

astonishing rapidity almost perpendicular, according to my wish. When the balloon arrived at its utmost altitude, which in my opinion (I could not be certain, in consequence of the oscillation of the quicksilver in the barometer,) was about 11,000 feet from the earth, I found that I had entered a current of air, conveying me directly eastward, towards the North. The cold was extreme. I put on a cloak, which I took up with me, and on looking at my glass, I found that it was below 30--two deg. below the freezing point. I was fearful of being carried to sea, and immediately opened the valve; the gas issued in considerable quantities; and I found, by the increase of the size of objects below me to my optics, that I was descending very rapidly. The largest fields, which a few minutes before appeared to be not more than six inches square, increased in size greatly; and I very soon saw the sea, and a number of vessels most distinctly. The balloon had a rotary motion, and turned about four times in a minute.

Still fearing that I should fall into the sea, I opened the valve to its utmost extremity; and having descended so as to be able to recognize small objects distinctly on the earth, with great delight I found that the balloon had entered another current of air, which was conveying me from the sea; I was then travelling north-west. I sat down and ate some sandwiches with a good appetite, and saw the clouds rolling beneath me, apparently on the ground. About twenty minutes before two o'clock I descended in a field belonging to a farmer named Lamkins, which is situate about four miles beyond Barnet, in the Parish of South Mimms. I was not aware that I had descended so rapidly; before I had time to draw myself up to the hoop, the car struck the earth with great force, and I was thrown out of it on my back; I was nearly stunned from the effects of a blow which I received. I still held the hoop of the balloon; and the grappling iron, which I had thrown out when about a quarter of a mile from the earth, not taking firm hold, I was dragged on my back along the ground a considerable distance. The balloon was eventually secured, with the assistance of a gentleman named Waugh, and conveyed to a place of safety in his park, and I was afterwards most hospitably entertained at his mansion; to him my gratitude is due, and, but for his kind exertions, I have no doubt the balloon would have suffered considerable injury from the crowd of persons that assembled on my descent. I believe, from the best calculation I can make, that I travelled altogether, in various directions, upwards of fifty miles.

CHARLES GREEN.  
49, Goswell street, July 20, 1821.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The Lisbon Gazette of August 27, is followed by a supplement which contains documents relative to the departure of the Russian and the Austrian Ambassadors, and the Austrian consul general.

The only important paragraphs in the first note, or that addressed by the Consul of Austria to the Foreign Minister of Portugal, refers to his trembling apprehension of what Prince Metternich might think of his illuminating in honor of a constitution which the Austrian troops had just then overpowered in the kingdom of Naples. "In order to exculpate myself with my august court," says the terrified Chevalier, "I must beg your excellency to be so good as order a courier's passport to be made out for Baron Louis d'Assamou, for the place at which his Highness the Prince de Metternich-Winnebourg-Ochsenhausen, Minister of State of Conferences and Foreign Affairs to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, may be residing, in order to accelerate the supreme commands which my august master may judge it consistent with his dignity to send me, in consequence of an event of such a nature, and of the step which I took on the 30th of March to prevent it."

The Foreign Minister of Portugal replies to this letter with great dignity; and while he gives the requested passport, enters into such an explanation as might have rendered it unnecessary. He tells the Chevalier, that the Regency regretted the breaking of his windows, but assures him that the foolish act was entirely to be ascribed to popular effervescence, and not to studied insult; that means which were thought sufficient had been taken to protect him; and that the failure could be attributed only to the

negligence of the patrol: he reminds him that on such an occasion it should not excite wonder though the Portuguese should be a little enthusiastic; and should testify some dislike to those who appeared, by the gloom of their dwellings amid a general illumination, to repine at the universal jubilee; and that even one of the Members of the Regency who had been in the previous part of the day the object of popular applause, and had one of his windows broken, because it was casually left without lights--a sure proof that the consul's unilluminated house, and not his ultra politics, was cause of the outrage of which he complained.

In the 4th note the consul having heard from his Government, which had then obtained possession of all Italy, returns to the charge, talks big of the insult which he had received, and demands loudly the punishment of "the persons who had permitted this violation of the rights of nations."

In note 5 the Consul again writes and repeats to the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, "his demand of signal and immediate satisfaction to the Emperor of Austria, justly indignant at the deplorable event of the 28th of April." Then comes the note of the Austrian Envoy, Baron Sturmer, which "demands satisfaction in virtue of the rights of nations, for the grave insult offered to the Emperor of Austria in April last," and declares the consequences to which a tardy offer of reparation may lead, without at all taking into account what the Portuguese Ministry had already done, and how much more they offered to do.

In note 8, Ferreirs, the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, replies, "that an inquiry had been ordered--that the exaggeration of the charge into a three hour's siege of the Consul's house (that house being in a public street, the town blazing with a general illumination, and the hour being early in the evening) rendered it necessary to examine minutely the authorities as to its possibility of such an improbable occurrence, without interruption from the civil or military appointed to guard the public peace--that a report had just been drawn up, and was about to be sent to the Envoy when his note arrived. The Minister then reads the Baron a lecture on the duties and privileges of foreign agents--"M. de Berks," he says, prejudging the opinions of his Court, "thought proper to affix, by his refusal to illuminate, a formal disapprobation of that object, which filled with joy and exultation the people of the Portuguese capital. The Regency considered it consistent with its dignity to take no cognizance of this fact, that it might not be under the necessity of asking M. de Berks by what right he had to evince in the face of a whole nation, a disapprobation which he was by no means authorized to pronounce, particularly as in doing so he compromised the public tranquillity. M. de Berks ought to reflect that the first duty of an Ambassador at the Court of a foreign nation, is, to respect its opinions and customs, and above all, never to arrogate to himself the right of deciding upon them, or censuring them." We have next the note of the Russian Ambassador, who though he had not suffered any indignity, thinks proper to step in and declare that he apprehended some danger on a future occasion, on which he was resolved not to illuminate his house. He therefore demands his passports on the 16th of August, least, by possibility, he should have a pane of glass broken on the 24th.

The following are some extracts from the Portuguese Minister's letter in reply, with which we shall conclude our account of this singular correspondence:--  
"The undersigned cannot comprehend what are the attacks which your Excellency conceives must henceforth inevitably be made in this country on the dignity and consideration due to his Imperial Majesty, in consequence of the principles announced by the Ministry of his Most faithful Majesty; which principles are expressed in the note of the undersigned; but your Excellency does not deign to explain what are the fatal consequences which you apprehend from these principles.  
"But as your Excellency asserts that the said principles are new in diplomacy, the undersigned takes the liberty of observing that they are as old as the existence of the diplomatic character of the attributions of which they are an inseparable consequence: nor can he easily understand how your Excellency should regard as a new and hitherto unheard of principle, the obligation of an

ambassador to a foreign nation to respect its opinions and customs, without, even assuming to himself the right of censuring and condemning them, still less of treating them with insult or defiance.

"Sent for the sole purpose of treating of the affairs which constitute the relations between nation and nation, to those only can the duty of an Ambassador extend; and even that duty must be circumscribed with the limits of the terms established by a conventional law among civilized nations."

MADRID, AUG. 23.

During the last three days we have been in a continual state of commotion and alarm.

On the 20th inst. at nine in the evening, an assemblage in front of the prison (in which are confined several of the Royal Body Guards, who dispersed the populace on their offering insults to the King about a month ago,) began singing the popular obnoxious *Traga la Perro*. As their conduct became more violent, the officer commanding the post interfered, upon which he and his men were grossly assailed, and the populace refused to depart. Some blows were now struck by soldiers, but not in a manner to hurt any one much. The news of the affray soon reached the Club de la Fontana: from whence 400 persons proceeded to reinforce their confederates, and daring outrages were committed. The Political Chief repaired to the spot: he was told that the officer of the guard and his men had, unprovoked, commenced an attack upon the people. He endeavoured to allay the ferment by blaming the soldiers, and almost flattering the real authors of the tumult. General Morillo repaired, at the head of a military detachment, to the spot; he was assailed by the most unseemly invectives, and the most desperate among the crowd endeavoured to arrest his progress. Seeing his authority was thus opposed and despised, he determined to act with that energy and promptitude which circumstances imperiously demanded, and, with his cane in his hand, forced his way through the dense and clamorous crowd, and compelled them to disperse.

From thence they proceeded in groups to the Club de la Fontana, where the most notorious orators inflamed their rage by perverted narratives of the affair, and falsely declaring that Morillo with his drawn sword had grievously wounded many citizens. Cries of "Death to Morillo!" "The head of Morillo," followed these inflammatory speeches.

On the following day, (the 21st) crowds assembled in the streets early in the morning, and the populace opposite the Club amounted to above 10,000. Cries for the heads of Morillo and the Ministers were echoed in every quarter. The Political Chief issued a notification that the Minister of War had accepted the resignation of General Morillo, whose functions would be executed *pro interim*, by General Montemayor. This had the effect of calming the violent spirit which had been manifested by the populace.

The Minister of the ultra marine possessions, sent off expresses to the King at Saint Ildefonso, to inform his Majesty of what had transpired.

On the 22d much agitation prevailed. The trial of Morillo was vehemently demanded, and much impatience manifested for the King's answer to the communication which it was known had been addressed to him by the Ministers.

General Morillo issued a proclamation on the night of the 21st, in which he denounces the malignant aspersions which designing men had cast upon his reputation, by falsely representing that he had used his sabre against the assembled people. After giving an account of his efforts to restore order, he says, "My sword which I will never use but against the enemies of my country, remained in the scabbard. I spake with moderation to all, and only endeavoured to suppress outrage, and enforce that respect which is due to the laws and the government."

The Journal de Paris adds, in a postscript dated 10 o'clock of the evening of the 23d--"The King's answer is just arrived. His Majesty will not accept the resignation of General Morillo, but orders that he shall be tried by a Court Martial. This answer is not yet known by the public. An immense populace occupy the streets. An explosion is expected."

General Morillo is put upon his trial. The Minister of War has been dismissed, to satisfy the club *Fontana*; and our Journals received orders to publish that he had resigned. To-day the whole of his colleagues threaten to give in their resignations, if the representation which they have made to the King respecting the dismissal of the War Minister be not attended to. The War Department is now confided to Don Diego Constador, Naval Commandant, who is upwards of 60 years of age.

The Orators of the Club *Fontana* d'Or, have just publicly denounced the Infant Don Carlos, as being at the head of an extensive conspiracy, which has for its object the re-establishment of Monarchical Government, which, say they, is supported not only by the Spaniards of the Royal Party, but by the Afancesados and the Americans.

It was yesterday announced at the Club, that General Morillo was at the head of a counter revolutionary project, and that it was proved by papers which had been found upon his person.

We are in the expectation of disastrous events in this capital, and that they will immediately take place. All those who have anything to lose are hastening from Madrid. All the coaches are taken up, and their number will not suffice to convey those who wish to depart.--*Gazette de France*.

ST. ANDREWS, Oct. 23.

Charlotte County Agricultural and Emigrant Society.

The Ploughing Matches for the Parishes of St. Andrews, St. David, and St. Patrick, in this County, were held at the following times and places, viz:--That for

St. Patrick, on Tuesday the 16th instant.  
St. David, on Monday 22d.

St. Andrews, on Monday the 22d.

The Matches in all these places were well attended, and sedulously contested. The Ploughing in general was well performed, and on the whole there appears a most flattering prospect of success in the various objects which the Society have in view. We are much pleased to hear, that many very excellent Scotch Ploughs were used at the several Matches, and we entertain no doubt, that each succeeding year will exhibit an improvement in our system of Agriculture. Much, most certainly depends on the Plough, and we are sure old prejudices must now give way, and hope that, as the county advances, the improvement of husbandry will keep pace with it.

The following are the names of the Competitors at the several Ploughing Matches, as handed down to us by the Rev. Jerome Alley, Secretary.

- ST. ANDREWS.
- Mr. Maxwell Rankin, 1st prize.
  - Jonathan Godfrey, (in the employ of Adam Dickey), 2d ditto.
  - John Bailey.
- ST. DAVIDS.
- Mr. James Brown, Jun., 1st prize.
  - James Connick, 2d prize.
  - George Foster,
  - W. Moore,
  - Tristram Moore,
  - Joseph Connick,
  - Robert Duffin,
  - William Gose.
- N.B.--Messrs. Robert Duffin, and George Foster, one small prize each, from a fund at the disposal of the Parochial Committee of St. David.
- ST. PATRICK.
- Mr. John Pratt, 1st prize.
  - Alex. Cameron, Jun., 2d prize.
  - Hugh M. Callum,
  - Duncan M. Farlane, Jun.,
  - Robert Johnstone.

On Thursday last, the Grand Ploughing Match was held in a field in this town, belonging to the estate of the late Capt. David Mowatt, at which the following successful Candidates, at the three Parochial Matches, were brought together, viz:

- Mr. Maxwell Rankin, } Saint An-
- J. Godfrey, in the em- } drews.
- ploy of Adam Dickey, }  
James Brown, Jun. } Saint David's.
- John Pratt, } St. Patrick.
- A. Cameron, Jun. }

The following were the Rules of competition for the guidance of the Candidates at the Grand Ploughing Match:--  
1st. That the furrows should lie with the mould on the top.