



ph on relative to barrack-room. Witness then read the matter to Sir John Byng, who gave orders that Colonel French's apartments should not be interfered with till the pleasure of the Commandant-in-Chief was known.

A short conversation here took place on the order which the witness had received for the removal of Mrs. French, but it appeared that it did not refer to the matter of the charge, as it was dated so recently as the 10th Sept. mber.

Captain McDowall called and sworn. He was the late Adjutant of the 6th Dragoon Guards. He had served upwards of twenty years in the regiment. He knows the Lady in question perfectly well. He had never seen Colonel French and her out together; he had never seen them anywhere together in public, except on the march; he had never frequently heard her quiet and retired habits highly commended by the married Ladies of the regiment; he had heard them express their surprise that they had never seen her out, and express their apprehensions lest such close confinement might injure her health. He had heard the same Ladies say, that they had lived for months in the same building with her, and had never seen her; he had never heard the slightest complaint made by married Ladies of Mrs. French living in barracks; or that it gave pain or uneasiness to any of them. He certainly believed that there was nothing in the conduct of Colonel French, or of the Lady in question, which could set a bad example to the junior Officers; quite the contrary. He knew General Goldie to be married; that General had the command of the regiment for five years, and had been in the same barracks with witness, who never heard that he made the least complaint of Mrs. French being in barracks. Witness knew that General Goldie, while in command of the regiment, had frequently gone to breakfast with Colonel French in his room.

General Goldie had not been in the regiment for the last five years. During thirteen years that witness had an opportunity of witnessing the conduct and disposition of the Lady in question, he found both to be praiseworthy in the highest degree. She was mild, humane, kind and charitable. She invariably administered to the wants of the married women of the regiment, giving them money, wine, victuals and other necessaries.

Captain Campbell sworn.—He had been in the Regiment since March, 1819, and is married.—He once saw the Lady in question. He had never seen Colonel French at any place of public entertainment, with her, nor did he ever see them both out together. Indeed, he had never seen either side together, though he had lived for five weeks close by the apartments of Colonel French. Witness had often observed how very quiet and retired the Lady lived. He had never heard that her being in barracks gave pain or offence to the married Ladies of the Regiment. He saw nothing in her conduct, or that of Colonel French, to outrage the feelings of society, or of married persons, nor did he observe anything that could set a bad example to the junior Officers, except the lady's not being married could so construed. This, however, was more matter of opinion, and he had heard the Court would not call upon him to pronounce positively upon it.

Captain Rutledge examined.—Witness is senior Captain; has the direction of the Mess Committee when at head-quarters. Latterly Colonel French paid the bills, and kept the accounts of the mess. Col. French took very great interest in the mess of the Regiment.

Cross-examined by Lord Carhampton.—Colonel French evinced that interest, by exerting himself in every respect to make the mess comfortable, respectable, and reasonable. Colonel French had kept the accounts of the mess ever since the Paymaster gave them up—perhaps about a year or upwards. Colonel French dined at the mess; but witness did not believe that he paid his quota weekly, as the other Officers did. Witness is not a married man.

Lord Edward Somerset was examined on the second charge, relative to the punishment of the sergeants with more severity than the Court-Martial allowed. He had received an order from his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief in March last, to make a minute inspection of the Carabiniers, or 6th Dragoon Guards. He had been two days and rather more engaged in that duty. He passed part of that time in examining the books of the Regiment in the Adjutant's office. He was perfectly satisfied with the state in which he found them. The Court-Martial book was here presented to his Lordship, and he stated that he had examined the whole proceedings relative to the Court-Martial on the sergeants. He had seen the order which Colonel French had issued on the subject. He entirely agreed with Colonel French, that the sentence was inadequate, and he approved of the amendments made by Colonel French in the regimental order on the conduct of the sergeants. To the best of his recollection, Sir Augustus Bouverie was in the room at the time. He found the Regiment in extremely good order, he found the Regiment well attended to, the horses in good condition, and of a good and serviceable description. No complaints were made either by the Officers or Privates. He had received the order of the Commander-in-Chief to inquire into some particular circumstances which occurred between Colonel French and an Officer of the Regiment, and which formed the subject of a Special Report to his Royal Highness.

By Lord Carhampton.—Did your Lordship approve of the additional punishment ordered to be inflicted on the three sergeants? I do not recollect that I made any particular remark on that

part of the order. Certainly, on due consideration, I should not have approved of it.

Here the President observed, that however high might be the respect which the most eminent might be the opinion of an Officer of such long standing as Lord Edward Somerset, the Court must not be bound by his opinion. The Members alone must be the best judges whether the punishment was excessive or not.

Some difference arising among the Members as to whether the question should be put, the Court was ordered to be cleared; and when it was opened, the President declared it as the opinion of the Court, that the proceedings should stand as they were. He also declared it as the opinion of the Court, that a question put to Major Lewis on a former day, with the answer, should be expunged from the minutes.

Lord Carhampton then put one or two questions to Lord Edward Somerset respecting the inspection of regimental books; but one of the Members of the Court observed, that the witness could not be cross-examined on points on which no questions had been put to him during his direct examination.

The witness had seen books with leaves pasted, and whether he did so, he generally asked the reason of it, and in general he received a satisfactory explanation. Upon some other questions being put respecting books, one of the Members of the Court observed, that the books now alluded to were private memorandum books, and had nothing to do with the charges.

Were you satisfied with the appearance of the books when you inspected them? The President.—Lord Edward Somerset has already said he was satisfied with the appearance of the regiment and the books; he has said that the regiment was in very good order.

Does your Lordship recollect whether the officers were well mounted? I do not recollect, as I did not inspect the officers.

Colonel French now proceeded to bring forward evidence to his character. The first was a letter addressed to him by Lord George B. Somerset, in which his Lordship expressed regret at being unable to attend the Court-Martial; but declared that he had always considered him as a good Officer, and as one who had always been attentive to promote the good of the service.

The next letter was from Sir John Byng, who stated, that during the three years he had known Colonel French, he had always found him a good Officer, and zealous in promoting the good of the service. A letter to the same effect from General Bennett was also delivered in by Colonel French, and read to the Court.

The following Officers of the Regiment were then called, and gave evidence to character: Major Lewis said he had been in the Regiment for twenty-four years; that he was well acquainted with Colonel French; and that in all situations and transactions, he had ever considered him as a man of the highest honour, and a perfect Gentleman in every situation in life; and he did not believe his Majesty had a more zealous Officer in the service, nor one more entirely devoted to its interest.

Major Wildman, the next witness in character, declared, that Colonel French had always conducted himself as a good Officer, and a Gentleman. Captain Rutledge had known Colonel French for twenty years, and in all his transactions with him, had known him to be a man of honour and a Gentleman; and as an Officer, he had always been most zealous for the good of the service.

Captain Ferguson, who had known Col. French twenty years, said he had always conducted himself as a Gentleman and as an Officer, zealous for the good of the service.

Captain McDowall said, Colonel French had always been remarkably attentive to the soldiers, and zealous to promote the good of the service; and he had always considered him a man of honour, and a Gentleman. He also considered him so much a man of humanity, that, in many instances, he was less lenient with regard to punishment; nor did he ever use unnecessary severity in any one instance.

Here the case closed on the part of the defence. Lord Carhampton said, he wished to address the Court in reply; the Court signified its readiness to allow him time to prepare his reply, and adjourned to Wednesday.

SIXTH AND LAST DAY.—WEDNESDAY, SEP. 27. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the Court assembled, and shortly after the Earl of Carhampton came into Court, leaning on the arm of a Gentleman. His Lordship then produced a written paper, containing his reply to the defence of Colonel French, and read it to the Court. It began by a declaration on the part of the Noble Lord, that, in bringing forward this prosecution, he had not been actuated by any of those cruel and calumnious motives imputed to him by Col. French. On the contrary, he had been most anxious to avoid making the charges; but when he found that the direct injury given by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief had not been attended to—when he found that Colonel French had acted contrary to those directions—when he felt himself under the necessity of carrying on this prosecution on the part of the Crown. It was a matter of the greatest moment to the public service of the Country, and he conceived that a soldier and an officer must be unworthy of the name he bore, if he did not consider the preservation of military discipline to be paramount to every other object. He felt it necessary to state to the Court, that this business had been procrastinated

during a period of many months; and this circumstance he could easily account for. It was his intention to have brought the charges forward long ago; but he was prevented from doing so by illness, which brought him to the point of death; and while in that state, his medical attendants would not allow him to interfere in any public business. He was, therefore, under the necessity of protracting this prosecution beyond the period within which it ought regularly to have been brought forward. But as soon as an interval of ease permitted him, he endeavoured to collect the several facts on which the charges were founded. He assumed the Court, that, so far from having any malice against Colonel French, he was the first who had recommended him for promotion. He had long wished to bring the Colonel to an explanation respecting the different points connected with the charges; but such explanation was always evaded. He must expel the imputation that had been thrown out against him as to the cause of this proceeding. The fact was, that Colonel French had a long time ago proposed to him an arrangement for supplying the soldiers with equipments.—He had represented that a saving of £300 a year might be made in their clothing, by employing the regimental tailor any longer, but by getting the clothes from Sheffield. He also made a similar proposal to the Lieutenant-General, that he did not want to save £300 or any other sum, and rejected his proposal. Now with regard to the first of the charges, he would refer the Court to his opening address, in which he had stated his motives for bringing it forward; and the facts of that charge were not denied by the Colonel. It was not denied that he had been in the habit of driving about the streets in the most public manner with that woman, and the notice and observations of people in a great town upon an Officer acting in such a manner must be highly prejudicial to the service. With regard to his absconding himself from the regimental mess, the Colonel had stated, that he knew of no order which compelled him to attend the mess; but it was well known to have been the wish of the Commander-in-Chief. As to the second charge, he was at a loss to know how the good of the service could have been promoted by inflicting an additional punishment on a man against whom a punishment had already been awarded; and if such an act was suffered to pass without notice, it might sanction the greatest injustice on other occasions. On the subject of Colonel French being a dealer in horses, he grounded his defence against that charge on the fairness of his transactions; and declared that he had done no more than what every other Cavalry Officer had been in the habit of doing. He should leave it to the Court to determine whether that had been the practice, and whether it was a practice that ought to be suffered to exist; for it was allowed, there could no longer be any competition in the selling of horses to young officers, and it would be most detrimental to the service; and besides, Major Hantley had written a letter to the Colonel, recommending him to give up the practice, because it would be impossible to preserve due discipline in the regiment if he did not. He denied that the transaction with Comet Hall, originated with Captain Hay, nor was it from that person that he (Lord Carhampton) had an account of it; but he had obtained his information from various other quarters. On the subject of the 5th Charge, he had only to say, that the horse which had been purchased, and afterwards sold by Colonel French, came to the regiment along with a lot of troop horses, and he (Lord Carhampton) did not recollect, on that account, that Colonel French had been trafficking, and making an undue profit. On the other charge, that of having made alterations in the regimental books, the Colonel did give an order to Captain Hay to paste papers over the leaves of the books; and that he conceived could not have been done for any other purpose than to shut out the information which should always be given respecting every transaction connected with the regiment. He was, therefore, justified in supposing, that the leaves had been pasted over, for the purpose of concealing the transactions relating to dealing in horses. The books had been sent from his (Lord Carhampton's) office; and Captain Macdowall acknowledged that they had been mutilated. The act, therefore, must have been the act of an operator, and the spoliation must have been done with the knowledge of the Commanding Officer. His idea was, that regimental books ought always to be kept in a regular and given form; and that the mutilation of such records was a matter of the most serious consequence, and ought to be strictly inquired into. It was with that impression he had used a certain expression which had been noticed by Colonel French. [The Noble Lord here referred to something stated by him in his address to the Court, which he was not prepared to deliver on the first day of the trial; but which, we understand, was delivered on a subsequent day, after the strangers had retired from the Court.] His Lordship concluded with observing, that he had now stated every thing which he considered material in this case; that he had done no more than what he felt to be his bounden duty as an Officer; and that he should respectfully take his leave of the Court.

The President stated, that Colonel French had just informed him that Lord Cathcart was waiting in an adjoining room, ready to come forward, and speak to the character of Col. French, if the Court would allow him to be called. It certainly would be very material for him to have the benefit of so respectable a testimony.

The Judge Advocate said, that the proceeding would be altogether irregular. Colonel French ought to have called his witness before the President addressed the Court.

The Court agreed in the opinion, and the President declared that the trial was concluded. The sentence cannot be made public, and it is submitted to and receives the approval of his Majesty.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

The Paris Journals of Saturday last were received this morning; those of Sunday remain due. PARIS, SEPT. 23.—Yesterday, their Serene Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Orleans visited by Royal Warrant the Duchess de Berry.

It appears certain, that the bankers of Paris were united with those of Holland, to negotiate a loan to the Spanish Government. It is said that the contract is concluded, and that one of the principal signing houses is the firm of Ardou, Habert and Co.

TRIPOLI, AUGUST 25.—Letters from Corfu, which are worthy of credit, announce, that a conspiracy has been discovered in the Island of Zante, which happily has been timely defeated. The same letters state, that communications between the seven islands are very difficult, in consequence of three Turkish ships of war which are cruising off the coast, and that Colonel, the Minister of Affairs of Janina, is at present at Corfu, where Ali himself is expected.

ATLANTIC, SEPT. 15.—A new conspiracy in the Ionian Islands, against the English, has been detected.

NAPLES, SEPT. 5.—A squadron, composed of the Capri ship of war, the Amazon frigate, a sloop of war, a bomb, six gun-boats, a diver smaller vessel, set sail on the 21st instant for Sicily, with troops completely equipped.

An extraordinary courier has arrived here from Milan. Nothing has transpired relative to the contents of his despatches. Very active communications have lately prevailed between our Cabinet and the Papal Government.

At this moment our town exhibits a spectacle of confusion. The public mind is in a state of tumult, and every day seems fraught with new catastrophes. Meetings of persons, hostile to the present state of things, have taken place in several quarters; the other day a numerous band paraded the streets, shouting, "Long live the King!" "Down with the Carbons!"

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

At a late hour this morning we received the Paris Journals of Sunday and Monday last. PARIS, SEPT. 25.—On Saturday the Duchess de Berry took a promenade on the terrace of the Pavilion, and yesterday her Royal Highness heard mass in her apartment.

The first audience of the Court of Peers, for the trial of all the individuals accused of being implicated in the late conspiracy, will be held on the 10th of Oct. next.

We quoted in our paper of the 30th ult. an answer of Barbara Krantz, one of the witnesses on the trial of the Queen of England, from which it would appear that that female had an interview, at Karlsruhe, with a Minister named Gallatin. Although that witness could even state what just the Minister of whom she spoke filled, it is evident that her assertion could only concern the Count de Gallatin, who resided for a long time at the Court of Baden in the quality of Minister of the King of Wurttemberg. We are authorised to declare, that Count Gallatin never had, nor could have, any communication with the said Barbara Krantz, inasmuch as he quitted the mission of Karlsruhe for that of Munich, in the month of Nov. 1816, and, consequently, several months before the facts deposed to by the witness took place.—*Monitor of Sunday.*

VIENNA, SEPT. 15.—The last courier which arrived in this capital from Milan brought it, that he no longer dependent on one of their own distant Colonies, or governed by such delegates as the latter may be pleased to send among them. They will have laws, and their due administration properly guaranteed. Their Ministers must hereafter be accountable for the monies wrested from the starving peasant, and these must not again be lashed on worthless flatterers and favourites.

The wrongs and grievances of the Portuguese Nation have long been known in Britain, but Colonel SEPULVEDA's Proclamation mentions some that may not be so generally understood. It states, that the Government was "improving the kingdom in men and money, by sending all the nation to America." Large bodies of men, who had fought their Country's battles against the French, and who expected to regain their families at the end of the war, were shipped off to an unhealthy climate, to support the whims of ambitious Ministers in another hemisphere—Ministers, totally estranged to the Country that gave them birth, and from which they pledged only the temporary absence of their KINGS. Could it, also, be believed, that the Brazils, the regions, are the gold, and diamonds, had recently abolished the whole circulating medium of the Mother Country? The taxes and contributions levied in Portugal were sent to the Brazils to be there expended, and their amount for some years has been rated at £200 sterling per day. In the mean time, the troops at home were left unprotected and unpaid. The ships built at home disappeared, and their crews were lost to their families. In short, there was a Government so preposterously organized, and so wretchedly administered; and to have endured it longer, the Portuguese must have lost their character as a Nation. Emulating, however, the noble example of their neighbours and half-kinsmen, they resolved to put an end to suffering; they could no longer support, and, from all that has hitherto appeared, the friends of rational freedom may fully congratulate them on their success. Twelve regular regiments have already hoisted the Constitutional Standard, and the cause, though in so short a time, has been joined by a large portion of the rank and talent of the Country. Partisans are gained as fast as the exhilarating voice of freedom can be heard. The People and Soldiers do not declare singly, but in whole provinces and regiments. The new Government and Military have set out for Lisbon, and they do not fear opposition, because they are sensible that the People are with them. Every thing was likely to be accomplished without bloodshed, as the troops in Lisbon and its vicinity were only waiting the arrival of their brethren in arms to conclude what was so gloriously begun by them.

It is well and fully ascertained, that the Cabinet of Vienna has refused to receive the Ambassador from the regenerated Government of Naples. To this is now to be added the undisguised declaration of Russia to preserve the same posture. The letter of Count GLOWINSKI, the Russian Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, to Prince Metternich, who was sent to Petersburg in quality of Ambassador from the new Government, and who had been waiting at Vienna three weeks for passports from the Russian Ambassador, is a document, the greatest importance in the present state of Continental affairs. The views of Russia and Austria, if any doubts were before suspended over them, are now clearly elucidated. The union between the illustrious Allies, which was intended as a remedy for every political disorder, is not to be derived from, or shaken in, any of its arrangements. The condition of the two Sicilies is unequivocally named. The re-establishment of social order is held out as the great and primary object in contemplation, and it is not difficult to divine what that means. It is stated from Vienna, under date of the 14th September, that the activity of the Supreme Council of War, and the Arrivals has been redoubled, since the intentions of the Emperor ALEXANDER, with regard to the affairs of Naples, had been communicated to the Austrian Cabinet. Prince METTERNICH held frequent conferences with the Ministers of Russia, France, and England. These Ministers received despatches upon despatches from their Courts, and it is asserted to be in virtue of the powers conferred to them by their respective Governments, that the Duke de GALLO had been sent back to Naples. An expectation prevailed, that Austria will commence offensive operations against the new Government of Naples towards the end of October.

Saturday, at a Meeting of the Corporation, Henry Holdsworth Hunt, Esq. was elected an Alderman of Waterford, vice William Newport, Esq. deceased.

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Friday, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs elect, a number of the Board of Aldermen, the High Sheriffs, the Members of the Common Council, the Masters and Wardens of the different Guilds, accompanied by the City Officers, attended Divine Worship at Christ Church Cathedral. After service was over, the Civic Regalia proceeded to perambulate the boundaries of the city, according to annual custom.

Saturday, Alderman Abraham Bradley King was sworn into the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin, (for the second time,) before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at the Castle; after which, George Whiteford and W. C. Brady, Esqrs., were sworn into the office of High Sheriffs, for the ensuing year, at the Sessions House, Green-street, before the Lord Mayor, Recorder, &c.

KILKENNY, SEPT. 30.—Yesterday, Nathaniel Alcock, Esq. M. D. was sworn in to the Office

of My Printer—I hasten to announce to you, that I have just received the orders which I had requested from my Court, relative to the extraordinary mission which you expressed to me your desire to fulfil, in your letter dated the 31st of August.

The Emperor, my master, is united with his august ally by the faith of treaties, by the most indissoluble friendship, and by a confidence so much the more implicit, as the re-establishment of social order, which has been the great motive of this union, is now become the essential end of it.

His Imperial Majesty cannot in any case depart from that line which is traced out by his duty. An insulated proceeding, every attitude which exhibits a shadow of insubordination, would be a deviation from that rule which alone directed the policy of the Imperial Cabinet. His Imperial Majesty would less than ever allow himself a deviation of this nature, respecting an object of such paramount and general interest as that which the present state of things presents in the kingdom of the two Sicilies. It claims by too many titles the mediation of a general judgment, and a perfect concurrence between those who have guaranteed the maintenance of European order, for His Imperial Majesty to be induced to anticipate the result of an unanimous deliberation.

It is agreeably to these considerations that I have the honour to announce to you, my Prince, that the Emperor, my master, cannot accept the mission with which you are charged by your Government to His Imperial Majesty, either in diplomatic forms, nor even in a manner purely confidential.

The intercourse which I have had the honour to hold with you, my Prince, gives you claims to the personal sentiments of which I offer you the expression, as also that of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) "THE COUNT G. GLOWINSKI."

We have received this morning Spanish Papers to the 12th inst.

MADRID, SEPT. 12.—We learn from Gibraltar, that Tetuan, Saragosa, Tangier, and the neighbourhood, enjoyed perfect health; that in Rabat, though the plague had ceased, from 8 to 10 persons died daily of fevers usual at this season, the malignity of which was increased by the bad water of the wells, which the inhabitants were obliged to drink, because the Moors of the mountains had cut off the supplies with which they usually furnished them.

The plague prevailed in the neighbourhood of Dubucum, though without committing great ravages. No positive information had been received from Morocco and Meagador, but it was alleged that those places were at length freed from this destructive disorder. The Captain-General of Cadix has published a statement of the number of sick at Xeres, from the morning of the 20th to the morning of the 29th; of 13 patients with the yellow fever, 4 died on the 27th, and 2 on the 28th; three others had been seized with the disorder, so that the number of sick was ten. Of common disorders, there had been 175 patients, of whom only one had died. It appears that in the fourteen days which have passed since the first appearance of the fever at Xeres, 29 persons have been seized, of whom ten are dead.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

It is already known, that the Liban Regency had issued a Circular for the Convocation of the Cortes. The Morning Chronicle speaks of this measure in the following terms:—"As we anticipated, they are to be convened after the old fashion, that is, the Three Estates are to send up their Representatives, who are to be joined by those of the privileged Cities and Towns, entitled by Charter to elect Deputies. This may be justly called assembling the Cortes for the sake of parade, as the former Kings were wont to do, when they wished to enact an odious measure, but were fearful of the blame resting on their own shoulders. In every other respect, it is a complete mockery, and that in this light it will be viewed by the Constitutionalists may be deduced from all their previous decesses, and more particularly from one addressed by Colonel SEPULVEDA to the inhabitants of Beira, in the name of the new Government. This Proclamation shows what their opinion is of the Ex-Governors of Lisbon, as they are called, and it is easy to conceive how they will treat a measure emanating from them, which can in no way satisfy the wants or wishes of the People. They already stand in an attitude of having formal redress, and security for the future. They will have what the laws and reason entitle them to, and arise to the rank of a Nation. They will be no longer dependent on one of their own distant Colonies, or governed by such delegates as the latter may be pleased to send among them. They will have laws, and their due administration properly guaranteed. Their Ministers must hereafter be accountable for the monies wrested from the starving peasant, and these must not again be lashed on worthless flatterers and favourites.

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Saturday, Alderman Abraham Bradley King was sworn into the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin, (for the second time,) before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at the Castle; after which, George Whiteford and W. C. Brady, Esqrs., were sworn into the office of High Sheriffs, for the ensuing year, at the Sessions House, Green-street, before the Lord Mayor, Recorder, &c.

KILKENNY, SEPT. 30.—Yesterday, Nathaniel Alcock, Esq. M. D. was sworn in to the Office

of My Printer—I hasten to announce to you, that I have just received the orders which I had requested from my Court, relative to the extraordinary mission which you expressed to me your desire to fulfil, in your letter dated the 31st of August.

The Emperor, my master, is united with his august ally by the faith of treaties, by the most indissoluble friendship, and by a confidence so much the more implicit, as the re-establishment of social order, which has been the great motive of this union, is now become the essential end of it.

His Imperial Majesty cannot in any case depart from that line which is traced out by his duty. An insulated proceeding, every attitude which exhibits a shadow of insubordination, would be a deviation from that rule which alone directed the policy of the Imperial Cabinet. His Imperial Majesty would less than ever allow himself a deviation of this nature, respecting an object of such paramount and general interest as that which the present state of things presents in the kingdom of the two Sicilies. It claims by too many titles the mediation of a general judgment, and a perfect concurrence between those who have guaranteed the maintenance of European order, for His Imperial Majesty to be induced to anticipate the result of an unanimous deliberation.

It is agreeably to these considerations that I have the honour to announce to you, my Prince, that the Emperor, my master, cannot accept the mission with which you are charged by your Government to His Imperial Majesty, either in diplomatic forms, nor even in a manner purely confidential.

The intercourse which I have had the honour to hold with you, my Prince, gives you claims to the personal sentiments of which I offer you the expression, as also that of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) "THE COUNT G. GLOWINSKI."

We have received this morning Spanish Papers to the 12th inst.

MADRID, SEPT. 12.—We learn from Gibraltar, that Tetuan, Saragosa, Tangier, and the neighbourhood, enjoyed perfect health; that in Rabat, though the plague had ceased, from 8 to 10 persons died daily of fevers usual at this season, the malignity of which was increased by the bad water of the wells, which the inhabitants were obliged to drink, because the Moors of the mountains had cut off the supplies with which they usually furnished them.

The plague prevailed in the neighbourhood of Dubucum, though without committing great ravages. No positive information had been received from Morocco and Meagador, but it was alleged that those places were at length freed from this destructive disorder. The Captain-General of Cadix has published a statement of the number of sick at Xeres, from the morning of the 20th to the morning of the 29th; of 13 patients with the yellow fever, 4 died on the 27th, and 2 on the 28th; three others had been seized with the disorder, so that the number of sick was ten. Of common disorders, there had been 175 patients, of whom only one had died. It appears that in the fourteen days which have passed since the first appearance of the fever at Xeres, 29 persons have been seized, of whom ten are dead.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5.

It is already known, that the Liban Regency had issued a Circular for the Convocation of the Cortes. The Morning Chronicle speaks of this measure in the following terms:—"As we anticipated, they are to be convened after the old fashion, that is, the Three Estates are to send up their Representatives, who are to be joined by those of the privileged Cities and Towns, entitled by Charter to elect Deputies. This may be justly called assembling the Cortes for the sake of parade, as the former Kings were wont to do, when they wished to enact an odious measure, but were fearful of the blame resting on their own shoulders. In every other respect, it is a complete mockery, and that in this light it will be viewed by the Constitutionalists may be deduced from all their previous decesses, and more particularly from one addressed by Colonel SEPULVEDA to the inhabitants of Beira, in the name of the new Government. This Proclamation shows what their opinion is of the Ex-Governors of Lisbon, as they are called, and it is easy to conceive how they will treat a measure emanating from them, which can in no way satisfy the wants or wishes of the People. They already stand in an attitude of having formal redress, and security for the future. They will have what the laws and reason entitle them to, and arise to the rank of a Nation. They will be no longer dependent on one of their own distant Colonies, or governed by such delegates as the latter may be pleased to send among them. They will have laws, and their due administration properly guaranteed. Their Ministers must hereafter be accountable for the monies wrested from the starving peasant, and these must not again be lashed on worthless flatterers and favourites.

The wrongs and grievances of the Portuguese Nation have long been known in Britain, but Colonel SEPULVEDA's Proclamation mentions some that may not be so generally understood. It states, that the Government was "improving the kingdom in men and money, by sending all the nation to America." Large bodies of men, who had fought their Country's battles against the French, and who expected to regain their families at the end of the war, were shipped off to an unhealthy climate, to support the whims of ambitious Ministers in another hemisphere—Ministers, totally estranged to the Country that gave them birth, and from which they pledged only the temporary absence of their KINGS. Could it, also, be believed, that the Brazils, the regions, are the gold, and diamonds, had recently abolished the whole circulating medium of the Mother Country? The taxes and contributions levied in Portugal were sent to the Brazils to be there expended, and their amount for some years has been rated at £200 sterling per day. In the mean time, the troops at home were left unprotected and unpaid. The ships built at home disappeared, and their crews were lost to their families. In short, there was a Government so preposterously organized, and so wretchedly administered; and to have endured it longer, the Portuguese must have lost their character as a Nation. Emulating, however, the noble example of their neighbours and half-kinsmen, they resolved to put an end to suffering; they could no longer support, and, from all that has hitherto appeared, the friends of rational freedom may fully congratulate them on their success. Twelve regular regiments have already hoisted the Constitutional Standard, and the cause, though in so short a time, has been joined by a large portion of the rank and talent of the Country. Partisans are gained as fast as the exhilarating voice of freedom can be heard. The People and Soldiers do not declare singly, but in whole provinces and regiments. The new Government and Military have set out for Lisbon, and they do not fear opposition, because they are sensible that the People are with them. Every thing was likely to be accomplished without bloodshed, as the troops in Lisbon and its vicinity were only waiting the arrival of their brethren in arms to conclude what was so gloriously begun by them.

It is well and fully ascertained, that the Cabinet of Vienna has refused to receive the Ambassador from the regenerated Government of Naples. To this is now to be added the undisguised declaration of Russia to preserve the same posture. The letter of Count GLOWINSKI, the Russian Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, to Prince Metternich, who was sent to Petersburg in quality of Ambassador from the new Government, and who had been waiting at Vienna three weeks for passports from the Russian Ambassador, is a document, the greatest importance in the present state of Continental affairs. The views of Russia and Austria, if any doubts were before suspended over them, are now clearly elucidated. The union between the illustrious Allies, which was intended as a remedy for every political disorder, is not to be derived from, or shaken in, any of its arrangements. The