Monday's and Tuesday's Post.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANKFORT, MAY 6.

SAND, the murderer of Kotzebue, is still alive, and even out of danger, he is very closely watched.

MAY 8.

A dreadful crime has spread consternation in Berlin—it has made the greater impression, as people think they recognize in it the same kind of delirium which placed in the hand of Sand the dagger of the assassin. Dr. Neumann, physician to the hospital La Charité, had just laid him down in bed with his wife, when the latter seizing a kitchen knife, which she had concealed under the bed clothes, stabbed him in the breast. The Doctor leaped out of bed, and called for help.—His servant came, but being terrified, lost his presence of mind, and ran away. Mrs. Neumann pursued her husband, and, in spite of his resistance, wounded him in seventeen places. One wound only is through the side, but it is thought to be mortal. The guard at length mastered this fury. She merely said to the Magistrate who interrogated her, "What I have done, it was my duty to do."

This deliberate cruelty is the more astonishing, because, till this time, this woman had lived on very good terms with her husband, by whom she had several children. She earnestly desires that she may not be supposed to be mad; however, from the nature of her conversations and the choice of her books, an opinion seems to be entertained that this unhappy woman indulged in intricate speculations, which may have disordered her brain after having depraved her moral character.—*(Dutch Papers, May 15.)*

PARIS PAPERS.

COURT OF ASSIZES.

ATTACK ON THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

SECOND DAY.

The first witness called was Thomas Carter, one of Lord Wellington's domestics. He heard the report of the pistol, and saw the flash. He saw the man who fired it running away. That man, by his size and corpulence, very much resembled Cantillon.

A Juror asked him, whether the moon was shining? He replied, that he could not recollect, but the night was not dark. He also stated, that the Duke's carriage was a large travelling berline, very high, and very much raised. The glasses were up.

Marinet.—The written instruction says exactly the same thing; and I cannot imagine where the writer of the *acte* of accusation could have found that the glasses were down.

M. Colomb, the Advocate General—As the carriage is very much elevated, the ball might have passed *under* it.

M. Dupin.—The pistol then must have been fired by a pigmy.

Marinet.—As the glasses were up, it is to be supposed that some trace of the ball would be found in them or at least on the carriage. When a pistol is fired at a man's head, it is not done for *amusement*, and the assassin would strive to fire it with precision.

The Advocate General having, in the course of some observations, spoken of the honour of the Duke of Wellington, he was interrupted by a shout of contempt (*ne bouhaha*), which commenced among the advocates, and was rapidly prolonged among the audience.

M. Dupin, in the discussion, expressed his surprise that Lord Wellington had not appeared in Court; but the President informed them that his client, Marinet, had himself dispensed with the Duke's attendance.

Some other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was not of importance.

THIRD DAY.

The Count Woronzoff, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor of Russia, &c. was cited as a witness.

To some questions from Marinet, the witness answered—I was in Paris when the attempt was made, in a few days after I departed for Maubeuge. I was in bed there when I was informed that Lord Kinnaird desired to see me; I desired that he may enter, and he apprised me that he was going to Paris, and was taking with him the man who had been in the conspiracy. I asked, if he were the man who fired the pistol? Lord Kinnaird replied, 'No, but at Paris the entire history will be known.' I did not learn until some time after that it was M. Marinet who was travelling with Lord Kinnaird, and I ought to add, that according to all reports which reached me from Mons and Brussels, he did not determine on this measure, until he saw himself on the point of being arrested at Brussels."

In the course of his examination the Count said, May I be permitted to say something? I am delighted to have this opportunity of rendering a public homage to the Duke of Wellington. Lord Wellington commanded the Army of Occupation in France; it embraced seven departments, and in all those departments more justice was done to him than here.

The Sieur Lamy (called Fabre), one of the refugees at Brussels, and one of the most important witnesses in the written procedure, was introduced. He denied with great warmth and gesticulation, that the plot was one of all the French refugees. He was interrupted by the President, who required him to confine himself to the facts of the case.

M. Dupin warmly resented this, and complained of the injustice of not permitting the witness to relieve the character of his countrymen from so foul an aspersion.

The witness then proceeded to state his conversation with Marinet at Brussels, his acquaintance with Lord Kinnaird, and the suspicion he entertained of his Lordship from the assiduity with which he seemed to Court the French exiles—his constant admiration of Frenchmen, whom he placed above his own countrymen, even when speaking of the Battle of Waterloo. Marinet, however, said he took no account of my suspicions, but if Lord Kinnaird went to entrap me, I should have been too cunning for him.

The witness then stated, that walking one day with Marinet on the Boulevard, Marinet pointed out one to him, and said, "*there* is the man to whom it was proposed to fire the shot, and he would not have missed him. If Wellington escaped the first shot, a second

Here a grammatical discussion arose, whether Marinet had used the words "it *had been* proposed," or "*should have been* proposed."

The President (to the witness)—Did not Marinet say that the proposal had been made?

Marinet interrupted the President with great warmth, and said, "You want to lead me to the scaffold by such a question."

The witness said he could not accurately remember.

The next important witness was Julie Fremont. It is known that this witness was arrested at the same time with Cantillon, who constantly affirmed that he passed with her the night between the 11th and 12th of February, 1818, the time of the attack; but in the first examination, Julie denied this, and her denial was supported by one of her workwomen, who declared she saw her on the morning of the 12th, alone in bed, and asking her why Cantillon had not slept with her, she replied that she had quarrelled with Cantillon, and that he had left her on the preceding evening. Julie Fremont, however, now retracted her former declaration, and asserted positively that Cantillon had passed the night with her.

The sitting was then terminated. It is thought that the Counsel will speak in the next sitting.

Several Members of the diplomatic corps were remarked at this sitting, particularly the Ambassador of Denmark and Lady Stuart.

FOURTH DAY.

Eugenie Desfontaines was the first witness heard this morning. She contradicted Julie Fremont in every important circumstance. She stated, that having entered Fremont's chamber on the morning of the 12th of February, she found her alone in bed, and that Fremont told her Cantillon had not been with her during the night. Cantillon returned between one and two o'clock in the day.—He informed them that an attempt had been made on the Duke of Wellington's life, and added, they cannot say that I did it, for you, Julie, know that we slept together last night. Eugenie was surprised at this, and said to Julie, "You told me that he was not with you last night." Julie made no reply. Cantillon's anxiety to justify himself before he was accused, surprised the witness, who said to him, "To