

and could see the prefect every day making his toilet. Whilst in this retreat he happened to find a treatise on Osteology, by Sabatier, so much of which he got by heart, that it enabled him to pass himself off as a surgeon-major, and in that capacity was actually employed by General Donadieu, then commanding at Saumar. He afterwards practised as a civil surgeon; but in some time, becoming less mundane in his ideas, he became a member of the *Écoles Chrétiennes*, at Toulouse, where he took a house, and set up an establishment for novices. When he had the house filled with them he disappeared, and left them to settle accounts with the proprietor. Pursuing the course of his adventures, he arrived at Roche Beaumont, where, to lull the vigilance of the police, he took lodgings in the house of the Commissary of Police. Here he made the acquaintance of some officers, to one of whom he talked a great deal of his estates near the Rhone. and of his desire to find a trust-worthy person to supply the place of a steward, whom he had discharged. The officer proposed to accept the place and was given it, on condition that he should marry, as a further guarantee of his steadiness. The officer consented, his marriage took place, and he set out, furnished with a letter giving him full powers to enter upon the stewardship of estates, the precise situation of which he has, of course, not yet been able to discover. It was not until 1819 that the adventurous career of M. Anthelme Collet terminated, by his being arrested at Mons, for some obscure and insignificant infraction of the laws. For the last eight years Collet has been dead to the world. It is singular that a genius of such infinite resources should not have before this bade the *bagno adieu*; but, as yet, he has made no attempt at escape, and has conducted himself remarkably well.

IRELAND.

ALLEGED HIGH TREASON.—On Saturday night last, a Gentleman went into the tap-room of a public-house in Temple bar (Dublin,) where a number of persons were seated; and after pacing the room for some time, addressed himself to a party in a particular box, amongst whom were some active Catholic rent collectors. He said that he was the Hon. Mr. Yelverton, and was engaged in assisting the Catholic Association; that in three months a bank-note of 100l. should not be worth 5s.; that he had already enrolled 1,500 men to join O'Connell, at the head of whom were Lord Clammorris, &c. After some time, another person came in the room whom he denominated his agent, and of whom he asked whether he had distributed one pound a man amongst their friends, which was replied to in the affirmative. He then asked the party in the box whether they were up "to the third button?" on which his associate said it was improper to speak on such subjects in a public room, and suggested an adjournment to a more private place. The persons to whom this strange conversation was addressed made the matter known to the Committee of the Association on the next day, (Saturday,) and measures were immediately adopted to have the affair brought under investigation at the District Police Office. The investigation, which was strictly private, has been in progress from day to day during the week—but the parties against whom the charge has been preferred were not arrested until last night, when they were traced, by the persons whom they are alleged to have sought to seduce, to a public-house at Howth, and secured there by a party of police, assisted by the rent-collectors. The subordinate actor in the affair turns out to be the proprietor of the public-house they were discovered in. This day, (Thursday,) the Magistrates of College-street Police-Office have been occupied with the examination of the person who calls himself the Honourable Walter Yelverton. The investigation was carried on with the strictest privacy; no persons but those immediately concerned in the investigation were admitted into the Magistrates office. At the hour at which we put to press, he was still under examination. Mr. Murphy, the barrister, is in attendance on the part of the Catholic Association.—*Dub. Even. Post.*

[From the Dublin Morning Register of Tuesday.]

CHARGE OF HIGH TREASON.

COLLEGE-STREET POLICE OFFICE.—Yesterday, at three o'clock, Mr. Murphy, on the part of the Association, with Mr. O'Keeffe, and several other Gentlemen, attended to hear the determination of

the Magistrates respecting the charge of High Treason against the Honourable Augustus Yelverton.—Several of Mr. Yelverton's friends were also in the Office. Mr. Gabbett received the informations of Charles Byrne, William Ledwich, and Michael Doyle.

Mr. HALL, on the part of the prisoner, applied to be permitted to attend the examination of Mr. Yelverton, as every word said in his presence would be taken against him, and nothing favorable to him would be given.

Mr. GABBETT said, he should take occasion to explain his reasons for not permitting Mr. Hall to be present. Mr. Gabbett then turned to the Reporters, and said, that the reason he wished to conduct the examination in a private room was, that he did not wish to incommode them by excluding them from the public room, where he generally transacted business as a Magistrate.

In a few minutes afterwards Mr. Yelverton was conducted through the office into a private room. He appeared to be anything but an elegant gentleman. His face was extremely dirty—he was unshaven, and his dress was a green coat not a little broken about the arms, a black silk stock, a light waistcoat not a little spotted with what appeared to have been "drops of drink," and a pair of very shabby blue pantaloons. He stamped into the office—gazed round him at the persons assembled in the office—uttered a loud roar, and exclaimed "I want a glass of grog," and then made his exit into the private room. He was detained there for about half an hour, while the witnesses for the prosecution were examining in his presence; the door was opened for a moment, when we heard the prisoner exclaim "—my soul, but I must have a glass of porter—I want to get a glass of porter, and by — I must get a pint of porter."

In a short time afterwards he again appeared, attended by the Magistrate and the witnesses.

Mr. HALL wished to be permitted to offer evidence of the prisoner's mind before the Magistrate pronounced any decision. If this was a case in which the Officers of the Crown were concerned, no objection, he was sure, would be made by them to such an examination.

Mr. MURPHY, on the part of the prosecution, stated, he had no objection to the friends of the prisoner offering any evidence they pleased.

Mr. HALL: You have no right to make such an offer.

Mr. MURPHY: I shall have no altercation with you, Sir.

Mr. GABBETT then entered into a very lengthened explanation of the reasons that induced him to have had the examination in this case conducted privately. Where such a serious charge as that of high treason came before him, he felt himself bound to have it conducted privately. Serious injury, in his opinion, would follow from pursuing an opposite course. At the outset he distinctly disclaimed any recognition of the right of the Catholic Association to carry on prosecutions; but it was not for him to inquire by whom Counsel were employed for managing different prosecutions that came before him. The worthy Magistrate then recapitulated the circumstances of the case, which induced him to think that it would be a burlesque upon so solemn a proceeding as a charge of High Treason, to carry it on against a person in evidently an unsound state of mind. At first, however, the charge appeared to him to be a most serious one, and it certainly merited the time that had been devoted to it. He should let the charge of sedition go against Mr. Yelverton—it would be for his friends to prove on the trial, and not for him to decide, in this stage of the business, whether he was insane or not. With respect to the other gentleman, Mr. M'Kenny, he certainly would not receive informations against him, as he did not think that there was any proof of his being concerned with Mr. Yelverton in either his treason or sedition.

The Magistrate then rose, and the persons assembled in the office left it, while the Hon. Augustus Yelverton was led off in the custody of the officers, crying out most lustily for a "a glass of grog."

United States.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 27.

We have it in our power to day to fulfil the intention expressed in our last, of laying before our readers a brief historical retrospect of the affairs of Portugal.

The present government of this country is an absolute monarchy, and Don Miguel, "de facto," King. His authority, however, is an usurpation, and his claim to the title and privileges of loyalty are, so far as we are informed, not yet admitted by any of the European governments. Spain we presume would not hesitate of herself to acknowledge his claims, but we have heard of no such admission being officially declared.

Don Miguel is the youngest son of the late King of Portugal, John VI., who, being driven from his throne by French invasion, went with all his family to Brazil, in the year 1806.

After the restoration of the affairs of the Peninsula, King John resumed his European Throne; leaving his eldest son Don Pedro, the legitimate heir to the Portuguese crown, at the head of his South American Kingdom. In the year 1825, a formal partition of the sovereignty was made, and Don Pedro, as Prince royal of Portugal, was duly recognized as Emperor of Brazil. The King died in March, 1826, leaving the Portuguese government a regency, under his daughter Isabel Maria, until the pleasure of the successor to the Throne should be ascertained.

After the death of his father, Don Pedro was immediately proclaimed King in Portugal, and his right to the Crown was admitted without dispute. His Majesty, however, determined to remain on this side of the Atlantic. He therefore drew up a Constitution for his European dominions; and his sister, to whom the government had been committed, losing her health, he appointed the Infant Don Miguel, his brother, then resident in Austria, as Regent at Lisbon, and abdicated the Portuguese throne in favour of Donna Maria da Gloria, his daughter.

These arrangements were in part conditional. To render Pedro's act of abdication valid, Donna Maria was to be married to her uncle Miguel, and Portugal was to receive the Constitution Don Pedro had furnished. Both these requisitions were at once complied with. Don Miguel was married to his niece, by proxy,—the Portuguese received the Constitution,—and Regent and people alike swore to maintain it.

But the mother of Miguel had higher views for her son; and whatever might have been the extent of his own ambition, at the instigation of the old Queen, he very soon put forward his claim to the absolute and independent possession of the Throne. The condition of Portugal favoured his designs, and he delayed not their execution. Every thing being arranged for the purpose, Miguel, on the 3d of May, issued a decree for the convocation of the *Three Estates of the Kingdom*, (an usage entirely obsolete and nugatory,) "to regulate the succession of the Crown, according to the legal practice of the realm." After the mockery of this proceeding had been completed by a pretended deliberation of several days, it was unanimously decided, that "Senhor Don Miguel was the only lawful King," and petitions were presented to his Majesty that he would "design to provide for his august marriage, that the succession of the Crown may not be endangered by the delay of such necessary espousals."

His Majesty's loyal subjects in Lisbon received the announcement of these decisions with every demonstration of joy: religious services were performed in the churches, and salutes, bonfires, and illuminations testified to the fidelity of the "faithful Portuguese nation."

In conclusion of this legalised usurpation of his brother's rights, and infringement of every obligation by which he could be affected, Don Miguel issued on the 4th of July, the following decree.

LISBON, JULY 4.

Having approved what has been represented to me by the Three Estates of the Kingdom, convoked in the Cortes in this noble and ever loyal city of Lisbon, to consider the public law of the Kingdom, accepting the title and dignity of King, which belongs to me by its fundamental law, which it becomes me faithfully to observe, and cause to be observed, it is my pleasure that henceforward the following form be used:—

In the *Cortes de Lui*, laws, patents, &c.—"Don Miguel by the grace of God, King of Portugal and the Algarves, &c. &c.—In the *Aleras*—"I, the King."—In the *Protarias*, &c.—"The King, our Sovereign, orders, or commands." The decrees, &c. shall be in the form always used by all the Sovereigns of this monarchy, my glorious progenitors.

(This decree, addressed to the Minister of State, Senhor Leite de Barros, is dated from the Palace of Ajuda.)

The Don's subsequent history will probably be recollected without much being said in elucidation. An ineffectual show of resistance to his authority