

Domestic News.

From the Charleston Courier, Jan. 31. FURTHER PARTICULARS FROM FLORIDA.—In addition to what we published yesterday, respecting the fight between the detachment of marines, under Lieut. Powell, and a body of Indians, under Lieut. McKee, and a body of Indians, we give the following particulars, since communicated to us. Lieut. McKee was the name of the officer killed, and Lt. Harrison was wounded.—There is little doubt that Dr. Leitner, formerly of this city, was the Surgeon mentioned as killed. The marines lost an ammunition boat, being compelled to abandon it in their hasty retreat. Gen. Jesup had got on the trail of a large body of Indians, but want of provisions caused him to return to Fort Pierce. Gen. Hernandez and suite had started for St. Augustine.

Since writing the above, we received, by mail, the Savannah Georgian of Monday, from which we make the extracts which follow:

FROM FLORIDA. The steam packet Forester, Capt. Dillon arrived here this morning from Gary's Ferry. From Capt. D. we derive the following intelligence.

Lieut. Powell with about eighty men, including regulars, landed at Jupiter Inlet, and took a squaw; she told them she would carry them where the Indians were encamped, which was about 7 miles off. Lt. Powell attacked them, the Indians returned the fire with a great deal of spirit, when the sailors ran, and had it not been for the artillery they would have been cut to pieces. All the officers were wounded. Dr. Leitner was killed. The steam boats Charleston, Wm. Gaston, and James Boatwright, were at St. John's bar, waiting for favorable weather to proceed to Indian River, where they were ordered by Gen. Jesup.

Since the above was in type, (and despatched by express mail yesterday,) we have, from the friendly attention of correspondents, received further particulars, which we hasten to lay before our readers.

A letter from "camp near the Everglades, and 25 miles west of the depot at Indian River Inlet," dated January 18th, 1838, says:

"You will hear, probably, before this reaches you, that Lieut. Powell had a little brush with the Indians near Jupiter Inlet. It appears that he landed with about 80 men sailors, with the exception of 25 regulars. Soon after landing, he found an old squaw, who offered to guide him to the place where the Indians were—about 7 miles off. He followed her direction and came upon the Indians—some say 46—some 60—and others 80 or more. The fire commenced on his side, when the Indians returned it with spirit and soon put the sailors into utter confusion, who fled, and the whole party would have been cut to pieces, but for the regulars, as Lieut. Powell and all acknowledged.—Six or eight were killed and left upon the ground, with a man who was only wounded but could not retire. He was left to the tender mercy of the Indians. Dr. Leitner, of the navy, was killed, and every officer wounded. The regulars behaved nobly.

"Two of the boats were left, in one of which were a keg of powder and a box of cartridges, with rum, whiskey, and other provisions."

"We were with 21 miles of Fort Bassinger, on the Indian River, and the boats from Charlotte Harbor, and most of the Indians were believed to be South of us."

Another letter dated Jan. 19th, at camp near the 27, about 30 miles S. W. from Indian River Inlet, E. F., says, "We have nothing here but what will reach you before this letter. The affair near Jupiter Inlet is very unfortunate, and will, no doubt, inspire the enemy."

Gen. Jesup and staff, with the 2nd regiment dragoons reached camp from Indian River depot yesterday. It is pretty well ascertained that the largest body of Indians is collected on the Islands and the swamps surrounding O-ke-cho-bee, to which the army will probably move from this position in a day or two. Fort Gardner is 51 miles due west, and Capt. Fowler who returned yesterday, having been sent out for the purpose, reports that the ground will admit of a good road, and it is probable that we will get our supplies from that side. From Fort Taylor to this camp it is almost impracticable.

Another letter dated Jan. 18, 1838, says: "Lieut. Powell has been defeated by the Indians near St. Lucia. All his officers were wounded in their efforts to bring the sailors up to the mark, but it was unavailing, and it is admitted by them, that but for the company of artillery, commanded by Lt. Fowler, they would have suffered more than they have done."

Another letter of the 18th (from Ft. Lloyd) states in Lieut. Powell's affair two sailors and two soldiers killed, as also Dr. Leitner from Charleston, and about 20 wounded, none very badly. Lieut. Johnston, formerly of the artillery, was the officer who escaped, the rest being all wounded. Eight of the Indians, it is said were killed. The old squaw was brought off captive."

Another letter of the same date (from Ft. Christmas) says:—"Nothing has been heard from the army for 6 or 7 days, except that it is 60 or 70 miles in advance of Fort Taylor, near the enemy, on the St. Lucia. Something important must soon transpire."

Another letter of the 21st inst. (at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay.) says:—"Juniper with 11 warriors 22 Indian women and children, 6 negroes and 24 women and children, in all 61, arrived here on the 19th.—The Indians are on board a vessel and will leave to-morrow for Fort Pike. The negroes remain here for the present."

Gen. Jesup is now on the Kissinee. It is thought the army will meet, or have met, at Fort Bassinger. It is said that the Indians have located themselves on an Island South of Oche-ehubbee.

Another letter says:—"Since the surrender of Juniper and his warriors to Colonel Taylor, of which you have heard, Alatonche, with 16 warriors, had gone in to Gen. Smith, who occupied positions still westward of Col. Taylor, both of whom have strong forces."

By the Eastern Mail, at a late hour, we learn that from ten to fifteen boys were drowned at Egremont, Berkshire County, Massachusetts, while skating on a pond. The account says the number of lives lost was six or seven.

From the National Intelligencer, Jan. 17.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported by the Committee on Finance, embracing the project of the Administration, varying considerably from the sub-Treasury scheme of the late extra session, and by no means the more exceptional as it varies from that scheme. The bill is of great length, and we have no means of obtaining a copy of it. The following is, however, a summary of its principal provisions:

1. Certain rooms in the new Treasury Building, with safes and vaults, are to constitute the Treasury of the U. S.

2. The Mint of the Branch Mints are also to be public depositories of the public moneys.

3. Certain special depositories are to be created, viz. in Charleston, New York, and Boston, and officers to be appointed there, to be called Receivers-General, with salaries, &c.

4. In certain cases, collectors of public moneys may make special deposits in banks, the key upon such depositories to be retained by the depositing officer.

5. Many provisions are proposed by bond and otherwise, for the security of money in the hands of those officers.

6. Exclusive specie payments, for all dues and debts to Government, to be required after a certain time, say four or 6 years hence.

Another feature, if we understand aright, annuls the requisition of specie payments at the land offices, permitting the alternative of paying the money into the Treasury at Washington, certificates of such payment to be received as cash at the land offices.

NATCHEZ, Dec. 29. Another Dreadful Steamboat Disaster.—We have again to record another disastrous event that has occurred upon our waters. We give the particulars as furnished us by one of the surviving passengers.

About 10 o'clock, on Wednesday night the 27th inst. the Steam Boat Black Hawk, while descending the Mississippi river, about 30 miles below Natchez, on her trip to Red River, burst one or more of her boilers with a fatal and tremendous explosion.—It is supposed that all her boilers burst, 2 or 3 distinct reports were heard. It is impossible to ascertain the whole number of passengers missing at this time. The name of the surviving cabin passengers are Major De Russey, U. S. A. Miss Dexter, Mr. Luckett and family, W. C. Duffield, of Missouri, R. B. Hyde, Vermont, E. Manning, New Orleans, Mr. Sandford, and Mr. Nichols Alexandria. The only missing cabin passenger is Mr. Delish, of Alexandria; two servants of Mr. Duffield were blown overboard and killed, about ten or twelve deck passengers were missing; 33 were killed and 7 dangerously scalded, two of whom died on their passage to this place on the following morning and 15 slightly scalded.

The explosion was probably more destructive than any that has ever occurred on the Mississippi river. Immediately after the explosion the boat was discovered to be on fire, and was sinking from leaks produced by the explosion. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to get a life on shore. The situation of one hundred passengers floating in the middle of the river, (one half of whom were women children) without any assistance in a stormy sea, is a scene that will never be better remembered. The boat was rapidly extinguished, and their perilous situation was only relieved by the assistance of a flat boat belonging to Mr. of Rising Sun, Indiana, who kindly responded to the call of Major De Russey, and Capt. Taylor, who went in pursuit of aid, and it is to the assistance of the Captain of the Flat Boat, who will be remembered by the passengers with the most grateful feelings, that every rescued passenger in all probability owes the preservation of his life. Capt. Taylor and crew on this trying occasion, conducted themselves with the utmost propriety, and acquitted themselves entirely to the satisfaction of the passengers.

The loss of money and property was very considerable. Maj. De Russey was in possession of about three hundred thousand dollars, government money for the purpose of disbursing, of which about forty thousand dollars were blown through and about the boat, many of the boxes being entirely broken to pieces, and their contents scattered. It is supposed that about 8 or 10 thousand dollars went into the river, and consequently will be lost; also many trunks containing money and property of value belonging to passengers.—Much of the cargo will be greatly damaged or entirely lost.

The passengers feel their entire inability to do justice at this time to the marvellous conduct of Capt. Rudd, of the Steam Boat Commerce, and Dr. Gale, passenger on the Commerce, but hope at a future time, to repay in some measure those highly philanthropic gentlemen who afforded every assistance to the unfortunate sufferers, which possibly could be given to them. Capt. Rudd, after releasing the passengers, and landing them on shore, remained several hours with the Boat, affording every comfort and taking all on board who wished to avail themselves of the opportunity.

Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle. ANNAPOLIS, (Md.) Jan. 10 1838. Applications for divorces are pouring in from all quarters. You will suppose, from the anxiety of so many to be relieved from the marriage vow, that "the place of happiness is the single situation." There are some curious cases before the House. One from the Eastern Shore sets forth that the parties quarrelled "the day after the wedding," and now hate each other, "with a brotherly hate;" what this last is, you will find on reference to Byron's Letters; he said he loved a "good hater," and methinks he would have been enraptured with the swain in this case.

"'Tis melancholy, and a fearful sign of human frailty, folly, and crime, That love and marriage really can combine. Within a few years divorce has been granted, with but little objection, for almost any cause, and the indifference with which they pass is indeed "a fearful sign" of the absence of the majority of the members of the proper feeling as to the sanctity of the marriage rite.

I believe that no other part of the state is distinguished above another for the number of its applications for divorces, unless it be the City of Baltimore. One divorce if no more, has already been granted to persons residing in that city, and there is a score of others pending.

Children in Factories.—The select committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature on this subject have reported a bill entitled "An act for preservation of the health and morals of children employed in factories." The bill provides that children who are not able to read & write shall be sent to school 3 months in each and every year while they are employed in factories; that no child of less age than ten years shall be employed in a factory, and that none under sixteen years of age shall labor more than ten hours per day.—Penalties are imposed on parents and guardians, and also on employers, for any evasion or violation of the law.

List of the Stations and Appointments of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for the year 1838.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT. Charleston.—Nicholas Tally, Presiding Elder.—Bond English, J. E. Evans, Samuel Armstrong, and W. Capers, Editor Southern Christian Advocate. Black Swamp.—H. A. C. Walker, H. H. Durant. Walterboro'.—Wm. D. Moore, John M. Deas. Orangeburg.—M. C. Turrentine, Lewis J. Crum. Cypress.—C. G. Hill, Archibald B. Kelly. Cooper River.—Sherod Owens. Beaufort Neighborhood.—T. E. Leadbetter, W. C. Kirkland. Pocotaligo.—John N. Davis. Cambaloo & Ashepoo.—Charles Wilson, Thos. S. Daniel. Pon Pon.—Robert J. Boyd. North & South Santee Mission.—John R. Coburn, J. G. Postell. Cooper River.—John Beach.

COKESBURY DISTRICT. Cokesbury District.—Henry Bass, Presiding Elder.—Samuel Dunwoody, David Seal. Barnwell.—A. W. Walker, George R. Tally. Edgefield.—J. W. Townsend, A. G. Green. Pendleton.—Wm. Whitby, Abraham Nettles. Greenville.—C. A. Crowell, John Zinn merman. Yorkville.—James W. Welborn. Union.—John Watts, Wm. E. Collier. Laurens.—John Tarrant. Newberry.—D. Derrick, Simpson Jones. Cambridge and Plattewood Mission.—T. D. Turpin.

Agent for Cokesbury Manual Labor School.—Wm. M. Kennedy. Rector of Cokesbury Manual Labor School. A. H. Mitchell.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT. Columbia.—Hartwell Spain, P. E.—M. McPherson. Columbia Circuit.—Bartlett Thomson. Winnsboro'.—A. M. Forster, R. J. Lincolshire. Lancasterville.—J. M. Bradley, Samuel Townsend. Camden.—W. J. Jackson. Santee.—Samuel W. Capers, Wm. Holiday.

Darlington.—Ira L. Potter, Wm. Clark. Chesterfield.—Kenneth Murchison. Wateree.—W. A. Gamewell. Pee Dee.—Sampson D. Laney. Upper Santee Mission.—Samuel Leard. Broad River Mission.—Jos. Holmes. Agent for Randolph Macon College.—W. Martin.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT. Wilmington.—C. Bertr. P. E.—Jas. H. Wheeler. Brunswick.—A. B. McGivary, J. Chandler. Bladen.—Willis Haltom, William P. Moutzon. Fayetteville.—James Stacy. Rockingham.—Chas. S. Walker, P. A. M. Williams. Cheraw.—James C. Postell. Pee Dee.—John R. Pickett, L. Scarborough. Black River.—Frederick Rush, Cornelius A. Lutz.

Georgetown.—John W. McCon. Waccamaw.—John A. Winnick, H. E. Ozburn. Black River & Pee Dee Missions.—L. Rush. Waccamaw Neck Mission. Theo. Huggins, J. L. Belin.

LINCOLTON DISTRICT. Lincolnton.—A. Hamby, P. E.—J. H. Robinson, M. P. Myers. Deep River.—Joseph P. Kerton, Jno. McMaclin. Montgomery.—Thomas L. Young, and one to be supplied. Wadesboro'.—D. G. McDaniel, Colin Murchison. Centre.—P. C. Browman, Benj. Hamilton. Charlotte.—William T. Harrison, Mark Russell. Rutherford.—Able Hoyle. King's Mountain.—Campbell Smith. Morganton.—W. C. Patterson, W. M. Kerr. Spartanburg.—M. A. McKibben. Catawba Mission.—J. B. Anthony. Rockfish Mission.—A. McCorquodale. W. M. Wightman, Professor of English Literature, in Randolph, Macon College. James Sewell, transferred to Savannah Conference, and stationed in Savannah.

THE GREAT BANK FORGERY.—Further Particulars.—We have ascertained further particulars of the astounding bank forgery mentioned this morning. It appears that the plates from which the impressions were taken belonged to the Bank of Kentucky. They were deposited in the Union Bank of this city, which is their agent for the payments here. About \$370,000 were ready for emission. It is customary for the banks in Kentucky to keep their plates in this city—generally in the vaults of those banks that are their agents. The Northern Bank of Kentucky employs the Phoenix Bank as their agent—the Bank of Kentucky the Union Bank. The name of the cashier of the Bank of Kentucky is G. C. Gwatiney.

The ingenuity of the attempt made is remarkable. The plates real—the impression real. The facts are these. On the 10th Jan. Messrs. Berton and Gurley engravers of the Bank of Kentucky, received a letter through the post office here, purporting to be written by George C. Gwatiney, the cashier of that Bank, and dated at Louisville, directing the engravers to have impressions taken for \$370,000 and to deliver the same into the hands of James Scott of Louisville. This letter enclosed an order on Mr. Ebbetts, the cashier of the Union Bank, to deliver the plates to the engravers for that purpose. On the outside of the letter was written in pencil, a note stating that Scott, the bearer of the letter from Louisville, had gone to Boston, and would return in a few days to receive the engraved notes. The engravers went to the Union Bank, delivered the order to Mr. Ebbetts, and received the plates as usual when the Bank of Kentucky wanted notes. The impressions were taken, and thus the matter rested for several days.

On Wednesday, the 17th inst, Mr. Berton, the engraver, was knocked up late at night. The person doing so, stated that he came from Boston, where he had seen one Scott, and that he had directed him to receive the impressions, Mr. Scott being detained in Boston on account of business.—The strangeness, secrecy and mystery of the proceedings awakened suspicion in the minds of the engravers. They put off the man till next day. Next day the engravers went down to Mr. Ebbetts, stated the circumstances, and on examining the original order, Mr. Ebbetts found that it was a forgery on the name of Mr. G. C. Gwatiney.

In this stage of the case advice was taken, and Homan the police officer employed. Two men were arrested, examined, and are now in prison. One of them is called Pitcher, but it is supposed he is the same one who passed off as Scott. The other is a broker who lives in Waverly Place, recently known as the chevalier for trying to foist on the community the paper currency of a certain bubble called the Illinois Exporting and Mining Company, and which was endorsed as good by the Wall Street papers at the time. He is also in prison. Another person, from Louisville or Cleveland, is also supposed to be concerned. He is not yet apprehended.

The whole attempt was ingeniously conducted, and but for the prudence of the engravers, Messrs Berton and Gurley, they would have succeeded. The impressions are now in the Union Bank.

Homicide.—We learn that a U. S. soldier named Francis Higgins, a native of Ireland, was killed at Fort Moultrie on Saturday night last, by a fellow soldier named Jacob Barrow. A quarrel, it is said, had ensued between them, about three quarters of an hour before the fatal deed, in which the deceased had kicked Barrow. We also learn that a Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, on Sullivan's Island, and brought in a verdict from a ball and two buckshot, discharged from a musket by Jacob N. Barrow, which entered the left breast of the deceased, and passed out under his right shoulder, and caused his instant death. Barrow has been brought to the city in custody to take his trial before the Federal Court.—Charleston Courier, Jan. 29.

ANOTHER PLOT AGAINST THE LIFE OF THE KING OF FRANCE. By letters and papers from Paris of Dec. 13, we learn that another plot against the life of King Louis Philippe had been happily detected; in consequence, several persons had been implicated in this atrocious conspiracy and been apprehended. The plot had been known to the ministers, it seems, for some days; but the detection was purposely delayed till the eve of the opening of the Chambers. The chief of the conspirators, a man by the name of Hubert, was arrested at Bologna, December 10th. The Paris Messenger states that he was condemned as an accomplice in the Neully conspiracy; that he had frequently been over to England lately, and was returning again on Friday last, when, on landing, he dropped his pocket-book, which was picked up by a Custom House officer, who called after him; but on account of the rain and wind, did not make him hear, and he made his way to his lodgings. It appeared from this man's statements, that Hubert had gone to London to consult some skillful mechanics of London and Birmingham, on the plan of an infernal machine of a very complicated nature, but whether it was to be constructed in France or England, was not yet been ascertained, nor was there any thing to show when it was to be brought into execution. It was thought that the attempt was not to be made at the opening of the Chambers.

Several arrests had been made of persons implicated among them, M. Bonard, Dr. in medicine, at whose house was seized a voluminous collection of papers, a double barrelled fowling piece, and some shooting accoutrements; Giraud, a native of Savoy, a tradesman's clerk; Clouppel, an English subject, a shoemaker; Schoubt, a mechanical workman; and Mademoiselle Groubelle, at whose house a musket was found. This journal subjoins a few particulars concerning Mademoiselle Groubelle, who has almost signalized herself by her political feelings, and was arrested a few days after the execution of Fieschi, Pepin and Morey, for decorating the tombs of the two latter with flowers in the cemetery of Mount Parasse. Some important papers have been found in her possession, and among them a letter from Hubert, recently written from Bologna in which he states himself to be without money to pay his bill at his hotel and asks her assistance.

The Gazette also informs us that Hubert, who has not yet arrived at the Conciergerie, is one of the most ferocious of the persons implicated in the Neully plot, and by whom he was always styled the "great fellow with red hair." In the preliminary proceedings of that affair he insulted M. Zaugiacourt so grossly that he was condemned for it, as our readers will remember, to a year's imprisonment. During the trial his behaviour was so violent that the President ordered him to be taken out of court; and his sentence, pronounced in his absence, was subsequently read to him in prison. Hubert is from twenty-five to twenty-six years of age, above middle size; and his features, naturally unpleasant, received an additional ferocity of expression from his long hair and whiskers, which surround his face.

The Constitutionnel mentions a report that the magistrate said to be implicated in the affair of Hubert is a supplementary judge of the Tribunaux de Premiere Instance of the Aisne. On the other hand the Gazette des Tribunaux declares that there is nothing known as yet to warrant the supposition that a magistrate is concerned in the matter.

From the New York Cour. and Eng. New York, Jan. 24. From the Frontier.—We continue without any further accounts from the present scene of disturbance in the neighborhood of Detroit, with the exception of the following intelligence, which we find in the London (Upper Canada) Gazette of the 13th inst. From this paper we further learn that the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada, are turning out in great numbers, from all quarters for the purpose of defending

their country and property, from the ravages of the invaders, now collected at Bois Blanc.

The news from the west is various. The Sovereign People are holding meetings in every village, & enlisting men for the Canada service. Thus it is impossible to say how many are coming against us. The system of intimidation has begun. One man near Black River, opposite Port Sarua, was suspected of being a Royalist, and his house was consequently set in flames.—This shows the disposition of the people we have to deal with—being so eager at burning property that they cannot wait till they land on the Canadian Shore. If they commit these outrages in their own country what will they not do in this?

We learn that the crusaders against Canada at Detroit had attempted to land on the Island opposite Amherburgh; but they were repulsed by a party of volunteers who had previously possessed themselves of it. It is supposed that the loss of the invaders was considerable, though we have no particulars as to the killed on either side. The party after being driven back took possession of an American Island, called Sugar Island which lies a short distance from their intended headquarters. A person yesterday in town who left Detroit on Thursday evening last, informs us that as nearly as he could ascertain, between 5 and 600 were collected, who had four cannons—some eighteen and three six pounders. That on Monday last they got a schooner on which they placed the cannon with as many men as they could stow away, to take possession of British ground; but the result was as above stated. He further states that he met the volunteers bound for Sandwich, about ten or fifteen miles beyond Catham, and that they would arrive at their destination on Wednesday morning. They were on board a steamboat and schooner—the latter being in tow. Our force at Sanwich and Amherburgh, were quite sufficient to oppose any force that the mobocracy of Detroit could turn out to effect a landing.

Latest Intelligence from the West.—Col. Radtiff arrived at Sandwich on Wednesday and proceeded to Amherburgh. The volunteers from St. Thomas were on their march and must be there before this. At Port Sarua there are about 400 men, which were soon to be reinforced by Dr. Dunlap's Company of about two hundred. By this time there will be near two hundred men on the Frontier. The invaders are now stationed on an Island called Bois Blanc

From the Buffalo Com. Ad. FROM THE FRONTIER.—The Caroline.—Mr. Wells the proprietor of this ill-fated boat, now the subject of so much and so important controversy, called at our office this morning to state the following facts. The Caroline was never bought, chartered, hired or bound in any manner by the people of Navy Island, or any persons in their interest.

She was started by himself as a matter of speculation to run as a ferry boat between Black Rock, Tonawanda, Schlosser and Navy Island, for freight or passage.—She had her regular papers. She carried no flag but the flag of the U. S. and had no other on board.

There is a rumor that the Patriots on Lako-Sigee—(see map)—have risen in some force, seized the arsenal of the N. W. Fur Company, and are marching towards Tonawanda.

An Express had reached the Government House at Toronto, with despatches, to the effect that Duncombe, with three hundred men and some pieces of cannon from Detroit, had taken possession of the Island of Bois Blanc, as has been already mentioned.

And to balance the accounts, is another by an express at Kingston, from the London District, signed by John B. Askin stated that a detachment of royalist boats had succeeded in capturing, after a short engagement, near Malden, a schooner with four hundred stands of arms, three pieces of cannon, and an abundance of ammunition on board—the number of men not mentioned, but it is said that the schooner lost one killed, eight wounded, and 42 prisoners.

The greater part of Gen. Burt's Brigade of Infantry, and Gen. Randall's Brigade of Artillery, have volunteered their services to Gen. Scott for three months, and been accepted.

One hundred and ten United States soldiers arrived at Buffalo on Wednesday evening.

From the Charleston Mercury. CANADA. The important document which occupies our columns to day, leaves little room for the confused and multifarious rumors that have floated down from the Northern Frontiers. We extract a few particulars. The correspondent of the New York Express writes as follows:

Our city is at present in an unprecedented excitement. A requisition has been made by Brig. Gen. Brady, of the United States Army, upon the Governor for a guard of men to protect the Arsenal at Dearbonville, 10 miles up the river Rouge, and the powder magazine in this city. Eight before last the patriots seized a small schooner at our wharves stole 300 stand of arms that had been put in the jail for safe keeping, and embarked in open daylight yesterday morning, with some 300 men down the river, to possess themselves of a small slant nearly opposite Fort Malden—the Island belongs to the English. Our Deputy Marshall and 30 other men went in pursuit, but were ordered not to approach the patriot vessel. They returned to the city last evening. The Governor has ordered out 200 men, and sent to Dearbonville for cannon and small arms to go in pursuit of these Patriots, to compel them at least to leave our waters. 300 stand of arms were stolen at Monroe a few nights since.

All these circumstances have thrown our city into the greatest excitement. A meeting of the citizens was called yesterday, and volunteers raised to "preserve our neutrality" and property; i. e. to shut the stable door after the horse is stolen. A company of Loyalists embarked last night in a small steam boat, determined, it is said, to attack the patriot schooner. They have not yet been heard from.

Here is all the ammunition for the North West division amounting to value, I am told, to seventy five thousand dollars, and the depot for all the arms—some thousands stands—left without the protection of a single soldier!

Foreign. ANOTHER PLOT AGAINST THE LIFE OF THE KING OF FRANCE. By letters and papers from Paris of Dec. 13, we learn that another plot against the life of King Louis Philippe had been happily detected; in consequence, several persons had been implicated in this atrocious conspiracy and been apprehended. The plot had been known to the ministers, it seems, for some days; but the detection was purposely delayed till the eve of the opening of the Chambers. The chief of the conspirators, a man by the name of Hubert, was arrested at Bologna, December 10th. The Paris Messenger states that he was condemned as an accomplice in the Neully conspiracy; that he had frequently been over to England lately, and was returning again on Friday last, when, on landing, he dropped his pocket-book, which was picked up by a Custom House officer, who called after him; but on account of the rain and wind, did not make him hear, and he made his way to his lodgings. It appeared from this man's statements, that Hubert had gone to London to consult some skillful mechanics of London and Birmingham, on the plan of an infernal machine of a very complicated nature, but whether it was to be constructed in France or England, was not yet been ascertained, nor was there any thing to show when it was to be brought into execution. It was thought that the attempt was not to be made at the opening of the Chambers.

Several arrests had been made of persons implicated among them, M. Bonard, Dr. in medicine, at whose house was seized a voluminous collection of papers, a double barrelled fowling piece, and some shooting accoutrements; Giraud, a native of Savoy, a tradesman's clerk; Clouppel, an English subject, a shoemaker; Schoubt, a mechanical workman; and Mademoiselle Groubelle, at whose house a musket was found. This journal subjoins a few particulars concerning Mademoiselle Groubelle, who has almost signalized herself by her political feelings, and was arrested a few days after the execution of Fieschi, Pepin and Morey, for decorating the tombs of the two latter with flowers in the cemetery of Mount Parasse. Some important papers have been found in her possession, and among them a letter from Hubert, recently written from Bologna in which he states himself to be without money to pay his bill at his hotel and asks her assistance.

The Gazette also informs us that Hubert, who has not yet arrived at the Conciergerie, is one of the most ferocious of the persons implicated in the Neully plot, and by whom he was always styled the "great fellow with red hair." In the preliminary proceedings of that affair he insulted M. Zaugiacourt so grossly that he was condemned for it, as our readers will remember, to a year's imprisonment. During the trial his behaviour was so violent that the President ordered him to be taken out of court; and his sentence, pronounced in his absence, was subsequently read to him in prison. Hubert is from twenty-five to twenty-six years of age, above middle size; and his features, naturally unpleasant, received an additional ferocity of expression from his long hair and whiskers, which surround his face.

The Constitutionnel mentions a report that the magistrate said to be implicated in the affair of Hubert is a supplementary judge of the Tribunaux de Premiere Instance of the Aisne. On the other hand the Gazette des Tribunaux declares that there is nothing known as yet to warrant the supposition that a magistrate is concerned in the matter.

From the New York Cour. and Eng. New York, Jan. 24. From the Frontier.—We continue without any further accounts from the present scene of disturbance in the neighborhood of Detroit, with the exception of the following intelligence, which we find in the London (Upper Canada) Gazette of the 13th inst. From this paper we further learn that the loyal inhabitants of Upper Canada, are turning out in great numbers, from all quarters for the purpose of defending