

which are now in a very defenceless state. It is a source of much satisfaction to us, therefore, to have learnt, that a plan for the protection of the Country Bank Notes has been adopted by the Government, which will, by an immediate operation, secure the whole of the Provincial Banks from forgery, without requiring any change of their present plates. A Stamp of great difficulty of imitation has been contrived, and preparations are making at the Stamp-Office for stamping all the Country Bank Notes with this Stamp, after the new year, by which means the revenue collected on Country Bank Notes will be secured, while the Notes themselves will be protected from the forger—because he cannot forge the Note without also forging the Stamp. This Stamp is combined with beautiful coloured printing, intended nearly to cover the back of the Note, so as to preclude the necessity, and also to save the expense incurred by many Country Bankers, in printing a back to their Notes by way of security, that security being thus given by the Government gratis. It is proposed also to connect this with a change of the paper for the Country Bank Notes, by substituting a description of paper, the watermark and appearance of which can only be produced in its first construction at the paper-mill; whereas there are various ways of forging the present watermark in ordinary paper, which may be purchased in any stationer's shop. The most important features in this plan are—first, the expedition with which the Country Banks will thus be secured against forgery; and secondly, the economy, as it requires no change whatever in their present plates.

THE BILL OF PAINS AND PENALTIES.

During the present investigation in the House of Lords, we have observed a popular mode of expression, which seems to show that the real cause of the proceeding is almost forgotten. It is called the trial of the Queen—the prosecution—and her defence—the witnesses for the Crown, and the Queen's witnesses. In fact they are ultimately but not correctly so. Every Bill, as it passes either House of Parliament, comes to its second reading; and on that stage, in a Committee of the whole House, or by reference, they are bound to see its preamble well proved, and alterations are frequently made, according to the result of their deliberation upon the testimony received (on oath before the Lords); this is the present stage of the Bill of Pains and Penalties; the witnesses already examined have been brought up in order to prove those allegations, but not as witnesses in any trial or prosecution. What is to be alleged on the other side, to controvert the testimony already received, is not properly the Queen's defence, but as the necessary measures of investigation to show cause against that evidence, and so to over-rule or alter the preamble of the Bill, after which their Lordships will receive a report upon the Bill, as either well proved or disproved; and upon a second reading of the Bill, or upon that report, the Bill will be entertained, or cast out. It is thus necessary not to lose sight of the fact of these deliberations, which are well devised, to prevent haste or party in the judgment. Their next step will be a third reading, on which the whole Bill will be debated, and clauses altered, or rejected, or added; and after which, it will, on motion, be either passed or thrown out. If it be passed and sent to the Commons, the same forms and ceremonies must be pursued as those which will have passed in the House of Lords, except the administration of an oath, with all the same powers of alteration or rejection; and if it should be passed there, it will be returned to the Lords for the Royal Assent; and upon the King's signature thereto, it will become an Act of Parliament.

EXTRACTS FROM DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE CONDUCT OF THE THEN PRINCESS OF WALES.

(Signed) GENTLEMEN, BRILLIANTISSIMO.

"That as on the one hand the facts of pregnancy and delivery are to one mind satisfactorily disproved, so on the other hand we think that the circumstances to which we now refer, particularly those stated to have passed between the Royal Highness and Captain Mordaunt, must be credited until they shall receive some decisive contradiction."

JANUARY 28, 1807.—Extracts from the King's Message, as sent by the Lord Chancellor:—

"But in those examinations, and even in the answer drawn up in the name of the Princess by her legal advisers, there have appeared circumstances of conduct on the part of the Princess which His Majesty never could regard but with serious concern. The elevated rank which the Princess holds in this Country, and the relation in which she stands to His Majesty and the Royal Family, in which she is equally interested as the happiness of our Royal Highnesses in your personal and royal character, and the most important interests of the State, that the intercourse between her Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales and her Royal Highness Prince Regent should continue to be regulated by the laws of propriety and decorum."

FEBRUARY 23, 1813.—R-port signed by 21 Privy Counsellors (three Archbishops and Bishop of London):—

"After a full examination of all the documents before us, we are of opinion, that, under all the circumstances of the case, it is highly fit and proper, with a view to the welfare of the Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte, in which are equally interested the happiness of our Royal Highnesses in your personal and royal character, and the most important interests of the State, that the intercourse between her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and her Royal Highness Prince Regent should continue to be regulated by the laws of propriety and decorum. A phenomenon not less interesting to astronomers will be the passage, on the 21st and 22nd of this month, of the disc of the Moon, very close to the planets Jupiter and Saturn, which we see every evening shining in the east, in the constellation of Aquarius & Pegasus.—Paris Paper.

BOY-STREET.—ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE UPON SOME ITALIANS.—Jacob Sigmor, the landlord of the Coach and Horse public house, on Turnham Green, was brought to the Office in the custody of the County Bank Notes has been adopted by the Government, which will, by an immediate operation, secure the whole of the Provincial Banks from forgery, without requiring any change of their present plates. A Stamp of great difficulty of imitation has been contrived, and preparations are making at the Stamp-Office for stamping all the Country Bank Notes with this Stamp, after the new year, by which means the revenue collected on Country Bank Notes will be secured, while the Notes themselves will be protected from the forger—because he cannot forge the Note without also forging the Stamp. This Stamp is combined with beautiful coloured printing, intended nearly to cover the back of the Note, so as to preclude the necessity, and also to save the expense incurred by many Country Bankers, in printing a back to their Notes by way of security, that security being thus given by the Government gratis. It is proposed also to connect this with a change of the paper for the Country Bank Notes, by substituting a description of paper, the watermark and appearance of which can only be produced in its first construction at the paper-mill; whereas there are various ways of forging the present watermark in ordinary paper, which may be purchased in any stationer's shop. The most important features in this plan are—first, the expedition with which the Country Banks will thus be secured against forgery; and secondly, the economy, as it requires no change whatever in their present plates.

On Monday one of the most extraordinary examinations relative to the identity of a dog occurred at this Office. Mr. Summers, a butcher, residing in Skinner-street, Soho's Town, appeared to a summons, at the suit of George Ripley, Esq. of Easton-square, to show cause why he detained a valuable Newfoundland dog, which had been missing about four months, and a reward of two guineas was advertised for its recovery. Mr. Ripley stated, that he had the dog while a puppy, and that it was in his possession about three years and a half; that he lost the dog about twelve months ago, and offered a reward of five guineas for his recovery, in consequence of which, William Audley, a constable of St. Paneras, brought the dog from Paddington, and paid the five guineas to the person who restored it; that he lost the dog again, and had some posting-bills stuck up, offering a reward of two guineas for his recovery, but that the dog was never brought back; that about a week ago a friend saw the dog following the D-fendant, and watching him home, informed the Plaintiff of the circumstance. He (Mr. Ripley), accompanied by Wm. Audley, the constable, who could swear to the identity of the dog, went to D-fendant's house, where they saw the dog; and being well satisfied as to the identity of the dog, he offered the reward and claimed the dog; but Mr. Summers refused to deliver it up. Mr. Ripley then produced a host of witnesses to prove the identity of the dog, which he said he would not part with for twenty guineas. Mr. Summers, being called on for his defence, stated that he had the dog six months in his possession, being two months before Mr. Ripley lost his dog; he knew the dog about twelve months before in the possession of Mr. Jennings, a builder, lately deceased, from whom he had it, and he produced a number of respectable witnesses to prove the dog was three years in Mr. Jennings's possession. A man of the name of Stevens proved the selling of the dog, a puppy, three years and a half ago, to Mr. Jennings. Mrs. Jennings, her apprentice, her lodgers, several of her neighbours, and workmen, were ready to swear the dog was three years in the possession of Mr. Jennings before he gave it to the D-fendant. The Plaintiff and a number of the most respectable witnesses were equally prepared to swear to the identity of the dog, which they called Cato; the D-fendant called him Plato, and the dog readily answered to both names. The Magistrate (Mr. Rogers) declared he found it impossible to decide, and dismissed the complaint. Mr. Summers took the dog, and Mr. Ripley declared his intention of bringing an action for the recovery of the dog.

MANRONGON-STREET.—Yesterday, James Roberts and Thomas Carter were charged with a gross outrage upon — Nash, and another young man, servants of the Duke of Wellington. Nash received a desperate cut on the eye; his fellow-servant, who was also much abused, was prevented from attending, in consequence of the orders of his Grace to follow him to the country. Nash's brother, who was present, however stated, that, in company of the parties aggrieved, he was returning with them to the house of the Duke of Wellington. On going through Piccadilly, the prisoners came up and recognised them by their wearing the livery of his Grace, and Roberts, who was the most desperate, said, "These are servants to the Duke of Wellington," and without more to do gave Nash a violent blow on the eye, which knocked him down, and he received a serious wound on the eye. He then commenced the most violent abuse, and immediately prevented any further violence by giving them in custody to the watchmen. The prisoners, in their defence, said, that the servants had offended them, but this was disproved by evidence. Mr. Conant, in strong terms, reprimanded them, and ordered Roberts to find bail. In consequence of a defect in the evidence, Carter was discharged on paying his bail.

There will be a very considerable eclipse of the Moon, leaving but one-twelfth of the orb visible, on the morning of the 22d of this month. The eclipse will commence at 23 minutes after five o'clock in the morning, about half an hour previous to the setting of the Moon; so that the principal part of the eclipse will not be visible, except in countries 15 degrees west longitude of Paris. A phenomenon not less interesting to astronomers will be the passage, on the 21st and 22nd of this month, of the disc of the Moon, very close to the planets Jupiter and Saturn, which we see every evening shining in the east, in the constellation of Aquarius & Pegasus.—Paris Paper.

REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

The following are the documents connected with the important events that have taken place in Portugal, which we yesterday received from Oporto, but were obliged to omit from want of room:—

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

To his Excellency Antonio Lobo Teixeira de Barros.

Oporto, Aug. 28.

"MOST EXCELLENT SIR.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of 21st inst. half-past two in the morning. I immediately proceeded to assemble the Civil and Ecclesiastical Authorities, who met at half-past five in the morning, to carry into execution the instructions received from your Lordship, which was accordingly done, with the assistance of the Joz da Foz and the Camera of this city, in the presence of the Nobles, their relatives, and the troops, who joined in the exclamation of 'Long live King John 6th,' 'Long live the Cortes, and the Constitution.' The Ecclesiastical Authorities refused to assist at this ceremony, excusing themselves on the ground of having no orders from the Most Rev. Archbishop; but notwithstanding, they did not make any opposition. Every thing is in the greatest order and tranquillity. I shall not neglect to treat the foreign officers according to the instructions in your despatch. Long live King John 6th; long live the Cortes, and the Constitution to be established through its medium. God preserve your Excellency many years. (Signed) MANUEL JOAQUIM MENIZAS. Ponte de Lima, Aug. 29, 1820."

To their Excellencies the President and other Ministers of the Provisional Junta of the City of Oporto.

"ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST EXCELLENT SIR.—I have the honour to transmit to your Excellencies a correct copy of the official accounts which I have received from the Commanders of the Brigade under my command, together with several documents relating to the compliance of the several authorities, and the ceremony of proclaiming the Cortes. I have obtained to-day from the Adjutant, whom I have sent to your Excellencies, the answers to my despatch of the 25th instant; and I have the satisfaction to communicate to your Excellencies, that the most perfect tranquillity prevails throughout the whole of this part of the Country, and that the general wish of the People continues to be unanimous. At the same time beg to renew my assurances to your Excellencies of the deep interest I take in so laudable a cause, and that the same sentiments animate the troops under my command. I take this opportunity also to acquaint your Excellencies, that I have continued the guard at the residence of the Ex-Governor Wilson, not only because he retains his office as Secretary of this Province, but out of personal respect to him, which I hope will meet your Excellencies' approbation. I have adopted the same course regarding the Ex-Inspector-General R. Ribeiro, who arrived in this city soon after the promulgation of this glorious event. I again assure your Excellencies of my adoration of the cause, and respect for its promoters. God preserve your Excellencies many years. (Signed) ANTONIO LONO TEIXEIRA DE BARROS, Commandant of the 9th Brigade. Head-quarters, Viana, Aug. 27."

To his Excellency Antonio Lobo Teixeira de Barros.

"ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST EXCELLENT SIR.—This morning, at 9 o'clock, I ordered the 21st regiment under my command to assemble, and they carried into effect the orders contained in the despatch, which I had the honour of receiving from your Excellency, dated 23d instant, which caused the air to ring with the exclamation of 'Long live our Sovereign King John VI.' 'Long live the Cortes and the Constitution.' Your Excellency may rest satisfied of the good order not only of this regiment, but of all the inhabitants. (Signed) MANUEL LOUZ CORREIA, Commandant of the 21st Regt. Valencia, August 27, 1820."

To their Excellencies Sebastian Dago Valente Cabreira, and Bernardo Correa de Castro e Sepulveda.

"ILLUSTRIOUS AND MOST EXCELLENT SIR.—I think it my duty to acquaint your Excellencies of the patriotism of the troops, and of their general good conduct, as well as the inhabitants of this city. On the 24th inst. the news of the important event which occurred in your city reached us, and I immediately perceived that the Officers were disposed to follow the example set them. At eight o'clock in the morning, I received the despatch transmitted to me by your Excellencies, when the Commandant of Brigade Lacerda Silveira being present, it was agreed between us to follow your instructions, by calling together all the Officers, not excepting Major Murphy. I shortly afterwards proceeded to the residence of the Most Reverend Archbishop, to assemble all the authorities; this having been done, I presented to them the despatch, and they all declared in favour of its being immediately carried into execution. From thence we passed through all the public streets of the city, to tranquillize the minds of the people. On the morning of the 25th, at 12 o'clock, I ordered the regiment to assemble in the field of St. Anne; and the proclamation having been read, which was received with loud acclamations from the troops, the nobility, and the people, we took the oath in the form prescribed by the Supreme Junta of the Provisional Government, which was followed by three discharges from the military.

"This city enjoys perfect tranquillity; but I have taken all necessary precautions to prevent disturbances. God preserve your Excellencies, &c. (Signed) JOAQUIM TEIXEIRA JOAQUAO, Colonel of the 3d Regiment. Braga, August 27, 1820."

PROCLAMATION.

The Government-General of the Archdiocese of Oporto, to the People of the same Diocese, and the Troops stationed in it, at the Nation.

"PORTUGUESE!—The day of glory and national independence has at last dawned. A Government chosen by the People, is appointed, and speedily the same Cortes, which existed at the time of the glorious restoration of the Portuguese name, (but of which a feeble Administration has bereft us) secured our independence and the Throne of the most serene House of Braganza. We are now about to confer equal benefits, securing, in the most solemn manner, a Constitution, analogous to our customs, and which will protect us from the vices which disposition is sure to introduce into the most useful Institutions of the State. Wait quietly, I entreat you, the glorious destinies which are preparing for you. Confide in the Government which the Nation has chosen, and let every one perform willingly that to which he may be invited by his Country. Exclaim with me, 'Long live our good King John VIth.' 'Long live our sacred Religion.' 'Long live the Cortes, and by its means the Portuguese Constitution.' (Signed) PHILIPPE DE SOUZA CANAYARRO, Lieutenant-General, &c. Head-Quarters, Oporto, Aug. 23, 1820."

From the Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom, to the Portuguese.

"If the agitation which pervaded the several nations of Europe shook their thrones, your army saved the country; immortalizing its name, it is not less meritorious that it should have removed it from the abyss into which it was precipitated by the almost total loss of the national representation. An inconsiderate Administration, full of error and vice, had overwhelmed the Nation with every species of evil, violating our rights and immunities, breaking down our privileges and liberties, and profaning those laudable customs which have characterized us since the establishment of the Monarchy, and which were, perhaps, the most sure pledges of our social virtues. The love of one's Country, sacrificed to egotism, was no more than a vain name in the mouths of those persons who filled the highest offices in the Nation, whose only object was the attainment of wealth and power as the reward of their crimes, their ignorance and want of experience in conducting the affairs of the State. It is by these means that we are deprived of our commerce; industry has ceased to exist; agriculture has decayed, and our ships have become rotten. A few days only were wanting ere we should have lost the last trading vessel, and the ruin of our former glory, which we were so famous in the time of our former glory, would have followed: then we ploughed the ocean, inspecting the coasts, frequenting ports without opposition, and spreading our arms around Europe, the precious commodities of the East, and the riches of both worlds. The source of national prosperity being thus dried up, the necessary consequence was, the loss of our dearest interests, and, to crown all our evils, our adorable Sovereign determined to leave us. Portuguese, from that fatal day we calculate our misfortunes. We have lost everything, and we should even be deprived of our name, so famous in the annals of history, if we did not show that we still possess the same constancy with which we have suffered so many calamities and miseries by the heroic resolution we have this day taken. Our ancestors were happy, because they lived in fortunate ages, when Portugal boasted of a Representative Government, and a Cortes of the Nation; when prodigies of valour were performed, while the People obeyed the laws which were wisely enacted; laws which were advantageous to all, because they were obligatory on all. Then it was that the Nation made Africa tremble—that it conquered India—and astonished the known world, to which it added another, extending still further the renown of its prowess. Never did Religion, the Throne, and the Country in general, obtain such important acquisitions; never did it possess greater glory, nor more solid greatness; all these honours continually flowing to the Constitution of the State, because it maintained the rights of the Sovereign and of the subject in perfect equilibrium, making the Nation and its chief one family, in which all were united for general happiness. Let us, then, have that Constitution, and we shall be again happy. Our Lord, John VI, our adored Monarch, has omitted to give it to us, because he is ignorant of our desires; and it is now not time to ask him for it; for the evils which we have suffered, and have still to endure, require a prompt remedy. Let us evoke the Cortes in imitation of our ancestors, and let us expect from their wisdom and firmness those measures which can alone save us from perdition, and secure our political existence. The desire of the nation and the army requires the adoption of this measure, which has been already too long retarded. In the glorious plains of Oporto, our Lord raises his voice and the monarchy appears to save from destruction those precious deposits confided to their protection, and maintained by their valour, inviolable for ages past. Portuguese! The step which you have just taken for your future happiness was necessary.

was even indispensable; and your miserable condition fully justifies your proceedings. Do not, therefore, be intimidated, for you certainly do not betray the sentiments of your natural fidelity. The world knows well that our determination was not the effect of personal hatred, or of any dissatisfaction to the august House of Braganza. United with the whole Nation, we are taking measures to strengthen the bonds of love, and respect, and of allegiance, for we are most closely connected to the dynasty of the immortal John IV., and the virtues which adorn the heart of the most dearly beloved of his descendants, assure us that he will not see his endeavours with our, making happy a Nation which has performed so many acts of heroism, in order to adorn his forehead with the crown of the Lusitanian Empire. The change which we have brought about does not attack the essential parts of the monarchy. Our holy religion will gain strength by the improvement of morals, until this day unfortunately abandoned, and will ensure the felicity of this and future ages. The laws of the Kingdom, religiously observed, will secure private property, and the Nation will preserve for every one the peaceful enjoyment of his rights, because it does not wish to destroy, but to enhance them. No one shall be molested for his political opinions or past conduct, and the wisest measures will be taken to avoid disturbance, which might be occasioned by dislike, or the accomplishment of private revenge. Portuguese! Be assured of the good intentions which animate us. Chosen to watch over your destinies until the arrival of that day when, completely represented, you will have established another form of Government; we shall use our best endeavours to merit the confidence placed in us; and, if the result shall be, as we expect, the adoption of a Constitution, it will, no doubt, secure the rights of the Monarch and your's, and will be the most glorious recompense for our labours. (Signed) ANTONIO DE SILVEIRA PESTOJA DE FONSECA, President. MANUEL DE AGUIAR DE ALBUQUERQUE, Vice-President. LEON PIGNON DE ANDARA e BARROSO, for the Clergy. PEDRO LEITE PEREIRA DA MELLO, for the Nobility. MARCELO FRANCISCO FERREIRA, for the Magistrate. FRANCISCO JOSE DE BARROS ALFA, for Commerce. JOSE MARIA XAVIER DE ANDRADE, for the produce. JOAO DA CUNHA SALES MATA, of Minas. JOSE FERREIRA BORGES, of Rio de Janeiro. JOAO DE SAES CARVALHO, Secretaries. FRANCISCO GONCALVES DA SILVA, Palace of Government, August 21, 1820."

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PROCLAMATION. From the Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom, to the Portuguese. "If the agitation which pervaded the several nations of Europe shook their thrones, your army saved the country; immortalizing its name, it is not less meritorious that it should have removed it from the abyss into which it was precipitated by the almost total loss of the national representation. An inconsiderate Administration, full of error and vice, had overwhelmed the Nation with every species of evil, violating our rights and immunities, breaking down our privileges and liberties, and profaning those laudable customs which have characterized us since the establishment of the Monarchy, and which were, perhaps, the most sure pledges of our social virtues. The love of one's Country, sacrificed to egotism, was no more than a vain name in the mouths of those persons who filled the highest offices in the Nation, whose only object was the attainment of wealth and power as the reward of their crimes, their ignorance and want of experience in conducting the affairs of the State. It is by these means that we are deprived of our commerce; industry has ceased to exist; agriculture has decayed, and our ships have become rotten. A few days only were wanting ere we should have lost the last trading vessel, and the ruin of our former glory, which we were so famous in the time of our former glory, would have followed: then we ploughed the ocean, inspecting the coasts, frequenting ports without opposition, and spreading our arms around Europe, the precious commodities of the East, and the riches of both worlds. The source of national prosperity being thus dried up, the necessary consequence was, the loss of our dearest interests, and, to crown all our evils, our adorable Sovereign determined to leave us. Portuguese, from that fatal day we calculate our misfortunes. We have lost everything, and we should even be deprived of our name, so famous in the annals of history, if we did not show that we still possess the same constancy with which we have suffered so many calamities and miseries by the heroic resolution we have this day taken. Our ancestors were happy, because they lived in fortunate ages, when Portugal boasted of a Representative Government, and a Cortes of the Nation; when prodigies of valour were performed, while the People obeyed the laws which were wisely enacted; laws which were advantageous to all, because they were obligatory on all. Then it was that the Nation made Africa tremble—that it conquered India—and astonished the known world, to which it added another, extending still further the renown of its prowess. Never did Religion, the Throne, and the Country in general, obtain such important acquisitions; never did it possess greater glory, nor more solid greatness; all these honours continually flowing to the Constitution of the State, because it maintained the rights of the Sovereign and of the subject in perfect equilibrium, making the Nation and its chief one family, in which all were united for general happiness. Let us, then, have that Constitution, and we shall be again happy. Our Lord, John VI, our adored Monarch, has omitted to give it to us, because he is ignorant of our desires; and it is now not time to ask him for it; for the evils which we have suffered, and have still to endure, require a prompt remedy. Let us evoke the Cortes in imitation of our ancestors, and let us expect from their wisdom and firmness those measures which can alone save us from perdition, and secure our political existence. The desire of the nation and the army requires the adoption of this measure, which has been already too long retarded. In the glorious plains of Oporto, our Lord raises his voice and the monarchy appears to save from destruction those precious deposits confided to their protection, and maintained by their valour, inviolable for ages past. Portuguese! The step which you have just taken for your future happiness was necessary.

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BERGH-AM-ME! A celebrated song, performed with extraordinary applause at the theatre of the ITALIAN COMEDY. Where BURGUNDIANS in lofty pride Dismiss us, O' Father and wife, A queen indulged her Royal will, Brought the spreading plague; And thus, no comfort I can see— In London, Brenchburg—ah me!— In Bergham—ah me!— In Bergham—ah me!— I catch the sound of Burcham—ah me! Who shall compare thee, Coma, with Yan smoky town of Hammermith? The lazy Threves can I mistake? For thy delicious food, for wine? Or thy convenient Villa here? Coma! ah Brenchburg—ah me!— Burcham—ah me!— Burcham—ah me!— Oh had I long for Burcham—ah me!— Grooms, valets, courtiers, they are all Well whacked, and well well call; But what avails their stature, when I must not make them Nublemen? Nor deck with stars their liveries? Do those of Brenchburg—ah me!— Burcham—ah me!— Burcham—ah me!— Oh how they looked at Burcham—ah me!— Indian Priests are ever free For making points than Doctor Parr; And Followers is not half so witty, As those performing Exorcisms; Even Brenchburg himself in vain would be As smart as Brenchburg—ah me!— Burcham—ah me!— Dear Major Domo—Burcham—ah me!— The English Ladies are so rude, Except such follies, as to wear and call; Nor one will deign to drop their cards; My suffering virtue feels it hard; One only joy remains to me, And that is Brenchburg—ah me!— And only joy my innocence shall be; My only joy is Burcham—ah me!— Amid the Peers I sit, and hear Tales that would start a British eery; Feet, carriage, livery, all I desire; And only joy from Mordaunt's eye; So firm my innocence shall be; Proclaim'd at Brenchburg—ah me!— Burcham—ah me!— I'll give the world for Burcham—ah me!

With the exception of the articles relative to Portugal, the London Journals of Thursday contained nothing worth extracting. The Paris Papers observe a profound silence with respect to the resolution that has been accomplished by the Portuguese—a full proof of the subservience of the French Press, and of the fears of the French Government as to what may happen. That Government, and France at large, were fully apprised of the occurrences in Portugal, but prudently, or folly, wished to throw over them a veil of complete oblivion. This is fully in the extreme. France must know the situation of Portugal, and will in all probability, speedily follow the example. There is, indeed, no State on the Continent free from the contagion of such proceedings, and we are only anxious to hear of other and more striking revolutions. Saxony appears to be secure, because she has a beneficent and a beloved Monarch; but Prussia and Prussia are on both of thorns, for all she promises to their People have been violated. Russia, with her ATROCIOUS, is not secure; and the time of revolution may be distant, but it will come at last. No Holy Alliance can shake the decision of public opinion. BOSWARTHE fell by that uncontrollable power—and other States, like his, must sink into insignificance before it. On that opinion is founded the destiny of Nations, and nothing can resist its sway. We extract the following articles from the Morning Chronicle:— "The late events in the South of Europe seem to have deprived some of our contemporaries of their senses altogether. One of them bestows the most unqualified praise on the principles of Prince METTERNICH's circular, which calls on Princes to 'maintain that which exists,' and 'to prevent deviation in any manner from the existing order of things, from whatever origin it may have sprung.' And then the next moment tells us 'We have never contended that Spain, or Naples, or Portugal, did not present occasion for great and salutary change.' But we would have the writer to recollect that he cannot serve both God and Mammon, that he must renounce change altogether, or renounce Prince METTERNICH. 'But,' says the same writer, 'the made in which the recent changes have been wrought is most alarming.' Admitting for a moment this to be the case, why did not the Governments make these necessary changes themselves, when they would have had the choosing of the mode? Timely Reforms prevent Revolution. But persons like Prince METTERNICH drive men into Revolution, by setting their faces against any change whatever, however necessary. When the People see that they have no hopes of a remedy for their evils, but from force, they will at last be compelled to have recourse to it. It is Prince METTERNICH, and those who set themselves against all Reform, who are the true Revolutionists." The return of Sir Masson Lopez, Brit. to his seat at Marlton, on the afternoon of Sunday evening, was marked in a manner that clearly shows the respect, esteem, and attachment in which he is held by his tenants and neighbours, great numbers of whom were assembled on the road leading to the house, and received him with cheering acclamations. On the following evening they celebrated the event by a meeting on the most elevated part of Roborough Down, where, after various amusements, a large bonfire and fireworks were exhibited. Several hundreds of sides were distributed, and the healths of the worthy Baronet and family were given with shouts of the most loud and continued applause. The bonfire shedding its light over a concourse of upwards of a thousand persons of both sexes, and of all ages, amongst whom were a party of dancers, who kept it up with great spirit, had a most striking and pleasing effect. The Worthy Baronet, in addition to his liberality to the prisoners in the New Goal, gave a handsome donation to those in the New Bridewell.

On Sunday night, or yesterday morning, a robbery was effected in the house of Mr. BUTLER, grocer, on the Quay, corner of Conduit-lane. It would appear that the plunderers entered through one of the parlour windows, as it was found open by the watchman employed in the neighbourhood, and the bolt that fastened the shutter forced. From a cupboard in the parlour they took the following articles, of silver:—Twelve tea-spoons—four marked L. O. B. six M. M. one I. C. M., and one plain—four salt-spoons—two table spoons marked I. C. M.—one pint tankard, not marked, except the usual stamps on the bottom—one sugar-bowl, fluted half way up from the bottom, with a crack in the edge—two pairs of sugar tongs, one marked I. C. M. the other, J. O. B.—one fruit-knife, with fluted mother-of-pearl handle, gilt at the edges—an oval snuff-box, marked E. M.—and a small mahogany work-box, of the size and form nearly of a tea-caddy, with brass handle on the top, and brass lock. They also entered the shop, from a desk in which they took £18 in Bank of England Notes, £13 in Bank of Ireland paper, half a guinea in gold, some English silver, & a six-shilling piece, besides a number of the notes of the late banks of Atkins and Skottowe, of Cashmore of Carrick, and of Newport. A quantity of Tea, Lump Sugar, Coa, Chocolate, and other groceries, were also carried off. It may facilitate the detection of the miscreants to mention, that amongst the notes taken was one for five pounds, of the Bank of England, on the face of which, at the bottom, was written the name Cassidy, or some name closely resembling it—and a £5 Bank of Ireland note, with the initials P. S. similarly placed. What renders this robbery rather remarkable is the circumstance, that the window through which the entrance appears to have been effected is very conspicuously situated, being visible from a considerable distance down the Quay, and within a few paces of two gas globes, both of which, when lighting, throw a strong glare upon the spot.

PROVISION CONTRACT. A London Letter of Tuesday evening says— "The Commissioners of the Navy have just contracted for 10,000 casks of beef and pork—6000 casks at £5 18s. 1d. per cask, and 4000 casks at £5 16s. per cask."

In our last we mentioned, that the declaring of the successful parties offering for the Contract had been postponed to Monday; we are now enabled to state that they were then announced, viz. Mr. Hart Logan, London, 6000 Tierces. Messrs. N. & J. Commins & Ben. 4000 Do. 10,000 Tierces, at an average nearly of £5 15s. per tierce. Compared with that of last year, (£7 12s. 6d.) the reduction is very considerable, but the smallest

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