CORRESPONDENCE
RELATIVE TO THE
ARREST OF MR. BOWRING.

To the Editor of the Courier.

Calais, Oct. 9, 1822.

SIR—You will have probably heard of the arrest of a British merchant, Mr. John Bowring, of London, who was stopped here, when on the point of embarking for England, on Sunday last, and incarcerated in the public prison of this town yesterday, whence he was to-day transferred to that of Boulogne, under an escort of gendarmerie, and in a vehicle which he was himself forced to hire.

I should now consider myself wanting, both in patriotism and friendship, if I did not immediately transmit the accompanying copies of two letters, to which this event has given rise; and I have no doubt that, whatever shades of difference there may be in the political opinions of those concerned, and yourself, this subject of the detention will excite your prompt attention.

Although I do not entertain a doubt, but that his Majesty's Ministers will vindicate the national honour thus violated, in the person of an Englishman; yet, I could not help regarding the circumstance, as one of those, which cannot receive too much publicity—and I am sure it is not at a time, when scarcely a day is suffered to pass without articles the most insulting being sent forth, not only against your publication, but the Duke of Wellington, and I may add, the nation at large, by the organs of those, who are indebted to the blood and treasure of England for their political, perhaps physical, existence! It is not surely at such a time, that you will be disposed to treat my present application lightly.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble Servant,
E. BLAQUIERE.

P. S. When the circumstances which have led to the arrest of my friend are known, you will see additional motives for putting a stop to such a system, by a proper exposure of the present affair.

Copy of a Letter addressed to his Excellency Sir Charles Stuart, Bart. by Mr. Bowring.

Calais, Oct. 8, 1822.

SIR—I have to entreat your Excellency's immediate interference on my behalf, in a case in which the rights of hospitality, and the protection of my passport indorsed by you, have been grossly and illegally violated.

I visited Paris for my commercial concerns, and left it by the diligence on Thursday last. On my arrival here, I obtained the indorsement of my passport, and license for embarkation. When I reached the pier, I was arrested by the Agents of Police, & conducted with my baggage to the Mairie, where I was told that an order from Government had arrived for the examination of all my papers. I requested the attendance of the British Consul, which was granted; my trunk was opened, my papers were all read and examined, and 15 sealed letters, with two sealed packets, one of them from the Portuguese Ambassador at Paris to the Portuguese Minister at London, bearing the arms of Portugal, and delivered into my own hands by M. d'Oliveria, were forcibly taken from me.

I beg leave to premise that, of the contents of all or any of these letters or packets, I am wholly ignorant—a fact, which I offered to depose upon oath. Notwithstanding this, my passport was taken from me, and after a detention of two days, I have been delivered over to the gendarmerie to be conducted to Boulogne, and delivered up to the Procureur du Roi, without any legal proceeding against me, without the knowledge of any one circumstance to justify an act so arbitrary and so atrocious.

I have now to put myself under your powerful protection, and to solicit your instant interference to rescue my person from imprisonment, and to uphold the important character of that Nation you represent, whose citizens have no longer any protection from the laws. I have also to entreat that you will consult with the Minister of his Faithful Majesty, as to the means of vindicating those diplomatic privileges which have been so wantonly violated in his person, by the seizure of his official correspondence.

I have protested against acts which make your signature of no avail for the protection of British subjects; and though I know of no ground for the apprehension that any part of the correspondence which was entrusted to me bears a political character, I have protested also against the horrible principle, that the bearer of a sealed letter, whose contents are unknown to him, can be made responsible for those contents. I submit all this to your Excellency's consideration. My commercial affairs are dreadfully suffering from this violent detention; it is impossible to calculate the consequences. I venture, therefore, to hope, that your Excellency will take instant and effective measures for my release, and referring to the report of the British Consul.

I have the honour to be, your Excellency's
Most obedient and most humble servant,
(Signed) JOHN BOWRING.

Copy of a Letter addressed to his Excellency Sir Charles Stuart, by Mr Blaquiere, and which accompanied the preceding:—

Calais, Oct. 9.

SIR—Should your Excellency be pleased to claim the letters and papers, which have just been forcibly taken from my friend, Mr. Bowring, by the agents of the French Police, I beg leave to mention that there was a letter of mine amongst the number. It is addressed to his Excellency Senor Garcia, a Member of the Peruvian Legation, recently arrived in England; and, though containing nothing which I can have the smallest wish to conceal, yet it is my duty solemnly to protest against the seal being broken by any of the French Authorities, as a manifest violation of law and justice.

In the event, however, of your Excellency's feeling any desire to become acquainted with the contents of the letter thus claimed, I beg to add, that I have not the least objection to its being opened by the Representative of my sovereign, and even transmitted to his Majesty's Government.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest sentiments of respect,
Your Excellency's most humble and very
Obedient Servant,
(Signed) EDWARD BLAQUIERE.

The following Correspondence upon this affair appears in the *Morning Chronicle*:—

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

Queen's-square Place, Westminster, Saturday, Oct. 12, 1822.

SIR—Yesterday, a little before five o'clock, No. A. was delivered from me at the Foreign Office. The directions to my messenger were to ask leave to deliver it into Mr. Canning's own hands. He was told that it could not be; for that there were persons at that time with him; but that there need be no apprehensions of its not being immediately delivered. A little after nine, came to me here an Office Messenger, with No. B.

These facts and documents I give you; you could not have had them from any one else. Observations any body is as competent to make as I am; nobody moreso than yourself.

I am, Sir, your's,
JEREMY BENTHAM.

No. A.

Queen-square Place, Westminster, Oct. 11, 1822.

SIR—The following occurrence, if I mistake not belongs to your cognizance. Being, for aught I know, the only person in England, who is apprized of it, I take the necessary liberty of submitting it to your notice.

Two Englishmen, men of the most respectable character, and advantageously known in the literary world, have just been arrested at Calais, from whence by this time they have been sent to the prison at Boulogne, thence to be delivered, as they are told, into the hands of the Procureur du Roi. The one is Mr. John Bowring, of No. 7, Finsbury-square, St. Mary-axe, and of London Fields, Hackney; the other is Mr. Edward Blaquiere,* Lieutenant in his Majesty's Navy, who, for some years, had the command of a ship of war cruizing in the Mediterranean. On any such supposition as that of their having committed any offence against the French Government, I know not that I should have been warranted in the taking of any such liberty. But the sole ground of his arrest, Mr. Bowring says, is his being the bearer of certain letters, fifteen in number, and two packets. Of the contents of all which he declares himself to be altogether ignorant. If a man is to be responsible criminally for the contents of every letter which it happens to him to take charge of, in his passage from one country to another, in what predicament are travellers all over the civilized world, and in particular the myriads of Englishmen, settlers or sojourners in France, they and their friends? On any such occasion, all that can be looked for at the hands of his Majesty's Secretary of State is, I suppose, the giving information of the occurrence to his Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, that he may apply for cognizance of it; and to this I flatter myself there will be no objection. Subjoined is an exact copy of every thing in these short letters that seems to me relevant and material to the present purpose.

Letter, dated Calais Prison, Oct. 8, 1822, directed to Jeremy Bentham, Esq. Queen's square-Place, Westminster, received Oct 11th, by the General Post, with the Dover Postmark.

EXTRACTS.

"This Government * * * has ventured to arrest me as the bearer of despatches to the Revolutionists in England. Without any previous proceedings, my papers have all been forcibly seized, examined, and several taken from me.—They have kept fifteen letters, and two packets, one of them an official despatch from the Portuguese Minister at Paris, to the Portuguese Minister in London. They are sent off to Paris, and a telegraphic despatch has ordered that I shall be immediately escorted to the prison at Boulogne, and delivered then into the hands of the Procureur du Roi. * * *. Of the contents of the packets and letters seized I know nothing * * * I am calm and energetic (though ill) in this scene of filth, misery, and depravity * * *. I know of nothing to compromise me."

As to the letters, whatever they are, they must speak for themselves. As to the bearer or bearers, if there is really no charge against them, or no charge that has any relevant or sufficient evidence for its support—evidence by depositions of witnesses, whose names and description are made known to them, I should hope there would be no objection to an application by the Ambassador to have them respectively set at liberty.

I know not, nor have heard, any thing more about the matter than is here mentioned. I know not, nor have heard, of any thing that should have drawn upon them, or either of them, any such visitation. I am, with all respect, Sir, your obedient Servant,

JEREMY BENTHAM.

No. B.—COPY.

Foreign Office, Oct. 11, 1822.

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, which conveyed to me the first intimation of the circumstances to which it relates. A memorandum was indeed left at the door of my Office this morning, which must have had reference to the same case; but it was without date, or signature, or particular details.

I will write to Sir Charles Stuart, with your statement, by the courier of this evening.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) GEO. CANNING.

Jeremy Bentham, Esq.

"Boulogne, Sur Mer, Friday, Oct. 11, 1822.

"In addition to the particulars communicated in my letter of Wednesday, concerning my friend Mr. Bowring, I now beg leave to inform you that he has, since his arrival here, gone under two *secret* examinations before the Procureur du Roi, who positively refused to admit of our Consul or any other person being present. The questions related chiefly to some French verses found amongst the papers of my friend. When charged with having been the bearer of sealed letters, which, as he said, is contrary to the post-office regulations in France, the Prisoner replied that he supposed the letters and official despatch seized were entrusted to him from its being a fact of public and general notoriety throughout Europe, that the secret of letters is continually violated in this country. With respect to the contents of those taken from Mr. Bowring, he again solemnly declared his total ignorance of all or any of them, and expressed a wish that this his declaration should be received on oath; it was, however, merely noted in the *Proces Verbal*. That which relates to the practice of opening letters at the French Post-office, was inadmissible; as, according to M. le Procureur's opinion, it could not operate in favour of the Prisoner. After once more protesting against the seizure of a diplomatic despatch from one Ambassador to another, as a flagrant violation of rights, which have hitherto been respected by the most barbarous nations, the Prisoner insisted upon knowing his crime, and what the act of accusation contained. All he could obtain on this point was, that he is '*suspected of being the bearer of letters to the Revolutionists in England.*' The prison in which my friend is confined, like that of Calais, does not afford the smallest accommodation; and were it not that he is allowed to hire and occupy the gaoler's room during the day time, he would be forced to mix with the usual inmates of such receptacles.

"As yet there is no answer from Paris, nor can any idea be formed of the determination of this Government. It is said that the prisoner will be detained on various pretences, until some more tangible accusation than the one now alleged is framed; after which, he will be handed over to the tribunals. Under these circumstances, and without any hope of future justice, where the past has been marked with so much violence. I need not add that my friend looks forward with confidence to the interference of his Majesty's Ministers and the expression of public opinion, to rescue him from a situation not less injurious to his personal interests, than it is subversive of equity and justice. I am Sir, your's very respectfully,

"EDWARD BLAQUIERE.

"P. S. When conducted to the scene of examination, my friend was escorted through the streets on foot, by a guard of infantry. I had almost forgot to add, that Mr. B. has every reason to be convinced the verses, which have also been made a ground of offence, were left on his table by an agent of the great personage, who caused his movements to be so closely watched while at Paris. Mr. Hamilton, our Consul at this place, has acted with the utmost dignity and spirit on the present occasion. The Honourable C. H. Hutchinson, Member for Cork, is amongst those of his Countrymen who have visited the prisoner.

"Boulogne, Oct. 11, Three o'Clock, P. M.

"It now becomes my duty to inform you, that having called to see my friend about an hour ago, I was refused admittance by the keeper of the prison, who told me the prisoner was placed *au secret*, by order of the Authorities. I need hardly tell you that this implies an interdiction of all communication, written or verbal, so that a British subject is thus consigned to a species of solitary confinement, without any other charges than those alluded to, in my letter of this morning.

"Where such proceedings can be resorted to, it would be impossible to say how much farther violence may be carried; I therefore trust and hope no effort will be left untried, to enforce a recognition of the most simple rights of humanity towards Englishmen, whatever the fate of others may be in France.

I am, &c.
"E. BLAQUIERE."

"P. S. 4 o'clock.—I have just seen Mr. Hamilton, our Consul, who says, he has also applied to see the Prisoner, but was refused admittance. By this, it would appear the order for exclusion is general."

The following is an extract of a letter from another quarter:

"Boulogne, October 11.

"Mr. John Bowring was arrested at Calais, *par depeche telegraphique*, on Saturday last (5th instant), on suspicion of having charged himself with letters and despatches for the Revolutionists in England. The papers found among this baggage were sealed, and have been sent to Paris for examination. He arrived here yesterday, under an escort of Gen-d'armes, and is now confined in the gaol of this town. He was bearer of despatches from the Ambassador of Portugal in Paris to the Ambassador of that Country residing in London. He has undergone several interrogations before the King's Advocate here, and I understand he has protested against the legality of his detention in the strongest terms. His case is before the British Ambassador at Paris, and a great deal will depend on his representation to the French Government. I have done every thing in my power with the authorities to soften his situation, which was requisite, and particularly in such a hostile person as that of Boulogne. Mr. Bowring desired that I might be present when he was interrogated, which was refused. I shall now go and try a visit to the prisoner before I close my letter. Perhaps I may be able to communicate something new to you.

"Oct. 12, Two o'Clock, P. M.

"Upon my asking admittance to the prisoner, I received for answer, that he was *au secret*, and consequently I could not see him. I shall immediately apply to the *Procureur du Roi*, to know whether it is by his orders that I have been refused."

The *Courier* of Monday has the following observations on the preceding correspondence:—

We have inserted some documents respecting Mr. Bowring's arrest, addressed to us by his friend Mr. Blaquiere, and also copies of the correspondence which has passed between Mr. Jeremy Bentham and Mr. Canning upon the subject. In thus laying these different statements before our readers, we put them at once in possession of all that we ourselves know upon the subject. Until we are better acquainted with the real merits of the case, we shall abstain from pronouncing any unqualified opinion respecting it; but two or three remarks may be hazarded.

When we noticed this affair on Saturday, we were entirely ignorant as to who Mr. Bowring was, except that we remembered the work upon Russian Literature to which his name is attached. We now learn that he is the friend of Jeremy Bentham, and "of the most distinguished Liberals throughout Europe." This is quite enough to make us pause, before we can admit into our minds the shadow of a suspicion, that the French Government has committed a wanton or arbitrary act of power. Certainly it creates no presumption in favour of his innocence, to find him thus connected. The *Morning Chronicle*, indeed, as might be expected, takes it for granted, that Mr. Bowring "has violated no law," and that the proceedings of the French Government are "an outrage," &c. Let us wait a little; the case may be wonderfully altered. Every thing that has yet been stated, is by Mr. Bowring himself, or by his friends. It may all be true; but no man of common sense would affirm so, till he heard what could be urged on the other side. Mr. Jeremy Bentham accompanies his letter to Mr. Canning, (written in his own incomprehensible style,) with a garbled extract of one from Mr. Bowring. The suppressed passages may perhaps be the only ones that could throw any light on the affair.

We shall conclude these observations by putting a supposed case in the words of a correspondent:—

"If a literary French merchant had been charged by Thistlewood's bloody gang with sealed letters for some friendly conspirators, driven by their crimes for refuge in a foreign country; if the Government had received positive information of the nature of such correspondence; if the literary French merchant had been arrested at Dover, and the letters had been found upon him; it would surely have been incorrect to describe his arrest as an outrage, and it must have been very difficult to shew he had violated no law."

PIRACIES.

Extract of a letter from Havannah, dated Aug. 23:—"The depredations of the pirates have within this last month increased to an alarming degree, and the cruelties they have exercised exceed all their former atrocities. The master of a Dutch schooner, who had the misfortune of falling into their hands in the Gulf of Florida, was most barbarously ill-used. Suspecting that he had money on board, which all their ransacking could not bring to light, they ran the schooner on shore, and having landed with the unfortunate master, caused a slow fire to be lighted, which they placed him over, until the extremity of the torture compelled the unfortunate man to disclose where the property was concealed. The crew of a French vessel has also fallen into their hands, and suffered the most brutal treatment: the master and mate having been three time hanged till nearly dead, to induce them to confess to property which was *not* on board, and which they of course could not discover.

EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.—Private education in Russia has been placed under severe regulations. A Committee, under the direction of the Comptroller of Schools, subjects all Masters and Mistresses to a strict examination, who have not special certificates from public Institutions, and who give instruction in private houses or boarding schools. No person, without exposing himself to a serious responsibility, can keep Masters who have not received certificates from this Committee.

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PEPPER,
Chronicle-Office, Quay.

AGENTS for England—Messrs. NEWTON and Co. *Warwick square*, London. *AGENTS* for Ireland—J. S. JOHNSTON and Co. No. 1, *Lower Sackville Street*, Dublin.

* We have reason to believe Mr. Blaquiere is not arrested.—Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,923. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1822. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

WINES FOR SALE.

H. A. BAYLY
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, THE 22d INSTANT,
AT HIS STORES IN BEAU STREET,
One Pipe MADEIRA WINE,
One do. PORT,
Ten Hhds. CAPE MADEIRA,
Just imported, per *Hibernia*, from London, which, being a Consignment, will be disposed of on reasonable Terms, as will be expressed at Sale.
FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.
Waterford, 16th October, 1822.

AUCTION OF TIMBER AT NEW ROSS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY next, the 23d instant,
THE CARGO OF THE SAN DOMINGO,
FROM BRITISH AMERICA,
And now landing on the Quay of New Ross,
CONSISTING OF
100 Tons PINE, of very prime Quality;
74 MASTS, YARDS and SPARS;
A quantity of BLACK BIRCH, BIRD-EYE MAPLE, LATHWOOD and STAVES.
The whole will be Sold in small Lots. For Terms apply at the Office of
SANDHAM ELLY and WM. GRAVES.
Ross, 16th October, 1822.
☞ *Sale to commence at One o'Clock.*

REPAIRS OF THE
PIERS AT PASSAGE,
AND CLEARING
THE DOCK, OR HARBOUR.

PERSONS disposed to execute the above-mentioned WORKS, agreeably to a Plan and Specification to be seen at my Office, at the Custom House, are directed to forward Sealed PROPOSALS to the Right Honourable and Honourable the COMMISSIONERS of CUSTOMS, Dublin.

JAMES WALLACE, Collector.
Waterford, Oct. 12, 1822.

AUCTION OF TOLLS.

County of Waterford. } *A TURNPIKE BOARD will be held at DUNGARVAN, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October inst., at the hour of ONE o'Clock, when the TOLLS of the Turnpike Gates at THREE MILE BRIDGE, REDCLIFFE, COLLEGAN, CAPPOQUIN, and BALLYHULK, on the Road from WATERFORD to the bounds of the County of CORK; and the TOLLS of any other Gate that may on said day be ordered to be erected on said Road, will be SET up and LET to the highest Bidder, for a Term of THREE YEARS, from the FIRST of next Month.* TERMS AT SALE.

By Order,
MICHAEL MORTIMER,
Treasurer.
Waterford, October 3, 1822.

JOHN HOWARD and THOMAS MEAGHER, jun. Esqrs. Assignees of SAMUEL NEWPORT, a Bankrupt, Plaintiffs;
The Right Honourable Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Bart. and Others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in this Cause, bearing date the 25th day of May last, I do hereby require the several Separate Creditors of WM. NEWPORT, Esq. late of the City of Waterford, Banker, deceased, to come in and prove their Debts before me at my Chambers, on the King's Inns Quay, Dublin, on or before the 1st day of November next, otherwise they will be precluded from the Benefit of he said Decree.—Dated this 4th Day of September, 1822.

THOMAS ELLIS.

TANDY and LYLE, Plaintiffs' Solicitors,
No 10, Talbot-street, Dublin.

CHING'S PATENT WORM LOZENGES.

MRS. CHING, Widow of the late Mr. JOHN CHING, Apothecary, respectfully informs the Public that the celebrated WORM LOZENGES invented by her late husband, which for so many years have supported their sale and reputation, continue to be prepared by herself, and may be had *Genuine* from her Agents, Messrs. BUTLER, of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, also, of their Agents, in every part of the United Kingdom.

The extraordinary effects of these Lozenges, in the removal of those complaints which proceed from the presence of worms, whether in Adults or Children, have been so fully acknowledged and recommended by many persons of distinction, among whom are the Lord Chief Baron M'Donald, the late Bishop of Carlisle, and several others, (specified in the general direction that accompanies the Medicine,) as to render any further comment unnecessary from the Patentee and Proprietor, than, that they are perfectly safe in their administration, and only require the care that ought to be used in the taking any other active and aperient medicine, and that being palatable, no difficulty is found in inducing children to use them.—In Boxes, 1s. 3d. and 3s. 4d. each.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Butlers, 31, Sackville-street, Dublin; 20, Waterloo Place, Edinburgh; No. 4, Cavendish, and 220, Regent-street, London; and Messrs. Bevan, Bull, and Phelan, Waterford; Taylor, Wexford; Mullins, Ross; Reynolds, Kilkenny; Hackett, Clonmel; Quin, Dungarvan; Finn, Limerick; Hamilton, Youghal; Macnamara, Ennis; Ferguson, Cork; Guerin, Limerick, &c.—of whom may be had every Genuine Patent-Medicine.

AUCTION OF
NORWAY TIMBER AND DEALS.

JOHN KEILY AND SON
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, the 24th instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
THE CARGO OF THE AURORA,
CHRISTIAN BECK, MASTER,
Now landed—of excellent quality.
TERMS AT SALE.
New Ross, Oct. 16, 1822.

FEMALE EDUCATION, KILKENNY.

MRS. L. ANDERSON

BEGS to apprise her Friends and the Public, that she has made arrangements for the Reception of BOARDERS, on Monday, the 21st instant, and also of a select number of DAY PUPILS.

The Plan of Instruction which she has adopted comprehends every Useful and Ornamental Branch of FEMALE EDUCATION, according to the most approved Methods. Mrs. ANDERSON hopes, by her attention to the Health, Morals, and Comfort of her Pupils, and her unremitting diligence in using every means that can facilitate the progress of their Education, to merit the Patronage she solicits.

Terms for Boarders and Day Scholars will, on inquiry, be found as moderate as justice to the Pupils will admit.

Kilkenny, Oct. 14, 1822.

MANIFESTO
OF THE PRINCE REGENT OF BRAZIL TO FRIENDLY GOVERNMENTS AND NATIONS.

I, and the People who recognize me as their Prince Regent, wishing to preserve the political and commercial relations subsisting with the Governments and Nations in friendship with this kingdom, and to secure the continuance of that approbation and esteem which is due to the Brazilian character, it behoves me to state succinctly, but truly, the series of facts and motives which have induced me to accede to the general will of the People of Brazil, who have proclaimed in the face of the universe their political independence; and who desire, as forming a sister kingdom and a great and powerful Nation, to maintain, unimpaired and in vigour their imprescriptible rights, which Portugal has always sought to infringe, and which she now more than ever, since the celebrated political regeneration of the Monarchy by the Cortes of Lisbon, endeavours to assail.

Soon after the rich and vast regions of Brazil first presented themselves by accident to the eye of the adventurous Cabral, avarice and religious proselytism, the great motives to modern discoveries and colonization, took possession of them by means of conquest; and laws of blood, dictated by furious passions and sordid interests, confirmed the tyranny of Portugal. The uncivilized native and the European colonist were compelled to drag out a like existence of misery and servitude. The mountains were excavated, and gold extracted; but absurd laws, and the Quinto, impeded labours which were but just commenced.—While the Portuguese Government, with insatiable voracity devoured the treasures which beneficent nature so liberally supplied, it oppressed the unfortunate provinces whence the wealth was drawn by the most odious of all imposts—the capitation tax. It was wished to make the Brazilians pay for the air they breathed, and for liberty to tread the soil of their native land. If the industry of some active man was directed to the giving a new form to certain native productions, in order that Brazil might clothe the nakedness of her own children, tyrannical laws soon prohibited and punished these praiseworthy efforts. The object of the Europeans has constantly been to retain this fine country in the most rigid and abject dependence on the mother country, because they judged it necessary to the security of their dominion that the perennial sources of our riches should be obstructed or impoverished. If an enterprising colonist held out to his fellow-citizens the flattering prospect of the cultivation of some new branch of rural economy by the introduction of useful and saluable exotics, burdensome imposts soon put an end to commencements made under the most favourable auspices. If men boldly attempted to turn the course of rivers in order to rescue from the waters the diamonds deposited in their beds, they were quickly stopped by the agents of monopoly and punished by inexorable laws. If the superfluity of her productions invited and demanded their barter for other foreign productions, Brazil was shut out from the general market of nations, and consequently from all commercial competition; thus no other course was left than to confine her trade to the ports of the mother country, and thereby to stimulate more powerfully the cupidity, and add to the undue preponderance of her tyrants. Finally, when the Brazilian, on whom he intitled nature had bestowed talents, wished, for the better knowledge of his rights and duties, to obtain instruction in science or in arts, or to improve the excellent qualities with which Providence has endowed his native land, he was obliged to go to Portugal to beg what little scraps of information were to be found there, and from that country he was often not permitted to return.

Such has been the fate of Brazil for above three centuries—such the wretched policy by which Portugal, always unjust in her views, always greedy and tyrannical, endeavoured to confirm her dominion and her factitious splendour. The colonists and the Indians, the conquerors and the conquered, their children and their children's children, have all, without distinction, been made subject to one general anathema. And forasmuch as the ambition of power and the thirst of gold are always insatiable and unbridled, Portugal never ceased to send hither merciless bashaws, corrupt magistrates, and swarms of fiscal agents of every description, who, in the delirium of their passion and avarice, tore asunder all moral ties, both public and private; thus did they lacerate the bowels of Brazil, which supported and enriched them, in order that its People, reduced to the last state of desperation, might, like submissive Mussulmans, make pilgrimage, to the new Mecca, to purchase, with rich gifts and offerings, an existence which was only supportable in proportion as it was obscure and languid. If Brazil resisted this torrent of evils—if she improved under such unnatural oppression, she was indebted for her success to her animated and vigorous sons, whom nature has formed gigantic. She owes it to that kind mother who has always given them regenerating strength to overcome the physical and moral obstacles which her ungrateful parents and brothers have spitefully opposed to her growth and prosperity.

Brazil being naturally good and generous, tho' still filled with anguish at the recollection of her past misfortunes, did not fail to receive the august person of Don Joam VI. and all the Royal Family, with the greatest joy. She did more—she opened her hospitable arms to the nobles and people who emigrated in consequence of the invasion of Portugal by the despot of Europe. She contentedly took on her shoulders all the weight of the throne of my august father—she preserved in splendour the diadem which encircled his forehead—she generously and profusely supplied the expenses of a prodigal Court; and what is still more, without any particular interest, but merely on account of the simple ties of fraternity, she also contributed to the expenses of the war which Portugal so gloriously maintained against her invaders. What has Brazil gained for all those sacrifices? the continuation of old abuses and the addition of new ones introduced partly by weakness, partly by immorality and crimes. Such a state of things loudly called for a prompt reform of the Government—a reform fully authorised by the increase of knowledge, the violated rights of a country which forms the greater and the richer portion of the Portuguese Nation, which nature has peculiarly favoured by its geographical and central position in the midst of the globe, by its vasts ports and maritime stations, and by the natural riches of its soil. But sentiments of excessive loyalty and an extreme love for Portugal stilled the complaints of Brazil, made her suppress her ardent wish, and yield the glorious palm to her brethren of Europe.

When the cry of the political regeneration arose in Portugal, the People of Brazil, confident in inviolability of their rights, and incapable of suspecting different sentiments and less generosity in their brethren, they abandoned to those ungrateful brethren the defence of their most sacred interests and the care of their complete reconstitution. In the most perfect good faith, they slumbered tranquilly on the brink of a dreadful precipice.—Trusting entirely to the wisdom and justice of the Lisbon Congress, Brazil expected to receive from it all that was by right her due. How far was she then from presuming that that very Congress would be capable of basely betraying her hopes and her interests—interests closely entwined with the general interest of the Nation!

Brazil now knows the error into which she had fallen: and had not the Brazilians partaken of that generous enthusiasm which often confounds transient phosphorus sparks with the true lights of reason, they would have seen in the first manifesto which Portugal addressed to the Powers of Europe, that one of the concealed objects of the proclaimed regeneration consisted in artfully re-establishing the old colonial system, without which Portugal always believed, and still believes, that she cannot be rich and powerful.—Brazil did not perceive that her Deputies, in passing to a foreign and remote country, would have to struggle against inveterate prejudices and caprices, and destitute of the support of friends and relatives, would inevitably sink into the state of nullity in which we have seen them. But these severe lessons of experience were necessary to make Brazil recognise the delusive nature of her ill-founded hopes.

But the Brazilians deserve to be excused: for it would have been extremely difficult for candid and generous minds to conceive that the boasted regeneration of the monarchy was to commence by the re-establishment of the odious colonial system. No less difficult, and indeed almost impossible, was it to reconcile this absurd and tyrannical plan, with the philosophy and liberalism so loudly proclaimed by the Portuguese Cortes! And still more incredible was it that there should be used sufficiently insolent and insane to dare to attribute to the wish and orders of my august father Don Joam VI., to whom Brazil owes her rank of kingdom, the wish to demolish at one blow the finest monument which the history of the universe has to record. It is, doubtless, incredible that so great a delusion should have been attempted: but facts speak for themselves; and sophisms cannot prevail against obvious truth.

While my august father still remained on the plains of the river Janeiro, from which he has been unfortunately drawn by secret and perfidious manœuvres, to inhabit again the banks of the Old Tagus, the Congress of Lisbon affected to entertain sentiments of fraternal equality and enlightened principles of reciprocal justice towards Brazil; declaring formerly, by article 21 of the basis of the Constitution, that the fundamental law which was about to be made & promulgated, should only have application in this kingdom in the case of its assembled Deputies declaring such to be the will of the People whom they represented. But how shocked were those people when they found, in contradiction of this article, and in contempt of their inalienable rights, a fractional portion of the general Congress deciding on their dearest interests! when they saw the dominant party in that incomplete and imperfect Congress legislating on subjects which were of transcendent importance, and peculiarly referable to Brazil, in the absence of about two-thirds of her representatives!

That dominant party, which still shamelessly insults the knowledge and probity of the worthy and judicious men who have seats in the Cortes, has tried all the means of a dark and infernal policy to deceive Brazil by an apparent fraternity which never resided in their hearts; and secretly took advantage of the errors of the governing Junta of Bahia (which they secretly promoted) to break the sacred bonds which unite all the provinces of Brazil under my legitimate and paternal regency. How could the Congress recognize in that factious Junta a legitimate authority capable of undoing the political ties of the province, and separating it from the centre of the system to which it was bound? and this, too, after the oath of my august father to the Constitution promised to the whole monarchy! What right had that Congress, whose national representation was then solely limited to Portugal, to sanction acts so illegal, criminal, and fatal in their consequences to the whole united kingdom? What were the advantages which Bahia was to obtain? The vain and ridiculous name of a province of Portugal, and what is worse, the evils of civil war and anarchy in which that province is now plunged, in consequence of the guilt of its former government, sold as it was to the demagogues of Lisbon, and of some other men, misled by anarchichal and republican ideas. Were it possible for Bahia to be preserved as a province of the poor and broken down kingdom of Portugal, would it be better so than by being one of the first provinces of the vast and powerful empire of Brazil? But the Congress had little other views—Brazil was to be no longer a kingdom: it was to be deprived of its throne, to be stripped of the royal mantle of its Majesty, to be compelled to lay down its crown and sceptre, and retrograde in the political order of the universe—to receive new letters, and humble itself like a slave at the feet of Portugal.

But we must not stop here. Let us examine the progressive march of the Cortes. They authorised and established anarchical provincial governments, independent of each other, but subject to Portugal. They destroyed the responsibility and the mutual harmony of the civil, military, and financial powers, leaving to the people no resource for their inevitable evils, unless they sought it across the vast ocean—a vain and delusive resource! A happy idea, indeed, it was of the Congress to break to pieces the majestic architecture, to separate its parts and place them in a state of continual contest, to annihilate the strength of the provinces and to convert them into so many hostile republics! But little do the Cortes regard the misfortunes of Brazil. It is sufficient for them that opportunities may arise for taking advantage of the disasters they create. Like the savages of Louisiana, they would cut down the tree to get at once at the fruit, rather than gather it regularly from the branches.

The representations and efforts of the governing Junta, and the Deputies of Pernambuco, to rid themselves of the European bayonets, to which that province was indebted for its melancholy intestine dissentions, were unavailing.

[FOR REMAINDER SEE LAST PAGE.]

reduce her to a state of inanity and feebleness which would infallibly lead to her ruin and subjugation. To convince the world of the truth of this assertion, it is only necessary to enter into the simple exposition of the following facts:—

The Congress of Lisbon legislated on the affairs of Brazil without waiting for her Representatives—thus setting aside the sovereignty of the majority of the Nation.

That Congress denied to Brazil a delegation of the executive power, so necessary for the developement of its full force, considering the great distance which separates Portugal from Brazil—thus leaving the latter without laws suited to her climate and local circumstances, and without prompt resources for her necessities.

The Congress refused to Brazil a centre of union and power, for the purpose of enfeebling her, previously inciting her provinces to set aside that centre of union which was already happily established.

Governments were decreed to Brazil void of stability and union, with three insubordinate, rival, and contradictory centres of activity—thus destroying the rank of Brazil as a kingdom, undermining the basis of her future greatness and prosperity, and leaving her all the elements of disorder and anarchy.

The Brazilians were excluded from all honourable posts, and your cities were filled with European troops, commanded by foreign, cruel, and immoral chiefs.

Enthusiastic reception and lavish encomiums were given to all the barbarians who inflicted painful wounds on your hearts, and promised to continue to lacerate them. Rapacious hands were laid on the resources of the Bank of Brazil, which was surcharged with an enormous national debt, of which the Congress took no heed, though the credit of the Bank was closely connected with the public credit and prosperity of Brazil.

Negociations were entered into with foreign nations for alienating portions of your territory, for the purpose of enfeebling and subjugating you.

Your fortresses were disarmed, your arsenals stripped, your ports left defenceless, and your whole navy called to the ports of Portugal; your treasuries were drained by repeated plunders for the payment of foreign troops, who came uninvited to shed your blood and destroy you; while at the same time you were prohibited the use of foreign arms and ammunition, by which you might revenge yourselves and assert your independence.

You were presented with a project of commercial relations, which, under false appearances of chimerical reciprocity and equality, monopolized your riches, closed your ports against foreign trade, thus destroying your agriculture and industry, and reducing the inhabitants of Brazil to the state of colonists.

The Brazilian Representatives were from the first treated, and still are treated, with indignity and contempt, when they have the courage to contend for their rights; and—who would believe it?—threats have been held out of emancipating the slaves, and arming them against their own masters!

Finally, to close this long narrative of horrible acts of injustice, when, for the first time, the Congress heard the expressions of your just indignation, they loaded the Brazilians with insult, and sought to vindicate their own crimes by alleging that they had been committed by your concurrence and consent.

The delegation of the Executive Power, which the Congress rejected as anti-constitutional, is now offered to us by a commission from that Congress, and with such liberality, that, instead of a centre of the same power, which was all that you required, it is wished to concede to you two or more.—What unheard-of generosity! But who is so blind as not to perceive that the sole object of this proposition is to destroy your power and integrity, to arm provinces against provinces, and brothers against brothers?

We agree then, generous inhabitants of this vast and powerful empire, that the great step of your independence and happiness, so often foretold by the great politicians of Europe, is now attained.—You are now a Sovereign People, you have now entered into the Society of independent Nations, to which you possess a rightful claim. The honour and dignity of the Nation, the desire of her prosperity, the voice of Nature herself, require that the colonies should cease to be colonies when they have attained to their virility, and that, though treated as colonies, you shall no longer be so in reality, but shall continue to remain a kingdom. Finally, the same right which Portugal had to set aside her ancient institutions, and to reconstitute herself, that right should with more reason belong to you, who inhabit a vast and extensive country, with a population larger, though more scattered, than that of Portugal, and which will go on increasing with the same rapidity which distinguishes the fall of heavy bodies through the air. If Portugal deny you this right, she herself renounces the right which she may plead in order to obtain the recognition of her new constitution by foreign nations, who would in that case have it in their power to allege just motives for interfering with her domestic affairs, and violating the attributes of the sovereignty and independence of nations.

What then remains for you to do, Brazilians? It remains for you to unite yourselves all in interest, in love, in hopes; to establish the august assembly of the Brazil in the exercise of its functions, in order that, in holding by the helm of reason and prudence, it may succeed in avoiding the rocks which are so unfortunately presented in the sea of Revolution by France, Spain, and even Portugal herself; & in order that it may mark with greater precision and wisdom the division of the powers, and establishing the code of your legislation in sound philosophy, may apply it to your peculiar circumstances.

Doubt it not, Brazilians! your Representatives, occupied, not in overcoming opposition, but in establishing rights, will maintain yours, which have been trampled under foot and unknown for three centuries; they will consecrate the true principles of the Brazilian representative monarchy: they will declare King of this beautiful country Senhor D. Joao VI, my august father, of whose love you are entirely possessed: they will cut off all the heads of the hydras of anarchy and despotism; they will impose on all the public officers the necessary responsibility, and the just and legitimate will of the Nation will never more behold its majestic flight interrupted for a single instant.

Firm in the invariable principle of never sanctioning abuses, from which new ones are constantly arising, your Representatives will spread light and new order throughout the dark chaos of the public property, of the economical administration, and of the civil and criminal laws. They will have the courage to believe, that ideas which are useful and necessary to the welfare of our species, are not destined solely to adorn the pages of books—and that the perfectibility granted to man by the Supreme Creator, should never meet with opposition, but should concur towards the social order and happiness of nations.

They will give you a code of laws adequate to the nature of your local circumstances, of your population, interests, and relations, the execution of which will be confided to upright judges, who will administer gratuitous justice, and will cause to disappear all the pettifogging cavils of your forum, founded on ancient, ridiculous, complicated and contradictory laws. They will give you a penal code dictated by reason and humanity, in place of those sanguinary and absurd laws of which you have hitherto been the suffering victims. You will have a system of imposts which will respect the labours of agriculture, the works of industry, the dangers of navigation, and the freedom of trade; a clear and harmonious system, which will facilitate the purchase and circulation of stock, and remove the hundred mysterious keys which locked the obscure labyrinth of the finances, and which never allowed the citizens to understand the rate of the sale of the national funds.

Brave soldiers! you shall possess also a military code, which, forming an army of disciplined citizens, shall unite the valour which defends the Country with the civic virtues which protect and secure her.

Cultivators of literature and science, almost always abhorred or despised by despotism, you will now find the road to honour and glory open and disembarrassed. Virtue and merit will be seen in conjunction to adorn the sanctuary of the Country, while intrigue will no longer close the avenues of the throne, hitherto open only to hypocrisy and deceit.

Citizens of every class, Brazilian youth, you shall have a national code of public instruction, which shall cultivate and cherish the talents of this blessed climate, and will place our Constitution under the safeguard of future generations, transmitting to the whole Nation a liberal education, which will communicate to its members the instruction necessary for promoting the happiness of the great Brazilian whole.

Behold, inhabitants of Brazil! behold the perspective of glory, and of greatness, which presents itself! be not terrified with the defects of your present situation; the torrent of civilization has already begun to pour impetuously from the deserts of California to the Straits of Magathaes. Constitution and legal liberty are the inexhaustible sources of prodigies, and will form the bridge over which all that is good in old and convulsed Europe will pass to our continent. Fear not the foreign nations; Europe, which recognised the independence of the United States of America, and which remained neutral in the struggle of the Spanish Colonies, cannot fail to recognise the independence of Brazil, which, with so much justice, and after such expedients and resources, has also succeeded in entering into the great family of nations. We shall never involve ourselves in their private affairs; and they, in their turn, will never seek to disturb the peace and free trade which we shall offer them, and which will be guaranteed by a Representative Government, which we are about to establish.

Let no other cry be heard among you but that of *Union*. From the Amazons to the Plata, let *Independence* be the only echo. Let our provinces form the mysterious faggot which no force can break. Let all old prejudices at once disappear, and let the love of the general good be substituted for that of any one province or city. Disregard, Brazilians, the obscure blasphemers who utter against you, against me, and against our liberal system, injuries, calumnies, and abuse: remember that when they praised you, Brazil was lost. Let them say that we are raising against Portugal, against the mother country, against our benefactors—while we, preserving our rights, punishing by our laws, and consolidating our liberty, seek to save Portugal from a new class of tyrants.

Let them cease to call us rebels to our King. He knows that we love him as a Citizen King, and that we wish to rescue him from the shameful state of captivity to which they have reduced him, tearing from infamous demagogues the mask of hypocrisy, and marking with true liberalism the just limits of political powers. Let them cease to seek to persuade the world that we are endeavouring to break all the ties of union with our European brethren. No, we would establish that union on solid bases, free from the influence of a party which shamefully contemns our rights, and which has in numerous instances openly shewn its tyrannical and overbearing disposition, by acts tending to our dishonour and prejudice, which weakens and irretrievably destroys that moral force so necessary in a Congress, and which depends entirely for its support on public opinion and justice.

Illustrious Bahians! generous and unfortunate portion of Brazil, on whose soil have fastened those hungry and pestiferous harpies, how much does your destiny grieve me! How long an interval will it not require to dry up your tears and soften your indignation! Bahians! courage is your device! Expel from your bosoms those monsters who feed on your blood!! Fear not! your delay is their strength. They are no longer Portuguese. Expel them, and unite yourselves to us, who open our arms to receive you.

Valiant Mineiraus! Intrepid Pernambucans! Defenders of Brazilian liberty! fly to succour your brethren! It is not the cause of one province, it is the cause of all Brazil, which is defended in the first discovery of Cabral. Extinguish this nest of wolves which still sustain the sanguinary caprices of the factious party. Call to your recollection, Pernambucans! the burning piles of Bonito and the scenes of the Recife.—Spare, however, and love as brothers, all pacific Portuguese who respect our rights, and wish for our and their own felicity.

Inhabitants of the Ceara, of the Maranham, of the rich Para, all you of the beautiful and fertile provinces of the North!—come and subscribe the act of our emancipation, in order that we may immediately take our place (and time it is so to do) in the great political association. Brazilians in general! Friends, let us all unite! I am your compatriot, your defender. Let us aim at the glory and prosperity of Brazil, as the only reward of our labours. While marching by this path, you will always find me at your head, and in the place of the greatest danger. Be assured that my happiness depends upon yours. It will be my glory to govern a brave and free People. Give me, then, the example of your virtue and your union. Be worthy of yourselves.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, August 1, 1822.

DECREE.

Whereas the dignity and authority of Regent of this vast Empire, conferred on me by the King my father, has been confirmed to me by the unanimous and spontaneous consent of the People of Brazil—a dignity; of which, it is notorious, the Cortes of Lisbon dared to attempt to deprive me, without hearing all the Deputies from Brazil. And whereas I have besides accepted the title and office of Perpetual Defender of the Kingdom, which the said People have most generously and loyally conferred upon me. I thereby consider myself bound, in discharge of my most sacred duties, and in gratitude for so much love and fidelity, to adopt all those means which are indispensable for the salvation of this great part of the Portuguese monarchy which has been introsted to my care, and the rights of which I have sworn to preserve uninfringed: and as the Cortes of Lisbon continue to pursue the same erroneous system, and to entertain all the unjust views of re-colonizing Brazil, even by force of arms—notwithstanding that Brazil has proclamed her political independence, and that, by my royal decree of the 31 of June last passed, there stands legally convoked a general Constituent and Legislative Assembly, called at the request of the Councils of all the different Magistracies, thus proceeding with a formality which was wanting in Portugal, since there the convocation of the Congress was in its origin solely the work of secret and seditious clubs: and considering also that his Majesty Don Joao VI, our Lord, whose name and authority the Cortes for their own sinister ends pretend to employ, is a prisoner in the said Kingdom of Portugal, deprived of his own free will, and without that liberty of action which belongs to the Executive Power in Constitutional Monarchies—I, after having heard my Council of State, order to all the Provisional Governing Juntas, Generals of Armies, Military Commandants, and all Constituted Authorities, to whom the execution of this Decree appertains, what follows:

1. That all troops which, without my previous consent, may come from Portugal, or any other quarter, whatever be the pretext for sending them, shall be considered enemies; as shall also the crews or marines belonging to ships in which the said troops may be transported, if they attempt to land: the commercial and friendly relations being, however, left open between the two kingdoms, for the preservation of that political union which it is so desirable to maintain.

2. That if they should arrive with peaceful intentions, they must nevertheless return, and besides must remain on board without communication, until they receive the supplies necessary for their voyage back.

3. That in case the said troops should be unwilling to obey these orders, and should attempt to land, they are to be repulsed by force of arms, by all the military corps of the first and second line, and even by the People *en masse*. For this purpose, all practicable means are to be resorted to. If necessary, the vessels are to be burnt, and the boats used for disembarkation burnt.

4. That if, notwithstanding all such efforts, troops should succeed in effecting a disembarkation in any port, or on any part of the coast of Brazil, the inhabitants, on finding that they cannot prevent the landing, shall retire into the heart of the country, carrying to the woods and mountains all the cattle and provisions, and whatever might be useful to the invaders; and the troops of the country, avoiding on all occasions general actions, shall carry on against them a sharp war of posts and guerillas, until they succeed in freeing themselves from such enemies.

5. That all civil and military authorities, to whom the duty belongs, are from this time forward bound, on their most rigid responsibility, to fortify all the ports of Brazil in which disembarkations may possibly be effected.

6. That if in any of the provinces of Brazil there should happen to be a deficiency of the ammunition and arms required for the fortifications, the authorities above referred to shall immediately make a representation to this Government of what may be wanting, in order that the same shall be supplied; or shall give notice to the adjoining province, which shall be held bound to afford aid towards the fulfilment of such important duties.

The civil and military authorities, whose jurisdictions extend to the provisions of this decree, shall execute, and cause the same to be executed, with the greatest zeal, energy, and expedition, under the responsibility of rendering themselves guilty of high treason if they neglect so to fulfil it.

THE PRINCE REGENT.
(Countersigned)
LUIZ PEREIRA DA NOBREGA DE SOUZA COUTINHO.
Palace of Rio de Janeiro, August 1, 1822.

LONDON.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14.
(From the Courier)

Two parties seem to be now especially agitated in Europe by the Meeting of the Congress—the Ultras upon both sides—the Ultra Royalists and the Ultra-Liberals. They are both of them likely to be disappointed. We have great respect for the one, and great disgust for the other. Both carry their respective principles too far. The one do not see that the time is gone by for the success of their system—the other persevere in their designs, with an activity and a daringness that defy all dangers; but, happily for the peace of the world, despise all prudence. Both of them hope to make Spain the means of forwarding their projects; and they look to the Congress as their great auxiliary. The Congress, we are sure, will disappoint all parties, and all principles, and all persons that are ultra: we are confident that it will not recommend, that it will not sanction, that it will not suffer any appeal to the sword, to inculcate its principles and to enforce its decrees.

The Congress has to soothe, not to irritate—to heal, not to wound—to promote peace, not to inflict war. It is to bind and knit together more closely the bonds of union between the nations of Europe. We cannot imagine any principle of aggression that can or will form the subject of their deliberations. No words, but those of peace are likely to be heard from the Sanctuary. Spain may be admonished to profit by the experience of the miseries of revolutionary doctrines in a neighbouring kingdom; to listen to the lessons of experience, and to the voice of gratitude, but to expect no active interference in her internal affairs in favour of either party, unless she attempt to carry revolutionary principles beyond her own territories, or to put in peril the lives of her Sovereign and his family.

We will venture to affirm, that the *power of Great Britain will not be called into offensive action in the affairs of Spain*. The conduct of Great Britain, indeed, has been clearly and broadly traced in the declaration of her Government during the last session of Parliament—*Moderation and Neutrality are her Device*. And the foreign journals were equally impertinent and ill-informed, that attempted to persuade Europe that England had made any declaration to the Spanish Government, of her intention to uphold, by her arms and her influence, the present system of affairs against any attack, internal or external.

France, to be sure, is in more immediate contact with Spain; but we have reason to believe that her Government will not gratify the wishes of the Ultras of any party. In those wise and moderate principles, we are persuaded, she will at all times find a strenuous and sincere ally and supporter in the system of his Majesty's Government in England. These two great countries are most intimately allied, for the purposes of peace and the most cordial and amicable intercourse between all nations; and they are either allied or connected with every other Government, for the same purpose and with the same views. We believe that, so far from having any reason to feel apprehensions with respect to the Congress, every State in Europe will have cause to say of that august Assembly, that the cementing and confirming of peace and good-will between all People were the only causes of its convocation, and the sole objects of its labours.

We have received this morning German Papers to the 6th instant. The *Frankfort Journal* of the 5th gives an article from the *Spectateur Oriental*, of August 3?, relative to the war in the Morea, but the information is necessarily of much older date than that which has reached us through more direct channels. The following is from the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 4th instant:—

"MARSEILLES, SEPT. 22.—We have more news from the Levant, which state, that the greatest part of the Greek fleet, with many fireships, has doubled the south point of the Morea, to go in search of the Turkish fleet, some vessels of which, that were going to Constantinople or Asia Minor, had put back to Patras, to avoid being taken.—The Greek fleet was collected on the 6th September before Patras, and seemed disposed to employ its fireships against the enemy. From the Greek Islands also we have accounts that are favourable to the Greeks, but it must be observed that all those letters are written *by Greeks*, or addressed *to Greeks*. No accounts have been received from the French in the Levant, respecting the events in the Morea and Thessaly. We only know that the trade with Salonichi was again interrupted by Greek cruisers in the Gulf. Nothing important had happened in Candia. The Turks hold the principal forts, and the armed inhabitants are masters of the open country.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per Cent. Red. 81¼	Bank Stock 246½ 246
3 per Cent. Cons 82¾ 82	India Stock ——
Imperial 3 per Cents. —	Long Ann 20¾
3½ per Cent. 92¾	India Bonds 57 56
4 per Cents. 99¾ 99¾	Ex. Bills (£1000) 5 6
5 per Cents. (New) 101¾ 102	Cons. for Act. 82

We have received the Paris Papers of Saturday last, with various details relative to the affairs of the Greeks. If these accounts are authentic, the Turks have sustained a severe defeat, subsequently to the successes which enabled them to penetrate into the Morea. But there is so much of confusion and contradiction in all that is related upon the subject, that it is impossible to separate facts from studied misrepresentation.

"MADRID, OCT. 5.—The nomination of the members of the Bureau of the Extraordinary Cortes may serve as a thermometer for forming a proper idea of the spirit which will animate that Assembly. The general opinion seems to be, that an imposing majority will second the views of a Minister whose acts serve more and more every day to unite the friends of the country.

"Madrid was never more tranquil. The King and his family now take their usual promenades.

"NUREMBERG, OCT. 5.—We have received the following letter from Vienna, dated October 1:—

"'Prince Metternich left us yesterday evening after having dined with the Duke of Wellington at the Marquis of Londonderry's. The latter, it is said, will set out for England on the 13th; either he is recalled, or he has asked to be allowed to return. The Russian Ambassador to our Court, Count de Galowkin, is going to Switzerland, where he will live as a private gentleman; public report says M. de Tatischeff will succeed him. Most of the foreign Ministers have already set out. As for the Duke of Wellington, nothing certain is known as to the time of his departure.

"'At the Congress, it is said, the cause of the Greeks will not be brought on the carpet; the tone which is taken by the *Austrian Observer* in respect to them seems to confirm this supposition.

"'The two Imperial Courts are of the same opinion as to affairs in the East; but it is said that they differ as to those of Spain. The Emperor Alexander desires to suppress the revolution by interfering with an armed force, while Austria hopes for a change in the interior, effected by the Spaniards themselves. It is added, that two other great Powers have their own peculiar opinions as to this matter. All the Powers, however, have agreed to censure, in a Manifesto, the turn which the Revolution in Spain has taken, but on the other points they differ.'"

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 9.—A firman has been issued last week, ordering all Turks and Rayas to lay aside all articles of luxury; to dress plain, and to send all their plate to the mint: many of the Grandees have already sent in their plate.—We have not yet learned the price which has been paid for it, but we presume a very low one. We believe they will get little from the Rayas (Greeks, Armenians, and Jews). A firman came out yesterday, prohibiting the use and sale by the shops, of English imitation shawls, being considered an article of luxury. This may be felt a little in Scotland, as the consumption was pretty considerable; we shall not be surprised to see some other articles prohibited. Our information from Aleppo is very imperfect: some say that 40,000 inhabitants were buried in the ruins. An express arrived here on the 6th instant, in seventeen days, from London, bringing the melancholy news of the death of the Marquis of Londonderry. Our Ambassador was just on the eve of leaving for Vienna. He left the following day, the 7th, by way of Varna.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated 10th September, received in Edinburgh yesterday (Friday, 11th inst.):—"All the inhabitants have deserted the lower part of the town, except a few individuals, who think there is no danger from the infection. The banks, and all the public offices, have removed to a small village in the neighbourhood, and the Bank of America occupies a small house lately possessed by a washer-woman. Owing to the active measures taken by the Board of Health, the fever would soon be got under, were it not that as soon as the houses are deserted, a set of abandoned thieves enter and pilfer them, and thus spread the infection, and have often fallen victims themselves to their temerity, in the very houses they were plundering."—*Edinburgh Observer*.

DREADFUL GALE.

MARGATE, OCT. 14.—After as fine a season as was ever remembered at this place, affording great pleasure to an unprecedented number of visitors, as well as profit to the inhabitants, it may be said to have terminated with a storm as severe and destructive, for the short time it continued, as can well be conceived.

Between one and two o'clock this morning, a remarkably sudden gale of wind came on from the north-east, which in a few minutes increased to a perfect hurricane, and continued unabated till day-light. The most alarming apprehensions were entertained, which were, as the day approached, unhappily verified.

The first object of distress that presented itself was a vessel on shore upon the Nayland Rock; the crew were fortunately saved, but the tide flowing at the time, she drifted higher and higher, and now lies close under the cliff near the Sea Bathing Infirmary, with some scores of persons with carts and horses removing the cargo; her name is the Good Intent, regular trader, between Cowes and London.

Would to God, for the sake of humanity, that this disastrous storm had been confined to the loss of property only; but a brig that was seen at anchor in the evening, about a mile from the Long Nose, or Fairness Dock, was, alas! seen for the last time. The morning presented nothing but pieces of wreck floating ashore, seamen's chests, spars, deck planks, &c. She must, as the wind blew directly upon the Rock, have gone to pieces in the night, and every soul on board have perished. The officer upon the Preventive Service, with great promptitude, seized the chests; and with equal feeling, declines opening them for the present. The name of the vessel is pretty well known; but as some doubts may exist, it would be cruelty to the relatives of the ship's company to mention it, before all doubt is removed.

Nor does this end the catalogue, for the topmasts and yards are distinctly seen floating, with other parcels of wreck, of another ship, about half roads across. She must have foundered at her anchorage; particulars of course unknown.

As if to relieve the mind from this melancholy spectacle, a scene presented itself that I cannot refrain from giving you. A group of urchins, the eldest not twelve years of age, while the seamen, the fathers of some of them, were putting off in boats to assist the vessels which were riding in the Roads (these heroes in embryo ran to the fort with a rope of considerable length, and in an instant one of them, as if by instinct, fastened one end round his body, while his comrades fastened the other to a rail or post, and immediately lowered him down a precipice of at least a hundred feet, shouting with dauntless intrepidity all the way he descended. Had any of the ill-fated mariners been there they would, beyond doubt, have been rescued from a watery grave—as it was, they succeeded in raising about as much broken plank as would fetch a shilling for firewood, and away they ran huzzaing, with as much seeming pride as if by their enterprise they had saved an Empire.

Five o'Clock p. m.—A fine twenty-two inch cable is just going off to the Honourable Company's ship Vansittart, Captain Dalrymple, which has rode out the gale in fine style.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19.

The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday have arrived.—No Mail due.

Matters of deep interest and importance are to be found in our columns.

The details of the proceedings with respect to the Brazils manifest eminent talents and the most resolute spirit of independence. In order to support the cause adopted with so much animation, a loan had been negociated at Rio for 410,000 milreas (about £80,000), but negociations for a more considerable sum were soon to be opened in London. Portuguese troops had arrived at Bahia, but the constitutional forces were advancing against them.

A new revolution has been attempted at Mexico, according to accounts received from the Havannah. One of the Generals of Iturbide had raised the standard of revolt, in order to establish a Republican form of Government. The contending parties are said to have fought a battle near Puebla, in which the insurgent Chief was victorious.

An uniform series of accounts respecting the defeats of the Turks in the Morea seems to remove every doubt that may have existed on the subject. The losses of the Turks are estimated at 20,000 men, and Corinth was the only place in their possession, but so destitute of the means of defence, that the garrison was expected speedily to surrender. The Greeks have exercised cruelties in Cyprus not less horrible than those which made Scio the abode of misery and despair.

TO THE BREWERS OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN—Although you have not thought proper to reply to my last address by letter, with your reasons for non-compliance with the subject of its contents, nor by your usual mode of advertisement announcing your acquiescence with the public appeal, yet it is not my intention to come upon you at unawares with a statement of the grounds on which I found my claim to a reduction in the price of your Malt Liquor—so I shall give you some further time for deciding on and publishing (as has been your usual mode) the quantum* of reduction to be made before I bring them forward. I remain your expectant Servant,

Oct. 18, 1822. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

* Should your hesitation on this point be caused by the public opinion as to the expected price, I may refer you to the reduction that has taken place in several instances both in this Country and in England.

A remarkably large Sturgeon, of about 45lbs. weight, was exhibited yesterday for sale at the fish-house, and was purchased for the Officers' Mess of the 1st Regiment.

We understand that the change in the rate of travelling by the Mail Coach between Dublin and this City, which, as we stated last Saturday, is to commence on the 6th of April next, is not in pursuance of any new contract but in consequence of an arrangement between the Post-Masters-General and the present Contractor.

The Treasurer to the House of Industry acknowledges to have received £2 5s. 11½d. from the Weigh-master at the Butter Crane—being one-half the amount of fines levied by order of the Mayor on two firkins of Butter fraudulently packed, and on one firkin illegally marked by the owner as a first quality, such mark being intended to pass as that of the Deputy Inspector.

LIMERICK, OCT. 16.—Saturday evening, the schooner Dispatch, of Dundee, built at Bridport in 1805, Thomas Morris, Master, proceeding hence to Hull, with 800 barrels of Rapeseed, drifted on the Herring rock in this river, and filled so instantaneously that the crew with difficulty escaped to the Island of Corrigirevaone, at the entrance of Askeaton river. On Sunday night, the Captain and crew went ashore to the main land at Merino Point, and took up their abode in separate cabins, the Captain in one, and the mate, pilot, and crew in another, carrying with them such articles as were saved from the wreck. At about nine o'clock, the house in which the mate and crew were lodged was surrounded by an armed party of men, whose heads were covered with white cloths, and who, after breaking in the doors, enquired for the *strangers*, demanding their arms. The unfortunate people were dragged out of the house, beaten, and ill-used in the most cruel manner by the gang, being disappointed in getting but one musket and some ammunition. The owners of the house also were most inhumanly treated. They did not discover the abode of the Captain, against whom they vowed vengeance if found. The vessel is a complete wreck.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

PLUNDER OF ARMS.—The House of Nicholas Greene Evans, Esq. of Carker, near Doneraile, was entered on Monday evening last, at the early hour of seven o'clock, by a gang of eight or nine men, who proceeded through the house, which they searched, and succeeded in obtaining *eight* stand of arms, all in excellent repair.

Sunday night, General Baron Twille, Russian Ambassador to America, landed at Kinsale in ill health, from the *Six Brothers*, from Havre-de-Grace to New-York. He is to proceed to Liverpool, whence he will take his passage in one of the New York Packets.

Three Distilleries in Cork, which were to have commenced working on Monday, have served Notices that they do not intend to go on.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15.—The fresh supplies of Wheat since this day se'nnight are just 15,000 qts.; the demand, however, has continued good, and on Saturday became brisk, when sales to a considerable extent were made to the trade, and to speculators, at an advance of 3d. per bushel—Good Cork and Limerick Wheats realizing 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.—Waterford and Wexford, 4s. 11d. to 5s.—and Drogheda, Dundalk, and Belfast, 5s. to 5s. 3d. per 70lbs.

We had a good attendance of Town and Country dealers at our Corn Exchange this forenoon, and Wheat was in fair demand, at a further advance of 1d. to 2d. per bushel. Waterford Wheat was saleable in quantity at 5s. to 5s. 1d., and the primest samples by retail brought 5s. 2d. to 5s. 3d. Oats and Barley were in limited demand at previous prices.

Price of Butter at Cork on Thursday.
To the Merchants, 76s. 72s. 66s. 62s. 51.
To the Country, 66s. 62s. 56s. 52s. 44s.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

The price of Butter has been steady for the last two days at 80s. generally for first qualities, the make of neighbouring farmers; yesterday, a few prime firkins obtained 6d. to 1s. over. Weighed at the Crane on Thursday, 241—yesterday, 445 firkins—of which, on both days, 559 were from farmers, and 127 brokers' parcels.

The receipts of Grain have been very scanty this week, in comparison with former supplies. Wheat, which was so much depressed at the close of last week, has been since gradually improving, and is now fully as high as before the decline. Good and prime sold freely yesterday at 16s. 9d. to 17s. generally, and in various instances 17s. 3d. to 4d. was paid for superior millers' samples; inferior and middling qualities are also in better demand, and may be quoted at 14s. to 16s. 3d. Oats continue in good demand, and good qualities (which are very scarce) are still advancing, 8s. 8d. having been paid yesterday for heavy parcels—general rate, 8s. to 8s. 6d. Malting Barley has also advanced—11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d. was paid freely yesterday, and 11s. 8d. was said to have been obtained in some instances; shipping qualities, 8s. 6d. to 10s.

Flour has not varied in price since last week, 25s. to 26s. per bag being still the current rate for best seconds, though 6d. over has been paid for a small quantity; the inferior qualities also remain as last quoted. The sales to bakers have been 141 bags less than in the week preceding. Oatmeal has not improved either in demand or price—old, 10s.—new, 11s. to 11s. 6d. per cwt. in quantity.

Bacon Pigs continue at 25s. to 26s. per cwt. generally—a few good lots have brought 26s. 6d. Scalded Pigs, at the market, about 18s. to 23s. per cwt.—at the Cellars, lots continue to be taken at 24s. for prime.

A small supply of Coals at the Quay—Newport, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.—Swansea, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per barrel.

DEATHS.

On Thursday, at the house of his brother, Counsellor Townshend, in Leeson-street, Henry Townsend, Esq.

At the Parsonage, Narraghmore, county of Kildare, on the 13th of September, in the sixteenth year of her age, Miss Anne Forrens, the second daughter of the venerable the Archdeacon of Dublin; and on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at the same residence, in her eighteenth year, Miss Catherine Forrens, the eldest daughter of the same Clergyman.

PORT NEWS. PASSAGE, OCT. 18.

ARRIVED,

16th—Harpy, Revenue Cruiser, Lieut. Herbert, from a cruise; Eliza, Davis, Llanelly, coals; Blessing, Brown, Liverpool, white salt; Eliza and Jane, Davis, Caermarthen, oak bark; Pigmy, King's Schooner, Lieut. Hills, from a cruise; Helens, Adie, Glasgow, coals; Robert, Owens, Bristol and Cardiff, iron, rosin, cheese, coals, &c. for Belfast.

17th—James, Thompson, Glasgow, coals; Hope, Waters, Liverpool, rock-salt and potash.

18th—Dumfries, McWilliam, Liverpool, rock-salt; Frances and Mary, Quinton, Portsmouth, ballast; Caroline, Gravett, Belfast, do.; Guardship, Williamson, Quebec, timber, for Cardigan.

SAILED,

16th—Pheasant, Barnes, London, butter, pork, and rape seed.

17th—Richmond, Revenue Cruiser, Lieut. Morris, on a cruise; Daddon, Beer, Swansea, flour and wheat; Concord, Hollis, Portsmouth and Southampton, barley, butter, and lard; Hibernia, Bailey, Bristol, flour, oatmeal, butter and lard; Margaret, Davis, Southampton, oats; Elizabeth and Mary, James, Milford, live cattle.

18th—Wind W. N. W. past 7 morning.

The barque *Spartan*, of New York, from the Havannah, bound to Liverpool, with cotton, out 35 days, was spoken with on Tuesday last, off Bardsey Island, all well, by the *Helens*, John Adie, master, from Glasgow, arrived here on Thursday.

The American ship *Factor*, Skeld, 17 days from Philadelphia, with cotton, for Liverpool, was spoken on Tuesday evening, off the Saltees, by the *Harpy*, Revenue Cruiser, Lieut. Herbert.

The *Arina*, Grey, sailed for Waterford, from London, the 12th.

The *Success*, Neild, from Waterford, for London, sailed from Milford the 13th.

The *Commerce*, Brown, from Youghal, arrived at London the 12th.

The *Pleasant Hill*, Coates, from Youghal, for London, arrived at Milford the 9th.

ST. UBES SALT.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 21ST. INST.,
AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOUSE,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,
About Eighty Tons of Old St. Ubes SALT,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Just arrived per the *Friends*.
☞ A Sample may be seen at the place of Sale.
TERMS AT SALE. PEARSON, Auctioneer.
Waterford, Oct. 19, 1822.

AUCTION OF TIMBER AT NEW ROSS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY *next, the 23d instant,*
THE CARGO OF THE SAN DOMINGO,
FROM BRITISH AMERICA,
And now landing on the Quay of New Ross,
CONSISTING OF
100 *Tons PINE, of very prime Quality;*
74 *MASTS, YARDS and SPARS;*
A quantity of BLACK BIRCH, BIRD EYE MAPLE, LATHWOOD and STAVES
The whole will be Sold in small Lots. For Terms apply at the Office of
SANDHAM ELLY and WM. GRAVES.
Ross, 16th October, 1822.
☞ *Sale to commence at* ONE *o'Clock.*

In the Matter of SAMUEL NEWPORT,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS JAMES LENIHAN, of the City of Waterford, Shopkeeper, IGNATIUS FLEMING, of said City, Silversmith, MICHALL POWER, of said City, Merchant, SAMUEL ELLY, of New Ross, Merchant, PATRICK GRADY, of Clonmel, THOMAS KEARNEY, of the City of Cork, JAMES GLEESON, of Waterford, RODOLPHUS GREENE, of Dungarvan, Esq. WILLIAM HUGHES, of Wexford, TIMOTHY MURPHY, of Goresbridge, in the County of Kilkenny, and JOSEPH LOUGHNAN, of Kilkenny, Merchant, are severally indebted to the late Bank of WILLIAM, SAMUEL, and JOHN NEWPORT, in the Sums following—that is to say, the said JAMES LENIHAN, in the sum of £37 16s. 11d.—the said IGNATIUS FLEMING, in the sum of £111 14s. 1d.—the said MICHAEL POWER, in the sum of £171 10s. 3d.—the said SAMUEL ELLY, in the sum of £209 4s. 7d.—the said PATRICK GRADY, in the sum of £240 13s. 1d.—the said THOS. KEARNEY, in the sum of £358 6s. 10d.—the said JAMES GLEESON, in the sum of £84 18s. 9d.—the said RODOLPHUS GREENE, in the sum of £28 11s. 2d.—the said WM. HUGHES, in the sum of £73 17s. 10d.—the said TIMOTHY MURPHY, in the sum of £78 18s. 10d.—and the said JOSEPH LOUGHNAN, in the sum of £29 12s. 1d.;—And whereas each of the said several Debtors before named holds the Notes of the said late Bank of WILLIAM, SAMUEL, and J. NEWPORT, payable to Bearer on demand, to an amount equal to or exceeding the Sum so due by him to the Bankrupt's Estate;—And whereas each of the before-named Debtors has proposed to the ASSIGNEES of the said Bankrupt to deliver up to them the Notes of the said Bank, so in his possession, to be cancelled, upon his being allowed Credit therefor at the rate of *Ten Shillings for every Twenty Shillings* of the Amount of said Notes, and to pay and discharge such Balance as will be due by him to the Bankrupt's Estate after such allowance: And whereas the Assignees of the said Bankrupt have caused Notice to be given in the *Dublin Gazette* of SATURDAY, the 12th day of October instant, of a MEETING of the CREDITORS of said Bankrupt, to be held at the ROYAL EXCHANGE, DUBLIN, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of October instant, for the purpose of assenting to or dissenting from the said ASSIGNEES compounding and agreeing with the said JAMES LENIHAN, IGNATIUS FLEMING, MICHAEL POWER, SAMUEL ELLY, PATRICK GRADY, THOMAS KEARNEY, JAMES GLEESON, RODOLPHUS GREENE, WM. HUGHES, TIMOTHY MURPHY, and JOSEPH LOUGHNAN, and every and any of them, in the manner and on the terms aforesaid, or compounding or agreeing with them or any of them in any other manner, or on any other terms:

And inasmuch as a great number of the CREDITORS of the said Bankrupt in this Matter reside in the City and Neighbourhood of Waterford, and it may be inconvenient to them to attend said Meeting in Dublin—the CREDITORS, who have proved their Debts under the Commission of Bankrupt in this Matter, are requested to MEET the ASSIGNEES of the Bankrupt, at the late BANK of WM., SAMUEL, and JOHN NEWPORT, on the Quay, in this City, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of October inst. at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, to deliberate upon the subject, and in order that such of the said CREDITORS as cannot attend the said Meeting in Dublin may acquire the Information necessary to enable them to instruct their Agents to attend thereat, and to assent to or dissent from such Proposals, or such other Resolutions touching the Matters aforesaid, as may then and there be suggested for the determination of said CREDITORS.—Dated this 18th day of October, 1822.

TANDYS, & IVIE & MORTIMER,
Agents to the Assignees.