SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Andrew Ahearn and Thomas Neal were put to the bar, charged with having, on the 6th of Dec. last, at Knocka, near Cahir, assaulted Mr. James Dudley, and forcibly taking from him a gun, shot-pouch, and two powder horns, and were given in charge to the following Jury:—

B. B. Bradshaw, Richard Perry, James Morton, James Poe, Thomas Quinn, Henry Langley (*Archerstown*), Thomas Butler, Thomas M'Grath, Robert Prendergast, Lambert Pepper, J. D. Kellett, and Peter Smithwick (*Suirville*).

The Solicitor-General then addressed the Court as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen of the Jury,

We have selected the present case for the opening of the Special Commission, because the crime imputed to the Prisoners is not only one of great enormity in its particular circumstances, but is characteristic of that unfortunate state of things which has made it necessary, in little more than three months after a complete jail delivery at the Assizes, to call this Country once more together, at an unusual and inconvenient season, to discharge an overflowing prison, and, if possible, assert the authority of the laws by useful examples. The Prisoners stand charged with having, in the noon day, in a proclaimed district, at a moment when the Court of Special Sessions was sitting within a few miles of the spot, audaciously assaulted a Gentleman, and deprived him of his arms, having first attempted to assassinate him. This session of the lower orders for the possession of arms, which they have never used except for the purposes of outrage, is the principal feature in that depravity of character which has exhibited itself in so many licentious and atrocious acts, and must be encountered as inconsistent with the well being and safety of civilized society. It is not necessary for me, as in other places and on former occasions, to discuss the nature of those crimes which have been so frequent and are so notorious; still less is it necessary to explain the provisions of that code, called the Whiteboy Laws, which, never in force, except where the country is disturbed, is alone called into operation by the crimes of the People, and requires to be expounded as a novelty in those more happy districts to which it is only occasionally applicable. Unfortunately, in your County, it has been in constant force for many years—no Jury is unacquainted with its provisions, and no man can plead ignorance of its sanctions. Elsewhere an extraordinary statutable remedy, it has been here familiarized to every one by the crimes which have provoked it, and it seems to be the common law of Tipperary; and yet this Commission is not directed against any particular combination, levelled at some distinct establishment, such as formerly distracted the country, under the names of *Whiteboys*, and various other appellations; nor against those outrages which the People, when divided into hostile factions, like the *Caravats* and *Shanavests*, committed in the indulgence of party animosities against each other; nor is there a visible and organized association, like the *United Irishmen*, confederated against the Constitution of the Country. All these have had their day, and only live now in the effects which they have produced; but it is against their effects, manifesting themselves in the universal and habitual depravity of an armed populace, hostile to every thing established, and at war with every law, that it has become necessary to call forth all the resources of public justice—and, to the disgrace of this county, almost at one and the same moment, to subject the greater part of it to an extraordinary Police, and the severities of the Insurrection Act, and to speed this Special Commission. The Public will learn, from the several cases to be brought before the Court, that this is no exaggerated description of society in this unfortunate county, where not only a general demoralization seems to prevail, but where the first principles of right and wrong appear to be confounded, and where one would suppose, that the education of the People had inculcated the reverse of every moral instruction, to the hatred of their fellow-creatures, hostility to their neighbours, and contempt of the sanction of an oath, to such an extent, that those obligations only are held sacred which bind men to the commission of crime, and no crime is considered so unpardonable as swearing truly in support of the public peace, and for the advancement of justice.

It is but justice, however, to the deluded peasantry to remember, that every criminal artifice has been practised by superior delinquents, to debauch them from their allegiance, to foment their prejudices, play upon their ignorance, and inflame their passions. From the commencement of the French revolution up to this moment, Ireland has never been without a profligate faction, whose desperate effort to dismember a mighty Empire, by separating this country from Great Britain, in the visionary expectation of establishing it in distinct independence, or the more frantic and guilty project of uniting it to France, stands recorded in the bloody history of the year 1798, and who corrupted, and organised, and armed, the physical force of the common People in furtherance of their atrocious designs. That project is at an end: banishment, and the scaffold, and the sword, have disposed of its authors—and in thousands have the wretched instruments of their ambition expiated the folly of yielding to their seductions; but the effects of this tainting of the public mind have remained, and, as the vicissitudes of a prolonged war have given occasional hopes to the incorrigible remnant of that desperate faction, every opportunity has been seized to keep alive the flame of discontent, and keep up the licentiousness of the People. For this purpose, missionaries have visited them, and seditious magazines, and other libellous publications, have been circulated amongst them, almost gratuitously, as if it were to pervert one of the first of human blessings, by making whatever education they had enjoyed instrumental in the corruption of their principles. In these poisonous writings, their fellow-subjects are held up to hatred, and their superiors denounced for assassination—the laws of the country are defamed—justice slandered—loyalty derided—rebellion applauded—and the Ruler of the French nation proclaimed as the ally, and promised as the champion and deliverer of Ireland. These practices were but too successful. The organization of 1798 had been found inefficient, the very ingenuity of its contrivance having supplied the means of its detection, and it was thought better, with a population too uncivilised for such a system, to rely on their physical strength and their moral depravity; accordingly, every fomentation of their passions has been, for successive years, unceasingly applied to the minds of an irritable People, and the consequence is, that monstrous exhibition, insufferable in civilised society, of an armed populace attempting to dictate to a disarmed gentry, and a rude rabble in declared war against the laws.

If the war had not terminated in the glory and exaltation of our country, and if it had not pleased Providence to bless the Councils of our Sovereign with success, and crown his arms with victory, it is not possible to say what extent the public safety might have been endangered by such a state of things, or how soon advantage might have been taken, at least for the purpose of massacre, of the absence of those troops upon foreign service, which, to the disgrace of the county, it has become necessary to march amongst you, for the protection of your lives and properties, and the enforcement of the laws.—For you have arrived to a state of things, which cannot longer be endured: law must put it down, or it will put down the law.—Your county, covered with troops, appears to a stranger like the seat of war, rather than a portion of a civilized and peaceful land—your Magistrates are obliged to live in garrisons, and travel under escort—and, shameful to relate, the Judges of the land are seen to take possession of that Bench as a General would of his quarters, under military protection.—The wicked men who have encouraged the peasantry in their crimes would shift from themselves the guilt of having corrupted their principles, and practised upon their folly; and it is the common cant and trite device of those agitators, to represent the disturbances, as the result of grievances suffered by a People, goaded by those sufferings to a violation of the laws.—Never was there fabricated a more audacious misrepresentation to impose upon mankind: during an experience of many years, I never saw a crime of that class, which we shall prosecute at this Commission, that could with truth be imputed to the distress or poverty of the delinquent—Indeed the very nature of those offences precludes such a supposition.—Poverty may induce a man to steal, or to plunder others of their money, and often is, morally speaking, a palliation of such guilt; but want cannot be relieved by taking of arms—by torturing and murdering honest men—by burning houses, and destroying property—and although the present is a period of unexampled distress, when the low value of produce subjects all classes to embarrassment and privation, yet it is notorious, that the insurrectionary crimes of the County of Tipperary were at their height, when, not long since, in consequence of war prices, the prosperity of the farming class had reached a height heretofore unknown—and the interest of the occupier of the soil seemed, in many instances, to be better than that of the inheritor. If any man has been deluded by such declamation, let him look at the prisoners now upon trial; men in comfortable, one in a respectable class in life—let him look at the persons now filling the dock—and let the man who has seen most of the world say, whether in any part of it he has ever seen a peasantry better clad—and, to all appearance, better fed—not one man in it is to be found meager, or unwholesome in his aspect, or squalid in his apparel. What then are the grievances in redress of which these men are taught to consider themselves champions?—I will not admit, that the humidity of their situations offers any apology for their crimes. No man has a right to complain of the laws of his country—much less to rebel against them, because his condition is humble; that would be to complain of Providence, which, from the beginning of the world, has decreed the inequality of human conditions; and if it would justifiably one man in raising his arm against the man above him, it would justify that other in assailing his superior, and would thus disorganize society, and establish anarchy. But, if a man is protected in his condition, be it what it may, he owes allegiance to those laws, and that society, which protect him, and he cannot be allowed to violate them with impunity; and by that test let the slander be tried, which audaciously imputes to the laws the crimes of the People. I have been obliged to anticipate the deplorable picture of your efflux, which the progress of this Commission will exhibit; and I gladly hasten to perform the more cheering duty of announcing my strong conviction, that the firm and persevering administration of wholesome laws—the efforts of a vigorous government—seconded by the exertions of an unanimous gentry—will put down the mischief, and restore the character and tranquillity of the country. For a long time, every good man was naturally averse to go beyond the ordinary course of the laws of the land, until the Gentry and Government were reluctantly obliged to resort to those measures provided by the Legislature for the suppression of extraordinary mischief—but the time arrived, when, in proportion as we were tenacious of the Constitution, our enemies became audacious in their efforts to subvert it—outrage and assassination increased to such a degree, that you were obliged to call upon Government for the application of the Peace Preservation Bill in part of your county, and the formation of that useful and active police, whose valuable services will, I know, be manifested upon almost every trial at this Commission. It was scarcely established, when an outrageous attack was made upon the King's Mail, not for the purpose of plunder, but as a part of a system of war against every government establishment, however useful or humble, and some of the unhappy passengers, and some of the military escort, were barbarously murdered. You then called for the application of the Insurrection Act, to the severe jurisdiction of which a considerable portion of your county is at present subjected; of the proceedings of that tribunal, the presence of my learned colleague, who presides in it, forbids me to speak; because I could not do so without adverting to the vigour and the talent, and the humanity, and prudence, which have entitled him to the gratitude of his country. But I have his authority for bearing testimony to the conduct of your magistracy, as distinguished by an unanimity the more honourable to them, because it necessarily happens, that, in a great county, whose representation is justly the object of honourable ambition, party must frequently run high.

In every free country, too, there must be much difference in political opinion; but all differences, prejudices and parties seem to have been forgotten and abandoned in the great and common concern of the public safety. All men, of every rank, connection, and party, manfully came forward, and the appalling and tragical fate of one lamented gentleman, barbarously assassinated in the discharge of public duty, and because he discharged it (for a personal enemy he had not), had no terrors for those who survived—they seem to have closed their ranks when he fell, and united the more firmly in defence of the laws. No man was found base enough to be intimidated. No man was found capable of the greater baseness of capitulating with the assassin, and purchasing a disgraceful security, or a filthy and vulgar popularity, by the compromise of public duty. All seem as it were to have pledged themselves in the blood of that martyred magistrate, that they would not betray their country, or despair of it—and with such a spirit, who can despair of it? In the worst of events, even before the glorious termination of the war, no one could have desponded as to the ultimate result of a conflict with the contemptible, tho' troublesome, insurrections of this country. Perhaps, many an honest man would have fallen like Mr. Baker by the assassin's hand, and those who survived must have encountered obloquy and privations and danger—but the event could never have been doubtful; and now, when there is an end to the fear of foreign interference; when we are every where at peace but at home, it is idle to question it, and it will be nothing short of infatuation in the deluded People if they persevere in their crimes—but if they do, I announce to them the firm determination of his Majesty's Government to put them down, and to afford to loyal gentry every support and co-operation within the power of the executive authority—they may be assured, that, if necessary, the police shall be multiplied and the Insurrection Act applied to every part of the county—troops shall march upon troops, while a single peasant raises an armed hand against the laws, and as fast as their crimes fill your jail, so fast shall Commission follow Commission to discharge it—the ordinary returns of the Assizes shall not be awaited, but as rapid as may be the race of guilt, punishment shall be always at hand to overtake it. Gentlemen, it is afflicting to be obliged to hold this language of defiance and denunciation towards our own misguided People. I would gladly address them in another tone. I would fondly hope, that they will return to their senses. And now that the objects of their bad advisers are, I trust, finally defeated—that they would consult their understandings, for the shrewdness of which they are distinguished beyond those of their own class in other countries. I would ask them, if they are deaf to remonstrance, whether they can be blind to experience. I call upon the old to remember, and the young to learn from them, what have been the fruits of all their insurrections? I would ask them, what have they to allege against the laws of their country? I would ask them, to what a state have they reduced that country? I would remind them, that all their swaggering, and folly, and crimes, have ended in adding to them any pressures upon the poor at this season of distress, the burden of an expensive Police Establishment, and the burden of the new tribunal under the Insurrection Act, under the provisions of which their liberty is so abridged, that, with the setting of the sun, it is necessary to confine them like beasts of prey within their dens, under the penalties of summary transportation. If any man complains of this state of things, and of the county being filled with soldiers at a time when it is found nearly impossible to pay the landlord's rent, and the tithes, and the taxes, and when all ranks are subjected to pressure and privations, let that man remember, that he owes all this to the infatuated insurgents, who are taught to believe, that they are redressers of grievances, reformers of abuses, and the champions of the poor man's cause. Such are their services to their county—What have they done for themselves? From the earliest period of these disturbances, down to the present moment, the career has been uniform, and the progress regular—The jail—the whipping post—the transport-ship, and the gallows. Such are the achievements, and such their end. It is a melancholy history of a People to whom Nature has been bountiful to no common degree. Were they allowed to be happy, and were they not corrupted by vile incendiaries, there exists no peasantry on earth with more means of happiness; strength and vigour of body—courage of heart—quickness of intellect—a most grateful soil—a genial climate. Such are the bounties of Providence towards a People, who, as long as I can remember, have been the dupes and victims of unprincipled politicians. I trust in God, that they may be reclaimed. I know, that the infection is old and the taint deep—and I expect not reformation in the moment—it must be gradual. I trust I may not ultimately be disappointed in my expectation; but, for the present, I repeat to the People—if they shall persevere in their crimes, they may be sure of punishment.

PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, JAN. 17.—The judicial process relative to the three Englishmen, arrested by order of the Minister of Police, is going on with great activity before the Tribunal of the first instance. It is affirmed, that proof has already been obtained, that one of them personally assisted in the escape of Lavalette; that he supplied him with the uniform of an English General, and a passport from the Ambassador, and escorted him as far as the frontier, wearing himself the distinctive marks of his rank, and being accompanied by an officer of his nation. It cannot be doubted, that the English Government and People will disavow a few individuals, who have violated their duty as much to their Country as to France, by committing an act contrary to the political rights of all nations, and to the good understanding which subsists between France and England. The honour of the English army will, above all, be offended at learning, that the uniform of an English officer, and the character of an English Major General, were employed to ensure the impunity of a great criminal. This event, however, has, by a fortunate and singular accident, thrown some light upon a fact which had for some days agitated the public opinion. It appears certain, that among the papers of one of the prisoners there was found the original manuscript of a memorial ridiculously attributed to the Ambassador of a great Power, and publicly circulated with intentions connected with a systematic plan of malevolence, the authors of which are thus unmasked, and delivered up to the examination of the tribunals.

During Monday night, numerous patroles traversed the streets of this city.

JAN. 18.—Lavalette set off from the Rue de Helder, where Sir Hutchinson lodged, who conveyed him in his carriage as far as Compiegne. Sir R. Wilson, who, it is said, suggested the idea of the disguise of Lavalette, was waiting for him at that town. It is remarked, that Sir Hutchinson lodged in the house of M. Dupuis, the Judge employed to take examinations relative to the escape.—*Journal des Debats.*

The following facts relative to the arrest of the three English Officers are stated:—An agent of the Police had, it is said, observed at a hotel in the Rue St. Honore several equipages, of which no use seemed to be made, but which were kept as if for the purpose of being employed in a long journey. He got into communication with the porter of the hotel, who told him, that these carriages had recently left it, and had returned in about 60 hours; he knew not where they had been, but said, that the valet of an English General, who lodged at the hotel, could give him more correct details. This domestic was bribed; he discovered, that his master had a very extensive correspondence. He was desired to purloin it, and next day this valet produced a very long letter addressed to a well known society at London. This letter contained a full account of Lavalette's escape. The police forthwith made searches. We are assured, that, among the papers seized upon the foreigners, there are some proving certain facts connected with the escape from the isle of Elba.—*Gazette de France.*

We are assured, that it was not till Tuesday last week, that Lavalette was able to leave Paris with the assistance of the English officers, and it deserves remark, that he was the same day executed in effigy.—(*Same paper.*)

There is nothing yet decided as to the time when General Debelle will be brought before a Court-Martial; however, the trial will probably soon commence.

The Assize Court of the Department of the Meurthe has commenced its operations. Two half-pay officers, hawkers of a seditious writing, were condemned to five years' banishment; one of them was besides stripped of his cross of honour.

It is said, that the famous painter David is preparing to quit France, to retire to Italy.

M. Dupuis, Judge d'Instruction, has also put several interrogatories to the English Officers. It is certain, that the developement of this affair will bring to light facts of the highest importance, and which do not all of them relate to the escape of M. de Lavalette.

It is said, that it was subsequent to the arrival of a courier despatched from London to his Majesty, that the arrest of the three English Officers was ordered. The Duke of Wellington was informed of the measures which were to be taken against them.

It is said, that M. de Lavalette remained in Paris for twenty days after his escape from the Conciergerie, and that he did not set out in order to quit France until the eve of the day on which his sentence was posted up at the Place de Greve.

It is added, that upwards of twenty individuals, who are supposed to be concerned in this affair, have been arrested and conveyed to the Prefecture of the Police.

A. Ellwood.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BIRNIE, Bookseller and Stationer, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,868. *TUESDAY, JANUARY* 30, 1816. *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

TO BE SET,

THE HOUSE and CONCERNS late in possession of MATTHEW JACKSON, situated in Cook-lane. Application to be made to WILLIAM BOLAN.

Waterford, January 23, 1816.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 11th day of February next, at DUNGARVAN, the HULL of a NEW VESSEL, never yet at Sea, launched the 19th day of September last—Length on the Keel, 36 feet—Breadth of Beam, 16 feet 10 inches—Depth in the Hold, 9 feet 9 inches—Burthen about 75 Tons, more or less. She is a strong, well built Vessel, planked with best Oak, and particular attention was paid to her whilst building, by the Owner, lately deceased.

After which will be sold, a convenient and well-found FISHING SMACK.

TERMS AT SALE.

Jan. 24, 1816.

TOBACCO.

ARRIVED this day, per the *Ariel*, from Virginia, 158 Hhds. of TOBACCO, of the very best Quality, which will be immediately landed and offered for sale by

JOHN ALLEN AND SON.

Waterford, December 13, 1815.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

By Order of His Worship the Mayor of said City.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week 30s. 4d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE. lb.	oz.	dr.	RANGED. lb.	oz.	dr.	HOUSEHOLD. lb.	oz.	dr.
Penny Loaf,	0	5	3	0	8	1	0	10	5
Two-Penny,	0	10	6	1	0	2	1	5	2
Four-Penny,	1	5	5	2	0	4	2	10	1
Six-Penny,	2	0	4	3	0	6	3	15	1

☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, on every Saturday, before Twelve o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Act of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

Jan. 27. HARRY ALCOCK, *Mayor.*

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—JAN. 29.

Butter, first Quality,	0s. 0d.		per Cwt
—— second,	0s. 0d.		
—— third,	0s. 0d.		
Tallow (rendered)	91s. 0d.	95s. 0d.	per Cwt
Lard (flake)	55s. 0d.	54s. 0d.	per Cwt
—— (casks rendered)	52s. 0d.	50s. 0d.	per Cwt
Singed Pigs,	0d.	24s. 0d.	per Cwt
Scalded ditto,	18s. 0d.	21s. 0d.	per Cwt
Beef,	20s. 0d.	25s. 0d.	per Cwt
Oatmeal,	10s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	per Cwt
Flour, first Quality,	0s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	per Bag
—— second,	35s. 0d.	36s. 0d.	per Bag
—— third,	18s. 0d.	20s. 0d.	per Bag
—— fourth,	14s. 0d.	16s. 0d.	per Bag
Wheat,	23s. 0d.	25s. 0d.	per Barrel
Barley,	8s. 0d.	9s. 0d.	per Barrel
Oats (common)	7s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	per Barrel
—— (potatoe)	8s. 0d.	0s. 0d.	per Barrel
Malt,	34s. 0d.	36s. 0d.	per Barrel
Coals,	4s. 0d.	4s. 6d.	per Barrel
Tallow (rough),	8s. 0d.	8s. 6d.	per Stone
Potatoes (new),	3d. to 4d.		per Stone
Beef (quarters),	2½d.	3½d.	per lb
Beef (joints),	3d.	4½d.	per lb
Mutton (quarters),	4 d.	5 d	per lb
Mutton (joints),	4½d.	5½d.	per lb
Pork,	2½d.	3d.	per lb
Butter,	20d.	24d.	per lb
Train Oil,	£35 0s.	0s.	per Ton.
Whiskey,	10s. 4d.	8d.	per Gal.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday.

7 barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£1	5s.	0½d.
22½ —— Oats,	Averaging	0	8s.	0 d.
7½ —— Barley,	Averaging	0	7s.	9½d.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 26.

	From		To		M'Price	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
600 Wheat per Bar 20 Stones	7	0	22	0	19	8
25 do Flour, per Cwt	0	0	24	0	0	0
450 Bere, per Bar	0	0	11	0	10	8
900 Barley, per Bar	0	0	16	0	11	0½
2 250 Oats, per Bar	8	0	11	6	9	7
800 Oatmeal, per Cwt	8	0	12	0	11	3½
0 Pork, per Cwt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salt to Clare, per Ton						
16 Barrels of Wheat	80	0	85	0	80	6
1 Half Cwt of Flour	8	0	24	0	17	2½

Average Price of Wheat & Flour 45s. per Sack.

Sales of Flour 13,580	14s. from 25s.	0d. to 22s. 0d.
Bran 0	5s. from 12s.	0d. to 20s. 0d.
Sharpings 10,271	7s. from 6s.	0d. to 11s. 0d.

HERRINGS, IN BARRELS,

ON SALE AT THE STORES OF

WYSE AND QUANS,

OF CHOICE QUALITY, AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Waterford, Jan. 20, 1816.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

FOR THREE LIVES,

Either in the Whole, or in Divisions,

THE LANDS OF ISLAND KEAN,

AS HERETOFORE ADVERTISED.

☞ *No Promise of Preference of the Whole, or any Part of the above Lands, has been given.*

December 28, 1815.

THE REAL JAPAN BLACKING,

MADE BY

DAY AND MARTIN,

NO. 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

THIS inestimable Composition, with half the usual Labour, produces a most brilliant Jet black, fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish; affords peculiar Nourishment to the Leather; will not soil the finest Linen; is perfectly free from any unpleasant Smell, and will retain its Virtues in any Climate.

Sold Retail by the principal Grocers, Boot-Makers, Oil Men, and Perfumers, in the United Kingdom.

MOST IMPORTANT TRIAL.

Combination of Journeymen Calico Printers.

At our Quarter Sessions (Manchester), which commenced on Wednesday last, was heard an Appeal from a Conviction before the Magistrates of Bolton, on the Combination Act, under which the appellants, Thomas Ridings, John Fletcher, Edward Collins, Daniel Halliwell, William Hopkins, John Horrox, James Sharples, James Smith, James Heyes, and Major Halliwell, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, but from which they appealed to the Quarter Sessions. This case, than which few of more vital importance, we are persuaded, have ever come before a Court of Justice for decision, came on to be heard on Friday morning, soon after nine o'clock, and engrossed the closest attention of the Court for nearly six hours. The Counsel retained for the appellants were, Messrs. Starkie, Law, and Gibbie; and for the respondents, Messrs. Cross, Williams, and Coltman.

Mr. Cross opened the case in a masterly and eloquent manner, properly taking occasion to expatiate on the evils which necessarily arise by the introduction of such anomalies in governments as self-incorporated bodies, who meet either in open defiance of the laws, or to contrive means to evade them; and, under pretence of associating for purposes ostensibly benevolent, meet to destroy order, and sap the Constitution.

After his exordium, he proceeded to give a short history of the origin of the combination of journeymen calico printers, of whom the ten appellants formed a small part, delegated for the purpose of raising the wages, and controlling the business of their employers. From the evidence of papers, and other written and printed documents, which he produced, and which had been seized on the persons of the men convicted, he proved, that a combination had been long formed by the journeymen calico-printers, and that, in 1814, after having tried the experiment of the whole of the journeymen refusing to work in the employ of some one or more individual master calico-printers, the whole body of journeymen calico printers had, as they termed it, "*turned out*," that is, subsisted without employment for many months, during which time they lived partly upon the funds which had been previously provided for warfare with their masters, and partly by the contributions of other associated journeymen of other trades, who, with an apparent fellow-feeling, supported them in their unlawful combination to ruin the trade of those persons who were able to give them wages too high for their wants, and which tempted them to unlawful acts. The "turn out" of 1814 was defeated by the unanimity and firmness of their employers. The men came again to work, and all seemed peace. In December last, fortunately for the ends of justice, and fortunately for the welfare of the commercial interests of this country, and most happily for that class of society of which the appellants form a part, an accident exhibited to the Police of Bolton le Moors the proofs of the existence of a continued and deeply rankled combination, on the part of the mischievous leaders of what we hope are a well-meaning and loyal body of men. Two printed papers, which the accident alluded to had thrown into the hands of the Police, fully proved the existent organization of a vast machine, which extended from one end of the United Kingdom to the other, and diverged its baleful system into every the most distant corner of the Empire.—These documents furnished a clue to the complete discovery of the measures *in petto*; for they appointed a General Meeting of the Delegates, from the sub or district Committees, to assemble with legislative power, furnished with instructions from their constituents in the respective districts and large print-grounds, on the first day of the present year, at the sign of the Man and Scythe, in Bolton.

Possessed of this important information, the Magistrates, resident in Bolton and its neighbourhood, granted warrants for the apprehending of the Members of the High Court of Parliament, assembled at the house mentioned in the *writs* sent to the borough-like committees. About twelve o'clock, the Boroughreeve and Constables of Bolton, attended by a proper number of Special Constables, went to the Man and Scythe, and, going up stairs, found the appellants, ten in number, assembled. They were immediately properly secured; and, by their books and papers before them, and from the papers found on the persons of seven of them, the whole nature of the unlawful association, which was perfectly *understood* before, was made obviously manifest and plain. It appeared from these written documents, that the combination of Journeymen calico printers had ramified its interest with shoe-makers, brush-makers, cutlers, flax-dressers, book-binders, weavers, &c. &c. and that the combined of these trades, throughout the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, were united in one common cause, and mutually lent assistance to each other, in order (as they chose to call their unlawful and ruinous attack on the commerce and prosperity of this country) to resist oppression. Of this fact, and of the fact of the combination of the journeymen calico-printers to fix the price of their own labour, and to prevent similar labour from being performed by men who were too honest to join them in their nefarious practices, the books and other documents seized furnished sufficient evidence. They also furnished evidence of large sums which had been raised by the mandatory laws of previous delegated assemblies, which had not only declared war against the employers of working calico-printers, but had laid taxes upon the subjects of their realm, to enable them to carry it on.

Having given the outline of the papers seized by the municipal officers of Bolton (which were afterwards regularly produced in evidence, and their seizure authenticated), Mr. Cross proceeded to examine the reasons which might possibly, nay, which were sure to be offered in justification of the conduct of the Journeymen. It could not, he said, be truly urged, that, impelled by necessity, they were forced to the measure of resistance to their employers, for it was easy to see that they were already paid too much. The marks of poverty and oppression were a want of the comforts of life, which a circumscribed income did not allow. This was not the case in the present instance; for this description of men had been so much considered by the government of this country, that, whilst other persons were paying a property tax of one tenth, and in some cases of one eighth of their income, they paid nothing. And yet, said Mr. Cross, this forbearance had not originated, nor did it exist, in the want of power to contribute to the exigencies of the State; for it appeared from the evidence furnished by the papers before the Court, that upwards of 11 pounds per man had been paid in the course of about twelve months, for the purpose of oppressing their employers, whom they themselves had chosen to call oppressors. The Journeymen, who were really the oppressors by throwing obstacles in the way of their employers, and shackling their means of spreading and increasing the manufactures and the commerce of this country, had employed to large a sum as eleven pounds a man, in the course of a single year, out of their earnings, in order to oppose the existing law of the land. How much more meritoriously would that money have been applied, had it been paid into the Government treasury, to assist in conserving instead of breaking the law—in aiding the means of opposing the enemies of the country, instead of employing it on an unnatural, treason-like warfare, which, if their design had not been happily frustrated, might in its consequences have torn out the very vitals of national prosperity. Such an evil appropriation of their share of the present flourishing state of this country, he hoped, would shew government how much it had erred in exempting a great body of men, whose incomes, with very moderate exertions, amounted from eighty to one hundred pounds per annum, from the operation of the Property-tax; the payment of which might, nay, in all probability would, have prevented the commission of the act, for which the appellants had been sentenced to imprisonment.

The Learned Gentleman then adverted to one of the objects which the journeymen continually had in view; that of restricting their employers from making use of boys or apprentices; as if these boys had not as much right to procure the means of subsistence as themselves. Indeed the boys, as well as men, must have subsistence, and if this was denied them, the world must stop up their superfluous mouths, by hanging or drowning them; in order, by getting rid of them, to gratify the wishes of the self-created legislature, which makes laws, not only for themselves, but for the boys which Providence sends into the world, and for the masters who are risking their capitals, and encountering all the anxiety attendant upon a speculative trade, in order that their journeymen may be enabled to expend in measures of oppression a sum which might be most laudably and usefully employed in the service of the State.

Adverting to the mutual assistance of different trades, to enable them respectively to raise the price of wages, Mr. Cross very properly asked, what real service could such an advance bring to them as individuals? You combine with Hatters, by assisting them, in order that they may have their wages raised; in other words, that you may give a greater price for your hats—assist Shoemakers, that you may pay a greater price for your shoes; and so through the whole of the many combinations which the trade of this country exhibits. Yet this had been the foolish application of already too great earnings, which it was for the happiness of the journeymen themselves to wish were less, that they might be taught the useful lesson of properly appreciating the comforts they enjoy, and the proper use of money. This fact the papers fully proved; and on this new league and covenant had the journeymen calico-printers, in conjunction with the combination of other trades, for a long time acted. An application of money, than which nothing could be more improper, more likely to defeat the end proposed; or could be, ultimately, more ruinous.

One of the papers, he said, mentioned an intention on the part of the combined Journeymen of the trade to apply to Parliament for an Act of Protection against the oppression of their masters; an application than which nothing could exhibit a greater degree of effrontery on the part of the applicants; since they lived in the daily violation of existing laws, framed for the protection of the commerce they wished to ruin. Till such time as they had learned to pay due deference to the law of the land as it now stands, they had little pretension to the attention of the Legislature, which they say they mean to petition for a new Act of Parliament.

In concluding a most eloquent speech, the Learned Gentleman said, such was his view of the magnitude of the offence committed—such his view of the consequences involved in it; he had only to regret, that, instead of an information on the Combination Act, an indictment for a conspiracy had not been presented; and then, after conviction, of which there was not even a shadow for doubt to hang on, instead of three months, an imprisonment of more than that number of years, with all the consequences of such a conviction, would, he was sure, have been the just sentence of any Court of Justice before which they might have been tried.

Barret, the Deputy Constable of Bolton, was then called into the witness's box, to prove the facts which had been alluded to by Mr. Cross, and to authenticate the papers produced in Court.

Mr. Starkie, on behalf of the appellants, previously to the examination of the witness, pleaded some objections to the regularity of the conviction, and endeavoured to show that they were not proved to have combined, or that they met on the 1st day of January, at Bolton, in order to raise their wages, which is one of the articles for which punishment is provided in the Combination Act; and for this reason he contended, that the conviction ought to be quashed.

Mr. Cross said, he had no objection that the conviction should be quashed, because he was decidedly of opinion, that, by another route, the award of justice would be more nearly approximated to the guilt of the accused.

Mr. Starkie proceeded with his objection, which he managed with great ingenuity, by commenting on the want of adherence to the letter of the law, on which the appellants were convicted.

Mr. Law followed on the same side, as did Mr. Gibbie; both these Gentlemen exerted themselves most ingeniously to find a flaw in the conviction sufficient to set it aside; but in vain, the Court still remained of opinion, that the Act was rightly construed, and the language used in the conviction, awarded by the Magistrates of Bolton, correct.

The examination of Barret, the Deputy Constable of Bolton, was then proceeded on; and he proved, that the meeting was held in Bolton; that the 10 men convicted were present; and that the papers then laid before the Court and read, were those he had seized.

On the conclusion of his evidence, Mr. Cross said, this was the case of the respondents.

Mr. Starkie then entered upon the defence of the appellants, whose cause he advocated in a most ingenious manner; and, though he was not able to convince, he did his duty to his clients, by saying every thing that could be said in the face of positive evidence, which bore with most overwhelming force upon the case of his clients. We have already occupied so large a space of this paper with the account of this trial, that we have not room to do justice to Mr. Starkie's defence of so vulnerable, so untenable a fortress as that committed to him. If he gained not his cause, he must have added to his reputation. His was decidedly the forlorn hope: he must have taken the field with a conviction on his mind,

that nothing but an unforeseen accident could give him the victory; but whatever was his opinion of the merits of the case, he evidently and honourably did his duty.

The Chairman then said, that although the Magistrates were unanimous in their opinion of the *legality of the conviction*, and the propriety of *confirming it*, yet, in consideration of the case they had just heard argued, being of such vast consequence to the country at large, they should withdraw for a few minutes.

The Bench accordingly withdrew for a short time, and on returning, the appellants being placed at the bar, the Chairman (the Rev. Mr. Heys) *confirmed the Conviction.*

He had never had occasion to give a decision from the chair, more important than the present; inasmuch as the crime of which the Prisoners had been convicted before the Magistrates at Bolton, and which the Court now sitting had unanimously confirmed, was a treason most widely and generally spread through so many descriptions of persons combined, in express violation of the law of the land, to effect the ruin of the prosperity of the country, by impeding the business of that meritorious and valuable part of the community, which had embarked and hazarded a vast capital; and eventually to entail misery and distress on themselves, the workmen, and their unfortunate families. Of the existence of such a wide-spread and ruinous combination, he had long been aware, from the collateral evidence of many persons, and from circumstances which had come to his knowledge, both in his private and magisterial capacity. The proofs which had been that day exhibited had only confirmed his knowledge that so extended a treason existed; and he rejoiced that the Police of Bolton had so fortunately discovered the means to secure those proofs, and had, so happily for the safety, and happiness, and welfare of the kingdom at large, and even for the good of the Prisoners themselves, been successful in seizing the papers which had been read, and in securing the agents of a dark and ruinous system, which, had it not been properly checked, threatened consequences to the prosperity of every rank of society in this country—and to none more than to the description of persons of which the prisoners themselves were composed. Alluding to the connection between journeymen of various trades, which had been seen by the documents which had been proved and read in Court, he said he believed he had mentioned the fact before in that place, but if he had, he thought it a fact so important, that he was not afraid of being reproached with the repetition. At a Pontefract Sessions, a number of cutlers, resident at Sheffield, appealed against a conviction under the Combination Act. The appellants were in Court, but hour after hour passed, and no Counsel moved the case. The reason was, a want of funds for the purpose. At last, whilst in Court, a remittance from the Clubs in Manchester, to the amount of one hundred pounds, arrived, and then the Counsel were feed, and the case, which but for the arrival of the money from this town, must have dropped in that stage, was proceeded in. The conviction was however confirmed; but the assistance afforded proved the existence of the ramified system of general combination to oppose the laws and the prosperity of the country, as much as the proofs which had that day been produced; for in Manchester there were no cutlers to support the alleged imaginary oppression of the cutlers of Sheffield. Being fully aware of this fact, he was, he said, nothing surprised at the discovery now made, from which he hoped most beneficial consequences would result to the Public. The proceedings of the combination of working persons had been most harassing to their employers, and most baneful to the prosperity, and happiness, and morality of the country; for they had violated every principle of moral honesty and true policy, and had set the laws of their country at defiance. Happily, a provision had been made for the distribution of justice, which removed the decision on the meaning of any act, and the examination of any alleged fact, from the persons who were more immediately interested, into the hands of impartial persons, who could have no interest in perverting the law as it wisely stands, or in distorting an act committed.—Calmly and impartially the Court had listened to the evidence offered, and to the ingenious arguments of the Learned Counsel who had defended the Prisoners, but there had not been any thing urged, to make the Court hesitate a moment in *confirming the conviction*, which it did most conscientiously.

The learned Chairman then said, that on an occasion of so much moment, in a case which involved in itself consequences of such magnitude to the general interests and Individual happiness of the population of this country, he should deem himself wanting in his duty, if he did not transmit the documental proofs of the existence of a most treasonable conspiracy to Government, in order that his Majesty's Attorney General might decide, whether it would not be highly proper, for the conservation of society, and the happiness of this country, that a proceeding for a conspiracy (notwithstanding the Prisoners now stood convicted of, and were about to undergo punishment for, combination) might not be a salutary measure. He said, he thought the Prisoners ought to be made acquainted with this intention, for they still remained obnoxious to the further rigour of justice, for measures so repugnant to the laws of the land, and so criminally rumous in the consequences which persisting in such conduct must inevitably produce. —*Manchester Exchange Herald.*

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24.

We received late last night Paris Papers and private Letters of Saturday last, and this morning the *Moniteur* of Sunday last, the only Paper that was published on that day. The service on the preceding day at St. Denis was awful and imposing. Little more than a year has elapsed since the reliques of the King and Queen were removed from the grave into which they had been thrown after their execution, and transferred to the ancient burial place of the Kings of France at St. Denis. Upon the walls of the Basilique of St. Denis were then inscribed these words from Genesis—*Dormiam cum patribus meis*—I shall sleep with my fathers. It was in St. Denis, as our readers may recollect, that Bonaparte had prepared a magnificent burying-place for the members of his family. This was not more than five years ago, when, according to all appearances, he was destined to a long reign over one of the most powerful nations in the world. And now his power is broken—his family denounced and dispersed—and himself an exile upon an island forming but a speck in that ocean, over which his ambition hoped to rule with as sovereign away as over the land!

The Will of Louis XVI. that simple and touching document, was read in all churches. The following is the account given in the *Moniteur* of Monday.

"The service for the anniversary of the obsequies of Louis XVI. and his Queen, was performed yesterday, in the Church of the Abbey of St. Denis.

"Monsieur, the Duke of Angouleme, the Duke of Berry, the Prince of Conde, the Duchess Dowager of Orleans, and the Duchess of Bourbon, were present.

"The Duchess of Angouleme also repaired thither. A veiled seat concealed her grief from all eyes.

"The great Deputation the Chamber of Peers, that of the Chamber of Deputies, the Deputations of the Court of Cassation, Court of Accounts, the Royal Court, the Municipal Body of Paris, the Tribunal of Premier Resort, and the Tribunal of Commerce, occupied the choir of the church, in the midst of which stood the catafalque.

"The Peers and Members of the Chamber of Deputies, who were not included in the Grand Deputation, several Marshals of France, Knights of the Royal Orders, Grand Crosses and Commanders of the Order of St. Louis, Grand Cordons and Grand Officers of the Legion of Honour, a considerable number of Lieutenant-Generals and Camp Marshals belonging to his Majesty's armies, hastened to occupy the places reserved for them.

"The old servants of the King, whose zeal and fidelity has been proved, also came thither to deposit their tribute of respect, and to give vent to their tears.

"Finally, all that France could offer most august and worthy to represent her, was assembled in the Church of St. Denis.

"In the midst of this assembly was read the Testament of the Martyr King, a Code for all Kings, a lesson for every People.

"How can further details be added, when it was only possible to be wrapped up in devotion after having heard that document read.

"The funeral commemoration of the Martyr King was celebrated yesterday in the Protestant Temples, by prayers and hymns of expiation, by reading the Testament of the pious Monarch, and suitable passages from the Holy Scriptures."—*Moniteur, Jan.* 21.

The Papers of Saturday mention, that in the various examinations of the three Gentlemen arrested on account of Lavalette's escape, not one Frenchman has been implicated. Each of the Gentlemen, it is added, has denied the charges brought against him.

Evidence multiplies upon us, to shew that the troubles at Nismes were not of a religious but of a political nature. "From all quarters," says one of the Paris Papers, "the Heads and Members of the Consistories hasten to prove, by the most authentic Protests, and the most formal Declarations, that the proceedings of the London Society were founded on nothing real, and that an excess of zeal could alone have inspired that Society with the suspicions and fears which have produced its researches."—*Courier.*

A Posts ript to one of our letters states, that Lord Kinnaird had received orders to quit Paris within twenty-four hours.

By the late arrivals from India we have received some private letters which bring intelligence of considerable importance: application had been made by the Governor of the Isle of France, that he feared an insurrection in that Island, and requested an immediate supply of troops. The following are extracts of the letters we have alluded to:—

"*Honourable Company's ship Rose, Port Louis, Mauritius, 19th September.*

"You would learn by my last of the 7th ult. that we had taken on board a detachment of the 56th regiment, consisting of 665 men, and were about sailing on a secret expedition, and with sealed instructions, accompanied by his Majesty's ship Salsette. Referring you to the letter, which was dated Madras, I have now to inform you we arrived off this Island a few days ago, three in company, on this expedition, consisting of his Majesty's ships Sabette, Rose, and Streatham; on landing our troops we found that a strong party of the French inhabitants, in favour of Bonaparte, had raised an insurrection on the South East side of the Island.—I do not know if they stood any action with the troops, but the ringleaders have now all been seized and sent away from the island. The insurrection is completely quelled."

BRIGHTON, JAN. 23.—Yesterday afternoon it was stated with much confidence, that the Prince Regent will sojourn at the Pavilion until the 1st of March. The recent confinement of his Royal Highness may, perhaps, have occasioned this report. We cannot learn positively, whether the Regent returns to town to open the Session of Parliament; this arrangement will be determined by the state of his complaint. It is with pleasure we announce, that this morning the pain has entirely abated in one of the feet, and that his Royal Highness is enabled to resume a little exercise. In every other respect the health of the Regent could not be better. The Bulletin issued by Dr. Tierney this morning states, that the Prince Regent continues improving.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25.

This was a holiday at the Bank. The Stock Exchange, however, was open, and much business done. The funds experienced a considerable rise—3 per Cent. Consols, 61¾, Omnium 17⅛, and buyers at these prices. The improvement was generally attributed to some new Plan of Finance to be brought forward by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

A Hamburgh Mail arrived last night. The new Governor of Poland has published a Proclamation, announcing his appointment, and pointing out the advantages of the new Constitution bestowed upon Poland.

The Prussian Government is said to have forbidden the further publication of the *Rhenish Mercury.* This will be regretted by some of our cotemporaries, who were in the habit of making copious extracts from that paper. They will no longer be able to "drain their draughts of *Rhenish* down."

One paper reports, erroneously, that the Pope is dead.

BRIGHTON, JAN. 24.—The report of Dr. Tierney, this morning, respecting the Prince Regent's complaint of the gout, is extremely satisfactory, his Royal Highness being likely speedily to get rid of that troublesome companion. It is certain, however, that the Regent will not be able to open the ensuing Sessions of Parliament in person.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26.

Stocks this day at One o'Clock.

3 per cent consols 62½ 6⅞	5 per cents 91¼ ¼
Ditto for Acct 62 11/16 ¾	Ons (money) 19¼ 18¾ pr.
3 per cent Red. 62½	Ditto (payment) 19⅛ 18¼
4 per cents. 76⅞ 77	India Stock ——

We have received Paris Papers and private Letters of Monday last. The former are almost exclusively filled with the mournful ceremony of the preceding day. The Chamber of Deputies presented an Address full of the most ardent professions of loyalty and fidelity, and swearing never to recognize any Sovereign but those belonging to the Bourbon family. It has been stated, that the great majority of the Chamber of Deputies are emigrants, who are anxious to restore the ancient regime in all its parts. The fact, we understand, is, that there are not more than 20 of the Deputies who come under the denomination of emigrants.

Of Sir Robert Wilson, Captain Hutchinson, and Mr. Bruce, the Papers say little. Sir Robert sees his Lady, and writes and receives letters. Lavalette, it is repeated, has reached Munich.

General Colbert, who had been arrested, has been released, and permitted to leave France.

A reserve of 41 National Guards of each legion patroles the streets of Paris every night, in order to preserve tranquillity.

Our Private Letters represent Paris as more tranquil than it has been, though gloomy reports continue to prevail. Some persons have been arrested who held nightly meetings near the Rue St. Honore, and who are said to have planned some attack upon the Thoilleries.

Sir Robert Wilson is no longer kept *au secret*—that is, without being permitted to see any of his friends. Our Correspondent says, that his trial and that of the two other Gentlemen was expected to come on before the Court of Assize yesterday.—M. Dupin, who defended Ney, is Sir Robert's advocate.

A Dutch Mail which arrived this morning has brought the Copy of an Ukase, issued on the 2d inst. by the Emperor of Russia against the Jesuits. After referring to the abolition of the order by the Pope, and the expulsion of its members from the Catholic countries of Europe, the Ukase states, that they have abused the liberal asylum they obtained in Russia, by seducing from the Greek Church children whose education had been entrusted to their care, "and some women of weak and inconsiderate minds." The Ukase, therefore, orders the Catholic Church to be placed on the same footing on which it existed in Russia in the reign of Catherine II. and all Jesuits immediately to quit Petersburgh. They are besides prohibited from entering the two Russian capitals.

BRIGHTON, JAN. 25.—BULLETIN.—"Pavilion, Thursday, half-past Ten, *a m.* Jan. 25.—His Royal Highness has passed a tolerably good night, and is, in every respect, better this morning. M. J. Tierney." Last night Lord Yarmouth arrived at the Pavilion, on a visit to the Prince Regent.

CORN-EXCHANGE, JAN. 26.—We had so little Wheat at market this morning, that it is difficult to state any actual prices; but as the demand is tolerably brisk, sales would have been readily effected had the supply arrived which had been expected.—Barley 1s. per quarter dearer, having very few arrivals of that grain. In Peas, Beans, and other articles, there is no alteration.

Metropolitan Chronicle

TUESDAY, JANUARY 30

A very angry controversy is now going on between the *Morning Chronicle* on the one side, and the *Courier* and *Times* on the other, relative to the arrest in Paris of three British subjects, and relative to the authenticity of the Report of the Russian Ambassador, POZZO DI BORGO, on the state of France. The first of these Journals, with its usual ability, has reprobated the exaggerated statements which come from Paris with respect to the grounds of the arrest, and the principles and character of the prisoners, and it has provoked the wrath of the *Courier* and *Times* by considering the occurrence as demanding the prompt and serious attention of the British Government. The candid observer will find it difficult to discover in what respects the *Morning Chronicle* is culpable. It is the duty of a British Ambassador in a Foreign Country to protect the subjects of the Sovereign of whom he is the representative. We do not mean by this remark, that he is to shield them from punishment on the commission of offence, but to take care, that they are not imprisoned without cause, or treated with injustice. If the *Courier* be right, the British Ambassador in Paris is wrong, for he has boldly disregarded the principle of a blind acquiescence in the proceedings of the BOURBONS, and required an explanation, and the Public may be satisfied, whatever doctrines the *Courier* and *Times* may inculcate, that he will watch with vigilance the sequel of this extraordinary event.—The Gentlemen in question are represented as having denied the crime imputed to them, and as having positively asserted, that they made use of no passes but for themselves. Be this as it may, it is evident, that the French Government has acted with a very high hand on the occasion, and with something like a feeling of hostility to the British Nation. The French Minister made no communication to Sir C. STUART till it was extorted from him, while the well-known etiquette of courts, and the uniform practice, required, that the matter should have been instantly conveyed to the Representative of Britain in Paris. Lord KINNAIRD, too, has been ordered to quit France, and experienced a rejection of his request, that he might be allowed to remain in Paris another day. His opinions are not congenial to those of the *Ultra-Royalists*, which has probably been the cause of this pointed insult, nor does it appear, that Sir C. STUART was previously apprised of this measure. We do not mean to vindicate the conduct of those who assisted in the escape of LAVALETTE, if assist in it they did, or to say, that strangers in any Country have a right to interfere with it's measures, however strongly they may regard them as objects of their condemnation; but after all, and even taking the account as true, the whole business seems to amount to nothing more than a little romantic gallantry, uncontaminated by any moral turpitude. Assistance such as they afforded is generally the result of private feelings & affections, and they were probably influenced by their concern for an interesting and exemplary female.—The burning of LAVALETTE in effigy, and the close imprisonment of his wife, are proofs of a silly revenge, which will give additional interest to the interposition of WILSON, BRUCE, and HUTCHINSON. The BOURBONS are not the wisest of beings, altho' the *Courier* would have the world believe, that legitimacy implies the inheritance of all that is valuable in human nature.

The case of the Report of the Russian Ambassador stands on somewhat dubious grounds, but we do not as yet see any conclusive reason to believe that Report to have been a fabrication, and the question is now combined with matter of the utmost magnitude. The Editor of the *Times* has distinctly imputed to the *Morning Chronicle* the base and infamous crime of *wilful* falsehood, in sending the Report forth into the world as the work of POZZO DI BORGO. An accusation of this kind is the common resort of rude and vulgar minds, and it is as feeble in it's influence as it is malignant in it's principle. The *Morning Chronicle* did not assert positively, that the Report was genuine, but, in the first instance, merely said, that it came from the hands of a *known Correspondent*, and that it had received credit in Paris. Succeeding circumstances tended to corroborate it's authenticity, although they appear to have been contrived for the purpose of consigning it to oblivion as an imposition. The Russian Ambassador is represented as having denied it with all his might, but why has he been officially silent? Why has he suffered to be substituted for a flat and personal contradiction the gossiping tales of the Louvre, or the still more gossiping tales of the *London Courier?* Up to the latest accounts from Paris, POZZO DI BORGO had not himself, by any public act, denied the authenticity of the Paper. It has been asserted, that the production bore internal evidence of it's fabrication.—If it had described falsely the state of France, this argument would be strong, but not conclusive, because even a diplomatist may be erroneous in his views; but how far it spoke the truth, let the world judge. The document gave the precise date of a note from Lord CASTLEREAGH to the Emperor of RUSSIA. Could any fabricator have done this? Could any but an official man have known the fact? Let this circumstance be seriously considered.

Another scheme has been adopted. One of the charges against Sir R. WILSON is, that a *brouillon*, or rough draft of POZZO DI BORGO's Report, was found among his papers. Many of the former parts of this Gentleman's public labours as a writer are entitled to any thing but praise. His Jaffa and Cairo stories have been consigned to merited contempt; but he is entitled to justice. He is accounted as the author of BORGO's Report; "but now," says the *Morning Chronicle*, "from incontrovertible authority it has come to our knowledge, that the French version of this Report, which was universally believed to be genuine in the high political circles of Paris, was given to an English Gentleman in that City by the well known and avowed Correspondent of the *Courier*. By that Gentleman a translation of it was made, and transmitted to our Sir R. WILSON, hearing of the Paper in a public company, begged to have a copy, which was hastily made out by different hands—one of which is that of the Gentleman himself, and this hasty sketch is the identical copy found among Sir R. WILSON's papers. We have this from the *Correspondent* himself, who is ready to avow it as a witness, and it is confirmed to us by a Gentleman since returned from Paris. Feeling, that neither Sir R. WILSON, nor any man who is a friend to justice, freedom, or humanity, is likely to have a candid and impartial trial in France, we have felt it right to justify him from this gross imputation; and we have accordingly made known the fact, as it really stands, to one of his Majesty's Under Secretaries of State, for the information of Ministers, in the confidence, that they will not suffer charges totally unfounded to be heaped on the head of a British subject."

All these things are of great moment, rendering it imperative on the British Government to watch over the liberty of British subjects. But more is to come. This POZZO DI BORGO, it seems, is a Frenchman, and his production is supposed to be sent forth for the information of the French Nation. An opinion is prevalent, that the Allies, finding the utter impossibility of preserving the BOURBONS on the Throne, are meditating the partition of France. The Paper of the Russian Ambassador may avail in two ways. It may warn the French People of the destiny that awaits them, and, if he be a Frenchman in his heart, it may be intended to rouse them to the assertion of their independence, a cause in which his Master may possibly be a sharer; or, its design may be to prepare the public mind of Europe for the impending catastrophe.

The trial of Sir R. WILSON and his friends, according to report, was to have taken place on the 25th. Sir ROBERT refuses to answer the questions put to him, except as to his name and profession, and similar formalities. He was asked, what his private opinion of NEY was, what houses he frequented, &c. to all of which he made no reply.—That a man should be called upon to criminate himself, is as inconsistent with the principles of British jurisprudence as it is with the principles of justice. Lady WILSON, who is entirely blind, is permitted to visit her husband, and he has more liberty than he at first enjoyed.

Rumours of plots, and particularly of a conspiracy against the Royal Family, were in constant circulation in Paris, and numerous new arrests have taken place. Several Officers of the Legion of the National Horse Guard manifested their hatred of the BOURBONS by painting with ludicrous figures the bust of the KING in their Guard-room, and by writing underneath it as follows:—

"Tu seras guillotine comme ton sacre —— de frere."

A report of this indecent and infamous conduct of the Officers was transmitted to the Duke of RAGUSO, who instantly ordered them to be arrested and imprisoned. Other Officers and persons, who held nocturnal assemblies, have also been taken into custody. Various Post-Masters and Substitute Officers of the Brigades of the Gendarmerie have been put under arrest between Paris and Mons, on account of LAVALETTE. They endeavour to excuse their remissness by pleading the British Uniform in which he escaped, but it appears, that their directions were so positive as to render this palliation insufficient.

By accounts from Brussels, the expectation of the Duke of WELLINGTON's quarters being carried to the frontiers seems almost entirely abandoned, and Danish and Saxon troops were making retrograde movements.

An article from Rome states, that, in a Congregation held on the 21 instant, the POPE urged the necessity of convoking a Council to regulate the interests of the Catholic Church in the different States of Europe, and reports say, that Austria and England are favourable to this project.

On Friday, there was a great bustle on the London Stock Exchange. Omnium opened at 19¼, but soon fell to 18¾. Consols for account began at 62⅝ went to ⅞, fell to 62¾, 62½, and to 62⅜. The report was, that the Bank intended to extend the redemption of Omnium to July, which would be an allowance of four months' time from the original agreement.—No Mail due.

THE RIGHT REV. JOHN POWER, D. D.

Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford & Lismore.

THIS venerable Prelate died at his house in this City about four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday last. Doctor POWER was a native of Waterford, in which he passed the earliest and the latest years of his life, warmly beloved during the first period for those amiable and placid dispositions which shone forth conspicuously in maturer years, and which, supported and adorned by the possession of every virtue which can dignify the Man and the Christian, finally exalted him to an almost unrivalled eminence in the public esteem. At school, he distinguished himself by ardour in the pursuits of literature, and by uncommon proficiency in classical learning. He felt an early predilection for the study and profession of Theology, and, after completing the usual courses in his native Country, he repaired, in the year 1781, to the University of Louvain, then in high repute for the piety and erudition of it's Conductors, in order fully to qualify himself for the line of life to which he was destined. There, in the competitions of youthful genius, he surpassed his cotemporaries, and, when but young, was advanced to the honourable station of a Professor, becoming an instructor in that University to which he had resorted merely for the purpose of cultivating his own talents. When the French revolution extended it's overwhelming ruin to the Netherlands, he returned home, and, in the year 1789, was chosen Parish Priest of St. John's Without; upon the death of the Right Rev. Dr. HEALY, in 1803, he was appointed to the Catholic See of Waterford and Lismore, for which important office he was consecrated on the 25th of April, in the year 1804, in the presence of a vast multitude of persons of every religious persuasion, who all felt the sincerest joy on his nomination, and anticipated from his character those valuable and extensive blessings of which his conduct was afterwards the uniform and fruitful source. In the year 1810, he undertook the parochial charge of Trinity Within, after the decease of the Rev. Dr. HEARN. For a considerable time past, his health had seriously declined, which may in part have been occasioned by his anxiety and labour in the performance of his professional obligations. On Friday week, he suffered a paralytic stroke of the severest description, which speedily brought him to the grave at the age of 54 years. During his illness, a painful solicitude pervaded all to whom it was known, and the termination of his life has been marked by the shutting of shops, the cessation of business, and by one universal sentiment of undissembled and unfeigned affliction.

Such is the brief and simple history of this excellent Man. To do justice to his character, is no easy task, and we would indulge the hope, that it will, in due time, receive it's full delineation from some abler pen than our's. His intellectual talents were of the highest order, his understanding was solid, his learning extensive, his piety sincere, but without ostentation, his benevolence universal, like that of the Master of whom he was a faithful Servant, and it is a faithful record of him, that, without any consideration of their peculiar religious profession, he regarded all men as his brethren, the children of the same God, and the followers of the same Redeemer. Divested of all asperity of disposition, animated by the purest and warmest feelings of affection, his manners were strikingly affable and conciliatory, and there was in them an expression, if we may be allowed so to speak, of paternal kindness which proceeded from the heart, and instantly went to the heart of others, and which, although not uncommon, was in him so manifest and strong as to be almost peculiar to himself. It was the silent but impressive language of a mind overflowing with all the finest sentiments of human nature, exalted to the highest pitch of perfection to be attained on earth by the earnest desire of yielding obedience to the sublime moral precepts of the Gospel. Under the sacred shade of domestic society, in the retirements of intimate and confidential friendship, he was unreserved, open, and ardent, and such a view of the Man and the Prelate shone forth on these occasions as set aside the modesty and the humility of his department, and manifested his character in that dignified aspect of which he was himself unconscious, and careless to assume, but which, even on that account, if there were no other reason, carried that conviction of his worth to the heart of private friendship which no difference of opinion and no lapse of time can ever erase. These were moments sacred to the loftiest feelings of our nature, and they were the anticipations of that social felicity in a better world, to which, with such men as Dr. POWER, the summons of death is but the hallowed call to go home to that House which is eternal in the Heavens. It is superfluous to say of such a man, that he was just, charitable, and temperate. His were the virtues of a Christian; his whole life was an ornament to the Christian name; and his contributions to the Charities of this City, and his exertions in their behalf, were only his habitual efforts for the promotion of the common happiness. It will, however, be particularly recollected, that, at some distance of time, a wealthy Catholic left a considerable sum of money to be disposed of in acts of benevolence at Dr. POWER's discretion. He might have concealed this bequest, or he might have limited it to those of his own community, but his expanded feelings took a wider range, and every charitable institution in Waterford shared in the compassion of the Donor, and in the liberality of the Trustee.—This was the uniform tenor of his way, and we are ignorant of any other criterion by which the Christian character is to be appreciated, or by which the love of God is to be displayed. Love to man is the test of love to God, and the lamented object of our observations manifested this in all it's excellence. The consequences to him must have been highly gratifying, for they made him the object of general and unreserved esteem, and with none more than with the Protestant Bishops of this City, and especially so with the pious and learned Dr. STOCK, from whom the writer of this article has often heard the warmest eulogiums upon the name of Dr. POWER.

There are two other views of the character of the deceased which still remain to be considered—his conduct as a Bishop, and his conduct as a member of the community at large; but on these points our limits oblige us, in opposition to our desire, to be brief. As a Prelate, he exhibited a bright example in discharging the duties of that high character, and claimed from the Clergy under his direction, more by that example than by his authority, the due performance of whatever was incumbent upon them. With invariable constancy and fortitude, he declared unto his People the Counsel of God, and faithfully set before them the extent of their religious and moral obligations. He founded the hope of his own salvation upon Religion, and he fearlessly taught his hearers, that this alone could be the source of their happiness. As a member of the community, his memory is recorded in the indelible esteem and gratitude of his Country. He was powerfully instrumental in suppressing the lawless associations which prevailed in the County of Waterford a few years ago, continuing most cordially and actively in every means which tended to instruct the deluded, or reclaim the vicious. For the truth of this assertion, we might appeal to the illustrious authority of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, who will be amongst the first to deplore the melancholy event of Dr. POWER's departure from life.—But a higher consideration than even that of official dignity presses itself upon our reflection, and that is, the tranquillity which was so long enjoyed subsequent to the efforts of which we have spoken.—Dr. POWER, though dead, yet speaketh, and we implore the Peasantry, who are in the paths of error, to bethink themselves of his pastoral exhortations, and to remember that, without obedience to them, they can never enter into those mansions of blessedness which are to be his portion through the revolving ages of eternity.

Another topic of peculiar interest forces itself upon our attention, but we must be nearly silent concerning it. We allude to the Institution for the dissemination of knowledge, established by Dr. POWER, and carried into prosperity by his paternal and fostering care. We simply appeal to the youths of that Institution, and we ask them, can they forget the paternal solicitude of the deceased Bishop for their happiness and improvement, or indulge in idleness, where he recommended industry and application? Their generous minds will spurn the idea, and answer, "that the memory of him we revered will increase ten-fold our labours, and that *his* virtues shall be the example of *our* lives."

A monument will be erected to the memory of Dr. POWER, and as it is to be the voluntary expression of public esteem, the design will experience that support which is suited to the virtues of departed worth, and which is calculated to produce advantage to every generation. For this laudable purpose, subscriptions will be received at the office of this Paper.

On Saturday last, we received from a highly respectable quarter information of the following transactions, and the committals which we have inserted unfortunately establish the truth of the statements. About a fortnight ago, the house of James Walsh, of Ballybrusa, near Ardmore, in the County of Waterford, was attacked by four armed men, about 10 o'clock at night. Walsh knocked down one of the assailants, and his uncle, Hassett, secured another of them; the rest ran off. The names of the persons seized are James Dee, or Day, and James Dower. Prior to the above transaction, the same party attacked several other houses—that of Thomas Connory, whom they robbed of 11s. 8d. and all the processes (he is a process server) he had in preparation—the houses of Michael Foley and John Barry, the latter of whom they robbed of a coat, which was found on one of the Prisoners. This is a brief statement, but we have to call the attention of Government to the conduct of Walsh and Hassett, and to say, that it deserves public gratitude and remuneration. It is peculiarly incumbent on the Government of the Country to encourage such spirited resistance to lawless aggression, and we are satisfied, that the Servants of the Crown only require the necessary information, in order to prove, that the Government is ready to protect and to reward those who exert themselves for the preservation of the public safety.

We beg leave to offer to the Writer of the following Letter our best acknowledgments. The communication differs in some points from our former statement, and the Public may rely upon the subjoined information. We have heard, that the hostility to the Officer was the result of a concerted system of revenge, on account of his interposition in endeavouring to quell a riot at a fair.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

SIR—Having seen in your Paper of Saturday last an account of an outrage committed at the house of the Rev. Dr. Eyre, I beg leave to inform you that it took place on the evening of Friday, the 19th January—that only one of the ruffians entered the parlour, the other two remaining one in the hall, and the other at the kitchen door, in order to prevent any alarm being prematurely given to the Family—that, on the entrance of the assassin, he declared that he meant no injury to any of Dr Eyre's Family, his sole object being (as it appears) to shoot the Officer. Two of the balls passed thro' Mr. O'Brien's coat, the third lodged in his neck. After they had left the Grebe, they retired to an adjacent Public house, where they boasted of having perpetrated the murder, which they had designed.

I am thus particular in my statement, which is strictly correct, lest this diabolical attempt might be considered a matter of slight moment. There was a quantity of pale on the sideboard, which the villains seemed totally to disregard. The insertion of the above will much oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Kilmacthomas, 28th January, 1816.

Committed to the County Gaol, on the 6th instant, by Edmond Power, Esq.—Thomas Mullins, charged with having in his possession stolen goods.

On the 7th, by Richard Cather, Esq.—Patrick Treehy, for having in his possession four stolen lambs.

Same day, by John Boyce, Esq.—Michael Doolan, senr. and Michael Doolan, jun. for having privately concealed, in the house of Bridget Cullenan, two pieces of leather, value 40s. stolen from John Walsh, of Tallagh.

On the 8th, by Edmond Barrett, Esq.—James Day and James Dower, being two of the party that attacked the house of James Walsh, of Ballybrusa, with arms, on the night of Thursday, the 4th instant.

On the 14th, by the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford—Patrick Hackett, for feloniously entering the dwelling-house of Patrick Walsh, and there from rescuing some cattle.

On the 20th, by H. St. George Cole, Esq.—Margaret Lyons, Catherine Phelan, and Mary Phelan, charged with rescuing four sheep, the property of Thomas Connors, of Dumbratton, distrained for rent.

On the 24th, by Henry Gumbleton, Esq.—Patrick Donovan, of Killeig, Farmer, for conspiring to murder Francis Woodlief, Esq. Magistrate.

On the 26th, by John Nugent Humble and Thomas Mee Gwire, Esqrs.—John Fitzgerald, otherwise John the Major, for having been one of the party who robbed the house of John Mooney, of Ballymuck, near Dungarvan, on the night of Friday, the 19th instant.

Same day, by James Barron, Esq.—Edmond Mooney, of Graigshoneen, labourer, for having concealed arms in his custody, with flints, powder, balls, slugs, turn screws, &c.

On the 26th, by John Burchall, Esq. Deputy Mayor—Laurence Power, for feloniously entering the cow-house of Walter Walsh, of Bolindesart, and carrying away three cows, the property of said Walsh.

BIRTHS—At Myrtle Grove, near Youghal, the Lady of Richard English, Esq. Captain in the Waterford Militia, of a son.—At Lawharton, the Lady of the Rev. H. Bayley, of a daughter.—At Canterbury, the Lady of Major Wallace, R. A. of three girls—In Dublin, the Lady of W. Cosgrave, Esq. of two sons.—In London, the Countess of Ashburnham, of a daughter—In Seafoods, the wife of John Murray, Mariner, of three sons.

DEATHS.—On Saturday, in this City, aged 17 years, Miss Catherine, daughter of James Kennedy, Esq. M. D. The early death of this young Lady has deprived her relatives and friends of an object of their tenderest regard, to whom she was peculiarly endeared by her amiable dispositions and promising virtues, and by all those accomplishments and qualifications which form the chief and most meritorious graces of the female character.—On the same day, aged 55, the Rev. John Fitzpatrick, Parish Priest of Ballikeran, in the County of Kilkenny. Pious and faithful in the discharge of his duties, he was highly respected as a Pastor, while his conduct as a member of society rendered him an object of general esteem.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JAN. 29.

ARRIVED,

26th—Devonshire, Hodge, Weymouth, ballast; Ceres, Rubie, Southampton, ditto; Sidus, Fisher, Boleford, bark; Echo, Samuel, Southampton, hoops; Friends, Pelham, Rye, herrings; Mary, Lawrence, Whitehaven, coals; Jane, Evans, Liverpool, rock-salt; Speedwell, Hammpton, ditto, rock salt and staves; Joan Transport, Thomas, Bristol, troops; Camden Packet; Molly, Gilchrist, Cardiffe, iron, Dublin.

27th—Nile, Kendall, Dublin, dry goods; Navigator, Murphy, ditto, ballast; Mansfield Packet; Dryades, Evans, Beaumaris, slates; Active, Williams, Caernarvon, slates and herrings; Amaritia, Evans, Liverpool, coals; Kilmarnock, Boyd, Irvine, ditto; Hero Allen, ditto, ditto.

28th—Gower Packet; Nautilus, Rees, Liverpool, m. goods; Spring, Phillips—and Friends, Vaughan, Bristol, troops; Aurora, Harvey, London, m. goods; Prudent, Haskill, Portsmouth, hoops, &c.; Fly, Sever, ditto, staves, luggage, &c.; Sarah, Sharp, Liverpool, rock salt; Fame, Lowther, Swansea, coals.

SAILED,

26th—Perseverance, Guss, Cardiffe, live pigs; Eliza, Gray, London—Good Intent, Ham, Portsmouth—and Abenna, Allen, Portsmouth, provisions, &c.; Freeling Packet; Beresford Packet, Hyde, Bristol, ballast; Heron, Sloop of War, Capt. Scriven; Lisbon, Clarke, from Whitehaven, Barbadoes, coals.

27th—Margaret, M'Kinzey, from Liverpool, Galway, hops, iron, cheese, &c.; Auckland Packet; Friends, Pelham, from Rye, Cork, herrings.

28th—Camden Packet.

29th—Wind S. S. E. at 8 morning.

RIGHT REV. DOCTOR POWER.

THE PUBLIC are most respectfully informed, that the Remains of the late Right Rev. Doctor POWER will be removed from the Great Chapel THIS DAY, at TWO o'Clock, P. M. and will be carried in Procession through the principal Streets of this City to the Place of Interment.

As a Testimony of their profound Respect and Veneration for a Man, who, in every relation of Life, has proved himself worthy of their Confidence, the Principal Citizens have resolved to attend his Funeral in Scarfs and Hat-Bands.—The propriety of being thus prepared in due time, is, therefore, respectfully intimated.

Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1816.

SUBSCRIPTION BALLS.

THE SECOND OF
THE NEW SUBSCRIPTION BALLS
WILL BE
AT THE NEW ROOMS,
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 31ST INSTANT.

GEORGE SHEPPARD, Esq.
JOHN T. MEDLICOTT, Esq.
Captain LANPHIER,
Colonel COGHLAN,
} Stewards.

N. B. These Balls will be repeated once a fortnight.
Waterford, January 30, 1816.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT,
For Three Lives or Thirty six Years,

TWENTY SIX ACRES of the LANDS of BALLYMACLODE, on the Road to Passage, and about Two Miles from Waterford, adjoining Mr. RIDGWAY's. Application to be made to JOHN MULLOWNEY, at said Lands. Jan. 30, 1816.

PIM AND PENROSE NEVINS
HAVE FOR SALE,
Prime Port Wine—Vintage 1812.
Benecarlos,
Teneriffe, and
Bronte,
} *Wines,*
Jamaica Rum,
French Vinegar,
Oak Bark,
Russia Tallow,
Russia Mats,
Keeps,
Tar,
Iron Hoops,
Bloom Raisins,
Sweet and Bitter Almonds,
French Prunes,
Cork Wood,
French Burr Stones,
Scotch Herrings
Waterford, 1st March, 1816.