

A loan has been concluded for 200,000,000 reals.

Marshal Killerman was buried at Paris on the 15th of Sept. Count Marbois, his brother in law pronounced an oration on the occasion, which drew tears from every eye.

Marshal Lefebvre, Duke of Dantzig, died at Paris on the 14th Sept. His complaint was water in the chest.

#### FROM SPAIN.

General Riego has been sent into banishment. An article dated Madrid, Sept. 5, states that Riego, who had received orders to proceed to Galicia and to disband the corps of the army cantoned in the isle de Leon, had endeavored to change the resolution of the king and government on this point.

On the evening of the 31st of August, he went to the theatre, and behaved with the greatest indecorum, singing songs, &c. On the 3d of September, he attended a banquet of the patriotic societies—Gen. Quiroga refused to attend. One of the songs sung by Riego at the theatre was a few evenings afterwards called for by the audience of the theatre, but the magistrates present would not allow it to be sung. An altercation took place between the magistrates and Riego. Naked weapons were displayed; the guard was assembled; they loaded their muskets; the performance ceased, and the magistrates proceeded to the palace under an escort. These proceedings caused the Cortes immediately to adopt measures to suppress patriotic associations—the resolution was carried by the most numerous majority that has ever yet taken place in the assembly.—The government has also taken the following measures.

General Riego, dismissed from the post of captain general of Galicia, is sent to quarters at Oviedo, his native place.

Col. San Miguel, his aid de camp, and author of the general's proclamation, to Zamora.

General Velasco, governor of Madrid, to Valladolid.

Manzaneros, colonel of artillery, to Catalonia—and capt. Munez, to St. Sebastian.

On the 5th of Sept. Riego was desirous of appearing at the bar, and make his defence to the Cortes; they refused him permission. On the same day he was sent to Asturias under an escort of 20 horse.

On the 5th Sept. in the Evening a multitude appeared at the palace. On seeing the King they shouted Long live the King!—Down with "Traga la perre." The words in italic were the chorus of Riego's song at the theatre, which alluded to the King, the translation of which is "Gulp it down dog."

On the same evening another party called *Liberaux*, appeared in front of the palace crying "long live the constitution—the constitutional king and Riego." They termed the latter their liberator and demanded his recall.

The evening was very turbulent. Strong patrols, after much disturbance, effected the dispersion of the groups round the palace; but the discontented armed with flaming torches, hurried to the places where the patriotic societies assembled and uttered vociferations of rage against the government and Cortes, and demanded the recall of Riego.

The residence of the Magistrates became the object of their animosity. It was expected they would fire to the city, but the cavalry succeeded in dispersing them.—The garrison of Madrid, 10,000 strong, had absolute and unqualified obedience faithful to the government.

A private letter from Madrid says, that a third diplomatic note had been communicated, by order of the emperor of Russia, to the Spanish government, and that this last communication is more satisfactory than either of the preceding notes. The French papers contain a statement from Madrid, that by a vote of the Cortes, the Spanish Jesuits, as a distinct order, is to be henceforth abolished.

The Cortes of Spain is proceeding in its system of legislation, but has already met with an example of the danger of permitting a military body to interfere in bringing about even beneficial measures. The Cortes had decreed that the army of General Riego, which effected the revolution, should receive a national reward and be disbanded. This did not meet the approbation of the army, which refused obedience to the decree. General Riego and the officers addressed insolent letters to the King and the Cortes, heaping reproaches on the monarch for the past, and declaring that traitors still surrounded the throne. As might be expected, the weaker party was obliged to give way, and after some negotiation, it has been arranged, that the army in the Island of Leon shall not be disbanded; that O'Donoghue, captain general of Andalusia, shall succeed the minister of War, who issued the order for disbanding the troops, and that General Riego is to succeed General O'Donoghue. This capitulation in effect, places Spain under a military government; for the real power of legislation is now in the barracks of the Island of Leon.—There are some sorts of disturbances having taken place Valencia, on account of the removal of general Eli, in which 60 of the militia had been killed. At Madrid a report had got into circulation, that an attempt was in contemplation to get the King into Galicia.

At Madrid a report had got into circulation, that an attempt was in contemplation to get the King into Galicia.

Revolution in Portugal.—The military situated in the north of Portugal have imitated the conduct of their brethren in Spain and Naples, and have proclaimed a

constitutional revolution, under which the country is to be ruled by a Cortes to be hereafter elected, the present King remained at the head of the state. The British officers in the service of Portugal refusing to take part in the insurrection, have been displaced, and according to one account, ordered to consider themselves as in a state of arrest. The latest advices from Portugal have been received through France, at which time the troops from the northern provinces were on their march towards Lisbon, but had not reached it. Little doubt was entertained that the revolution would become general on their arrival. The following letters and papers detail the proceedings of the insurgents and the Portuguese regency:

#### Oporto, Aug. 25.

"Every thing having been privately arranged on the 23d inst. between the civil and military authorities, yesterday at half past 4 A. M. the cattle at the mouth of the Douro announced by a royal salute, the day destined to give liberty to Portugal. At day break the troops of the line and militia assembled under arms, and the officers proceeded to form a military council, which published two proclamations at half past three they marched to the Prada Nova, and posted themselves in front of the public hall; the governors, bishop and other authorities having arrived, the proclamations were read in their presence, and it was universally agreed on to establish a provisional government with power to call the Cortes, for their to form a constitution; this agreement was sworn to by all. The fame was published to the people and troops, who welcomed the intelligence with loud and repeated shouts of long live King John VI.—long live the Cortes and constitution.

In the evening the authorities attended the national theatre, and were greeted with the same acclamations. Every thing was conducted in the greatest harmony and good order. Not a drop of blood spilt, nor even a dissenting voice. All appear content, and every thing is going on as before. The government papers, which had risen to 27 per cent discount, is now current at 25, and bids fair to go lower, as our cause cannot but prosper. The foreign officers in the Portuguese service were all placed under temporary arrest, but treated with the greatest politeness, and paid up to the day. General Blunt, is at Ponte de Lima, and two officers have been sent to intimate his arrest to him. The oaths of fidelity to the Cortes are pouring in from all the towns and villages in these three provinces." Another letter of the 28th of August, from Oporto, contains the same account, with more ample details of the taking of the oath, &c. It thus concludes: "Troops are arriving from all the towns and villages in this part of the kingdom. With the exception of Guimaraes and Tiamera, which do not choose to take the oaths, all the towns as far as Coimbra, it is said, have declared for the provisional government."

At Oporto, a piece suitable to the occasion was hastily got up, and loudly applauded by the numerous spectators. At the recital of some verses the whole audience rose and cried out, "Long live the immortal Spaniards, our neighbors, who set an example to us and to the whole world."

The President of the supreme government raised his voice and announced the following *vivas*—The king! the Portuguese! the citizens of Oporto! the garrison of Oporto; the generous English nation, from whom we have received benefits deserving of gratitude, and which we will punctually repay when required.

No language can express the pleasure of the Portuguese on this enchanting sight. Tears flowed from every eye. Such is the public spirit of a city which was always distinguished by its patriotism and its loyalty.

At Oporto, on the 31st of Aug. the discount on paper money had fallen to 24 per cent. The junta of the supreme provisional government of the kingdom had addressed the British consul at Oporto to assure him British subjects and property would be respected.

#### LONDON, Sept. 20.

By the Dyde, arrived from Oporto, off Falmouth, accounts have been received to the 31st August. Every thing remained perfectly quiet. All the northern provinces had declared for the new constitution. The army had been paid their arrears. Marshal Pamplona had marched with a large detachment of troops upon Oporto. At Aviero he learnt the occurrences that had taken place, when the soldiers immediately deserted, and the greater number had arrived at Oporto. The 11th regiment was at Leira, and had sworn to the constitution. It appears that no intelligence had been received at Oporto from Lisbon, since the new constitution had been proclaimed. The Dyde has brought proclamations from "the provisional junta of the supreme government of the kingdom to the Portuguese," and from "the governor general of the arsenals of the division of Oporto to the people of the same division and the troops stationed in it, and the nation." The former is a sort of manifesto, stating the grievances under which Portugal labored, and which are enumerated as the reasons which called forth the revolutionary explosion that has taken place. It is signed by certain individuals, as representatives of the clergy, the nobility, the magistrates, and the merchants, and dated the 24th August. A note has been addressed to the British officers, assuring them that they shall retain the honors, privileges and distinctions belonging to their rank, and receive their pay, until

the meeting of the Cortes, but it appears they have been removed from their commands.

The advices from Naples and Sicily are of a gloomy cast, and a civil war appears to be raging in the latter kingdom. Letters from Palermo of the 16th ult. state that 200 communes, towns, and boroughs, had joined the Palermitans in their determination to uphold their independence. The cities of Caracuse, Catania, and Messina, adhere to Naples. The town of Caltanissetta having taken the same side, was assaulted by the Palermitans, and it is said 2000 of the inhabitants out of 15,000 perished, and the greater part of the town was destroyed. On the other hand, the troops of Palermo have been defeated before Trapani, and chased away. The government of Naples was preparing to send troops to those cities of Sicily which adhered to the king; but it depended for the reduction of Palermo chiefly on the effect of a blockade on the sea-side, for which a small naval force was preparing.—The French papers state the Carbonari were creating fresh troubles in the kingdom of Naples; and that they were even for establishing a variety of independent republics—such as the Apuleian republic, the republic of Samutius, &c. The towns of Veneto and Ponte Carro continue to set the papal authority at defiance. Their youth are formed into regular military bodies. Their baptized bells, which they formerly believed had the power of driving away the devil, are now melted into cannon for the purpose of keeping out the pope. It appears from the numerous arrests which are daily made, that there is a general ferment in the other parts of the ecclesiastical dominions. A private letter from Rome dated the 23d ult. states, that a retreat of the Carbonari in the Roman states, had recently been discovered, and the principal chiefs arrested. It is added that the papers which were seized, prove that they were in correspondence with well known persons in different countries in Europe, and also that several brigands, who infest the roads from Rome to Naples, were in regular correspondence with the Carbonari.

#### BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS, Sept. 18.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter before four o'clock. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the appointment of a Select Committee, to inspect the Journals of the Lords, relative to the state of the bill for disavowing and degrading her Majesty.

Mr. Serjeant Ouslow thought that the inquiry in that house ought to be conducted with all possible solemnity; and submitted, therefore, whether it might not be expedient that a bill should be brought in to enable the House of Commons to examine witnesses upon oath. He did not feel himself authorized to prepare such a bill; but he trusted that the house would take the subject into consideration.

Mr. Croker alluded to reports of an intended motion on the part of persons who were to be looked upon as the prosecutors of the Queen, to induce the house to renounce the right it now enjoyed, and had always possessed since it had been a house of commons, of examining witnesses at the bar. He was not sure, therefore, whether what the hon. gentleman had proposed was not intended to sound the country on the subject, and whether the suggestion had not been made with the privacy of ministers. [Mr. Serjeant Ouslow said, across the floor, "On my honour, no."] He did not say that such was the design of the hon. gentleman, but it might have that effect. If such a rumour were true; and if, after having degraded the King, the Queen, and the other house of parliament, ministers proceeded to deprive the house of commons of its undoubted and most valuable privilege of examining witnesses, the degradation would indeed be complete. (Hear, hear.) It would therefore become an object of endless derision and boundless contempt with the nation.

Mr. Hobhouse said his own impression—and he believed that it was by no means singular—was, that there was not the slightest chance of impartiality in the decision of the Lords. If so, was it not the duty of every honest man, of every member of parliament, to do his utmost to suppress the bill *in limine*? and with this view on the former adjournment, he had seconded the motion of a noble lord. As to the nation, it had most unequivocally and decidedly pronounced its judgment against the bill. Suppose the right hon. gentlemen opposite should be cured with the accomplishment of their desires in this respect, in what situation would the illustrious parties be placed? The only result could be, that the Queen would be proved to be a strumpet, and the King—what he would not mention—that house. (Cheers.) The degradation was not merely at home abroad—it was here, there and every where: our ambassadors, our officers, and our lawyers, had become spies, evesdroppers, and sumpners of perjury.—(Continued cheers.) At last, to complete the picture, our parliament, the peers of England—the representatives of noble families, and the descendants of heroic ancestors—the pillars of the state—were sent to pry into foul closets' bags, and to pore over the contents of chamber utensils.—(Repeated cheering.) Was such the legitimate duty of a house of parliament? Was this the mode in which the law-makers of the greatest

country in the world should be employed? Was it fit that the Commons should follow such an example? Was this house in solemn mockery, to sit down to the examination of charges rejected with disgust and detestation by the whole body of the people? He was not now speaking on behalf of the King, the Queen, or the nation; but, even if it were severe upon her Majesty to stop at this moment, before the opening of her defence, he still should say "Stop, and reject this most infamous bill." The national feeling was obvious from the precautions taken against it. The lords had literally hedged and doled themselves in by a standing army; and in the same way the Commons, he supposed, would be required to put themselves in garrison, under the protection of the military. There was one question he should like to ask before he sat down—and that was, who was to pay for all this. (Cheers.) He supposed that the nation must pay (for he did not imagine that the noble lord and his colleagues would be very willing to bear the disbursement); and then arose the inquiry, what it paid for? Did it pay for honour or glory? No: it was compelled to pay for that which was contrary to its most deliberate wishes and most valuable interests. On these grounds, he should move, as an amendment, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to prorogue parliament, and thereby to prevent the further progress of measures against the Queen."

Sir Robert Wilson rose.—He said that the silence of ministers on the present occasion might be very dignified, but it would not satisfy the country. For himself, he would not forego this opportunity of declaring, that should the bill of Pains and Penalties come into that House there was no resistance, no obstacle, no impediment which the wit of man could devise on any emergency, that he would not make use of to stop its progress; not merely because the measure in its form was abominable, odious and unconstitutional, but because he now conceived himself a competent judge of the whole proceeding. He had attended every day in the House of Lords—he had heard all the witnesses—he had listened to all that could be urged in their favour—he had observed the conduct of the judicial assembly, and he was prepared to assert on his oath—on his conscience before God, that these proceedings had originated in a foul and infamous conspiracy.—(Hear! hear!) These were hard terms, it was true, but it was his duty on an occasion like this to speak out, and not to allow the best interests of his country to suffer, lest he should give offence in any quarter. (Cheers.) He could afford proof that the conspiracy originated not at Milan, but at Hanover. Could any man doubt that Baron Ompteda received instructions to open drawers, to pick locks, and to steal letters? For when he came back to Hanover, instead of being disgraced, he was reinstated in his rank, and certain arrears of pay were given to him that had been withheld for some political misconduct while Jerome Bonaparte was in possession of Westphalia. But, if received at court, he was rejected by the people, for the Hanoverians made him a contemptible outcast from all society. In the same way who could doubt that the British ministers at Stuttgart had acted under instructions? But, if the plot was hatched at Hanover, it grew and was perfected at Milan, which was made the rendezvous of all that was despicable, and nothing was refused that contributed in the slightest degree to blacken the reputation of her majesty; discharged servants were welcomed with avidity, and even the creation of testimony seemed to have been encouraged as long as it increased the slander and the infamy.

To show the nature of the witnesses, and the manner in which they were rewarded and encouraged, he had in his possession a letter from the Rev. Mr. Godfrey regarding Sacchi, who being hired as a courier, received from the Princess of Wales seventy Napoleons a year. It appeared that while at Mr. Godfrey's he was not looked upon nor treated as if he had been a menial servant, but as a gentleman of rank, for he had a servant of his own to attend him; he was called at Mr. Godfrey's by the name of Monsieur de Milani, which proved that he had so represented himself.—The letter besides contained the following sentence: "You wish to know on what terms I received him; the terms were £5 per week for himself and his servant."—Thus a menial servant, receiving seventy Napoleons a year, coming to England as a witness against the Queen, was allowed an attendant of his own, and was able to pay £5 per week, about £270 a year for his board alone. (Cheers.) Was not this very like subornation and perjury? (Hear!) All this was on the same scale and for the same purposes as when the master of a ship received £1,500 equal to £3000 in Naples. A Prince Cardinal in Rome was allowed only 14000 dollars a year; and yet this captain of a polacca obtained 12,000 dollars a year for his evidence. Looking at these facts, the nation would assert that the Queen had been insulted, and the King betrayed. Not merely had she been insulted by the direct evidence, but by the introduction of obscure incidents which had no connexion with the case. (Hear, hear.) The King had been betrayed, because it was impossible that he could have known the vile nature of the evidence, or the disgraceful means employed to obtain it. He (Sir R. Wilson) spoke thus openly, because he was an

advocate of the Queen's innocence, and had voted for accommodation, in the first instance, as best calculated to secure the interests of the people as well as of the king and queen; because he recollected the former sufferings of the queen—because he was scared at the gigantic power against her—because he knew the tenderness and delicacy of female reputation—because he knew how difficult it was to resist calumny, resentment, and opportunity. But having now heard the charges, and the evidence in support of them, he should be the basest of men if he did not do all in his power to preserve the queen from perjured witnesses and a partial tribunal; if he had a thousand lives he would willingly sacrifice them all rather than see innocence suffer and injustice triumph. (Cheers.)

Dr. Phillimore, in explaining the reasons for voting against the amendment (as we understand) complained that the hon. and gallant general who spoke last had formed an opinion upon ex-parte evidence; the case was not yet concluded; and though the hon. and gallant general might be competent to decide, he believed that he enjoyed that competence exclusively. (Hear.) He was convinced that justice would be done to the Queen in the result, and that neither the House of Lords nor Commons would arrive at a conclusion inconsistent with the truth of the evidence; the Queen would not be pronounced guilty unless she were really so. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. G. Bennett was desirous of an opportunity of stating that his original opinion was in no respect changed by what had recently transpired in the House of Lords. For years ministers had pursued the same system of bringing into odium and contempt the institutions of the country; their last effort was the bill before parliament, and its introduction would be regretted by all who loved their country and the honor of their constituents.

When government found that it was not likely that they should accomplish their whole object, they relinquished the half of it; and the Prime Minister had been heard in the House of Lords, to declare, that, though her Majesty might be too infamous to be the Queen of this country, she was not too infamous to be wife of the King! (Much cheering.) An honourable gentleman (Dr. Phillimore) had objected to ex-parte statements and decisions; and what he said on this subject had been gladly cheered by the noble Lord and his adherents. Yet what was the fact? The case against the Queen was closed; and if a man found nothing of guilt in it, it was precisely contrary of an *ex parte* conclusion; it was an opinion formed on all the evidence that could be adduced. Since the days of Star-chamber, since the time when Bradshaw sat upon the life of the King no proceeding so monstrously unjust as the present had been heard of. The evidence was heard; it was enforced in all its bearings and then the case was flopped—flopped after the beauty, the disgusting, the loathsome evidence which the Attorney-General, to his own disgrace, had thought fit to produce, had been gone through with an odious particularity. Yet this testimony, bad as it was, did not at all come up to the charges, many of which the counsel for the prosecution had not attempted to prove, or even to ask a witness one question regarding them. To be sure her Majesty's conduct was calculated to banish all notion of guilt even at the outset, the fearless way in which she laughed to scorn her accusers; the manner in which that heroic woman set her foot upon the throne of England, and above all, the decisive tone in which she rejected all attempts at mediation between her, and her accusers, conclusively satisfied his mind at the time of her complete innocence. (Hear! hear!)

He had indeed, known persons die with the expression of innocence upon their lips, against whom guilt was but too clearly proved; he had known them die with that declaration in their mouths for the sake of their families, or for some other worldly purpose; but he had never known and he challenged the memory of any other man to say whether there had ever existed a guilty person who refused to trial instead of escaping from such an ordeal? (Hear!) Was there ever an instance of guilty persons seeking a trial who could have escaped from one? (Hear! hear!) He defied any man to produce an instance of such an occurrence. The conduct of the Queen on the occasion to which he alluded; had satisfied his mind as to her complete innocence. He had kept that principle ready and strong in his mind and it was impossible to reconcile it with the existence of guilt. (Hear! hear!) His deliberate conviction, now that the prosecution had been gone through, was, that the whole was a foul and disgraceful conspiracy against her Majesty; he thought so early in the business, and now, at its close, that opinion was most strongly confirmed. (Hear!) Feeling the danger to which the country was exposed from further perseverance of any kind in such a bill as that in question; feeling that all classes of Society, in 2 manner, (he would not indeed say all classes, but a vast majority of the people) were of the same opinion; feeling that this was another instance (and the strongest instance within his memory) in which one class was to sit as judges upon a case, while the others were arrayed against them; looking to the infinite mischiefs likely to arise from the army and navy taking a part upon the occasion—for it was universally known, and it was in vain to deny, that there was, among all ranks of men, upon this subject, a feeling so strong as had never been remarked before; knowing as they did, that the army and navy participated in