arshal himself did actually exercise. He not have deemed it necessary to have had se to *a cell*, but some less obnoxious place of ty. But cell or not, it could not have been gloomy, damp, filthy, or injurious to health, the Marshal's own dungeon. Again, the hment inflicted was not limited to close con- ent for six and twenty days in the hole or g-room, but the apartment to which I was removed, namely, the grated chamber over obby, was also a place of *close confinement*; he Marshal did there retain me closely con- from the day of my removal from the strong , to the expiration of the twelve months hich I was sentenced by the Court, being a d of nearly ten weeks, not to mention the ional fortnight which I endured in resistance e pecuniary part of that unjust sentence--- which, if I had not found that my liberty become essential to my life, and felt the duty posing another flagrant attempt at plunder in *her place*, I never would have complied. The pe, therefore, has already been visited by the ation of air and exercise for the space of than three calendar months, by an indivi- whose legal power of punishment is limited ne month only, and represented to be adequate he offence; and yet his malignity (if he is ly the principal in this business) is still un- d, and he still calls for additional vengeance. authority of the Marshal runs thus: 'That as for the safe custody of the prisoners within said prison, as for the punishment of such oners as shall be guilty of any misdemeanours hin the said prison, it is hereby ordered, that case any prisoner or prisoners, in custody of Marshal of the said prison, shall escape, or empt to escape, out of the said prison, or shall aiding, abetting, or assisting any prisoner or soners to make their escape out of the said pri- , &c. &c. that then, it shall and may be ful for the Marshal of the said prison for the e being, to remove all or any such prisoner or soners so offending, to the gaol for the County Surrey, in the Borough of Southwark, or to prison of the Marshalsea there, or to the idewell within the said Borough, at the discre- n of the said Marshal, for such time as the d Marshal shall adjudge and think adequate to e offence or offences for which such prisoner or isoners shall be so removed as aforesaid, not ceeding the space of one calendar month for e first offence." It then goes on to say, that if y of said prisoners shall offend a second time, he ay be so confined for not more than 3 months. o that, notwithstanding the Court of King's ench conceived that three months close confine- ent was a punishment fully adequate even for a petition of the offence with which I am charged, nd have instructed their officer so to consider it, e not only has had the audacity to exceed that nfliction for the first offence, but now implores hat Court, whose servant he is, and whose au- hority he has thus exceeded, to impose additional penalties. Is it then to be endured, that the Marshal should extend such punishment to more than three times that period, and then proceed by indictment for an act which he himself has so unlawfully, inhumanly, and excessively over-punished? He has either the incredible effrontery to require the Court to encourage and imitate him in the vindictive violation of its own public ordinance, made for his governance, *or he acts in obedience to secret instructions.*

The Noble Lord, after some further remarks, which we lament our limits prevent us from inserting, said he had but two words more to add, and these were, to express the surprise which he felt at the conduct of the Counsel whom he had employed to advocate his cause in the first indictment which had been preferred against him. That gentleman had thought proper to unite his defence with that of the other Defendants on the record, and had thereby acted in direct opposition to his wishes. He meant not to ascribe this to any improper motive on the part of his Counsel; but he felt it his duty to state, that whatever might have been the cause, the effect was peculiarly unfortunate to him. He had also to remark, that the Counsel who had appeared against him on that occasion, and whom he did not then see in Court (Mr. Gurney)---

Mr. Gurney rose and said, I am here.

Lord Cochrane in continuation observed, that that gentleman had actually received retaining fees from him, had attended consultations on his case, and yet, to his astonishment, appeared in the lists against him.

Mr. Justice Burrough.---Such imputations are extremely improper.

Mr. Gurney.---My Lord, they are not true: I never was retained by the Noble Lord in the case to which he alludes; I was, indeed, consulted on the part of the Noble Lord, respecting a prosecution for a libel, and I wrote my opinion on that subject. Three weeks after I was offered a retaining fee in the prosecution against the Noble Lord, but I refused to accept it, having been already engaged against him, and it was not for six months afterwards that I heard a doubt suggested of the propriety of my conduct.

Mr. Justice Burrough.---No one believes, Mr. Gurney, that you could have done any thing inconsistent with your character as a barrister and a gentleman.

Lord Cochrane.---I can only say, such charges were made in my Attorney's bill to me.

Mr. Marryatt.---I hope the Noble Lord will call some evidence after the extraordinary speech he has thought proper to make.

Mr. Justice Burrough.---No; I am sure no evidence will be called. The Noble and Learned Judge then proceeded to address the Jury.---He said he was most anxious that the Noble Defendant should have had an opportunity of stating every thing which he pleased; and he was the more desirous to take this course, from the daily misrepresentations which took place of the proceedings of the Courts of Justice, and from which, in the present case, it might have been inferred, had he not heard every word which the Noble Lord had to say, that justice had not been duly administered. After having patiently heard all the Noble Lord had to offer, however, he could not but remark, that, with all his attention, he had not been able to discover a single sentence of the Noble Lord's speech, which directly or indirectly applied to the issue which they were called upon to try. He entertained a hope, that the Defendant would not have taken the course which he did. Nothing could have been more unjust than to endeavour to asperse and vilify the character of a public officer, whom the Noble Lord must have known could have no opportunity of vindicating himself. The Noble Lord had detailed charges against the Marshal of the King's Bench, which, even if well founded, had nothing in the world to do with the conduct imputed to his Lordship, but which, as they could not be answered, it was inconsistent with the principles of justice and of honour to have made. After what had passed, he trusted there was not an individual in Court who would not at once dismiss from his breast any conclusion founded upon aspersions to which there was no opportunity of replying. The only question for the Jury to decide on this occasion was, whether Lord Cochrane had been committed to the custody of the Marshal of the King's Bench for a given period; and if he had been so committed, whether he had not been found at large before the expiration of that period. That he had been committed, was proved by evidence of the most incontrovertible description; and that he had escaped, was as clear as the sun at noon-day. The Jury, therefore, could only come to the conclusion, that the charge imputed to him was well founded.

The Jury now proceeded to consider their verdict, and, after a few minutes' consultation, Mr. W. Haydon, the Foreman, begged to ask, whether the Jury were at liberty to accompany their verdict by any remark beyond the simple decision of guilty or not guilty?

Mr. Justice Burrough.---You will find your verdict as to the simple fact, whether Lord Cochrane was committed to the custody of the Marshal of the King's Bench, and whether, after being so committed, he did not escape before the expiration of his stipulated confinement.

Mr. W. Vincent (Another Juryman).---Are we permitted, in returning our verdict, to accompany it by an expression of our opinion? Are we allowed to recommend the Defendant to mercy?

Mr. Justice Burrough.---Certainly, you are at liberty, if you shall think fit, to recommend the Defendant to mercy.

The Jury now consulted again for a short time, when their Foreman returned the following verdict---"*We are of opinion, that Lord Cochrane is guilty of escaping from prison, but we recommend him to mercy, because we think his subsequent punishment fully adequate to the offence of which he was guilty.*"

Mr. Justice Burrough.---"I will state your verdict, Gentlemen, precisely in the terms in which you have given it." His Lordship then wrote down the verdict, as reported by the Foreman.

Lord Cochrane.---"My Lord, I want justice, and not mercy."

On the verdict being finally recorded, there was a marked sense of approbation, and for a moment the decorum of the Court was interrupted by clapping and other demonstrations of satisfaction.

Mr. Justice Burrough said, if such indecorous conduct was repeated, he should commit the offenders to custody. There was no ground for rejoicing, because the Jury, after finding the Defendant guilty, had thought proper to recommend him to mercy.

LONDON.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19.

We stated on Saturday, that no disturbances of a serious nature had taken place at Preston. The following are the extracts from the *Preston Chronicle*:---

"We are sorry to state, that, in consequence of the manufacturers being necessitated to reduce the wages on some descriptions of cotton goods, a disposition to break the peace was manifested by a party of weavers parading the streets of this town, on Tuesday last, and in some cases destroyed the shutters of such as were inclined to continue at their work. Towards evening they had accumulated to a considerable body, and after consulting together, they proceeded to the house of Mr. Horrocks: not finding him at home, some of the party, chiefly boys and women, commenced an attack, by breaking the windows of the house, and tearing up the shrubs in the grounds; but these outrages, not being seconded by the main body, were of but short duration.

"Next morning they assembled in still greater numbers at the outskirts of the town. They were met by a great posse of serjeants and corporals of the Lancaster militia, stationed in the town, who in a few hours dispersed the mob, after taking some of the most active into custody. The precautionary views of the Magistrates induced them, on the first indication of riot, to send for a party of military to Liverpool, but order was completely restored before they arrived; and the weavers have now settled themselves quietly to work again."---*Preston Chronicle, August 17.*

Corn-Exchange, Aug. 19.---We had a short supply of Wheat this morning from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, but the arrivals from the northern ports were considerable, and the weather being fine, caused heavy sales, except fine qualities, which obtained an advance of 2s. per quarter on the prices of this day week. Having large arrivals of Oats, and the demand being small, sales were heavy at a reduction of 1s. per quarter.---Beans are 2s. per quarter higher, having a plentiful supply this morning. In Barley and other articles there is no alteration.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per Cent. Cons. 62⅞½	4 per Cents. 78⅞½
Do. for Account 62⅞½ 62 62⅛	5 per Cents. 92⅞ 93
3 per Cent. Red. 62⅜¼⅛	India Stock —

The North of Scotland has been the scene of one of those awful and tremendous visitations, an earthquake. It was felt a little before eleven at night last Tuesday, in an angular direction, extending, as far as we have yet received accounts, from Inverness, through Forres to Aberdeen, and thence to Perth, slightly at Glasgow, and more slightly at Edinburgh and Leith. There were two shocks. The accounts vary as to their duration; one from Aberdeen says, it lasted six seconds; from Forres, 20 seconds; at Inverness, the concussion lasted a minute. It was most violent there. The church steeple was much injured; chimnies precipitated into the street; bells rang and the wires broken. Some women fainted, others ran into the streets, exclaiming, their children were dead. A house is said to have been driven into the Moray Frith.

By a letter received at Lloyd's this morning, there is a report, that the Algerines have taken one of our Lisbon packets, the Walsingham. The following is an extract of a letter received from Cadiz, by the Prince Ernest packet, arrived at Falmouth with a mail from Lisbon:---

"Cadiz, July 23.---In addition to the captures made on our vessels, by the Insurgent privateer, we are sorry to mention a report of the capture of a Mediterranean packet by the Algerines. We understand the packet delivered a mail some time since at your place, and afterwards proceeded to Gibraltar and got armed.

"To Mr. Harkness, Lisbon."

The packet alluded to is the Walsingham, Capt. Bullock; she landed a mail at Lisbon, on her passage to Gibraltar, and was there armed, and sailed from thence on the 23d of June for Malta. Yet some doubt the news, and say that the Walsingham packet had arrived at Malta and sailed again for England July 14; the Chesterfield sailed from that Island July 22.

Private letters were yesterday received from Barbadoes to the 15th July. They state, that the island was so perfectly tranquil, that it was found unnecessary to continue Martial Law. It had been repealed for some days by the Proclamation of the Governor.

Sixteen persons were capitally convicted on Friday and Saturday last, before Lord Chief Justice Gibbs, at Norwich, of house-breaking, robbing, and other offences connected with the late riots at Downham, in Norfolk.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24.

The mails of Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, have arrived since our last publication.---No Mail due.

The extremely curious and interesting trial of Lord Cochrane, which is given at full length, has nearly closed our columns, but the substance of such other intelligence as seemed material is inserted, and the particulars, especially of the earthquake in Scotland, shall appear on Tuesday.

Parliament has been prorogued to Monday, the 4th day of November next.

Late accounts from America state, that the harvest is very abundant in that Country. The *Boston Advertiser* quotes wheat at one dollar fifty cents per bushel, and says, that it weighs 66lbs. to the bushel.

On Thursday morning, Garrett Barry, a Seaman belonging to this City, and who was a passenger on the Mail-Coach, suddenly dropped down dead in a house in Dungarvan.

The *Honey Moon*, the *Irish Hay-makers*, and *St. Patrick's Day*, are to be performed at the Turf-house Theatre, Bessborough, on Monday, for the benefit of Mrs. McCarthy; the selections are peculiarly interesting, and the meritorious Actress will experience from the Public the most liberal proofs of their discernment and generosity.

The following circular from George Waller, Esq. Secretary to the Commissioners of Excise, Dublin, was received by the several Collectors of the assessed taxes, on Monday last, in the district of Limerick.

Excise-Office, Dublin, August 17, 1816.

Sir---The Board direct, that, in charging apartments (with the duties on window lights) belonging to or occupied with any dwelling-house, the window lights in any kitchen, cellar, scullery, buttery, pantry, larder, wash-house, laundry, bake-house, brew-house, and lodging-room, whether the same shall be within, or contiguous to, or disjoined from the body of such dwelling-house, shall be charged with said duties as part of such dwelling-house, and that no window-lights in any stable, coach-house, or barn, are to be charged with duty, such apartment therein alone excepted, as shall be used as a lodging-room.

Committed to the County Jail, on Wednesday, by Nuttall Greene, Esq. William Morrissey, of Knockbue, charged on oath with having committed a rape on Margaret Lane. On the same day, by L. H. Jackson, Esq. Timothy Bohily, as a Vagrant.

DEATHS.--At his house near Tramore, on the afternoon of Thursday, Robert Lyon, Esq. one of the Aldermen of this City, aged 76, a Gentleman highly respected in public and private life, and of that irreproachable integrity which is the most gratifying and durable monument of moral merit.--James Laffan, Esq. Counsellor-at-Law, and formerly Deputy Recorder of Kilkenny. On Friday-week, he retired to bed in perfect health, and was found dead on the ensuing morning.

PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, AUGUST 23.

ARRIVED,

21st—Eliza Transport, Prow, Bristol, troops; Gower Packet.

22d—Camden and Mansfield Packets; New Friends, Golding, Portsmouth, cabinet-ware, earthenware, hard-ware, books, &c. &c.; Zephyr, Davis, Swansea, coals; New Blessing, Tedball, ditto, ditto; Rosa, Jeffery, Newport, ditto.

23d—Freeling Packet.

SAILED,

21st—Margaret, Trevitt, Dartmouth, wheat; Industry Ambourouson, Alicant, ballast; Concord Transport, Lambery, Bristol, ditto; Joseph, Power, Milford, the mail; Richmond, Wilson, Dublin, malt; Fortitude, Griffith, Liverpool, flour, wheat, oats, &c.

22d—Gower Packet.

23d—Wind N. N. E. at 8 A. M.

NOTICE.

THE BOARD of COMMISSIONERS for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford, &c. have postponed the Election of SECRETARY to the 24th of next Month. Applications of Candidates for the Office may be left with the Acting Secretary until the 23d; after that Day none will be received. By order,

ROBERT JACOB, Acting Sec.

Waterford, August 24, 1816.

A GREAT OPEN IN THE CORN TRADE, *WITH A MODERATE CAPITAL.*

TO BE LET, from the 26th November next, (if not previously redeemed,) on the Quay, in the improving Town of DUNGARVAN, nearly opposite the CAUSEWAY—the most extensive and convenient CORN STORES in said Town, within Ten Yards of which Ships of 500 Tons Burden may load and unload.

Also, THREE DWELLING-HOUSES, with CONCERNS in the Rere, in the Main-street—the whole lately in the possession of Mr. Michael Barron, and his Under-Tenants.

This eligible Concern extends from the Main-street to the River, and occupies a very considerable space. The Corn Store is divided, and would be set in Three different Lots.

Application (if by Letter, post-paid) to Mrs. Margaret Byrne, Widow of the late Edmund Byrne, Dungarvan—or to Joseph A. Leonard, Esq. Waterford.

August 23, 1816.

PIM & PENROSE NEVINS

OFFER FOR SALE,

20 *Pipes Spanish Red Wine,*
5 *Puncheons Jamaica Rum,*
30 *Puncheons Old Cork Whiskey,*
30 *Pipes Cider,*
20 *Hogsheads Vinegar,*
5 *Tierces of Sweet and Bitter Almonds,*
15 *Tons Tallow,*
20 *Tons New Oak Bark,*
800 *French Burr Stones,*
One Hundred Thousand Prime Philadelphia and New York Barrel and Hogshead Staves,

Which they will dispose of on moderate Terms.

Waterford, August 24, 1816.

THE CREDITORS of Richard Blackmore and Simon Blackmore, Esqrs. are requested to meet at the Bridge Hotel on Sunday, the 1st of September next, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, when Arrangements will be proposed for the payment of their Debts.

Waterford, August 24, 1816.

ASSAULT AND REWARD.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Brady, Apothecary to the White Church Dispensary, was, on his way home from Castletown to his Lodgings, between the Hours of Nine and Ten o'Clock of Thursday Night, the 15th Instant, violently assaulted, struck, knocked down, and severely cut in the Head—robbed of his Watch, Hat, and Boots, and of his Pocket Book, containing in Bank-Notes Four Pounds, Ten Shillings—by a Person or Persons unknown—Now we, the undersigned, three of the Committee for the Preservation of the Peace of the Barony of Iverk, do hereby offer a REWARD of TWENTY GUINEAS, out of the Fund appropriated to such Purpose, to any Person, or Persons, who shall give Information against, and prosecute to conviction, according to Law, the Perpetrator or Perpetrators of said Outrage.

MICHAEL COX.
PETER WALSH.
August 17, 1816. EDW. V. BRISCOE.

THE DAY IS FAST APPROACHING,

WHEN FORTY THOUSAND POUNDS,

Together with a Chance of all the other Great Capitals, must certainly be gained by the very

FIRST TICKET DRAWN A PRIZE

IN THE LOTTERY, WHICH BEGINS

ON TUESDAY, THE 17th OF SEPTEMBER,

Containing, in 3 per Cent. Consols,

Two Prizes of £40,000---Two of £30,000--- Two of £10,000, &c. &c.

SCHEME.

2	of £40,000	3 per cent. Consols		£80,000
2	30,000	do.		60,000
2	10,000	do.		20,000
8	1,000	do.		8,000
10	500	do.		5,000
10	300	do.		3,000
10	100	Money		1,000
20	50	do.		1,000
2778	10	do.		27,780
14,000 Tickets.		Stock and Money,		£205,780

First-drawn Prize, the first day, entitled to £40,000 more.

First-drawn Prize, the second day, entitled to £30,000 more.

First-drawn Prize, the third day, entitled to £30,000 more.

TICKETS AND SHARES

ARE NOW ON SALE,

(In a Variety of Numbers,) at

FARRELL'S, BULL'S, PHELAN'S, & BIRNIE'S, *Chronicle-office.*

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,958. *TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1816.* *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

NOTICE.

THE BOARD of COMMISSIONERS for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford, &c. have postponed the Election of SECRETARY to the 24th of next Month. Applications of Candidates for the Office may be left with the Acting Secretary until the 23d; after that Day none will be received. By order,

ROBERT JACOB, Acting Sec.

Waterford, August 24, 1816.

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OFFER FOR SALE,

20 *Pipes Spanish Red Wine,*
5 *Puncheons Jamaica Rum,*
30 *Puncheons Old Cork Whiskey,*
30 *Pipes Cider,*
20 *Hogsheads Vinegar,*
5 *Tierces of Sweet and Bitter Almonds,*
15 *Tons Tallow,*
20 *Tons New Oak Bark,*
800 *French Burr Stones,*
One Hundred Thousand Prime Philadelphia and New York Barrel and Hogshead Staves,

Which they will dispose of on moderate Terms.

Waterford, August 24, 1816.

THE REAL JAPAN BLACKING,

MADE BY

DAY AND MARTIN,

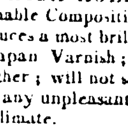
NO. 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

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, Wholesale and Retail, by their Agent,

MR. S. PHELAN,

Bookseller and Stationer, Quay, Waterford.



FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,

THE BRIG HOPE, a capital vessel, only Four Months old, Copper fastened, and 170 Tons Burden—is now coming round from Dublin in Ballast, and engaged ready for Sea Seven Days after her arrival. About 50 Tons of Goods will be taken on Freight. Application to THOMAS NEVINS.

N. B. As this Vessel will not be detained on any account, such as wish to secure immediate Freight may at once send their Goods to the Stores of Thos. Nevins, at Ferrybank, where they shall lie in safety, free of any Charge, in order to be ready for immediate shipment on the arrival of the Vessel.

Waterford, August 17, 1816.

THE BRIG HIBERNIA,

WILLIAM WALMSLEY, MASTER,

FROM HALIFAX,

IS ARRIVED, and now in the River, with a Cargo of SQUARE TIMBER and LATHWOOD, which will be immediately landed and offered for Sale, on very moderate Terms, by Jonathan Gatchell, at the Glass-Works.

As the Brig is intended to return to HALIFAX, and to sail the 20th of next month, Wind and Weather permitting, all such as wish to take their PASSAGE in her are requested to engage immediately, that the necessary arrangements may be made timely for their comfortable Accommodation. A FEW TONS OF GOODS will be taken on freight. For further Particulars, apply as above, or to the Captain on Board. Waterford, 7 Mo. (July) 22, 1816.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL 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 46s. 9d. 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.			RANGED.			HOUSEHOLD.		
	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	dr.
Penny Loaf,	0	3	5	0	5	4	0	7	1
Two-Penny,	0	7	2	0	11	0	0	14	3
Four-Penny,	0	14	6	1	6	0	1	12	6
Six-penny,	1	6	1	2	1	0	2	11	1

To commence Monday Morning, the 26th August.

☞ 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 OATH, on every Saturday, before 12 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.

Bakers' Returns of Flour this Week.

	Cwt.	qrs.	lb.		£	s.	d.
2d Flour for Loaf Bread	701	0	0	cost	937	11	2½
3d Flour for Ditto	46	2	0	....	45	4	0
To form the Assize,....	747	2	0		983	15	2½
2d Flour for Biscuit,	0	0	0		£ 0	0	0
3d Flour for Ditto	56	0	0		£ 18	4	0

August 24. JOHN DENIS, *D. Mayor.*

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

AT THE ADELPHI TERRACE,

ON TUESDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH INSTANT,

200 *Tons of Pine Timber,*
30 *Tons of Straight Oak Timber,*
5000 *Feet of Inch Board,*
8000 *Pipe Staves,*
14 *Barrels of Pearl Ash (first quality), and*
70 *Barrels of Pot Ash,*

Imported direct from Quebec, per the Brig *Penrose*, Michael Foley, Master.

☞ The above Articles will be disposed of on moderate Terms, and will be well worthy the attention of Purchasers.

Waterford, August 20, 1816.

FIELDING, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD, FOR EVER,

FOR PAYMENT OF DEBTS,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of BISHOP'S HALL, in the County of Kilkenny, situate within 3 Miles of Waterford, containing 145 Acres, subject to the small chief Rent of 15s. 2d. per Acre. Also, Part of the LANDS of MELLEVILLE and GAULSTOWN, adjoining the Demesne, both held for Lives renewable for Ever, containing 17 Acres.

The House is new, roomy, and elegant, and the quality of the Ground is too well known to require comment.—There is a quantity of TIMBER and a most excellent LIME-STONE QUARRY on the Lands, within One Mile of Water Carriage.

Application to be made, in writing, to Richard Blackmore and Simon Blackmore, Esqrs. Bishop's-Hall—or to Dr. Poole and Peter Walsh, jun. Esq. Waterford.

August 20, 1816.

THE CREDITORS of Richard Blackmore and Simon Blackmore, Esqrs. are requested to meet at the Bridge Hotel on Sunday, the 1st of September next, at 12 o'Clock at Noon, when Arrangements will be proposed for the payment of their Debts.

Waterford, August 24, 1816.

WANTED,

A LAD of respectable Connections will be taken as APPRENTICE to the APOTHECARY BUSINESS.

Application to be made to Surgeon Drapes, Ross.

July 29, 1816.

County of Waterford.	BY Virtue of four Writs of *Fieri Facias* in these Causes to me directed, I will, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of August instant, proceed to sell by Public Cant, at the Court-House of Dungarvan, in said County, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Defendant's INTEREST in all that and those the LANDS of FOUNTAIN, in said County, to satisfy the Plaintiffs their Debt and Costs.—Dated
Catherine O'Brien, *Plaintiff;* Denis O'Brien, Esq. *Defendant.*	
Same *a.* Same.	
Richard Ronayne, *a.* Same.	
Timothy Daly, *a.* Same.	

this third Day of August, 1816.

WRAY PALLISER, *Sheriff.*

The above Sale is ADJOURNED to the 11th of October, 1816. WRAY PALLISER, *Sheriff.*

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—AUG. 26.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Butter, first quality,	100	0	....	00	0	per Cwt.
—— second,	00	0	....	00	0	per Cwt.
—— third,	00	0	....	00	0	per Cwt.
Tallow, rendered,	00	0	....	00	0	per Cwt.
Lard, flake,	00	0	....	00	0	per Cwt.
—— casks, rendered,	45	0	....	48	0	per Cwt.
Pigs, singed,	00	0	....	00	0	per Cwt.
—— scalded,	00	0	....	00	0	per Cwt.
Beef,	00	0	....	00	0	per Cwt.
Pork Offal,	00	0	....	00	0	per Cwt.
Oatmeal,	12	0	....	13	0	per Cwt.
Flour, first quality,	00	0	....	00	0	per Bag.
—— second,	56	0	....	55	0	per Bag.
—— third,	30	0	....	40	0	per Bag.
—— fourth,	24	0	....	28	0	per Bag.
Wheat,	46	0	....	48	0	per Barrel.
Barley,	14	0	....	15	0	per Barrel.
Oats, potato,	13	0	....	00	0	per Barrel.
—— common,	12	6	....	00	0	per Barrel.
Coals, Whitehaven,	0	0	....	0	0	per Barrel.
—— Newport,	3	6	....	3	10	per Barrel.
—— Swansea,	3	4	....	3	8	per Barrel.
Tallow, rough,	7	0	....	8	6	pr Stone.
Potatoes, by weight,	0	4	....	0	5	pr Stone.
—— by measure,	0	7	....	0	9	pr Stone.
Beef,	0	4	....	0	6	per Pound.
Mutton,	0	5	....	0	6	per Pound.
Veal,	0	4	....	0	5	per Pound.
Pork,	0	3	....	0	4	per Pound.
Fresh Butter,	1	6	....	1	10	per Pound.

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

102 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£2 1s. 11d.
2075 —— Oats,		0 13s. 8¼d.
101 —— Barley,		0 15s. 4½d.

FOUCHE'S LETTER TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

DEDICATION.

"My Lord---All the letters which I receive from Paris speak of your kind sentiments towards me. From all sides I learn, that upon every occasion you freely and unequivocally do justice to my admiration. My gratitude leads me at this moment to exceed the boundaries of the usual expression of it. I resolved to send you some lines of acknowledgment, and to make you acquainted with some of the secret causes of the hatred of my enemies; and, if possible, to add something to the sentiments of your respect, and the interest which you have testified towards me. I could not come to a conclusion; my soul felt itself impelled to lay itself wholly open to you. I have written a book to you: may you receive it with kindness, and read it with indulgence! At another time I shall examine the law of condemnation that has been published, as well as the intention of including me in it, without venturing to pronounce my name. One must be wholly blind to hope that the King, who, in the most solemn and inviolable manner suffered an exception to be extended to me, would not be incensed if an Ordinance were laid before him to sign, in which my name was included amongst the number of the banished, by virtue of a law which has not named me. I cannot possibly reconcile the King's letter, in which he calls me to the Ministry of the Police, in which he names me his Minister at Dresden, with an Ordinance of banishment, signed by the same hand.

"Posterity would ask the cause of this strange contradiction; it would not willingly suppose, that the motives which did not hinder the King from receiving me into his Council, and into his entire confidence, at the moment of danger, had removed me from it, and banished me from my Country, when the danger was believed to be removed. Who could build upon the sacredness of the Royal word, if the Chambers had the right to abrogate and annihilate the effects of it? Who would believe in the Constitution, if the Chambers had the right to exclude one of their Members, and to judge him, even without pronouncing his name? Where, after such a violation, would Europe find a Government in France!

(Signed) "The Duke of Otranto."

THE LETTER.

"A Legislator of antiquity, celebrated for his wisdom, Solon, placed, after long convulsions, on the day of the return of order, reconciliation, and the public peace, under the guarantee and protection of Heaven. I recommended this example, my Lord, to the King, for his imitation. I appeal to your testimony, the weight of which lies as much in your character as in your reputation. The evils were great. It was necessary not to be deceived respecting the remedies; our welfare, our social existence, depended on it; my voice was drowned by that of the passions; the councils of moderation were represented as a snare; and senseless men, in the wandering of their understandings, calumniated at once my administration under the Republic, under Napoleon, and under Louis XVIII.

"I should unwillingly occupy Europe with my long and laborious administration, if it were not connected with the knowledge of the truth. I shall represent facts in order and unsophisticated; many are unknown, others disfigured; I shall adduce all the causes of our great events; I have seen close at hand the secret springs which set the passions in motion; I shall explain that revolution by which France was changed from an antient monarchy into a republic, became then the empire of Napoleon, and then the kingdom of the Bourbons. While I am employed on this most important work (for it shall serve as materials for history), I feel it necessary for myself to believe, that it will be regarded as a new proof of my love of my Country.

"But, my Lord, time flies, and I know not whether things may not have changed before my Memoir is ready. Meantime, I will comply with the wishes of those who urgently desire that I would enlighten public opinion upon relations which are personal to me, and which have been strangely disfigured. Nobody can better do justice to my sentiments and principles than your Lordship. From the 19th of June, the day on which I had first the honour of corresponding with you, till the moment that I left Paris, my whole political conduct lies open before your eyes. I know, my Lord, that you will on all occasions solemnly and completely do me the justice which I invoke; it is for that very reason that I take the liberty of addressing to you the account I mean to give, that you may find in it new arms for my defence. I am by no means afraid of increasing your claims to my gratitude; I feel that my heart is rich enough to satisfy them.

"The circumstances respecting which information is desired relate, 1st, To the return of the King---2d, To my acceptance of the Ministry of the Police---3d, To the Ordinance of the 24th of July---and, 4th, To my mission to Dresden, and to the circumstances which prevented me from entering into the Chamber of Deputies.

"I was President of the French Government when the armies of the Allied Powers were advancing against Paris. Napoleon had abdicated, but he was still at the Elysee, and desired to be as General at the head of the French army: this offer could not be accepted; 1,100,000 foreign bayonets had penetrated on all sides into our territory, and we had not 100,000 men under arms. The retreat of the army was therefore resolved on, and Napoleon invited to leave Malmaison, to which he had retired, to embark for the United States. He might misinterpret my urgent representations to this end; in adversity the soul is easily accessible to suspicion; but I am at least certain of having deserved none. I had not served him like the courtiers, nor did I follow their example, by abandoning him with his good fortune. Nobody appreciated more than I did the powers of his genius, but at the same time nobody was more convinced that his presence must plunge France into the lowest abyss of misery. I therefore conjured him to leave the Continent. The French army, mindful of its glory, did not count its enemies, but burned with impatience to measure itself with them; only those who, like you, my Lord, are acquainted with its valour, know how to appreciate the merit of the resignation which it shewed in the retreat. In the fearful crisis in which we were, it was difficult to take a part without exciting suspicion. In France, people were much divided on the choice of the Monarch who should succeed Napoleon; it was feared that reactions and vengeance might follow the return of the Bourbons; people could not persuade themselves, that a Dynasty which had suffered so much by the Revolution could sincerely forgive it; the evils that were feared might be imaginary; but these are precisely the most dangerous, because they have no limits, and there are no remedies for them.

"All those who, during the last 28 years, had acquired, in the civil or military career, consideration, property, and reputation, beheld in the recall of the Bourbons a subject of cruel and gloomy apprehensions. One party desired a Foreign Prince, who would more impartially confirm what was established; another declared for the Regency; but a Regency, that should have governed in the name of the wife and son of Napoleon, would have given too much credit to the idea that Napoleon himself governed; this thought exposed France and Europe to reciprocal apprehensions. A part of France named the Duke of Orleans; the personal qualities of this Prince---the remembrance of Jemappe, and some other of the victories of the Republic, with which his early youth was connected---an entirely new social compact, which it was natural and easy to conclude with him---and his name of Bourbon, which could not be pronounced in the interior, and yet might be advantageously employed in the negotiations with the foreigners; these and other causes shewed in the choice of him a prospect of repose, even to those who did not find any happiness in it. Others insisted on the principles of legitimacy, but they applied them falsely. This principle is nothing but a political law, proper to every nation where it is received; it confers on every country great advantages, because it prevents disorders and troubles; but in respect to the rights of nations it is no law. Legitimacy between Sovereigns is but a consequence of the recognition of each of them; war and conquest abolish this recognition, and consequently this legitimacy; the partition of Poland is a proof of it. Napoleon might be legitimate or not (he was so, however, for every other Sovereign except Louis XVIII.); he would have been overthrown, nevertheless, with the principles that now predominate in Europe; it would be necessary to make war upon that Monarch who should take it into his head to act like Napoleon; nay, the principle of legitimacy, even considered as merely a political law of the country, is liable to important exceptions. Montesquieu supposes, that the relation between a Dynasty and a People may become so intolerable, that this law must be absolutely changed, in order to save the Country itself.

"My correspondence with the Members of the high Allies, and with the Generals of their armies, will be annexed to my Memoir; it will shew I know how to assert the dignity of the Nation. There were naturally and intentionally different shades in the negotiations; I hoped that my proofs would give more weight to each of my demands. In however desperate a situation affairs may be, there are still secondary points upon which one may lay hold; for in the loss of independence there are various gradations of misfortune. People form a very false idea of the situation in which I was, when they reproach me with not having asserted the right of the Nation to choose its Prince, and to fix the conditions of his power. Both questions were decided by the force of circumstances; the present lay no more within my power; all would have been easy had Napoleon abdicated at the field of May. His too late removal bowed us under the yoke of events; I believe that necessity acquits me of all reproach.

"The real difficulty has not been properly conceived. Those who wished to remove the Bourbons, imagined that the choice of the Prince who was to govern France was but of subordinate interest; it ought to have been seen, that the question was to be considered in another manner.

"People affirm I tamed the energetic dispositions of the army; those who believe that, know not the disproportion of our strength; new wonders of valour would have served but to risk the flower of our army, and we should at the same time have exposed the capital to all the horrors of an armed invasion. The greatest danger for a country is the dissolution of all social bonds, which destroys at the same time public and private prosperity, and leaves no hope and no future prospect.

“ Amidst this conflict of opinions, Louis XVIII. was approaching Paris; wherever the foreign armies were he was proclaimed; it was hence to be foreseen, that the same spirit would produce the same appearance in the capital. The King was at St. Denis when I had the first conference with your Lordship at Neuilly. I did not seek to palliate the fault of those who had betrayed the Throne, but I affirmed, that, from the moment that this Throne was re-established, it was the King's interest to amalgamate all in a punctually-followed system of mildness and oblivion; what in a well-ordered state of things is wisdom, may be madness in a moment of confusion. Several persons, who were under the suspicion of treachery, had been merely led astray upon the path into which the crisis had conducted them. Prudence required much circumspection in respect of them; as long as any body does not believe that he has left the path of his duty, there is still a possibility of bringing him back to it.

“ My views, my Lord, obtained your approbation; the ideas of moderation appeared to gain strength as you became the organ of them. In the unparalleled relations, and considering the highest posts in which we stood, this interview must have a powerful influence, perhaps on the eternal fate of France and of Europe. The next day I used the same language to the King, when I had the honour to see him at St. Denis, and delivered him a letter, in which I said to him with frankness whatever seemed to me most calculated to gain him all hearts, to unite all parties, and to bring us in unison with the principles and wishes of the Monarch. My open language seemed to make an impression on the King: he was sensible that we wanted repose, in order to collect again all the elements of order, which time and misfortunes had dispersed; that it was necessary to cover all faults by boundless benevolence, and employ all possible means to increase all feelings of sincerity. This conversation, which I sought to circulate among the Public, gave reason to presume, that we were at the end of our troubles and dissentions: but the French People desired something more than presumptions. Only the positive can guarantee what is not so. Some reproach me for having accepted from the King the Ministry of the Police: undoubtedly, it was safe for me, after the capitulation, to withdraw from public affairs, but it was greater to face events. Those who had accompanied the King in his adversity came back with strong preconceived opinions with respect to our situation: they were in a dreadful error! Time, which destroys every thing, had not been able to destroy their prejudices; several brought back their antiquated routine as experience.

“ Was it not in my situation the most sacred duty to meet these clouds, and endeavour to dispel them? Was it carrying simplicity too far, when I hoped that by spreading a light over all objects I should soften hostile sentiments, moderate the opinions even of the most violent men, subdue every one to duty, to prevent re-action? It is well known where re-actions begin, but it is not known where they can be commanded to stop; at least, the first heat discharged itself almost upon me alone, and it did not develope and extend itself till after I left Paris. My entrance into business was an act of self-devotion---a real sacrifice. For an unknown and vain man, a Ministry may have charms, even when attended with dangers, because he does not see them: but for me, it could no longer be an object of ambition; all was confusion, hindrance, and danger; when people saw me accept of the Ministry, they might have believed I intended to illustrate my death as I had honoured my life. If I had had personal views, I should have inflamed still more the generous indignation of the army; instead of suppressing it, I should not have trembled at the thought of the destruction or the blood which would have filled Paris. In this, ambition might still have found its account; in the part which I took, there is to be seen only the resolution of a well-disposed man. It is all comprehensible, that low ambition might have been content with getting into the Administration, on condition of becoming the docile tool of a party. But, at the elevation to which my conscience and the esteem of the Public raised me, could I ever make any condition of my services besides the national interest? Let my letter to the King at St. Denis be read, at the moment when I accepted the Ministry; it is printed in the *Moniteur.* Have I compromised my principles? Does my language give any party hopes that I will let it predominate as the *conqueror?*

“ Let people judge of my actions and words, not comparatively from one time to another, but according to the standard of what was said and done around me when I spoke and acted. If I could not rule events, I have at least *certainly* done every thing to soften the violence of their course. Have I not been constantly seen between the oppressors and the oppressed? But I will not make myself more generous than I am. Already has time's experience taught me, that people are much oftener moderate, calm, and reasonable in adversity, than in prosperity.

“ I find myself between two parties: the one reproaches me for having served the King; the other makes a crime of my having been in the service of Napoleon.

“ This last party no longer remembers, that *it feared him less in proportion as I was nearer to him.* What did I say to him, when he returned from the Isle of Elba? I conjured him not to disgrace the nation by *groundless Amnesties;* and I incessantly repeated to him, that he must seem to be *ignorant of every thing.* My whole career as Minister has proved but one thing---that I gave the duties to the Country the preponderance above every other. It is solely to the reputation which I enjoyed in the opinion of the Nation, that I owed my offices under the several Governments which succeeded each other, and which went to ruin, because (I venture to assert it) they rejected the truth, which I had the courage to lay open to them. I was confused at the reproach that was cast on me, of having deceived the King, respecting the love of his People to him. What base flattery! People are not ashamed to tell an enlightened and judicious Prince, that, after twenty-five years absence, he has suddenly become the object of universal love---of the love of a Nation, whose generations, several times renewed, had been brought up in passions and convulsions, in principles so wholly opposite to love of the Bourbons! What assurance to hold such language, after witnessing what passed on the entrance of Napoleon into Paris when he returned from Elba, when the Bourbons could not find a single place of refuge in France! No; I was not perjured when I begged the King to tranquillize people's minds by the ideas of security; there was no other means to fortify the State and give security to the Throne.

“ Pardon was a part of justice. Who can deny, in our days, that political storms are not the consequence of calculations and the work of some individuals, but that all is involuntarily hurried along in their vortex?

“ Tolerance has its inconveniences; but could the so very complicated circumstances, the capitulation that was just signed, admit of another treatment, another system? Every measure of severity, after the Proclamations of the King that had been published, seemed to give the lie to the word he had given. One could no longer depend on any thing, if the Convention concluded yesterday was not to be valid for the following day.

“ At what moment was it more necessary that every one should be convinced that the word of the King was sacred and irrevocable? The slightest, the most trifling appearance of any violation whatever of the obligations entered into, must wound every feeling; the dreadful suspicion of having been deceived seized again upon all minds, and confidence vanished on all sides, and for ever.

“ The King could only shew generosity and regularity. A single arbitrary act laid the foundation of a dangerous opposition. How punish? where cease? and if there is no limit, how shall confusion come to repose? Full and unlimited amnesty was necessary, precisely because punishment was impossible, unless one could again expose one's self to the greatest difficulties. However, I removed from Paris those whose presence there would have been improper; I caused passports to be given them, and (I confess it) even procured for several the means, of which they were destitute, to retire. This measure did not give satisfaction; adversity does not always confer judgment; they would not, or could not, comprehend that it was possible to reign without a list of proscription; then, as now, every one desired to see his enemy upon this list. The Ministry left upon it only those names which it could not remove from it.

I beg those who reproach me for having signed the Ordinance of 24th July to place themselves in that period. Had it been possible for me to strike out some of the names that are included in it, by inserting my own in their place, I would not have hesitated a moment. But let us judge without prejudice the situation of things.

“ All minds were before-hand penetrated with the idea, that the Throne had been overturned in consequence of an extensive *conspiracy;* that a great number of persons was involved in the plot which had placed Napoleon again upon the Throne; that the majority still cherished a certain aversion to the Government, the developement of which might one day disturb Europe.

“ With all my might, and in every possible way, I have combated this unhappy error; it was so general and so deeply rooted, that even those were silent who had the most interest to dispel it. Solemn trials have now justified my words and my writings.

“ The number of persons devoted to Napoleon was not very considerable. People desired a new order of things, but they feared his despotism. In order to engage the public opinion, he was forced to announce that England and Austria supported him; his Proclamation made people believe that he returned greater with the fruits of reflection during his banishment---that he was cured of his ambition, after having experienced all the unexpected and dreadful misfortunes which chance and the events of war may bring with them. The French are moved with extraordinary ease, and quickly take confidence; they believed that Napoleon would now begin a new life, a new reign, after having, during a year, heard in the Island of Elba, as in a tomb, all that truth as well as hatred said in Europe of his first reign and his former life.

“ The idea of a conspiracy was spread by those who wished proscriptions. My discharge, before I had proved the falsehood and wickedness of this, would have made victims of thousands. I took the resolution to sign the Ordinance of the 24th of July, in order to enchain re-action, and to lessen the number of those whom it wished to sacrifice. Had I withdrawn, I should have been reproached with all the evils which I prevented by remaining at my post.

“ In order properly to appreciate my conduct, let it be observed, not that the passions have got the upper hand, but what place these passions assign me, what is the first victim that they point out.

“ Let my reports to the King be read again; (they have been mutilated; I shall give them genuine and unaltered;) let the causes of the excessive hatred of which I am the object be sought in them. The Nation has understood them. I will go into some details, in order to answer those who have found that my reports to the King were not respectful enough, and that my administration was not advantageous to his service.

“ I am less concerned at being accused of having said to the King serious and even hard things, than of having given him empty and unfounded consolation and uncertain hopes. How much are Princes to be pitied! Their palaces resound with every truth; people say and write it to every body, only not to them. As it was my duty to unveil without any palliation the situation of the State, it was requisite, before all things, to draw the King's attention to the nearest evils, to the dangers that surrounded his power. The throne was shaken to its very foundation; it was highly important not to err in respect to the secret and profound causes which alone lead to such events, and may still prepare similar ones, if they should be mistaken.

“ I therefore explained to his Majesty all the difficulties that stood in the way of the firm establishment of his authority. The greatest interest of every People is, that the Government be unchangeable, because the bond which unites the parts of the social body (the work of centuries) hardly ever regains its original solidity when a revolution has time to dissolve it.

“ It is also almost without example that a monarchy uninterrupted in its duration has been able to re-establish itself; at least it is impossible, after an interruption of twenty-five years, to build it up again as it was, particularly in a nation where ideas are subject to such rapid movements. It finds but a small part of the elements of its former power; its principles, laws, interests, are no longer the same; they have united with the course of time and the progress of knowledge.

“ Among the obstacles, I have distinguished those which arose from our present state of war, and those which proceeded from our unhappy internal dissentions. The exposition of the first presented the greatest difficulty. I did not fear to lay before the Allied Sovereigns useful truths, and to direct their attention to the representation of our misfortunes. The foreign troops who inundated France seemed to give occasion to as opposite remarks. On the one side, they fulfilled our wishes, by bringing us peace; and in this point of view they had as many claims to our gratitude as to our confidence. On the other hand, the excesses of some corps brought upon us all the misery which can befal a nation. Thus the return of the King, by circumstances which were quite foreign to it, would have become the most unhappy æra of our history; and the same throne would, as it were, have been overthrown with one hand, which had been just raised with the other. Such serious considerations compelled me to represent to the King the consequences, so fatal to his consideration with the nation, of this unexpected system of the gradual occupation of our frontiers---the consequences of this system, when no opposition any longer shewed itself, and these hostile measures violently continued, in a war at first generously undertaken for a higher object. The love of a People to their Government always suffers by the misfortunes of the Country.

“ Some courage was requisite to make these truths known; they produced a wholesome and speedy improvement of our condition. My services on this head were not even noticed; services of this kind were not asked for.

“ Even for the interest of the Allied Powers, it was my duty to present them the same picture. What the French character possesses in energy, and particularly in elements for a sudden explosion of its force, is not sufficiently known to them; and in this respect they would have had a right to complain of my silence.

“ I had to speak to generous-minded Sovereigns; I could venture to make them observe, that in our enlightened age victory does not suffice to justify all the abuses of power. By noble and elevated sentiments one does one's self no injury in the eyes of great Princes; people have been egregiously mistaken in thinking to deliver me to the hatred of foreign countries; my language was judged of according to the duties which were imposed on me.

“ In another report on the situation of France, in which I considered it in respect of its political disunion, I had to choose between two things that could not possibly be reconciled, either to suppress the truth, or to say it entirely. I did not hesitate; the good of the Prince whom I served was at stake; I had only to consult my duty; I painted the different parties as they are; I shewed him their strength, their weakness; I laid open their views, the submission that must be expected from them, the concessions which they themselves expect. I represented the two great factions which disturb us, and whose conflicts would bring the public State into the greatest dangers. If one deceives the great of the earth in this manner, it must be confessed that this manner is new.

“ I have not discovered to the King the names of the Royalists who declared against his authority, and negotiated with Napoleon. I wished not to lift any veil; those whose honour has been saved may return to virtue. There were only two means of serving the King, the increasing of his physical or his moral power. If physical power is sometimes necessary to suppress disorders, it is not sufficient to establish a durable order of things. We shall see whether I did in this respect all that was in my power. I shall in my Memoir once more go through the remarks which I made on the Army, the National Guard, the Chambers, the Public Opinion, &c. I must confess the Administration to which I belonged possessed judgment, love of what was good, great activity in business; but the new pains of the past made it forget too much the dangers of the future. Several of our acts wanted precaution; we wanted energy, union against our opponents, and a common idea in our labours. People complained of the little energy of the Police, because it was not directed solely against those whom it was wished to plunge into ruin. Yet every species of evil disposition was held in check, nothing remained unpunished; the army was uneasy, but it obeyed; we endeavoured to bring all parties to submission to the sacrifice of their exaggerated ideas, to order. It was not enough to moderate the passions in the South of the Kingdom, they ought to have been enchained. I repeated to the Magistrates of those parts what the conscience of mankind so often says, that there is only one advantage from which one never needs to depart, namely, justice. I told the King, that amidst re-actions there was no public tranquillity, no Throne, no Nation. If the crowd receive the example of violence from those who ought to have given it the example of moderation, it must be expected that it would throw down all the barriers between it and crimes. When license and servitude have alternately inflamed the passions of a People, there are but few men who listen to the voice of reason. What matters it to those who would willingly let their rage govern in the place of the laws, that the independence of their Country is risked, that the Throne is shaken?---What matter to them the mourning of families, the public execration, if they can but satisfy their revenge. It seems that there are days on which the remembrance of the past, the pressure of the present, the hope or fear of the future, produces in the heads of men all kinds of disorders and madness. What a scene does France offer to the eyes of Europe! When the prisons are full, when they have been enlarged; will this severity give the authority of the King such durable solidity as it would have had if France had been tranquillized by ideas of security and mildness? What will be done when every man speaks with the other, which is always the case of oppression? If a part of the People has been misled, will persecution and disgrace hinder it from taking a part in a new rebellion? All human things have their limits; patience is only capable of a certain degree of yielding. A People cannot remain quiet when a futurity is constantly held up to it which either dishonours or threatens it. Even its repose, could it be maintained, would be only a state of constraint.

“ I was charged to watch for the support of the Throne and the security of the State. It must not be believed, that these duties, after such great changes in our public spirit, in our institutions and our manners, can be fulfilled by the same means: all has been changed during the progress of civilization. It has made a happy progress, but it led us also into new faults. One finds no longer the same submission; nothing has any longer the same state: troubles of a new kind have been produced by the formerly unknown conflict of political opinions; and while the safety of the State and public tranquillity are exposed to more dangers, the suppression of them has lost in quickness, and even in strength, by the guarantees granted to the liberty of the individual. One can no longer govern mankind in the same manner. The means of gaining influence over the People, the greatest result which a Government can attain, have suffered in an equal degree. Religion and morality are but a weak aid to the laws. Public opinion, an entirely new ingredient in the social order, has acquired so much consideration and power, that it has become the rival of the Government. Obedience, which now has rights, exerts itself to the utmost to defend these rights; one may punish opposition, but it shews more ability to conquer it. Power may cause commands to be executed, but the language of violence possesses but small consideration, if it is not supported by persuasion, and founded on reason.

“ In order to be heard by the several parties, it is necessary to go into their passions, to speak to each in its own language. There is no longer any universal eloquence.

“ Amidst so many difficulties, the Police had need of new means and encouragement; though in general its sphere of action is extended, these were points where we made it unnecessary. Of what use to the Royal Government is that uneasy and petty research into domestic relations, inconsiderate expressions, and even scandal, which no law can punish?

“ In our days, the question is no longer to seek out the dissatisfaction of single individuals, and even bold expressions. There is more toleration in our manners than formerly. Public liberty has become, as one may say, a new conscience, to which one cannot do violence; it serves as a bulwark to the freedom of opinion. To be observed, however, are license, intrigue, and particularly strength. Espionage must not violate the asylum of the citizen; at whatever elevation of civil society the plan of a crime may have originated, the assistance necessary for its execution will suffice to discover it, and these are not to be found at that elevation.

“ People justly complain of the violation of the secrets of private correspondence---this measure of Police is odious, and useless when known. I have constantly rejected it. It was invented by weak heads, who were not sensible of the extent of the means which they had at their command.

“ With what researches did the Police then occupy itself? with seeking after the misdemeanors and crimes named in the laws. What result does it honour?---when it ascends to the first causes which from day to day increase the progress of immorality; if it discovers the most inconsiderable movements which threaten public disorders; if it succeeds in getting acquainted with the wants of the People, the object of its uneasiness, the motives of its fears, the secret complaints and discontents which shew that its fidelity is shaken, but particularly those dreadful expressions of misery and despair, which, as terrible in individuals as in the mass of the People, rapidly conduct weak men to crimes, and corrupted nations to rebellion.

“ The Police is a political magisterial office, which, besides its particular functions, must strive by irregular, but just, legal, and beneficial measures, to increase the strength and the resources of the Government. The publicity of the proceedings of the governing power naturally limits its efficacy. It is much employed on great objects; others are lost in the crowd, and escape it.

“ In the order of society all is not external, all is not visible. In the midst of this public world, there is, as it were, a secret one. The ordinary power of Government does not penetrate thither, the result is too far out of its way.

“ Parties, however, will not have such a Police. They want denunciations, confidential communications, descriptions of persons, intrigues, and a number of inconsiderable trifles, to which they give great importance.

“ The properties of all the officers of the Police are scarcely sufficient for the complex movements of a machine which may serve to plunge honest and respectable men into ruin, but which is of no use whatever to the State.

“ To what did the importance attached to the escape of M. Lavalette tend? This escape clearly proved that the Government cannot possibly have eyes and ears, and placed the heroic devotion of a young woman in a still clearer light.

“ People may say what they will, the whole has sensibility for magnanimity and generosity. Misfortune is an affecting object. It is very true that every Government has a right to pursue its enemy; but where is the necessity of making a noise, where one was not able to keep him fast or to seize him again. The execution of this right is not so pure as it is lawful: and, in opinions, Power does not always carry the general conviction with it.

“ Admirable effect of the power of morality! Future times will busy themselves with the circumstances under which M. Lavalette was snatched from death, and all the exertions of authority will not succeed in dishonouring those who surrounded him with their noble and efficacious compassion. Whoever is not inexorable and inhuman has not refused his approbation to the result of their courage; they became guilty before the law, but they fulfilled a vow of humanity.

“ I have been often reproached for not having informed the King of what the Courtiers, the Ministers, the Foreign Ministers, did every day; what passed in the interior of families, &c.

“ This is the Police of a courtier who wants to please, or of a subordinate agent who is obliged to have recourse to such means to give himself consequence---it is not mine.

“ The tranquillity of States does not depend on things that affect only the higher classes of society, or on the nature of the dispositions observed there.

“ The ambition of the great has not any political influence, unless it be united with some popular interest. Their intrigues, their conspiracies, are impotent and unavailing, unless they are favoured by the active co-operation of the multitude.

“ No opposition in the public councils, no secret parties, are to be feared, when the Monarch has on his side the attachment and strength of the People.

“ The repose of the State depends on the intellectual state of the working classes, of which the People consists, and which form the basis of the social edifice. This state must be, if I may so say, the sole object of the care and the vigilance of a good Police. The crowd will always be quiet, when their interest is openly and honestly attended to; when every thing is removed that can weaken their confidence, uselessly offend their prejudices, corrupt their way and manner of thinking and acting, and mislead their ignorance and credulity.

“ Because these principles were departed from, because an obsequious and thoughtless Police had observed almost exclusively the steps of the great, instead of attending to the People, it happened, that, in the midst of prosperity, opulence, and peace, it was unable to suppress the first ebullitions of the Revolution, the materials of which, however, had been increasing and maturing for forty years, without being observed, or at least without any obstacle being laid in their way.---We have not spoken of the person of the Monarch; it must be the subject of a particular observation. My doctrine could not suit those who wished to make of the Police, not a department of the Magistracy, which devolved under one common protection all the parties that had arisen in the Revolution, and all that had contended against it, but an Inquisition which would receive their secret [illegible]---my system was extremely distasteful to those who wanted to break the past, in order to have it arbitrarily persecuted and punished for pardoned transgressions. The lessons of history are lost, and yet they ought to be remembered: all does not succeed with us; [illegible] conduct, one gains the confidence of men only by uprightness; it is as necessary for the exercise of rights, as for the fulfilment of duties.---But why inquire of the past, if we draw from it instruction for the present---if we observe in it only the faults of others, and never our own? Let us become wiser and greater, if we possibly can. Old Children! to-day you tread under foot what you admired yesterday: when will you at length become reasonable; when will you learn to observe and to judge? Several of those who now speak with contempt of all that has passed within these five and twenty years, were actors, very subordinate and unknown actors indeed, in most of the scenes of our Revolutions. By the help of their obscurity, they would, as circumstances permitted, deny or confess their parts; but they have acted a part as well as others; they appeared upon the theatre; even the consideration which they enjoy in their communes, however inconsiderable it be, they owe to the places which they filled under Napoleon.

“ Many have done good: let them not fear to confess it. The good always adorns life, at whatever period it may have been done. Instead of struggling and wishing to appear as if it were denied, they must confess, with all the world, that political storms, like those of nature, do not produce evil alone. It is an extravagant attempt to seek to obscure whatever has been effected, that is great or useful in our Revolutions. No one can deceive in respect to what has passed within these 25 years. The world is full of it.

“ If people were subjugated by Napoleon, they shew but little judgment in seeking to depreciate him; the more they lower him, the more they debase themselves. The traveller smiles with pity, when he sees at what great expense the eagles are destroyed upon the monuments which he renewed or created, as if the memory of the actions was destroyed with the eagles!

“ It would be far more reasonable to explain and to justify the admiration that was paid to him.

“ At the commencement of Napoleon's Government, all was miracle; his glory had filled, among all nations, the highest as well as the lowest; he possessed not only the genius of battles, he possessed a science which is more useful than strength to combat---he understood how to employ it. His foresight seemed to make him master of events---obstacles were foreseen, every thing seemed calculated beforehand to vanquish them. The treaties were concluded as rapidly as the battles were gained. At what time did France shine with greater splendour? When did she possess more power, than when all the Sovereigns recognized Napoleon, when all the solemnities of religion consecrated him upon the throne?

“ In the interior, every trace of discord and disunion seemed to be forgotten! Such various, such complicated interests seemed to be reconciled; all parties lived peaceably together. The several religious persuasions shared temples and altars with each other. Who did not then seek the favour of a look from Napoleon? Those who then bowed themselves the lowest in the dust before him, confess it the least.

“ Abroad, Napoleon had ended the war in the first battles; all the Sovereigns desired to live at peace with him. In case of hostilities, the love of glory would have united the whole French youth under the standards and laurels; the youth, who had learned to consider heroism as a want and an enjoyment.

“ The fate of Napoleon was too rich in wonders to excite our astonishment, that people who were more capable of admiring than judging should believe that the cause of them lay beyond the earth. His empire assumed the appearance of duration, and almost the properties of that sacred character, which time impresses upon the works over which it passes in its rapid career. All this power, which seemed to be eternal, has destroyed itself in the excess of his ambition; the hope and the fear of seeing it revive followed him to the Island of Elba; all, my Lord, is sunk, and sunk for ever on the field of Waterloo!

“ One thing goes before all---honesty. He who in the days of his greatness was the arbiter of Europe, saw, when he made a sport of his own pledged word, when he wanted to make this sport the prerogative of his throne, how in an equal degree he incurred the just indignation of the same Sovereigns, and of the same Nations, whose confidence he had gained, and to whom he had given his. Every hand in Europe armed itself to overthrow an arbitrary power, which would neither be checked by opinion, nor regulated by judgment, nor sanctioned by its own interest. Napoleon found himself in so critical a situation, that, like all those who abuse their power, he was compelled to be always victorious, that he might not be annihilated by revenge.

“ May what has passed instruct us, that, after having escaped one abyss, we may not be devoured by another. All irregular power destroys itself. The most opposite extremes produce the same phenomena in the political establishment, and plunge Nations into equal misery. As soon as an uncontrolled power is in the hands of one or of many, the moral deterioration of individuals and the weakness of the State will always be the consequence. There needs for this no despotism, no danger; it may proceed from the lightning which fell from Heaven, or from the torrent of popular errors, which, if they do not overthrow, at least lay waste.

“ I foresaw the storms which must be caused by the mode of election, and the consequence of the elections, of one of the Chambers. I wished that the activity of the Deputies, which seemed to become destructive, might be checked by the formation of Communal Assemblies. The overthrow of this first bulwark of our liberties has led to the destruction of all the rest. Man, before he belongs to the Government and the State, belongs to the place where he was born. In the bosom of his family, the first feeling for a country is originated and unfolded, and the interest of the commune is the first element of all political interests. Those who take it for granted, that men may be united by a number of complicated forms, that they may be governed by the publication of some abstract principles, are unacquainted with both the human heart and the sources of power; one might say that they have studied the anatomy of free constitutions only in dead systems. Obedience forms the measure and the limit of power; positive institutions unite men together; the more the usual relations existing among them are multiplied, the more do their confidence and their strength increase; the more means a Government has, the more strong and powerful it is; but by the re-establishment of the Municipal Government, the Throne may be amalgamated with the People. The Municipalities are the first units in the order of the national representation ascending to the Legislature, and the last in the order of the Executive Power, which descends to them, and ends with them.

“ I, however, lessened the number of so many small Communes, which cannot touch and balance each other without being in each other's way, instead of helping one another. The nature of things and of men requires, and even demands, that the civil and political bodies be not too great or too small in the order of society; as in nature, there must be neither giants nor dwarfs.

“ I have suffered myself to be led away by inquiries, my Lord, which are beyond the object of my letter, and which I am first to treat of in my Memoir.

“ The system which began to be predominant, and which gained ground daily, compelled me to think on withdrawing from public affairs, as I had retired under Napoleon, as soon as it seemed to me impossible to effect any good. The King had been able to take again possession of the Throne, amidst the rolling of the thunder. I did not believe that he would be able to maintain himself upon it. Corruption and inexperience ruin States; virtue and talents preserve them. I begged his Majesty to accept my resignation: I delivered into his hands the letter which contained the motives of this step; the King did me the honour to answer, that he would consider of it. I waited for some days for an answer; as I did not receive any, I took the liberty of writing a second letter, in which I again explained all my motives---all my apprehensions respecting a futurity, which threatened at once his Throne, his Dynasty, and the independence of my Country. His Majesty now accepted my resignation, and was so good as to give me, in a letter written with his own hand, the assurance “ that he would not forget my services---and that I should not lose any part of my property in consequence of my removal.”

“ Nothing further remained for me but to choose the place of my retirement. When one has the misfortune of being celebrated, the most inconsiderable place to which one may retire becomes important. I was resolved, at least, by the simplicity, the privacy, and the happiness of my domestic life, to secure myself from calumny. The King caused an Ambassador's place to be offered me; I gave Saxony the preference; I had been so fortunate as to approach its Sovereign; his unvarying integrity, which procured on the Throne general love, and, when he was removed from it, esteem, was the cause of this preference. To the latest day of my life I shall cherish the memory of the testimonies of goodness which I received from this Prince after my arrival in Dresden. It is particularly under misfortune that we learn duly to appreciate the value of benevolence. I must add, also, that in all the relations into which I came, in consequence of my mission, with the Duke of Richelieu, I have experienced every thing which a man of honour and feeling can do, to soften an injustice which all his efforts could not prevent. It is asked why I did not, upon leaving the Ministry, enter into the Chamber of Deputies, to which several electoral citizens, among the rest those of Paris, had chosen me? Could I have contended with advantage against the continually increasing excesses of re-action? Let any one read the debates of the Chamber, and he will see what I might expect from this contest. A noble-minded man, M. D'Argenson, attempted to raise his voice to point out the causes and the authors of the troubles in the South of France. Furious cries hindered him from proceeding; the truth was repulsed from the Tribune of the Nation. What success could one hope in an assembly in which the party of exaggeration gained influence, when this party considered the most intolerable anarchy as the necessary instrument of the restoration of order? What should one say to men who saw the strength and power of the King in violence, and treason in the language of moderation? Called to speak on the great interests of the Nation, what means does one possess to be heard by those, who think they have only to deliberate on the pride of some individuals? What could I have added to all that I did as President of the Government of France, as Minister, to urge, to conjure these violent men to sacrifice their personal vengeance to the general good, and to think only on the welfare of all? I have exhausted, in respect to them, all that can interest a friend to his Country; I shall not cease to repeat to them, from my exile, my last words when I was leaving Paris:---‘ How dare one venture to speak of the triumph of a party, when the same will either fall upon or affect *all!* There is no hope of our national independence, no true honour, except in our union.’

“ The encouragement which the spirit of extravagance gave to the re-actions, soon announced the intention to make use of them. That Deputy who read a libel from the Tribune could easily give us information respecting the source of these encouragements, if he would tell where he obtained the libel, and who is the author of it.

“ In vain should I have reckoned on the support of the sound part of the assembly. This part possesses talents, just views, reason; it even forms the majority; but there are among it many timid men, who are swayed by the fear of drawing greater evils on their country, by their resistance, than by their submission---sometimes they are terrified with the phantoms of our revolutions, the spring of which is destroyed---sometimes they are threatened with the bayonet of the foreigners.

“ It is absurd to suppose that any party could now obtain the smallest assistance from without. If a party governs, particular engagements, stronger than the general engagements of Royalty, are the consequence. It is no longer the Sovereigns who triumph over France. A party then triumphs over the nation; the civil wars have but changed places; the Ultra Royalists are the victors, and all the rest of the French the vanquished.

“ What advantage could be derived from giving up the Government to a party? The grave would soon close over its Government; even terror could not long support it, for terror vanishes at the first glimpse of security. Another party would come in its turn, and would prevail; what would become of France, what of Europe, if we were torn by changing parties, and transitory victories of parties?

“ Where, in such a state of things, should we find the Nation? There is no more any general interest, all the bonds of social existence are dissolved; the heart of the State is wounded; there is no more any thing but the shadow of a Country. Remind England, my Lord, that it owes only to the surrounding ocean its safety from our storms and disorders, which were common to all nations; let it remember, that the ocean was on the point of being passed. Our happiness would be more advantageous to it than our misery. But it will be too late to prevent it, when we are beaten down under it.

“ I willingly behold the image and emblem of the Sovereigns to whom our fate is now consigned, in that divinity which the antient mythology represented with two faces---the one turned to the past, the other to the future. The Sovereigns will not miss a second time their generous object: our revolutions will no more disturb Europe; we shall gain the guarantee of our independence, because we shall guarantee to ourselves our repose. Far from me be the thought, that there is a party which will make itself the dreadful instrument of the destruction of France.

“ I do not refuse to my enemies the justice which I owe to all men. Party spirit is more blamed than criminal. Those who have brought the monarchy to the brink of the precipice, fancy, perhaps, that they have saved it; their ignorance in matters of Government is a discovery they hate yet to make.

“ In human affairs, people often suffer themselves to be led into the most lamentable excesses, by names that they have consecrated. HEAVEN grant that the word *legitimacy* may not cost as many lives as the word *equality.* The bad is almost always done under a sacred pretext. Happily, Error is not immortal, like Truth. All on earth has an end.

“ I do not feel myself able wholly to justify myself in respect to the reproach made me, of not having entered into the Chamber of Deputies. I ought to have appeared upon the Tribunal, had it been only to give occasion in my person of one instance more of a tyrannical and violent act.---My mission to Dresden might appear as a result of what I foresaw; and yet I was not allowed to act for myself and avoid these attacks.

“ My Lord, on the 19th June I wrote to your Lordship, ‘ The Republic has made us acquainted with the excesses of liberty---the Empire with all the fatal excesses of power; my wish is equally remote from these excesses---to find independence, order, and peace.’ I repeat at this moment the same wish. May excesses of every kind have reached the goal! The excesses of all parties are alike when once the passions are aroused; the noblest sentiments may be exaggerated to a degree in which they are only hurtful.

“ I do not complain, nor do I wonder, at being banished from France by those whom I assisted to return to that very France. I know the wickedness of the human heart, and I am accustomed to the caprices of fortune. In the situation of life in which I am, it is always a consolatory thought, that it is not in the power of any man to change the nature of things. Falsehood can never become truth. My political life is terminated; all my ambition is satisfied, since I have obtained among the French an esteem, which will every where follow my name and my person. The justice and the voice of centuries will decide whether, in that which has brought such misfortunes on my country, the fault was on all sides or not, and on what side was the greatest.

“ I repeat to your Grace the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) “ The Duke of OTRANTO.”

RESOLUTIONS OF THE LONDON COMMON HALL.

In a Meeting or Assembly of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Liverymen of the several Companies of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, at the Guildhall of the said City, on Wednesday, the 21st day of August, 1816, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

That the Distress, which weighs down the Agriculture, the Commerce, foreign and domestic, and the Manufactures of Great Britain, is unparalleled in the history of our Country, and deeply alarming to all who have at heart its true greatness, real freedom, and lasting prosperity.