

lives of persons; and that the deed was done with deadly weapons.

The 13th count presents that Alexander McLeod, and divers other persons to the jurors unknown, &c., conspired together, &c., to destroy the steamer Caroline, the property of the said William Wells; and that the deed was done with a gun.

The 14th count presents that Alexander McLeod, in destroying the steamer Caroline, the property of the said Wm. Wells, caused the death of the said Amos Durfee; and that the deed was done with a gun.

The 15th count presents that Alexander McLeod, in destroying the steamer Caroline, caused the death of the said Amos Durfee; and that the deed was done with a pistol.

The 16th count presents that Alexander McLeod, with divers other evil disposed persons, intending to deprive the said William Wells of his property, &c., committed the crime of murder, and that the deed was done with divers instruments, tools and deadly weapons unknown to the jurors.

The 17th and last count presents that Alexander McLeod, with divers other evil disposed persons, to the jurors unknown conspiring to injure the said Wells, and to commit the crime of murder, by producing the death of the said Amos Durfee, with divers instruments, tools, and deadly weapons, to the jurors unknown.

The witness to whom allusion has been heretofore made, on whose positive testimony much reliance is placed, is said to be a deserter from the Marine corps employed by the British authorities at Chipewawa, at the time of the Canada insurrection. He admits himself to have been of the party under orders of Sir Allan McNab, and he asserts, positively, that McLeod was present and shot Durfee, and afterwards was seen deliberately washing from his hands the blood of the American citizens which was shed in that ignoble fight. Doubtless his character and veracity will be severely tried by the prisoner's counsel; it is said, he has admitted in conversation, that he was induced to come forward by certain prominent Canada "Patriots," and that he expects a reward in the event of McLeod's conviction. Amongst those whose depositions have been taken under commission in Canada, for the prisoner, are Sir Allan McNab, Captain Andrew Drew, who led the expedition, and Angus McLeod, prisoner's brother, with others who acted under Captain Drew on that occasion. A Miss Thompson, it is said, will prove an *alibi*.

Discontent has been loudly expressed by the witnesses for the prosecution, at their useless detention here this week, at their own expense and to the neglect of their business, and with some justice, for their appears to be no legal provision made for them. One of the witnesses applied to Judge Gridley to-day on the subject, but no aid could be afforded, as the law give witnesses not even their travelling expenses. In this case common justice would make the State the debtor of these people, but the State is not liable, it being a part of the citizens' duty to aid in the administration of justice when required.

TRIAL OF ALEX. McLEOD.

By a gentleman from Utica, just arrived by Express, we are favoured with an extra to the Utica Observer of Tuesday, giving an account of the actual commencement of the trial of Alexander McLeod.

There were fifty-six witnesses in attendance on the part of the people, and twenty-two commissioners on the part of the prisoner, together with twelve witnesses,

then in attendance on the court.

A great number of special constables had been sworn, and every precaution taken to give the prisoner a fair and an impartial trial.

The trial has proceeded every day since its opening on Monday morning.

The prisoner Alexander McLeod, having been brought into Court at 10 o'clock, A. M. Willis Hall, Esq., Attorney General, appeared on the part of the people, and moved the Court to proceed to the trial of this cause; and the prisoner by his counsel, Joshua A. Spruce, Esq., having signified that he was ready on his part, the court directed the clerk to proceed to draw a jury from the panel of jurors which had been drawn and summoned according to the provisions of the statute, and who were in attendance. McLeod was then directed to stand up, and was advised of his right of challenge by the clerk, P. Sheldon Root, Esq.

As the clerk called their names, the Attorney General put the following questions to each of the jurors.

1. Have you formed any opinion of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar?

2. Have you any conscientious scruples against finding a verdict which may require the infliction of the punishment of death?

3. Have you any opinion against the policy of these proceedings? Do you think that if the prisoner is guilty, i. e. if he was one of the party of men, who came into our lines at Schlosser, and destroyed the steamer Caroline he ought not to be held accountable to our laws?

At half past 11 o'clock the jury having been completed, the Attorney General commenced his opening remarks; and at 1 o'clock, while he was yet speaking, the court adjourned for one hour.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the court met, pursuant to adjournment. The Attorney General then proceeded with his opening of the case to the jury and concluded at about half past three.

JURORS SWORN.

1. Charles O. Curtis, farmer, Paris.
2. Edmond Allen, physician, Augusta.
3. John Mott, merchant, Saugerties.
4. Elijah Brush, farmer, Rome.
5. Ira Wymington, farmer, Camden.
6. Wm. Carpenter, farmer, Kirkland.
6. Isaiah Thurber, merchant, Utica.
8. Peter Slight, farmer, Westmoreland.
9. Asher Allen, farmer, Augusta.
10. Seymour Carrier, farmer, Steuben.
11. Essex Allen, farmer, Floyd.
12. Volney Tilhoi, farmer, Kirkland.

ORGANIZATION OF "PATRIOTS" IN THE AMERICAN TERRITORY.—There are strong reasons for believing that an armed force consisting of several thousand men has been for some time organizing within the State of New York, for the purpose of cooperating with the Canadian patriots; as they are called, in another attempt at revolt. We are informed on good authority, that the organization of these men in our territory was never so complete as it is at present; and that it comprises a body of fifty or sixty thousand persons, who are ready to march at a moment's warning across the frontier, and to carry fire and sword into the heart of the Canadas. Whether the United States Government is aware of this alarming state of affairs we are unable to say; or whether General Scott in his recent visit to Buffalo and Detroit succeeded in discovering what was actually going on in the vicinity of these places.

It is very evident, however, to observing men who reside near the Canadian frontier that unusual preparations have been making for some time past among those who are friendly to the cause of the pa-

triot, and the most disastrous consequences are apprehended unless this conspiracy against a nation with whom we are at peace is broken up in time. The recent robberies of powder and arms were doubtless committed by persons in the employment of the conspirators and similar seizures will be attempted by them hereafter, from time to time.

The manner in which the patriots will conduct their attack upon the Canadas will be probably to cross the lines in the night, commit whatever depredations they can, and retreat, when discovered, into our territory. A series of such acts will of course bring down upon us the whole British force now stationed in Canada, and a fierce and bloody border war thus be excited—the termination of which no one can accurately predict.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

KIDNAPPING.—Accounts have reached the city, through various channels, that James Grogan, one of the Canadian refugees, who has been living for the last two or three years at Alburgh, in Vermont near the Canada line, has been seized by a party of dragoons from Canada, and conveyed to Montreal, where he has been lodged in prison. He is by birth a citizen of the United States, but was long a resident in Canada, took part in the rebellion, and fled after its suppression. He is believed to have been an active instigator of all the border forays, burnings, &c., that have taken place since the final overthrow of the rebels. The following account of his arrest is given by a correspondent of the Express:

FRANKLIN Co. Vt. Sept. 25, 1841.

On Saturday James Grogan returned from Michigan to Alburgh. When his return was known across the line, Captain Jones of her Majesty's service, ordered the dragoons on Sunday to go and capture him. Grogan that night slept at his brother-in-law's, William Brown, who is a farmer of most respectable standing. About 2 o'clock on Monday morning Brown's house was surrounded by a detachment of British soldiers, his house forced, and himself and family forbid to make any alarm under penalty of death. They proceeded to the bed room where Grogan slept, who awakened by the noise, defended himself till severely wounded in the legs and thighs by bayonets, when he was overpowered, wrapped in a buffalo robe, thrown into a wagon, and carried across the line, some 2-1/2 or 3 miles distant and from thence to Clarendonville. On Monday he was carried east to Mississippi Bay, heavily ironed, and sent to Montreal.

Last evening the news arrived at St. Albans. A public meeting was held, and organized, and a committee appointed to examine into the transaction, and report this evening to which time the meeting is adjourned.

I have no time to write more. In my next I will give you the circumstances as supported by legal proof.

Yours,
X. Y.

The other accounts are substantially the same. Brown's house, where the arrest was made, is said to be four miles within the boundary line—that is on the Vermont side. The merits of the transaction depend on this. If Brown's house is in fact on the Canada side our Government can have nothing to say in the matter; if not Grogan will of course be demanded, and no doubt given up.

One of the accounts says that the captors were not soldiers but volunteers, and acted without authority.

N. B. The man Grogan alluded to above, has been given up to the American authorities; his arrest being on the Vermont side.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PALMYRA.—We learn by a gentleman from Palmyra, that great excitement is prevailing in the town and country, growing out of the case of the three abolitionists committed to jail some time since for an attempt to entice away some negroes. The circuit court is in session, and on bringing the case before the grand Jury it was discovered that there was no law for the punishment of such an offence. The three abolitionists, it seems only attempted to entice the slaves away, and this is not an offence against the criminal law of the state. A law was passed in 1827, prescribing a punishment for publishing, circulating, &c. anything calculated to excite slaves to insurrection, &c., but the crime of enticing away slaves appears not to be provided for.

Our informant states that it was the general understanding that they could not be indicted; and if it should so turn out, there would probably be worse fare for the prisoners than if they went to the penitentiary. It was not at all probable, in his opinion, that they could escape without receiving some very severe punishment.

STEAM BOAT PLATTE LOST.—The Brownsville yesterday morning reported the Platte as lost at Sliding Island, 18 miles above the Ohio. It was stated that she struck a snag on Tuesday morning, about seven o'clock and broke in the middle.—Her bow sunk up to the hurricane deck, her stern in shallow water. She was freighted with a full cargo from New Orleans for this port, consisting of groceries and dry goods. The steamboat President was alongside taking out her furniture and saving what could be got out. The hull would be a total loss, and it was thought but little of the cargo would be saved, and what was saved would be in a damaged state. No lives lost.—*St Louis Rep.*

VELVET CARPET.—Most people have seen a beautiful article of paper hanging, usually termed 'velvet paper,' the figures on which resemble those casement of brilliant colours. The velvet carpet is made on a similar principle. The base is of cheap and strong cotton sheeting. The figures are formed of old woolen cloths of various colours ground in fine, and secured to the base by a strong copal cement. The rich and elegant figures are rapidly formed by a peculiar process and operation of machinery. This carpet is calculated to be very durable and will come into market cheaper than any other kind for handsome floors.

A DEN OF RATTLE SNAKES.—Some time since a couple of gentlemen of Catawissa, named Isaac Breech and Jacob B. Moyer, made a short excursion to Catawissa mountains, and while gathering huckleberries, they aroused a rattlesnake which afterwards proved to be nearly three feet in length, having nineteen rattles. While they were in the act of killing the monster, he gave the usual sign with his rattle; in a moment the whole neighbourhood responded to the call, and on looking around, they found themselves to be in the midst of a den of rattlesnakes, all ready for the contest. Nothing daunted, however, they commenced the work of destruction, and in a short time cleared the field, having killed twenty-nine rattlesnakes, varying in size from three feet to one-half, and having rattles from nineteen down to three. Among them was a very large cobra-copello, commonly called copper-head, which is particularly feared for its venomous bite. A remarkable circumstance is that every one of the reptiles was blind, which it is said is always the case in the month of August.—*Danville (Pa.) Dem.*