

SEPT. 17.

We understand, that by the King's command, a communication has been made to Major General Sir Robert Wilson, that his Majesty has no further occasion for his services.

We have received the Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday since our last. There seems to be now entertained, even in these hitherto warlike channels of intelligence, very slender expectations of a rupture between Russia and Turkey.

Letters were this morning received from Odessa, dated August 21. There had been no recent arrivals from Constantinople, owing to the prevalence of northerly winds. The letters made no mention of any movements in the Russian army, and the writers state confidently their opinion there would be no war between the Porte and Russia.

Lord and Lady Hood, Lady Anne Hamilton, Count Vassali, Captain Hesse, Dr. Lushington, Mr. William Austin, Lord Yarmouth, and other persons of distinction, arrived at Dover on Friday, by the Rob Roy steam packet, from Calais.

FRANKFORT, SEPT. 8.—Mr. Temple, the British Charge d'Affaires, has just been officially informed, that the King will arrive here between the 22d and 25th of this month. His Majesty accompanied by the Earl of Liverpool and the Marquis of Londonderry, and by several Members of his Privy Council, will put up at the Roman Emperor Hotel. From this City his Majesty will go to Louisburgh and Honburgh, to visit his sisters; after which he will return to our City, whence he will continue his journey by way of Giessen, Marburg, and Cassel, to Munden. At Cassel great preparations are making, and at Munden, being the frontier town, his Majesty will be received by the deputations from Hanover. Then he will proceed towards Gottingen, and stop not far from that town, at the house of the Government, in the village of Wehude; from this village he will go to Gottingen itself, and then by the Harz to Hanover.

The Life Guards who have been compelled to receive so much abuse for their praise-worthy conduct on the day of the Queen's funeral, have nobly declined to receive the money subscribed for them by the liberality of the public. This is as it ought to be. It was fit that the opinion of the real people should be in some way manifested, in contradistinction to that of the radical mobs and their seditious publications; and it is fit that the Military should shew themselves to be actuated solely by a sense of duty, and to be above receiving any reward for their conduct, but the approbation of their King and Country. The approbation of their Country has been sufficiently manifested by that liberal pecuniary subscription, which they have with equal liberality on their part declined to receive. The approbation of their King, though not yet publicly expressed, may be inferred from the Royal disapprobation with which very different conduct from theirs has been visited in the cases of Sir Robert Baker and Sir Robert Wilson; the former for his ill-timed timidity in the discharge of his duty, found it incumbent upon him to resign his situation, while the latter has been dismissed from the army for the part which he took in the same transactions. One only circumstance remained to add mental pain to the bodily injuries which so many of the soldiers had sustained. A legal tribunal had returned a verdict imputing a degree of guilt to the part which they took in the circumstances that led to the death of Honey. It must be highly gratifying to the officers and men of the detachment, to the whole Regiment, to the Army at large, to Government and the Country, to know that even that verdict was illegal, and can be quashed by an application to the Court of King's Bench—thus removing every source of uneasiness respecting the consequences of that necessary though painful duty which the soldiers were compelled to perform at the funeral of the late Queen. On this important subject, we insert a letter from a "Country Coroner." We know that the Gentleman who writes it has long held the office which his signature imports; and as he requests an answer to his query, "Whether a Coroner recording an illegal verdict against innocent persons, apparent on his inquisition, can be indicted at their instance for a Libel?" we hope that

some of our legal friends will investigate and endeavour to settle that point. It is of consequence, both for the interests of justice and the safety of Coroners, as well as for public satisfaction, that the law of the question should be accurately ascertained.

Considerable fluctuations have occurred at the Stock Exchange, which are believed to have been produced by the state of the corn-market, and the supposed prospects of an unfavourable harvest. This opinion was further strengthened on Friday, by the transactions in Exchanges of one of the most eminent houses in the city, principally connected with the North of Europe, and which showed an expectation that the ports must be opened in November for the importation of grain. The manner in which the prices of Stock have been affected by these circumstances is, first, by the sales made to meet the increased expenditure on the speculations of the Corn trade; and, secondly, by the effect which a fall in the exchanges, and the exportation of gold to make purchases of Foreign grain, may have on the circulating medium of the country. Both these theories would be overthrown by a few days of fine weather, indeed the change of yesterday's temperature produced a rise of 4 per cent. We believe that the accounts of the failure of the harvest have been much exaggerated, to serve the purposes of speculation. Both in the west and east of Scotland, according to the papers received yesterday, the crops are stated to be abundant. We learn, also, by the letters from Amsterdam, which is the great emporium of grain for the Continent, that the merchants there believed the rise in the English market to be wholly a fictitious one, and that it offers so little prospect of opening the ports, that wheat at Amsterdam had not risen more than 1s. the quarter. The harvests on the Continent are all stated to have been, in an extraordinary degree, productive. None of the great capitalists are observed to have sold stock lately, which justifies our belief that the late operations in the corn market, and at the Stock Exchange, have been equally the result of ill-founded speculations. Consols for the account left off at 75 1/4.

SEPT. 20.

All fears as to the opening of the Ports for the importation of Foreign Grain, have, we understand, nearly subsided. The crops in Scotland, we learn are very good. The wheat is excellent, and the weather there has been comparatively favourable. Hence, it is not possible that the averages will allow the ports to be opened in November, as the sale of inferior corn must keep them down, even should good corn rise, which is not likely, if the weather prove tolerable. We learn, indeed, that a further reduction in the price of corn is expected to take place to-morrow, as several coasting vessels laden with it, arrived in the river yesterday, and a great many more are expected this day. The corn porters began to break bulk this morning in consequence.

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 19.—On Saturday next, the King's squadron is expected to be in readiness for sea. During his Majesty's stay in Dublin, the crew of the Royal George had an open house, where they regaled each day free of expense. By the better informed, it is positively said, that the King will proceed to Dover for embarkation, and sail immediately for Calais harbour. From the proximity of the opposite coasts, this is infinitely more probable than his Majesty's taking his departure from a remote part of the Channel.

DOVER, SEPT. 19.—Last night the Royal George and Royal Sovereign yachts, arrived in the Roads from Portsmouth, and took on board pilots for the River; but we have since learnt that they were stopped in the Downs by signal, and are to remain there. It is confidently stated that his Majesty will reach here on Saturday evening, and embark the following day for Calais; and that the yachts have been countermanded to receive him. Orders have been issued to have Post Office packets in readiness to receive the King, in event of the yachts not being able to get to Dover.

At a Meeting of Gentlemen, of all sects, held in Dublin on Friday week, after the best mode of distributing copies of his Majesty's letter to the Lord Lieutenant had been determined upon, Mr. O'Connell proposed, and it was resolved, that a Club, to be called the "Loyal Union or Royal

Georgian Club," should be established in Dublin, without delay, the object of which should be to carry into effect the parting admonition and injunction of their Sovereign; the members to pledge themselves to preserve unabated and unimpaired, the spirit of loyal union amongst all classes of Irishmen; to observe and encourage mutual forbearance and good-will; and to perpetuate that affectionate gratitude towards his Majesty King George the Fourth, which now animates every Irish bosom. The society to consist of a president, vice-president, committee, &c., and to dine together at least six times in the year, clothed in Irish manufacture and in the colours worn by the citizens of Dublin on the auspicious day of his Majesty's public entrance into that city.

Dublin has now to boast the presence, not merely of the richest subject, but the richest family, we may say, on the face of the earth!—that of Prince Esterhazy, Ambassador of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, to the Court of London. This great affluent family enjoy an income amounting to upwards of half a million per annum. The very dress in which the Prince has visited the several Courts of Europe, is valued at one million of pounds sterling!—his coat alone at two hundred thousand pounds—the hilt of his sword at one hundred thousand! We have the high authority of Sir Walter Scott for saying, that every time the Prince wears this costly dress, the loss in diamonds and pearls that fall from it may fairly be estimated at one or two hundred pounds. On the occasion of the Coronation, we have it on the same authority, the Princess was literally covered with diamonds; "she wore as many as if they had been Basted stones." To describe the splendour of the equipages of Prince Esterhazy, his numerous retinue, his grand establishment, his amazing and unbounded wealth, would tax credulity. We believe that he keeps more than twenty carriages in London, with such a multitude of servants, that they have more than a suite of domestics. And yet there is as little of personal vanity, as little of importance in the air and manner of this illustrious and wealthy family, as though they were the humblest persons in the land. On Thursday evening we sat in the same box with the Prince Paul, the Princess, and the Count Esterhazy, and we were for a considerable time quite unconscious of the rank of the personages immediately beside us. Certain it is, neither the dignity nor the wealth of this powerful family influences a demeanor remarkable only for its elegance and savour. It is, we believe, Hungarian.—*Dublin Patriot*.

RETRENCHMENTS.—We are informed, on good authority, that the intention of making an indiscriminate reduction of 25 per cent. on the salaries of the public servants has been abandoned; and that instead thereof the reduction will be at the rate of 10 per cent. on all salaries under 1000£ per ann. and of 15 per cent. on 1000£ and upwards.—*Sic*.

THE ARMY.—Our present Military Establishment consists of 80,000 men. There are 103 Battalions of Infantry, (Foot Guards included) and 28 of Horse. Fifteen regiments of the Infantry and four of the Cavalry, are in the service of the India Company. This Establishment, it is said, is to be diminished to 66,000, by the reduction of 14,000 on the 24th September.

Ministers had a meeting again on Thursday on the subject of the retrenchments necessary to be made, agreeably to the Address to which the House of Commons agreed at the close of the Session. Several reductions have taken place in the Military establishments, and others are in contemplation in other branches of the public service, but are not yet sufficiently matured for a detailed statement of their nature or extent.

The Dublin Correspondent says—"Very considerable reductions in the Military Department are actually in progress, and several others are talked of with much confidence. The office of Commander of the Forces in Ireland is to cease, as also, we understand, the offices of Adjutant-General and Quarter-master-General. The regiments of infantry are to be reduced in number and in establishment, individually, as are also the regiments of Heavy and Light Cavalry. The Second Field Officers of the same rank are to be placed on half pay. These and other reductions which have been for some time the subject of conversation in the mili-

tary circles, will cause a considerable saving in the public expenditure."

The following, we understand, is the new scale of prices of Commissions in the army.

CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.	
Lieut. Col.	£6175	Lieut. Col.	£4500
Major,	4575	Major,	3200
Captain,	4225	Captain,	
Lieutenant,	1190	Lieutenant,	700
Cornet,	840	Ensign,	450

Extract of a private Letter, dated Paris, September 7.

"The apartments of the Palace Elysee are fitting up in a style to render them worthy to receive the King of England, at the time when it is hoped this Monarch will come to Paris, after having visited his Hanoverian dominions. It is a remark singular enough, that the first of the Sovereigns of Great-Britain who has renounced his right to take, on his Coronation, titles which recall an ancient Sovereignty, should also be the first to visit France. Modern diplomacy, less punctilious in forms, and more in accordance with the progress of human reason, such as it is wished to be by the Governments of England and France, justly despises mere honorary titles, which by recalling ancient pretensions, sow the seeds of dissension amongst subjects without the slightest advantage to States. Men truly wise, really imbued with the principles of sound policy, who have a sincere and rational love for their country, ardently desire that two of the most civilized nations in Europe, should not in esteem towards two Monarchs so worthy of rendering them happy, when they shall embrace each other in the chateau of the Tuilleries, where both will, on meeting, be attended by so many and such natural sentiments of friendship. Their recollection will doubtless return to that affecting interview which took place at Carlton House, on the arrival of the King in England. With regard to myself, I love my country as much as any one of my countrymen; and it is because I see it again become happy under the Bourbons, that I should wish to see within the walls of this capital, the only Christian Monarch who has never appeared here as a conqueror, and the only one who has always combined with the best policy, that which preserves the respect which is more especially due to King's when they are seated on the Throne."

Previous to his Majesty leaving Dublin, he made the following charitable Donations, viz.—To the Mendicity Association £200; to the Sick and Indigent Room keepers £100; to the Magdalen Asylum £100; to the Female Asylum £100; to the Lying-in-Hospital £100; to the Charitable Association £50; to Meath Hospital £100; the Richmond Institution £50; the Molyneux Asylum £50; the Dorset Institution £50; the Poor of the Liberty £100; Chapelized, Castle-nock, &c. £100; St. Werburgh's Parish £50; Lock Penitentiary £50; Meath Charitable Loan £100; Stranger's Friend Society £50, and the Eye Institution £50.

THE Subscribers have commenced Business, under the Firm of CAMERON & BROWNSWORD, in the Store formerly occupied by STEPHEN CAMERON—Where they offer for Sale the following articles, viz:

- Superfine, second, and broad cloths,
- Forest cloths,
- Double and single mill'd cassimeres,
- Ladies' pelisse cloths,
- Olive fawn oughs,
- Carpeting,
- 8 4, 9 4, and 10 4, rose blankets,
- House rugs,
- Red and white flannels,
- Red and white twill'd flannels,
- Bed ticking,
- Strip'd shirts,
- Steam loom shirting,
- Cotton cambricks,
- Coloured and white musins, &c. &c.

ALSO,  
Port and Sherry Wine; Rum, Sugar, Mustard, Raisins, Tobacco, Soap, Candies, Tea; and a large quantity of other articles too tedious to mention, on the most reasonable terms for Cash, good Bills of Exchange, or Country Produce.

STEPHEN CAMERON,  
JAMES CAMERON,  
C. G. BROWNSWORD.  
Frederick-st., 12th Nov. 1821.