

NAPLES AND AUSTRIA.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

The Secretary of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the King of the Two Sicilies, to his Highness Prince Metternich, Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs to the Emperor of Austria.

Naples, October 1.

His Majesty the King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, after having renewed in the face of the National Parliament his solemn oath to observe the new compact which has united in one the interests of his august Dynasty and of his People, deems it his first and most important duty to adopt the proper measures which may contribute to consolidate his work, and to guard it from the attacks which false political combinations or ill-founded prejudices might excite against it.

On this account, his Majesty has ordered the undersigned, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to make without delay to his Highness Prince Metternich, Minister of State, of Conference, and of Foreign Affairs, to the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, the following communication:—

From the moment that the King determined to second the unanimous wishes of his People, in adopting for his States the Constitution of Spain, one of his first cares was to make known to the Cabinet of Vienna—the only Cabinet with which he had engagements—the circumstances which had given occasion to this event; and to assure it, at the same time, that it could not introduce any change in the relations of amity and good understanding which happily subsisted between the two Courts.

Prince Carli was entrusted with this honorable mission; but all his efforts to execute it were unsuccessful, the Austrian Ministry having declined, under different pretexts, all explanation on the affairs of Naples. A fatal prejudice had taken possession of its councils, and it declared against any political reform before even it could form a just opinion of it, and almost on the first rumour of it which reached Vienna.

Anxious to enlighten the Imperial Court of Vienna on the true state of our affairs, the King hastened to write himself to his Majesty the Emperor, his august nephew and son-in-law. Duke Nicolas de Serra Capriola was commissioned to present the royal letter to his Imperial Majesty, and to announce to the Austrian Ministry the destination of the Duke of Gallo to the embassy at Vienna, in room of Prince Ruffo, who, by an unexcusable disobedience to the orders of his Government, had forfeited the confidence of his Sovereign and of the Nation. Unhappily the mission of the Duke of Serra Capriola had no better success than that of Prince Carli. He did not obtain permission to see his Imperial Majesty; he was told that the Emperor did not think himself bound to reply to the King's letter, which he had received, on the supposition that its contents were of a nature purely confidential. Orders were at the same time despatched by the Austrian Ministry to the frontiers of the Empire, commanding the Duke of Gallo to discontinue his journey to Vienna.

This Ambassador, who was provided with a credential letter from the King, and with other confidential letters of his Majesty to the Emperor, was in fact obliged to stop at Klagenfurt; and having addressed remonstrances to the Austrian Ministry against a treatment as unbecoming as it was irregular, Prince Metternich answered him by a note, dated the 2d September last, that in consequence of a revolution which was the foundation of the social edifice, and threatened at once the safety of thrones, of acknowledged institutions, and the tranquillity of Nations, his Imperial Majesty would be acting in contradiction of the principles which he had invariably made the rule of his conduct, if he accepted the mission with which the Duke of Gallo was entrusted.

We must confess, that the more we reflect on these phrases, the less can we comprehend their meaning, especially when we weigh attentively and candidly the events that have taken place in Naples.—Because the King, free in his palace, in the midst of his Council, composed of his ancient Ministers, formed the resolution of satisfying the unanimous wish of his People, by granting them a system more adapted to their necessities, more conformable to the knowledge of the age, and which he would have granted them earlier, had not their desires been concealed from him, the Cabinet of Vienna imagines that the social edifice is sapped to its foundation! When the legitimacy of the rights of the reigning family has been loudly proclaimed, guaranteed, and confirmed by the general wish of the Nation—when this Nation has shewn, from the first moment of its political change, the most profound veneration and the most absolute devotion to the King and Royal Family, it is pretended that the security of thrones is menaced! When it is universally known that we have carried, even to scrupulousness, the respect for the rights, independence, and institutions of other Nations, having refused to intermeddle in any manner whatever with the affairs of Benevento and Ponte Corvo, though those states are hemmed in (enclosed) by the kingdom, and the inhabitants addressed to the King the most urgent requests to be re-united to the Monarchy of the Two Sicilies—and when, in literally executing a burdensome stipulation which extraordinary circumstances had imposed upon us, we pay with the greatest exactness to Prince Bismarck the five millions of francs which the Government had engaged to supply to him—it is maintained that acknowledged institutions and the repose of Nations are endangered!

Fortunately the facts just stated are too notorious to be doubted, and the Cabinet of Vienna has not even for a long time been able to dissemble their acknowledgment. Therefore, in the confidential explanation which his Highness Prince Metternich has had with the Prince de Camille, he attacked us with other arms. According to the opinion of his Highness, the *Carabinieri* were the sole investigators of the events that have happened at Naples; they forced the King's inclination and the majority of the Nation, excited the Army to rebellion, and proclaimed a defective Constitution which offers no guarantee of stability.

Such are, in short, the new grievances which the Austrian Ministry urges to the Prince de Camille against our political reform. Let us examine them with calmness and without bitterness.

Whenever a sect or any faction obtains any concession by force, it is in the nature of things, that sooner or later an opposition is formed and augmented, and at times acquires even the ascendancy of the triumphant party. In our Country, on the contrary, far from perceiving the smallest trace of dissension, nothing is seen but a perfect union of sentiment, principle, and desires. Unbounded devotion to the King and his august dynasty—inviolable attachment to the constitutional system—a resolution to defend it to the last ex- citement—such is the profession of faith of all the inhabitants of the Two Sicilies. We do not except the inhabitants of Palermo, whose difference of opinion arises from other points of a less general interest: with the exception of what has taken place in that quarter, no violence nor the slightest reaction has disturbed the tranquillity of the kingdom. The orders of Government are respected; justice is impartially administered; the taxes are paid; the discipline of the army is maintained; individual liberty, that of opinions, is full and entire; and if an exaggerated zeal for the public good at first caused a few aberrations, they soon disappeared at the firm and paternal voice of Government. The elections for Deputies to Parliament, that inflexible thermometer of public opinion, would alone suffice to prove that the Nation is animated with one single sentiment—that of its own welfare. Men distinguished for their virtues, services, and talents, have been chosen, from one end of the kingdom to the other, to represent the Nation. No disparity of opinion was displayed in these selections. The best citizens obtained the preference. Is there still wanting an incontrovertible argument that it was not a sect which operated our political reform? Those who were the foremost to cry out for a new system—those, in short, whom report had proclaimed as the promoters of our political change—were not elected. Can it be believed that if a sect had brought about this change, as it is insinuated, that sect would not have insisted that its chiefs should figure among the Representatives of the Nation? A still stronger argument against the opinion endeavoured to be inculcated on Europe, that the Government is here at the mercy of a faction, we will bring forward from the great example of moderation and longanimity which we have given to civilized Nations, by permitting the Austrian Legation and Consulate to exercise freely their functions in this Country, whilst at the same time our Ambassador was obliged to stop at Klagenfurt, and our Consul was dismissed from Milan without the slightest ceremony, and on the interference of the police. Had the Government been less strong in itself—had it been ruled by a faction, whose passions are always impetuous—would it have been able to restrain the effects of the national pride, justly irritated, at such a treatment?

As to the defects imputed by the Austrian Minister to the Spanish Constitution, we will in the first place observe, that no foreign power has the right to call either good or bad that system which an independent Sovereign has thought proper to adopt for his own States. But if one wishes to judge of the stability of Governments by the institutions which direct them, it is certainly no longer a problem in this age whether this stability can be more easily obtained by an arbitrary or constitutional system. The Charter of Spain may have its defects undoubtedly, but its principles bear the stamp of reason and of all the virtues. The Nation, moreover, has too great an interest to perfect its institutions, not to apply its attention to the modifications which it may suppose convenient to adapt to its wants the new system by which it is governed, inasmuch as the Act of the King's Proclamation left to the national Parliament the right of proposing any such modifications. The Cabinet of Vienna may rest therefore secure on this point; for we have it greatly at heart to give to our system, all the stability susceptible in the undertakings of men, convinced that the first merit of a Constitutional Government is that of fortifying the State against the commotions occasioned through despotism or licentiousness; and the wisdom of men commendable for their qualities, whom the Nation has chosen as their Representatives, seconded, moreover, by the rectitude and paternal sentiments of the King, is a sure guarantee of the fulfilment of what we have advanced.

Having plainly demonstrated how perfectly founded and unjust are the wrong imputed to us, we will enter into the discussion of the last argument which the Austrian Minister might oppose, altho' until now it has not been brought forward. There exists in the Treaty signed at Vienna, on the 12th June, 1815, between the Courts of the Two Sicilies and Austria, a separate article in these terms:—

"The engagements entered upon in this Treaty by their Majesties, to secure the internal peace of Italy, imposing on them an obligation to preserve their States and respective subjects from fresh revolutions, and from the danger of imprudent innovations, which might be the forerunners of them, it is understood by the high contracting Powers, that his Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies, in re-establishing the Government of the Kingdom, will not admit any changes irreconcilable either with the principles adopted by his Imperial and Apostolic Majesty, for the interior government of his Italian provinces."

The vague and ambiguous phrases of this article require an explanation. It is well known that in diplomacy the literal sense of Treaties is the only one that is relied on. The King, having conformed to the understanding of the said article at the time of the restoration of the Government of Naples, has fulfilled his promise. And it is worth remarking here, that the question rested on a mere understanding, and not on a condition or any obligatory engagement for an indefinite time. Upon what foundation, therefore, can Austria impute it as wrong to the King, his having yielded to the unanimous wish of his People, who demanded the Spanish Constitution? However, admitting it even as an hypothesis, that the above cited article was obligatory for ever, it must be proved, in order to declaim against its infraction, that the change operated in the form of our Government is in opposition with monarchical institutions. We might, on the contrary, maintain that our institutions consolidate thrones, since they render the persons of Sovereigns inviolable, and guarantee the legitimacy of their rights; but the question does not here turn on the discussion of theories. The point to be proved is—and we think we have sufficiently proved it—that Austria cannot reasonably take advantage of a stipulation which related to different epochs and different circumstances, in order to justify an opposition to our political reform.

To what, then, can we attribute the attitude that Austria has taken, and still daily assumes, against us? What can be the motive for the augmentation, excessive as well as precipitate, of the Austrian troops in Italy? As long as the King imagined that, in taking this step, the Cabinet of Vienna had in view only the maintenance of the good order and the interior tranquillity of his Italian States, his Majesty respected the right which every power has of doing in its own Country whatever may appear advisable. But when the Court of Vienna obstinately refuses to enter into any explanation with that of the Two Sicilies, and to receive the representatives and agents of the King—when the Emperor of Austria refuses to reply to the confidential letters of his Majesty the King—when the Austrian Cabinet circulates notes among the Allied Powers, the Germanic Confederation, and the Italian Governments, against the new order of things established in Naples—when, in short, the newspapers of Vienna and Milan officially promulgate sentiments hostile to us, which a self-respecting Government should never authorize, the King would be wanting to the sentiment of his own dignity, to what he owes to the brave and generous Nation whose destinies have been confided to him by Providence, if he showed himself indifferent to so inconceivable a conduct on the part of a friendly and allied Government.

In consequence, his Majesty has ordered the Undersigned to address himself to his Highness Prince Metternich, to require a positive and categorical explanation respecting the intention of these extraordinary armaments, and respecting the attitude that Austria has assumed towards the Neapolitan Government; an attitude as contrary to the bonds and sentiments of friendship existing between the two Courts, as it is at variance with the principles of fraternity and disinterestedness which the Allied Sovereigns have proclaimed in presence of the whole World.

The King, who has received so many proofs of cordiality and attachment from his Majesty the Emperor, his august nephew and son-in-law, doubts not but that the explanatory information contained in this note, by dissipating the sinister impressions which malevolence or the individual passions of some enemy to the repose of Europe may have inspired in him, will cause him to renounce every hostile project against a Nation which has closely admired his great virtues: for certainly if any circumstance could tarnish the splendour of those virtues, it would be that of the aggression which Austria might meditate against the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Posterity would scarcely give credit to such an injustice—an outrage so hostile to the rights of Nations, and the more odious, as the same Power which would render itself guilty of such a crime never opposed the smallest States of Germany in framing Constitutions for themselves, and took no step, at least no public one, towards Spain, whose example we followed.

To other motives, therefore, must be attributed the war that Austria would undertake against a pacific Nation, solely occupied with its own welfare, and anxious to maintain the best understanding with every foreign Power, and to cement the particular relations existing between the Courts of Naples and Vienna.

The high opinion which his Majesty the King has of the individual qualities of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, is to him a guarantee of the justice and wisdom that will preside at his deliberations; and he believes that he is not mistaken in thinking that, at no distant period, the Austrian Government will shake off its prejudices against us, and that the bonds of friendship which formerly united the two States will be again renewed for the reciprocal advantage of both Nations.

It will be recollected, that the Defendant in this case was found guilty before Mr. Justice Best, at Goldball, of the publication of a libel on the Christian Religion, and that he had since obtained a Rule to shew cause why a new trial should not be granted, on the grounds that he had been prevented making a defence at his trial, by the Learned Judge having fined him several times during his address to the Jury, and that he had thus deterred him from stating those arguments which might have had weight with the Jury in the verdict they were about to deliver.

Mr. Gurney now shewed cause against the Rule, and denied that the course adopted by the Learned Judge had produced the effect on the Defendant which he stated.

Mr. Cooper, in support of the Rule, repeated his former arguments as to the conduct of the Judge during the trial, and the effect which it had on Davison's defence. He contended, that it was the duty of a Judge to encourage a Defendant in making his defence, and not to daunt him by holding over his head in terror an arbitrary power.

The Chief Justice said, it was the duty of Judges to preserve the order and regularity of proceedings in Courts where they presided; and the power of fining was one of the means he possessed of so doing. It was a power which, indeed, should be exercised with the greatest caution; but if any case at all would justify its exercise, it was one like the present, in which a person charged with irreligion had attempted to defend himself by uttering sentiments still more irreligious. The rest of the Court agreeing in this opinion, the Rule for a new trial was discharged; and it was ordered that the Defendant should come up in a day or two to receive judgment.

Fletcher, alias Franklin, alias Forbes.—The Grand Jury, on Saturday, returned a true bill of indictment against this person, for High Treason, upon the 36th of the late King, for publishing treasonable hand-bills, &c. for a considerable time past.

Irish Distilleries.—We learn with infinite satisfaction, that a measure connected with this important branch of our manufacture, and of course highly interesting to the Agriculture of Ireland, is in train of arrangement, from which the most beneficial results are likely to arise. The Earl of Donoughmore has undertaken a correspondence with his Majesty's Government on this subject, by which Irish Spirits will, it is hoped, be speedily admitted to shipment to foreign markets, particularly to India, out of the bonded warehouses in London, as if they had been exported directly from this Country—thus opening new markets for our produce, and likely to render considerable relief to the landed Proprietors.—*Cork Paper.*

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But it, unfortunately, this hope about not be realized, the King and the whole Nation being determined to defend, to the last extremity, the independence of the Kingdom and Constitution, which is the palladium of our rights, and the firmest support of legitimate authority; and are ready to bury themselves under the ruins of their Country, sooner than submit to a foreign yoke. The example of the heroic resistance of the Spaniards to the despotism of Napoleon would encourage us; and if the reports which the Cabinet of Vienna receives from Naples are founded on truth, it will not suppose what we here advance to be exaggerated.

The undersigned, therefore, begs of his Highness Prince Metternich to lay this note before his Imperial and Roman Apostolic Majesty, and to give it an early and precise answer, in order that we may know how to appreciate the intentions of the Court of Vienna.

The Secretary of State Minister for Foreign Affairs, (Signed) The Duke of CAMPO CHIARO.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—LONDON.

SATURDAY, NOV. 25.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

Mr. Scarlett moved for a rule to shew cause why a criminal information should not issue against the Earl of Westmeath, for writing a certain letter to a gentleman of the name of Woods; such letter manifestly tending to provoke a breach of the peace. The facts were these:—Upon the separation of the Earl from Lady Westmeath, Mr. Woods became trustee to a certain deed executed between the parties. Subsequently to the parting, Lord Westmeath filed a Bill in Equity to set the deed of separation aside, and to that bill Lady Westmeath and Mr. Woods were made parties. In the course of the discussion which took place in the Court of Chancery, Mr. Westmeath, as Counsel for Mr. Woods, made some statements which displeased Lord Westmeath, and his Lordship thereupon called upon Mr. Woods publicly to contradict them. The declarations complained of being founded upon facts set out by Lady Westmeath in her answer, Mr. Woods declined to retract them; and the Earl, in consequence, sent a written message to that gentleman, informing him that, if he refused to contradict what had been said by his Counsel, he was a liar and a rascal. Lord Westmeath, in conclusion, boasted publicly of his message; and Mr. Woods, being 60 years of age, thought an appeal to the Judges of the King's Bench the most reasonable and becoming course that he could adopt. Rule granted.

THE KING v. DAVISON.

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THE OYSHREE CHIEFS.

MASSON'S HOUSE.—A benevolent individual transmitted to the Lord Mayor £20 for the service of the two Oyshree warriors, and his Lordship said at the same time that he made this pleasing communication to Mr. Fanner, the Member of the Floating Chapel Committee, who has engaged most actively in behalf of the strangers, that he or Mr. Hobler would receive any donations, which should be applied to the humane purpose of sending to their native Country two men who were daily giving proofs of their gratitude. His Lordship, upon making further inquiries into the case of the warriors, collected the following interesting particulars:—

The American vessel which they had been taken while on their fishing excursion had lost several men, and took possession of the warriors, with the view of supplying the deficiency. When first the natives saw the vessel approach, they pulled towards shore, but the crew fired upon them, and soon compelled them to stop their course. Upon being dragged on board, the Captain, who had then taken prisoners five individuals, of whom four were chiefs, seemed affected at their sorrow, which they vented in bawling and floods of tears, promised them ten dollars a moon during the time they remained with him, and assured them he would land them at Valparaiso, from whence they might return in a Southsaman. This Captain made some atonement for the violence with which he had at first treated them in firing upon them, and he then sent them aloft with the crew, they were not beyond their wish. Bootee-oh-hoo soon learned to steer, and Juana did duty before the mast. They can both climb aloft with extraordinary velocity, and as soon as they became reconciled to what they supposed would be but temporary absence from their mothers, they exhibited proofs of talent and industry, which surprised those with whom they began to be familiar. They had not been many moons at sea when the ship was taken by the Spanish privateer in the Gulf of California, and carried into San Josef, on landing at which place they were treated with the greatest cruelty. With eyes full of tears, the two unfortunate natives of Oyshree speak of the murder of their brothers by the Spaniards, who, without the slightest provocation, butchered them with their knives. Two of the Americans were despatched in the same manner. The prisoners were most of them sent to work in the mines, but the three natives who remained after the slaughter hid amongst the bushes, in the way to the place of punishment, and many days subsisted upon fish which they caught in the lakes. One of them at last found a canoe, and the warriors say he "paddled home to Oyshree," a voyage of several months. The warriors were afterwards overtaken by a band of the Spaniards, and conveyed to a silver mine, where they were compelled to dig for one night and day, with others who have been so dreadfully unfortunate as to fall into the hands of an enemy familiar with scenes of blood, and in the habit of making the existence of their captives a curse. The Governor of the mine, after some experiment of their abilities, thought he could make them more valuable in the depths of the water than in those of the earth, and sent them to the town for the purpose of having them tried at pearl diving, an employment at which the inhabitants of the Sandwich Isles are expert beyond European conception. In speaking of the conduct of the Spaniards towards them, they raise up their hands and eyes, and repeat a few sounds several times, the translation of which is, "plenty of work, plenty of work, plenty of work" and "fog, fog, fog." While they were in the town, one of our South Sea whalers, called the Latona, Captain Dannour, touched at San Josef, and applied for some hands. The crew of the ship, hearing that some Indians were there, and that they were treated with great severity, requested that the Captain would demand them of the Governor, who being in no condition to refuse, reluctantly complied. The Captain promised to land the warriors at Valparaiso, but he died upon reaching the Gulf of California, and the election fell upon the mate, who, thereupon, took the command. When the vessel lay some leagues off Valparaiso, the crew were impatient to get home to England, and it was decided by a great majority of votes, that they should proceed homeward without delay, as they calculated upon the probability that the Indians could, in this country, obtain, without difficulty, the means of returning to Oyshree. The owners of the vessel, in London, upon hearing the case of the poor strangers, were of opinion that they had no claim, and accordingly they were thrown upon the town; but by the favour of Providence they fell within the observation of the two benevolent individuals whose names we have recorded. Both of the Indians are extremely inquisitive, and have expressed an anxious wish to learn to read and write our language. One of these offered a young gentleman, who was writing in the Justice-room, his two sisters, as wives, if he would only teach him to write, and accompany him to Oyshree for the purpose of teaching all his countrymen the same accomplishment. Pigs, and sheep, and oxen, he said, should be the marriage portion.—He declared that the natives never devour human flesh, except when agitated by a vindictive spirit, which that sort of food is, they say, calculated to allay. Their intercourse with those of civilized nations has greatly tended to keep within bounds the ferocity of the savage inhabitants; and even Necebecho, the most barbarous of the Islands in that hemisphere, is daily exhibiting proofs of a tendency to civilization.

We understand the Missionary Society is to be applied to, and that a subscription will be entered into at Lloyd's to defray the expenses of the Indians.

PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—General Pozzo di Borgo, Minister Plenipotentiary from Russia to the Court of France, left Paris yesterday for Troppau, to attend upon his Sovereign. He was accompanied by the Secretary to the Embassy.

The *Caroline Gazette* contains the following paragraph:—

"According to rumours circulated by several public journals, the three Monarchs now assembled at Troppau are engaged in forming an armed guarantee of the legitimate monarchical order of the Governments of Europe. Intelligence of this kind is too premature not to be received with distrust."

A private letter from Petersburg gives the following account of the mutiny which broke out in the regiment Semonovsky of the guards:—

"The beautiful regiment of Semonovsky, which has always been distinguished by its excellent discipline, is commanded by a Colonel whose extreme severity in the minute details of disciplining the soldiers endures with impatience. For some days the irritation of their minds was increased by the punishment inflicted upon a sergeant decorated with the Cross of Saint George, for some error in discipline.

The discontent of the regiment was at the extreme, when on Saturday evening, the 28th, the soldiers were commanded to hold themselves in readiness for a grand manoeuvre on Sunday morning. Complaints arose in every quarter; it was said, that the Colonel had no right to harass the regiment, and to deprive them of rest on Sunday, which is respected throughout the entire Russian army. Their spirits were elevated, and the soldiers of the first company sent twenty of their men to the Colonel's quarters, to declare that they would not obey him. Not finding the Colonel at home, they broke the windows of his house.

This state of insubordination continued during the whole of Sunday, the 29th. The General who commanded the division of the guards not being able to gain them over, ordered the soldiers of this company to a grand drill. They declared that they would not resist, but that they preferred exposing themselves to every punishment, rather than remain under the command of their Colonel. They were ordered to the fortress, whether they went without hesitation.

"The remainder of the regiment quickly gave the same example of resistance, and the same resignation to punishment. Being called together on the 30th in the parade, the soldiers went without their arms and in their grey capotes. General Polcomon, their former Colonel, who was very much beloved, proceeded to form them into two battalions, but they immediately broke their ranks, and declared that they should execute no manoeuvres until they saw the first company at their head. After three hours' useless attempts, they were ordered to the citadel, where they immediately surrendered themselves prisoners. On the next day, the 31st, 20 battalions were embarked for Cronstadt—each of these will be shut up in a fort in Finland, the third will remain prisoner in the citadel, until their fate shall be determined."

MADRID, Nov. 19.—The Permanent Deputation of the Cortes has named S. Manos Torreno for its President, and S. Saicho for its Secretary.

The King has nominated to the places which were vacant in the Council of State, the Bishop of Segovia; the Duke de Frias, Ambassador to the Court of London; the Marquis de Villa-Francia; Don Antonio Porcel, Minister for parts beyond Sea; the Baron de Castellot; Don Ignacio de la Pezuela; Don Fernando de Latorre, for America; the Marquis de San Francisco y Herrera; Don Jose Laydano; Don Francisco de Arajo, and Don Jose de Oritz.

We are assured that the King will return to Madrid this day.

On Wednesday last, Sir Maseos Lopes, Bart., and Philip John Miles, Esq., were chosen Members for the Borough of Westbury, in the place of Nathaniel Barton and Jonathan Elford, Esqrs.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

Lord Grenville's interview with the King on Saturday is still viewed by the Opposition as indicative of an immediate change of Ministry; and the *Morning Chronicle* of to-day asserts, that the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Harrowby, and Mr. Canning, have all tendered their resignation. If any possible change could bring the Party into power, we might be less willing to wake them on a sudden from their rare dream of patronage and place—but as they are condemned "to remain at St. James," to toil on in the bleak and barren fields of Opposition—as no event could induce the Country to endure them for a single day, we need not feel any reluctance in asserting, that neither Lord Liverpool, nor Lord Harrowby, nor Mr. Canning, have tendered, nor mean to tender, their resignations—and that the King has not sent for Earl Spencer.

IN FACT THERE IS NOT THE LEAST TRUTH IN THE REPORT OF ANY CHANGE OF MINISTERS BEING IN CONTEMPLATION.—*Courier.*

Upon another subject, the *Chronicle* is as positive and as erroneous as it is upon the supposed change of Ministry. It still asserts Prince Esterhazy made a communication to his Majesty, expressive of the alarm of the Sovereigns lest any change should be made in the Cabinet; Now we have the best authority, that of Prince Esterhazy himself, for asserting, that the statement of the *Morning Chronicle* is wholly destitute of foundation.

The letters which the Prince Esterhazy delivered to the King, and upon which such stress is laid in the *Morning Chronicle* to-day, were merely letters of condolence on the death of the Duchess of York.—*Ibid.*

We understand, that in consequence of the reported outrages and street-robberies which have recently taken place, Lord Sidmouth has increased the force under the command of the Magistrates of the different Police Offices very considerably, and that active precautions are taken to prevent, as much as possible, the frequency of such robberies, to which the present season of the year is always favourable.

Monday the Grand Inquest for Westminster found a true Bill against Wm. Fletcher, alias Franklin, alias Forbes, and Denis O'Brien, for 1. A conspiracy to excite sedition and disturbance against the Person and Government of his late and present Majesty; and in order to effect such conspiracy, for having published and caused to be published divers seditious and treasonable hand-bills and placards, from the year 1818 to the present period.

2. A conspiracy to vilify and disgrace certain persons who have been distinguished as friends of his Majesty during the late proceedings, and with having caused to be printed and published divers hand-bills and placards, with the intent of causing them to be suspected and believed to have been guilty of sedition, and to subject them to the pains and penalties in force against sedition and seditious practices.

The Bill was not found by the same Grand Jury which previously found a true bill against Fletcher for High Treason—so that it cannot be said that they were prejudiced by the evidence produced on that occasion. We understand that Mr. O'Brien has given bail to answer the indictment.

At Rochester, on one of the days of rejoicing for the Queen's triumph, the General of the garrison, without the smallest notice, sent a Captain and his company, with the compliments of the General, to the Mayor, and that he had sent him and his men to be placed under the Mayor's command, and his orders were to obey the Mayor. The Mayor, F. Piton, Esq., with the warmest indignation, replied to the General's message; and after telling the officer he was surprised at the conduct of the General, from whom he needed no support, thus expressed himself:—"You say, Sir, I am to command you?—'Yes, Sir.'—Then I order you to return to the place from whence you came." The Captain turned round to his men, and gave the words, "Shoulder arms, to the right face, march." He then concluded the military interference was over, but about nine o'clock an officer of the city police brought the Mayor information that some of the military were still posted in the lower part of the city. The Mayor, indignant at this conduct, sent his officer to inform them, that if they did not instantly depart, he would come in person, disarm them, and commit every man to the common goal. They instantly departed.—(*Keith's Chronicle.*)

The Paris Journals of Sunday last have arrived this morning. The *Monitor* contains intelligence from St. Petersburg, dated the 1st instant, which distinctly proves, that the military insubordination which has recently been manifested in that capital had no connexion with any political views whatever. We shall give the details to-morrow.

The *Courier Français* says, "The domain of Montgeron, near Paris, has recently been purchased for the Queen of England."

By a mail from Hamborgh, which arrived this morning, we have received intelligence from Copenhagen to the 21st inst. The State *Gazette* of that date announces, that "several circumstances, connected with the formation of a secret society in that capital, had given the authorities grounds for suspecting, that a plan was in agitation to disseminate principles subversive of public order—in consequence of which it was judged expedient, on the first meeting of that society, on the 16th instant, to arrest some persons, amongst whom was a certain Doctor of Philosophy, named Dampé, (well known by his bold writings and speaking) in whose possession were found, ready for circulation, plays of a very dangerous and criminal character." It is added, "they are merely the productions of his own heated imagination, and have not found any support from other persons."

To the Editor of the *Globe*. Sir—As it has been stated in some of the Evening Papers, and printed on some cards, that the Gentlemen on horseback who intend to accompany her Majesty at St. Paul's are to be under my superintendance and command, I request you will state that I attend the cavalcade in honour of her Majesty in the same manner as any other Gentlemen, and that the whole of the arrangements are to be under the direction of a Special Committee. I am, &c.

ROBERT WILSON, 18, Regent-street, Nov. 28, 1820.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

We have received Paris Papers of Monday last. We have also received Madrid Papers to the 17th; but the Paris Papers contain intelligence from Madrid to the 10th of November.—The King of Spain was expected to return to his capital from the Palace of the Escorial on the 18th, but his Majesty having in the mean time made such appointments to offices in the State, and in the Council, as satisfied the People, Madrid enjoyed perfect tranquillity. The city of Valencia appears to have been very assiduously disturbed. The People there displayed no lively indignation at an indecent insult offered to the pillar of the Constitution, by the appointment of arbitrary power, that the Political Chief found it necessary to gratify them, by imprisoning the Archbishop, whom the People accused as the principal enemy to the existing system. The clergy in general seem to want the confidence of the People, for to their machinations, a popularity attributed the attempts occasionally made to restore the former tyranny. It is not surprising that the King that the People of Madrid should suspect him of secretly fomenting the designs of the counter-revolutionary party, but such is undoubtedly the opinion entertained of his sycophancy by the inhabitants of his capital.

Our readers will find, among the extracts from the Paris papers, a copy of a private letter from Petersburg, giving an account of an act of military complicity by a regiment of the Russian Guards on the 26th of September (O. S.). This occurrence was represented in the *Hamborgh Gazette* as indicating a feeling among the Russian troops similar to that which has influenced the armies of Spain, Portugal, and Naples; but this letter, with a greater appearance of probability, ascribes the moment to the displeasure of the soldiers at the undue severity of their Colonel.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Troppau:—

"Troppau, Nov. 17, two o'clock.—You may hear a great deal more, and know quite as much, of what is going forward in Troppau as we do who are on the spot, for every thing is carried on with the most profound secrecy. It is now three weeks since this business commenced, and it will continue three months longer. The meetings of the Ministers of Russia, Prussia, Austria, England, and France, are generally held at Poggau Mettenich's. The three Monarchs have frequent separate interviews. The Crown Prince of Prussia arrived here previous to his father, with papers to act; but that would not do, the King was obliged to come, but the talks of going away again in a few days, and leaving his son. We had seen the King at Carlsbad last summer—he immediately recognized us, and asked us a volley of questions about our journey through his dominions and Kingdoms, and the opinion of the Polish army."

The Empress of Austria is here, as well as the Emperor's brother, the Cardinal, the Emperor Alexander's sister, Maria, Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, and her husband. The Russian suite is numerous. Two Ministers, Nevelode, and Gopod Istria, the Prince Volkonski, Meurkoff, Generals Tchobruchoff, Suwaroff, Ojowaroff; but no uniform—all in coloured clothes, without Orders. The crowning heads are certainly the plainest. The Prussian, English, and French Ambassadors are here from Vienna. *Couriers arrive and set off daily.*

"Lord S. has just sent us to request that we would be the bearers of despatches as far as Vienna on their way to England, relative to the mo-

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

10, St. Helen's-place, Bishopgate-street, Sunday, November 26, 1820.

MY LORD—I feel it my duty to acquaint your Lordship, for the information of the Magistracy of the City, with the fact that a bill of indictment was found on Saturday last against Wm. Franklin, alias Wm. Fletcher, alias Wm. Forbes, for High Treason.

The overt acts laid in the indictment consist chiefly in the publication of hand-bills, intending to excite the persons attending various public meetings to insurrection and rebellion; the greater part being so published within the City of London, and in some of which assassination was held out to the People as a measure necessary for the redress of their grievances. It will be recollected, my Lord Mayor, that the publication of these hand-bills was at that time imputed to Arthur Thistlewood and his friends, and that for the apprehension of the publisher of one of them (the Smithfield hand-bill), a reward was offered by the Corporation.

I know not, my Lord, whether it be the fatal contents contained in these atrocious placards which, acting upon a ferid imagination, prompted the unfortunate Thistlewood and his companions to the commission of those crimes which hurried them into an awful eternity; by the blood-stained hands of the public executioner; but it is evident, that if, when these placards were supposed to have emanated from men inconsiderable on the score of talent, rank, or property, and when no evil consequences had resulted from their publication, it was considered just and necessary on the part of the Corporation to offer a reward for the apprehension of the offenders, the dignity of that Corporation, and its character for impartiality and consistency, require that your Lordship's hands should be employed in the same measures now, when it has been proved upon oath, that the education, the situation in life, and the political connections of the real offender, deprive him of the palliation which humanity might have found in the mental delusion and personal distress of those who were then supposed to have been the authors of these infamous productions.

Enjoying the honour of a seat in the Corporation, as a Representative of the Ward of Bishopsgate, in that Body which has the guardianship of the civic purse, I trust that I should be one of the last men to recommend the adoption of any measure involving a wasteful expenditure of the public funds; yet, my Lord, I do earnestly implore of the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen to offer such a liberal reward for the apprehension of the accused, as, though not equal to the magnitude of his crimes, will give satisfaction to the Public, and exhibit the just indignation which, as Men and as Magistrates, that Body must feel at such atrocious offences.

I beg further to observe to your Lordship, that I have just received some information, which induces me to believe, that there exists yet reasons to hope that he may still be taken. But, my Lord, my private resources have been already so much taxed by public matters, that I cannot, with a just attention to my other relations in life, render this information available: and the experience which I have had in this affair of the conduct of the Government Police, would render it worse than absurd for me to entrust, it to their knowledge.

As the treason for which Fletcher stands indicted was chiefly committed within the City of London, and was directed against the peace of its Inhabitants, I feel myself justified in calling upon the Conservators of the Peace of the Metropolis, to dispatch an officer of activity and intelligence to a part of the country where I have reason for believing the offender is, or has lately been.

I beg to call your Lordship's attention to another circumstance connected with this case, in which I invoke your Lordship's assistance.

The greater part of the placards mentioned in the indictment, together with several others from the same person, were published in the City during the Mayoralty of Alderman Atkins, and were, when removed from the walls by the officers, deposited in the Mansion-house, having been marked there by the officers for identification. In case the authors should be ever detected. Knowing this fact, I applied at the Mansion-house about six weeks since for these papers, to be used in evidence upon this indictment, and was astonished to learn that they had been taken away by that worthy Alderman; and they have not been since returned to the archives of the City Police, although I requested the then Lord Mayor (Bridges) to make application for their restoration to the place from which they had been so improperly removed.

I again, my Lord Mayor, request that your Lordship will take such measures as may be necessary to insure the production of these placards. I should not be justified in imputing to Alderman Atkins the removal of those papers for the purpose of concealing evidence essential to the conviction of the offender; but I conceive it scarcely less reasonable in the Alderman to withhold those papers, when such is the consequence of their retention. That Fletcher stands accused of crimes of no ordinary atrocity, the Country is unanimous in acknowledging—and extraordinary means for his apprehension, on the part of the Corporation of London, the County would be unanimously applauding.

"You and I" (my Lord), "have heard our fathers say," there was a time when spies, even to detect crime, were almost unknown in our land. We have in our day, however, seen a wicked Ad-

ministration justify the employment of wretches to irritate the outraged feelings of suffering society, and to mature sedition into treason, to accomplish the fatal destruction of their victims. But the systematic infamy of which this man stands accused can meet with neither palliation nor apology. He is exhibited before the world as having been suffered to escape when accused of endeavouring to gratify an avaricious and savage disposition, by involving in guilt and destruction thousands of his patient, suffering, and unoffending countrymen. All good men, whatever may be their party, their opinions, or their political feelings, unite in the condemnation of these acts, and in sincere wishes for the apprehension of the delinquent—wishes, which, by the assistance of your Lordship, and the Magistracy of the City of London, may, I hope, yet be gratified.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient servant, CHARLES PEARSON, To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.

PROSECUTION FOR LIBEL.

Mr. Attorney-General—that worthy descendant of the "wild man" Ishmael, whose hand was against every man—is proceeding full tilt in his brilliant career against the Press; and his exemplary Employers have directed him to select for ex-officio vengeance those passages reflecting on our immaculate House of Commons, that my Lord Castlereagh thought it wise to read from the Examiner to that Assembly, some time back, when the Exeter Reporter's atrocious assault upon the Queen was brought into discussion. We are quite willing and prepared to meet Sir Robert and his masters in this quarter; and if we are allowed any thing like fair play—if neither pitifoggish nor packing be resorted to—we have a perfect conviction (such is the goodness of our cause) that we shall give this Royal Gamecock a signal beating, even on his own dunghill.

Blow—Hide thy head, Achilles—there comes Hector! King—Hector was but a Trojan in respect of this. Roger—But is this Hector? Longwille—His leg is too big for Hector. Dumaine—More Gally, certain.

Lord's Labour Lost.

We shall only add to our brief contempt of this bullying attempt to frighten the exposers of parliamentary corruption, an instance of the feeling with which these attacks are made. When this Ex-officio Information was filed in the Crown-office, a Judge's warrant was issued to arrest the Proprietor of this Paper. Now there is a special parliamentary provision for making a notice left at the newspaper-office sufficient to found the proceedings upon: the warrant was therefore a piece of wanton personal malignity; and as the notice is the usual course, it must have been done by the instruction either of the Regis Diabulus or of Turncoat Copley. The Treasury Solicitors would never have done so blackguard a thing of their own accord; and indeed, owing to the civility of those gentlemen, the warrant was never acted upon. Let the other two lawyers—the quibbling legal tools in the attack on an injured Wife—the fellows whose impure and degraded minds could find nothing but grossness in kind and benevolent actions—let them divide the honour of the intention in equal parts, for so nicely are their respective moral balances scaled, that a feather would turn the scale of their avoirdupois.

APPREHENSION OF A DESPERATE GANG OF RUFFIANS.

In our last Paper an account was given of an atrocious outrage on Marsden, the Gaoler of Marlborough-street Office, and the rescue of five prisoners from his custody. This violation of the law was reported to Lord Sidmouth, and a proclamation was promptly issued, offering a reward of £100 for the apprehension of any of the offenders, and a free pardon to any accomplice giving information by which his fellows in iniquity might be brought to justice. This appears to have had the desired effect, for on Saturday afternoon information was given which led to the apprehension of two of those who escaped at New-man's mess; Oxford-street. The same evening further information was received, in consequence of which a search warrant was put into the hands of Lutwen, the Bow-street Officer, who (with J. J. Smith, Perry, and about twelve other trusty officers), proceeded well armed, with Mr. Conant at their head, to the St. George's coffee-house, Great Suffolk-street, in the Borough, a house which has long been known as the resort of some of the most desperate characters in the metropolis. They had every reason to anticipate a stout resistance, and precautions were adopted not only to take those in the house by surprise, but also to prevent any person from leaving it until the object of the search was completed. A portion of the officers got round to the back part of the premises, another party stationed themselves opposite the front door, and a third, under the guidance of Mr. Conant, entered the house. They found, as they expected, the lower part filled with known thieves; and from these they singled out four men, who had been described as having taken an active part in the rescue in question. Their names are, John Watts, Wm. Jones, Geo. Kaloch (alias Harris), and John Harris. The two last are brothers, and well known to the police. Some persons attempted to quit the house, with a view to procure a gang in the neighbourhood to attempt another rescue, but were prevented by the officers. The above four having been properly se-

cured, the officers proceeded up stairs, when they found Samuel Jones, one of the prisoners rescued from Marsden, in bed, where he had been found not rising since Thursday night. He at first denied being the person; but Rutburn, having examined his wrists, found them lacerated as if with handcuffs, and he then confessed that he was the man, and that the wounds were occasioned by an attempt to get the handcuffs from his wrists without being. The five prisoners were then handcuffed together, and safely lodged in the House-monger-lane goal. A girl who was at the public-house, and who several times attempted to go out while the officers were there, boasted that she could have got out, she would, in a few minutes, she had procured a party that should have overwhelmed the civil power, and they never should have taken away their prisoners alive.—Marsden is better, but his recovery is yet doubtful.

LONDON.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

It is stated, in a very prominent manner, in the Morning Chronicle of this day, "on authority which," it adds, "has never misled us, that among the matters under consideration with the Sovereigns assembled at Troppau, the state and condition of the Royal authority in England form not only an essential, but a fundamental article." The Morning Chronicle then proceeds at some length to declare, that the Sovereigns at Troppau would feel great disappointment if any material changes should take place in the British Ministry; and Lord Castlereagh is more particularly alluded to as combining the wishes of all the Sovereigns that he should remain at the head of our Foreign Affairs. Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador at our Court, has been, it is added, directed by this manifestation of the views of the Sovereigns in person before his Majesty at a private audience. That the Sovereigns of Europe, together with the British Cabinet, as a preface for invading Naples. The Minister of War communicated to the Neapolitan Parliament that the army amounted to 57,000 men, and that he had 2000 more men at his disposal. He desired to know whether the Parliament would wish to have them attached to the army, but this was declined by the Parliament, on the ground that war was still uncertain. The Parliament has issued an Address to the People, exhorting them to sacrifice every thing for the liberty of their country, to be faithful to the King and to the Constitution. Letters from Vienna say, that the Austrian army in Italy has been doubled since the commencement of the conferences at Troppau, and is still receiving large reinforcements. They add, that with Naples is no longer doubtful.

We have received this morning Dutch and Hamburg Mails, from which the following extracts:— HAMBURG, Nov. 20.—In consequence of the large quantities of floating ice in the Elbe, the pilots cannot venture to carry down the ships that are ready to sail. Several vessels in the Elbe, bound to our port, have been obliged to come to moorings lower down, in order not to be damaged by the ice. But those vessels which dropped down on the 17th have all passed the Blankenese Sound, and are probably now at sea.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18.—Several persons have been arrested here within these few days.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO ST. PAUL'S.—The determination of this infatuated person to disturb the tranquillity and suspend the business of the metropolis, on Wednesday next, has led to the following arrangements, according to the Morning Chronicle:—

Her Majesty and suite, attended by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. will arrive at the Cathedral precisely at eleven o'clock, and will enter at the great west door, where they will be met by the Clergy, and other Members of the Church, who will attend them to the choir. Her Majesty will take her seat on the Decani side upon the Throne, appropriated to the use of the Royal Family, exactly opposite the Lord Mayor. The choir and lower stalls (the seats of the clergy and choristers excepted) will be set apart for Her Majesty's suite, the Corporation of the City of London, &c. The upper rows of closets, right and left, will contain the Lady Mayors and other distinguished Females! The lower closets, together with all the galleries, are for the use of all casual visitors. There will, therefore, be no difficulty in procuring seats upon application to the reverend Proper precautions have been taken on the exterior to prevent any inconvenience arising from the pressure of the crowd, and the necessary internal preparations will commence this day, under the superintendance of Mr. Lock, Carpenter to the Cathedral, and Mr. Liogard, Deputy Clerk of the Works.

Sir Robert Wilson has been waited upon by a Deputation from the Committee for arranging the cavalcade to escort Her Majesty to St. Paul's, and has consented to take the command, and will bring the procession at Hyde Park Corner, at half-past nine o'clock.

Dr. Hughes has written to Mr. Keppel Craze, to inform him, that it is the orders of the Dean of St. Paul's, not to allow any Sermon to be preached on the day her Majesty goes to that church.—Courier.

The Papers of Thursday contain a Decree issued by the Court Royal of Besançon, declaring the incompetence of the Court to try certain persons accused before it of having formed a political conspiracy for murdering the King and the Royal Family, and of raising one of the Bonaparte family to the imperial throne of France. This is the conspiracy which our readers may possibly recollect to have been discovered some time in the last spring, when the Duke of Angoulême was travelling through the north-eastern departments. It was then thought to have been directed only against the life of his Royal Highness, but we now find that its object extended to a revolution in the Government and the destruction of the reigning dynasty. How tedious are the proceedings in criminal cases in France! The arrest of these conspirators was made so long since, that the occurrence was almost forgotten in this country, and we will almost venture to say, that even in the greater part of France it was not much better remembered. The other set of conspirators, who were arrested in August last, will, it is said, be brought to trial before the Court of Peers on the 25th of this month—at least on that day the Court of Peers will be convened for the purpose.

The advices from Naples are of the 7th of this month. The Independent newspaper of Naples contains the following article:— "Our Government, informed in a positive manner that the Government of Rome has demanded from Austria a corps of 16,000 men to maintain the tranquillity of its States, has decided to that Government, that if, in violation of existing treaties, a foreign power should infringe the neutrality of the Roman State, the Neapolitan troops shall instantly pass the frontiers."

This piece of news appears in only one of the Neapolitan Journals, but it is impossible to attach any credit to it. Such a threat on the part of Naples would be a provocation of war with Austria, and would, no doubt, be gladly seized by the Austrian Cabinet as a preface for invading Naples. The Minister of War communicated to the Neapolitan Parliament that the army amounted to 57,000 men, and that he had 2000 more men at his disposal. He desired to know whether the Parliament would wish to have them attached to the army, but this was declined by the Parliament, on the ground that war was still uncertain. The Parliament has issued an Address to the People, exhorting them to sacrifice every thing for the liberty of their country, to be faithful to the King and to the Constitution. Letters from Vienna say, that the Austrian army in Italy has been doubled since the commencement of the conferences at Troppau, and is still receiving large reinforcements. They add, that with Naples is no longer doubtful.

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It appears from the Proclamation in the Gazette of Saturday, that Parliament will meet on the 23d of January for the despatch of business.

The partisans of Ministers are now exerting themselves in every part of the Country to get up Addresses of loyalty to the King. As professions of loyalty, these addresses are superfluous; they cannot be received or understood as Count-

Addresses to those presented to the Queen, upon her triumph over her enemies. Both sets of Addresses, if sincere, must stand upon the same principles. Loyalty to the King embraces loyalty to his Queen, and every thing connected with the sovereignty.—Globe.

There is reason to believe that there will be an attempt made by the government agents to raise some noise in the metropolitan church on Wednesday next, and to impute it to the Queen's friends. We are enabled to state, from authority, that her Majesty has declined the offers of the Noblemen and Gentlemen who had wished to accompany her on that occasion, as she intends to go attended merely by the Vice-Chamberlain and Lady in waiting.—Ibid.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—We have it from such authority as to satisfy us of the fact, that the King of Spain has ratified the Treaty with the United States for the cession of the Floridas.—We are also satisfied that the ratified Treaty is now in the United States, and will be submitted to Congress immediately on its assembling next month.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock 219 3 per Cent. 64 1/2 3 per Cent. 64 1/2 4 per Cent. 86 1/2 5 per Cent. 103 1/2 India Stock 92 1/2 India Bonds 25 pm. Ex. Bill 3 pm. Long Ann. 12 1/4-15 Omnia per Act. 70 Omnia per

We have the best authority to state, that the contents of the paragraph inserted in the Morning Chronicle yesterday respecting an intended communication of Prince Esterhazy to his Majesty, is entirely without foundation.—Courier.

Consols maintain the price they closed at yesterday, which was 92 1/2. From the many failures already announced, and others expected, it is supposed that the Consols will be forced still higher by the operation of buying in the large amount of Stock left on the market by the defaulters. A very extensive default was declared yesterday, whose deficiency was about £35,000 sterling. He made off for Paris on Saturday evening, with £15,000 in Bank notes.—Three failures more have taken place this morning.

On Saturday the King sent a message to Lord Grenville, who forthwith had an audience of his Majesty, which lasted for an hour and a half. From this circumstance some infer, that a change of Administration is contemplated; but if so, we may conclude that it is not intended to form such an Administration as will give the Country a change of measures; and unless this be effected, we may as well have no change at all. No one will believe, that under Lord Grenville, who supported Ministers throughout the whole of the late obnoxious proceedings, an Administration can be formed that shall enjoy the confidence of the Country—which is the very first object that should be looked to in the circumstances in which the Nation is now placed.—Star.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—LONDON.

THE KING v. SIR F. BURDETT.

In this case an application had been made, on a former day, for a new trial, on the ground principally that the publication was not proved. These arguments having been concluded, the Judges yesterday gave their decision on the case acrid.

Mr. Justice Best commenced, and gave it as his opinion, that the publication had been sufficiently proved to have been in Leicestershire, so as to enable the Jury to form a presumption of the fact. With respect to that had fallen from a Learned Counsel, (Mr. Blackmore,) relative to the partial conduct of the Judge who tried the Cause, as one ground for granting the new trial, he was sorry that those words had been uttered; sorry, not because they related to himself, but because they had fallen from a gentleman for whom he had the highest respect. They had been used in the warmth of argument, and he was convinced that no disrespect was intended; at the same time he wished to say, that he had conducted himself with the utmost impartiality during the whole trial; and if even his own feelings and knowledge of what the conduct of a Judge ought to be would not have restrained him, the demeanour of the Defendant, which was so respectful, yet so manly, would itself have made him impartial. He had with great attention considered the various arguments, and thought a new trial ought not to be granted.

Mr. Justice Holroyd said there was sufficient evidence in the case to shew a presumption of the publication of the libel:—even supposing that this was not the case, and that the evidence was deficient, there was another question: whether the Jury had not a power of assuming a fact; and here, as in some cases of misdemeanor, the Jury might have power to assume the publication.

Mr. Justice Haller entertained a different opinion; and said a new trial ought to be granted, on the ground of insufficiency of evidence as to the publication in Leicestershire.

It was ultimately ordered that Sir F. Burdett should be brought up to receive judgment next Term.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3.

Nothing, beyond conjecture, transpires with respect to the conference at Troppau; but it is evident almost above a doubt, that it has been determined to restore the ancient regime in Naples. The march of Austrian troops to Italy continued, and a large train of artillery, with a great quantity of ammunition, was about to be sent to the same quarter. Spain and Portugal are, fortunately, beyond the reach of the Continental Anticaters, and are likely to be permitted to model their institutions as they may think proper; but the Neapolitans, who have only followed the glorious example set them by the British in 1688—who have committed no outrage on the rights or property of their neighbours—who have been guilty of no crime, but that of establishing a system of government which should protect and guarantee the liberties and privileges of all classes of the People—are to be excluded from the pale of civilized society, and sacrificed without mercy! Will Europe tolerate such a gross and shameful abuse of power? Will England and America look quietly on, and, like unconcerned spectators, witness this unheard-of attack on the common rights and independence of Nations? It is to be hoped, that it would be a little too much even for the Austrians themselves. Since the reign of Joseph, they have made a considerable progress in the acquisition of knowledge; and certainly it cannot require any profound acquaintance with the principles of political science to convince them of the flagrant injustice and enormity of the threatened attack on the Neapolitans.

Revolution seems to proceed in its course: even Russia and Denmark, as the following articles will shew, are not exempted from the spirit of the times:— COPENHAGEN, Nov. 18.—A formidable plot, projected with the view of plunging us into the abyss of Revolution, has been happily frustrated on the eve of its execution by the vigilance of our Police, who the day before yesterday suddenly arrested all the parties concerned in it. Their leader is a Dr. Damppe, a man of intellect and knowledge, but well known for his revolutionary principles, who has succeeded in organising a secret association, composed for the most part of athletic and vigorous handicraftsmen, and imbued with his own seditious notions. They had formed a plan of a most horrible nature, being nothing less than to force open the prisons; to seize, by the aid of convicts, on all the arsenals and magazines of warlike stores; to murder all the high officers of state, not excepting even the King himself; and, finally, to proclaim a representative Constitution. Mr. Kernif, Counselor of State, and our Director of Police, has for some time been in possession of the secret views of the conspirators, but postponed their arrest till the day before yesterday, last night having been fixed on for the execution of their plan, and thus been able not only to secure all the accomplices, but the draft of their intended method of proceeding, and all other papers. Among them were found, ready prepared, a variety of incendiary Proclamations.

PETERSBURGH, Nov. 3.—The first Regiment of Imperial Guards, entirely composed of individuals of noble birth, and which has ever distinguished itself by exemplary conduct, so much so as to acquire by it, the particular regard and confidence of the Emperor, has disgraced itself by a gross outrage against military discipline. They withdrew all obedience to Col. Schwarz, their Commander, under the pretext that he had subjected them to unnecessary hardships, by compelling them to attend military duty at this season, from an early hour in the morning till late at night. The mutineers even refused to listen to the remonstrance of one of the Imperial Grand Dukes, whose admonitions they are said to have answered by invectives.

This disposition was beginning to threaten the most serious consequences, when they were overawed by an intimation, though a false one, from their former Commander, Prince Potemkin, that the Emperor had suddenly returned to the Capital. Time had now been gained to collect together the other troops in garrison, and when the Mutineers saw themselves surrounded, they no longer resisted, but gave up their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners; a formidable escort was then prepared, provided even with cannon, by which they were first conducted to one of our forts, and thence embarked on board one of our steam-boats for Cronstadt. One very remarkable circumstance has attended this affair, that all those Officers who had not participated in its misconduct, requested to share its fate, and not to be separated from their comrades. According to our military code, the revolting regiment would be subjected to decimation, but the appointment of a Court-Martial has been deferred till the instructions of the Emperor can be received on the subject.

Though our Paper were three times as large, it would not enable us to lay before our readers one-half of the accounts which have appeared of the rejoicings throughout the Country at the destruction of the Bill of Pains and Penalties. The history of Britain furnishes no other example of the public feeling being so strongly and so decidedly manifested. In the remotest villages, the interest excited by the conspiracy to blast the character of Her Majesty, and to degrade her from her high rank, was fully as intense as in the Metropolis. In many places, even the farm-houses have been generally illuminated, and those

who enter, on any former occasion, had the "even terror" of their life disturbed by political feelings, have been roused from their lethargy, and are become the most vehement defenders of Her Majesty. The impulse which has thus been given to the public mind will be productive of the best effects. Ministers have raised a spirit of resistance to their measures which they will in vain attempt to control, and which, if properly directed, may be the means of extricating the Country from the difficulties by which it is encompassed. What the interference of the People has already effected is the best earnest of what it may still effect. "Sleep in a State is (as Mostiquette has observed) always followed by slavery." The apathy and indifference so generally manifested by the great body of the middle and lower ranks to the arbitrary and unconstitutional conduct of existing Administrations has alone enabled them to continue their profligate career. Luckily, they have at length overshoot the mark—their presumption has carried them too far. The Bill of Pains and Penalties—the barefaced attempt to destroy the first subject in the State by an ex post facto law, bottomed on the foulst perjury, has put an end to this misplaced confidence, and awakened the Nation to a just sense of the dangers to which it had, in consequence, been exposed.

Some apprehensions were entertained relative to the safety of London on Wednesday last, when the QUEEN was to go to St. Paul's, to return Thanks for the dangers she has escaped. The houses in the line of her approach were to be closed as she passed, the public offices were to suspend their duties, and even the Bank of England gave notice, that Bills due on Wednesday should be demanded on the day before. It is not, however, likely, that any disturbance has taken place. The regulations adopted by the Lord Mayor, no less than 1000 special constables being sworn in, the assemblage of citizens that have arrayed themselves to act under the command of Sir R. Wilson, the dispositions that have been taken to conduct the array, and the general deportment of the People, promised to prevent even the slightest indication of riot.

The interview between the King and Lord Grenville will naturally excite curiosity as to what may hereafter take place. No Mail due.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, Nov. 27.—Although the supply of Wheat this morning was but moderate, and chiefly confined to land carriage samples from Essex and Kent, the sales were exceedingly heavy; a few fine samples early in the morning obtained last Monday's prices, all other descriptions may be quoted 2s. per quarter cheaper. Barley is from 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower, even for the finest samples, whilst the ordinary qualities were unsaleable at that reduction. Beans are 2s. per quarter cheaper, the supply from Essex being large. White Peas come to market very freely, and are 2s. per quarter lower. Oats 1s. per quarter dearer than on this day week, and very dull sale for all but the finest samples of our own growth. In other articles there is no alteration.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, Nov. 29.—We had a small supply of Wheat at Market this day, and there having been a good demand, it advanced from 6d. to 1s. per barrel. Oats in large supply, but not lower than on Friday. In other articles there is little variation from our last report. The general prices were—White Wheat, 27s. to 29s. 6d. Millers' Wheat, 25s. to 27s. Red Seed, 30s. to 35s. Prime Oats, 11s. to 12s. Distillers' Prices, 10s. 6d. to 11s. Malt, 14s. to 15s. Grinding do. 12s. to 13s. Malt, 31s. to 34s. per barrel. Barley, 11s. to 11s. 6d. Oatmeal, 10s. 6d. to 13s. Second Flour, 16s. to 18s. per cwt. Rapedseed, 31s. to 32s. 6d. Whiskey, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per gallon.

CORN MARKETS, Nov. 30.—Wheat and Oats have again advanced, but it must be considered as owing principally to the small quantity of Grain coming in; for though both have advanced in the English market, it is only for parcels of very superior quality, and not for Irish, the quotations for which would not pay present prices here, and some houses yet hold off. Wheat, 23s. to 26s. per bush, 20 stone; Oats, 20s. to 22s. per barrel, 33 do.; Barley, 20s. to 22s. per barrel, 35 do.—Planters' Oat, 36s. 33s.; India, 26s.; Navy, 26s. Pork, 23s. 6d. Butter to Merchants 80s.—76s.—68s.—64s.—60s. Do. to the Country, 70s.—66s.—60s.—54s.—50s.

LIMERICK MARKETS, Nov. 29.—Wheat, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per stone. Oats, 7d. Barley, 7d. Flour, 30s. to 32s. per bag. Oatmeal, 10s. 6d. per cwt. Potatoes, 2d. per stone. Pork, 21s. per cwt. Butter, 80s. 74s. 6d. 54s. 48s. 44s.

WATERFORD MARKETS. The price of Butter at the market-house continued yesterday at 84s. generally for first quality; 6d. over was paid for one lot, which we believe was the only exception to the general rule. The price was no amendment in the demand for inferior qualities—Thrifts, in lots, were taken in some cases at 80s. but several single casks were bought at 75s.—Fourths, at about 70s. Quantities weighed—Thursday, 170 tubs—yesterday, 110. No alteration can be stated in Sugar Hops, which have remained at 30s. 6d. to 31s. 6d. generally, and 3d. 6d. over in particular instances. Scalded may also be said to have continued as last mentioned 31s. was the highest paid yesterday, but only very few reached that price, and the general rate was from about 24s. to 30s. The principal part of yesterday's receipts of Corn consisted, as in the preceding part of the week, of Wheat, for prime samples of which, in some instances, 26s. 6d. was given by a few purchasers, and even 27s. for a small quantity, but the generally second quality declined to 24s. to 30s. The scanty supply of Oats that appeared found ready purchasers at 10s. 3d. and in a few cases a shade higher. Barley has not fluctuated from its former rate, 20s. 3d. to 20s. 6d.—the latter paid only for very prime milling samples. No change of moment in Flour this week—34s. being still the best price generally for prime Records. Oatmeal, 11s. to 11s. 6d. per cwt. Scotch Herring, 21s. to 30s. per barrel. Newport Coals, 5s. 10d. to 1s. Seams, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.

A new arrangement of Corn Averages has appeared in the London Gazette. Instead of the twelve Maritime Counties, the aggregate is formed from the averages of the twelve following places:—London, Ipswich, Norwich, Durham, Lincoln, Carlisle, Liverpool, Holywell, Cardigan, Gloucester, Exeter, and Blandford.

WATERFORD FLYER HOSPITAL.

State of the House for the Month of November. In the House 31st Oct. 1820. Dismissed cured, 97 Admitted since 1820. Remains in Fever, 92 43 Convalescent, 73

The numbers admitted into the Hospital in the present month are a sufficient comment on the prevalence of Fever, which may be said to be as low as it has been for many years past. There have been, however, four or five cases of Typhus gastro in the Hospital towards the conclusion of the month, but of these, all, except one, appear to be now out of danger.

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J. K. BRACKEN, M. B. By order of the Regulating Committee, HENRY PENROSE, Chairman. Waterford, Nov. 30, 1820.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, DEC. 1.

Nov. 29th—Argyl, Exams, Wexmouth, ballast; Linnepean Castle, Thomastown, Newport, ballast; Waterford, ballast. Nov. 30th—Waterford, Hodges, London, m. goods; Jane, Austin, Shornham, empty; heads and haws; Wexmouth, Union, Head, Falmouth, ballast and luggage; Two Sisters, Prerpet, Plymouth, ballast.

A BOOK-KEEPER, OF EXPERIENCE & ABILITIES, WILL BEAR OF A RESPECTABLE MERCANTILE SITUATION. By a personal application at this Office. None need apply except Persons fully qualified.—A liberal Salary will be given. December 2, 1820.

WOOLLEN, HAT, & HOSIERY WAREHOUSE.

P. M'DOUGALL HAS just received his WINTER ASSORTMENT of Superior, Better, and Common CLOTHS; also fashionable PILLBOX CLOTHS, Drab and Grey Napt RUGS, and LAMBSKIN COATINGS, best London HATS, large English BLANKETS, Welch FLANNELS, &c. &c. which will be disposed of on the most encouraging Terms. Waterford, Dec. 2, 1820.

NEW SCOTCH HERRINGS.

THOMAS JACOB HAS JUST LANDED