

GERMAN PAPERS.

Augsburg, Oct. 5.—The Allgemeine Zeitung of this date has the following article from Paris, marked with an * as original:—

"The Journal des Debats lately denied the accession of England to the Holy Alliance. The following letter, at least, was addressed by the Prince Regent to the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia:—

"My dear Brother and Cousin—I have had the honour to receive your (Imperial) Majesty's letter, together with the copy of the Treaty between your Majesty and your High Allies, signed at Paris on the 26th September. As the forms of the British Constitution, which I am called upon to maintain in the name and in the place of the King, my father, prevent me from according to the Treaty in the form in which it is laid before me, I choose this way to convey to the august Sovereigns who have signed it, my entire concurrence in the principles which they have expressed, and in the declaration which they have made, that they will take the divine precepts of the Christian Religion as the unalterable rule of their conduct, in all their social and political connections, and confirm the union which should always exist between all Christian nations. It will be ever my serious endeavour to guide my conduct, in the situation in which Divine Providence has placed me, according to these Holy principles, and to co-operate with my High Allies in all measures which are calculated to contribute to the peace and welfare of mankind. I remain, with the most unalterable feelings of friendship and regard, my dear Brother and Cousin,

"Your (Imperial) Majesty's Brother and Cousin.

(Signed) "GEORGE, R. R."

BRUSSELS.—A letter to the Editor of the Oracle observes on the impropriety of calling the Princess Charlotte of Bavaria a divorced wife, which becoming expression gives a disadvantageous idea of this august Princess, and of the religious Sovereign who has judged her worthy to place on her head the imperial diadem, and to wear four illustrious crowns.

If the Princess of Bavaria had been really married, she might have been divorced, humanly speaking, or repudiated, by the law of Deut. chap. 24; but she could not contract a new union.—That which is announced is lawful only on account of the absolute and acknowledged nullity of the pretended marriage with the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, which wanted every thing that is required, every thing that constitutes the sacredness and irrevocability of marriage, viz. pre-contract, cohabitation, and consummation. The young Princess of Bavaria is not a divorced wife, but a virgin restored to liberty: she may, therefore, accept the hand of the Sovereign who offers it her, as the most worthy of his brats. These details may prevent false interpretations, on which liberalism and Benthamism of opinions might rely.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23.

The Paris Papers of the 18th, 19th, and 20th, arrived this morning. The contents are of the most meagre character. The total return of the D-purities is 21 less than the number prescribed by the Charter and the Ordinance of the King, which is 253. In some of the Electoral Colleges, a subsidiary of Members to make a return did not attend, or, having attended in the first instance, separated before they had completed their return. This is the cause of the incomplete state of the present Chamber. A great number of the Deputies have already arrived at Paris. The Session will open on the 4th of November. The Swiss Cantons having demanded an explanation of the object of the Holy Alliance, before they should accede to it, a variety of official documents were laid before them, from which it appears, that its object is to maintain tranquility and legitimacy, to guarantee the social institutions, the rights and liberties of every order of State, and the constitutional principles of every State of Europe, whether Republican or Monarchical. The First Council of War, before whom proceedings par contumace were commenced against General Grouchy, has unanimously declared itself incompetent to entertain the accusation.

The French Funds scarcely suffered a shade of variation in the three days preceding the 20th. The 5 per Cent. Consols were 58 fr.—Bank Actions, 1132 fr.

A Hamburg Mail has arrived. The Pacla of Smyrna has been headed by order of the Grand Seigneur. It would appear, that the American squadron in the Mediterranean, which lately appeared before Naples, is upon a recruiting expedition. While in that Bay, the Neapolitan complained, that it was violating their most valuable countrymen to migrate to America. It is stated, in the Papers brought by the Hamburg Mail, that all the expatriated French Officers are crowding to the ports of Italy, for the same destination.

The disturbances at Merthyr are quite quelled; no lives were lost, and all the furnaces are again working.

Some symptoms of commotion have shown themselves amongst the colliers in Monmouthshire, which will probably be soon quieted by the active measures taken for that purpose. The Yrummy Cavalry of the County had assembled, and so had

the Swanses, in all amounting to 120 men, who had volunteered their services. The Lord Lieutenant was on the spot.

A disturbance took place in Sunderland on Friday last, when a mob assembled, but was almost instantly dispersed, and some of the leaders apprehended, by the active promptitude of the Magistrates.

The letters by the Jamaica Mail to the 8th ult. were this morning delivered. General Van Pannhuys, Governor of Surinam, and one of the heroes of Waterloo, died in July, but no mention is made of any contagious disorder, as reported in the American Papers.

From Jamaica there are more precise accounts respecting the affairs of the Caraccas than any we have hitherto had the opportunity of giving. It is confirmed, that Bolivar was totally defeated, as has already been stated, at Cabrera, and had escaped on board of the squadron commanded by Brion, the Admiral of the Insurgents. Sir Gregor Macgregor then took the command of the remains of the Insurgent army, with which he was tempted to force his way into the plains. He was confirmed to force his way into the plains. He was confirmed to force his way into the plains.

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however, to add, that he is in a great measure re- covered, and able to ride on horseback, and will attend on the Bench at Lincoln's-Inn-Hall, on the 1st of November.

A powerful opposition is intended against the Norfolk Election, on the 21st of the next General Election. On this subject, Mr. H. Howard Molyneux, who has been one of the Members for five successive Parliaments, has already addressed the Electors.

From Italy, Sept. 30, it is said, many former Officers of Bonaparte's army have repaired on board small vessels to the American squadron, now cruising in the Mediterranean. In the country, near Brescia all the stock of arms are buying up at high prices by Spaniards and Americans.

Our advices from Nottingham continue to give unpleasant, and we may say alarming, accounts of the state of things in that town and neighbourhood. It is believed that the conspirators of the frame-breakers are carrying on with activity, and that they hold their meetings by night and by day, in defiance of the efforts made to suppress them. Government ought undoubtedly to stimulate the Magistrates to the most strict and unremitting search, until the haunts of these desperadoes are discovered, and the ring-leaders are brought to justice; and, in order effectually to support the Magistracy, the military force in that neighbourhood should be increased. These painful duties render the Home Secretary's office no holiday amusement; nor must either the Noble Secretary or any of his Clerks expect to pass the ensuing winter otherwise than in constant and toilsome application to business. "No velvet cushions for him," as Mr. Burke prophetically said of the restored Monarch of France. In another part of our paper mention is made of some rioting at Sunderland, on account of the price of corn. We are happy to believe, that neither at Sunderland nor in Glamorganshire are there any signs of these desperate plots, or wild and inflammatory principles, which are so much to be lamented among the people of Nottingham. In the latter part of the country, conspiracy has made such head as to intimidate witnesses from coming forward to state what they know, for fear of their personal safety. This circumstance is always an indication of a police that either is, or has been, extremely relaxed.

The two opaque bodies on the Sun, which were noticed by the French Papers, have now disappeared from the disk of the Sun. On observing that luminary yesterday, we found that a new body had entered on the left or eastern limb, and proceeded a few degrees towards the centre. It is of nearly the same size as the last, dark, and of a shape approaching to the oblong. From the space which it has already passed, it is probable that it entered the disk on Sunday morning; and supposing that it continues to move at the same ratio, and describes a curve like the last, it will take about fourteen days before it retires on the right, beyond the reach of observation.

DEATH OF EARL BAYLY.—We are commended to announce the sudden death of this amiable and respected Nobleman, at his house in St. James's-square. His Lordship went to bed on Sunday night in apparent perfect health, after enjoying the society of a few particular friends at dinner. About three o'clock, Lady Bayly awoke by a groan from her bed, and by her side in bed. She was greatly alarmed, called up her servants, sent for medical assistance, &c. but it was found too late; her Lordship had expired in a fit of apoplexy. He was born the 23rd July, 1747, and married —, only daughter of James Down, Esq. and had left issue—first, William Beauchamp, Viscount Elmley, now Earl Beauchamp, who has succeeded to his titles and estates; second, John Beauchamp, married to Charlotte Scott, only daughter of the late Earl of Clonmel; two other sons, and three daughters. His titles are, Earl Beauchamp, Viscount Elmley, of the County of Worcester, and Baron Beauchamp, of Powyke, in the County of Worcester.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24.

We can positively assure our readers, that by the accounts received by Government from the Civil Authorities on the spot at Merthyr, it appears that no lives were lost in the late disturbances, nor was it known that any individuals had been even wounded; that the furnaces are at work again, and without any compromise on the part of masters as to wages; and that there is not the smallest foundation for the reports of disturbances at Brecon and Swansea, as stated in a Morning Paper. The last accounts, received to-day, are from Brecon and Merthyr, dated the 23d, and from Newport, dated on the evening of the same day. They state that the riots in Glamorganshire were entirely suppressed; but that some animosity prevailed respecting the colliers in Monmouthshire, which it was supposed would soon be removed. No violence of any sort had been committed. Two troops of Light Dragoons had arrived at Bristol from Dorchester on Wednesday morning.

The following is an extract of a private letter:—"Bacon (Worce), Oct. 24.—You will be glad to hear of our Welsh expedition before this reaches you. I have only to say, that the flask companies have put the rioters to flight. At Merthyr, ship is still very weak, it is thought, with care and quiet for a length of time, she will entirely recover this serious attack.

The Lord Chancellor.—We are sorry to hear his Lordship has been indisposed with spasms in his stomach, at his seat in Dorsetshire. It is an estate which he purchased from William Morton Pitt, Esq. M. P. for Dorsetshire, and for which he paid £200,000. We have the pleasure,

and I sincerely hope we shall return to Bristol soon. There is nothing to fear from the rioters; they have no plan, no arms, and lay at the night of a soldier. With ten or twelve men I put at least 100 of them to flight on Saturday night."

Neither the Paris Journals received yesterday, nor our private letters, contain any thing new respecting the Elections.—The total return of the D-purities elected to the new Chamber is 237—less by 21 than the number required by the King's Ordinance. Many of these have already arrived at Paris, for the opening of the Session, on the 4th of next month. The Ministry seem to have but a small majority, and certainly look forward to the meeting of the Chambers with doubt and uneasiness, if not with dismay. Our Correspondent roundly defends the Ministry, and condemns the Ultra Royalists. In his opinion, we do not agree. The most foul and violent measures have avowedly been resorted to by the Government to secure a majority in the Chamber; such measures as would not be submitted to in this country, notwithstanding all the faults in our elections. These measures are resorted to, too, by the pretended friends of freedom in France, and applauded by the pretended friends of freedom in England! But, notwithstanding all the violence and stratagems of the Ministerials at Paris, the Royalists are found to be a match no them; a most encouraging proof of the increasing strength of the friends of tranquility and good government.

The Council of War, by which General Grouchy was to be tried par contumace, has declared itself incompetent, for a curious reason phrased by his son—that the General, being a Grand Officer of the Empire, could be tried only by the Imperial Court. It seemed, from the proceeding had upon the trial of Ney, that Bonaparte's Empire and Imperial Court must be so far recognized, that certain of his Officers, who were liable under his Government to be tried only by the latter, can now be tried only by the Chamber of Peers, which is a substitute for it; an extraordinary admission of a privilege conferred by Napoleon, but one which shews, how safely the law may now be pleaded in France against any Government. But so many similar trials having already taken place in Paris, all this must have been foreseen. They who make the blunder but to screen a culprit! And who would do this by his accomplices, who evidently have too much power at Court. The King of France has thrown himself into the arms of the implacable enemies of his family, and stands alone amidst them, notwithstanding they have already betrayed him. They presumptuously call themselves the whole Nation, just as our rabble in France-yard call themselves "the People." "We the People" in England, and "we the Constitutionists" in France, pretend to be every thing, and every body. But happily they are not credited here as they are on the other side of "the ditch." Freedom exists in this country, and this public opinion is known.

To a request of the Swiss Cantons for information, as to the principles of the Holy Alliance, it has been answered, that it objects to guarantee social institutions, and the rights and liberties of every State, whether Monarchical, or Republican. This is a strange explanation, so vague and general, that it naturally excites surprise, if not suspicion. The existence of social institutions, and the rights and liberties of every State, are a much better guarantee than a written compact; namely, the interest each party has in preserving the other, lest the destruction of one should lead to the destruction of the whole. In other words, the "Balance of Power," which Europe feels indispensable to its safety as a great Republic.

Paris Journals of a day later, to the 23d, have arrived this morning. They contain a new account, that the Duke of Ragusa took the oath as Marshal of France, on which occasion his Majesty presented him with a new Baton.

On the same day, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Marquis Maravalia, had a private audience, and took leave of his Majesty. He is going on an Embassy Extraordinary to Vienna, and when he has finished his mission, will return to his post at Paris.

A Swiss Journal mentions the flight of a Prince from a German Court, without mentioning the cause. It is added, that the Sovereign has ordered him to be sought after.

The meeting of Sovereigns, which was expected at Warsaw, appears not likely to take place. The Court of Berlin has appointed the Counsellor of State, Von Jordan, to wait on the Emperor Alexander at Warsaw.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—Two things which have no resemblance to each other occupy all the attention of the Public, namely, the finances and the fetes for the Emperor's marriage. Our Course of Exchange is still on the decline, the cause of which is inconceivable, as specie is daily put in circulation, which proportionally reduces the mass of paper.

DONAU-OSLOVA, Oct. 12.—The Police has taken some banditti that infested the road of the Semplon. In the house of a person named Matreus, some property has been found which is supposed to have been stolen from English travellers. A portfolio, containing letters to Sir John Lyster, was also found. It is well known that cruel treatment that individual expense cost the part of the banditti who tried on his severity when one of them sacrificed himself to prevent

the travellers who followed his master's carriage from being stopped. These wretches are of all countries, and do not belong to Italy. They are deserters from corps of different nations, which have passed through Italy either as friends or enemies."

What passes now at Paris exactly resembles what took place a short time previous to the 20th March. Those who denounce the predominant faction, are treated as alarmists, and many of them even expiate by imprisonment their attachment and devotion to the Royal cause. Such is the fate of poor Colonel Bernard, a very worthy man, who has long been imprisoned upon a charge of writing what are now called seditious letters to his private friends, pointing out reasons for believing certain persons to be plotting against the Government. While things are proceeding thus at Paris, Bonaparte's sister-in-law, Hortense, who managed the correspondence with Elba, is carrying on a no less active correspondence with this capital from Switzerland, and employs a servant of Lavalette to carry her letters and packets to the first frontier town in France. Under the pretence of giving employment to the necessitous, a great number of the disbanded soldiers of the Army of the Loire have recently been employed by the Director of the Ponts and Chaussées in mending the roads; and as this gentleman was last year one of Bonaparte's Press, there is no doubt but he must have great influence with Bonaparte's soldiers, if any emergency should render their services desirable.

We rejoice to learn that the Corn Market yesterday was what is technically called dull—that is, there was not a demand for Corn at the Monday's prices. The effect of the late fair weather has redressed a great deal of the Corn, which it was thought would perish on the ground. There is, however, no chance of the average price being brought below eighty shillings.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25.

His Majesty's Accession—Holiday at the Bank, Exchange, and South-Sea House.

Yesterday's Stocks experienced a considerable depression. Three per Cent. Consols for the account fell from 62½ to 61½; and for money, from 62½ to 61½. Towards the close of the market they recovered a little, and left off at 61½ for the account, and 61½ for money. Various rumours were assigned as the cause. The British Admiral who should have watched St. Helena had indulged in a cruise to the Isle of Saints, and in the mean time Bonaparte, by the aid of the Austrian Commission, had made his escape! and gone— we know not where. Another version prevented the absolute escape of the Corsican, but detected a correspondence between him and the Court of Vienna, carried on by the intervention of the Austrian Commission! These reports were unsatisfactory to some; they seemed rather quizzical, and a better cause for the fall could be assigned: there had been a Cabinet Council, and an immediate dissolution of Parliament had been resolved on. Other speculators looked with more reason at the present disturbed state of the Country, and the declaration of the Magistrates of a whole County, that the taxes cannot be collected: to this was added the prospect of the speedy opening of the ports for the importation of Corn, which has caused a fall in the rate of Exchange, and induced foreigners to embrace the opportunity of selling out. The Exchange with Paris, which was done on Friday at 26.10, was on Wednesday at 25.75. Amsterdam (current guilders) 12.6. Hamburg, 17.5. It is supposed that no less than six or seven millions will have to be drawn for from the Continent for the above importation. Whatever other causes might have operated to depress the market, the sale of several hundred thousands by a stockbroker could not fail to produce some effect; for there are always people in the market who have no mind of their own, but buy or sell on the judgment of others who are reckoned more knowledgeable.

We are happy to state, that there are no accidents to-day of new disturbances of any sort. There is not one word of truth in the statements of a Morning Paper yesterday, of riots having broken out in Staffordshire, and at Swansea and Brecon. All is quiet in that county and in Glamorganshire; and a letter from a Magistrate near Newport, dated the 23d, takes no notice of any thing unpleasant having happened in Monmouthshire. The depot at Brecon is in a state of the most perfect security. The Staff of the Carmarthen Militia, which had, with the greatest facility, made a forced march to render assistance, if necessary, had been ordered back to Carmarthen.

By the Brussels Papers this morning, we have a copy of the Speech of the King of the Netherlands on opening the Session of the States General on Monday last. His Majesty receives particular assurances on all sides. He laments the extraordinary rise of provisions in his dominions, as well as in all other parts of Europe, and promises to resort to every proper remedy. A National Junta is recommended. It is stated some small extensions of territory with Prussia have taken place. Economy is promised, and a good state of the finances as well as of commerce is held out. We shall publish the Speech to-morrow.

A letter from Ghent says, that while 1300 English cavalry were passing Arras, the gates were shut, the guards were doubled, and the gunnery fired on the ramparts with lighted matches. It is well contrasted with the conduct existing between the French and the Russians. There is

a French Jacobin who writes in a Newspaper at Ghent. But the Dutch Mail arrived this morning says, the Duke of Wellington, on arriving at St. Omer's on the 11th, was received with the greatest possible honours by the French garrison. The Swiss Confederation has unanimously acceded to the Holy Alliance. COIN-EXCHANGE, Oct. 25.—Having but little fresh Wheat in this morning, and the weather being unfavourable, caused ready sale for fine qualities at Monday's prices. Oats and Beans are rather dearer, and all other Grain maintain Wednesday's prices.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23.

The depression of the Fonds produced a very considerable sensation in London. Various causes, some of them absurd enough, are assigned for the occurrence, but the reason which gained most credit was the following. An extensive sale, nearly a million, was made by a House remarkable for its Continental connections, and particularly with the Court of Vienna. Many conjectures were hazarded upon the occasion, and much anxiety prevailed to discover the cause of the speculation.

The article relative to Glasgow will be perused by our readers with astonishment. The steps taken to prevent a meeting of the Inhabitants were of a most extraordinary nature. If men, placed in situations of power, shall thus take upon them to prevent the People from assembling together for the purpose of laying their views of public affairs before the Throne and Parliament, the right of Petition, one of the most valuable in the Constitution, is rendered abortive and nugatory. It is impossible for one moment to conceive that Ministers could either instigate or countenance such a proceeding. The subordinate but devoted adherents of all Ministers generally cut down prudence in the fury of their zeal, and deeply injure the cause which it is their duty to promote. The narrative to which we allude is drawn up with much temperance and moderation, and has evidently come, not from an ignorant palace, but from a man who knows his rights, and has firmness to assert them.

The Speeches which have been delivered, and the Resolutions which have been adopted, at different Meetings, have been the topics of abuse, or of approbation, according to the political principles of those who have commented upon them. The reflecting mind will not wholly concur with either party. It is the unquestionable privilege of the Inhabitants of these Countries to lay their sentiments before the Ruling Powers, but the preparations for this purpose have, in many instances, been distinguished by circumstances unwarrantable in themselves, as they are injurious to the objects in view. Abuse is not argument, and it is calculated to strengthen the very cause it is intended to throw down. There is, however, one very important inference to be drawn from almost the whole of what has yet appeared. A great change in public opinion is most rapidly gaining ground. Doctrines in politics, which have been held as sacred for thirty years, are hourly sinking into oblivion, while a spirit, directly the reverse of them, is raising itself to formidable strength. Into the question of the good or evil of the change we do not now enter, but merely set down the fact as matter of the most serious observation.

For many years past, the Public have looked forward with much anxiety and eager attention to the Session of Parliament, and the state of the World was more than sufficient to justify such a feeling. We may venture to observe, that the mixt Session of Parliament will be of greater magnitude than any that has gone before it. It will be wise in the Representatives to make preparations for their attendance upon it in due time. Let them look to the disposition of the Constituent Body, and say, if they can about themselves with safety to their interests on Election Day. If former inattentiveness as to the discharge of Senatorial duties has been suffered to pass with impunity, the aspect of the times forbids the indulgence of such a hope hereafter. One kind, at least, of Reform in Parliament promises to take place in no very limited degree. The Constituents begin to see a little into the magnitude of a few among themselves, in becoming the instruments of that bribery and corruption by which they have been so often disgraced. If this feeling should be carried to its full extent, the Reform would begin at the prop's source, and other Reforms would unquestionably succeed. What merit have those who petition Parliament for a Reform, and who, on the first opportunity, vote for the man who can best reward their subservience to his cause? Let the Electors act as they ought, and the Representatives will be careful to remember, that they are not in Parliament for themselves, but for the People.

A Paris paper contains a mysterious paragraph, under the head of Zurich, of the flight of a Prince from a German Court, without any cause being assigned, and of a search being made for him by order of the Sovereign; but there is nothing stated that leads to any knowledge of the party alluded to.

On Friday last, the King entered on the 27th year of his reign, and from his excellent bodily health, there is a prospect of the prolongation of that reign beyond that of any Sovereign since England was established as a Monarchy.—No Mail due.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT. "Friday, Oct. 25, Nine o'clock, A.M. "The Lord Lieutenant had a good night, and is better this morning."

"The amendment in the LORD LIEUTENANT'S health continues."

"The Lord Lieutenant's health continues to be favourable."

The health of his Excellency continued to improve down to a late hour on Sunday, and so much so, that it was believed on Evening Bulletin would be issued.

The Harvest.—We regret to state, that for some days past, the weather has been very unfavourable. Last night, it rained, and blew strongly from the East. A vast deal, however, has been accomplished, and we remain unshaken in the