

proved to be the rankest wretch that ever violated the marriage bed, the conduct of their master towards her has been such that he cannot claim a divorce!!! The truth is—it cannot be denied—it is witnessed by the king's own hand writing that she was driven from his bed, then the civil authorities, &c. but that the ecclesiastical authorities declined attending, as they had no orders from the Arch-bishop but they did not make any opposition, all was done in the best order, and due respect paid to foreign officers.

The second dispatch from Vienna, 27th August, is of similar tenor. General Wilson remains sentinels, &c. The same respect is shown to general Hunt.

The third dispatch from Braga, 20th August, where the Proclamation appears to have been proclaimed with more solemnity, the authorities having been called together by the Archbishop. Frankly every where prevails.

At Oporto, a piece suitable to the occasion was hastily got up, and loudly applauded by the numerous spectators. At the recital of some verses the whole audience rose and cried out "long live the immortal Spaniards our neighbors who set an example to us and the whole world!"

The President of the Supreme government raised his voice and announced the following *vivas*. The King! the Portuguese! the citizens of Oporto! the garrison of Oporto! the generous English nation, from whom we have received benefits deserving of gratitude, and which we will punctually repay when required.

No language can express the pleasure of the Portuguese on this enchanting sight. Tears flowed from every eye. Such is the public spirit of a city that was always distinguished by its patriotism and its loyalty.

At Oporto, on the 31st of August, the discount on paper money had fallen to 24 per cent. The Junta of the Supreme provisional government of the kingdom had addressed the British Consul in Oporto to assure him British subjects, and property would be respected.

#### REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

The military stationed in the north of Portugal have imitated the conduct of their brethren in Spain and Naples, and have proclaimed a constitutional revolution, under which the country is to be ruled by a Cortes to be hereafter elected; the present King remained at the head of the state. The British officers in the service of Portugal, refusing to take part in the insurrection, have been displaced, & according to one account, ordered to be arrested. The latest advices from Portugal have been received through France at which time the troops from the northern provinces were on their march towards Lisbon, but had not reached it. Little doubt was entertained that the revolution would become general on their arrival. The following letters and papers detail the proceedings of the insurgents and the Portuguese regency:

Oporto, August 25.

"Every thing having been privately arranged, on the 23d inst. between the civil and military authorities, yesterday at half past 4 A. M. the castle at the mouth of Douro, announced by a royal salute, the day destined to give liberty to Portugal. At day break the troops of the line and militia assembled under arms and the officers proceeded to form a military council, which published two proclamations, (No. 1. and 2); at half past 8 they marched to the Prada Nova, and posted themselves in front of the public hall; the governors, bishops, and other authorities, having arrived the proclamations were read in their presence, and it was universally agreed on to establish a provisional government, with power to call the Cortes, for these to form a constitution; this agreement was sworn to be in the following form (No. 3). The same was published to the people and troops, who welcomed the intelligence with repeated shouts of long live King V. —long live the Cortes and Constitution.

"In the evening the authorities attended the national theatre, and were greeted with the same acclamations. Every thing was conducted with the greatest harmony and good order. Not a drop of blood spilt nor even a dissenting voice. All appear content, and every thing is going on as before. The government paper, which had risen to 25 per cent discount, is now current at 27, and bids fair to go lower as our cause cannot but prosper. The foreign officers in the Portuguese service were all placed under temporary arrests, but treated with the greatest politeness, and paid up to the day. General Count de Ponte d. Lima, and two officers have been sent to intimate his arrest to him. The oaths of fidelity to the Cortes are pouring in from all the towns and villages in these three provinces."

Another letter of the 28th August, from Oporto, contains the same account with more ample details of the taking of the castle, &c. It thus concludes: "The troops are arriving from all the towns and villages in this part of the kingdom. With the exception of Coimbra and Viana, which remain closed to take the oaths, all the towns as far as Coimbra, it

is said, have declared for the provisional government."

A dispatch from Ant. de Barros, dated from Ponte de Lima, 2 in August, states that the constitution was proclaimed on the 20th with great joy, in presence of the civil authorities, &c. but that the ecclesiastical authorities declined attending, as they had no orders from the Arch-bishop but they did not make any opposition, all was done in the best order, and due respect paid to foreign officers.

The second dispatch from Vienna, 27th August, is of similar tenor. General Wilson remains sentinels, &c. The same respect is shown to general Hunt.

The third dispatch from Braga, 20th August, where the Proclamation appears to have been proclaimed with more solemnity, the authorities having been called together by the Archbishop. Frankly every where prevails.

At Oporto, a piece suitable to the occasion was hastily got up, and loudly applauded by the numerous spectators. At the recital of some verses the whole audience rose and cried out "long live the immortal Spaniards our neighbors who set an example to us and the whole world!"

The President of the Supreme government raised his voice and announced the following *vivas*. The King! the Portuguese! the citizens of Oporto! the garrison of Oporto! the generous English nation, from whom we have received benefits deserving of gratitude, and which we will punctually repay when required.

No language can express the pleasure of the Portuguese on this enchanting sight. Tears flowed from every eye. Such is the public spirit of a city that was always distinguished by its patriotism and its loyalty.

At Oporto, on the 31st of August, the discount on paper money had fallen to 24 per cent. The Junta of the Supreme provisional government of the kingdom had addressed the British Consul in Oporto to assure him British subjects, and property would be respected.

#### FROM ST. DOMINGO.

##### IMPORTANT.

NEW YORK, NOV. 4.

Capt. Mason of the schr. Weymouth, in 22 days from Port au Prince, has furnished some particulars of the disasters by the gale at that place on the 29th Sept. Three American vessels were entirely lost outside the harbor, and great damage was done to the coffee plantations in the neighborhood.

He also informs, that the Emperor Christophe died on the 5th July last, and that the circumstance had been kept secret till this time, by his family with a view, it is said, of placing his son on the throne. A revolt, however, had taken place among the troops, and the secret was let out. A body of 6,000 troops at St. Marks had sent a deputation to Port au Prince, asking protection of the President Boyer, who was astonished at the intelligence, and would not believe it till he had sent one of his aids to ascertain the fact. The officer returned with a full confirmation of the news, and Boyer immediately set off put himself at the head of the revolted troops and entered St. Marks at the head of 8,000 men in triumph. Active measures were taken to fit out all the armed vessels at Port au Prince, and it was believed the President would subjugate the territory of his old enemy without any difficulty.

Extract of a letter received at New York.

Port au Prince, October, 10.

"A few days since we received the news of the death of Christophe and the revolt of his troops at St. Marks, and at a strong fortress in its vicinity, both belonging to that *Moarque*.

"Parties of soldiers have come in from those places, bringing the heads of the Governor of the former (St. Marks) and of the Colonel commanding the latter. In behalf of their comrades, these men have claimed the protection of this government, (under Boyer,) which has in consequence sent off a considerable body of troops to take possession of those places, to be followed by all the disposable force now in the south making altogether a considerable army, probably from fifteen to twenty thousand men. It is generally believed here, that the mass of the population under the successor of the late King Henry is desirous of coming under that of the Republic. Should this be the fact, there is little doubt of President Boyer's ere long visiting Cape with his army."

Madrid, August 25.

We have received accounts from the Barbary coast of the 10th July, which state that a most dreadful insurrection had broken out in the army of the emperor of Morocco; and that one of the

regiments of the guards, having received orders to escort that sovereign from Rucba to Morocco, refused to obey, and marching to Fez, committed there the greatest excesses, plundering and murdering all the inhabitants, especially the Jews. They afterwards marched again to Tetuan; but the inhabitants being informed of their approach prepared to defend themselves and compelled them to retreat. The Emperor arrived at Morocco with the few troops who remained faithful to him; but he had not taken any measure whatever to reduce the rebels to obedience.

London, Sept. 22.

On Saturday last Rear-Admiral Plimkin returned from the command of St. Helena, he had not seen Bonaparte for many months. He sent to him to say his successor had arrived, and he should be happy in introducing him; to which Bonaparte replied that he was too unwell to receive visitors. He had built a mud wall round his garden with loop holes to enable him to observe the approach of any person to his residence. His new house which is a most spacious and excellent one, will be ready for his reception about Christmas next.

There is a new method practised in Paris of joining mirrors so perfectly as to make the seam or line of junction invisible.

A convict in England was condemned to transportation for life, and applied to the judge for his execution, as the preferable punishment. The judge replied that "he was sorry he could not oblige him."

The general census of the population of France is finished in all the departments, and the result will no doubt be made known immediately. It is presumed from some partial calculations, that the increase in the population, since 1806, will be one fourteenth, or about 2,000,000 of souls.

The land expedition to the northward, to ascertain whether there is a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, has reached Fort Hippawain, in the Yuma-ha country.

*Alarming Discovery.*—We do not consider the following hypothesis the less deserving of credit, because it has not appeared in the Times. It is copied from a paper almost as good, by way of authority for such things, we mean the Manchester Observer.

SUFFICIENT GROUNDS FOR HER MAJESTY'S ATTACHMENT TO BERGAMI.

"We make the following extract from a letter of a private friend at Versailles. It contains a hypothetical case relative to the queen, which, if proved, would quickly render triumphant over all her enemies. We are assured that this statement of the matter is the current report in the best informed circles in Paris:—

"A great deal of surprise is excited and expressed at the intimacy and apparent familiarity between the queen and Bergami—because perhaps, the cause is not known—but let us suppose a case—and, depend on it it is not a great way from the fact. Suppose I say, that Bergami had been hired and paid largely to poison or murder the queen, and that after having lent himself to all appearances to the execution of this atrocious deed; he should, like a brave and honest man; fearless of all the dangerous consequences that might result to him for his noble conduct, and in defiance of the menaces held out in case he betrayed his trust; he should, I say, have thrown himself at her majesty's feet, in remorse for the conspiracy conceived not only against her character, but her life; and that she now believed prospective before her, the man who had been hired and paid by her enemies to poison or murder her;—that he had received the bribe and accepted the office, not to execute the duties of it, but to warn her of her danger; to assure her majesty of his devotion, and determination to protect and defend her to the last extremity, and to sacrifice his life in defence of her's. This reason, although it will cease, and the reason for their inseparability becomes evident. She was convinced by this disclosure, and others, that she had hardly one person but herself in all her household that was true to her and upon whom she could depend as a defender; the rest were all selling or betraying her."

Courier

*British Reviews.*—The British in their reviews and other publications are very fond of reproaching America with having never done any thing in aid of science. This arises from two causes—1st Franklin and Fulton, but with

their own intolerable vanity—and 2dly, their inveterate hatred to our country and all its institutions—but let us ask these conceited islanders what great things were achieved by their ancestors, during the two first centuries of their existence? America is but 200 years old and for so young a nation, we think she stands perfectly fair on the score of scientific improvement. During that short period, she has burst asunder the fetters of despotism, and given the world the grandest and most important lesson in science which it ever received—we mean in the science of government. Of what consequence is it to the artizan or farmer, to know that his country has attained the pinnacle of celebrity for its scientific acquirements, provided he is so ground down with taxes, to support a profligate and extravagant court, as to be unable to procure bread for his family? He must fill the mouths of his children before he can think of the glory of his country. That the people of the U. States collectively, are the happiest community in the world, and enjoy more advantages than the citizens or subjects of any other nation, we presume no one will attempt to deny. This is the effect of their free, happy, and equitable form of government—Give them a corrupt, despotic government, like the government of England, and the continent, and they would be very soon equally as poor and miserable as the subjects of those unhappy countries. We repeat, that America has given to the whole world the grandest lesson which has ever yet been promulgated; one which the inhabitants of both hemispheres seem to have strictly attended to, and in which they appear to be rapidly perfecting themselves.

Apart from this the Americans have likewise instructed their transatlantic columniators in some of the other departments of bold and important science—Whose herculean mind, let me ask, first conceived the stupendous idea of wresting the lightnings from their drear abode; prescribing their course and rendering them harmless? & whose was the hand that first made the daring, unheard of experiment? The intrepid FRANKLIN an American, a Bostonian here presents himself, and his experiment with the key when he proved the correctness of his theory, was one of the boldest and most successful in the annals of science.

Again let me ask who first drove a vessel through the waves, against both wind and tide thus accomplishing what had previously been thought almost as difficult as the discovery of electricity? The honor is due to FULTON, an American, who has applied the principle to a frigate, & has thus created a more powerful species of labor defence, than has ever yet been invented by the most skilful engineers of Europe.

Many more important inventions and improvements, by Americans, might here be mentioned, did our leisure permit—suffice it to say, that our attention has been drawn to this subject by the subjoined extract from a late English paper. In this extract the writer quotes the two branches of science for which the world has ever yet been indebted to the genius of Franklin and Fulton, but with