

THE KING.

*His Majesty's visit off Portsmouth.*

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 27.—This port was honoured to-day by a visit from our revered and beloved Monarch. At 12 precisely, the "British thunder" from our batteries announced to the gladdened inhabitants that the Royal Squadron hove in sight; and in a few minutes the whole fleet, with the Royal yacht, anchored at Spithead, each ship returning the hearty salutes which were received from the shores. Expecting this honour from His Majesty, our affectionate townsmen had prepared an address to the King, the signatures subjoined to which were those of the most respectable inhabitants in the town, and occupied several skins of parchment. As soon as the Royal George had anchored, the following Gentlemen, headed by George Garrett, Esq. proceeded on board with the Address in the barge of His Majesty's ship Tartar:—The Reverend C. B. Henville, Vicar of Portsmouth; Elias Brace Arnaud, Moses Greetham, George Grant, William Turner, Charles Winckworth, and John Allen Hickley, Esqrs. On arriving alongside, the party were received at the accommodation ladder by Sir Edmund Nagle, as the Lord in Waiting, and were ushered into the Royal Presence on the quarter-deck.

The gentlemen who conveyed the Address, being uncovered, His Majesty, with the most condescending affability, came forward to receive them. He was dressed in the full uniform of an Admiral, and took his seat under an awning on the deck.

George Garrett, Esq. then read the following Address:—

"To the King's most excellent Majesty,

"May it please your Majesty,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, inhabitants of the Town of Portsmouth, beg leave, on this your Majesty's first visit off this port since your Majesty's accession to the Throne of these Realms, to approach your Royal Person, and to offer to your Majesty our renewed assurances of our inviolable attachment to your Majesty's Person and Government.

"We at the same time presume to express our humble, but earnest prayer, that your Majesty may long continue to reign in the hearts of a loyal and affectionate people, and in the enjoyment of uninterrupted health and every earthly blessing."

During the reading of this Address, His Majesty was much affected.

He was supported on his right by Sir William Keppel, Sir George Cockburn, and Sir George Campbell. On his left were Sir Edmund Nagle, Sir Charles Paget, General Thornton, and Mr. Watson, Private Secretary to the House.

His Majesty was then pleased to return the following answer:

"Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in receiving this constitutional and affectionate Address, from the loyal inhabitants of the ancient and renowned seaport town of Portsmouth. Nothing

can be more acceptable to my feelings, than the expression of the inviolable sentiments of a loyal people, faithfully attached to the Crown and Constitution of the realm, and sensible of the blessings which they enjoy under them.

"I cannot visit this great naval station without contemplating, with just pride, the numerous expeditions which have proceeded from its shores, whose brilliant achievements have shed such lasting glory on the Navy of the United Kingdom, and so eminently contributed to the security of this vast empire. It will ever be a source of sincere gratification to me to know that the town, so usefully connected with this great warlike station, is additionally blessed with prosperity and happiness in its peaceful relations."

PORTSMOUTH, September 27.—At six o'clock this evening His Majesty (agreeably to his gracious invitation) received the following Officers to dinner:

Admiral Sir George Campbell, as Admiral of the Port; Captains Hollis, Raggett, Briggs, Vernon, Marryatt, and Lloyd, Captains in the Port; Captains Sir C. Paget, Sir C. Burrard, Fisher, Montagne, and Mingay, Captains in the Royal Squadron; Commissioner Henry Garrett, R. N. Lieutenant Governor Loring, R. N. Captain Ross, R. N. and Major Gen. Williams, R. M.

BONAPARTE'S SON.—Some time back it was mentioned in the public papers, that it was intended to bring up the young Napoleon as an Ecclesiastic. A letter from Paris says, "This is so far from being the case, that I have seen in a letter from Vienna, an account of the promotion of the young Prince Reichstadt (this is his title) to the rank of a corporal in a regiment which forms part of the garrison of Vienna and into which regiment he entered as a private soldier. He appears on the parade with the regiment in his uniform, goes through his military exercise with great precision, and is a very great favourite with the soldiers."

LONDON.

September 30.

Austria continues her warlike preparations with the greatest diligence. It cannot be denied that the conquest of the kingdom of Naples, supposing that it were resolved upon, is far from requiring the employment of so great a military force. People ask, and with reason what enemy is it that the Austrian army of the Po will have to combat, and what are the fortresses against which it will employ the train of heavy artillery by which it is accompanied.

THE QUEEN.

At the meeting on the 28th at Freemason's Hall, Mr. Hobhouse was called to the Chair: it was resolved—That ministers have wantonly and wickedly entrapped their Sovereign into a despotic persecution of the Queen, in which the laws and constitution were violated, and that the said ministers deserve impeachment, &c. Alderman Wood congratulated the meeting on the evidence that

was to be produced, which he said he could assert, would come out like thunder upon all.

From Bell's Messenger of the 24th Sept.

"The intelligence of the last two days has been much more important than may at first appear. The state of one important business amongst ourselves, renders us in a degree insensible to the nature and consequences of what is passing around us. It is only under these circumstances that we could forget that three revolutions are actually in progress in the continental nations, and that a general, not to say an universal, spirit is now current, which menaces to enkindle another war in Europe.—We hope, and indeed most confidently believe, that it is not at present within the intention of our ministers to suffer the British Government to become embroiled with any of the parties on this occasion; and we do believe that every British minister, not excepting Lord Castlereagh, is too well aware of the ill effects of war upon our trade and industry—they all we presume, know too well that the very utmost resources of the country could not support another such of those after- reckonings as always follow upon the conclusion of war."

MEMOIRS OF THE BARON BERGAMI.

A pamphlet with the above title, professing to be written by Bergami himself, was published in Paris on Friday last. Bergami enters into no details as to his birth, but confines himself to simply stating, that his family after having once been rich, became poor. He entered the French army, and having distinguished himself, he was made an officer. It was in this quality that he found himself under the orders of Gen. Pino, and not in quality of a courier. He affirms, that he TWICE SAVED the life of her Royal Highness, and thence arose a feeling of gratitude in the mind of the Princess, to which he attributes his elevation.

O& 4.

Yesterday morning the Countess Oldi; Colonel Oliveira, and ten or eleven other persons, arrived at Dover from Boulogne, to give evidence in favour of the Queen. It is said Count Bergami, brother to the Baron is among them.

On Tuesday a procession of the Watermen on the river Thames, to Brandenburg house, took place. Since the funeral of Lord Nelson, London has witnessed nothing like the scene. The Thames was literally covered for miles, and the spectators which lined the banks are supposed to have exceeded 200,000. The vessels began to move about the time that Mr. Brougham began his speech; and during the exordium the guns were heard firing under the walls of Parliament-house.

October 10.

The amount of the Revenue for the Quarter ended this day is 10,784,000l. The amount of the Corresponding Quarter of 1819 was only 9,781,000l. leaving a surplus of nearly eleven hundred thousand pounds in favour of this quarter, to which is to be added, the amount

of the 190,000 pound in 9,434: Quarter then to which Ireland plus at

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