

LONDON, April 23.—Dutch and Flanders mails have arrived this morning. They are principally filled with state-ments relative to the meditated attack upon the person of the emperor Alexander, last November; but they do not add much to our stock of previous information upon the subject. The chief contriver of the plot is said to have been one Laborde, an ex-French officer, but who has hitherto found means of eluding the search of the police. The trial of the conspirators was appointed to commence on Saturday last; but as there were a few witnesses to examine, it was thought the preliminary business would occupy the time of the court till tomorrow. The accused are five in number: four Frenchmen and one Belgian.

The following extract of a letter, dated Cadix, March 23, is more explicit than any recently received from that quarter concerning the expedition, and is believed to present a correct view of the sources whence the funds are to be supplied for fitting them out, together with their numerical strength, and a probable anticipation of the objects to be effected by them. The writer is, however, erroneous in supposing that the United States have entered into any stipulation concerning the independence of Buenos Ayres. The American treaty for receiving the Floridas, which has been laid before the senate, is wholly silent on the subject; and their treaties, by the constitution, never contain any secret articles:

"The naval force which is to be sent to the South Seas is to be doubled, and it is therefore to consist of two line of battle ships and two frigates, which are to carry as many troops as possible, and to sail as soon as they can be got ready. Twenty thousand men are to be embarked in the transports, as well those belonging to the Peninsula, as those already arrived or still expected from England and France. They are destined for the River Plate, to occupy Monte Video and attack Buenos Ayres in conjunction with the Portuguese, if that can be brought about, and for which Olivenza and its territory, occupied in 1803, is to be restored to them. The cession of the Floridas will not bring any money into the public treasury, because the 5,000,000 of dollars are to be paid to the creditors of Spain in the United States; the principal advantage which Spain obtains by this cession is the engagement on the part of the U. S. not to acknowledge nor favor the independence of Buenos Ayres. The funds for fitting out the expedition are, in the first place, the 15,000,000 of francs, which France has paid to the Spanish government, for the purpose of dividing among the Spanish subjects, who have claims in France, and which the king keeps under the denomination of a forced loan, recognizing the respective individuals as creditors of the state. In the second place, it is expected to obtain the whole or part of the 20,000,000 francs, which France is to pay to Spain as her share in the contribution imposed by the allied powers in 1815. This money is deposited; but France refuses to deliver it up until Spain shall have paid the French subjects who have suffered by the seizures and confiscations of their property in Spain during the war: King Ferdinand has promised to pay, but has not yet done so, there being no money in the treasury. In the third place, we rely principally on the funds of the board of merchants, who have taken charge of the whole management of the expedition, on condition of their having the absolute control of every thing, without any interference on the part of the ministry of war; this has been granted through necessity, and for their remuneration 3 per cent. on the whole produce of this custom house has been assigned to them. We hope that these combined resources will furnish us with the means of despatching all the expeditions."

LONDON, April 20.—The French Chamber of Peers has passed a law sanctioning for a fixed period the monopoly of tobacco, by a majority of 125 votes to 12. A report was read by M. Roy on Saturday last, from the commission appointed to examine the accounts presented by the King's Ministers of the expenses in their several departments. The reporter condemned in severe language the unauthorized practice which has hitherto prevailed, of advancing money from the public treasury on account of services not yet provided for by law. There advances appear to have recently amounted to 125,000,000. It is a curious circumstance enough that the reporter of this finance committee, in following up his animadversions on the former subject, by a review of the embarrasments of 1817, subjoined a pretty sharp remonstrance to the French Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the mischievous improvidence of the several treaties which he had concluded, for the sake of alleviating those embarrasments, and particularly for his treaty with the Bank of France "the most oppressive of them all." "The public fortune," said M. Roy, "ought not thus to be abandoned to the interest and faith of individuals!"

One error was for a long time very prevalent, and might have been advantageously dispelled before now, viz. that what is termed the "liquidation loan" had been given chiefly to foreigners, to the exclusion of the French capitalists. It is provided, however, by the present report, that £25,000,000 sterling (£25,000,000 had been negotiated by Frenchmen, and the remainder only by foreign houses. The excess of the expenditure beyond the sums voted for 1815-16-17 and 1818, was not more than about 2,300,000 francs. The disbursements were then reviewed, and specially adjudged, on the project respecting the press.

Yesterday was a day of perfect stagnation on the Stock exchange, the consequences of the important communication from Government not being, as we imagine, completely understood. Exchequer bills and consols rose in proportion to the premium proposed by the Chief Clerk of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

MR. INGLETON. After an absence of 3 years from the British stage, Mr. Ingleton last night resumed his professional duties before a London audience at the Surrey Theatre, in the character of Steady, in the favorite musical farce of the Snaker. The reception which this old favorite of the public met with on his reappearance must have proved truly gratifying to his feelings. The house was thronged with an audience of the highest respectability, who on his entrance greeted him with three distinct rounds of applause.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria arrived at Rome on the 24th April under shades of anonymity. They were received at the Quirinal Palace, by the Pope, and conducted by Cardinal Gonsalvi, to the apartment prepared for them. His holiness, by a cordial and friendly manner, could not suffer the Emperor to take his hand; but embraced the monarch he was going to show him that mark of respect. None of the Monarch's family now at home have been presented to the Emperor.

Belshazzar and fatal catastrophe in the borough. Last evening about 5 o'clock, the borough of Southwark was thrown into the utmost terror and confusion, by the explosion of a steam engine on the premises of Mr. Smithman, a Sawyer of malachite and other woods, in White St. borough. The report was as if a cannon had been fired, and the explosion was followed by a loud and terrible roar, which was heard in the distance of 300 yards, upon the roof of a warehouse four stories high, where it is now to be seen, which is damaged considerably; the engine house, and some of the premises adjoining, were blown down, and scarcely one brick left upon another. Mr. Smithman, the owner of the pre-

mises, was taken out of the ruins in a dangerous state, and conveyed on a bed to St. Thomas' hospital; and shortly after, his wife, a young woman about 15 years of age, was taken up and conveyed to Guy's hospital, dreadfully scalded all over his face, neck, and lower parts of his body. The ruins took fire, and several persons were suspected to be under them. A fine stout young fellow, of the name of Strachan, who was on the premises, at the time the accident happened, was taken out of the ruins; his head was shattered in the most horrid manner; his body was lacerated and scalded; he died on the way to St. Thomas' hospital, where his body now lies. A boy, named Smith, one of the St. George's school boys, who was on the premises playing with master Smithman at the time of the explosion, was taken out of the ruins, dying on the way to Guy's hospital, where he died soon after he was taken to St. Thomas' hospital. A man named Stone, formerly a turnkey at the Marshalsea prison, was so severely injured that his life is despaired of; he was carried on a stretcher to one of the hospitals. The surgeons, Mr. Clive, and Mr. Clond, attended to the unfortunate sufferers immediately. The firemen belonging to the different offices, attended to put out the fire, which was inconsiderable. Part of Mr. Smithman's house was completely blown down, and the adjoining one very materially injured.

LIVERPOOL, May 1.—Paris papers of the date of Sunday last, have arrived. Two persons named Leguevel and Loyal, have been arrested, and tried before the court of assize at Valenciennes, on a charge of plotting the overthrow of the French government. It came out in evidence, that Leguevel went over to Jersey where he borrowed 20 guineas of the governor, or to carry him to London; and when there, he attempted to assassinate the governor, the Royalist Army in Brittany.—They were acquitted.

The law for the prosecution of offenders by the press, is still in progress through the Chamber of Deputies. On the 9th of April, the Emperor and Empress of Austria dined at the Hall of the Vatican, where were assembled at the same table, 18 princes of chief Imperial and Royal Houses of Europe. The Emperor had a few followers, and the Empress a few attendants, but the rest of the guests were the various sovereigns of the world, who were seated in the galleries, and being attended by the royalists, were forced to surrender. The loss on the part of the insurgents amounted to 30 in killed, and about 60 wounded. The Spaniards lost only four men, in consequence of their rapid operations against M'Gregor. Not a single detachment from the insurgents had been posted out of the town. Seventy three officers were sent to Panama, and Gen. Hore, after the necessary regulations for the security of the prisoners, started for Panama, by the way of Chagres. The utmost care and attention has been dispensed to the wounded.

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A third account gives the following details: On the 30th ult. at 6 o'clock in the morning, Gen. Hore, of Panama surprised the forces of M'Gregor; yet he had the good fortune of making his escape by jumping from a window in the government house twenty feet high. The inconsiderate adventurers, his followers, have been either killed or made prisoners, and their baggage has fallen into the hands of Gen. Hore. Seventy officers and 300 soldiers taken, were sent to Pa-

nama, and about 100 perished in the action. Gen. M'Gregor, more fit for jumping than for military command, instead of making his retreat to the fort, and trying there his fate, deserted his men, and sought refuge on board of a vessel. The insurgents fired incessantly musket and cannon shot; but the royalists sustained no great loss. Gen. Hore deserves credit for the unpleasing march of ten days through woods, mountains, and very bad roads. He was to leave Porto Bello for Chagres on the 31st—thence to proceed to Panama to give repose to his troops. Extract of letter from Porto Bello to a gentleman in this town, dated 4th of May.

On the night of the 30th ult. the Spanish forces from Panama, under the command of Gen. Hore, approached this place, and at daybreak of the following day halted in the vicinity, with the intention of making an attack in conjunction with the troops of Colonel St. Cruz. The latter did not arrive so soon as was expected, which almost obliged Hore to withdraw; but having at last made his appearance, the Spanish troops entered the town without the least opposition.

They at once took possession of the various points, and the insurgent army happening to be in the public square for parade, was attacked, and reduced almost all to submission. Col. O'Hara received two shots in the lungs just as he was entering the fort, and was taken prisoner. He died the second day in the hospital. M'Gregor was in bed at the commencement of the action, and to make his escape, jumped from a window into the street, and reached the brig Hero, by swimming. Governor Lopez was in a room adjoining that of M'Gregor's, and was killed in his bed. Col. Ratey with a few followers retreated to the fort near the shore, and being attacked by the royalists, was forced to surrender. The loss on the part of the insurgents amounted to 30 in killed, and about 60 wounded. The Spaniards lost only four men, in consequence of their rapid operations against M'Gregor. Not a single detachment from the insurgents had been posted out of the town. Seventy three officers were sent to Panama, and Gen. Hore, after the necessary regulations for the security of the prisoners, started for Panama, by the way of Chagres. The utmost care and attention has been dispensed to the wounded.

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In a proclamation issued by General Hore after the capture of Porto Bello, permission is granted to tradesmen amongst the prisoners to pursue their business in the country, and great humanity has been shown to them. The following interesting letter was received by a gentleman in this city, per the Albion.

"Liverpool, May 1. "Alarm and anxiety are constantly kept alive, by failure continuing to succeed failure, not only here and in London, but also in the manufacturing towns.—Distress and want of confidence prevail to a great extent, not only from what has happened, but from an apprehension of others still sinking under the pressure of the times. This unhappy posture of affairs, as you will really imagine, tends to depress every kind of produce.

"Cotton is in tolerable fair demand, but at comparatively low prices. Uplands to 11 1/2 13 1/2. New Orleans, 12 to 15d. Sea Islands, 2 to 3s. per lb. "Ashes are very dull and lower; New York Pot 40 to 43s. Pearls nominally 47 to 48s per cwt. Turpentine 10s 6d to 12s 6d per cwt. Common Tar 15 to 16s per barrel.—New Rice 24s to 27s 6d per cwt. in bond but in little request. Tobacco has experienced a further decline; export qualities, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; pretty good Virginia leaf may be got for 5 1/2; and very fine for 7 1/2 per lb.

The average returns for Wheat are so low that our ports will continue shut against foreign importation for another three or four months from the 15th of this month. Sweet American Flour, old imported but of good quality, is in some demand at 34 to 37s per barrel; sour is in limited request at 28 to 31s."

SOUTH AMERICA.

JOURNAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HAVANA, THE 25TH OF MAY, 1819. Re-conquest of Porto Bello, by the Royalists under Gen. Hore, and flight of M'Gregor and the Insurgent squadron.

KINGSTON, 18th May, 1819. By the arrival to-day of H. M. frigate Zephyr, from Porto Bello, the foregoing intelligence has been received. It appears that a force of from 1000 to 1200 men, commanded by Gen. Hore, came from Panama to Porto Bello on the 23rd ult. On the 1st ult. in the morning, they suddenly invaded the town, while the insurgents were lying in bed. It was with great difficulty that M'Gregor made his escape in his shirt through a window twenty feet high, and to preserve his life directed his course to the shore, threw himself into the water, and by swimming reached a vessel, from which he passed over to the brig Hero. During the affray, about one hundred men were killed and wounded. General Lopez and Col. O'Hara are among the slain, the first before leaving his couch! About 200 men and 20 officers of the insurgents were made prisoners, and sent to Panama. The