notwithstanding the evidence given against her. Addresses still continues in the continues and the continues against her. given against her. Addresses still con-tinue to pour in upon her from all parts of the kingdom, and she answers them in the same spirited and independent

The late heavy rains have caused a The late nearly rains have caused a very considerable swell in the Arkansas. It has risen about 8 or 10 feet within the last week, and is still rising. The river is now in excellent order for navigation.

DIED-In this township, on Saturday night last, Monsieur Chevalier Pertui, aged about 65.

The U. S. frigate Guerriere, Captain Warrington, arrived in Hampton Roads on the 3d Oct, from Gibraltar, via Ma-deira, the Coast of Africa, and Cape de Verd Islands, without having had any communication with those places. The officers and crew in good health.

Floridus.—A practice is now pursued in these territories, which may produce injurious consequences. Slaves who are convicted of creaes in several of the British colonies, and ordered to be transsold in the Floridas. In the course of time the Floridas will become a second Botany Bay, if the practice is not discontinued. continued. [Nat. Adv.

Extract from the "Minutes of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the year 1820."

Bishops and Superintendentsliam M.Kendree, Enoch George, Robert E. Roberts.

Principal of the Wesleyan Academy, state of New York-Nicholas Morris. Travelling preachers 901 Preachers admitted on trial this year 120

— remaining on trial
— admitted into foll connexion
— located this year
Deacons, (91 admitted this year)
Elected, and orda ned this year Supernumerary preachers Superannuated preachers Ministers expelled this year — withdrawn

452

none

- died

#### NUMBERS IN SOCIETY.

Whites. Colored. Total. Ohio conference 34,250 Missouri do. 5,3 8 185 2,523 Tennesseo do. 21,224 1,920 23.164 Missouri do. 2,170 461 2,631 Mississippi do. S. Carolina do. Virginia do. 21,221 11,748 17,626 6,150 23.756 \*Baltimore do. 25.73¥ 26.572 7.535 33,280 8,279 Philadel'a. do. 34,851 New-York do. 22.065 1,391 +23,456 17,52L 23,831 17,739 23,917 N. England do. Genesee 115 du.

> Total 217,628 33,753 255,831 Total last year, 210,921

Increase this year,

\*Three circuits in the Baltimore conference were not returned; but allowing the numbers to be the same this year as the last, they amount to 3,409, which added to the above, will make an increase of 19,366.

#### FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

New York, Oct. 7. The ship Beaver, Captain Cleveland, from Guayaquil, Callao, and Rio Janeiro, arrived at this port this morning. She brings the following intelligence from Santh America.

South America. By the last accounts at Rio from Buenos Ayres, all was in confusion.

enos Ayres, an was in confusion. The citizens were in arms, defending themselves against Alvear, who was without the town, with a body of desperadoes, and threatened destruction to the place if he entered it. It was reported, however, that he had been worsted in some of the rencounters that had occurred.

From Chili, the accounts were up to the 28th June, at which time they had the expedition for the invasion of Peru in great forwardness. It was to consist of nine vessels of war, 20 transports, and about 6000 troops, to be commanded by San Martin, who, with the Supreme Director, were at Valparaiso, to hasten the preparations. It was expect-

ed they would sail the beginning of Aug. Some information had been received at Lime (via Valparaiso) of the revolution in Spain, which the government en-deavored to repress; but it was gener-ally credited, and was productive of general satisfaction.

The Macedonian frigate was at San Blas early in April, destined to Panama. The Tyne, British sloop of war, sailed from Callao 1st of June, with \$5,500,000 belonging to Spanish merchants. She landed a part of this treasure at Rio Janeiro, and sailed from thence for England, 2ith August.

No other security against the voracious appetite of Lord Cochrane for Appendix proporties.

merican property, than that of the con-tinued presence of an American ship of

Salem. (Juass.) Oct. 4.
From Brazil.— Captain Lander, who arrived here yesterday in the brig Union, 39 days from Pernambuco, informs, that just before he sailed, it was reported that one of the southern provinces was in a state of revolt, and in consequence, some troops had been sent from Pernambuco and other places to quell the insurrection.

Morfolk, Oct. 4.

From the Spanish Maine.—Captain Watkins, from Curracoa, states, that a Spanish schooner arrived at that place on the 11th Sept. from Santa Martha, Continued.

Extract of a letter dated.

Extract of a letter dated.

Extract of a letter dated.

Illustrata, Sept. 24, 1820.

at find it impossible to do any thing at present with the Flour, under existing and from which she with difficulty escaped, in consequence of the Patriots being on the eve of taking possession of the place. Carthagena was-blockaded and it—what to do with it I know not. The caten house stores are all full, in consequence of which all the Flour which have since gone against Maracaibo, and has arrived for the last four weeks has arrived for the last four weeks has been taken by the Patriots, who have since gone against Maracaibo, and ther ports to leeward. It was also reported that the patriotic army was also they oversels here that have been taken by the patriotic army was also that particles are set, and too successfully used by some since used. It was also reported that the patriotic army was also the provided. Few persons living at the term of the Court of Common Pleas and staine, are aware of the means which are used, and too successfully used by some side of the Indians, and preserve such as and while, the said Court of Common of the Indians, and preserve such as an indiance of which are used, and too successfully used by some side of the Indians, and preserve such as an indiance of the Indians, and preserve such as an while, the said Court of Common Pleas and staine, are used, and too successfully used by some side of the Indians, and preserve such as an indiance over field, as a present with the Plour while, the said Court of Common of the Indians, and preserve such as a present with the Plour while place. Carringence of the Patriots who be interested and constitution of the Indians, and preserv

marine forces. No doubt is entertained towaity, and that the great mass oftcopthat Porin Cabello is also taken. Sport upon the Outonagan river has been Mavanar Sipt. 13% Arrived this morn-fully examined. Upon this, as well as ing, the brig Fredericky Ganni, 13 days upon other subjects, we hope we shall, from Carthagenay reports that he run in a few days, be able to communicate out in the night, and that the place was besieged and blockaded—that the people were in a deplorable situation.

### N. W. EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

From the Detroit Gazette, of Sept. 13.

Last Fr'day evening Governor Cass arrived here from Chicago, accompanied by lieut. M'Key, and expedition—all in

good health. We understand that the objects of the expedition have been successfully accomplished. The party has traversed 4,000 miles of this frontier since the last of May. Their route was from this place May. Their route was from this place to Michilimackinac, and to the south of St. Mary's; where a treaty was concluded with the Chippeways, for the cession of a tract of land, with a view to the estab-lishment of a military post. They theace perior to the Fond on Lac, ascended the St. Louis river to one of its sources, and descended a small tributary stream to Sandy Lake to the Mississippi. They then ascended this latter river to the Upper Red Cedar Lake, which may be considered as the principal source of the Mississ ppi, and which is the reservoir where the small streams forming the river, units. From this lake they dever, unite. From this lake they descended between 13 and 1400 miles to Prairie du Chien, passing by the post of St. Peter's on the route. They then navigated the Quisconsin to the portage, entered the Fox river, and descended it to Green Bay. Then the party separated in order to obtain a topographical sketch of Lake Michigan. Some of them coasted the northern shore to Michilimakinae, and the other took the route by Chicago. From this point they will traverse the eastern shore of the lake to Michilimackinae, and may be expected here in the course of a week. Governhere in the course of a week. Govern-or Cass returned from Chicago by land. A correct topographical delineation of A correct topographical delineation of this extensive frontier may now be expected from the accurate observations of Captain Douglass, who is fully competent to perform the task. We have heretofore remained in ignorance upon this subject, and very little has been added to the stock of geographical knowledge since the French possessed the country. We understand that all the existing maps are found to be very erroneous. The character, numbers, situation and feelings of the Indians in those remote regions have been fully expored, and we trust that much valuable information upon these subjects, will be communicatupon these subjects, will be communicated to the government and to the public. We learn that the Indians are peaceable, but that the effect of the immerse distri-bution of presents to there by the British authorities at Malden, and at Drum-mond's Island, has been evident upon their wishes and feelings through the whole route. Upon the establishment of our posts, and the judicious distribution our posts, and the jufficious distribution of our small military force must we rely, and not upon the disposition of the Indians. The important points of the country are now almost all occupied by our troops, and these points have been selected with great judgment. It is tho't by the party, that the erection of a military work at the Saut, is essential to our security in that quarter. It is the leave scurity in that quarter. It is the key of Lake Superior, and the Indians in its vicinity are more disaffected than any others upon the route. Their daily inter course with Drummond's Island, leaves us no reason to doubt what are the means us no reason to doubt what are the means by which their feelings are excited and continued. The importance of this site, in a military point of view, has not escaped the observation of Mr. Calhoun, and it was for this purpose that a treaty was directed to be held. The report which he made to the house of représentatives in January last, contains his views upon the subject.

We cannot but hope that no reduction

We cannot but hope that no reduction will be made in the ranks of the army. It is by physical force alone, and by a proper-display of it, that we must expect to keep within reasonable bounds, the ardent, restless and disconfented sayages, by whom this whole country is filled and surrounded. Kew persons living at

Sinking Fund .-- It appears by an official statement published at Alabama, there were over Twenty-seven Millions of dollars due to the United States for public lands sold at the land offices in Mississeppi and Alabama only.

## ALMANACS, FOR THE YEAR

1821,

(Price 25 cts. single, or St 50 per doz.) For sale at the Gazette Office. LIST OF LICENSES issued to Re-

is to the Licenses, tested to Retailers of Merchandse, Ferry Licenses, Ec. in the County of Arkanses, from the first Monday in June last until the 6th day of October, ensuing. Louis Condit, - -Joseph Bogy, Natheniel Philbrook, -Nath tiel Emorious,
Robert McKay - Nicholas Lamini, James Hamilton, Garper Monsker, Donal Brearley, - -

H. SCULL, Sheriff.

LIST OF LICENSES issued to Retailers of Merchandise in the County of Arkansas, from the 9th day of No-vember until the 4th day of December, enaming.

Alexander Pertui, . Eli I. Lewis, -Eli J. Lewis, -Johnson & Armstrong -Frederic Notrebe, -20 Robert Brooks -George W. Brandt & Co. -Elyah Morton, -20

\$140 H. SCUILL, Sheriff: December 4th, 1820 -1w

I ERRITORY AND COUNTY } of Arkansas.
Abner Harrald,

vs. Samuel B. Waters. The point of control of William Nortison, at the plantation of William Nortison, as quantity of corn, supposed to be between one hundred and one hundred and fifty bushels, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the demands in the above suit.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock.

H. P. HYDE, D. Shift,

Arkanass, Dec. 9, 1820.—2 1t

FERRITORY AND COUNTY OF ARKANSAS. United States,

Thomas Dickerson. virtue of an execution to the sheriff of this county directed, there will be sold, on Tuesday the second day of January next, at the Court-house door, in the township of Arkansas, and whilst the Court of Common Pleas is actually the Court of Common Pleas is actually sitting, all the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Dickerson, to three hundred acres of land, situated and lying in the township of Arkansas, and on the Arkansas river, known by the name of Old River, to satisfy the costs in the asserts with the costs in the costs with the costs in the costs with the co bove suit.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. H. P. HYDE, D. Shff. Arkansas, Dec. 9, 1820.—4-1t

TERRITORY AND COUNTY OF ARKANSAS. William Russell, }

Norvell & Roans. DY virtue of a writ of vendition exD ponas, directed to the sheriff of this
county, will be sold on Tuesday, the 2d
day of January next, being the 2d day of
the term of the Court of Common Pleas
for the county foresaid at the Court