

mes, and the information which has been addressed to you on that subject, have induced you to believe, that all the Protestants were persecuted, and have already been almost entirely dispersed. But, Sir, this is an error into which you have been led, and which, by exciting your charity, has induced you to propagate these false reports, both by the solemnity of your meetings at London, and by your circular. It is true, that at Nîmes, the only theatre of some events of this kind, a number of individuals have been sufferers from popular effervescence, and that the Protestant Churches were there for some time shut; but besides that there were, for some time, but a few of these churches, though very unfortunate, were not of such magnitude as you represent them—besides that the churches were only shut as a measure of prudence, in pursuance of a consistorial resolution—I owe it to truth, justice, and gratitude, to tell you, that our Government, both by itself and its delegates, has never ceased to testify its indignation against the excesses which may have been committed, and to oppose them.

Never will the Protestants of the South of France forget what force, for instance, his Royal Highness the Duke d'Angoulême, one of our illustrious Princes, spoke in all the towns of the South of our rights as French citizens, and of the firm resolution of the King, as well as of his august family, to maintain our Constitutional Charter, which grants full and entire protection to our worship.

I myself, a few days ago, having had the honour to be admitted to the presence of his Royal Highness, received from his mouth, and relatively to this protection, the noblest as well as strongest assurances. I do, therefore, tell you, my dear Sir, that notwithstanding the particular misfortunes which have afflicted Nîmes, there is certainly no country in Europe where more peace, security, and religious liberty are enjoyed, than what, thanks to God and the enlightened virtues of our good Monarch, we enjoy here.

I think, then, I may conclude from all this, 1st, that the information which has been given you hitherto as to our situation, has not been quite correct; 2d, that the intentions of our King, in regard to us, are so evidently just, christian, and paternal, that the interference of a foreign power, however worthy of gratitude in its motives, appears to me totally useless.

I hope, that while you communicate this opinion to your venerable colleagues, and call by three details their fraternal solicitude, you will also be pleased to express to them the sincere testimony of my very lively gratitude for the touching interest they have condescended to take for us under present circumstances.

I am, Sir, most particularly, your very humble servant,
CHARRAUD.

Reply of the Consistory of Calvados and the Orne to the Letter of a Protestant Society at London.

GENTLEMEN—The Consistory of the Consistorial Church of Calvados and the Orne have received the letter which you did them the honour to write to them. You cannot doubt the sincere feelings of acknowledgment inspired by the interest which you take in the fate of the Protestants of France, and it is solely to testify to you this gratitude, that the Consistory have resolved, in the absence of their President, to write to you the present.

Far from experiencing the slightest persecution, the Protestants of Calvados and the Orne have constantly received from Government, and the local authorities, proofs of the most impartial justice and the most unequalled protection.

We cannot, therefore, form any wishes for the present, and the future is secured to us by the liberal Charter which our august and well beloved Sovereign has given to us, by the goodness of his heart, by the infallibility of his promises; in fine, by all the virtues which so eminently distinguish both himself and all the members of his august and cherished family. (Signed)

THE MEMBERS OF THE CONSISTORY.

If the Society of London did not find sufficient motives of conviction in this correspondence; if even, what is not very credible, the report of his Excellency the Duke of Wellington had not been able to remove all their doubts, and to calm all the anxieties of their zeal, we should hope, that all uncertainty will vanish before the following letter, written by a Prince whose good faith, integrity and candour equal his valour; who speaks of what he has seen; who relates what he has himself directed, and who expresses his own sentiments, as he describes the dispositions and state of the provinces which his presence has recalled to union and tranquillity.

Bordeaux, Jan. 1, 1816.
M. Frossard—I have had the pleasure of receiving the letter you have written to me, signed by yourself and all your colleagues. I feel very sensibly the sentiments you express on communicating to me the Circular you have received from England, and on the effect which it has produced upon you. I am well pleased to see, that you do perfect justice to the paternal intentions and solicitude of the King on your account; sentiments in which we all participate, regarding you only as faithful subjects. We are all Frenchmen, and have but one wish—the happiness of our country. I am confident, that, with the help of Providence, we shall need no foreign aid in maintaining that peace and union towards which all our thoughts and wishes are directed.

Be assured, M. Frossard, yourself, and your colleagues, of all my good will.
Your affectionate, &c.
A true copy. (Signed) LOUIS ANTOINE.
Montauban, Jan. 6.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, JAN. 17.—I have but few particulars to add to the facts I have communicated to you in my last letter, relative to the arrest and imprisonment of Sir Robert Wilson, &c. It appears, say the Ministerials here, that M. de Lavolette was conducted to the hotel of some Bonapartist or Revolutionary (whether English or French, I will not pretend to say) upwards of three weeks after his escape from the prison of the Conciergerie, and that it was not until the 9th inst. that he and ———— quitted Paris. They went off in a cabriolet, drawn by private horses, which conducted them to Senlis, about four posts from Paris, where they applied for post-horses, which the Postmaster at first refused to give them, as they exhibited no passport or order, agreeably to regulations prescribed by the Director-General of the Posts. Very fortunately, however, there was an English regiment stationed at Senlis, many of the officers of which were known to ————. He took the opportunity of addressing one or two of them as they passed by in English, and in a most familiar manner, which the Postmaster observing, he immediately went up to ———— and said, "I perceive, Sir, that you are an ————, and probably serving under the orders of the Duke of Wellington, and therefore, from the respect I bear to the uniform you wear, as well as from the great admiration I feel for the illustrious Hero who commands you, I shall not detain you any longer." Post-horses were then put to the cabriolet, and the fortunate Lavolette and his companion continued their voyage without further interruption or impediment, until they arrived at Cambrai, where ———— in his letter to ———— says, "we were stopped upwards of five hours by ———— the English."

They at length, however, arrived safe at Mons, a town two leagues to the other side of the French frontier. Here ———— separated from his companion, and retraced their steps to Paris, from whence they had not been absent more than sixty hours. M. Lavolette continued his route, as it is supposed, to Munich, where he expects protection from the credit and influence of Eugene Beauharnois, the near relation of Madame Lavolette. I understand, that the whole of the Correspondence which has passed between ———— and ———— during several weeks past, is now in the possession of the French Police.

Among the different papers seized in the apartments of ————, was found a rough sketch of the famous Memoir ascribed to Poggio di Borgo, the Russian Minister, and which I told you in my letter of the 14th inst. was an impudent fabrication. Such are the accounts circulated here by the French Government.

JAN. 18.—Among the papers of ————, seized by the Police, was discovered, as is supposed, the original draft of the *F. paper*, so falsely attributed to M. Poggio di Borgo. If it be not the original manuscript, it is at least a copy with various emendations. The Russian Minister is said to have always suspected the quarter which it came from. He declared to a friend of mine, more than a fortnight since, his intimate conviction that it proceeded "de ———— ou bien de la boutique." "It is strange," continued the Minister, "that in a composition, represented as mine, not a single word of my life should be found." ———— has met with Russian indignation at the spirit of the production, which did not suppress what they thought and felt on the occasion. Without venturing to pronounce a decisive judgment on this literary forgery, we may justly deplore, that this species of defamation of public characters, by prematurely imposing on the world, artificial, sentiments they most strenuously disavow, be not branded with more general detestation.

With respect to the evasion of Lavolette, they who abetted him might certainly be acting from the impulse of a generous error. The man for whom the greater part of his Majesty's Ministers, and several of his most faithful Marshals, implored the royal mercy, was certainly no common misfactor: but abusing and abusing the privilege of his military rank to interfere in behalf of a state prisoner, towards whom the evident policy of the country required at least the strictest neutrality, to obtain for this prisoner a passport. This should, and of course will, be inquired into.

General ———— was betrayed by his *talent de place*. His friends announce, that his mode of defence rests on the infection of the Convention of Paris. How can any Englishman, and especially any English Officer, explain this, he said to be uninteresting in this affair? I am not the ordinary man at stake—the faith of treaties most solemnly violated? If he persists in this mode of justification, it is possible he may embarrass his opponents, without deriving the slightest advantage for himself. The principle, if allowed, would constitute every man a self-created legislator.

In another point of view, the trial of these Gentlemen will not be without importance. M. Barthelemy will acquire in the public eye additional interest, attached to an upright Magistrate wantonly and unjustly accused. His attitude will be henceforth less embarrassed, and he will furnish another admirable reason to the Ultra Royalist Party why he should not appoint M. M. Corbières and Du Plessis to places dependent on his nomination.

Captain Hutchison was conducted to the Elysee Barracks at the request of the Duke of Wellington. His Grace intimated to him, that he had reason to believe, that whatever might be the sentence of the Court, it would be commuted into banishment from France, but that such an intercession would be incompatible with the performance of his military duties. The apprehension of Captain Hutchison,

who forms part of the effective army of the Duke of Wellington, gave rise to a letter from his Grace to the Duke de Richelieu. The explanation of the letter was considered perfectly satisfactory. It appears the circumstance of Capt. Hutchison belonging to the British army was entirely unknown to the French Government.

The only act of complicity Mr. Bruce is charged with is the loan of his carriage.
Many arrests have taken place within the last 24 hours at Paris. General Guindler, late Governor of Paris, and Reporter of the Military Commission, consoled on Mar-hall Ney, is in the number, it is said. Marshal Serurier has likewise the researches of the Police. The Ultra-Royalists themselves cannot cite any overt act, while on the other hand it must be acknowledged the conduct of almost all the ancient Chiefs of the army is mysterious and menacing; not one appears at Court, and it is whispered they hold private conferences, the nature of which is highly calculated to awaken suspicion.

The Ultra-Royalist Party has just obtained the most decided advantages in the nomination of the Commission of nine for the Budget. It results, that the Ministry will not succeed in effecting the sale of the optional forests. M. Corvetto, the Minister of Finance, is in a real consternation. The Ultra Royalists, flushed with victory, did not even condescend to attend the discussions that took place in the Bureau on the Budget. Indeed, why should they? since they would have been voluntarily emerging themselves in listening to what, from want of previous study and education, it is utterly impossible they can understand; but at the close of the affair they came down in shoals to the Bureau, and chose for Commissioners men as well qualified as themselves, and just as much accustomed to administrative functions—men possessing all the passions of the party, honest and well born—in fact, possessing every thing save a knowledge of the subject. The poor Finance Minister! he is really worthy of commiseration. To make his colleagues comprehend the Budget, he must begin with an elementary course of arithmetic. It is probable, the first meeting of the Commission will take place on Monday next, and the discussion cannot last less than three weeks. The address to the King on the 21st January was adopted unanimously yesterday by the Chamber. The Deputies met to-day at three, in a Secret Com. in order to sign it individually *à l'appel nominal*. It is composed in a noble and appropriate style.

In addition to the arrestations I announced this morning, I have to add the names of Generals Morgan and Marchand. The measure with respect to the latter caused some surprise: General Marchand was the Officer who commanded the town of Grenoble at the return of Napoleon, and who remained inaccessible to fear and corruption. A respectable Morning Paper announced, that he had fallen on that occasion by the hands of Labeloyere himself, but that is more certain, it is that he defended the citadel for the legitimate Sovereign. Since the fatal Amoyist Bill, the sun shines bright on the Ultra Royalist camp. Their warriors are whetting their arms, and every day witnesses some new and more important victim. M. Hyde de Neuville is sent Ambassador to the United States, where he has long resided before; M. Delesclaire, the intimate friend of the Duke de Richelieu, an old and sagacious statesman, one warmly and liberally supported by the Duke, has just been dismissed from the Prefecture of Versailles; his disgrace had been long solicited by M. Vaublanc. News and extensive alterations are triumphantly announcing.

In the mean time, the political hemisphere becomes hourly more gloomy; yon see moked on the countenances of some a wild-frenzy of hate, of contempt and vengeance; on that of others, a profound dread, accompanied with other signs, which, in the estimation of those accustomed to watch the dire changes of the revolution, have ever been the precursors of evil hours. The more proud part of the Court have taken the alarm; already the Duke of Wellington reinforces his small garrison with 15,000 additional British troops, and the day of his departure is yet remote, while the fortifications of Montmartre have been augmented.
These holiday Legislators of yesterday, who are exciting every passion, and awakening every alarm, now now rejoice in their fancied security; but if they do not cease in time, if they continue to goad an irritated People, from whose customs and manners they have been so long estranged, they will eventually perish in a fire of their own kindling.
I have made it my business to inquire minutely into the state of the evidence hitherto procured against the Gentleman under arrest, particularly the written documents: and I believe you may rely on it, that the following papers, independently of those I have already mentioned, have fallen into the hands of the French Police—
1. The Tailor's Bill sent by Hutchison to Wilson, for the uniform in which Lavolette escaped.
2. A Note of the 8th inst., from Hutchison to Bruce, asking him whether he has forgotten his poor friends in the little room; and engaging him to come and join them on one's clock.
3. A Note of the 13th of December, from Wilson to Hutchison, in which he says, that if the expedients proposed are tried, success is certain; he also adds, that B ———— and H ———— (Englishmen of name) are quite furious at the fate of Ney.
4. Certain notes of Wilson relative to communications which he had made to an English newspaper in favour of Ney.
Lastly, I have every reason to believe, that I was perfectly correct in what I told you relative to the report fabricated in the name of M. Poggio di Borgo. A sketch of it was certainly found among the preceding documents. That Minister, from the

moment he heard of the forgery, had exhibited the utmost indignation at it; he had openly announced it as an imposture, worthy of the blackest prison of the Revolution; and nothing can exceed his pleasure which he testifies at having discovered (as at least he believes) the authors of the deception.

ARREST OF SIR R. WILSON, &c.

(COPY.)

PARIS, JAN. 13.
SIR—I have learned with surprise, that several English gentlemen, among whom are General Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Crawford Bruce, and Mr. Hutchison, have been arrested this morning, and that their papers have been seized, and that they have been conveyed to the prisons of this city, under the directions of the Minister of the Police.
As I have repeatedly manifested to your Excellency my determination to extend the protection of my Sovereign to no person whose conduct endangers the safety of this Government, I should have been flattered, if, as British Ambassador at the Court of France, I had been honoured with a communication from your Excellency, which might have prevented the necessity of an official explanation of the motives for a proceeding of this nature, towards individuals whose services and rank in some measure guarantee the loyalty of their conduct.

I have the honour, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES STUART.
The Duke de Richelieu.
Copy of a Note addressed to the English Ambassador by the Duc de Richelieu.

JANUARY 13, 1816.—It is with the most lively feelings of pain and regret, that the undersigned sees himself obliged to make known to his Excellency Sir Charles Stuart, that several subjects of his Britannic Majesty appear to have taken an active part in culpable measures directed against the Government of the King. His Excellency will use, by the letter hereto annexed, which the undersigned has just received from the Minister of Police, that Sir R. Wilson, Mr. Bruce, and another individual, who is believed to be an English gentleman, are accused of having favoured the escape of Lavolette. Their trial is going to commence; but the undersigned, in announcing it to Sir Charles Stuart, is forward at the same time to give him the assurance, that they will enjoy fully all the facilities which our laws afford for their justification; and that the protecting forms of trial will be religiously observed towards them.

The undersigned, in making this communication to the English Ambassador, as a consequence of the particular regard which his Court has every occasion to entertain towards the Government of his Britannic Majesty, has the honour to renew, &c.

LONDON.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22.

We received yesterday the Paris Papers of Thursday last, with private letters of the same date. The former speak more in detail of the arrest of Sir Robert Wilson, Captain Hutchison, and Mr. Bruce.

The Paris Papers contain no other articles of importance, except a cloud of fresh evidence, if any were wanting, to overthrow the Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty. But we have much more important Private Letters this morning from Paris. Most important and interesting they are indeed, and sorry are we to find from them, that the agitation increases at Paris, instead of diminishing—that several arrests have taken place—*sans appel*—that the Minister, it is feared, will be forced to retire—that the Ultra-Royalists have succeeded in nominating the Members of the Council of Ministers which is to report upon the Budget, in which it is expected the Ministers will be completely defeated, and the great measure proposed, relative to the national forests, be thrown out of Court.

A pretended confidential communication from Lord Castlereagh to the Members of the House of Commons was inserted in the *Morning Chronicle* of Saturday. But it was so very poor a job, as to be probably to divert the attention of the Public from some recent events in Paris, that we did not take any notice of it; nor should we have done now, had not some other Papers been most unaccountably decreed by it. It is a weak invention of the enemy. Lord Castlereagh had the first intelligence of this his confidential communication from the *Morning Chronicle* (Vol. V. p. 223) in Baron Fagel's Report. Observations! Lord Castlereagh's Confidential Communication! published as genuine, and all proved to be fabrications!—*Id.*

BURTON, JAN. 20.—The Prince Regent continues to improve in health. The following is a copy of the Bulletin at the Pavilion yesterday:—

—Friday, Half past Ten. A. M.
His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has had a tolerably good night, and is free from pain to-day.

—M. J. TIERNEY.
Sir H. Hallford came down from London to the Palace yesterday, and again set off for town to-day morning. The following has been the bulletin of health at the Palace to-day:—

—Saturday, Half past Ten. A. M.
The Prince Regent has not had a good night; he is, in all respects, as well as his Royal Highness yesterday.

—H. HALFORD.

—M. J. TIERNEY.
Yesterday afternoon Mr. Sheriff Bell, Mr. St. Hill Thorne, and the City Remembrancer, sitting at the Castle Tavern. Immediately after parting, the latter, the Sheriff, proceeded to the Pavilion, where the Prince Regent invited them to dinner, to her Majesty's concert party. In the evening

they were introduced to her Majesty and the Royal Family, when they were most graciously received, and had the honour to kiss her Majesty's hand. The Princess Charlotte likewise paid most marked attention to them.

This morning the Sheriffs went in one of the Prince Regent's carriages to the Pavilion, on one o'clock, in full dress, wearing the insignia of office. In consequence of his Royal Highness being unfortunately confined by the gout, the Sheriff, had the honour of an interview, but the Prince most graciously sent a message expressive of his regret, and that his Royal Highness expected to be in London in a few days; the Sheriffs then should be immediately acquainted with the Prince Regent's pleasure in regard to receiving the address of the Communion Council, relative to the French Protestants. Sir B. Bloomfield communicated to the Sheriffs, that the Prince Regent wished them to view the Pavilion, which invitation they accepted, and Sir Benjamin conducted them through the different apartments. The Sheriffs were highly pleased with this mark of Royal favour.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23.

The Paris Papers of Friday arrived late at night. An Ordinance, dated Wednesday, maintains on the list all the individuals comprised in the second Article of the Ordinance of the 24th July, and orders them to quit the kingdom by the 25th of February, at the latest. Their names are—
—Sout, A. G. Excellens, Marc, Marbot, Felix Lepelletier, Boulay de la Meurthe, Mehet, Fresnet, Thobaudan, Carnot, Vandamme, Lamarque, Lohau, Haré, Prieur, Bagnat, Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely, Pommerehne, Arrigot, Desjardins, Caran, Reau, Bousser, Dumoulin, Merle, (of Douai), Durbach, Davat, Determont, Bory St. Vinct, Felix Desportes, Garnier de Sainte, Mellinet, Holin, Cussy Courain, Forbin Jansou, the elder son, and Le Lorque Dedeville.

No allusion is made to the first Article of the Ordinance, and the Commission appointed to designate the Regicides have not yet made their Report.

The rumours of the return of the foreign troops into the interior of France had created some alarm. The *Official Gazette*, therefore, attempts to dissipate it by imputing the delay in the embarkation of the troops at Calais to contrary winds.

On the affair of Sir Robert Wilson, Capt. Hutchison, and Mr. Bruce, these Papers communicate no further details.

The Prince Regent is recovering from the fit of the gout, when, for the time it lasted, was a very sharp one. The Bulletin of yesterday was, that his Royal Highness was much better. But we doubt whether his Royal Highness will have recovered sufficient strength to open the Session in person on Thursday week.

The first reports of the intelligence brought by Major Stuart, one of Lord Morda's Aid de Camps, who arrived from India last week, were very contrary to the truth. We reign in India, at present, in perfect peace, and with unobscured power. Mr. Astor, of Ipswich, has received a letter from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, acquainting him, that the public exigencies will not admit of the duties on Salt being taken off in the ensuing Session of Parliament; but that, if such a measure should be found practicable, provision would be made for returning the duty which may have been paid on the stock in hand.

Gloucester Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21.

The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday have been received since our last publication. No mail due.

However interesting the articles we have inserted may be, they do not claim any very particular attention in this place. The arrest of three British subjects by the French Government is a topic which occupies general attention, but it may be well to assign opinion to the truth shall be fully brought before the Public. It is, indeed, evident, that the Paris Papers will convey or perfect whatever they are in favour of men with respect to whom they are not very sparing in accusations, but the real state of the case will transpire one way or another.

The Paris *Correspondent* of the *Courier*, and the *Courier* itself, describe a very minutely picture of the situation of affairs in France, and every thing indicates, that the colouring is not overcharging. The *Ultra Royalists* are pursuing a career which menaces their own destruction, and nothing but foreign force can ward off their fate.

Notwithstanding all that the Paris Papers say to the contrary, it is generally believed, that persecution not only continues in the South of France, but that it is extending itself rapidly into other quarters; and that the extinction of every thing like religious liberty is part of the system of those who are so far advancing to an influence above that of the Throne.

A constitutional arrangement is said to have actually taken place in behalf of the Princess Caroline and the third son of the Duke of Saxo-Coburg. This Prince is at present only a Captain in the Austrian Service, and about 26 years of age. It is stated, that about a year and a half ago, he drew considerable attention in London by the grace of his person, and the dignity of his address.

The following article is extracted from the *Morning Chronicle*, and we give it publicity here with that pleasure which the Public will feel on seeing the writers of an Order distinguished in the Service of his Country so eminently recognized:—

Major-General Retzet, soon after his masterly repulsion of the alarming riots at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, received the thanks of the Prince Regent, through the Secretary of State, which were accompanied by those of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

We insert the particulars of the following occurrence with those feelings of deep regret which we have at all times expressed, when duty forces us to allude to the already over-burthened catalogue of violations of domestic safety, and of the common peace, but it is necessary, that such transactions should be divulged, in order that all may exercise a watchful guardianship, and that every heart and every hand may be roused into action against the enemies of those laws on which the happiness of society essentially depends. The Rev. Mr. Evans is Rector of Kilmossny, in the County of Waterford, and his Glebe House is about four miles beyond Kilmethomas, at no great distance from the road leading to Dougarvan. On Tuesday last, he was at home, but on the evening of that day, soon after Mr. EVANS, his sister, six children, and Esau O'Brien, of the Meath Militia, had dined, two armed men, one of them with his face blackened, entered the parlour, and a pistol was immediately presented at the Officer. Mr. O'Brien stooped towards the fire-place, with a view to avail himself of some of the fire-irons as a weapon of defence; on this effort, the pistol was fired, and discharged three powerful balls, one of which passed his shoulder, and another penetrated his neck, and slightly wounded him. The pistol was of the same kind as that used by dragoons, and the danger was evidently very serious. The balls are in possession of the Gentleman at whom they were aimed. On the spot being fired, the assailants precipitately withdrew, but on their departure, declared, that they had no design to injure any person. This may have been true, but how can he, who embarks in such infamous undertakings, be certain, that circumstances may not lead him to go beyond his projected scheme of robbery, and to imbrue his hands in murder? Suspicion fell next morning on a particular quarter, and, on a house being searched, there were found in it a bladder, huss powerfully loaded, balls, lead, and slug; wrapped up in tow and straw, and part of a soldier's turn-screw. One man has, we believe, been apprehended. Mr. O'Brien commands the detachment of the Meath Militia quartered at Kilmathomas.

This transaction has, most happily, not been attended by blood, but accident, more than any thing else, appears to have saved from that feature of atrocity, and, although mercy may interfere, yet the law cannot admit of so casual a palliation. As we have times without number done before, we would once more, in all the fervency of the pure zeal for their safety and happiness, implore those who feel inclined to those idle evil religious, every moral, and every social obligation, and to become the plunderers and the assassins of their fellow-men, to bridle themselves of their own dangers. If they be lost to a sense of those duties which cannot be violated with impunity, either in the present or the future world, if they feel no reprehensions of conscience, when they bring alarm into the domestic circle, and strike almost to death the tender attachment of human nature, do they not ask them, forget their own salvation? Do they forget, that they are aliens from heaven, and the objects of his luminous vengeance which awaits them. The County of Waterford affords the County of Tipperary. In the latter, a Special Commission, clothed in all the terrific forms of an English's power, acting upon laws which seem as if written with a pen of blood, because the common principles of legislation could furnish no remedy for the evils which prevailed, has been occupied for several days.—Conviction has followed conviction in rapid succession, and so many have been doomed to expiate their crimes by a public and ignominious execution, that men are led to sit in silent astonishment, and ponder on the times in which they live. It is for one moment to be imagined, that guilt can be so utterly infatuated as to look with an indolent eye upon the awful instructions which the proceedings of this solemn tribunal have furnished? We might here expatiate upon these proceedings, and testify from them the perils, the unavoidable destruction, to which the disturbers of the public peace so rashly and so fatally expose themselves; but we forbear.

An advocate of the most distinguished talents, influenced no less by a desire to reclaim the vicious, and to save them from destruction, than by his love for the common safety and tranquillity, has given the most striking and impressive lessons in support of that cause for which every good man must feel the deepest interest. We allude to a genuine, although not sufficiently ample, Report of the speech of the Solicitor-General, delivered in Council on the opening of the Commission, and we earnestly recommend it to the most serious consideration of the Public, and, above all, to the consideration of those to whom it offers such affectionate and salutary advice.

On Wednesday, at the Special Commission in Council, WILLIAM POLLARD was capitally convicted for attempting to compel HONOUR MARY, House-keeper to Mr. WILHELM RYAN, to quit her employment in said house at Mysalline, in the County of Tipperary, on the 23rd of May last.—He was recommended to mercy by the Jury, and Baron George said, that he would forward their recommendation to Government, and that he had no doubt of its being attended to. His Lordship then passed the sentence of death in a low and quick tone of voice, apparently under the impression of a favourable result. On Thursday, the Court did not sit till three o'clock, and an expectation prevailed, that some of those concerned in the murder of Mr. BAKER would be brought forward for trial. This, however, was not the case, and the Commission was adjourned at half past three till Monday, the 19th of February. At the close of the proceedings, the Solicitor-General expressed his hope, that on the 19th, he would have no occasion to bring more than one important trial before the Court; but both he and the Judge de-

clared their firm determination, if offences should occur in the County, to enter fully into the investigation of them, and faithfully to discharge whatever duties might become incumbent upon them.—The Grand Jury did not find the Bills of Indictment for perjury against DYAK, which had been ordered to be presented to them by the Solicitor-General. We may here mention, that the man who was transmitted from this City, who accused two men in Castle of Mr. BAKER's murder, and who spoke of his being present at the transaction, did not even know the place where the assassination was perpetrated. He has been remitted to his Regiment as a deserter. Lord NUBBURY'S labours were suspended during part of the proceedings by the gout.

To the respectable writer of the following communication we have to return our best acknowledgments. We have heard, in addition, that a man has been taken up on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of Mr. CANTWELL'S Clerk:—

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

SIR—As it may give much pleasure to the Public to be informed of the following circumstances, I request, that you will insert them in your next publication.—Committed to Kilkenny Gaol, on Thursday, the 25th inst. by the Rev. NICHOLAS HERBERT, and HENRY BURTON, Esq. two Magistrates for the County of Kilkenny, PATRICK FORAN, charged on oath, and also by his own confession, with having in his possession a large number of the Bank Post Bills robbed some time ago from Mr. A. DUNPHY, Buyer to Messrs. MILWAUD and SKRATTUM.—There is good reason to hope, that the rest of the gang will soon be apprehended, and there is also every prospect, that the perpetrators of the other robberies, committed in our vicinity (Carrick-on-Suir), will shortly be brought to punishment, by the exertions of the Magistrate.

We have great pleasure in giving publicity to the following occurrence, so truly generous in itself, and so well calculated to lighten those burthens which at present weigh so heavily upon the agricultural classes of the community:—
GEORGE B. JACKSON, Esq. of Glasbeg, in the County of Waterford, recently assembled his numerous Tenantry at his house, and, after entertaining them with that kind and affectionate hospitality which is so powerful in securing esteem and reconciling jarring interests, generously made a deduction of one-third from their rents, and gave them the encouraging assurance of a further abatement, should it be required by the times. Tenants thus treated will feel a warm and lasting gratitude to the Proprietors of the land they cultivate, and be animated by new motives to industry, and to peaceful and moral habits.

In our publication of the 16th of this month, we gave, but very briefly, a statement of a robbery, alleged to have been committed on Miss T. WALSH, Lockeeper, on his way to Ross. Since that day, we have received various communications, all of them questioning the truth of that statement, and not a few of them from such authorities as render it impossible for us to be silent on the subject. We do not mean to question the veracity of Mr. WALSH, for we had no intercourse with him, and took the only particulars we gave from a previously published account; but we do now say, that he is bound to adduce evidence of the robbery. The inhabitants of the district where it was represented to have taken place, and who, as we are given to believe, are wholly ignorant of the transaction, are not here willing to rest under the possible imputation of guilt, nor to be subjected to the expatriation which may be required at the Kilkenny Assizes. Mr. WALSH can under no difficulty in the case. The original representation of the matter stated, that a considerable number of persons were witnesses of the robbery. If this be true, he is only to obtain the affidavit of any reputable spectators as to the fact, in order completely to exonerate himself from all doubts which exist. This he must do in the end, if he indulges the hope of recovering the value of his property, and it will be for his advantage if he do, as soon as possible to silence the strange rumours that are current.

The East Suffolk Militia, commanded by Major MURPHY, have arrived here on their way to England, where they are to be disembodied.
DUBLIN, JAN. 25.—The Enniskillen coach, which left town yesterday evening, was stopped, by three carts being placed across the road, at half-past eleven, by an armed bandit, consisting of 14 persons, about three miles beyond Dunshaughlin.—The party, stationed behind the hedges on each side of the road, commenced a brisk fire upon the coach, and wounded both the guards, one of them severely in the head. The guards, with great spirit, returned the fire, and discharged about six or seven shots each, which, it is supposed, had some effect. The bandits in the end, however, having, by a sudden rush upon the coach, prevented any further resistance, effected their purpose, and the greater part of the mails fell into their hands. Four passengers, who were in the coach, were robbed of about £20, but did not receive any other injury.—*Correspondent.*
Yesterday, a Term Grand Jury of the King's Bench found a Bill of Indictment against the Proprietor of *The Dublin Chronicle*, for a libel against the Government.—*Id.*
On Sunday night, the Butler's pantry window of Ardenham Wall's house, at Pallas Green, was forced open, and a Plate of considerable value taken off.—The villains committed the robbery so silently, that no person was awake in the house by them. The Plate was mostly marked with a Dexter Hand in Armour, holding a small sword, and two articles were cyphered with M. W.

BIRTH—Yesterday, at his lodging on the Quay, the Lady of the Rev. A. Alcock, of a daughter.

POINT NEWS.—PASSAGE, JAN. 26.

ANNUAL.
24th—Juno, Hodge, Neath, coals; Heron, Ship of War, Capt. SEVEN LION, Clarke, Whitehaven, coals; Caroline, Gilbert, Swansea, ditto; Jane, Heards, ditto; Hope, Wilson, Workington, ditto; Beresford Packet, Hyde, Bristol, Luggoe, Providence, Chapman, Liverpool, rock salt; William, Beer, Swansea, coals; Breeding Packet, F. G. George, Cooke, Bristol, Luggoe; Aert, King Post, Bouaslow, Bristol, troops; Mary and Betty, M. Knight, Whitehaven, coals; Favourite, Mount-Jaff, Workington, ditto.
25th—Thames, Whitely, Whitehaven, coals and Luggoe; London, Thompson, and Friends, Whitehaven, coals; Haddon, Heron, Swansea, ditto; Jane and Elizabeth, Evans, Liverpool, coals and staves; Mrs. Ann, Rogers, ditto, rock salt; Devonshire, Day, Cardiff, coals; Vigilant, Lloyd, Liverpool, ditto; Hope, Ferris, ditto, ditto; Emerald, M. P. Greenock, Herings; Jane, Ruffell, Shoreham, furniture; &c. &c. Four Shillons, Glasgow, Whitehaven, coals; &c. &c. N. Cole, Newcastle, coals; Mrs. Ann, Leeds, Workington, ditto; Cardiff Castle, Crocker, Juno, Cooke, and Amicia, Chubb, Trautpott, Bristol, troops; Lady Fitzgerald, Bluna, Bristol, in goods; Auckland Packet.
Sailed,
24th—Sandwich Packet, Fly, Simpson, Lishon and Calf, butter, bacon, &c.; James and John, Coghlan, Cork, room, whisky, &c.; Hope, M. Green, from Liverpool, Galway, white salt, iron, &c.
25th—Earl Leicester Packet, Cornwallis, Evans, Bristol, passengers; Juno, Hodge, from Neath, Youghal, culm.
26th—Wind N. E. at 8 morning.

A General Meeting of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE of NEW RUSS, held pursuant to special Summons, the 25th of January 1816:

A Member having laid before this Meeting an Account of a most gross and scandalous Fraud, committed by JAMES CUDDHY, of Hallyburry, in the County of Carlow, lately resident in Ross, and a Member of this Body, in getting Bills of Lading signed by the Masters of two Vessels, purporting to be for a considerable quantity of Butter, which he said JAMES CUDDHY never shipped, and which was done for the purpose of defrauding Messrs. ISAAC CULLIMORE, and JOHN CULLIMORE, junior, of London, by drawing Bills on them against said supposed Property:

Ordered unanimously, That the said JAMES CUDDHY be expelled, and he is hereby expelled from this Chamber; and he is hereby expelled from this Chamber, holding in abhorrence such conduct, and wishing publicly to express our detestation of it, do hereby order, that this Resolution be published in a London Paper, in *Carrick's Morning Post*, and in the *Waterford Chronicle*.