

August 17.
Prince Meternich, our Prime Minister, has addressed a note to all the great powers, inviting them to concert together the general measures to be adopted at this moment, relative to the affairs of Naples. He has also addressed a note to the Italian Princes, renewing the guarantee by Austria of the integrity and independence of their dominions, and their protection against every aggression.

He has likewise addressed a third note to the Courts of Munich, Dresden, Stuttgart, Hanover, Carlsruhe, Darmstadt and Cassel, and also to the Diet at Frankfort, in which his Highness calls the attention of Germany to the spirit of Revolution which menaces the general peace; and announces that a considerable body of Austrian troops are already on the march for Italy, to provide for the security of the Austrian provinces, and prevent the propagation of the revolutionary spirit in the Transalpine Peninsula.

ROME, AUG. 15.
The States of Benevento and Ponte Corvo are still in a state of complete anarchy. It is said, these two States have entered into an agreement to declare themselves free, sovereign and independent.

Preparations are making in the Austrian States for the imperial troops expected there.

BOSTON, OCT. 5.
The Negroes of Tobago are said to have revolted, and set fire to the Town. The report comes from St. Thomas, but is unaccompanied with any particulars.

BOSTON, OCT. 5.
WEST INDIA TRADE.

The new Navigation Act, which passed the last session of Congress, went into operation on the 1st inst. By this act, the importation into the United States, from the British West-India Islands, of any articles other than the produce of those Islands, is prohibited, under heavy penalties.

Revolution in Portugal.
PROCLAMATIONS.

Soldiers!—Our sufferings are ended! Our Country in Chains; your consideration lost; our sacrifices rendered of no avail; the Portuguese soldier reduced to beg alms.—Soldiers, this is the time! Let us fly to the salvation of our country, and to our own salvation! Fellow Soldiers—come along with us—Let us fly with our brothers in arms to organize a Provincial Government, who will call the Cortes to make a Constitution, the want of which has been the origin of all the evils that oppress us. It is needless to particularise them, because they are felt by each one of you. It is in the name and preserving of our august Sovereign Lord D. John 6th that we are to be governed. Our Holy Religion will be preserved. As our efforts are pure and virtuous, so God will bless our efforts. The soldiers who composed the brave Portuguese Army will run to embrace our cause because it is also theirs. O Soldiers, power is ours, we therefore must not allow tumultuous meetings—if our country is indebted to us for her salvation, the nation must also be indebted to us for her safety and tranquillity. Confide in a Chief who never shewed the way but to honor.—Soldiers, you must not judge the greatness of our cause by the simplicity of our language; wise men will one day record this deed, greater than a thousand victories. Let us sanctify this day—henceforth let the cry be from the bottom of our hearts, Long live the King Don John 6th—Long live the army—Long live the Cortes, and by them the National Constitution.

(Signed) The Chevalier Sebastian Drago Valente de Brito Cabrera, Colonel of the 4th Regt. of Artillery.—Bernardo Correa de Castro Sepulveda, Col. 18th Regt.—Domingos Antonio Gil Figueiredo Sarmiento, Lieut. Col. 6th Regt.—Sodo Pereira de Silva Leito, Lt. Col. of Ponce Regt.—Joze de Souza Pimentel de Faria Major Com. Porto Militia.—Joze Pedro Cardozo Silva, Major Com. Mata Militia.

Soldiers!—One will unite us. Let us march to the salvation of our Country. There are no wrongs that the Portuguese, without safety in their persons and property demand our help. They ask for Liberty regulated by the Law. You see, the victims of the common evils, have lost the consideration your courage and your virtues merited. A reform is necessary; but this reform must be guided by reason and

justice not by licentiousness. Give your helping hand to order. Oppose tumultuous meetings. Smother anarchy. Let us create a Provisional Government, in which we may place confidence.

It will call the Cortes together, who will be the organ of the nation—they will prepare a Constitution that will assure our rights.—Our King and Lord Don John 6, being good and benign, and a lover of his people, who idolize him, will bless our labors. Long live our good King—Long live the Cortes, and through them the Constitution. Head Quarters, Porto, 24th Aug. 1820. Signed as above.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Her Majesty on reaching Brandenburgh House, on Friday night, had a long consultation with Messrs. Denman and Wilde, the result of which was highly satisfactory. These learned gentlemen left her Majesty at a late hour, having received explanations and instructions which confirmed their confidence in the strongest manner, as to the ultimate result of the proceedings now in progress.

On Saturday morning, in conformity with her usual habit, her Majesty rose at an early hour. She breakfasted with Alderman Wood, and was extremely cheerful. Addresses are hourly pouring in upon her from all parts of the country, as well as information tending to throw light upon the present investigation.

On the step of the door, as her Majesty left the house, several ladies were assembled, who pressed to touch her clothes, and were perceived to shed tears of sympathy and affection. All the way to the House of Lords, the same lively scene was presented, and the same demonstrations of admiration were evinced.

Saturday morning a gentleman of the highest respectability was in waiting in St. James's Square, from an early hour, to give Alderman Wood the strongest testimony on the subject of Majocchi's real character. New lights are too said to have been thrown on the conduct of the Captain and Mate of the pollacca, whose evidence was calculated to make a momentary impression. All the private friends of her Majesty entertain no doubt of establishing her innocence, in despite of all that has been urged to her prejudice.

TRIAL OF THE QUEEN.

SIXTEENTH DAY—SEPT. 4.
ANTONIO BIANCHI was put to the bar, sworn, and examined.

Is an inhabitant of Como, knew the Princess of Wales, saw her on the Lake of Como in a small boat several times, Bergami with her, saw the Princess and Bergami on the River Brescia, saw them in a little canoe near to a little gate to prevent the water from overflowing the country, saw the Princess and Bergami enter it, saw them dressed both alike, could not tell whether it was linen or silk: Could you see whether they had been in the water or not?—Mr. Denman objected to this as a leading question.

The Lord Chancellor.—Did their clothes appear to be wet? Could not tell whether they were dry or wet, did not touch them, saw the Princess and Bergami standing in the water, they came out immediately as soon as they saw me.

GIOVANNI LUCCINI was brought to the bar. Was employed in the service of the Princess; saw the Princess and Bergami together, saw them riding in a carriage, he was sitting behind and she was sitting on his knee, Bergami had his arms under the right arm of her Royal Highness, on the right of the whip.

Cross Examined by Mr. Denman.

Did you not say at Milan that you knew nothing on the subject, but wished a journey to London? I have been examined at Milan; to me they told nothing.

Earl Grey.—Is a padovanelle a carriage commonly used in your Country? Yes. It has one seat only? Yes. Can two persons sit in the carriage? No. Is it not the custom in the Country for the driver to sit on the lap of the other? Certainly, it is necessary for one to sit at the back and one at the front. I have seen it frequently.

CARLO CANTATH, sworn and examined by the Attorney-General.

Had lived with the Princess—saw them walk together arm in arm a thousand times; remembers when conveying meat to the nightingale he saw Bergami and the Princess

together, kissing. Heard the Princess say "do not remain so long out, mon coeur," and something else which he could not remember, (or could not explain.)

Cross examined by Mr. Williams.

Were you mostly in the house of the Princess when in her service? Almost always. Waiting on the Princess? Yes; and attending every other who called for my office. Ask him where the nightingale was kept? In the room before the cabinet of the Princess. What does he call that room? The room for company. Ask what time of the day it was when he was feeding the bird and saw the Princess and Bergami together? About ten in the morning.

GIUSEPPI EGALI, was next called and examined by Mr. Pack.

Witness was a waiter at the Crown Inn, at Bellinzina, about three miles from Milan.

The witness then stated that there were two rooms in the Inn which were appropriated to the Princess. Their numbers were 7 and 8, and communicated with each other. There was a door in No. 7, and two in No. 8. The Princess and Bergami dined in No. 8; in No. 7, there was a large bed.

After dinner did you see the Princess and Bergami in No. 8. Yes. How many persons dined that day with the Princess. The first day she dined there, there were ten. When you saw Bergami and the Princess together was there company in the room, or were they alone. They had gone into the second room. Did you observe any thing done by the Princess and Bergami. Yes. Describe what it was you saw. I saw the Baron with his arm upon the shoulder of the Princess. In what way. At the moment I was going into the room. I saw the Baron give the Princess a kiss, but I did not enter and they told me to go away. In what way was the arm of the Baron on the Princess. The Baron was on the right, and the Princess on the left, and the Baron put his right arm upon the Princess's shoulder.

The witness further stated, that the Princess and Bergami, left the Inn in a caravan. In this carriage there were two seats behind, and there was a cushion upon which a person might go astride. Bergami was astride upon this cushion and the Princess sat upon a seat.

Being cross examined by Mr. Williams, he stated, that this happened in Nov. or Dec. 1817. There were 8 or 10 persons in the suite of the Princess when she left the inn in the carriage described.

The Earl of Lauderdale.—When the witness was ordered to quit the room, does he know how long the Princess and Bergami remained in that room. Perhaps half an hour. Did any one go into that room during the half hour. No servants, but there was another room out of which they might come if they pleased.

The witness was withdrawn and a conversation arose between the Lord Chancellor and Lord Donoughmore, with respect to what evidence should stand on the minutes relative to the two letters of Madame Dumont.

GIUSEPPE DEL ORTO, being called and examined by the Solicitor General, deposed that he was a baker in the service of the Princess at Villa d'Este.

After her return from her voyage, did you see the Princess on any occasion sitting in the garden? I did. Was she alone or was any person with her? Baron Bergami was with her. What was he doing? He had his arm round her neck, was making love to her, and kissed her.

[Some laughter was excited by the witness putting his arm round the Interpreter's neck and kissing him.]

The next witness was GIUSEPPE GOUGIARDI, a boatman on the lake of Como. He swore that he had frequently carried the Princess and Bergami on the Lake in his boat; sometimes they had with them the Sub Prefect, the Doctor and the Dame d'Honneur.

Was there a Theatre at Como? Yes, and whenever they went to the Theatre he carried them. Has Bergami gone with the Princess to the Theatre? Yes. Did you observe any thing pass between them on those occasions? I have seen her kiss him. More than once? About four times. Did you ever see any thing else on those occasions except kissing? Not in the boat. At any other place have you seen any thing between the Princess and Bergami? I saw them in the pantry; they were taking them-

selves away from the table and they went up into the room and locked themselves into it.—What room do you mean? The bedroom of the Princess.—Were you employed in the house of the Princess? I was working in the pantry at 25 sous per day.

On his cross-examination by Mr. Wilde, the witness swore that he had been examined at Milan by Vilmarcati, and for the first time mentioned to him what he had seen.

Re-examined.—The witness said the dining room was up stairs, and that the Princess's bed room was only across a landing place.

By Lord Grosvenor.—How do you know the Princess and Bergami locked themselves into the apartment. He saw it with his own eyes. Did you hear the key turn in the lock. Yes. Did you attempt to open the door. I did not. Will you swear that you heard the key turn in the lock. I am sure of it.

The witness proceeded to state, that either his brother, or John Capella were assisting him at the time, and that they were hardly two paces distant from the bed room door. The witness was standing in the corridor or landing place, when he heard the key turn. Other boatmen might have seen Bergami kiss the Princess, but sometimes they drew the curtains.

Was it done publicly without an intention of hiding it. I do not know but I saw a little kiss. Were the curtains wide open when you saw it. Yes.

By the Marquis of Lansdowne.—Had you ever any conversation with the men who were in the boat with you, as to the kiss you saw given. No. Then you never mentioned the circumstance from the time you saw the kiss given, till you were brought before the Advocate Vilmarcati at Milan. No.

To several questions from the Duke of Hamilton, the witness deposed, that he could not tell whether his brother or John Capella, were helping him to clear the table, when the Princess and Bergami locked themselves into the bed room.

When this happened did you make any observations to the person who was with you. We made our observations, but we made no words of it, because we were attending to our own business.

Adjourned at 5 o'clock.

The Queen did not come down to the House to-day.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—SEPT. 5.

GIUSEPPI SACCHI, sworn and examined by the Attorney-General.

The witness is of tall thin stature, of youthful appearance, and was dressed in very handsome new black clothes.

A native of Veincini; was in the service of the Princess of Wales; first entered as Courier, and was afterwards promoted to the office of Equery.

Do you recollect being sent to Milan with any letter? I was sent at the beginning of December with a dispatch to the Governor of Milan, Saurau. Did you receive any directions before you went to Milan, as to bringing back the answer? I was desired by Bergami to make the utmost speed, and bring the answer back the same night. Did you return the same night or on the following morning? I returned immediately after midnight. Upon your return where did you go? I dismounted my horse and went into the kitchen, and asked the servant where Bergami was. In consequence of the answer where did you go? I mounted the stairs, and went into the anti-room to go into the apartment of Bergami. What did you do when you were in the anti-room? I found the servant of Bergami asleep, and went towards Bergami's bed-room; finding the door open, I went in and saw the bed of Bergami; it was tumbled, but there was no one in it. What did you do on that? I went away, and in going heard a noise on the opposite side, and at the same time heard a whisper, "Who's there?" Then I knew it to be the voice of Bergami; to which I answered it was the courier from Milan. Bergami told me there was no such necessity to deliver the answer. How was Bergami dressed at the time? He had on a morning dress (a dressing gown.) What had he—did you perceive what Bergami had on under his dressing gown? I saw only about his breast; I saw nothing but his shirt. Where was it you saw Bergami? I saw him in a room where there was a door opposite to the door of his own bed-room. Can you say from what room, from what direction, Bergami