REVOLUTIONS.

[From the Examiner.]

The Revolution which broke out and established itself so quickly and calmly at Oporto, and in the northern Provinces of Portugal, does not seem to have yet succeeded in Lisbon. Its consummation in the capital may however be speedily expected, since the Authorities there evidently expect it themselves. Some accounts direct from the capital say indeed that vessels were even prepared to convey the Regency away, and the Proclamation issued by that Government, "hoping" and "trusting" that the soldiers and people would stand by it, can scarcely leave any doubt of the ultimate fate of the old Despotism. These strong appearances have most probably given rise to some unauthenticated accounts, that have arrived in the course of the week, of insurrections at Lisbon.—The French Papers (under Censorship) repeat similar stories, which also remain unconfirmed; yet it appears, by a spirited Proclamation posted up in the streets, that the friends of freedom have not been idle; and perhaps the fact is, that some agitations have occurred, enough at least to prevent any hostilities on the part of the Regency against the Oporto Constitutionalists. The only armed opposition to the Revolution talked of is from the Count d'Amarante, who is said to have only three or four thousand troops under him, while the Patriots are supposed to have at their command 20, or 25,000. Those who remember how ineffectual O'Donnell's large army near Cadiz was against the heroes of the Isle of Leon, will fear nothing from this apparent opposition. Still a considerable mystery envelopes the proceedings at Lisbon, and some bloodshed may be feared, from the resistance of the Court adherents who always abound at the seats of government, as well as from the popular indignation against the English officers, who have been so long the conspicuous agents of the tyranny of the Refugee Sovereign.—The fact mentioned in the latest accounts from Oporto, of the non arrival of the Lisbon post, will increase the anxiety respecting the fate of that capital.

A war in Italy may now be considered certain. The Austrian Court has actually presented the new Neapolitan Ambassador from crossing the frontiers. Here is a pretty specimen of the lengths to which the Legitimate will go in gross and insolent interference with other states. How have the Neapolitans offended the lordly Despot of Austria? Have they done themselves harm by the change? Are they less happy than before?—Have they dethroned their King, and set up a military Conqueror who may be expected to harass his neighbours? They have done none of these things;—but they have so ordered matters, that their King can no longer dungeon and banish people for his mere will and pleasure; the Austrian Emperor *can*; and therefore he is determined to chastise a People who dare thus to adopt a form of Government which insinuates that his system is not the best of all possible systems! After this, let not Swift be considered a severe satirist, for writing the fable of the two Lilliputian nations who made war upon each other, because one people broke their eggs at the big end, and the other at the little end!

The Neapolitans, however, will not prove an easy conquest. They are making extensive preparations to resist the insolent dictation of Austria; and if the whole People are animated by the same spirit (as all appearances would lead us to suppose), the Austrians will be taught with a vengeance the impossibility of subduing a Nation united in love of freedom. The invading armies, too, be it recollected, must pass over the northern states of Italy, by all the inhabitants of which they are regarded with unparalleled detestation and horror. If these latter rise behind them while they are invading Naples, a most awful "moral lesson" will be read to all those wholesale tyrants who, not content with being despotic in their own States, dare to attempt to reduce the whole human species to the same slavish level.

REMARKABLE STORY.

(From the Literary Gazette.)

PRETENDER TO THE DANISH THRONE.

The following account of this person is given in a Berlin Journal:—

The late King, Christian VII. had a mother-in-law, Juliana Maria, upon whom history has already pronounced sentence, with respect to her endeavours to place upon the throne her son, the hereditary Prince Frederic, to the injury of the lawful heir. This Juliana was as inimical to King Christian as to his descendants: to her alone is attributed the unhappiness which the King experienced in his marriage with the English Princess, Matilda, sister of George the III.; nay, and even the state of mental debility in which Christian passed his life. But, as she could not accomplish all her plans in favour of her son, she is stated to have attempted, at least, to secure the crown for her grandson (Prince Christian Frederic, who, with his amiable consort, is now travelling in Italy). When, therefore, the present Queen, then Crown-Princess, consort of Frederic VI. was first delivered of an heir to the throne, she is said to have had the child taken away as soon as it was born, and a dead child substituted in its room. The dead child was buried, and the true heir entrusted to one of the Royal attendants, named H——, who, being in the secret, brought him up as his own son. The step-grandmother assigned the sum of 4000 dollars annually for his education, to reward her confidant. When the Prince grew older, he was sent to the academy at Schnepfenthal, and a great banking house at Altona paid the necessary sums to order, without knowing any thing further of the matter. The young man probably remarked, from many circumstances, that the ——— was not his father: and when he returned to Denmark, after finishing his studies, urged him to reveal to him the secret of his birth, which the latter, partly instigated by his conscience, at length did. He furnished his foster-son with all the documents necessary to support his claim, and then committed suicide, being justly afraid of punishment, for having so long concealed so shameful an action.

The Prince, being at Copenhagen, and furnished with his papers, laid his claims before the police, which immediately reported the affair to the King, who sent for the Pretender, examined his papers, and, finding that his countenance and figure greatly resembled his own, and the papers contained important explanations, which seemed deserving of attention, he immediately caused him to be put under confinement, but without any rigour, and placed officers to guard him, in order to examine thoroughly who he was.

This is the present state of the affair, which, in truth, is more like the romantic invention of some idle fancy, than a real fact. However, letters from Denmark, and even from Copenhagen, speak with such confidence on the subject, that the story certainly deserves attention. It is farther affirmed, that the Altona banker, who paid the money to the school at Schnepfenthal, has been summoned to Copenhagen, to give such information as is in his power; that he set out for that city a week ago; that the Danish Minister of State, K——, passed through Hamburgh, on the night of July 22, on his way to Schnepfenthal; and it is also said, that the Danish government has sent for to Copenhagen two ladies of the chamber of the late Queen, who live in Hanover, (whether in the kingdom or city of Hanover, we are ignorant,) and who, it is pretended, are in the secret. The Pretender is stated to be about 29 years of age, and very like the King, (except that his hair is brown, whereas that of his Majesty is very fair,) and to have served last with the rank of Lieutenant. This is all that I have been able to collect, respecting this most strange affair, which it must be left to time to clear up.*

*We have seen some accounts of a later date, which say, that the pretended Prince has been discovered to be the son of a tailor; and others, that he has been found to be insane. Without being able to vouch for the truth of any of these statements, we have thought our readers might like to have a more particular account of this strange business (which created great sensation in Denmark), than has appeared, to our knowledge, in any other English Journal.—Ed.

COUNTY KILKENNY AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR AUGUST.

FROM THE MODERATOR.

[The following Report of Agricultural business and produce for the past month has been furnished at a somewhat later period than usual, by our valued correspondent.—A embracing, however, on that account, a wider range of information, and bringing up a detail of rural operations to the present day, it will be considered, we presume, important and interesting in no ordinary degree.]

Amidst the numerous and various occupations of the Husbandman throughout the year, the labours incident to harvest stand pre-eminent. The peculiar beauties of the season—the importance and interest attached to the task to be performed—the spirit with which it is undertaken—and, above all, the expressions of gratitude to the great Giver of all, bursting from every lip, as the eye surveys fields beyond fields of plenty, give to the rural scene a delightful and imposing grandeur, that cannot be contemplated without exciting the noblest feelings of our nature.

Such a scene, we are happy to say, was that which has just passed over. Nothing could possibly be finer than our late harvest; and, with very few exceptions, the grain is of the first quality, and exceedingly productive. WHEATS are nearly as good, if not fully so, as they were this harvest two years, but they are not quite so productive—eight barrels an acre being considered about the average of this season. BARLEY, of which there was a limited quantity in this district, was in general very good, yet some crops appeared thin; the grain is of a good colour, and will furnish a large proportion for malting. OATS, except mountain crops, were of very short growth (that is the straw); the grain, however, filled admirably, and the produce is uncommonly good. Almost all the crops are now drawn home, and securely lodged in the haggard. POTATOES are an abundant crop, promising an almost inexhaustible source of sustenance to the lower classes. PASTURES are much parched from continued drought, which has also occasioned a great scarcity of water, where small springs were the only supply. CATTLE, however, seem to have thriven well, and if graziers had not to complain of low prices (indeed ruinously so), they could not of the condition of their beasts. HAY is very good, having been saved in the best order; it is however considerably below its value, and in little demand. LINEN was very low this harvest, yet fully in proportion to the low rate at which all the necessaries of life were procurable. Butcher's Meat of every kind seems on the decline in value, and is certainly bought in smaller quantities, by most people, than it was some time back. PIGS are greatly down in value, a circumstance much to be deplored, being the principal dependance of the poor man, in paying the rent of his potato garden. BUTTER bears a tolerably fair price, yet Dairymen complain, certainly with less reason than other descriptions of Farmers; the produce of Butter, it is generally supposed, will be tolerably good. RAPE has been extensively sown this month, Farmers finding it has paid them better than any description of grain this season. WHEAT, OATS, and BARLEY, are destructively low. The present prices, it may be stated with absolute and incontrovertible certainty, would but pay the Farmer his expenses of seed, labour, tithes and taxes, leaving rent out of the question—what then is to be the result? Wheat now sells at from 19s. to 22s. per barrel of 20 stone—Oats, 7s. to 8s. per barrel of 14 stone—and Barley, 9s. to 11s. per barrel of 16 stone. Graziers must sell their fat Cows at the prices they bought them in when Stores, and Sheep must also be sold without leaving a shilling profit. How then are rents to be paid? or how can any public demand be answered? In the midst of a plentiful and overflowing season, we find ourselves completely under the batches of poverty, no circulating medium to give a proper value (a value proportioned to the heavy and absolutely necessary demands of the State) to the produce of our soil and industry.

September 20, 1820.

CLERICAL OFFICIOUSNESS.—The following circumstance, the authenticity of which may be relied on, occurred at Exeter while the Address to her Majesty from that City was being signed.—After the Address had been prepared, to save the inhabitants the trouble of leaving their business, a person was commissioned to carry it about to their houses for signatures. In one of the parishes, as soon as the Parson got wind of this, he issued forth in full canonicals, flying with spread wings from house to house before the man who had the Address, and conjuring the inhabitants, by all that is in heaven above, or the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth, not to prejudice their souls and bodies, by signing any thing so radical. In one house it happened that his reception was such as to cause a sudden exit, while the inmates were affixing their names to the Address. With the hope of balancing this misfortune, by giving his oratory more time to operate in the next instance, he instantly proceeded to another house, on the opposite side of the street, and lustily besought the inhabitants thereof to grant his prayers. While thus engaged, the person who had the Address set off, post haste, to the Parson's own house, and succeeded, before the Parson came up (tho' he soon got scent of the joke), in obtaining the signatures of the Parson's wife and whole family! The effect upon his reverence's nerves was dreadful beyond measure, and upon the people of Exeter such as nearly to burst their sides.—*Traveller.*

STEAM ENGINES.—The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to pronounce on the practicability of consuming the smoke sent forth from the furnaces of Steam-Engines, is most satisfactory. There are several plans for burning smoke; and it appears, from the evidence of Mr. Josiah Parkes, that this increasing evil may be removed with very little trouble, and we believe we may add, at *no expense* either of time or money—for it is not necessary, we believe, to stop the works in order to apply his invention, and the saving in fuel will soon exceed the whole cost incurred. We resume this subject now, because the senior Mr. Parkes happens to be in Leeds, and is preparing, under the auspices of some of our public-spirited manufacturers, to remove, as far as they are concerned, one of the greatest impediments that exists in the town to the health and comfort of its inhabitants. —*Leeds Mercury.*

FATAL DUEL AT CHESTER.—In consequence of a dispute, Mr. Folliott, a gentleman well known in Chester for his amiability of disposition, on Monday se'nnight received a challenge from Mr. S. Burrowes, a person connected with the law.—The combatants drew lots for the first fire, which Mr. Burrowes won; the distance fixed upon was twelve paces; shots were exchanged without effect; the pistols were a second time loaded, and both fired together with a like result. An ineffectual attempt was made by Mr. Pemberton to reconcile the parties, and the fatal weapons were again discharged, which, unhappily, were too certain in their aim. A ball pierced the head of Mr. Folliott, and considerably fractured his skull: Mr. Burrowes was killed on the spot. Mr. Folliott has been trepanned, and great hopes are entertained of his recovery, but it is apprehended that the mental consequence may be serious. Mr. Burrowes had experienced, throughout the last twenty years, the intimate friendship of Mr. Folliott, and the grief of the last gentleman is excessive. Mr. Folliott is a gentleman of large fortune, and made himself commendably conspicuous in founding the Chester Lunatic Asylum, on the same plan of that in Spring Vale, Staffordshire.

THE DEAD ALIVE.—Wednesday afternoon the beadle of the parish of St. Thomas's, Southwark, waited on Mr. Shelton, the Coroner, with a letter from the Steward of Guy's Hospital, intimating that a man was brought there that morning, in consequence of his having fallen off a scaffold, & that he died almost immediately. Mr. Shelton issued his warrant for an inquest to be holden on the body, and the beadle summoned a Jury, who were to sit the following evening; in the interim, the dead man was removed to the dead house, and several of the students accompanied the body, to learn what internal injuries he had sustained.—Some appearances, however, led them to believe that life was not extinct, and they used the means adopted in restoring animation. After the lapse of a few hours, animation was restored, and he was able to identify several of his friends, who were in attendance to make the necessary preparations for his burial! He is in a fair way of recovery.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's Inquest was held on Tuesday last, at Newton St. Cyres, on the body of a child that had been killed by a pig. It appeared that the mother, a poor woman, went to Exeter market, leaving her three children (the eldest about five years old, and the youngest, the unfortunate sufferer, about a year and a half) in a field at play. During her absence a pig was seen mangling the child in the hedge-trough; and when it was rescued from its dreadful situation, the voracious animal had eaten off the ears, and horribly disfigured the arms and one of the sides; but life was not extinct; the poor child, however, survived but a few hours. Verdict, Accidental Death.—*Exeter Paper.*

CONSUMPTION IN SCOTLAND.—The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to consider the Petitions from the Scotch Burghs against the system of self-election, has been published this week by the *Statesman*. It has been proved before the Committee, that seats in the council of Cupar *have been openly bought and sold*; that individuals have received, some £100 and others £50 for resigning in favour of some other person! It has also been established, that the Magistrates of Forfar *have wrongly appointed an Intrus to the situation of Town Clerk*; and that Colonel Francis Grant, M. P. was at the same moment Provost of Elgin and Forres, and Councillor of Nairn! The Committee report in general, that the alteration of the old Council chusing the new does not appear to the Committee to be generally warranted by the law and practice of the Burghs; and that the Burgesses have no control over the expenditure of the revenues of the Burghs, or over the sale of the common good or property: nor any power of preventing Magistrates contracting debts for which the common good is liable.

MARRIAGES OF KINGS WITH SUBJECTS.—Henry the Seventh was the descendant of a marriage with a subject: his son Henry the Eighth married *four* of his subjects. Edward the Sixth was the issue of such a marriage. Queen Elizabeth was the issue of such a marriage. Mary Queen of Scots married a subject. James the First was the issue of such a marriage. His grandson Charles the Second had no prejudice against such a marriage. His brother James the Second married a subject. Queen Mary and Queen Anne were the issue of such a marriage. George the First married the daughter of such a marriage. George the Second was the grandson of such a marriage.

THERE is a Society at Milan, called the *Orfeis* of which Colonel Brown was anxious to become a Member, and was accordingly proposed for admission in a sitting of the Society on the 20th of January, but was rejected by a majority of 31, the Ayes being 9, Noes 40.

An infallible Cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog.

Take six ounces of rue, picked clean, and bruised, four ounces of garlick, four of Venice treacle, four of mithridate, and four of the scrapings of pewter; boil the above in two quarts of strong ale, over a slow fire, until one pint is consumed; strain it off, and keep it in a bottle well corked. Give to a man or woman three tablespoons full, warm, seven mornings, fasting, and six to a dog; no liquid to be taken for four hours after each dose; rub some of the ingredients, from which the liquid is strained, to the bitten part.

The above recipe, when administered carefully as directed, was never known to fail in effecting a cure.

LINEN BOARD.—It is reported that Government intends, if not to abolish, at least to make a considerable alteration in the Irish Linen Board. It would be a great improvement to have so useless and expensive an establishment done away with altogether.

It is not yet publicly known who is to succeed to the vacant Provostship of Trinity College, Dublin. Dr. Miller, one of the persons whose reputations have attracted attention, and gived probability to the report of succeeding to this important station, is not the Head Master of Enniskillen school, as reported, but of Armagh school. Dr. O'Beirne is the Head Master of Enniskillen school.

CLONMEL, SEPT. 20.—A most heart-rending occurrence took place at Ballynahow, near Thurles, on Thursday night last: A young woman of the name of Ferncombe, who had been just recovering from a fever in a hut contiguous to the dwelling of her family, requested her sister on Thursday evening to light a fire for her, with which she complied, and left her for the night. On one of the family going to see her in the morning, it was found that the hut had not only been burnt, but that nothing remained of the unfortunate inmate but her bones!! This visitation of Divine Providence should be held forth as a warning to the incautious, who, by their negligence, often occasion whole families to mourn.

A few nights ago, an office of Mr. Harris, at Coolnamuck, near Carrick, was burnt, when nearly £200 worth of cider was destroyed; and on Friday night last, in consequence of a boy leaving a lighted candle in the stable of the Rev. Sam. Ryall, at Carrick, two horses were suffocated, though the stable was not burnt.

On Monday night a number of persons went to the house of a herdsman, of the name of English, at Heywood, near Clonmel, and carried off his furniture, with nine cows.—*Advertiser.*

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,610. *TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER* 26, 1820. *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

SPAIN.

The facts already announced, of Insecssions at Madrid, are confirmed. The *Monitetr* of Saturday presents a long letter from Madrid, of the 8th instant, in which, though there is an evident leaning against the party of Riego, it is made evident that matters in Spain threaten a dangerous crisis.

FROM THE MONITEUR.

Madrid, September 6,
Eleven o'Clock at Night.

The Public are aware that General Riego, who on the order which had been reiterated to him, of repairing to his command in Gallicia, and dissolving the corps of the army cantoned in the Isle de Leon, came to Madrid, and in vain endeavoured to produce a change in the resolution which the King and Government had taken in this respect. The only thing he obtained by his efforts was a new injunction to obey. Such was not, however, the intention of the General and the party who had called him. Every means was employed by him and his friends to ensure the success of his resistance.

Among other modes of exciting the passions, General Riego went, on the night of the 31st, to the Theatre, and did not scruple to compromise himself in a manner the most burlesque, by giving out a song to the *parterre* (pit), which he endeavoured to make them understand by repeating it several times, and the couplets of which terminated by a chorus in the lowest style—"*Traga la perro,*" which cannot be understood or translated better than by the words "*Gobe-lechien.*"

This song was, two days after, the cause of a scene which was on the point of becoming bloody. On the 3d inst. General Riego was present at a banquet given in honour of him by the patriotic societies, and to which it was remarked that General Quiroga had refused to go, declaring that he disapproved of the conduct and temerity of his colleague. After the feast there was a representation extraordinary at the Princes' Theatre, in honour of Riego. They played a new Piece, *Henry III. of Castile*, which was only remarkable for a multitude of revolutionary sentences.—In the midst of the afterpiece, the parterre demanded the favourite song, *Traga la perro.* A warm altercation was on this observed between the Political Chief and Riego, who hastily quitted the box of the Municipality. The Political Chief declared to the parterre that they could not sing the couplets demanded, because they were not announced in the bills, and addressing himself to the Actors, he prohibited them from singing the song.

A frightful tumult ensued; the people were on the point of escalading the box of the Political Chief; swords were drawn; the double guard of the Theatre was called in; arms were charged in the street; the entertainment ceased; and the Political Chief repaired to the Palace with an escort.

These excesses convinced the Government of the necessity of giving a check to the popular societies; and on the 4th a proposition was made to the Cortes, tending to repress the licentiousness of the meetings called patriotic.

This proposition was remitted to a Committee by one of the strongest majorities which have taken place in this Assembly. The Government thought it also necessary to take the following measures:

General Riego was deprived of the Captain-Generalship of Galicia, and sent a prisoner at large *(en quartier)* to Oviedo, his native country.

Colonel San Miguel, his Aid-de Camp, and author of his Proclamation, to Zamora.

General Velasco, Governor of Madrid, to Valladolid.

Manzanaros, Colonel of Artillery, to Catalonia.

Captain Nonez, to St. Sebastian.

On the 5th, General Riego wished to appear at the bar, and read there a sort of Representation to the Cortes; but he was refused permission, and sent the paper to the Secretaries of the Assembly.

The Cortes, far from countenancing him, have expressed their full and entire concurrence in the measures taken by the Government.

General Riego set out this morning at four o'clock, with an escort of twenty cavaliers, who are to accompany him to Asturia.

It may be said with truth, that the six days of his stay at Madrid have been six days of disorder and of crisis. Not one night passed without plots—without abortive designs; the tumult was incessant—the Government was sitting uninterruptedly—and the garrison was constantly under arms. Happily all the precautions of the Authorities were well taken.

During the two last nights the guards had been doubled, and the two clubs strictly watched.

The evening which has just closed has been very stormy. A crowd assembled at the Palace, composed of two parties. The Royalists, on the grand staircase and in the heart of the palace, cried "*Long live the King.*" The Liberals on the outside cried "*Long live the Constitution! The Constitutional King, and General Riego!*" They called him their liberator, and demanded his recal. It was not till night-fall that strong patroles succeeded in dispersing this assemblage round the Palace, but the discontented, with flaming torches in their hands, went towards the Patriotic Societies, redoubling, with inexpressible rage, their cries against the Government, also against the Cortes, and demanding the recal of Riego.

PORTUGAL.

We have at length accounts direct from Lisbon, and we may now state with confidence, that no blood has been shed in that City. We are still inclined to think, from the contents of the *Extraordinary Gazette* of Lisbon, Nos. 1 and 2, that the Regency will bend to circumstances, having already published a Decree for convoking the Cortes of the Kingdom. It is true that, in their Proclamations (which are subjoined), they speak against the Oporto Leaders as Insurgents; but, in convoking the Cortes, it may be questioned whether the Regency are not in the exercise of the powers confided to them by the King in a manner not intended, and applied to a case by no means foreseen by the Sovereign when he delegated his own power to them: and, however this may be, the very act of convoking the Cortes shews that they found themselves pressed with difficulties which they knew not how otherwise to prevent or suspend. The very assemblage of the Cortes, whether by the Regency or by the Revolutionists, is, in itself, a step towards an important change.

In fact, the Regency, in the circumstances in which they found themselves placed, seem to have had no alternative, but either to convoke the Cortes, or ship themselves off for the Brazils, as they must have seen that they could place no reliance on the troops. The fact of Gen. Pamplona's regiment deserting and joining the Constitutionalists, when ordered to advance, must have been appalling, more particularly to Count Amarante, an Officer who, it is well known, was originally in the Oporto scheme with his brother, the President of the Oporto Junta: it was, in fact, by Amarante that the design was revealed to the Regency.

According to private accounts, the Regency, in the perilous situation in which they found themselves, hastened to pay the troops in Lisbon all their arrears, and two months in advance. This was deemed an extorted measure; for till the Revolution had taken place at Oporto, nothing was said about paying up even the arrears. This very measure, therefore, tended to proclaim their apprehensions, and the calling of the Cortes confirms them.

If, however, the Regency hope by means of the Cortes to put down the Revolution, they will most probably be disappointed. If the three estates of Nobles, Clergy, and People, are to be assembled, for mere form's sake, to sanction their measures, the Nation will not be satisfied. The Constitutionalists will insist on reforms. An insurrection arising out of the progress of public calamity and distress cannot be put down by temporising measures, such as the Kings of Spain and Portugal usually resorted to in the latter eras of their Cortes.

From the Extraordinary Gazette of Lisbon.

"It having been announced by the Proclamation of their Excellencies the Governors of the Kingdom, that a Revolution had broken out in the city of Oporto on the 24th ult. we can now with the greater satisfaction make known, that happily the Provinces of Beira, Alentejo, and Algarve, remained tranquil, with almost a certainty that in that of Tras-los-Montes there likewise remains the same tranquillity: the loyal and honourable conduct of the Governor of the fortress of Elvas, Lieutenant-General John Lobo Brandao de Almeida, and the other authorities, both Civil and Military, who had, on the occasion, received an intimation from the Provisional Government of Oporto, inviting them to unite with that Government, deserves the greatest praise. That honourable and worthy General, according to what he wrote on the 30th ult. to the present Commander of the Army, Lieutenant-General Francisco de Paula Leite, as soon as he received the above communication, called together the Commander of that fortress, Brigadier Maximiano da Brito Mozenho, and Brigadier John de Silveira de Lacerda, and in consequence of the assent of the three, all the other Authorities, Ecclesiastical, Military, and Civil, the Nobility, and the People, were called together, and voted unanimously the following Protest:

"*The Declaration of the Authorities, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military, the Nobility, and People of the City of Elvas.*

"On the 30th of the Month of August, 1820, in this city and fortress of Elvas, the Authorities, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military, having been convoked at the head-quarters of the most illustrious and excellent Lieutenant-General John Lobo Brandao de Almeida, together with all the People of the same, represented by the Senate, and having all met, it was represented to them by the said Lieutenant-General, that last night there was received, by the captain of the 11th Regiment of Cavalry, Antonio de Lima Barreto Pegas, a despatch signed by Francisco Gomes de Silva, acting as Secretary to the Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom, installed in the city of Oporto, on the 24th instant, with a Proclamation to all the Portuguese, calling upon them to recognize it as such, and with one accord to approve of the convocation of the Cortes, and the new Constitution which may afterwards be established for the government of their Kingdoms, accompanied by a singular Proclamation to the soldiers, and by the form of the oath which all were bound to take; the prompt execution of all these orders being required. And as soon as these above-mentioned documents were read in the presence of all, it was asked what consideration they should receive, and what steps should be taken regarding their object? It was unanimously determined, that all having once sworn fidelity and obedience to our august Monarch John VI., and, in his absence, to the Governors of the Kingdom, it belonged to the latter alone to decide on the present point, and that they ought in consequence to be informed of it, since obedience was the sole duty of all subjects, obliged, as they were, to adhere to the oath which they had sworn. And moreover it was agreed, that the President of the Town Council, on receiving an Invitation to that purpose, should take the means that appeared to him the most proper to maintain the peace and tranquillity of the city, pointing out to the People the injurious consequence and sad results of the contrary system. As it is the duty of the Commanders of the military corps of this garrison, they were required to preserve their subalterns in the same obedience and subordination to the existing Government which they have hitherto preserved, unless the contrary should be determined. All this being agreed upon, a minute of the proceedings was ordered to be drawn up, and all present promised to comply therewith, and signed it.

"Elvas, August 30, 1820."

[Here follow the signatures of the Lieut.-Governor & others.]

"The conduct of Lieutenant-General Antonio Marcellino de Victoria is no less worthy of praise. He having received from the Military Chief of Beira a similar intimation to that which we have mentioned above, loyally and honourably rejected it, making the necessary provisions relative to the troops and garrisons of his Province."

Copy of a Despatch which the Corregidor of the district of Villa-Real directed to the office of the Intendant-General of Police, dated the 28th of August last.

"Most Illustrious Sir, Intendant-General of the Police of the Capital of the Kingdom—

"The day before yesterday I happened to be in Mondim de Basto, commencing the correctional proceedings of that and the adjacent towns, when I received a despatch of the Conde de Amarante, General of this Province, of which I subjoin a copy. I immediately set out for this city, and arrived here on the same day. I found all in perfect tranquillity, and have a well-founded hope that the public peace will not here be disturbed. To-day I have received another despatch, and already those steps are taken which it commands. You must be better informed of the events that have taken place at Oporto than I am, and I shall never be negligent in taking the means which may be thought proper, and in communicating what occurs; but I can affirm with certainty, that there is no symptom of the contagion here.

"Villa Real, Aug. 27."

[Here follow copies of the despatches referred to above, which contain nothing new.]

PROCLAMATION FOR ASSEMBLING THE CORTES.

The following Proclamation has been sent to all the Tribunals and Public Offices, and ordered to be posted in all public places:

"Portuguese—The Governors of the Kingdom, persuaded of the imminent danger which the Nation and the Monarchy incur if the crisis produced by the insurrection of Oporto be prolonged, and employing the extraordinary powers which have been conferred upon them by their instructions in urgent cases, after hearing the opinion of a great number of persons included in the Council of his Majesty, and conspicuous among the different classes of the Nation, have resolved, in the name of the King our Lord, to convoke the Cortes, nominating immediately a Commission, for the purpose of proceeding with the arrangements necessary for the prompt assembling of the same. The Governors of the Kingdom hope that a measure which so decidedly proves their determination will immediately unite in a legitimate and common centre the whole People, and that all classes of which it is composed will acknowledge the necessity of such an union to avoid the threatening evils of anarchy, of civil war, and, perhaps, a dissolution of the Monarchy.

(Signed) "CARDINAL PATRIARCH,
"MARQUEZ DE BORBA,
"CONDE DE PENICHE,
"CONDE DA FEIRA,
"ANTONIO GOMEZ RIBEIRO.

"Lisbon, Palace of the Government, Sept. 1."

PROCLAMATION OF THE CONDE DE AMARANTE.

"Francisco da Silveira Pinto da Fonseca, Count of Amarante, of the Council of his Most Faithful Majesty, Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword, and of St. Ferdinand of Spain, Commander of the same Orders and that of Christ, Lieutenant-General of the Royal Armies, and Governor of the Armies of the Province of Tras-los-Montes:—

"Brave and faithful People of Tras-los-Montes—this is the third time that circumstances have made me summon you to arms; and I always have had the satisfaction of seeing you hasten to defend the sacred right of our august Sovereign John VI. King of the United Kingdoms of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarve. In 1808, it was you that broke through the captivity which the armies of a perfidious invader had thrown around us: but unfortunately what we did had no result; for, although we here had no longer any foreign enemies, we have found among us ambitious, mad, and desperate men, who, unhappily, in the name of the Portuguese, seek to change the Government, and, under specious and false pretences, endeavour to induce us to be traitors to the King, and false to the sacred oath which we took to him; and, sowing anarchy in the Nation, promise us great blessings as the result of such innovation: but remember what sort of blessings revolutionary Frenchmen gave to France, being nothing else but death, conflagrations, and robberies, and, lastly, a destructive war; but your loyalty is so well known, that it is not necessary to awaken it by arguments. I am determined, by all the principles of honour, of duty, and of religion, to sacrifice even the last drop of my blood in defence of the sacred rights of the King our Sovereign. I am sure that these sentiments will be those of you all. It is a crime to recognize the Revolutionary Government of Oporto.—The Councils, Magistrates, and all the Authorities, as well military as civil, ought to repel, and not to recognize, such a Government. Inhabitants of Tras-los-Montes, let us preserve our loyalty; and let our general cry be—'Long live the King!' and long live those honourable Portuguese who are faithful to him."

"Conde d'Amarante.

"Head-quarters, at Chaves, August 26, 1820."

The foregoing are the Proclamations, &c. of the Regency; the following is the Address which the Oporto Junta sent to the People of Lisbon:

The Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom, to the Inhabitants of Lisbon.

"Oporto, Palace of Government, Aug. 28.

"The cry of a hundred thousand persons, who in this city solemnly proclaimed their will of recovering their rights, re-echoed in the provinces; and was repeated with that holy enthusiasm which so heroic an act was calculated to produce.

"We have, till now, smothered the expression of our sentiments, in the daily expectation that justice and the affection of our Sovereign would remedy the evils which have driven the Nation to the brink of the abyss; but convinced that evil-minded men keep from his knowledge the extent of our sufferings, we enter on the rights which belong to us, and form ourselves the noble resolution of making known to him the truth.

"The descendants of the immortal Pelagius, our happy neighbours, themselves set the example, and Ferdinand, possessed of the most lively and paternal satisfaction, now knows that he was never truly a King till the 7th of March of this year, a day memorable in remarkable events.

"The same religion, the same language, the same noble and heroic sentiments, finally; the same misfortunes, and perhaps others more severe.—But, Inhabitants of Lisbon, what more is required to justify the noble resolution adopted by the honourable inhabitants of Oporto, and which you also ought to adopt?

"Let not the consideration of our being divided into three united kingdoms, and our beloved Sovereign living at so great a distance, deter you.—When a Constitution, wisely organized by the Representatives of the Nation, regulates the affairs of States, however vast and distant they may be, they will always find their centre to be where the Monarch fixes his Court; because, as Chief of the Nation, he becomes the point of union for all interests and social relations, and is present everywhere, through the measures he ordains, in order to see the laws executed; he reigns peaceably, since the People always have at hand easy and prompt means of causing their rights to be respected, without disturbing public order, without stopping the sacred course of justice, and without attacking public security.

had made his escape, but had left his hat behind. The hat was pierced with two balls, one close to the band, & very bloody inside. On proceeding to the spot where the first person had been shot at, they also found a hat pierced with three slugs, and two pistols, one a small pocket pistol, loaded to within half an inch of the muzzle, and the other a holster pistol, with a charge of six inches, and a roll of paper spread over with tallow, tar and gun-powder. A lantern was found in the Mill Canal in the morning. It appeared that one of the persons had escaped over the gate, as there was a considerable quantity of blood on and about it. One of the men was observed at six o'clock near New Kilpatrick, without his hat, and his face bloody, who on being questioned by a person how he came to be in that state, said that he was a smuggler, and had been attacked and shot at by an Excise Officer. From these several circumstances, there can be little doubt that the incendiaries will be speedily detected.—*Glasgow Courier.*

We are happy to say that the two men who attempted to set fire to Milngavie Mill (as mentioned above) are both secured. The one of them, of the name of Brown, was apprehended on Wednesday at Strathblane, where he lies in custody, being severely wounded over his whole body with small shot; the other, named O'Connor, was seized in Kilpatrick parish, and sent off to Stirling jail, under escort of the yeomanry. O'Connor is also severely wounded. Neither of them is connected with the work in question, but they were both engaged lately in mills in Bridgeton. The one is a Scotchman, the other an Irishman.—*Glasgow Herald.*

On the night between Monday and Tuesday last, an attack was made on the Underwood cotton-mill, Paisley, by some armed men, who fired four shots at the premises. An attack of this kind had been expected, and a number of persons employed as watchmen returned the fire, when the assailants made off. A larger party from the work joined the watchmen, who, with some of the police and a party of the Rifle Brigade, searched the neighbouring fields, but the cowardly scoundrels had taken themselves out of the way. It is believed that combination, to compel the masters to come to the terms of the workmen, with regard to the general management of their works, was the cause of this outrage, and of similar ones against the peaceable workers at the mill.—*Glasgow Courier.*

On Saturday last, two of the workers belonging to this mill had gone to visit their relations at Johnston, and, during the night, the houses in which they slept were fired into, but luckily did no damage to the inmates, though, from the direction of one of the bullets, it appears aim had been taken at one of the beds. At two o'clock on Sunday morning, a shot was fired into the dwelling-house of another of the workers, in New Sneddon-street, Paisley; the ball was about the size of a musket bullet. Such desperate proceedings, we think, cannot long continue without a discovery of the perpetrators.—*Idem.*

Loss of the Ship Liverpool.—The following letter has been received, announcing the loss of the ship Liverpool, on the coast of Africa:—

"Brig Francis, off Plymouth, Aug. 31.

"I am extremely sorry to inform you of the loss of the ship Liverpool, on the morning of the 8th of May last, at two, A. M. when she unfortunately struck on a reef of rocks off Corisco, in lat. 1° 18' north; she instantly filled with water. At day-break we were surrounded with a number of canoes, well manned and armed; they soon got possession of the ship, and immediately the decks were crowded with blacks, plundering in all directions, stripping us naked, and throwing us into their canoes, among whom I noticed Captain Bean, without a stitch on him, who was only recovering from a long sickness. One of the crew was shot by the Africans previous to our being taken out of the ship. We were taken to the shore, all in different canoes, and placed in separate towns. The only place the natives traded to was Gaboon, where I arrived on the 16th of May. I waited on Prince William, and prevailed on him to go down to purchase the Captain and the remainder of the crew. After relating the distress we were in, he consented, and set sail the following morning, and on the 22d he arrived at Gaboon, with Captain Bean and four of the crew. There were a French brig and a Portuguese schooner lying in the river. The French Captain purchased Captain Bean, J. Stowell, and myself, and was good enough to give us passage to Martinique, where we arrived on the 16th of July; from thence to Dominique, where I shipped along with J. Stowell, on board the Francis, bound to London. Captain Bean was to leave Dominica on the 1st of August, in the Ealing Grove, for London. The protest was not noted at St. Pierre. Captain Howard left us at Tom Short's on the day we took our departure, which was the 1st of May. We lost 15 of the ship's crew, and three belonging to the cutter. Captain Campbell is dead. The Ottawa arrived at Calabar after the Union Island."

An official return to an order of the House of Commons states the net amount of the Revenue of Great Britain, from the 5th April, 1820, to the 5th July, 1820, at £13,288,838 10s. 6¼d.; ditto, of Ireland, for same period, as paid in the Exchequer here, at £950,628 0s. 1¼d.; the amount of the Income on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, for the same period, at £12,118,987 10s. 1d.; ditto, charge thereon for ditto, £13,179,782 9s. 9½d. Total deficiency of the Consolidated Fund on the 5th July, 1820, £9,278,706 1s. 7¼d. which was made good by the making out of Exchequer Bills to that amount.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

The SPEAKER having taken the Chair at four o'clock,

Mr. VANSITTART (Chan. of the Ex.) moved, that a Committee should be appointed to search the Lords' Journals to inform themselves what progress their Lordships had made in the Bill of Pains and Penalties against her Majesty.

Mr. Serjeant ONSLOW, alluding to this Bill, suggested the propriety of a Bill being brought in to enable the House to examine the Witnesses at the bar on oath.

Mr. CREEVEY said, he understood the Learned Gentleman's proposition was connected with a report which he had heard in the streets, that the House should give up the right of examining Witnesses at their bar; if the House should give up this their privilege, which had so long existed, he had no hesitation in declaring, that, in his opinion, it would be the first step to give up their privileges altogether. After degrading her Majesty, if the House was to be disallowed this privilege, the sum of degradation was complete.—This House would be, from that moment, irrecoverably an object of contempt.

Mr. Serjeant ONSLOW was only desirous that the House should have the power of swearing Witnesses.

Mr. BURNALL would regret to see the power of examining on oath given to this House; it would be a power not only tyrannical, but also dangerous to the Constitution.

Mr. HOBHOUSE thought every step they took in this unprecedented business served but to show the evils arising from it. He trusted the House would now *adopt* some measure to stop it altogether *in limine*. He could not refrain from adverting to the situation in which the House of Commons was now placed, namely, that of being reduced to the state of meeting and separating for no other purpose but to wait the progress of the other House. He could not plead, that he was ignorant of that Standing Order which existed in the House, forbidding any reference to what had passed in the other House; but still he felt that he must do so on this occasion, to show the grounds on which he must oppose this Motion. He was ready to allow, that the Lords were not worse informed than any other set of men—but still they were but men—and when it was considered how that House was constituted, there could be little doubt how most of them would vote—when it was considered there was honour on one side, and—

The SPEAKER said, he was persuaded the Hon. Gentleman would see the impropriety of adverting to the manner in which the other House might vote.

Mr. HOBHOUSE was most ready to submit to the authority of the Chair.

Mr. CALCRAFT thought the Honourable Member might advert to what had passed, though he ought not to foretell what might be done hereafter.

Mr. HOBHOUSE was only desirous of adverting to what had already been done by the House as a Court of Judicature, and as such entered on their Journals. He must contend, that this Bill could be productive of nothing but evil. Even if it should pass, it could be of no benefit to his Majesty, since the Prime Minister had declared, in the other House, that the Divorce Clause should be given up; and suppose this Bill should pass, what good could arise from it? What would be done, except that one Party would be proved a Strumpet, and the other would be subjected to a title which he would not name? And he would ask whether, if the Bill should pass both Houses, which he could not believe it would, any one could expect to carry its provisions into effect? He did not believe, in the present state of public feeling, they could. What had the Bill already proved for us? Why, that our Ambassadors had made themselves Spies and Informers, and the Peers of England, "the pillars of the State," had employed themselves in examining into the state of foul clothes-bags and chamber utensils. The House of Commons ought now to interfere and put an end to this proceeding, by advising his Majesty to prorogue the Parliament, and thereby suspend the proceedings. He had another question to ask on this subject. It had been said an account would be given of the expenses of the Queen, but not of those incurred by the King. He would wish to know who were to pay those expenses—were not the People? And were not the People fully against this proceeding? He was convinced they were; and therefore, for the purpose of getting rid of it altogether, he should move—

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, "praying that he would be graciously pleased to dissolve "the present Parliament."

The Question on the Amendment being put—

Sir R. WILSON was not aware this amendment was to be moved, nor was he aware of the dignified silence which the other side had determined on. They might call it dignified, but he did not believe such conduct would satisfy the People. He should, although he had no hopes of carrying the Amendment, feel it his duty to state his opinion. He had attended daily in the House of Lords, and had heard the evidence, and had now no doubt left; he was able to judge for himself, & judging so, had no doubt left, nor any hesitation in declaring his opinion on his honour and conscience before God, that the whole proceeding against her Majesty originated in a foul conspiracy. (*Hear, hear!*) He was aware those were hard words; but he had no hesitation in saying, that, in his opinion, the King had been betrayed, and the Queen insulted. His Majesty could have no idea of the sort of evidence that would be brought forward against the Queen, and the Queen had been grossly insulted by disgusting inquiries which had nothing to do with the case. The Gallant General proceeded to comment on the evidence, and declared, should the House be insulted by the Bill being brought before them, he would oppose it in every stage.

Dr. PHILLIMORE regretted, that the gallant Officer had made an *ex-parte* statement of the proceedings in the other House. (*Hear, hear! from the Ministerial Benches.*) He could not help stating the conviction of his mind, that, whatever might be the result, the Queen would have justice done her; he begged to be understood as not prejudging the question. When the Bill came before the House, the whole question might then be considered.

Mr. BENNETT was satisfied, that disgrace alone would be the result of these proceedings—there was no honour in retreat. He considered the present Bill as part of the system which Ministers had been so long pursuing, and which was calculated to render the People dissatisfied with all the existing establishments. He condemned the proceeding against her Majesty as partial and unjust, and such as had never been equalled, either before the Star Chamber, or in that Court in which Bradshaw presided, and which deprived the unfortunate Sovereign of his life. An attempt had indeed been made to bribe her Majesty.—(*Hear!*) The feeling of the Ministers then was, "She is too infamous to be Queen of England, but not to be the Wife of the King." The last speaker had been cheered for calling the speech of the gallant General an *ex-parte* statement.—The whole proceeding was *ex-parte*. (*Hear!*) The poison was swallowed, the whole mischief was done. The Attorney-General, employed as he was by some allegorical individual—(*a laugh*) had made a charge most disgusting for him to utter. He was present on the occasion, and he was quite shocked, that the ears of an English Gentleman should be assailed by such nauseous matter. The heroic conduct of her Majesty was uppermost in his mind, and he could not believe the beastly charges made against her. It was, indeed, a most diabolical proceeding. The evidence against the Queen was disgusting and improbable, and such as disgraced that Honourable and Learned Gentleman. He then commented in strong terms on the House of Lords as a Court of Judicature, which ought not to be compared with those of the Court of King's Bench, or Common Pleas. He believed this was the first time that Judges had been found cheering a Witness, and declaring they were determined to believe only one side of the question. He considered the House of Lords, in fact, as a Court of Justice, and he was satisfied there was no tribunal so bad. It brought to his mind the disgraceful proceedings against Bishop Atterbury. There, for the first time, he had heard cheers; and there, for the first time, Counsel had been brow-beaten and attempted to be put down. There he had seen the decision of two hundred Judges. When the Bill came to this House, he should see the decision of six hundred Judges. He supported most anxiously the amendment.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was much surprised to hear Gentlemen on the other side making statements of what had occurred, and of what had not occurred, in the House of Lords—(*hear!*)—thus prejudging the case and inflaming the public mind. As to the charge that he had disgraced himself by the proceedings against her Majesty, he should indeed have disgraced himself, if he had not undertaken the arduous task. Above all, he should have been degraded by any praise from the Honourable Gentleman.

Mr. HUME was also satisfied, that there was a foul conspiracy against her Majesty. He would repeat that the Attorney-General had disgraced his office, and he would shew in what manner. Why had he accused for six years, and only proved for three? (*Hear!*) He expected that more damning facts would have been stated against her Majesty. For the present, he should acquit her Majesty of all the foul and malignant charges brought against her. He held in his hand a letter in which it was stated that great impediments had been thrown in the way of Mr. Henry, the Agent of her Majesty. It was further mentioned, that four Witnesses had been prevented from coming to this Country, through the machinations of Col. Brown. He wished to know whether all the Witnesses against her Majesty had been retained in this Country. He understood that one of them, a stable boy, had been sent on a mission out of the Kingdom. He hoped that all who had instituted and carried on this disgraceful proceeding, including the Ministers, would be impeached. Why should a Weaver be hanged, and a Prime Minister escape? (*A laugh.*) He cautioned the Bishops, and particularly those on the Green-Bag Committee, to take care how they proceeded. They had already taken away one of the corner-stones of the Church. He should certainly vote for the Amendment.

Lord CASTLEREAGH merely repeated, that some Honourable Members had thought proper to indulge in intemperate expressions. The good sense of the House, he was sure, would be disgusted by such a debate. He was, indeed, surprised to hear Gentlemen disgrace themselves by arraigning an august Assembly, which, happily, was above public aspersion. (*Hear!*) The Hon. Member for Westminster might oppose the Bill in question; but the Bill coming into this House did not depend upon the decision of the Hon. Member, or that of the Gallant General.—Unless the House was prepared to run counter to all its former proceedings, it could do no other than adjourn until some future period. Upon any suggestions of false delicacy, the honour of the Nation should not shrink from the investigation. If it were said, that this was a foul Conspiracy, it was the more necessary to continue the Inquiry. Why should the Gallant General bring forward his garbled statement before this House? Why did he not put the letter into the hands of the Queen's Counsel? With respect to the Hanoverian Conspiracy, and the affair of Baron Ompteda, he had inquired of Count Munster, and he understood from him, that there was no foundation for the account. With regard to the obstructions which were said to have been thrown in the way of Mr. Henry, he denied the truth of the assertion, excepting as to the forms of Office.—He could assure the Hon. Member, that the Queen is not the only party who had suffered; considerable difficulty had been found in obtaining some very material documents, at the application of Colonel Brown; and Lord Stewart had not arrived in this Country until after the prosecution against the Queen had closed. Having said thus much, he felt that upon the question itself there was nothing now to be said. It would indeed be a cruel and shameful conduct towards the Queen, to close the inquiry at the present moment. He was aware that there was a great deal of public feeling in this question; the feeling was generous, but mistaken; and he was satisfied that, in the end, the thinking part of the Community would be satisfied. He lamented, that there was a Party in this Country which had fastened on this question, and on others, whether it be a mutiny in the fleet or the army, in order to accomplish their wicked designs, the overthrow of the Constitution. (*Hear, hear!*) The tone of inflammation and precipitation adopted by the Hon. Members might give countenance to that mischievous spirit which was well known to exist out of doors.

Mr. MABERLY remarked upon the Resolution moved by Mr. Wilberforce and supported by Ministers, declaring that the investigation of this matter would be derogatory to the dignity of the Crown, and injurious to the best interests of the Nation. He still entertained the same opinion at the present moment. Compared with the interest of the Nation, it was a question of no importance, whether the Queen was innocent or guilty.

Mr. CREEVY was desirous of showing that the great mass of the People was so impressed with the injustice of the case, that they would not listen to the evidence brought against her Majesty. Did the Noble Lord consider it nothing to have the aristocracy differing with the lower orders? (*Hear!*) His present conviction was, that the Aristocracy were wrong, and the People right.—He wished to get rid of the Bill altogether, because it degraded every institution of the Country. Was it right, was it decorous, that, in a Court of Justice, the Counsel should be brow-beaten, and that acclamations and cheers should be given upon any particular point of evidence. When the Bill came to this House, what would be the case? It would be only one chairman to keep the peace and to decide all legal questions. He alone was impowered to keep the peace among them. He concluded by supporting the Amendment.

Mr. P. MOORE would vote for the Amendment, and in so doing he should only obey the instructions of his Constituents. He had given this subject every possible consideration, and he believed that there was as foul a conspiracy against her Majesty by Ministers as ever was heard of.—In order to carry this nefarious case, they would utterly destroy the Constitution. The Monarch had been dragged up to the chin in filth and dirt by his Ministers. Until they were removed, there could be no safety. If by a Bill of Pains and Penalties a Queen could be got rid of, it was possible also to get rid of a King. He therefore protested against the whole proceeding.

Mr. ELLICE could not vote for the amendment. He thought it would be the grossest act of injustice if her Majesty were not allowed to rebut the evidence adduced against her, and to shew that this was nothing but a foul conspiracy. When the Bill came into the House he should firmly oppose it.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY wished to know whether there was any foundation in the charge against the Government, of the Queen being in want of pecuniary assistance?

Mr. VANSITTART (Chan. of Ex.) assured the Hon. Member, that every sum that had been asked for had been given, subject only to certain accounts being furnished. Two sums of £10,000 had already been furnished.

Mr. HUME wished to know what time had elapsed between the application and the issue of the money?

Mr. VANSITTART (Chan. of Ex.) replied, no further time than the necessary forms of office required.

Mr. WHITBREAD censured the proceedings, and said he should, after the present question was disposed of, submit a Motion to the House relative to the expenses of the present Trial.

Mr. W. DOUGLAS censured the Press, and thought that some restriction was necessary.

Sir G. Noel, Alderman Heigate, Mr. Burnell, and others, afterwards spoke; and after a short debate the Amendment was lost, and the original Question carried.—*Left sitting.*

Death of Sir Home Popham.—We are sorry to announce the death of that very active and meritorious officer, Admiral Sir Home Riggs Popham, K. C. B. The melancholy event took place at Cheltenham on the 11th inst. He had but recently returned from his command on the Jamaica station, where he lost his daughter and his health. Few men had seen more service, or have displayed more talent. He rose entirely by his own merits. This gallant officer was born in Ireland, about the year 1762. His father had a numerous family, and his means being slender, the boys were obliged to seek their fortune in different quarters of the globe. Sir Home, who was a younger son, entered the British Navy as a Midshipman. During the American war he attained the rank of Lieutenant. On the return of peace he visited his eldest brother, Major, now General Popham, in India, and having evinced a genius for nautical topography, he was appointed, at the special recommendation of Lord Cornwallis, one of a Committee sent in 1778 to survey New Harbour, in the river Hoogly. The French Revolution soon afforded an opportunity of again restoring him to his profession, and opening a new road to fame and fortune.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.

We are indebted to the *Correspondent* and the *Evening Post* for a considerable portion of the proceedings which took place in the House of Commons on Monday, the mail of Tuesday, owing to adverse winds, not having arrived here when we went to Press. It will be seen, that an attempt was made to stop the proceedings in the Queen's case altogether, which was effectually resisted, and that a motion for appointing a Committee to search the Journals of the House of Lords, relating to the Bill of Pains and Penalties pending against Her Majesty, was adopted. It may almost with certainty be concluded from an expression used by Lord Castlereagh, that the House adjourned on the evening of Monday; and it is probable, that it will not re-assemble till November. As to putting an entire end to all farther proceedings on this evil-omened and revolting investigation, it is impossible to conceive on what principles of equity, or justice, such a measure as this can now be embraced. The time has passed away for ever, when all things might have been buried in oblivion. The Queen has been accused of crimes which deeply affect her present and her future reputation; she has proclaimed her innocence to the world; is she to be denied the means of vindication; are all the "foul calumnies," as she has designated them, "to rest for ever on her devoted head?" Her advocates are unwise in the extreme in pursuing this course. If she be innocent, and if they, as they seem to do, feel a full persuasion of her integrity, it was their sacred duty to have demanded for her the most ample opportunities of rescuing her name from infamy. Had her prosecutors originated a termination of the case, or even acceded to such a proposition, they would have merited all, and more than all, the epithets of condemnation which have been lavished upon them in sufficient abundance. We presume not to be their defenders, nor to exculpate them from many serious accusations which have been advanced against them; but here, at least, we cannot discover a single point of blame which ought to be fixed upon their conduct. Neither can we hesitate a moment in believing, that it is the universal desire of the Empire to have this cause carried to a complete and final issue.

There is no recent intelligence from Portugal, and great anxiety prevails as to the situation of affairs in that country.

Marshal Kellerman, Duke of Valmy, died on the 13th of September, aged 80, in the arms of his children and kindred. His heart, according to his request, was to be interred at Valmy, to be placed in the midst of his brothers in arms, who fell on the 20th Sept. 1792. He was a Peer of France, and his name in her wars is well known.

An article from Turin states, that a camp of Austrian troops, estimated at 80,000 men, was forming under the walls of that city. This plan is supposed to be part of a great military system which is contemplated by the Allied Powers with reference to the South of Europe. It was rumoured in London, that an Austrian army had entered Naples.

It is asserted to be a fact, that the Duke of Wellington had left London for the Continent; he was to go, in the first instance, to the Netherlands.

Accounts from St. Helena represent Bonaparte as well, but as living in entire seclusion.

The London Stock-Exchange was on Monday again in a most disturbed state, owing to the continuance of immense sales of all kinds of Stock by the Jobbers and Brokers. Consols, for money, were at 65⅝; and for account, 65⅞; Omnium was at 5 per cent. discount. Exchange, Dublin on London, 5¼.

Yesterday, the Dublin mail was brought to this City in a mail cart, but sufficiently guarded.—This is a plan which will be followed only for a few days, on account of some arrangements between the Post-Masters-General and the Contractors; but we cannot help observing, that due notice of the change ought to have been given to the Public.

Rev. Henry Bolton, Treasurer to the Waterford Protestant Orphan School, acknowledges to have received one Guinea from the Rev. George Miles, for the use of that Institution.

The person who filled the situation of cabin-joiner, on board the Leviathan, during the time the Princess of Wales continued on board that ship, is now in Dublin. His name is John Byrne; he is in the employment of Mr. Southwell, Piano-Forte maker, Marlborough-street. The following account, in his own words, contains his "recollections" of the conduct of the Princess during her stay on board that ship:—

"The situation of cabin-joiner gave me an opportunity of being well acquainted with many of the transactions that occurred in her Royal Highness's cabin. It was part of my duty to enter the cabin in which she slept, at an early hour in the morning, to raise the blinds, and also at night to lower them. At any of those early hours that I so entered, I never saw M. Bergami; but in subsequent parts of the morning, I have frequently seen him there, engaged generally in writing for her Royal Highness.

"Her Royal Highness's demeanour towards all those persons whose duty brought them near her person was most condescending; on several occasions she called me familiarly "her Son," as she did several others, when she required them to perform any trifling service for her. I was the person who made the alterations in the cabins, which she desired at her first coming on board, and I was the person who found and returned an elegant Seal belonging to her which was lost in the cabin, which her Majesty will not fail to recollect, should any circumstance remind her of it.

"I have never seen or heard of the least misconduct, or of any improper familiarity attached to her Majesty, during her stay in the Leviathan; and I am willing to prove this, and such other facts as I know to be true."—*D. E. P.*

Kilkenny, Sept. 20.—Mr. Aylward, grocer and chandler, High-street, having suspected depredations on his chandlery stores for some time back, employed confidential men to watch them occasionally by night, and early yesterday morning the robber, whose name is John Dunn, and who had formerly been employed on the premises, was taken in the fact. It appears that his mode of getting into the warehouse was by clambering up from Mary's yard, passing over one ridge to a valley, and then penetrating through a skylight into the soap store, where he leisurely lit a candle, by a match which he carried with him, to enable him to bag his prey. The two men on the watch observed his movements, and allowed him, undisturbed, to fill his bag, which he carefully tied at the mouth with a long rope, to empower him to drag it after him through the skylight. As he was ready to depart, they rushed forward, when, abandoning the bag, he got out of the window, and was followed by the men, on which a struggle took place on the roof; but they ultimately secured him, brought him back into the premises, and lodged him in gaol at two o'clock in the morning. The men in charge deserve great praise for their fidelity and spirit, but it is too obvious that if there were no receivers, such a person as Dunn could have had no inducement to risk his neck in stealing soap.—*Leinster Journal.*

In addition to the reports of the various success of the herring fishery during the season, we hear from Macduff, in Banffshire, that an immense shoal of herrings appeared there about the middle of last week, and still remain, almost close to the harbour mouth; and that, by the ample accommodation afforded by the recent improvements there, the fish-curers were enabled to avail themselves of the above favourable occurrence, of completely filling, not only the remainder of the casks intended to be used this season, but all that could be procured within a considerable distance; and such was the facility with which the fish were caught, that many boats brought in above 70 crans of excellent quality, each, though not one-half of the usual number of nets were shot. Indeed, the boys, with small baskets, in the course of a few hours, were able to pick up five or six crans.

THE MARKETS.

London Corn-Exchange, Sept. 18.—We have had a tolerably large arrival of new Wheat from Essex; but the quality being very indifferent, sales were very heavy this morning at a reduction of 2s. per quarter from the prices of last Monday, while fine samples of old Wheat sold on full as good terms as this day week. We had some new Barley at market; and the quality being good, sold freely at the prices of this day se'nnight. Our supply of Oats continues to be immense; yet fine fresh Corn fully supports our last quotation. In Beans, Peas, and other articles, there is no alteration.

Hop Intelligence, Canterbury, Sept. 11.—The picking, which was partially commenced last week, became general this day, and from every account it appears the produce falls so short of the estimate, that it is calculated the whole of the grounds in the vicinity of this city (upwards of 3000 acres) will not average more than one hundred weight per acre. The quality is also very defective.

Borough, Sept. 11.—About forty pockets of New Hops have come to market; a few have been sold from 95s. to 110s. The accounts state the Hops to come down short of the estimate.—The samples exhibited have a good deal of mould. At Worcester, on Saturday, New sold from 75s. to 105s. Yearlings remain the same, but little doing.

Dublin Corn Exchange, Sept. 20.—The supply of grain at market this day was not so large as what appeared on Friday last, owing, it is supposed, to the wetness of the morning.—Wheat commanded an advance of about 6d. to 1s. Oats in better demand, say an advance of 6d. The former article may now be quoted, viz. for Red Wheat, at from 22s. to 24s.; White Wheat, from 24s. to 24s. 6d.; best British Seed Wheat, White and Red, from 32s. to 34s. Oats, from 9s. to 10s. 6d. and 11s. Very little done in Barley; prices, from 12s. to 15s. The few sales effected in Flour were at from 16s. to 21s.; good Seconds, 18s. Nothing doing in Oatmeal; 13s. about the top price. Several large parcels of Rapeseed appeared; this article may be quoted at from 30s. to 32s. We understand the Farmer this year has fully two barrels of grain, for the one last year. Dublin Whiskey, 9s. to 9s 6d.

Cork Markets, Sept. 21.—The last two days the quantity of Grain has not been as great as before, which may be attributed to the state of the weather. Prices remain at last quoted. Butter to the Merchants, 75s.—71s.—67s.—65s.—62s. Do. to the Country, 64s.—60s.—55s.—54s.—50s.

Limerick Markets, Sept. 20.—Wheat, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per stone. Oats, 6d. to 7d. Barley, 8d. Flour, 34s. to 36s. per bag. Oatmeal, 13s. per cwt. Potatoes, 2d. per stone. Beef, 5d. to 6d. per lb. Mutton, 4d. to 5d. Rapeseed, 35s. and rise to November. Butter, 74s. 70s. 60s. 50s. 44s. 38. per cwt.

Return of Corn and Grain sold in Limerick last week.

Barrels.		Cost.				Average.	
3093	Wheat, ...	£4793	7	6	..	£1	4 0
700	Barley, ...	372	9	2	..	10	7
5378	Oats, ...	2265	4	0	..	8	4

Carlow Markets, Sept. 20.—Butter, 80s. to 83s.; 2ds., 70s.; 3ds., 60s. per cwt. Flour, 38s. per bag. Wheat, 17s. to 22s. Barley, 9s. to 11s. Oats, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per barrel.

Kilkenny Markets, Sept. 19.—The supply of Butter was pretty large, and the price rather steady, at from 81s. to 82s. 6d. for first quality. Wheat, 18s. to 21s. Barley, 10s. to 12s. Oats, 7s. to 9s.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

Butter continued steady on Thursday to the close of the market, the whole of the supply at the crane having gone off at 81s. Yesterday, a considerable depression took place, the general currency having been 78s. to 79s. for first quality, tho' 79s. 6d. and 80s. was paid for a few prime lots. The number weighed on Thursday was 403 firkins; yesterday, 439, exclusive of a quantity put by unsold. There was yesterday a large market of *Wheat*, for a small portion of which, in the morning, 23s. to 23s. 6d. was paid, but in the subsequent part of the day, the very best samples could with difficulty obtain over 22s.—*Oats* supported the currency of the preceding day, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. for prime quality, the quantity coming in being still much inferior to that of Wheat. A few select samples of *Barley* obtained 10s. 6d. for malting, but the general currency for best grinding qualities, in the latter part of the day, did not exceed 9s. *Flour* continues heavy sale at 35s. to 37s. for prime Seconds, and 38s. by retail—Thirds, 24s. to 28s. and 30s. for very fine—Fourths, 16s. to 20s. *Oatmeal* rates at about 11s. for good old, and 11s. 6d. to 12s. for prime new; but there being scarcely any inquirers, quotations of this article are almost nominal.

TRAMORE RACES.

FIRST DAY—FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

Thirty Pounds for County Waterford bred Horses; Weight for Age—Four Years old, 9st.; Five Years old, 9st. 10lbs.; Six Years old, and aged, 10st.—Thorough-bred Horses to carry 12lbs. extra.—Three Mile Heats.

Mr. N. Power's g. m. *Victorine* ...	2	1	1
Mr. P. Power's b. m. *Princess* ...	1	2	2
Mr. Langley's ch. h. *Shepherd*	3	3	bolted.
Mr. Nagle's g. h. *Switcher*	4	4	dr.

Very good running between *Victorine* and *Princess*.

The company was not as numerous as usual on such occasions. Good sport is expected this day, in the contest for the Union Hunt Cup, and Sweepstakes of Five Guineas each—the Horses to be rode by Gentlemen.

Monday, £30 for all Horses. Tuesday, a Steeple Chace of Four Miles for all Hunters—to be rode by Gentlemen, 12st. each—for Sweepstakes of Five Guineas each.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th and 20th instant, at Woodstown, the seat of her father, Robert S. Carew, Esq. the lady of William Blacker, of Woodbrook, in the County of Wexford, Esq. of two daughters.

On the 11th instant, at Calais, the lady of Robert Gun, of Mount Kennedy, Esq. of a daughter.

On the 19th instant, in Portarlington, the lady of Major Langley, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Knockmourne Church, County Cork, Charles Colthurst, Esq. of Cottage, to Lavinia, daughter of R. Warren Gumbleton, Esq. of Castleview.

On Sunday last, by the Right Rev. Dr. Marum, Mr. M. Dunn, Hardware merchant, High-street, Kilkenny, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Magee.

On Thursday last, by the Right Rev. Doctor Tuohy, Cornelius Mahony, of Lilliput, Esq. to Mrs. Maria M. Greene, of Limerick.

In Galway, the Rev. Daniel Foley, to Eliza, second daughter of the late Thomas Browne, Esq.

On the 16th instant, at Kilworth Church, Thomas St. John Grant, Esq. of Kilmurry, to Anna Esther, eldest daughter of the Rev. Alexander Grant, Vicar of Clondelane, in the County Cork.

At Clifden Castle, the seat of John D'Arcy, Esq. Valentine Browne, of Brownville, County of Galway, Esq. to Frances Matilda, daughter of the late William Butler, of Drum, Co. Tipperary, Esq.

In Rathfarnham Church, G. E. Beven, R. N. to Clarissa, daughter of James Hozier, of Ballysallagh, County of Carlow, Esq.

On Monday, the 11th instant, at Halstead church, Wm. Philip Honywood, Esq. M. P. of Mark's Hall, to Priscilla, eldest daughter of Charles Hanbury, Esq. of Sloe Farm, both in the county of Essex.

On Tuesday week, the 5th instant, at the Friends' meeting-house, Dublin, William Going, son of Charles Going, Esq. of Alta Villa, in the county Tipperary, to Martha Matilda, fourth daughter of Henry Harding, Esq. Auditor-General's Office.

In the Church of Killenaule, William Laborm, of the Abbey of Lockard, Esq. to Jane O'Meagher Baker, second daughter of Thomas L. Baker, Esq.

On Wednesday, at the Church of St. Mary-le-bone, London, Robert Stearne Tighe, Esq. of South Hill, in the County of Westmeath, to Miss Dilkes, daughter of the late Thomas Dilkes, Esq.

On Tuesday, at Westerhall, in the county of Annandale, Scotland, Major Weyland, of Woodstock House, Oxfordshire, to Lady Johnstone, mother and guardian of Sir Frederick George Johnstone, Bart. a minor.

On the 25th ult. the Hon. and Rev. Henry Bridgeman, son of the Earl of Bradford, to Louisa, daughter of the Hon. John Bridgeman Simpson, of Babworth, in the county of Nottingham.

On the 15th instant, the Hon. Lionel Charles Dawson, to the Lady Elizabeth Emily Nugent, eldest daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Westmeath, and grand daughter of the Marquis of Drogheda.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday last, aged 70, Mrs. Glanville, relict of the late Mr. Glanville of this City, Cloth Merchant, highly esteemed for the integrity of her life, her amiable domestic habits, and the kindness of her dispositions.

Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, at Passage, Mr. Patrick Meade.

At Carrick-on-Suir, the Rev. Mr. O'Brien.

Yesterday week, in Wexford, after an illness of a few days, the Rev. Michael Murphy, Roman Catholic Curate, greatly respected for his labours in works of Charity, and for the faithful discharge of his professional and social obligations.

On Wednesday, at his seat, Port, County Clare, very deservedly lamented, Mrs. O'Loughlin, wife of Hugh O'Loughlin, Esq.

On Sunday morning, at Cork, in the prime of life, Denis M'Carthy, Esq. Attorney at Law.

On Thursday last, at Major-General Barton's, in Montagu-place, Montagu-square, the Right Hon. Lady Massey.

At Mitchelstown, some days back, Henry Hart, Esq. at the advanced age of 73 years; he was an original member of the Kingston endowment.

At same place, on the 16th inst. Mrs. Catherine Hanrahan, relict of the late Mr. John Hanrahan, butter-merchant of that Town.

At the Island of Ceylon, in the 24th year of his age, Captain George Rivers Maltby, of the 6th foot. His death was occasioned by his horse running away with him.

On the 12th instant, after a few days illness, in the 23d year of his age, John, third son of Edward Kelly, of Grange, County Roscommon, Esq. He left Dublin that day fortnight in perfect health and spirits; his amiable manners and goodness of heart endeared him to all who had the pleasure of knowing him, which makes his premature death sincerely felt by his numerous friends and acquaintances.

At Glasnevin, on the 14th inst. Thomas Dix, Esq. Captain in his Majesty's 57th Regiment, most universally and deservedly regretted.

Very suddenly, on Sunday last, at his residence in Soho-square, universally respected and regretted, Charles Trelawny Brereton, Esq. aged 63, formerly Member of Parliament for the Borough of St. Michael's, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Coldstream regiment of Foot Guards.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, SEPT. 22.

ARRIVED,

20th—Marygold, Kean, Campbelltown, herrings; Favourite, Gray, Ayr, coals, for Cork; James and Mary, Dale, Dublin, furniture, for Cork; Two Friends, Murray, Liverpool, white salt, coloured woollens, coals, &c. for Dungarvan.

21st—Marian, Good, Ayr, coals, for Cork.

SAILED,

20th—Dotterell, Sloop of War, Capt. Gore, on a cruise; King George, Dale, Portsmouth, Southampton, and Poole, butter, bacon, &c.

21st—Marquis of Anglesea Packet, Brown, from Bristol, Cork, luggage; Swallow, Lake, Dublin, malt, &c.; Hero, Molloy, London, bacon, butter, wine, and whiskey; Royal George, Steel, London, butter and wheat; Felicity, Nutkins, before mentioned.

22d—Wind W. N. W. at 8 morning.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 29TH SEPTEMBER INSTANT,

THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE on the Quay, opposite the Market-house, at present occupied by Francis Smith, Esq.—Application to be made to Edmund Crotty, next door to the Premises.

Waterford, Sept. 23, 1820.

A LIST of the Names and Residences of the several Persons to whom Certificates have been granted for killing Game, by the Distributor of Stamps for Waterford, since the 25th day of March last.

Alcock, Alexander M., Waterford,
Alcock, Major, Richmond.
Barron, Pierse George, Carrickbarron.
Barron, Pierse, Waterford.
Backas, Robert, Butlerstown.
Buchanan, Andrew, Ballycooney, Co. Wexford.
Congreve, John, Mountcongreve.
Coghlan, David, Dungarvan.
Crowley, Cornelius, Gamekeeper, Curraghmore.
Carew, Thomas Ponsonby, Ardmore.
Carew, Walter John, Youghal.
Cooke, John, Tramore.
Cooke, John, jun., do.
Doyle, Timothy, Graigue.
Davis, Samuel S., Waterford.
English, Richard, Comeragh.
Emerson, Lieutenant, 35th Regt., Waterford.
Fleury, Rev. Henry, Waterford.
Fleming, Captain, Mountcongreve.
Fenton, Edward, Gamekeeper, Lismore.
Green, Joseph, Greenville.
Giles, Nicholas, South Abbey, Co. Cork.
Gumbleton, Richard Henry, Curryglass.
Gumbleton, Henry, ditto.
Henry, William, Dungarvan.
Hassard, William Henry, Waterford.
Ivie, Henry, ditto.
Keefe, John, Mountaincastle.
Keane, Colonel, Belmont.
Lymbery, Rev. Gregory, Kilrosenty.
Lanphier, William, Waterford.
Lymbery, Gregory, Ballylough.
Mackesy, Wm. jun., Waterford.
M'Dougall, Henry, ditto.
Moore, William, Moorhill.
Neagle, James, Aglis.
O'Shee, Richard Power, Gardenmorris.
Power, William, Pembrokestown.
Penrose, George Randal, Waterford.
Penrose, Jacob, ditto.
Power, Robert, Whitechurch.
Power, Nicholas, Shanaclune.
Pope, Alexander Richard, Sion Hill.
Power, Thomas, Butlerstown.
Renforth, Lieut. 35th Regt., Waterford.
Roche, George, Woodbinehill.
Rogers, John, Passage.
Ryland, Burton, Waterford.
Roberts, Edward, ditto.
Sheppard, Thomas, ditto.
Symes, Abraham, jun., ditto.
Smith, Richard, Ballinatrea.
Smith, John, Templemichael.
Smith, Henry Mitchel, ditto.
Tallon, Dominick, Abbeyside.
Uniacke, Robert, Woodhouse.
Ussher, Richard, Cappagh.
Warren, John, Springfield.
Walsh, Thomas, Dungarvan.
Wood, James, Belmont.
Wallis, Rev. Thomas, Rossbereon.
Wallace, James, Waterford.

EDWARD ROBERTS, Distributor.
Waterford, Sept. 23, 1820.