

proved to be the rankest wretch that ever violated the marriage bed, the conduct government."

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, the 2nd with great joy, in presence of during all the inhabitants, especially the that she was driven from his bed, then the civil authorities, &c but that the ex-Jews. They afterwards marched again from under his roof, simply because she clausiastical authorities declined attending, at Tocuan; but the inhabitants being in was not agreeable to his "inclinations," as they had no orders from the Archdiocese of their approach prepared to— and that his whole conduct to her has been cruel, barbarous, savage. How will sition, all was done in the best order, and retreat. The Emperor arrived at this load of infamy be increased, if the due respect paid to foreign officers. queen is acquitted—if she proves, as it is. The second dispatch from Vienna, 27th August, is of similar tenor. General measure whatever to reduce the rebels.

strongly intimated she will, that Bergamini Augusti, was really the guardian of her life; her Wilson remains sentinels, &c. The same to obedience. protector against poison and the dagger! respect is shewn to genl. Lust.

We stand prepared to hear strange things. The third dispatch from Braga, 20th

to be offered in her defence—and to re-

ceive such a development of royalty as to

most disgust even the most loyal

leniency the authorities having been cal-

The most of us, because the members led together by the Archbishop of Fran-

ce, are too apt to suppose that the quality every where prevails

British house of lords must be a dignified tribunal. Take away a dozen or two castors was hastily got up, and loudly ap-

pears, and the rest are a set of as great plauded by the numerous spectators.—

dances as ever were congregated as leg-

itators and as devoid of real dignity as audience rose and cried out "long live

the provincial legislature of Botany Bay, the immortal Spartans our neighbors

if one has been established there. Even who set an example to us and the whole

on the trial of the queen, an affair which world!"

Ought to proceed with great solemnity. The President of the Supreme gov-

ernments, who are acting in a judicial manner raised his voice and announced

party, are often little better than a mob—the following *viva*. The *viva*! the

4th or 5th at a time following out "order," Portuguese! the citizens of Oporto! the

"withdraw," "go on," &c sometimes garrison of Oporto! the generous Eng-

cheering, when a strong case against the

queen appeared to be made out—at other

benefits deserving of gratitude, and

laughing loudly—and in one instance

attempting to prevent the queen's coun-

sel from proceeding, by creating what

may be called a *riot*—that is, a noise so

great that what was said could not be

heard!

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 imprisoned, & 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 brake 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 Prado Nova, and posted the insurrec. in front of the public hall; the governors, bishops, and other authorities, having arrived the proclamation 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 by all 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 27 per cent discount, is now current at 25, 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. Gen. Almonte is at Ponte de 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

the oath, &c. It thus concludes: "The

troops are arriving from all the towns and

villages in this part of the kingdom—Barbary coast of the 10th Inst. which

With the exception of Coimbra and Estremadura, which have chosen to take the

oath, all the towns as far as Coimbra, if not of Morocco; and that one of the

regiments of the guards having received

orders to escort that sovereign from Ru-

me to Morocco, refused to obey, and

that he cannot claim a divorce!!! The

from Ponte de Lima, 2nd August, states marching to Fez, committed there the

constitution was proclaimed on greatest excesses, plundering and mur-

dered by the king's own hand writing, the 2nd with great joy, in presence of during all the inhabitants, especially the

that she was driven from his bed, then the civil authorities, &c but that the ex-Jews. They afterwards marched again

from under his roof, simply because she clausiastical authorities declined attending, at Tocuan; but the inhabitants being in

was not agreeable to his "inclinations," as they had no orders from the Archdiocese of

and that his whole conduct to her has been bishop but they did not make any oppo-

been cruel, barbarous, savage. How will sition, all was done in the best order, and retreat. The Emperor arrived at

Morocco with the few troops who remained

queen is acquitted—if she proves, as it is. The second dispatch from Vienna, 27th August, is of similar tenor. General measure whatever to reduce the rebels.

—

London, Sept. 22.

On Saturday last Rear-Admiral Pim-

kin 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 Bo-

naparte 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 a

inv person to his residence. His new

house which is a most spacious and ex-

cellent one, will be ready for his re-

ception 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 invis-

ible.

—

A convict in England was condemned

to transportation for life, and applied to

the judge for his *execution*, as the pre-

ferable 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 depart-

ments, and the result will no doubt be

made known immediately. It is presum-

ed 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 Chippewa, in the Cana-

da Country.

—

Alarming Discovery.—We do not con-

sider 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 MA-

JESTY'S ATTACHMENT TO BERGAMINI.

"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 quick-

ly render triumphant over all her ene-

mies. We are assured that this state-

ment 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 ap-

parent familiarity between the queen and

Bergamini—because perhaps, the cause is

not known—but let us suppose, *caso*—

and, *depend on it is not a great way*

from the fact. Suppose I say, that Be-

rgamini had been hired and paid largely to

poison or murder the queen, and that,

after having lent himself to all appears

to the execution of this atrocious deed,

he should, like a brave and honest man,

fearless of all the dangerous consequen-

ces that might result to him for his his-

torible conduct, and in defiance of the in-

nances held out in case he betrayed his

that she now believed pros rate before her,

—

Parties of soldiers have come in from the man who had been hired and paid by

those places, bringing the heads of the her enemies to poison or murder her;

Governor of the former (St. Marks) "that he had received the bribe and ac-

cepted the office, not to execute the of-

men have claimed the protection of this to assure her majesty of his devotion

in consequence sent off a considerable her to the last extremity, and to sacri-

body of troops to take possession of those fice his life in defence of her's. This

places, to be followed by all the dispa-

reality force now in the south making alto-

gether a considerable army, probably evident. She was convinced by this is

from fifteen to twenty thousand men

closure, and others, that she had hardly

is generally believed here, that the mass

one person but herself in all her house-

the late King Henry is desirous of coming, he could depend as a defensor; the rest

were all selling or betraying her."

Courier

—

British Reviews.—The British

in their reviews and other publi-

cations are very fond of reproach-

ing America with having never

done any thing in aid of science

are indebted to the genius of