LONDON.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2.

SPA-FIELDS MEETING.

[*From the Courier.*]

Between eleven and twelve crowds of persons proceeded to Spa-fields, where there might be at first about 8000 persons. In the field was a coal waggon, upon which were mounted about 20 persons, chiefly in the dress of sailors. Several flags were displayed; *two tri-coloured* ones, on one of which was the following inscription:---

Nature, Truth, and Justice!
Feed the Hungry!
Protect the Oppressed!
Punish Crimes!

On the second tri-coloured flag no inscription. On a third white flag was inscribed, in red letters, the following:---

The brave Soldiers are our Brothers; treat them kindly.

Many had bludgeons, and others pockets full of stones.

One person in the waggon then addressed the Meeting in the following strain:---"I am sorry to tell you our supplication to the Prince has failed. He, the Father of his People, answered---'My family have never attended to Petitions but from Oxford and Cambridge, and the City of London.' And is this Man the Father of the People? No. Has he listened to your Petition? No. The day is come. (*It is---it is*---from the mob.) We must do more than words. We have been oppressed for 800 years, since the Norman Conquest. If they would give a hod, a shovel, a spade, and a hoe, your mother earth would supply you. (Aye, aye, she would.) (*Loud applause.*) Countrymen, if you will have your wrongs redressed, follow me. (That we will---*Shouts.*)

Wat Tyler would have succeeded had he not been basely murdered by a Lord Mayor, William of Walworth. Has the Parliament done their duty? No---Has the Regent done his duty?---No---No. A man who receives one million a year public money, gives only £5000 to the Poor. They have neglected the starving People, robbed them of every thing, and given them a penny; ox beef and cold soup, is that fare for Englishmen? Is this to be endured? Four millions are in distress; our brothers in Ireland (quoting the words of the seditious Hand-bill issued last Thursday) are in a worse state; the climax of misery is complete, it can go no further." (It shall go no further! was clamoured out by the mob.)

The persons on the waggon then descended with the Flags. The Constables immediately laid hold of the Flags. Some persons attempted resistance, and two were therefore taken up forthwith and sent to prison. The Constables succeeded in getting one of the Flags.

When the second flag was displayed, it was supposed that it headed Mr. Hunt's procession, and there was a loud huzza, which stopped one of the waggon orators for five minutes.

At the end of the last speech, inviting the populace to follow the speaker from the waggon, a great many rushed from the fields, and took the direction of Newgate-street, Holborn, &c.

At five minutes before one, Mr. Hunt arrived in a tandem, and began to address the populace. But we defer what he said for the present, in order to pass on to other scenes.

The crowd that first left the fields proceeded with a flag at its head to Newgate-street and Holborn. There they procured arms. At one shop they forced arms and powder to be given them, and fired some discharges in the air.

Mr. Egg, the gun-smith, opposite our Office, is shut up. The shops in Fish-street, Ludgate-hill, and Fleet-street, are closely shut up. There is a report that one man has been shot who would not give arms.

The *Gazette* of Saturday, and the following notice from the Bank, confirm, as far as relates to Notes of £1 and £2 to the year 1812, the intelligence we inserted on Saturday relative to their payment in specie.

Of the number of One and Two Pound Notes prior to 1812, outstanding, we are not informed. But the main point for congratulation is, that this must be considered as the commencement of a system for a general resumption of Cash Payments. That the general resumption should take place at once, was not to be expected, nor probably to be desired.

"Bank of England, Nov. 28, 1816.

"The Court of Directors of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England give notice---

"That on and after the 9th of December next, the Bank will pay Cash for all Notes of *One* and *Two* Pounds Value that are dated prior to 1st of January, 1812, or Exchange them for New Notes of the same value, at the option of the holders.

"R. Best, Secretary."

We received last night the Paris Papers of Thursday, and this morning of Friday. The latter contains the report of a very stormy debate upon a Petition presented by the daughter of a M. Robert, whose paper, the *Fidelle Ami du Roi*, had been suppressed, and her father and brother arrested. The *Coté droit*, where the Opposition sit, complained of the decision for closing the discussion, and called out for the *appel nominal*. This was opposed by the other party. There was much tumult. The greater part of the *Coté droit* rose. The President rang his bell---No person could be heard. At length some Members cried out, "If they will not hear us---let us retire." "Don't stir---sit down, the Bureau is not the master." Great noise. All the *Coté droit* retired. The President put on his hat, and, conformably to the regulations of the Chamber, ordered, as the Assembly was too tumultuous for any deliberative purposes, the Sitting to be suspended for one hour. At six it was resumed, but, as whole benches were empty, the Chamber adjourned to the next day, after ordering that the *proces verbal* should declare that a sufficient number of Members were present to continue the discussion.

SECOND EDITION.

Courier-Office, Half-past Two o'Clock.

Soon after one o'clock, Mr. Hunt appeared in his tandem. Some time elapsed before he could make his way through the crowd which surrounded the public-house. On arriving at the door, he delivered his horses and the vehicle to the care of the people, and ascending the stair-case, took his position at the window.

Mr. Hunt said, he would, in the first place, move that Mr. Clarke be Chairman of the Meeting.

The question was put and immediately agreed to, unanimously.

Mr. Clarke reminded the crowd, that this was an adjourned Meeting from that which took place on Friday fortnight. If there were spies and informers present, they need not care, for they came there only to petition for their constitutional rights.

Mr. Hunt began by saying, he would take the liberty of requesting, in the first place, that silence should be kept, and the best way to do that was, for every man to hold his tongue, and no one to call "*silence!*" Then, addressing the crowd---"My friends and fellow-countrymen;" he assured them that the Meeting now before him was the most respectable he had ever addressed. Since he had last seen them, he had endeavoured to execute the commission with which they had charged him. He then went into a history of his having called at Carlton-house, and being told that he must deliver the Petition either at a Levee, or to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, narrating the tranaction to the same effect as it has already been stated in the public papers. Not knowing when there might be a Levee, he adopted the alternative of going to the Secretary of State, and he declared that he had been received by Lord Sidmouth with that consideration and attention which was due from the Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Agent of so respectable a Meeting as that of which he was the Agent. He then proceeded to read a long letter, which he had drawn up to deliver to Lord Sidmouth, along with the Petition, and continued reading when our Reporter left the Meeting.

The mob, about 600 in number, passed about half an hour ago down Holborn-hill, Skinner-street, and Newgate-street. In Skinner-street, they forced open the door of a gun-smith, named Beckwith, for arms. A shot was fired from the house, which wounded one of the populace.---Having got arms, (about 700, as it is said,) they continued their course, passing down Newgate-street, breaking windows. One shop, a cheesemonger's, had its windows broken.

Among the clamours of the mob, one was "Down with the Press; let us destroy the Printing-offices and property of several Papers, which they named (ours was among the number).

The Horse Guards, about fifty, have just passed our Office, in full gallop to the City.

Proceeding into the City, the mob went to the Royal Exchange, where several were shut in and made prisoners. From the Royal Exchange they were to go to the Corn Exchange and to Whitechapel. Mr. Beckwith has been taken to Newgate to protect him from the mob. A letter has just been sent to the Home Department for troops, as a threat of attacking Newgate has been made. By this account it will be seen, that the mob divided themselves into different parties, each threatening mischief. They threaten, among other things, to release Lord Cochrane from the King's Bench Prison.

We know that Government have taken such measures at the points threatened, King's Bench Prison, Tower, Newgate, Bank, &c. that none of the menaces can be carried into execution. And riot and disturbance will end in bringing down, as they ought to do, upon the heads of those instigating or acting in them, ruin and punishment.

City, Half-past Two o'Clock.

Considerable alarm has been excited by a crowd coming down Cheapside, with colours flying, and several armed with guns, and other means of offence. Opposite the Mansion-house they fired off a musket. The ringleaders were immediately secured, and three or four carrying colours, in attempting to escape, were hurried into the Royal Exchange, and secured. The Lord Mayor has issued a proclamation for persons immediately to proceed home in quietness. The great proportion of the mob dispersed, taking the way to Mile-end. They attempted to raise disturbances near the Bank, but a large detachment of soldiers immediately shewed themselves.

The Corn-factors at Mark-lane took the alarm, and early shut up the market; the Exchange and all public places in the city have been shut up. Large bodies of the Horse-Guards are stationed in every direction.

Three o'Clock.

More troops have just gone into the city; others down Gray's Inn-lane. Every Magistrate is on the alert, and all the Police Officers and Constables at their post.

It was the shopman of Mr. Beckwith who was wounded; he was shot in the thigh, and his wound is said to be in a dangerous state.

THIRD EDITION.

Half-past Three o'Clock.

The mob have gone to the bottom of the Minories, and broke open a gun-maker's shop, from whence they took arms, guns, pokers, &c. The guns they loaded and fired in the air, to ascertain that they were serviceable. Shortly afterwards a few Dragoons appeared, and cleared the principal part away, retaking some of the muskets and pikes.

There is a strong party of military in the Tower, artillery and all, in readiness.

The first effort at disturbance in any part of the Metropolis will be speedily and effectually put down, so judicious have been the measures adopted by Government.

Windsor Castle, Nov. 30.---His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has been generally tranquil during the last month; but his Majesty's disorder is not abated.

(*Signed as usual.*)

The Viscount Sidmouth had an audience of the Prince Regent yesterday, for a long time.

Field-Marshal Baron de Koller, in the Austrian service, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Mr. Brougham, arrived at Rome in the early part of last month.

On Saturday night, at nine o'clock, a respite was sent from the Secretary of State's Office to Mr. Newman, the Keeper of Newgate, for Robert Townshend, one of the five unhappy men ordered for execution this morning. The respite is for seven days, commencing to-day. Immediately on the receipt of the respite, the Rev. Mr. Cotton, accompanied by a friend of Townshend's, went into the condemned cell, and communicated the intelligence to the unfortunate man. Instead of his receiving the news with any emotion of joy, he heard it with the greatest apathy, and instantly began to apologise to the Clergyman "that his new clothes would not be finished in time to appear in them on Sunday." It is evident the poor fellow is deprived of his reason, and has been so for some time, and therefore is not considered in a fit state to die.

Corn-Exchange, Dec. 2.---Our market was abundantly supplied with all grain this morning, when Wheat sold heavily at a reduction of 3s. to 4s. per quarter lower than this day week. Barley is 5s. per quarter dearer than on last Monday; best 3s. cheaper than on Friday. White and Grey Peas are 4s. per quarter higher; and Beans 3s. dearer than on this day se'nnight. We have a very considerable arrival of Oats, both English and Foreign, the sale of which was heavy at a decline of 2s. per quarter. In other articles no alteration.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

Promenade Dress.---A high dress of cambric muslin, trimmed at the bottom with a single flounce work. The body, which is composed entirely of work, fits the shape without any fullness. A plain long sleeve, finished by a triple fall of narrow laces. Over this dress is worn the Angoulême pelisse, composed of crimson velvet, lined with white sarsnet, and trimmed with a single welt of crimson satin, a shade lighter than the pelisse. The body is made exactly to the shape; the back is of course a moderate breadth, and without fullness. A small collar stands up and supports a rich lace ruff, which is worn open in front of the throat. The sleeve has very little fullness, and that little is confined at the wrist by three narrow bands of puckered satin. Bonnet *à la Royale*, composed of white satin, intermixed with a large bunch of fancy flowers, and tied under the chin by a white satin ribbon, which is brought in a bow to the left side; a full quilling of *tulle* finishes the front.

Carriage Dress.---A gown of pale faun coloured cloth, made a walking length, and trimmed round the bottom with four rows of rich blue silk trimming. The body, which is cut very low, is ornamented with a similar trimming, but very narrow. The back, which is cut down on each side, is finished at the bottom of the waist by bows and long ends, trimmed to correspond.---A half sleeve over a plain long sleeve, made tight at the wrist, and bound with blue trimming: it is finished by a narrow ruffle composed of three falls of *tulle*; *fichu* of *tulle*, with a ruff to correspond.---*Ackerman's Repository.*

Ball Dress.---A white crape frock over peach coloured satin, finished round the border with *tulle*, blond, and garlands of roses. Body of peach-coloured satin, ornamented to correspond with the skirt. Wreath *à la Flore* round the hair, formed of fine blond and roses in full bloom.---White kid shoes and gloves, and carved ivory fan. The hair is arranged in full curls, and dressed short at the ears.

Parisian Evening Costume.---A round dress of soft white satin, ornamented round the border with flounces of broad Vandyck lace, and puffings of *tulle*; the dress made partially high, with Vandyck lace tucker. White Persian sash, with short ends, the ends trimmed with lace: the sleeves of the dress finished with letting in of lace, and puffings of *tulle* to answer the border of the dress. The hair divided by a bandeau of white satin, arranged in curls round the face, and elevated in the Chinese style on the summit of the head.---Shoes of pale blue kid, and white kid gloves.

The present Court mourning, though far less general than was at first expected, has yet, in a manner, clipped the wings of Fancy, and given to her varied attractions something of a sombre hue. Those of high rank are seen at present taking their customary promenades in pelisses of black twilled sarsnet, to which the warmer material of velvet is likely in a very short time to succeed. The orders for the mourning are but very slight. Merinos seem very prevalent for half dress.---*La Belle Assemblée.*

(The following Articles appeared in part of our last impression.)

The election of Mr. Allen, as Mayor of Cork, has been sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant, and that Gentleman was sworn into office on Tuesday; further proceedings on this subject may be expected, as protests were to take place against the measure.

The Courts in Dublin closed on Saturday, with the exception of that of the Master of the Rolls.

Insolvent Debtors.---The columns of this Journal have been ever open to the complaints of confined Debtors, of every description---the Insolvents especially. We regret that we have to detail a plan of a most singular kind, which we learn has been most extensively put in practice, to obtain, by fraudulent means, the discharge from prison of Insolvents, without the knowledge of their Creditors. In to-morrow's Paper we shall lay this report before the Public, which is of the utmost importance to every person in trade or business in this country; and it unveils a system of fraud, forgery and perjury, without a parallel, we believe, in the annals of our Courts of Justice.---*Carrick's Post.*

There is a vast deal of charity exercised at the present juncture, privately as well as publicly, which does honour to human nature. In the mountainous places in the vicinity of Dublin, very severe distress is felt, in consequence of the want of fuel and other essential necessaries. Application was made to Government on this head---but Government in that character could neither command nor bestow the relief sought for. The benevolence of those eminent individuals, however, who administer the functions of Government, did not suffer the application to be made in vain. A subscription, amounting to £150, was soon made up, and 100 great coats, and as many pair of shoes, and other necessaries, were procured by the liberality of Mr. Peel, for the relief of those poor mountaineers.

A most numerous and respectable Meeting took place at the Commercial Buildings, Limerick, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of adopting measures for the relief of the Poor during the approaching winter. Several highly distinguished individuals delivered their sentiments on the occasion, and resolutions were entered into, to carry into effect this desirable object. After giving a detailed account of the proceedings, the *Limerick Chronicle* states, that "Upwards of £750 were subscribed in a few minutes, in the Room."

The Committee appointed for managing the above Subscription held a meeting on Friday last, the Lord Bishop of Limerick in the Chair, when a number of Gentlemen were selected to solicit subscriptions in aid of the fund. The city was divided into three districts, viz. Newtown-Pery, the English-Town, and the Irish-Town---certain Gentlemen were appointed to each district. A resolution was entered into by the Committee, "that circular letters, signed by the Bishop, as President, shall be addressed to those Noblemen who possess property in this city and county, who did not attend the general meeting, soliciting their aid for this Charity. The subscriptions already received amount to nearly one thousand pounds.

We have peculiar pleasure in stating, by a letter received from Mallow last post, that the report of Miss Langley's death is not correct.

Slugs in Wheat.---A Correspondent observes, that as slugs may be found among the young wheats, in consequence of the late continued wet weather, he has ascertained by experience, that *lime* fresh from the kiln, and slacked in the evening, will be in a proper state the next morning to be taken in a cart, and spread by two men with casting shovels, carefully and thinly over the land. One hundred weight of lime is sufficient for an acre, and, besides destroying the slugs, it will also prove beneficial in other respects to the cultivator.---*Cork Intelligencer.*

OUTRAGE AT DUNGANNON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWRY TELEGRAPH.

Sir---Having seen in your paper of the 26th inst. a publication signed an "Armagh Catholic," I feel myself called upon to state, that so much of that publication as relates to the peace and tranquillity of this town and neighbourhood is a gross misrepresentation; and if the author, who appears to be a person of no inferior description, will come forward and avow himself, I pledge myself to refute all he has advanced, reflecting on the execution of the laws and the general tranquility of this neighbourhood, which will probably be found to bear a competition with the most tranquil part of the kingdom.

W. Murray.

Dungannon, Nov. 28, 1816.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,003. *TUESDAY, DECEMBER* 10, 1816. *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

TABLE BEER.

In consequence of the great Advance on the Price of MALT and HOPS, the Subscribers are under the Necessity of raising their TABLE BEER from 22s. to 24s. per Barrel—to commence on the 9th instant.

W. and R. CHERRY.

Waterford, Dec. 7, 1816.

Mr. VERO will LET or SELL his INTEREST in the LANDS of KILCULLIHEEN, in the Liberties of Waterford, containing about 37 Acres, with the HOUSE and OFFICES; immediate possession can be given. About 29 Acres are now under Summer and Aftergrass, which will be LET until the *First of March* next, if the Lands are not otherwise disposed of.

Application to be made to Mr. Vero, Verona, Enniscorthy—or Mr. S. Roberts, Waterford.

December 7, 1816.

In the Matter of Patrick Cuddihy, of New Ross, Dublin, and London, *a Bankrupt.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all Parties owing Money to, or holding Property or Securities belonging to the Estate of the said Patrick Cuddihy, nor to pay or hand over any such Money, Property, or Securities, to any Person or Persons but the Assignees of said Bankrupt, or to such Person or Persons as may by them be duly authorized and empowered to receive the same.—London, 26th November, 1816

J. GUFFE,
Provisional Assignee.

Archibald Hamilton,
Irish Agent to Assignee, 29, Dominick-street, Dublin.

POTASHES, &c.

JOSHUA and THOMAS MASON daily expect the arrival of 200 Casks new POTASHES, direct from Quebec. They have on Sale, a Cargo of best Galway KELP, Bristol and Cotton WICK YARN, and twilled English SACKS. Waterford, 11 Mo. 19, 1816.

☞ *The above is arrived, and now for Sale.*

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
From the 25th of March next,

THE LANDS of KILCOHAN, as lately possessed by Thomas Flahavan, adjoining the Mile-Stone on the Tramore Road, containing 23a. 0r. 24p.—and a FIELD at GRANGE-ROCK, opposite Mr. Freestun's, containing 1a. 3r. 19p.

Proposals (post-paid) to be made to John Fitz-Gerald, Esq. at Rumsey, Hants, England.

Waterford, Dec. 2, 1816.

CHANCERY.

John Claud. Beresford, and Others, *Plaintiffs*; The Executors & Devizees of the late Edmond Stevenson, and Others, *Defendants.*

PURSUANT to the final Decree of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this Cause, and bearing date the 13th day of July, 1816, I will, on Monday, the 18th day of November next, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon of said Day, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, Dublin, set up and sell by Public Cant, to the highest and fairest Bidder, the several Properties hereafter mentioned, Parts of the Estate of the late Edmond Stevenson, of Three Stakes, in the County of Wexford, Esq. deceased, or a competent Part thereof, for the Purposes in said Decree mentioned—that is to say,

OF THE CHATTEL PROPERTY.

A PROFIT RENT of £8 per Annum, arising out of a House in the Square in the City of Waterford, held under the Dean and Chapter, with a *toties quoties* Clause of Renewal.

OF THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

The TOWN and LANDS of BALLYVOILE, situate in the County of Waterford, and the several TOWNS and LANDS of COOLBEG, DUCAORMICK, KILTRA, & HOLDMORE, situate in the County of Wexford.—Dated this 20th day of Oct. 1816.

WILLIAM HENN.

For Rental and further Information apply to Ball and Wilson, Plaintiffs' Solicitors, No. 7 Frederick-street South, Dublin—or to Ivie and Burke, Solicitors, No. 5, Holles-street, Dublin, and in the City of Waterford.

☞ The above Sale is ADJOURNED to Monday, the 16th day of December instant, at the Hour of Two o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Place above mentioned.

Dec. 2, 1816. WILLIAM HENN.

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 [illegible] 0d. 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 2 2	0 3 3	0 4 3
Two-Penny,	0 4 4	0 6 6	0 8 7
Four-Penny,	0 9 0	0 13 1	1 1 6
Six-penny,	0 13 4	1 1 2	1 10 6

To commence Monday Morning, the 9th December.

☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Baker'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 their 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	296 0 0	cost	1102 9 0
3d Flour for Ditto	18 0 0		23 4 0
To form the Assize,	314 0 0		1125 13 0
Flour for Biscuit & Retail,	2 0 0		5 15 0
Flour for Ditto & Ditto,	115 0 0		180 19 0

Dec. 7. CORNELIUS BOLTON, *Mayor.*

TO BE LET,

TOGETHER OR IN DIVISIONS,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,
For Six Months from the 28th day of November Instant,

ALL that and those the TOWN and LANDS of BALLYADAM, in the County of Waterford, containing 139 Acres and 24 Perches, lately in the possession of Francis Sullivan, his Under-Tenants, or Assigns; which Lands have been evicted for Non-Payment of Rent. A longer Term will be given, if not redeemed within the Six Months.

Apply to Edmond Power, Esq. Gurteen—or to Anthony M. Ryan, Suir-Lodge—or George Christian, Esq. Attorney. November 29, 1816.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—DEC. 9.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Butter, first quality,	86	0	00	0
—— second,	00	0	00	0
—— third,	00	0	00	0
Tallow, rendered,	00	0	00	0
Lard, flake,	00	0	00	0
—— casks, rendered,	45	0	48	0
Pigs, singed,	38	0	40	0
—— scalded,	30	0	39	0
Beef,	18	0	23	0
Pork Offal,	16	0	18	0
Oatmeal,	22	0	24	0
Flour, first quality,	00	0	00	0
—— second,	00	0	00	0
—— ditto (new),	85	0	95	0
—— third,	50	0	65	0
—— fourth,	40	0	48	0
Wheat (new),	30	0	71	0
Barley (new),	21	0	24	0
Oats, potato (new),	19	0	00	0
—— common (ditto),	18	0	00	0
Coals, Whitehaven,	4	4	0	0
—— Newport,	4	0	4	2
—— Swansea,	4	0	4	2
Tallow, rough,	7	0	8	6
Potatoes, by weight,	0	0	0	0
—— by measure,	0	7	0	10
Beef,	0	2½	0	4
Mutton,	0	4	0	5½
Veal,	0	0	0	0
Pork,	0	3	0	4
Fresh Butter,	1	6	1	8

(per Cwt. — per Bag. — per Barrel. — pr Stone. — per Pound.)

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

2154 Barrels Wheat, 2709 —— Oats, 1307 —— Barley, Averaging £2 5s. 11¼d.; 0 17s. 10 d.; 0 19s. 4 d.

SPA-FIELDS MEETING.

London, Dec. 3.---Yesterday, in consequence of hand-bills stuck up in all parts of the town, and distributed with mischievous diligence during several days previously, a great crowd assembled in Spa-fields to receive the answer of the Prince Regent to the Petition of the distressed Manufacturers and Mechanics of London and its vicinity, voted at a former Meeting. The Meeting was more numerous and more tumultuous than the last one, consisting of probably not fewer persons than 10,000. The Merlin's Cave (the public-house from which the Meeting was formerly addressed) was surrounded by 12 o'clock with a great assemblage, that crowded the night before the door, and various detached parties spread over the fields, ready to fall into the general current directed to the quarter where Mr. Hunt was expected to make his appearance. As a prelude to the scene that followed, and with the spirit of the ruling demagogue, a person mounted a coal-waggon with three flags, on which were inscribed certain mottoes; and after having harangued a small audience draughted off from the general body, proceeded to the city, where the acts of violence were perpetrated, which will be found in another part of our paper.

The speech of this orator, and the conduct of his audience in Spa-fields, were given in our paper of yesterday.

At one o'clock the popular idol appeared, and a general movement of curiosity and interest was directed towards him. He drove up to the Merlin's Cave in a handsome tandem, muffled in a great coat, apparently enjoying the applause that he excited, and disposed to show that he was both a man of substance and a skilful jockey.---Alluding to his former appearance in a stage-coach, he descanted a little on the contrast---told his audience that this was his own carriage---that these were his own horses---and that his servant was ready to take them away as soon as he alighted, as he meant to ride home on horseback. Mr. Hunt, on descending, had his place immediately supplied by a servant, who carried off horses, carriage, and great coats, in a twinkling. Resisting an attempt that was made by the mob to carry him on their shoulders, he entered the front room of the ale-house, already almost filled with tobacco-smoking and gin-drinking patriots.

With some difficulty Mr. Hunt gained the Loyal Volunteer, having vigorously repulsed some of the patriots, whose fraternal feelings had induced them to press inconveniently near. He, in a few minutes, gained the window, and proposed, that Mr. W. Clark (the curly-headed Gentleman who presided at the last Meeting) should be called to the Chair. In favour of this proposition an immense number of hands, and three gloves, were instantly raised, and the motion was declared to be unanimously carried.

Mr. Clark, on entering upon the important situation of President (which it was expected would have been accepted by Sir F. Burdett), told the assembly, that, as this was an adjourned Meeting, it was unnecessary for him to read any advertisement to them. He had only to recommend to them to be orderly and peaceable, as that Meeting was called, not for the purpose of rioting, but for that of asserting their just rights as Englishmen; and those who were urged on by the spies and informers among them to be guilty of any outrage, must be considered as enemies to the cause.

Mr. Hunt proceeded to address the crowd:---Englishmen, fellow countrymen---In the first place I request silence to be kept for the short time I am going to speak; and the best way to procure that silence is for every man to hold his tongue, and no one to call silence. The Assembly now before me is such, in point of numbers and respectability, as I believe never was seen before in this happy land. Since I had the pleasure of meeting with you last, I have endeavoured to discharge the trust you honoured me with, to the utmost of my power. (*Applauses.*) Having first learnt that Sir F. Burdett was at Brighton, and could not come to town, I resolved to consider of the best mode of executing your commands without him. I proceeded, as I told you I would do, first to Carlton-house, and having obtained admittance to Colonel M'Mahon, inquired whether I could have an audience of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for the purpose of delivering into his hands the Petition voted at Spa-fields. The answer returned was, that there were only two modes of conveying to the Prince such a Petition: the one by giving it into his hand at a levee, and the other by transmitting it thro' the office of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. I then asked Colonel M'Mahon whether there would be a levee soon, and when it would occur; and being told that it might not be soon, and that there was no certainty when, I used my discretion and determined to apply to Lord Sidmouth. Being uncertain whether I might find his Lordship at home, and wishing to advertise him of the object of my visit before I waited upon him a second time, if he should happen to be out at my first call, I wrote a letter, enclosing the Petition, and stating the instructions I had received relative to the obtaining of an answer. I found, however, Lord Sidmouth at home, and was received by him with that attention and politeness which was due to the agent of such an assembly by a great Minister of the Crown. I told his Lordship the important business I had undertaken, and his Lordship assured me he would attend to it. The conduct of the Home Secretary, during the whole of the intercourse which I had with him, was marked by that urbanity, politeness, and attention, which a Minister of State owed to the application of so great and respectable a body of his countrymen. The Noble Secretary requested me to represent every thing fairly, and I engaged to do so, telling him at the same time, that I was resolved to attend the next Spa-fields Meeting, to account for the management of their Petition, if I was alive. The Meeting would judge, after hearing the letters read and the manner I conducted myself, whether I have disgraced myself or them. I am sure none of you will suspect I am a fellow fond of fawning on the great. No, Gentlemen, I am too independent to fawn on any body, or to cringe to any one. You will now hear my letter to Lord Sidmouth, which is as follows:---

(COPY.)

"*London, Nov.* 19, 1816.

"My Lord—At a very numerous Meeting, held in Spa-fields, on the 15th inst. a Petition to the Prince Regent was agreed on, and it was by the same Meeting resolved, that I should have the honour of presenting the said Petition. In consequence of this Resolution, I have this day waited on Col. M'Mahon, at Carlton-House, in order to ascertain a knowledge of the pleasure of his Royal Highness, as to the time and place when he would be graciously pleased to receive the Petition committed to my charge. The answer which I received from the Col. was, that there were but two ways of presenting a Petition to the Prince—one at a Levee, which would not take place just yet, the other through the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"My Lord, when I read in that Bill of Rights, which is so much boasted of, and which contains the grounds on which the Family of Stuart were excluded from the Throne; when I read in that great Constitutional Law, that one of the Rights 'demanded and insisted on' by the People of England, was the Right to Petition the King, or either House of Parliament, I understood, as a matter of course, that the right to Petition included the right to present Petitions; because it could not appear to me to be common sense to declare that the People had a right to pray, without having a right to cause their prayers to be heard. And, therefore, to tell a distressed, a most miserable, a starving People, who are humbly praying for speedy relief, that their prayer must wait for the uncertain arrival of a Levee, or for the pleasure of a Secretary of State, is what I shall not be able to do, without great pain and mortification.

"Nevertheless, that I may discharge my duty to the utmost of my power, I inclose the above-mentioned Petition, requesting your Lordship to present it to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for whose answer, through your Lordship, I shall wait with the greatest anxiety.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, and humble servant,

"H. HUNT.

"To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth.

"P. S. I beg your Lordship to have the goodness to cause the answer of his Royal Highness to be addressed to me at Middleton Cottage, near Andover."

This Petition, his Lordship promised me, laying his hand on his heart, he should deliver without loss of time. His words were, "Mr. Hunt, you may depend, before another day pass over my head, I shall certainly present your Petition to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and depend on it I shall send you an answer immediately." This promise his Lordship performed in the most handsome manner, for scarce had I arrived at my country house, when I received the following letter:---

(COPY.)

"*Whitehall, Nov.* 20, 1816.

"Sir—I have laid before the Prince Regent the Petition agreed to at the Meeting held in Spa-fields, on the 15th instant, which you delivered to me yesterday, at this office, accompanied by a letter to me from yourself, by which letter you appear to have been correctly informed by Colonel M'Mahon, that, according to an invariable rule, the Petition in question could not be received by his Royal Highness, except at a Levee, or through the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

"I am, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,

"H. Hunt, Esq. "SIDMOUTH."

This, friends and fellow-countrymen, was the answer. "It is no answer at all," was shouted by the crowd, and the orator was interrupted by their hisses. He then proceeded thus---

His Lordship, I ought to have said, told me, that since the present family had come to the throne, no answer had been given to any Petition, unless presented by the Corporation of London, or by the two Universities; that when he himself, as Secretary of State, presented a Petition, he made his bow and went on, and if I went to the Levee, I could only do the same. (*Hear.*) Ah, Gentlemen, this is the Court fashion. I told you I did not wish to go there, nor would I ever go. Your Petition has been received and more attended to, I believe, than any one ever presented to the throne; for the day after, as I heard, his Royal Highness, having got time to attend to it---[Here the appearance of some Gentlemen on horseback raised an alarm, which dispersed part of the crowd.] Gentlemen, don't be alarmed; it's only some buggaboos sent to frighten women and children. That an Englishman should be alarmed when he meets his fellow-countrymen in a constitutional manner, is too contemptible an idea to be one moment indulged. But to proceed:—You will now say, "Did I answer Lord Sidmouth? and, if so, what did I say to him?" Why I'll read the answer, and then you'll judge how I did my duty. This is the letter I wrote to his Lordship:---

(COPY.)

"*Middleton Cottage, Nov.* 23, 1816.

"My Lord—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's favour of the 20th instant; permit me to assure your Lordship, that it will afford me sincere pleasure to be able to state to the Meeting, to be held in Spa-fields, on Monday, the 2d of December, that your Lordship has paid attention to their application.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord,
"Your Lordship's most obedient,
and most humble Servant,
"H. HUNT.

"To the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth."

The orator went on with his speech. The Meeting had the consolation to think, that if their Petition was not answered by the Prince Regent, it had met with no worse a fate than other Petitions presented to the House of Hanover since the accession of this family to the Throne. (*Applause.*) Their Petition had, however, done some good. He expected to have seen this day a deputation from the Soup Committee, for the purpose of returning thanks to this Meeting for obtaining the £5000 which the Prince Regent had granted. He was convinced that it was owing to the exertions and patriotism of the last assembly in those fields that his Royal Highness was induced to give this pittance; but his Royal Highness had not gone the full length of the request which had then been made. It was required that he should bestow on the inhabitants of the metropolis 2 or £300,000 out of the Civil List; but instead of this what had been done?---Some enemy to his country, some corrupt Minister, had persuaded his Royal Highness to send £5000 out of the Droits of the Admiralty, which properly belonged to the sailors; those Droits, the piratical seizing of which had caused so much bloodshed, and the loss of so many British lives. However, he had reason to believe that the last Meeting and the present had had another beneficial effect, and that his Royal Highness had been induced to call the Parliament together much earlier than it otherwise was intended. So much, then, had been effected; and he would ask what should be done next? Should the thing be given up altogether? (*No, no.*) He had anticipated the answer that would be made, and had therefore come prepared to submit some Resolutions, which he would hereafter read to the Meeting. He wished he had a voice loud enough, he would give three years of his life if he could make the whole assembly hear him; but he was convinced that it would give him credit for doing his best. Since he had last the honour of addressing the Meeting, for having appeared before it, and having done that which he conceived was his duty, he had been most indecently vilified and abused. So many outrageous lies had been told, that no one who had any sense could believe them. It was first asserted, that after he (Mr. H.) departed

into a mad-house. (Here Mr. H. was interrupted by marks of disapprobation in the room, and repeatedly advised by some persons near him to take no notice of this circumstance.) He would be obliged to the Gentlemen behind him to let him tell his own story. It was next asserted by one of these vilifying prints, that he got drunk one day, and was killed; and they sent all these false stories forth to the Public through their own papers; but what was the result? Why, they had convinced the whole world, that nothing they had stated in any of their papers was worthy of belief.---*(Applause.)* He had no doubt but that his auditors had also heard of many great public Meetings having been held in the City of London; one was convened at the Mansion-House, another was a Common Council, and a third a Common Hall. He had the honour of being a Liveryman himself; and where he had the power to exercise the indisputable right of an Englishman upon public occasions, there he attended, not for the purpose of differing with one man or the other, but fairly and manfully to come forward before his countrymen, and deliver to them the sentiments of his heart. The Meeting at the Mansion-house had, he believed, the same object as themselves, although they had adopted a different course of proceeding. Charity was among the best of virtues and the first of duties; but where was the Englishman, or the Christian, who was not at all times ready to assist a fellow countryman in distress? Which, however, would they prefer---a pennyworth of soup, or a pennyworth of their own earnings? *(Great Applause.)* "I shall tell you," said the orator, "an incident which occurred lately in a soup-shop in Wigan, in Lancashire, where a Meeting was called to relieve public distress. Into that Meeting came a poor man with his work dress on, his shirt sleeves rolled up, his black arms exposed, but he had an honest heart. "Here I am," said he, "for three months, myself, a wife, and four children, have not tasted an atom of flesh, and we'll die every one of us before we take your soup." "Well, honest fellow, what do you want?" "Want, want," said he, "why, I am an Englishman; give me my rights, and I want no more." *(Applauses.)* This was true English spirit. He hoped they were all of the same mind as this honest blacksmith, and prepared to die, before they would condescend to accept the soup of these charitable individuals.---He had heard that a considerable number of police magistrates were present on the former occasion of their meeting, and most probably they were now present, aided by a force of horse, foot, and artillery; he hoped they are here today to see their peaceable conduct. (Here some confusion again, for a moment or two, took place.) Gentlemen, this is another of the bugaboos to frighten you, but never mind it. But he would tell them what he would oppose to this force; he would oppose the artillery of sense, and the force of irresistible argument. If the sign was made for putting the flambeau to the touch-hole, he would assure them that it would not deter him; he should recollect, as he had no doubt they would, that a man could be killed but once. *(Applause.)* It had been announced, that Parliament was to assemble on the 28th of January: it was his intention, therefore, to propose that they should, on the present occasion, resolve to petition the Honourable House, corrupt as it was, in a way which must show them that the sentiments of the Petitioners were the sentiments of the People at large. The orator then proceeded thus---As the House of Commons is in the habit of saying, "O, this or that Petition is only signed by 4 or 5000," I propose the whole of us shall sign it---(Yes, we shall.) As a Member must take it to the House, I believe he may take one end of it there, while we are signing the other here. The only difficulty is, how shall we find parchment to write these names on? for if we write all on parchment, I believe we shall make the lawyers idle for a twelvemonth. I regard not any trouble, nor care, nor expenses in coming here, and shall subscribe with pleasure my mite to buy parchment, and I hope a Committee will be formed to raise subscriptions. For the same end I came this day eight or ten miles in my carriage to meet you, and while those milk and water sops are in Cheapside talking to their neighbours about their politics, I could come, in the time they are doing so, from the city of Bristol. I am a private country Gentleman, with a small fortune, but I spend whatever I do for my poor countrymen that they may share in it. Now I have ordered my servant, by and by, to come with my horse, as I mean to ride home tor two reasons; first, to shew you I am not a child in leading-strings, but am able to ride on horse-back. My horse is so famous an animal, that I could even go over a turnpike-gate were I to see an enemy in view. My second reason is, I wish to shew you and the People of London, that I never find it necessary, when abroad, to inclose my carcass in a bullet-proof carriage, but that I can always look my countrymen in the face without any guards about me. I must, however, declare, that the worst way of supporting any cause is by acts of violence; that these afford to your enemies the surest means of casting disgrace upon it, and enable every man to say how bad must be a cause which is supported by men of this description. Who is there among you base and wicked enough to invade the rights and property of his neighbour; who is there among you base enough to surrender his own? I shall not detain you longer than by reading the Resolutions, which, as a favour to myself, I beg you will adopt unanimously. They are the produce of the very eloquent and manly appeal which had been just made to the Meeting, it would not be necessary for him to occupy much of their time. He felt a pleasure in seconding the Resolutions, though he had no previous acquaintance with the Mover, because he thought they were such as were called for by the circumstances in which the Meeting and the Public at large were placed. It would be sufficient for him to do this, and retire, did he not wish to say a word or two to the Meeting, as to the manner in which they ought to conduct themselves, on the present occasion. That conduct, he begged to remark, ought, and he trusted it would, be of the most peaceable kind. The Meeting should not deviate one iota from the orderly manner in which they had acted on the last day they came together. There was not a doubt but that some persons had been sent among them, whose object and wish it was to promote disunion and disorder; be trusted, however, that such men would not succeed in their wicked attempts, but that the assembly which he had the honour to address would, when they heard the object of the Meeting discussed, depart in the same orderly manner in which they came together. He would advise them, after the business of the day was over, to retire quietly to their homes, and there reflect seriously on what they had heard, and act according to it in asserting their rights in a firm and constitutional manner. If they acted thus, they would give no ground to any court parasites to call them a set of *Raggamuffins*.---There was one thing in which he would differ from the Gentleman who last addressed them---the mode in which they should petition Parliament. It might be thought a novel one, but in his opinion it was the best way in which they could act. He would advise, that instead of sending *one* Petition, signed by them all, they should go to their respective homes, and each individual draw up a Petition for himself, expressing and praying for redress of those public grievances under which he laboured. This would do away that calumny which had been so industriously circulated---that the Petitions which had already been agreed to owed their origin to the evil influence of inflammatory statements. Each man should draw up and send in his own Petition, and by this means let the Government know that it was to individual feeling, and not to any faction, the complaints were to be attributed. If 40 or 50,000 such Petitions were presented (and so many might be sent from the present Meeting), no one would hereafter dare

1. Resolved 1. That it is always a proof of the badness of any cause, or any argument, when its advocates resort to acts of violence; and therefore we condemn, not only all breaches of the peace, but all demonstrations of a wish to commit acts of violence against any of our opponents; and we shall regard as the worst enemies of ourselves and of our country, all those (if any such there should be) who may be base enough to commit any such acts upon this occasion.

2. That, for many years past, there has been, on the part of the Press which is devoted to corruption, very strenuous endeavours to persuade us, that the Government of Napoleon was a Military Despotism, which, for aught we know, it might be; but we cannot refrain from observing, that, in consequence of our announced intention to hold this Meeting, for the purpose of peaceably petitioning, this same Press has menaced us with the drawing forth, to overawe us, regular soldiers, Foot, Horse, and Artillery; and if this measure has actually been adopted, we shall leave the world to judge, whether we do, or do not, live under a Military Despotism.

3. That the Distresses of the Country being now universally acknowledged, it would be superfluous to assert the fact; and when the Gazette is teeming with Bankrupts, the Jail with Insolvents, the Poor-houses with Paupers, the streets and highways with Beggars, and when the cries of hunger have supplanted the busy hum of industry, it would be inexcusable affectation to attempt to heighten the picture of present misery and of approaching despair.

4. That, in such a state of things, to pretend to relieve the People by giving penny-worths in the shape of alms, while one-half of every Man's Wages is taken from him in the shape of Taxes, is to offer a gross insult to their understandings; and that rational men will not waste their time in the contriving of pitiful, temporary, and deceptious expedients, but will, at once, look into the causes of these terrible evils, and will betake themselves to the seeking for an adequate remedy.

5. That the causes of the Nation's decline and misery have evidently been, first, an enormous load of Taxes, raised for the purpose of enriching Sinecure Placemen, Pensioners, Grantees, for the payment of an insatiable Civil List, for the carrying on of a War against the People of France, for the restoration of the hated Bourbons, and for the support of a Standing Army of 150,000 men in time of profound Peace; and second, a system of Paper Money, by the management of which, property has been made to change hands in such a way as to plunge the Farmer, the Manufacturer, the Tradesman, into ruin, and the Journeyman and Labourer into a state nearly approaching to actual starvation.

6. That no man of sincerity will affect to believe, and that no man of sense can really believe, that what is spandering of the resources of the Country for such purposes, and that such a destructive power in the managers of Paper Money, would ever have existed, if the Members of the House of Commons had been the real Representatives of the People, instead of being, as they notoriously are, the mere tools of an over-grasping and tyrannical Oligarchy of Borough-mongers.

7. That it is in vain to hope for any real remedy, for any solid and substantial relief, except through the means of such a Reform in the Commons or People's House of Parliament, as shall in fact to the People the speaking of their will through the means of Representatives annually chosen by all men who have attained the age of 21 years, seeing that all men pay taxes, and that all men have lives and liberties to protect.

8. That, in order that such Reform may not be illusory, and that fear of the rich and powerful may not influence the poor and feeble, the voting by ballot will make an essential part of such Reform; and that, to a Reform thus founded and guarded, the Nation may look for the confidence and certain means of restoring the Country to a state of happiness, and of preserving its freedom at home and its character abroad to the days of a distant posterity.

9. That a Petition be presented to the House of Commons, praying for a Reform thereof, upon the aforesaid just and equitable principles.

Mr. Hunt then announced that the Gentleman who was coming forward to second the Resolutions was a Mr. Haydon, of Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.

Mr. Haydon came forward, and observed, that, after the very eloquent and manly appeal which had been just made to the Meeting, it would not be necessary for him to occupy much of their time. He felt a pleasure in seconding the Resolutions, though he had no previous acquaintance with the Mover, because he thought they were such as were called for by the circumstances in which the Meeting and the Public at large were placed. It would be sufficient for him to do this, and retire, did he not wish to say a word or two to the Meeting, as to the manner in which they ought to conduct themselves, on the present occasion. That conduct, he begged to remark, ought, and he trusted it would, be of the most peaceable kind. The Meeting should not deviate one iota from the orderly manner in which they had acted on the last day they came together. There was not a doubt but that some persons had been sent among them, whose object and wish it was to promote disunion and disorder; he trusted, however, that such men would not succeed in their wicked attempts, but that the assembly which he had the honour to address would, when they heard the object of the Meeting discussed, depart in the same orderly manner in which they came together. He would advise them, after the business of the day was over, to retire quietly to their homes, and there reflect seriously on what they had heard, and act according to it in asserting their rights in a firm and constitutional manner. If they acted thus, they would give no ground to any court parasites to call them a set of *Raggamuffins*.---There was one thing in which he would differ from the Gentleman who last addressed them---the mode in which they should petition Parliament. It might be thought a novel one, but in his opinion it was the best way in which they could act. He would advise, that instead of sending *one* Petition, signed by them all, they should go to their respective homes, and each individual draw up a Petition for himself, expressing and praying for redress of those public grievances under which he laboured. This would do away that calumny which had been so industriously circulated---that the Petitions which had already been agreed to owed their origin to the evil influence of inflammatory statements. Each man should draw up and send in his own Petition, and by this means let the Government know that it was to individual feeling, and not to any faction, the complaints were to be attributed. If 40 or 50,000 such Petitions were presented (and so many might be sent from the present Meeting), no one would hereafter dare

The Chairman then read the Resolutions, which were put and carried by acclamation.

Mr. Hunt again came forward, and put a Petition to the House of Commons into the hands of the Chairman, and requested he would read it to the Meeting. The Petition (which was almost a transcript of the Resolutions) was read amidst shouts of applause: after which,

Mr. Hunt said, that this Petition would be seconded by Mr. Waddington, a gentleman who was well known to the Public---a man who had devoted a great part of his life in opposing that war, and those other ruinous measures, from whence the present distresses had arisen.

Mr. Waddington came forward to second the motion for presenting the Petition founded on the Resolutions to the House of Commons. He had seen large assemblies of people during the French Revolution, and on other occasions; but he never witnessed so orderly, so reasonable, and so respectable a popular assembly as the present. Here was a Meeting of 50,000 individuals, behaving themselves like sages, demanding their rights with firmness, but with quietness, in a constitutional manner, and with a perfect absence of all riotous disposition. The press, however, that always vilified and abused such assemblies, would give out to-morrow that they were an ignorant and tumultuous rabble. The seconder of the Resolutions had said that he never saw this great man, Mr. Hunt; but he (the orator) knew him---he had been intimate with him for many years, and could bear testimony to his public spirit and private worth. The Ministers seemed to entertain a great dislike to petitioning, and endeavoured to prevent it by not answering the applications made; acting on the precept in *Tom Thumb*, "Petition me no more petitions." But Lord Sidmouth must have rather a short memory, to assert that there were only three descriptions of Petitions that had ever been received on the Throne since the present family of Brunswick came to it. Unfortunately the head of the family was advised, in the year 1776, not to receive or give an answer to a Petition signed by 10 or 12 thousand of the Livery of London; but Mr. Wilkes, the Lord Mayor of that time, wrote his celebrated Letter, which procured the People their right of being heard. If his hearers did not recollect this famous letter, they ought to look back at it; they would find it by referring to the *Gentleman's Magazine*. This letter would have immortalized the writer's name, if it had not been for his subsequent apostate-like conduct. It was on the fourth of March, in the year 1775, that his Majesty was advised to abridge the right of petitioning, because the language of the Petitions was deemed uncourtly. The object of the Petition was to implore his Majesty not to oppress his American subjects. But all intreaties of the People at home in behalf of their brethren were treated with disdain; and the consequence was, that the Americans shook off the yoke of their master, and set up for themselves. As a remedy for our present distress, he had transmitted this morning to his Majesty's Government a "grand and extensive plan for a general relief to the manufacturing interest, and through that to every class of the community throughout the United Kingdom," a copy of which he would send to each of the newspapers, that a knowledge of it might circulate through the country to revive the hopes of commerce and point out the means of preventing national ruin. [This projector then went over his outline of a plan for establishing a company to be entitled "The Royal Commercial Company of the United Kingdom," for the purpose of opening a market for our surplus manufactures, to be directed by a board acting *gratis*, and consisting of 10 or 12 of the most ostensible *speculists*. Our readers will forgive us for not stating its details. It concluded by expressing a hope that the officers of the Navy, who should be employed in commercial transactions with the natives of the countries they should be led to visit, would avoid all disputes while occupied in the laudable work of relieving millions by this grand commercial operation.] He seconded the motion for signing and presenting the Petition.

A person who was then announced as "Mr. Auldprice, of Abergavenny," said, that although he was not personally known either to Mr. Hunt or Mr. Waddington, yet he was acquainted with their characters and sentiments, and respected them. With respect to the question of signing the Petition, he hoped five acres of parchment would not be sufficient.

The question on the Petition was then put, and carried with acclamations.

Mr. Hunt again came forward. He wished to ascertain the manner in which the Petition just now carried should be presented to the House of Commons. Those who have the disgrace of belonging to that assembly---(*hissing* within the room, & Mr. H. was interrupted for some moments by gentlemen exclaiming, "Burdett belongs to that House." The orator continued.) He did not mind this mark of disapprobation from a gentleman behind him, but would still repeat, that if he had the misfortune and disgrace of being obliged to sit in such company, he had no doubt but that his fellow countrymen would depute him to carry that Petition which had just been voted. He would endeavour to set that man who has been persecuted both in and out of the House again upon his legs." (Voices in the crowd---"How can he present it. He is in prison.") He would take upon himself to say, that if it were the pleasure of the Meeting to depute Lord Cochrane to carry the Petition, his Lordship would be soon enough out of prison to obey the summons, because he had no doubt that there were many more pennies than enough to pay his fine. *(Cheering.)* Under this consideration, that the People of England would always support a fellow-countryman in distress, he should move, that the Right Hon. Lord Cochrane be requested to present the Petition this day voted to the House of Commons, upon its first assembling.

Mr. Green wished to address the Meeting for the purpose of preventing any inconsistency in its proceedings. It was resolved at the last assembly, that Sir Francis Burdett be requested to present the Petition then voted. Mr. Hunt, very properly, had ascertained whether the Petition would or would not be received before Sir F. Burdett was called to town. He now appealed, therefore, to his auditors, whether the circumstance of choosing Lord Cochrane to present this Petition would not be withdrawing its countenance from the Honourable Baronet. He should therefore propose, that Sir Francis Burdett and Lord Cochrane be both requested to present the Petition.---*(Applause.)*

Mr. Waddington expressed a hope that Lord Cochrane would be employed in this honourable task, accompanied by Mr. Hunt. His Lordship was *rara avis*, and should be considered as a persecuted individual. Why did not Sir Francis Burdett come up from Brighton to present the Petition? *(Marks of disapprobation.)* Was this a time to talk about his son tumbling out of a gig or a curricle? *(Hissing, and cries of Chair, Chair!)*

[Here the disapprobation of the audience became so great as to render the speaker inaudible. He made several fruitless attempts to speak, and then retired.]

Mr. Green could see no reason why Sir Francis Burdett should not accompany his Lordship; he had done nothing to forfeit the esteem of his Country. He was happy to have this opportunity to bear testimony to the character of Lord Cochrane, and considered him most worthy of the confidence of the Meeting; but when Sir Francis Burdett had actually done nothing to lessen their regard, he could see no reason why both those distinguished personages should not be requested to present the Petition.

Mr. Elliot seconded the proposition of the last speaker. Sir Francis Burdett was the tried friend of the People.

[Here a squabble, likely to produce some serious consequences, arose, but was soon terminated.]

Mr. Hunt then said he was sorry to see some Gentlemen so much disposed to disturb the harmony of the Meeting.---(Here a Gentleman hissed, between whom and Mr. Hunt some quarrel arose, the Gentleman saying he hissed not the person, but the sentiments of Mr. Hunt.)---Mr. Hunt proceeded. He wished no confusion, but implored them, for God's sake, to be orderly. He (Mr. H.) was sorry to be obliged to say any thing against any person, but it was enough for him to say he had been forced to go alone. He therefore thought that Lord Cochrane should alone present the Petition. *(Cries of "No, no! Burdett shall do it also!")*

The amendment, along with the original resolution, were then put by the Chairman, and both carried unanimously. This inconsistency was, however, soon removed, by some Gentlemen explaining the nature of both, when the amendment having again been put, it was carried unanimously, and the original resolution negatived.

Mr. Hunt declared it gave him sincere satisfaction to see such unanimous feelings evinced at the name of Sir Francis Burdett. He had now but two motions more to submit to them---first, that they do adjourn to the second Monday after the Meeting of Parliament; and secondly, that Sir F. Burdett and Lord Cochrane be respectfully requested to attend them on that occasion.

After a few words from an individual named, we believe, Pendril, the two propositions were carried with great applause.

The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to Mr. Hunt, who observed, that he accepted the high compliment just paid to him, because he was conscious that he had done all that lay in his power to deserve it. The approving voice of his countrymen was the law he was ever ready to obey. He pledged himself that as long as he retained life he would adhere to these principles.---Whatever might take place, they had at least one friend who would never desert them.

This address was received with the loudest demonstrations of applause. Some confusion afterwards arose in the room by throwing down chairs tables, &c. so that it was totally impossible to hear one word of some other short speeches which Mr. Hunt made.

A number of the populace followed the speaker to a Hotel in Bouverie-street.

At one period of the Meeting (about half-past one o'clock), a dreadful bellowing drew the attention of the people in an opposite direction to that in which Orator Hunt was speaking. All was uproar, terror, and confusion, and all attempted to fly. Mr. Hunt in vain attempted to rally his troops; for a few minutes all his efforts were in vain. At length, on investigating the cause of this uproar, a poor cow was found to have broken into the ranks, to unite her groans with the vociferations of the orator. Some mirth ensued: the orator was allowed to proceed.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

The London Journals of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, leaving one mail due, have been received since our last publication. They have conveyed no Foreign intelligence of the slightest importance, if we except an assertion, in an account from Paris, and which we regard as no more than an assertion, that war between Spain and North America is unavoidable, that Britain is to support Spain, and that Russia, if the negotiations going on should not terminate to her pleasure, is to support America.

The Journals we have mentioned are almost exclusively filled with the proceedings in London, the full details of which would occupy at least three of our publications. We, therefore, make no pretensions to do what is beyond our power to accomplish, and we do not at present give the London heads of the dates we have mentioned, because they are occupied with a most unseemly controversy of party spirit, and because we wish, before we publish their views, to mingle a little in the fray, and to try to tell the Public something like the truth. After Monday evening, there was perfect tranquillity in London, and the disturbances which did take place were the mere efforts of those who are at all times ready to avail themselves of the means of turbulence, and who would have exactly done the same things, if the peculiar interests of Ministers had been concerned. The mob assembled, bent on plunder, and indifferent as to the means, even if murder should have been their companion. The Meeting at Spa-fields was quietly conducted, although it manifested eloquence of the wildest and most absurd character; but this Meeting seems to have been merely a pretence for the consummation of ulterior views, and the *lumen* ruber of the storm is, perhaps, the most consummate hypocrite that ever disgraced a public cause. In our opinion, he ought to have been prosecuted on a charge of exciting the People to insurrection, but he, it seems, knew better, and betrayed, for his own purposes, the cause he pretended to support by the most abject adulation offered to a Minister, while he left in the lurch the wretched tools of his ambition. Watson, the father, a principal leader of the rioters, was apprehended. Preston, also, is in custody. Three or four others have been imprisoned, and examined by the Lord Mayor and the Secretary of State, and will be brought to trial in the regular course of justice. No lives were lost, but considerable property was purloined. In short, this was one of the most contemptible mobs that ever disgraced the City of London, and the details of their proceedings are utterly devoid of interest.

On Wednesday, wheat fell in the London Market 2s. per quarter; fine barley maintained Monday's prices, but inferior kinds were unsaleable; oats and peas were 2s. per quarter cheaper.

The account which we published on Saturday of the attempt at assassination of the Rev. Mr. Archdall, for such we hesitate not to call it, was substantially correct. Some additional particulars have since been communicated to us, with a kindness for which we have to express our best acknowledgements, but they are not such as to render it necessary to resume the details, and we shall at present only observe with respect to them, that they place in a still stronger light the extraordinary manner in which Mr. Archdall's life was preserved. There are, however, a few points to which it is our duty, and we perform it with pleasure, to advert. Mr. John Fitzgerald, Surveyor, was the first who arrived at Mr. Archdall's house. On hearing of the occurrence, he rushed from his bed, and, in a half naked state, hastened to the protection of his neighbour, taking with him a gun, which had more of terror than of danger in it, but which is now, as we understand, restored to it's proper rank among defensive weapons. On the arrival of Mr. Rogers and Mr. Fitzgerald at Mr. Archdall's, the primary object of consideration was to acquaint Mr. Lindsay with what had taken place. Mr. Rogers agreed at once to be the messenger, but wished to take the gun with him. This, however, as an attack on the house was apprehended, was deemed imprudent, as cowards (and assassins ever are cowards) might be kept off by the show of peril. Mr. Rogers then took a poker, and resolutely went across the fields to Mr. Lindsay's house, where the instrument of his protection brought him into no small jeopardy, for it was suspected for a few moments to be a gun. The conduct of Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Rogers entitles them to public gratitude and esteem. Such men, in such times, ought to be singled out by Government as objects of peculiar attention and favour, not merely on their own account, although that be in itself a sufficient foundation for a reward of merit, but for the sake of the public good, as such countenance on the part of the Rulers of the Country, promptly and liberally afforded, will awaken in others a similar spirit, and powerfully tend to secure the common welfare. Our knowledge of Mr. Archdall's character compels us to say something of him in our last publication, but our acquaintance with the local circumstances of his situation did not then permit us to touch upon this part of the subject. Into those circumstances we have since inquired, and have the greatest pleasure, on the most respectable authority, in bearing unqualified testimony to the humanity and the rectitude of his conduct. We are assured, that, in the case of Mr. Lindsay, he has at all times been lenient, and that he, upon no occasion, laid the grounds of even slight irritation. That the robbery of his party was not the object of the lurking assassin, is incontrovertible. What the motives of the design were, may hereafter be unfolded; in the mean time, we have to say, that no man in the community has given less reason for the efforts of revengeful dispositions. Of Mr. Langley we need not speak. His patriotism, and his services in maintaining the public peace, are far beyond our praise. He has been a Magistrate for many years, and in times of the most serious turbulence, and he has acted on the fairest principles of the Constitution, laying a heavy hand upon the guilty, but protecting the innocent with indefatigable energy, and at the expense of pecuniary and personal sacrifices of which few examples are to be found. Such men are of the highest value in society, and we do not scruple to say, that the Gentleman to whom we allude, in point of integrity, and in point of public zeal, cannot be excelled. Mr. Archdall has now provided himself with the most effectual means of resisting lawless aggression, and death will be the fate of those who may have the hardihood to assail him in any manner. Mr. Archdall himself was of the party in the pursuit, as well as Mr. Fitzgerald, undressed as he was, and which pursuit continued the whole of the night.

We have now to turn the public attention to another outrage, and we are most grateful for the communication, not merely on personal grounds, but because such details, founded upon the most respectable authority, essentially contribute to the general security. Mr. Grove, a Gentleman of the most upright and honourable character, might have expected to be suffered to live in tranquillity, but nothing in these times is a safeguard, and all ought to take due precautions for their protection.

"On the night of the 2d inst. between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, an armed party, of about eight men, surrounded the dwelling-house of Marmaduke Grove, of Tircullen, in the County of Waterford, Esq.; having first secured some men, who were watching corn on the quay, and also two of Mr. Grove's labourers, they forced them all into the cabin of a lighter, and placed a sentry over them. Three of the party then entered the dwelling-house; one of them proceeded to Mr. Grove's bed-chamber with a lighted candle, which he blew out immediately on entering the door, and threatened Mr. Grove's life, if he did not deliver his arms and money, at the same time calling a second man to his assistance. Mr. Grove was quite unprepared for this unexpected attack, having no person in his house to assist him, and the part of the country where he resides having been in a tranquil state for a long time. He was, therefore, under the imperative and unavoidable necessity of unlocking his desk, and leaving the key in it. He was then, with his sister and two servant maids, taken to the kitchen, where another sentry was placed. They remained there near an hour, without their clothes, while the two first men who entered plundered the house of cash, amounting to £26 2s. 7½d.; one silver hunting-watch, maker's name, Joseph Gibson, Cork, with a gold chain, two gold seals, and a gold key---one of the seals was marked with a crest, and with the letters G. B. D.---the other was a plain white stone; of one common watch, maker's name, William Patterson, of Youghal, with an old key, half the pipe of which was cut off; of one case of pistols, made by Richards, of Bristol; of one case of common pistols, with bad hammer-springs, one of which was broken near the top---each pistol had a bit of silver inlaid in the stock, with the letters M. G.; of a good Friendly Brother Medal, with the letters M. G. on the edge near the ring; of one shirt and five cravats, all marked with the letters M. G.; and of several other articles. None of the party offered the least violence to any individual in the house, and, after getting the booty, they immediately departed. They all appeared to be well armed, and quite unorganised. Such a formidable gang, if not checked in time, it is to be apprehended, will do much mischief during the winter, and it is, therefore, incumbent on every Gentleman, residing in the country, to keep his house well guarded."

The reflection with which the foregoing account concludes is of the utmost importance, and holds out a warning of which all should avail themselves. On such occasions, we have not been accustomed to receive so minute details, but these details are of the highest moment, as, above all other circumstances, they tend to detection and conviction. The information we have given will lead the Police of this City, eager at all times to discharge their obligations, to special vigilance, and it is the duty of every inhabitant, to whom the articles described may be offered for sale, if such should be the case, instantly to communicate the circumstance to the Mayor.

Sick Poor.---The following donations have been handed to the Treasurer by the Lord Bishop of Waterford:---Cornelius Bolton (a Subscriber of the same sum), £2 0s. 0d.---From a Lady unknown, £2 9s. 6d.---From a Gentleman unknown, £1 0s. 0d.

We are obliged to postpone several local articles of considerable interest, but to which we shall attend on the very first opportunity.

Decision of the Chancellor in favour of the Corporation of Limerick.

Limerick, Dec. 7.---The result of the important question in Chancery, relative to the appointment of Sequestrators to the Corporation property, which was argued before the Chancellor on Thursday last, has completely disappointed the hopes and expectations of their enemies, who had already announced a victory in embryo, and nominated persons to fill the new intended Offices---the Chancellor having not only ordered that the Corporation revenues should continue to be received by their own Officer, but that the payment of the costs, which in a former stage of the proceedings had been given against the Corporation, should be suspended, until the decision of the House of Lords, where an appeal has been lodged, shall have been first ascertained.---*Lim. Chron.*

PORT-NEWS---PASSAGE, DECEMBER 9.

ARRIVED,

SAILED,

6th---None.

7th---Shamrock, Walsh, New York, staves, pot-ashes, and essence of spruce; Maria, Condon, St. John's (Newfoundland), fish, staves, and passengers' baggage; Nancy, Montgomery, Burin (Newfoundland), fish and passengers' baggage; Duck, Sally, St. Ubes, salt and fruit.

8th---Salacia, Griffiths, Swansea, ballast; Gower Packet, 7th---Aurora, Jones---Hope, Currie---Venus, Propert---and Hope, Read, Liverpool, wheat, oats, &c.; Surprize, Massey, Bristol, passengers; Sandwich Packet, Pat Lack, Shiltelah, Newport.

8th---Abeona, Holder, Plymouth, wheat; Nancy, Evans, Milford, ballast; Endeavour, Brute---and Happy Return, Kerridge, London, butter, bacon, &c.; Hope, Kettle, London, barley and oats; Active, Penherwood, Swansea, ballast; Comet, Rees---and Minerva, Mills, before mentioned; Fly, Sever---Concord, Hollis---New Friends, Goldring---and Hope, Beale, Portsmouth, butter, bacon, &c.; Hero, Austin, Sneatham, butter, bacon, and oats; Betsey, Copleston, Bristol, provisions, wheat, &c.; Camden Packet; Fanny, Burke, from Dungarvan, Dublin, barley.

TO BE SET,

FROM MAY NEXT,

For Lives renewable for ever,

THE LANDS OF KILCAHAN,

NEAR DUNGARVAN.

Apply (if by Letter, post-paid) to Mr. Wm. Hobbart, Dungarvan. December 5, 1816.

BUILDING GROUND.

TO BE SOLD,

UNDER AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

Either Together or in Divisions,

ALL that CAPITAL MESSUAGE or SCHOOL-HOUSE, with the OUT-BUILDINGS and APPURTENANCES thereto belonging, commonly called the BLUE-SCHOOL HOUSE, and CONCERNS, situated in the Market Place of the City of Waterford, containing 66 feet in front, 67 feet in the rear, and in depth 67 feet. Application to be made to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Waterford, the Mayor of Waterford, and the Dean of Waterford, Trustees appointed to perpetuate and better regulate the Charitable Foundation of Doctor Nicholas Foy, late Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. A Map of the Premises can be seen, and further Information had, at the Office of Mr. John Roberts, Attorney. Waterford, Dec. 10, 1816.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whitworth.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to this Board, that the Plague which had made its appearance and prevailed at Noya has ceased:

We do therefore hereby order, that our Proclamation of the 22d day of February last, subjecting all Ships and Vessels liable to Quarantine, and coming from or through the Mediterranean, within the Straits of Gibraltar (although furnished with clean Bills of Health), to be treated as Vessels with suspected Bills, be, and the same is hereby revoked.

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs are hereby directed to give the necessary Orders hereon as to them may respectively appertain.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 6th Day of December, 1816.

Manners, C. Dromgoole, Norbury. G. Knox. W. Downes. James Fitz-Gerald. S. Hamilton. Wm. Saurin. Wm. Vesey Fitzgerald. Robert Peel.

God save the King.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,

A PROCLAMATION.

Whitworth.

WHEREAS we have received Information upon oath, that on the Evening of Sunday, the Twentieth Day of October last, the House of Lottus Frizelle, of Manomoka, in the County of Wexford, Esquire, was feloniously entered by some Person or Persons unknown, who then and there barbarously murdered him, the said Lottus Frizelle:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant and Council, to the end to bring the Persons concerned in the said Murder to speedy and condign Punishment, do hereby publish and declare, that any Person or Persons who shall, within Six Calendar Months from the Date hereof, discover any of the Person or Persons concerned in the said Murder, so as that he, she, or they be apprehended and prosecuted to Conviction for the same, such Person or Persons so discovering shall receive as a Reward the Sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, for each and every of the Persons so apprehended and prosecuted to Conviction as aforesaid.

And we do hereby further publish and declare, that any Person or Persons who shall, within the time aforesaid, discover his or their Accomplice or Accomplices in the said Murder, so as that he, she, or they be apprehended and convicted thereof, such Person or Persons so discovering shall not only receive the said Reward, but shall also receive his Majesty's gracious Pardon.

And we do hereby strictly charge and command all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and all other his Majesty's loving Subjects, to use their utmost diligence in apprehending all and every of the Persons who were concerned in the aforesaid Felony and Murder.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 6th Day of December, 1816.

Manners, C. Dromgoole, Norbury. G. Knox. W. Downes. James Fitz-Gerald. S. Hamilton. Wm. Saurin. Wm. Vesey Fitzgerald. Robert Peel.

God save the King.

ST. UBES' SALT.

ARRIVED, by the *Duck*, Captain Selly, from St. Ubes, a Cargo of prime SALT, which is for sale by William Hunt and Co.

Waterford, Dec. 10, 1816.

POTASHES.

NICHOLAS HEARN hourly expects the arrival of 150 Barrels of New York POTASHES, of first Quality, which he will dispose of on most moderate Terms.

Waterford, Dec. 4, 1816.

☞ *The above is arrived, and now for Sale.*

BONAPARTE.

(Continued from our last.)

"Even when you had thrown away one of the brightest diadems in Europe, (I continued) and had accepted a slender sceptre in Elba, you were instantly treated with comparative mildness by the more prevailing public opinions in England. And now that you are, as you chuse to term it, in our power, a generous feeling of a generous nature is known to be excited. Yes, Sir, there are numbers who would have rejoiced to hear, that you had bit the ground on the field of battle, who are now disposed to wish you every comfort that can be safely allowed in your present situation. If the Northumberland had overtaken you in a French man of war endeavouring to make your meditated escape to America, every officer, and every sailor and soldier, would have been bravely engaged in the attempt to take, burn, sink, or destroy the ship that bore you; yet, as you have readily acknowledged, you were treated by them, during the whole of the voyage, with every gentle, manly, and polite attention. And if I may venture to speak of myself, I shall beg leave to add, that I was bred up in the hatred of you: nay, that no proofs of Holy Writ were more strongly imprinted in my mind, than the truth of the then prevailing opinions concerning you; nevertheless, I am ready to shew you every personal courtesy, to be thankful for the civilities I have received from you, and to offer you such service as I am permitted by the benevolence of the Government which I serve, and may be consistent with those regulations which its political wisdom has thought necessary to provide for the safeguard and ultimate security of your person." I was resolved to speak my sentiments with freedom, and you may now think, my good friend, that I did not balk my resolution. I could not, indeed, forbear to defend the generous temper of Englishmen, when it received such an attack. My candid sentiments and unreserved language appeared, however, to meet my auditor's approbation; and he asked me, to my great surprize, if I remembered the history of Captain Wright. I answered---"Perfectly well; and it is a prevailing opinion in England, that you ordered him to be murdered in the Temple." With the utmost rapidity he replied---"For what object? Of all men, he was the person whom I should have most desired to live. Whence could I have procured so valuable an evidence as he would have proved on the trial of the conspirators in and about Paris. The heads of it he himself had landed on the French coast." My curiosity was at this moment such as to be betrayed in my looks. "Listen," continued Napoleon, "and you shall hear. The English brig of war, commanded by Captain Wright, was employed by your Government in landing traitors and spies on the west coast of France; seventy of the number had actually reached Paris; and so mysterious were their proceedings, so veiled in impenetrable concealment, that although Gen. Ryal, of the Police, gave me this information, the name or place of their resort could not be discovered. I received daily assurances that my life would be attempted, and though I did not give entire credit to them, I took every precaution for my preservation. The brig was afterwards taken near L'Orient, with Captain Wright, its commander, who was carried before the Prefect of the Department of Morbeau, at Vannes. Gen. Julian, then Prefect, had accompanied me in the expedition to Egypt, and recognised Capt. Wright on the first view of him. Intelligence of this circumstance was instantly transmitted to Paris, and instructions were expeditiously returned to interrogate the crew separately, and transfer their testimonies to the Minister of Police. The purport of their examination was at first very unsatisfactory; but at length, on the examination of one of the crew, some light was thrown on the subject. He stated that the brig had landed several Frenchmen, and among them he particularly remembered one, a very merry fellow, who was called Pichegru. Thus a clue was found that led to the discovery of a plot which, had it succeeded, would have thrown the French nation a second time into a state of revolution. Capt. Wright was accordingly conveyed to Paris, and confined in the Temple; there to remain till it was found convenient to bring the formidable accessaries of this treasonable design to trial. The law of France would have subjected Wright to the punishment of death; but he was of minor consideration. My grand object was to secure the principals, and I considered the English Captain's evidence of the utmost consequence towards completing my object." He again and again most solemnly asserted, that Captain Wright died in the Temple by his own hand, as described in the *Moniteur*, and at a much earlier period than is generally believed. At the same time, he stated, that his assertions were found'd on documents which he had since examined. The cause of this inquiry arose from the visit, I think, he said, of Lord Ebrington to Elba; and he added---That nobleman appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the account which was given by