

"From one extreme to the other of his empire, the Sovereign then experiences the love of all his subjects, and receives the demonstrations of more firm obedience from his People, in acknowledgment of the benefits derived from the wisdom with which they are governed; and it was in the hope of this mutual correspondence of rights and obligations that man first renounced a part of the great blessing he enjoyed in the possession of freedom."

"Inhabitants of Lisbon!—Look to the reverse of the picture, and see what we now are. We have no means of experiencing any thing else than woe. From a distance of more than 2000 leagues, Decrees come over to us, made in the name of a Sovereign; but this Sovereign is good, just, and wishes our happiness; yet his Decrees create our misfortune and misery; then these Decrees cannot be his. Thus you see the Monarchy exists, but the Throne is empty."

"The horrors of anarchy would soon have consumed us of this truth, if the brave army of the Province had not resolved to sustain our rights by establishing this Junta till the meeting of the Cortes took place. It is about to exercise its authority among you. Those among you who are more capable by their talents, better known than their zeal for the public good—in short, real Portuguese, will aid us to raise up this structure, truly grand and majestic. By uniting with you, you will be able to complete the work of National Representation, as perfect as it can be made under existing circumstances. We shall also receive the Deputies of Alentejo and Algarve, whom distance has not yet allowed to join us."

"Confide, therefore, in the army, which will sustain and cause the Government to be respected; confide also in the Government, which will cause the laws to be respected; profit by the evils you have suffered, and on this occasion avoid all indulgence of private resentment. However great your reasons may be for feeling indignant against some of the depositaries of public authority, pardon, disregard them, and treat them as unfortunate men, who had lost their honour. Injunct on them no other punishment; this is the greatest which can befall men who were born Portuguese."

"Inhabitants of Lisbon! Be peaceable; imitate the example of your Oporto brethren; admire and follow their moderation, maintained amidst the strongest impulse of enthusiasm. With you we are about to complete the great work of our regeneration, and be assured that the most agreeable and fraternal reception you can afford us, is to afford us the opportunity, on entering your city, of seeing that peace undisturbed which you have hitherto enjoyed."

"Respect the Magistrates and the Authorities entrusted with the public administration. Reverence to the Government which presides over their duties, profess a People just, enlightened, and truly desiring of a Constitution that may render them happy." [Here follow the signatures.]

LONDON.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
The City has been inundated with reports for the last four or five days, and these have produced the effect of depreciating the Funds between two and three per Cent. Our day it has been asserted that troops were to be sent out to Portugal forthwith, and that the Duke of Wellington was to have the command of them—that France was aiming against both Portugal and Spain—that insurrections had broken out in various parts of Italy—that Austrian troops had entered Italy, and been opposed by the Piedmontese troops—and finally, that Russia had developed designs hostile both to the Porte and to Persia—that the Country was in danger of being again involved in war—and lastly, that Parliament was to be dissolved. Such reports would have been unworthy of notice, had they not been asserted with such confidence, and gained a certain degree of credit.

It is necessary therefore to state, that there is not the least foundation for any one of them—that troops are not going to Portugal—that therefore the Duke of Wellington is not going abroad to command them—that France is not aiming—that Russia has developed no designs hostile to the peace of Europe—that there is not the least likelihood of our being involved in war. As to the report of a Dissolution of Parliament, it is too absurd and ridiculous to take any serious notice of. Our Revenue and Commerce are improving.—*Continued.*

By Mail which arrived this morning, we have received Brussels papers to the 15th, and Hamburg journals to the 12th inst. The following is an extract from one of the former:—

"Our private correspondence from Frankfurt, dated 7th September, informs us that the Baron d'Arrest, Minister Plenipotentiary from Russia to the Diet, has just made to that assembly, in a confidential sitting, a communication of which the following is the substance:—The Emperor of Russia does not recognize in any power the right of interfering in the affairs of other States, on a count of innovations introduced into the government of those States." His Imperial Majesty declares that his approaching interview with his ally, the Emperor of Austria, is far from having for its object to concert means or to conspire to suppress the new order of things in Spain or Naples."

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.
We have received this morning Bombay Papers to the middle of March. They do not contain much intelligence of interest. The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of the Pres-

idency, had proceeded to Guzerat, and appointed his Excellency Lieut-General the Hon. Sir C. Colville to conduct the administration of the Presidency during his absence.

BOMBAY, MARCH 11.—We are informed that the accounts from Sir W. G. Keir's force, dated the 5th February, state, that the objects of the expedition on the Arabian side of the Gulf have been fully attained by the entire demolition of the piratical ports, and the capture and destruction of the whole of their boats, excepting those employed in the fisheries, which are too small to be capable of being employed for any predatory purpose. The manner in which the destruction of the numerous works has been effected is spoken of by the commanding officer in terms reflecting the highest credit on the engineers and troops employed for that purpose.

At the date of the last despatch, the defences of the deserted town of El-Humra were standing, but it was the intention of Sir W. G. Keir to demolish them on his return to that neighbourhood, and thus complete the destruction of every tower on the coast from Rump to Abou Hayle, excepting those occupied by our troops in Ras el Khyma and its vicinity. Accounts from this latter place, we are happy to learn, mention the improving state of the garrison; and that the defences of the fort had been so far strengthened, that it was considered as in a state of perfect security. Captain Thompson, the Arabic interpreter, was to be left in command."

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

A Holiday at the Stock Exchange.

CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—The alarm at the Stock Exchange appears to have subsided. The Funds are upon the advance; and there is now every probability of a considerable improvement. The great speculators for the fall appear not to be inclined to sell Stock at the present low price; and it is reported, the Public are purchasing largely, conceiving it a favourable time to invest in Stock. The Revenue is increasing.—*Continued.*

The following is an extract of a private letter from Cadix, dated Sept. 1, 1820:—

"A false report of the yellow fever has excited an alarm to spread, that will be extremely injurious to this place for several months to come. But I deem it incumbent upon me to assure you, that the general public health of this town and district is good, though seven insulated cases of inflammatory fever took place some days ago at Xerez, and four in Cadix. Fresh cases have not, however, occurred, and the season is so healthy as yet, that, without some extraordinary circumstance, such as a continuation of violent winds, the epidemic fevers of the season are not likely to become epidemic."

We have received this morning a series of Madrid Papers to the 7th inst., from which we extract the following:—

THE CORTES.
In the sitting of the 18th, a very interesting debate arose on the Patriotic Societies, at which the Ministers were requested to attend.

M. Gaxiola allowed that the numbers of the Societies and their objects deserve respect and confidence; that they took every precaution to admit none but persons of upright intentions, and devoted to the Constitution; but that they were exposed to be taken by surprise by some, who under the appearance of patriotism, might lead them to impolitic conduct.

The Minister of the Colonies, though anxious that every Spaniard should enjoy full liberty founded on the law, could not admit the existence of political associations, without dependence on the Government, and without responsibility of their Members. I know well, he added, that these associations owed their origin to a laudable object, and that to them, though illegal, we owe the acquisition of the good which we enjoy; but the means which have been employed to acquire it, far from being conducive to its preservation, would be the great obstacle to its consolidation. What comparison is there between individual liberty and that which may be attributed to themselves by permanent Juntas, with regular constitutions, secret sittings, dignities, offices, and funds? In Representative Governments, England for instance, there are also societies, but they meet for one determined object, and when that is finished, they are dissolved. But permanent societies are unknown, unless authorized by the law, and when they have this character, the Government will be the first to support them.

After some other Members had spoken, the Comde de Torresno spoke at length on the abuses that might arise from such societies without responsibility, which might lead the Nation to ruin; he wished them to exist, and to be at liberty to censure the abuses of authority; but not to be allowed to make an improper use of this liberty, or lead the People to excesses, in which case all the Deputies were resolved to lose their lives rather than see the Bar of the Assembly invaded by the factions.

A Committee was appointed.

The Paris Journals of Monday last have arrived this morning.

PARIS, SEPT. 18.—General Rapp, who is one of the Peers which compose the Commission, is going, it is said, to the department of the Upper Rhine, in pursuance of the proceedings now on foot respecting several individuals implicated in the conspiracy, who were residents in the department at the period of the events of the 12th of August last.

The *Quotidienne* says:—"The departure of General Rapp, for the department of the Upper Rhine, is deferred. It does not become us to dive into the motives of this delay."

Her Royal Highness the Duchess de Berri is in the last stage of pregnancy. At noon yesterday, a carriage and four set off from the Thuilleries to convey the nurse from Nogent. The Marshal Duke de Coigny and the Marshal Duke d'Alburtus, who are appointed the witnesses on this momentous occasion, have occupied apartments in the Castle since yesterday; as has also M. Demary, her Royal Highness's Accountant.

Yesterday the *Demoiselle de Halle* were admitted to present to her Royal Highness the cradle which is destined for the accommodation of the hopes of the Nation. The Count Deseux, President of the Appeal Court, conducted them into her august presence.

The cradle is an imitation of the ark, at the moment when the waters of the deluge had subsided; the prow is surmounted by a dove with the olive branch. The whole is skilfully and beautifully executed.

The Commission of the Court of Peers, in its sitting of Saturday, interrogated, during a long interval, seven individuals who were arrested in the Low Countries, and arrived in Paris on the previous day. They were afterwards sent to prison, and some of them put into solitary confinement; amongst the latter are two superior officers.

An extraordinary courier has arrived in Paris, with news from Madrid, to the 10th inst.—All was perfectly tranquil in that capital.

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BIRMINGHAM, SEPT. 18.—The royal yacht, the frigate, and sloop of war, are arrived in the offing, and it is expected that his Majesty will take a short sail to-morrow. The Duke of York has been riding on the Downs today, but the King takes his exercise in his riding-house. The Earl of Essex and Mr. Timney rode over from Worthing this forenoon, and remained an hour or two.

SEPTEMBER 19.—This morning, at a quarter after nine o'clock, the King embarked at the Steyne, in the long-boat of the frigate, and was rowed towards his yacht, which, with the other two sail, lay in the offing. His Majesty came down to the bank, close to Russell-house, in his carriage, accompanied by the Duke of York, and three night d'ami, amidst a concourse of spectators, who pressed around him to see his personal appearance; but it was an excruciating curiosity, and the crowd received him with applause. He did not seem in high spirits. He took off his hat and bowed to the people as he entered the boat. As soon as he got on board, the three vessels bore off to the west, and the reports, that they were directed to Spithead, Sir William Knolly, Sir Edmund Nagle, and Colonel Thornton, embarked with him. Sir R. Blandford is indisposed. The Duke of York is expected to remain here till his Majesty's return, which, if the weather shall continue as favourable as it now is, will not be for several days. Provisions of every kind, with coals, and a complete *Batterie de la Cuisine*, were embarked during the night, so that he is prepared for a long voyage.

The following horrible instance of religious madness is taken from the *Rockingham Gazette*:—A poor woman in the Groves, last Saturday, attempted to cut her throat under the painful conviction that she could not be saved. We have heard of a mad woman who had killed her husband, and she lived with her husband and family in great domestic comfort. Yet she had persuaded herself that she was an object of Divine inexorable wrath, and her misery became so intolerable that she resolved to end it by committing the dreadful act whose nature she had just committed. Her husband was altogether respectable, and she lived with her husband and family in great domestic comfort. Yet she had persuaded herself that she was an object of Divine inexorable wrath, and her misery became so intolerable that she resolved to end it by committing the dreadful act whose nature she had just committed.

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