



nor to open the way for foreign Powers to attack our independence in the midst of our divisions, which they have always respected when they saw us united.

"Consider that there is no time to lose—we are on the brink of a precipice. Already citizens are armed against citizens—already the Commanders of the troops who are subject to you threaten our cities and our towns with the loss of their rights and privileges, for their opposition to their views—they menace the officers and soldiers with refusal to join them with the trial and the punishment of traitors! One step further, and we are plunged into civil war—bathed in the blood of our brothers—and threatened with a series of revolutions which can terminate only in the dissolution of the Monarchy.

"To you, and to you alone, will be attributable such mighty calamities; on your head will press the most remote posterity such an enormous responsibility, if you listen not now to the voice which is addressed to you by the Governors of the Kingdom. They have no other ambition but that of saving the Nation and securing the public felicity; nor will they refuse to receive any representations which may lead to such an important, such a desirable object; and they hope that Providence, seconding their efforts, will hasten the happy day—a day most earnestly prayed for by them—in which they may be able to surrender into the Royal hands of our Sovereign the sacred and important deposit with which they are entrusted.

(Signed) "Cardinal PATRIARCHI,  
"Marquis di BORSA,  
"Comte di PENICHI, &c.  
"Lubon, Palace of the Government,  
Sept. 9, 1820."

### LONDON.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.

Some of our contemporaries have asserted that "several sail of the line are now fitting for immediate service, and a great number of frigates," adding, "that some embarkation of troops is supposed to be in contemplation." We have to state to the Public, that there is no foundation whatever for the assertion; and that not a single sail of the line is fitting.—*Courier.*

The Paris Journals of Tuesday last have arrived this morning.

"PARIS, SEPT. 26.—It was asserted, and flattering hopes were entertained at the Thuilleries yesterday, that the confinement of the Duchess was very near at hand.—*Monitor.*

"NAPLES, SEPT. 8.—The squadron which has sailed for Palermo has the most positive orders to try all conciliatory means, previously to acting in a hostile manner. We cannot persuade ourselves, that this town will persist in its resistance, in face of a force whose action might entail upon it such disastrous consequences; and especially, when it stands so unopposed by the adherence to the Constitutional Government of the towns of Mesina, Catania, Syracuse, Trapani, and Malazzo.

"PALERMO, AUG. 26.—It is this evening rumored, that our town will renounce its independence on guarantee of the concession of some privileges.

"TRIAESTE, SEPT. 12.—It is thought, that the Turks intend to interrupt the communications between Corfu and Albania. Numerous small Ottoman vessels of war are cruising in those passages, and do much injury to commerce.

In the insurrection which has manifested itself in Zante was promptly suppressed.

"VIENNA, SEPT. 16.—It is announced, as positive, that the Duke of Wellington will immediately join the camp at Pest, where the Duke of Cambridge is already. The British Ambassador at our Court, who was also out of the camp, has received counter-orders from his Government.

"The same reception that the Duke de Gallo met with at Koenigsberg, awaits the other Ambassadors and Kings which the present Government at Naples has sent to other European Courts.

"We have just received the afflicting intelligence of the death of Madame, the hereditary Princess of Holstein-Oldenburg, who was born on the 23d of February, 1800, daughter of Prince d'Anhalt-Bernbourg-Schaumbourg.

"ALARMING FIRE.—About one o'clock this morning, a most alarming fire broke out at the shop of a corn-chandler in great Chapel-street, Westminster, which, from the quantity of hay and straw, raged with the greatest fury, the inmates having barely time to escape with their lives; the whole of the stock in trade, together with the house, being burned down in a few minutes. No part of the property was insured.—The flames being so rapid, from the light and inflammable materials of which the stock was composed, they communicated to the three adjoining houses, viz. Mr. Cooper's, chemist; Mr. Bryan's eating-house, and Mr. Holland's potato warehouse. The whole of the neighbourhood were in the greatest state of alarm; several engines arrived; the street was filled with persons running with articles of furniture; and in spite of every exertion, those three houses were also burnt down, but we are happy to say that no lives were lost. The danger was not completely over before four o'clock this morning.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

A brief communication of Alderman Thorp's election, as Lord Mayor of London, was all that the lateness of the hour would yesterday suffer us to give, but a full report of the proceedings in the Guildhall will now be found in our paper. This event is one of considerable interest to the Metro-

polis, and certainly is not unimportant to the Country in general. At a moment of great national agitation and alarm, it is fortunate for the safety of the City, and the welfare of the Empire, that the Chief Magistrate of London should be one whose political principles are known to be conformable to those on which our best and noblest institutions are founded, and on whose vigilance and integrity the People can repose with confidence.

The election of Alderman Thorp may be considered, in some degree, as unexpected. It certainly deviates considerably from the order of rotation too customarily observed in the successive elections of Aldermen to the Mayoralty; but it serves very strongly to mark the energetic feeling of opposition to the measures of Government which is entertained by the Livery of London in general. The City of London has, since the Revolution, been uniformly regarded as the strong hold of those enlightened principles of political freedom which effected that glorious achievement, and placed the illustrious House of Brunswick at the head of the British Government; but circumstances which have given an unhappy distinction to the present year seem to have infused new life and animation into those principles, and have given them a proud and flattering triumph. It is a singular circumstance, from which, however, we venture to draw a propitious augury, that the three principal Magistrates of the City of London for the ensuing year should be Whigs. The Livery would not even admit of competition between the open defiance of the Whigs, and the covert opposition of the Tories. They elected the Sheriff, Mr. Alderman Waitman and Mr. Williams, by acclamation, and by uniting Alderman Wood and Thorp in their return of candidates to the Court of Aldermen, as they did yesterday, they secured themselves against the possibility of not having a Lord Mayor on whose political principles they might rely with confidence.

—*Globe.*

Extract of a private letter from Boulogne-sur-mer, dated Sept. 28.—"The Countess of Oldi is here. I have been introduced to her. An Italian Colonel has just brought despatches from the Queen, which seem to have altered the plans of the Countess, as she and five or six other witnesses proceeded immediately on the road to Paris."

"DOVER, SEPT. 30.—By several passengers who have arrived at this place from Boulogne, we learn that the Countess of Oldi has been there some days, and that she and a dozen other witnesses on behalf of the Queen may be expected to arrive here this evening.

"We understand that it is not the intention of her Majesty to attend the House of Lords on the renewal of the proceedings.

(From a Correspondent.)—An Italian Merchant said in Tom's Coffee-house, last Monday, that he knew a person who was come over as a witness for the Queen, who had formerly been in a menial capacity, had gained money, and was set up as a Coral Merchant, and had got forward in the world; he was come to contradict boldly many of the assertions, and was to receive (or he believed had received, but was not certain,) three hundred pounds, and was to have three guineas a day, from the day of his departure from home, until his return.—*Courier.*

"A CONSIDERATE MAN.—A basket woman coming out of a market place in a town in Ireland, loaded with a basket full of provisions, met a very parsimonious gentleman, who observed that she was rather heavily laden. Ah! God bless you, sir, answered she, you were always a considerate man; you never break poor women's backs by loading them with your joints of meat.

"PORTUGAL CONSIDERED AS UNITED WITH BRAZIL.

This is the most proper, natural, and advantageous state, when on each side there are sincere proofs of friendship, and the interests reciprocal. No one of the American Provinces, dependent on the nations of Europe, is under such favourable circumstances as the Brazils, with regard to Portugal, which are, in small numbers among us, divested of all civil and political influence.—Hence it is clear, that if, in the Spanish sections, there may be motives of dislike and division between American and Europeans, these motives do not and cannot exist between European and Brazilian Portuguese, because they all constitute one family, and are exclusively descended from the same European trunk. We shall not here speak of the black population, or people of colour, because the first, in the quality of slaves, are strangers in the country, and without political rights, and the second, being a mixture of Portuguese with blacks or Indians, enter into the class of Portuguese. It is therefore evident, that between European and Brazilian Portuguese, there are more natural bonds than between European and American Spaniards; consequently, these ties and this political fraternity between the two kingdoms render the union in question more natural, proper, and advantageous.

"When, for, as Portugal remaining united with Brazil, she consults her best interests, because she prefers a natural association with relatives to an artificial one with foreigners. But it does not suffice for Portugal to be actuated by these wishes;

It is necessary for the Government and Brazilian Portuguese to co-operate, on their part, in the maintenance of this natural union, because if there is no reciprocity, these natural bonds will be loosened or broken, and in that case relatives become strangers or enemies. Great, indeed, is the sympathy of relationship and blood, as by these bonds political or domestic societies are more easily formed, but it must be confessed that they do not suffice alone. Still more is required, and this is, a reciprocity of interests. If one half of the family wishes to have all for themselves, and leave nothing to the other, disunion and enmity must necessarily ensue. This is the case with Portugal and Brazil; they constitute the same family, although divided into two parts; how then can they remain united, if one absorbs all from the other? To Portugal an union with Brazil is certainly preferable, that is, an union of relatives and friends, to one with strangers, and in our opinion, no sacrifice ought to be spared in order to preserve it; but in doing this, Portugal has a right to insist on having a corresponding Government. What this ought to be, we shall next proceed to shew.

In the actual state of things, and the Supreme Portuguese Government being established in Brazil, without any probability of returning to Portugal, the latter ought, considering the distance of the head of the Government, her rank and ancient splendour, to have a local administration of her own, without being dependent on Brazil for the regulation of her domestic concerns. This administration ought necessarily to have for basis the fundamental law of the Monarchy, which is the annual and regular convocation of the Cortes, to whom of right it belongs to "know and examine the state and quality of the expenses of the kingdom—determine, therefore, the necessary revenue—designate and authorise the suitable taxes; propose and discuss all necessary reforms, as well regarding the public expenditure as the distribution of justice, internal economy, commerce, industry, &c."

And in order that this Administration, imperatively founded on the basis above mentioned, may be efficacious, beneficial, and really protecting to the national interests, it would be advisable for it to have, as head of the Executive, an individual (whether or not of the Royal Family) with sufficient authority to sanction the measures of the Cortes, and decide on all other ordinary matters, without having to recur to the Rio Janeiro Government—since, if for all these cases it is necessary to recur to the King's sanction, any institution there may be in Portugal will be illusory, or degenerate into mere phantoms. To the King ought to belong all that regards favour, but the ordinary despatch ought to be left to the local Government. Portugal cannot be considered in the light of a simple province, where the powers of the Governor are of a limited, but as the first and most illustrious kingdom of the monarchy, for from it alone emanated all the others of which the monarchy is composed.

It is further necessary for the Brazils to give a decided preference to all articles of the produce and manufacture of Portugal, and the same vice versa. All unequal duties ought mutually to be taken away. The navigation performed between the two countries ought to be considered as coastwise, and a vessel arriving at Lisbon from Maranhão, ought to fare the same as if she had sailed from Figueria or Oporto.

There is still another kind of correspondence which Portugal has a right to expect from the Brazil Government, and this is, that her revenue may be expended at home. Such an act of justice is the more necessary, after the misfortunes Portugal has experienced during the late war, and particularly those which have befallen us during the last ten years, owing to that fatal Treaty of Commerce that has brought us to the brink of ruin, and brought down the exchange between London and Lisbon to 49.

"THE QUEEN.—The following circumstance occurred at the parish church of Webstead, near Bay St. Edmund's, Suffolk, on Sunday week, during Divine Service, when the Clergyman (the Rev. Mr. Image) came to that part of the Liturgy where the King and the Royal Family are the subject of prayer, a respectable parishioner, Mr. T. Wight, exclaimed, "and God bless the Queen also." The Rev. Gentleman conceived interrupted his congregation; and on the Wednesday following he cited Mr. T. Wight to appear at Bury, at the Magistrate's Sitting. Nothing being done that day, the business was deferred till yesterday, when Mr. T. Wight appeared before the Magistrate, and refusing to pay £20 demanded by them, or to find bail, he is committed to prison till the Quarter Sessions. It is necessary to say, that the major part of the Justices who committed Mr. T. Wight are Reverend Clergymen.

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