

MILITARY COURT MARTIAL.

(Concluded from first page) The President desired that she might be sent to her lodgings, and the sergeant was despatched after her forthwith.

John Shaw, a private in the 5th Company of Coldstream Guards, examined.—He said he knew for what he was called to attend that Court; and on being directed to state all that came within his knowledge respecting the charge, he deposed that, about six or seven weeks since, he could not tell the day of the week or month, he had been to call upon a comrade in Wadsworth-street, and was returning home between eight and nine o'clock to his quarters at Knightsbridge; with a stick in his hand. He went up to speak to him, when he said a gentleman had met him, and told him to follow him, and went into a public-house and called for some porter; after that he had been there a short time, another man came in, and the gentleman got up and went away. He added, that he went to the landlady, and asked her if she knew the gentleman, and she said not. He then asked her if she would know him again if he saw him, but she said she had not noticed him.—That was all he told him. Witness was accompanied by his comrade, Mason. The public-house was the Judge-Advocate's.

The Judge-Advocate asked George if he had any questions to put to this witness? To which he replied, that he had told him the dress the gentleman had on, and also that it was Colonel Gore. He added, that in a conversation with the witness at Knightsbridge Barracks subsequently, when Corporal Marshall was present, he said when he came before the gentleman he was afraid to tell the truth; but what he had said he would now stick to.

The witness, on being questioned as to the truth of this statement, deposed most positively that George had mentioned the name of Colonel Gore to him on the evening they met in Oxford-street, or described the dress of the person who had treated him with porter. He admitted that he had a conversation with George in the Barrack-yard at Knightsbridge, on the Sunday after he was examined on this subject; when, in answer to a question from George as to what he had said, he stated that he trembled all over, but had told the truth. George asked him "what the gentleman said to him?" and he said, "(they asked him) who the gentleman was, whom he (George) described as having drunk with him?" and that his answer was, "he did not know." Upon which George swore and said, "Why did you not say it was Gore?" To which he replied, "If he wanted him to say anything, he should have come and told him so before he went in; but he could not now add anything to what he had said."

In further examination by the Court, he repeated most solemnly that George never did tell him who the gentleman was, nor ever described his dress.

James Mason, also a private in the Coldstream Guards, and in the same company with the last witness, corroborated his testimony as to the meeting with George in Oxford-street, and as to the fact of George never having described the dress or mentioned the name of the gentleman who he said treated him to porter in a public-house.

The Sergeant who had been sent in pursuit of Mrs. Green having returned, and announced that he had brought her back, she was called in, when, in examination by the Court, she repeated her story, that she first saw George standing looking into a fruit-shop at the corner of Vere-street; that a gentleman came up to him, and that they both went directly down Oxford-street to the public-house she had described.

Some further questions were then put to her respecting her husband, but she declined answering them. What she came there about had nothing to do with her or her husband, and she did not see why she should be questioned on those topics.

The President told her it was her duty to answer every question which the Court might think proper to put to her with a view to the furtherance of justice.

Upon her questioning the right of the Court to enforce such a rule, however, and becoming somewhat impertinent, she was ordered to withdraw.

Corporal Marshall deposed that he was present at a conversation between Corporal George and a private Shaw, in Knightsbridge barracks, on a Sunday morning; when the former accented; latter of not telling the truth before the gentleman; to which the latter replied, that "if he was asked to him to say anything, he should have come to him before he went in, and then he should have known what to say; but he was so frightened he did not know what he was going to say."

In answer to a question from George, witness said that Shaw said he was afraid to say the truth, or some word of that sort.

John Shaw being recalled, and the evidence of Marshall stated to him, he said it was not correct, and he repeated his former testimony, adding, that what he said was, "that he was all of a tremble, and scarce knew what he was doing." He never said he was afraid to tell the truth.

The President here asked George, if he had any more witnesses? He mentioned the names of two others; but it appearing, from George's statement, that their evidence had no reference whatever to the charge before the Court, they

were not called. The case for the prosecution being now closed, at half-past three the Court adjourned.

SECOND DAY.—SATURDAY. THE DEFENCE.

On the opening of the Court this day, Colonel Gore expressed a wish to have Corporal George and Mrs. Green again called in.

Corporal George having been called, was then examined for the Defence. He had known Mrs. Green ever since the beginning of 1819. She was not related to him. She had said she was his sister, but she was not. She mentioned when she went to the Tower that she was his sister.—She had been to those barracks to see him, but not as his sister. Never saw her after the affair in Oxford-street, till he saw her when he went to her in company with the sergeant. He had been in confinement ever since.

Colonel Woodford here remarked that the witness had the liberty of going out whenever he chose to ask.

Witness in continuation, said that he was put in confinement about the 14th of August. From the 2d of August to the 14th he was at liberty to go where he pleased. Saw Elizabeth Green in Oxford-street on the 2d. (The witness remained in Court.)

Mrs. Green was not in attendance. Colonel Gore then handed in a written defence, which, at his request, was read by the Judge-Advocate.

The following witnesses were then called and examined:—

Sergeant Powell.—I am a sergeant in the Coldstream Guards. I was at the barrack on the day when Corporal George made some charge against Colonel Gore. It was one Sunday evening, I was sitting in the barrack about eight o'clock, when Col. Gore's servant came in (William Cooper) and told me his master wanted to speak to me the next morning at eight o'clock, as he was going to leave town. He added, I expect it is about getting some words about loading the carriage. I told him I should be there at the time. He then went away, and I went to my room. I returned to the barrack that night, and I heard Corporal George say, "there's a pretty thing. I was in company the other night with a Colonel of the Guards—the servant's master—in two or three public-houses, and drinking with him in one of them. They went into two first, and at the third the Colonel called for a pot of beer and paid for it at the bar with sixpence, and received a penny change." He then said he was standing at a print shop near Harley-street, and was looking at the degrees of a horse, when the Colonel came up and asked him where he was going to? He said, "on where particular, and the Colonel said, 'come along with me.'" He went with him to one or two streets, till at last they came to a public-house. The Colonel went and looked into the public-house and came out again.

After some consultation between the President and the Judge-Advocate, the Court was now cleared.

On our re-admission, the witness was recalled, and went on with his evidence as follows:—They then went to a second public-house, and came out again, when they went to a third public-house, where the Colonel called for a pot of beer at the bar, took it and paid for it, and got a penny change. The Colonel spoke to a little girl at the bar, and said it was almost time for her to be married, or something to that effect. They (the Colonel and George) then went into a little parlour near the bar; the Colonel brought in the beer, drank out of the pot, and put it down on the table, and he (George) then drank. Immediately after that a third person came in, and called for a pint of beer and a newspaper. The Colonel then went out, and said he should return immediately. He (George) waited some time, drank the beer out, and then went to the landlady, and asked her if she knew him? She said she did not know him, but he was a very good-looking gentleman, and often came there with soldiers and treated them with beer. He said he then went out of the house into the street, to look if he could see him any where. He could not see him, and then went home. I saw Mrs. Green, who was examined yesterday, in these barracks, before, about nine months ago. Corporal George was charged with playing at cards with private soldiers, in a public-house, and he brought this woman, who, he said was his sister, to prove that at the same time he was along with her buying things. Corporal George was present when this woman said she was his sister.

Examined by Corporal George.—I made no observation when you made this statement to me. I never said "that is an old story, and I heard it years before."

Examined by the Court.—There were two or three sergeants in the room at the time.

James Price, sworn and examined.—I am a private in the Coldstream Guards. I recollect being charged with Corporal George for playing at cards at the sign of the Green Man, in Green-street.—George said he should call upon his sister, Elizabeth Green, the woman who has been examined as a witness here, to come forward. She always owned herself to be his sister. George said he should get his sister, Elizabeth Green, to come and say that he was along with her buying some goods; whereas, in point of fact, he was playing cards with me all day.

Examined by Corporal George.—I did not see of two others; but it appearing, from George's statement, that their evidence had no reference whatever to the charge before the Court, they

Mary Lambart.—I live in Barrett's-court, Wigmore-street. I saw him, and can positively swear he was there. I do not know a woman of the name of Green, and never felt any part of my house to her. She never lived in the house. I may have seen her before to-day, but I do not recollect. Witness withdrew.

Major Charles Bentinck sworn and examined. I was present at the time of the investigation of the conduct of Colonel Gore, at Knightsbridge; Col. Bouverie took down in writing what passed. Colonel Woodford sworn and examined.—I was also present at the investigation alluded to by the last witness.

A statement, dated the 16th of August, was then put in and read; which purported to be an account of the evidence given by Corporal George when first examined by the officers of his regiment on the subject of this charge. In this statement there were several very material variances, when compared with the testimony he this day gave before the Court.

There was a second statement, dated the 17th of August, when he underwent a second examination, in which it also appeared that he varied in his story.

Major Bentinck's examination renewed.—Corporal George said on the investigation in question, that Foster, who had formerly been in his regiment, and who he knew very well, saw him going into the public-house with Colonel Gore. He added, that Foster had been servant to Captain Saltway, and was a stonemason by trade; he believed he was working at Biggate, but did not know where to find him.

Arthur Foster, sworn and examined.—I was servant to Captain Saltway. I saw Corporal George, for the first time, about six or eight months ago, at Rothwell-park, in Hampshire; he was conducting a prisoner to Petersfield; I did not see him again till yesterday. I did not see him in Oxford-street on the second of August last. From what I saw of him at Rothwell Park, if I had seen him in Oxford-street, I should have recollecting him. I rather think I was out of employment on the second of August; I am not certain.

Corporal George said, it was useless to ask this witness any questions. He had been told by a Sergeant that he said he did not know any thing of him whatever—when they had sailed in the same ship together from Portsmouth.

The witness, in re-examination, positively swore he did not see Corporal George on the 2d of August, nor was he in Oxford-street to his knowledge on that day. Witness withdrew.

Thomas Gore, Esq. examined.—I live at No. 18, South Audley-street. My son, Col. Gore, was in my company on the 2d of August. On that day the gig was ordered at a quarter past four; soon after which Col. Gore came down through the garden, and got into the gig with me at the stable. We then drove to Mr. Rose's, in Park-place, who was engaged; we then went to Mr. Stockdale's, in Piccadilly. Colonel Gore got out and went into the shop. I remained at the door. About five o'clock a very heavy storm of rain came on, which lasted some time. After it was over, the letter bell rang, we returned to Mr. Rose's, who was still engaged. Colonel Gore got out of the gig and went in to consult Mr. Rose; he remained some time. After the consultation I drove him back to the stable at the back of my house. He then went up the garden to his own room, and I gave the wet umbrella to his servant, William Cooper. That was about a quarter past six o'clock; and at half-past six o'clock I sat down to dinner with my family in the parlour, and sent up Colonel Gore's dinner by his servant as usual. Colonel Gore not having dined below or walked out for nearly a month.—What we were at dinner, having a clock on the sideboard, it struck seven. I am confidently punctual as to the time. The groom was directed to get the gig ordered, and about half-past seven or twenty minutes before eight, Colonel Gore came down the garden to the stable, and his servant brought a dry umbrella. We then got into the gig, and Colonel Gore put on his blue cloak, as he wanted air in the gig, being very indolent, and unable to walk. I then drove down South-street gently into Park-lane, and so to Upper Bond-street, Governor-square, and so to Oxford-street. I passed Bell's (the chymist) door, and turned round to the right of Queen-street, and placed the carriage against Bell's east window and the cutter's shop, for Colonel Gore to get out, not being able to draw up at Bell's door, because of the crossing from Postland-street. Colonel Gore then threw off his cloak and went into Bell's shop with Mr. Rose's prescription. He remained there a few minutes, and he never was out of my sight the whole of that afternoon or evening, except those few minutes. I watched his coming out, and that instant he came out he got into the gig, put on his cloak, and we returned the same way to Park-lane, went in at Governor-square, drove a short time about Hyde-park, went out at Chesterfield-gate, and staid home to the same stable from whence we had departed. It was then half-past eight. Colonel Gore then went up the garden to the drawing-room, where he lay on the sofa the whole evening.

Examined by Corporal George.—This good gentleman states that his son was never out of his sight but the few minutes in the chymist's; whereas he has already stated he sent his dinner up to him in his room. I would ask him whether he is sure he was then in the room? A. I can swear that he was. I went up to him two or three times during dinner, as was my practice every day, to see that he had every thing

right. I saw him, and can positively swear he was there.

Corporal George, by the Court.—Could he have gone into Oxford-street in the intervals when you were absent from him? Certainly not. He had not time? He had not time, and he could not walk. The longest time between the periods of my seeing him, did not exceed, in the first instance, five or ten minutes; and in the second, twenty minutes or a quarter of an hour. His servant William Cooper attended him during his dinner.

Colonel Woodford again examined.—When this charge was made, I met Mr. Gore (the last witness) at Sir Henry Bouverie's, in St. James's-square, to hear his statement, in consequence of the statement of Corporal George. Sir Henry Bouverie, Colonel Hamilton, Colonel Gore, Mr. Gore, and a friend of his, were present. At that meeting Mr. Gore gave in substance the same account he has given this day. I took a minute or what occurred. (The witness then read his minute and its contents confirmed his impression.)

Mr. Thomas Rose examined.—I am a surgeon residing in Park-place, St. James's. Col. Gore was a patient of mine. I wrote the prescription produced on the day it bears date (the 2d of August). It was between half-past four and six when I saw Col. Gore. Col. Gore was not in a state of health to be walking about the street on a wet day. I particularly cautioned him against such a practice, as he was suffering under a very severe complaint at the time. I heard a report against Colonel Gore, and went to him, informing him of the circumstance, on the 14th of August, to Ryegate, where he was forthwith benefited by sea air. He came to town the next day.

Mr. J. Farden, assistant to Mr. B. H. he made him, in Oxford-street, proved that he had made up the prescription produced on the 2d of August. It was for Colonel Gore, and was delivered at his house in South Audley-street. Colonel Gore called between six and eight. Witness believed it was past seven. Colonel Gore delivered the prescription himself. He was dressed as a private gentleman; a dark coat and waistcoat. He did not observe any thing further.

John Davis, groom to Col. Gore, confirmed the evidence of Mr. Gore, as to the departure from and return to South Audley-street with the gig, both before and after dinner.

Wm. Cooper examined.—I am now, and was formerly to Col. Gore in August last. I remember his going to Ryegate. I remember Friday the 2d of August. I waited upon him at dinner that day. He dined about half-past six. I carried his dinner up to him in his own room. During dinner I was up and down with him several times. I saw him go out about half-past seven after he had dined. It was impossible for Col. Gore, after he came into dinner, and half-past seven, to have gone out without my knowledge. When he did go out, he went out in the tisbury with his father.

Examined by the Court.—I saw Colonel Gore several times that afternoon before he went out; he was dressed in a red striped dressing-gown.—When he went out I believe he wore a blue coat, I cannot say whether he wore blue or white trousers; I believe it was either one or the other. I do not remember whether Colonel Gore's father went up to him during dinner or not. He might have done so without my seeing him. Colonel Gore here announced that he had no other witnesses to call.

The President asked Corporal George whether he had any other witnesses to call, or any further remarks to make.

Corporal George, in reply, complained, that after he had first mentioned the business in the centre, he was solemnly charged, on pain of confinement, to hold his tongue on the subject, even to the peril of his life, or he might have found some soldier who had seen him in company with Colonel Gore.

The President remarked that it was fit he should be restrained from circulating such a story till the facts were properly inquired into.

Colonel Woodford stated, that so far was Corporal George from being prevented from looking for witnesses, that he had full permission to go out whenever he chose for that purpose in company with a Sergeant.

The Sergeant being present, confirmed Col. Woodford's statement, and said that he repeatedly asked George whether he wished to go any where, as he was ready to accompany him.

The Court now asked George whether he could mention any person whom he was desirous of being called to support his statement, and who he had been prevented from bringing forward. He answered in the negative.

The proceedings were here closed. The Court was cleared, and the Members proceeded to deliberate on their judgment.

HOOPING COUGH.—Doctor Archer, an American physician, announces that the hooping cough is cured by vaccinating the patient on the second or third week after the commencement of the disease. This is a singular discovery, and if the result be doubted, the experiment is at least harmless.

SINGULAR OBSERVATION.—A Medical Gentleman made, on his travels, the curious remark, that, though, in the four quarters of the world together, not more than 500,000 people could be found at once labouring under Epilepsy, Ireland possesses nearly 9000 afflicted with it.

WATERFORD. Published by W. J. AMIN PERRIS, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

WANTED. A LAND STEWARD, OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE CHARACTER, That perfectly understands his Business, the care of Cattle, and the make of Water.

NEW SCOTCH HERRINGS. A SMALL CARGO OF CROWN-BRAND SCOTCH HERRINGS, HAS JUST ARRIVED TO WILLIAM BURN, AND CO., Wholesale Importers of the said HERRINGS, Waterford, Sept. 21, 1822.

NOTICE. THE LANDS OF WILLIAMSTOWN, ALL SAINTS AGRICULTURE, COUSE, MAKE AL, and CARRIGROVE, in the neighbourhood of Waterford, are strictly preserved, and any Person found SHOOTING or COURING thereon, after this Notice, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour. September 20, 1822.

AUCTION OF TIMBER, DEALS, &c. &c. Samuel Crosthwaite WILL SELL BY AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, THE 25th INST., AT ONE O'CLOCK, The Cargo of the Ship Mary, Capt. Clarke, consisting of 281 Pieces PINE TIMBER, 12 Doz OAK BATS, 13000 Bright Spine DEELS, and 18000 West India STAVES, all of excellent quality. THOMAS AT KILL, FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer. Waterford, September 18, 1822.

NOTICE TO PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE LAKE FIRM OF WILLIAM NEWPORT & Co. A MEETING OF THE CREDITORS OF WILLIAM NEWPORT, a Bankrupt, held at the City Court House, the 21st instant, the following Resolution passed unanimously:—Resolved, That in the adjustment of the different Questions which have been or may be presented to the Creditors, the Assignees be particularly requested to make full Payment of all Debts due to the Bankrupt's Estate, before the 1st of October.

The ANTI-SLAVER, in pursuance of the foregoing Resolution, inform the several Persons indebted to the late Bank of WILLIAM NEWPORT & Co., that, unless the Demands against them are settled on or before the 15th October next, Law Proceedings will thereby be taken against them, without any further Notice. Waterford, Sept. 18, 1822.

JOHN HARRIS and THOMAS HARRIS, jun. Esqs. Assignees of the Bankrupt, SAUNDERS, Newmarket, Plaintiffs. The Right Honourable Sir JOHN SPENCER, Bart. of W. Newmarket, Esq. Judge of the City of Waterford, Bankrupt, deceased, in come in and prove their Debt before me at my Chambers, on the King's Bench Quay, Dublin, on or before the 1st Day of November next, otherwise they will be precluded from the Benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 14th Day of September, 1822. THOMAS LELLS, No. 10, Ballinacree, Dublin.

CHINA'S PATENT WORM LOZENGES. MRS. CHING, Widow of the late Mr. JOHN CHING, Apothecary, respectfully informs the Public, that the celebrated WORM LOZENGES invented by her late husband, which for many years have supported their sale and reputation, continue to be prepared by herself, and made up from the same materials as before.

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LONDON. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18. CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—For France, we have more recent letters from London than those obtained by the last mail which reached Edinburgh. It appears that the Portuguese Loan, so much talked of, has ended almost in nothing. The National Bank, as we before hinted, had offered to advance the money, but only for a limited time. This proposal had not been accepted, and individuals had accordingly been applied to, to lend the sum required, and it has been borrowed at the rate of five per cent. for every £100, on condition that when the report is made, the present making the Loan shall receive £100 for every £95. These terms, considering the present state of the money market of Europe, may be considered a little exorbitant.

The Revenue of Portugal has proved very deficient, not yielding more than two-thirds of the amount formerly collected. This circumstance has, in fact, rendered the Loan necessary; and the advice of its day has accordingly been some change in the commercial system of Portugal, in order to render it more productive.

The expedition for the Brazils had not sailed, and the day for that event seemed as distant as ever. The people of Lisbon, in general, were wholly in the dark as to the situation of the Brazils, and even some of those best informed doubted as to the course the Prince Regent at Rio Janeiro might be compelled to follow.

We have this morning received Papers from Bayonne, in the 10th instant. They contain some very important news, that, if the slightest reliance can be placed upon their accuracy, there seems no ground for expecting the flight of the increasing strength of the Royalists in the North of Spain.

It is said that the pamphlet of M. Benjamin Constant, (second portion of the Letters to the King) has just been seized.

The intelligence from Greece is distressing, both for the cause of humanity and that of religion. This intelligence is no longer doubted, except by the Austrian Observer. It is the correct, the Greek Government has ceased to exist. County is in possession of the Turkish and Athenian Armies are abandoned. Every day the Greek Government is in agitation that to prepare the withdrawal of an army of 60,000 men. Yet we see hardly any movements of troops, except 200 men lately arrived from Patras, the Corfu has not received the reinforcements which the Paris Journals have announced. It is true that preparations are up here for forming a camp of 12,000 men in the country, from Bidart to St. Jean de Luz, as well as of the speedy arrival of the troops that are to compose it. Other reports are circulated of the intention of our Government to attack the Spaniards; on the other hand, a plot is said to have been discovered, formed by a small number of French refugees in Spain, tending to disturb the tranquillity of that country, with the support of some Spanish troops. So many conjectures, in short, are made, respecting these military movements, that every body is desirous to be relieved from this uncertainty. The most probable is, that the neighbouring Spanish provinces, being the theatre of a most sanguinary and disastrous civil war, the French Government provisionally, and in expectation of the results of the Congress at Verona, wishes to make its territory respected, and to be ready to act afterwards, if necessary, against the innovators in Spain.

Tranquillity is far from being restored in the three provinces of Alava, Guipuzcoa, and Biscay, notwithstanding the severe measures adopted by General Espartero. On the contrary, the bands of Zabala, Gorstala, and Urgoiti, daily increase; and the Conspiration ordered by the Constitutionists in those countries, which has been hitherto exempted from it by their ferocity and privileges, has greatly contributed to the progress of the Defenders of the Faith, the young men enlisting under their banners, rather than submit to be taken for soldiers, which they have always considered as contrary to their nobility and prerogatives. Zabala and Gorstala have collected about 11000 men, and traverse the mountains of Alava and Biscay, in four bands; while Urgoiti maintains himself in Guipuzcoa. These three provinces cover the great road, and have detachments for the express purpose of intercepting the mails and the communications.

A provisional and ambulatory Junta has been formed in Guipuzcoa, like that in Navarre; it has already deposed many measures of administration, to which the inhabitants have not been attentive, especially to the summons to the youth to join the Defenders of the Faith, for the number of volunteers increases daily; so that considering the opposition which the Constitutionists have to combat in this country, it is to be feared they will be overpowered, and obliged to repair the Rhine.

Quasada retains the command of the division of Navarre. His services to the Royal cause, have procured him the praise and confidence of the troops he commands; and certainly it must

not be forgotten, that it was not till the 25th of June, that this General entered Spain, with about 300 men; and that he now has under his command above 5000 men, of whom two-thirds are perfectly armed, equipped, and disciplined, besides 300 cavalry, not inferior in courage to their veterans.

It is, however, positively affirmed to-day, that General O'Donnell, who is at Bayonne, is going to take the command of the Division of Navarre (which daily increases), Quasada having twice offered to resign.

In the provinces on this side of the Ebro, the counter-revolution makes such rapid progress that unless the Constitutionists receive sufficient reinforcements, it is to be feared these provinces will recover their ancient independence—that is to say, their laws and privileges, which are continually increased and multiplied.

The letters from Madrid of the 5th state, that the Decree of the King is published for the meeting of the Extraordinary Cortes, on the 1st of October. The Constitutional party hope that the new law will enable the Government to put down the insurrection in the northern provinces; and the share taken in it by English Bankers, makes them flatter themselves that the Cortes of St. James's will not oppose the Constitutional system.

The mails from Madrid, Pamplona, and Bayona, are still due.

On Friday evening the King received, in private audience, the Viscount de Castelmoron. His Excellency will set out next week for Vienna; it is now, however, stated that he will not at the arrival of the Duke of Wellington in Paris.

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Tranquillity is far from being restored in the three provinces of Alava, Guipuzcoa, and Biscay, notwithstanding the severe measures adopted by General Espartero. On the contrary, the bands of Zabala, Gorstala, and Urgoiti, daily increase; and the Conspiration ordered by the Constitutionists in those countries, which has been hitherto exempted from it by their ferocity and privileges, has greatly contributed to the progress of the Defenders of the Faith, the young men enlisting under their banners, rather than submit to be taken for soldiers, which they have always considered as contrary to their nobility and prerogatives. Zabala and Gorstala have collected about 11000 men, and traverse the mountains of Alava and Biscay, in four bands; while Urgoiti maintains himself in Guipuzcoa. These three provinces cover the great road, and have detachments for the express purpose of intercepting the mails and the communications.

A provisional and ambulatory Junta has been formed in Guipuzcoa, like that in Navarre; it has already deposed many measures of administration, to which the inhabitants have not been attentive, especially to the summons to the youth to join the Defenders of the Faith, for the number of volunteers increases daily; so that considering the opposition which the Constitutionists have to combat in this country, it is to be feared they will be overpowered, and obliged to repair the Rhine.

Quasada retains the command of the division of Navarre. His services to the Royal cause, have procured him the praise and confidence of the troops he commands; and certainly it must

not be forgotten, that it was not till the 25th of June, that this General entered Spain, with about 300 men; and that he now has under his command above 5000 men, of whom two-thirds are perfectly armed, equipped, and disciplined, besides 300 cavalry, not inferior in courage to their veterans.

It is, however, positively affirmed to-day, that General O'Donnell, who is at Bayonne, is going to take the command of the Division of Navarre (which daily increases), Quasada having twice offered to resign.

In the provinces on this side of the Ebro, the counter-revolution makes such rapid progress that unless the Constitutionists receive sufficient reinforcements, it is to be feared these provinces will recover their ancient independence—that is to say, their laws and privileges, which are continually increased and multiplied.

The letters from Madrid of the 5th state, that the Decree of the King is published for the meeting of the Extraordinary Cortes, on the 1st of October. The Constitutional party hope that the new law will enable the Government to put down the insurrection in the northern provinces; and the share taken in it by English Bankers, makes them flatter themselves that the Cortes of St. James's will not oppose the Constitutional system.

The mails from Madrid, Pamplona, and Bayona, are still due.

On Friday evening the King received, in private audience, the Viscount de Castelmoron. His Excellency will set out next week for Vienna; it is now, however, stated that he will not at the arrival of the Duke of Wellington in Paris.

It is said that the pamphlet of M. Benjamin Constant, (second portion of the Letters to the King) has just been seized.

The intelligence from Greece is distressing, both for the cause of humanity and that of religion. This intelligence is no longer doubted, except by the Austrian Observer. It is the correct, the Greek Government has ceased to exist. County is in possession of the Turkish and Athenian Armies are abandoned. Every day the Greek Government is in agitation that to prepare the withdrawal of an army of 60,000 men. Yet we see hardly any movements of troops, except 200 men lately arrived from Patras, the Corfu has not received the reinforcements which the Paris Journals have announced. It is true that preparations are up here for forming a camp of 12,000 men in the country, from Bidart to St. Jean de Luz, as well as of the speedy arrival of the troops that are to compose it. Other reports are circulated of the intention of our Government to attack the Spaniards; on the other hand, a plot is said to have been discovered, formed by a small number of French refugees in Spain, tending to disturb the tranquillity of that country, with the support of some Spanish troops. So many conjectures, in short, are made, respecting these military movements, that every body is desirous to be relieved from this uncertainty. The most probable is, that the neighbouring Spanish provinces, being the theatre of a most sanguinary and disastrous civil war, the French Government provisionally, and in expectation of the results of the Congress at Verona, wishes to make its territory respected, and to be ready to act afterwards, if necessary, against the innovators in Spain.

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