RAMSEY'S Waterford Chronicle.

[Four Pences] TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1811. [Number 11,107

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 4.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Upon the motion of Lord PALMERSTON the House went into a Committee of Supply.

Lord PALMERSTON then rose in purluance of his notice, to move several resolutions, as to the Army Estimates, in this Committee. He should wish to point out to the first instance that which might be noticed in looking over the estimates, that in general, although they were framed in the same form and principle as those of last year, yet there were several alterations in these before them, tending, as he conceived, to render more intelligible the details of the army, and particularly as to Ireland, the charge of which had been distinguished in a separate column. There were also other matters which now appeared as distinct charges, which were formerly put down as aggregate votes for the Army, without being specified. Having premised thus much, he should now proceed to those different classes of charges, and state to the Committee their increase or decrease as compared with those of last year. The first charge to which he would advert, was that of the land forces, upon which generally the Committee would perceive there was an increase of 472 men, and an increase of the charges amounting to 184,000l. This difference arose in the following manner:—The Committee would see that this class of Estimates was separated into several divisions: upon the first, namely, the household troops, there was an increase of 621, and he should not trouble the Committee by stating such a small increase, but as it afforded him an argument for what affected the whole military establishment. It had been a custom for a long time back to make a deduction or stoppage from the allowance to drummers and trumpeters, for the purpose of increasing that of the drummer and trumpet majors; but that was found not to be warranted by law; and upon the discontinuance of that mode of pay of the drum-majors and trumpet-majors, it was thought proper to put them upon the pay of the serjeant, which occasioned an expence of not more than 2 or 3,000l. a year, an expence which would not be thought too much to get rid of an objectionable practice. In the charge for the Dragoon-guards, there was an increase of 36,000l. There were in regard to these some additions to their establishment; but the great increase arose by transferring the forage for Ireland to the Commissariat department. He stated last year that, as to England, the charge for bread for the men and forage for the horses, was transferred to the Commissariat department, and it had been found expedient to carry the same regulation into execution as to Ireland. There was an increase of 627 in the number of men in the 97th regiment, and an expence of 28,000l. which arose in the following manner:—It was a regiment originally consisting of foreigners, but it had been for some time past recruited from subjects of this kingdom, and it had been transferred from amongst the charge for foreign corps, to regiments of the line, which produced an increase under this charge. The New Brunswick corps, formerly intended only for North America and the West Indies, had now offered to extend their services upon the same footing as the regular army, and as an unimpaired corps. There were also additions of different detachments, which upon the whole made an increase upon this head of 25,000l. In the unimpaired corps there was an increase of 254 men, and a charge of 68,000l. owing to the increase to the drum and trumpet-majors.—There was a decrease in the Royal Waggon Train. He had stated last year that the Waggon Train consisted of twelve troops, as calculating for the service of the moment; but it was thought proper to reduce them to seven troops. Three of those troops were immediately reduced; but the other two, being the junior troops of these corps, were serving with Lord Wellington in Portugal, and it was found necessary to send out other troops in their place; but Lord W. finding that he had derived much advantage from the services of this particular corps, represented the injury his army would sustain by sending them back to this country; they were therefore allowed to remain, and likewise the two troops that were sent to bring the other two home. The consequence was, that there were six troops of these corps employed in actual service, for the other two had been sent to Cadiz, and the other remained at home to supply with men and horses those upon foreign service. The next head to which he should allude related to articles of additional pay, and upon this there was an increase of 31,000l. for regimental officers and superannuary officers upon the Irish Establishment, and also for troop quarter-masters. In the miscellaneous charges there was an increase of 185,000l. stated upon this head as follows:—There was the sum of 323,000l. for increase; and last year there was only the sum of 45,000l. stated upon this head, which was not the expence of raising new men, but merely the charge of the Recruiting Districts. It was now thought desirable to have a separate charge for recruiting expences, instead of being, as it was formerly, under the head of non-effective men.—It was now also stated distinctly for England and Ireland.—The application of the charge for recruiting would be more easily understood by turning to the memorandum of the bottom of page 11 of the printed paper arising from the suggestions that were thrown out in the course of the discussions of last year.—The Contingencies and Estimates were now detailed with more precision than usual.—Upon the whole of these Estimates the increase amounted to 184,000l.—The next head in the Estimates was the charge for the regiments serving in the East Indies, upon which there was an increase of 88,000l. He should have stated, that this estimate was not one for which any vote was required, as that charge was not defrayed by the public. The reason it was stated amongst the other charges was, that the Committee might have the whole charge of the army before them. The increase was in consequence of the addition of some recruiting companies.—The next charge was that of the Militia, and there was an increase of 201,000l. and 800l. At the period of the last Estimates, these regiments were incomplete from the volunteering into the line, and the deductions were placed upon the account of non-effective men; but since that time, by enlistment and ballot, they had been completed.—The next charge was for Staff and Garrisons. There was an increase of charge amounting to 60,000l. upon the Irish and the Foreign Staff; but there was a decrease upon the English Staff, arising from the employment of a smaller number of General Officers than last year. In the public departments there was a decrease of 1,960l. which arose almost entirely by estimating a smaller sum for the fees in the Pay Office. In the Half-pay and allowances to reduced Officers, there was an increase of 100l. for retired Quarter-Masters of Garrison Battalions. In the estimate of the charge for the In-pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals, there was a decrease of 4,900l. which arose from a smaller sum being required to maintain those establishments; and there was a considerable decrease upon the sum taken from the prize money belonging to the chest of these establishments, amounting to about 180,000l.—Upon the head of Widows' Pensions there was an increase of 5000l. arising from the additional number of persons upon this list.—Upon the Volunteer Establishment there was a decrease of expence, amounting to 303,000l. on account of reducing the number of days of calling them out in England, and reducing their numbers in Ireland. Upon the Local Militia there was a saving of 150,000l. on account of reducing the number of days of training, from twenty-one to four en days. When they considered the state of discipline to which the Local Militia had arrived, he was convinced the service would not suffer in any degree by diminishing the number of days.—As to the foreign corps there were articles both of increase and decrease, leaving upon the whole a diminution of 2149l. There was an increase upon the estimate of the Royal Military College of 29,000l. the original estimate having been about 135,000l. owing to a greater number of cadets having been admitted than originally intended. There was both increase and decrease in the estimate for clothing, but it was thereby left upon an equality. There was a considerable increase upon the charge for chaplains, and for supplying prayer-books to the sick in hospitals, amounting to about 1600l. Upon the estimate of the Hospital expences there was an increase of 16,000l. which arose from the increase of expence for Medicines, and the number of persons admitted. There was an increase of 70,000l. on the Commissariat List, and 7,000l. upon Transferring Contingencies. In the Barrack Department in Ireland, there was an increase of 23,000l. and 73,000l. upon the Irish Commissariat. Upon the general view of the Estimates, it appeared, that there was an increase of 514 men, and in the charge of 42,000l.; but against this might be placed fairly, the saving arising from the diminution of the number of days of training the Local Militia, a saving which did not appear upon the face of the Estimates, bearing a balance of 60,000l. He should not trespass longer upon the time of the Committee, were he not anxious to avail himself of this opportunity of drawing their attention to the state of the regular army of this country. It was a subject of congratulation for them (Ministers) to say, that they were not called upon to devise the means of increasing our regular army, but merely to continue in the measures already established for maintaining it to its proper pitch. At the commencement of this war, they were anxious about organizing the regular military force of the country—they saw that ardour and military spirit which must ever be found in the breast of a free and enlightened people—they were then unprepared for the contest—but, fortunately for them and for the civilized world, that time was past. Nothing more was necessary to call for the exertions in the people of this country, than the threat of the enemy, and the presence of danger. It was the duty of Government to direct that course, by employing their skill and discipline to the greatest advantage. That duty had been now faithfully performed, and they had the satisfaction of seeing the military establishments of the country placed upon such a footing as to enable them not only to lay down their heads in security, but to arrest the progress of our enemy in countries which he boasted to have subdued. He might state the amount of our regular army at 235,000, exclusively of artillery. Considering the casualties to which they were liable, he might state the amount at 211,000 effective men, and 29,000 as the casualties to be provided for. Now as to the means of supplying the deficiencies, the skill made was that of the ordinary recruiting; it must occur that the ordinary course of recruiting must be confined within certain and not very extensive limits, whenever is considered that there is such a demand for men for industry and labour in our manufactures and commerce. He stated the recruiting at 17,000 men a year, but on an average he was confident it would produce more. Last year it only produced 10,000 men; but it had to encounter great deductions from the effect of a considerable ballot for the Militia. Some years during this war it had produced no less than 19,000 men; to that, he was stating it very low when he said 11,000. Add to this, that there was a confident expectation of raising 3000 or 4000 foreign troops in the course of the year. The number of troops raised by recruiting, both here and abroad, might be estimated at 15,000 men, which was considerably below the calculation of the army; and to supply that deficiency was the object they had in view. The mode which had occurred as most natural, and most likely to be successful, was that of allowing a certain proportion of the Militia to volunteer into the Regular Army. The establishment of the Militia might be reckoned at 92,000 men, or 84,000 effective men. Add to this the Local Militia, which answered the most sanguine expectations of those who introduced that measure, and was greater than for any purpose of national security. It was proposed that there should be permitted to volunteer from their Militias into the Regular Army a number not exceeding 10,000 men, which would not render any further ballot necessary for two years. This was not to form a principle new, as it was in fact in existence in Ireland, where, by the present laws, the Irish Militia were permitted to volunteer into the Line. When they considered the number of men raised by this mode within the last two or three years, it was a method they would find most likely to produce the men wanted, and likely to interfere least with the ordinary recruiting of the army. As he did not think any further details necessary upon the present occasion, he should proceed to move the several Resolutions in conformity with the accounts tendered. His Lordship concluded by moving the first Resolution:—

"That a number not exceeding 207,474 men be granted for the regular service of the army for the year 1811."

General CARLETON gave his Majesty's Ministers credit for the rectitude of the principles by which they were actuated—but he was firmly of opinion, that, when the population of the Empire was taken into consideration, a Continental war, such as they were engaged in, could at best no beneficial purpose, and would only expose to destruction the best soldiers in the country.

Lord CASTLEREAGH expressed his decided approbation of the mode of filling up the vacancies in the Regular Army by draughts from the Militia.—His Lordship then stated, that he conceived there was a defect in the formation of the Regular Militia. He alluded to the respective Militias of each country being prevented from serving, reciprocally, in England and Ireland. The Scotch Militia had been originally organized on the same principle—but, a few years afterwards, their services were extended to every part of England—and he thought a similar alteration to the Militia system of England and Ireland, would be attended with the most beneficial consequences in a moral and political point of view. One fifth of the English Militia might serve in Ireland, and one third of the Irish Militia be employed in England, taking the different regiments by rotation. He thought little objection could arise on the part of the Militia Officers, since, perhaps, no individual, during his career in the Militia, would be called on this service a second time. No regiment, he thought, should be detained from its native country for more than two years at one time.

Mr. HERBERT expressed his concurrence with the proposition of the Noble Lord.

General STEWART conceived, that the intercourse between the two countries, which would be effected by the plan stated by his Noble Relation, was calculated to produce great benefit to the empire.

Some explanations took place between Mr. Whitbread and Lord Palmerston; the former of whom stated, that in the event of the Irish Militia being employed in England, he should certainly call the attention of the House to the situation of the Catholic Officers.

Mr. CANNING defended the policy of the system pursued with respect to Portugal—and panegyrized the conduct of Lord Wellington.

The several Resolutions were then agreed to, and the Report ordered to be brought up tomorrow.

Adjourned at Twelve o'clock till to-morrow.

Lord William Bentinck is appointed commander in Chief of the British Forces, as well as Minister Plenipotentiary in Sicily. Major General Frederick Maitland is to be second in command, and both with the rank of Lieutenant General.—The Hon. Frederick Lambe goes out as Secretary of Legation.

An American Paper of a late date gives the following melancholy relation:—"Within the last fifteen or eighteen months, a negro wench belonging to the estate of the late Henry L. Davies, Esq. of Bedford County, ran away from Sledd, to whom she had been hired, and sought refuge and protection from one of her old master's sons. Mr. Davies carried the wench back to Sledd, and, with mild language, endeavoured to appease the man, and to fatten down gusts of passion, which appeared to be excessive on beholding the wench brought again under his authority. Exclamations and heats were carried lustily, but alas! unfortunately for the victim, into effect after his departure. A strong decoction of red pepper and tobacco was deliberately prepared—(Read it ye men of humanity—read it, ye Legislators! for these facts were given in evidence on the trial) The wench was stripped and tied up, and scored and cut, and brutled, and bathed and fomented with the abovesaid decoction!—and then scored and cut again, and again fomented, and thus alternately, until Mr. Sledd's notions of moral discipline and necessary correction were completely glutted! The wretch unbound, crawled to a [illegible] near the house, to allay the anguish of her sufferings by the application of a little cold water. She did so—Here the poor thing expired! and such released this unfortunate victim from the merciless hands of a remorseless tyrant! The Counsel maintained the master's right to correct the slave, yet there was no precise limit fixed for correction. He also maintained, that although the correction should eventuate in death, or that death should ensue, yet, unless the determination in the matter to kill was plainly proved, the crime did not amount to or constitute murder. Sophistry, not reason or justice, was in this instance successful, and indeed of being sent to the other world, Sledd has been lent to the Penitentiary for two years."

The following is an extract of a letter lately received from France by a Catholic of distinction:—"Decrees, oppressive of the Church, continually issue from the Hôtel-de-Ville. The Sulpicians, lately the bulwark of orthodoxy and discipline in France, are suppressed. Seven hundred priests, taken in the different parts of Spain, have been banished to the mountains in Valais, and allowed only three sous per day for their support. The Cardinals, natives of the Ecclesiastical States, are in separate prisons in France, and prohibited to appear in any part of their customary dress, for refusing to swear allegiance to Bonaparte as their rightful sovereign. Twenty three Bishops, are in like manner, imprisoned."

Sir John Cradock is appointed Governor, as well as Commander in Chief, at the Cape of Good Hope; the Earl of Caledon, who held the first of these offices, and General Grey, who held the other, being recalled.

We have seldom heard of a more dreadful and diabolical murder than the following:—Two female servants, belonging to a Farmer who resides near to Caillofin, asked leave of their Mistress to go to a dance in the neighbourhood, which she would not grant; notwithstanding, being determined on going, they accordingly, after all the family had retired to rest, got up and went off, accompanied by two young men; we believe fellow-servants. Next morning, the girls were missed, on which a very general and minute search was made for them throughout the country, and one of them was got in a ditch strangled with her own handkerchief; the other, we are sorry to say, could not be found. Suspicion having been attached to the young men who left their master's house with them, they were taken into custody, and confined in a house, from which one of them made his escape by leaping out of a window, but the other has been safely lodged in Lifford Gaol. It is generally supposed that these villains' intentions were to debauch the girls, and not being able to effect their purpose without force, they preferred committing murder, rather than fail in accomplishing their wicked designs. The other girl, it is supposed, has been also murdered and thrown into some hole or river, where she still remains undiscovered.—*Londonderry Journal.*

The following diabolical and mysterious act of atrocity is of so shocking a nature, that we would shrink from giving it publicity, if we had not the most unquestionable authority for its veracity:—Wednesday morning last, near Ballymore Eustace, the body of a poor peasant, of the name of Stephen Reynolds, was discovered outside his cabin door mangled in a most shocking manner. It appeared that his skull had been fractured, his eyes forced from their sockets, his throat cut, and five dreadful wounds had been inflicted on various parts of his body. The murder of his wife had been also accomplished in the same spirit of savage wantonness.—Her throat had been cut across, and a wound appeared on her breast, so deep that her lungs were visible—and other wounds were also inflicted upon different parts. An unfortunate beggerman, who had on this dreadful night been admitted to share the protection of this ill-fated roof, shared also in its calamity—he was found in a similar situation with his skull, his throat being cut across, and several stabs had been made upon his body. The only survivor was a little girl, about nine years old, the daughter of the owner of the cabin. We trust that her life has been providentially preserved for the purpose of her being the instrument of bringing the sanguinary villains, guilty of such infernal deeds, to the punishment they deserve. We understand, that a man principally upon her evidence, has been apprehended and is now in Kilmainham gaol.—*Saunder's News Letter.*

On Tuesday week, a man of the name of Keane, a farmer living beyond Woodenoff, being on his return home from this town, somewhat intoxicated, stopped at the house of one Bourke, near Woodenoff, and in a threatening manner demanded a mattrance. Bourke was in a neighbour's house, and the females in his house refused to let Keane in, and barred the door against him. On this Keane threatened to shoot them, and proceeded to break the door, when Bourke hearing the noise, came up accompanied by another man, and struck Keane one or two blows with the handle of a pitchfork, and fractured his skull, of which he died on Thursday morning. A Coroner's Inquest sat on the body, when the Jury brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide.—*Clonmel Herald*

On Wednesday week, in consequence of private information, Richard Wilcocks, Esq. proceeded to the neighbourhood of Thomey bridge, where he found four blunderbusses, two muskets, and a pistol concealed in a haggard, which he brought into town.—Id.

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

PORTO RICO, SUGAR, COFFEE, GLASS, &c

ARRIVED TO JOHN ALLEN AND SON,

[illegible] TOBACCO,
[illegible] NEWCASTLE CROWN GLASS,
[illegible] WHITING;
[illegible] remainder of the SUGARS and COFFEE ex Nelson, from St. Lucie.

Waterford, March 16, 1811.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS SHALL BE AGREED UPON,

[illegible] Interest Sold, of that House and Demesne of COOLMORE, near Thomastown; containing about [illegible] highly cultivated, well planted, and beautiful Ground.—Application to be made to Sir [illegible], Bart. Custom-house, Dublin, or the RICHARD LANGRISHE, Knocktopher.

KILLEA,

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

COLONEL ST. LEGER will Let or Sell, the HOUSE and LANDS of KILLEA, from the 25th Day of [illegible] consisting of a HOUSE, well-doing GARDEN, [illegible], with about 10 Acres of LAND, of which a [illegible] years is not unexpired.—Colonel St. Leger has [illegible] Acres of Ground, which he will [illegible] with the House [illegible].—The House, &c. is in perfect Repair, fit for Reception of any Family.—The Situation and Beauty of Killea is well known.—Application to be made to Colonel St. Leger, who will shew the Premises.

(S & Tu) Killea, March 15, 1811

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT;

A FIELD containing about 1A. 2R. 7P. part of BANNOGH, in the Liberties of this City, at present in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Knox.—For Particulars, apply to ALEXANDER KEARNEY, Esq.

Waterford, Feb. 18, 1811.

TO BE HEAD [illegible] Inclosure, in the HOUSE and DEMESNE of MILFORT, near PORTLAW. For particulars apply to Mr. Hand, at Milfort.

March 4, 1811.

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST in a valuable FLOUR MILL, with [illegible] STORES, situate in a fine Corn Country, within a Mile of Dublin; on a Farm from 80 to 100 [illegible] Hand and Other, will be taken in Exchange, [illegible] any where within between Ross and the Sea, [illegible] Mill.—For further Particulars apply at the [illegible]

March 6, 1811.

ELECTION.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

[illegible] Representative for our County is expected [illegible] to take place, allow me to offer myself as a Candidate for that high Honour. [illegible] Recession I have generally experienced, [illegible] success is very sanguine; and give me leave to [illegible], should my wishes be accomplished, where it is [illegible] to succeed, I shall endeavour, by my [illegible] to merit a continuance of your Choice.

[illegible] of my Duty, and by a [illegible] fidelity to all my Fellow Subjects; by [illegible] and thereby promoting the [illegible] Country, and the Strength of the Empire at [illegible] Crisis; be assured I will [illegible] your future Favour.

I [illegible] be judged by my Actions, not by my [illegible].

[illegible] the earliest Opportunity of paying my personal [illegible] to your Cabins, your Sufferages, and, in the mean [illegible]

I remain, with much Truth,
Your most obedient, humble Servant,
ROBERT SHAPLAND CAREW, Junior.

[illegible], January 1, 1811

COUNTY AND CITY OF KILKENNY.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH MARCH INST.

For such Term as may be agreed on,

The following LANDS and PREMISES, the Property of the late Mr. Richard Lynas, Deceased:—

[illegible] containing 50 Acres, more or less, adjoining [illegible] and distant 6 Miles from the City of [illegible] Lands are of the best Quality, and have [illegible]

[illegible] and Concerns of Archer's Grove, lately [illegible] Mr. Lynas, possessing extensive Stores [illegible] of Water, situated within half a Mile of Kilkenny. The Establishment is so [illegible] to require no further comment.

[illegible] and Dwelling house lately built by Mr. [illegible] Office and Garden.—[illegible] well-established for Business or for [illegible] a private Family, as the [illegible] fitted up in the late Mr. Lynas's.

[illegible] of well-cultivated Ground, adjoining [illegible] Prospect for Building upon.

[illegible] Land, now at Work and in perfect [illegible] in good Condition.

[illegible] Field, in Walkin-street, with [illegible] for carrying on the Business in the [illegible] Master.

[illegible] Concerns in Pennyfeather Lane, adjoining [illegible] Concerns, [illegible].

[illegible] in Working order, Every Part of the above, [illegible] Mrs. Lynas, Rosebank House, Dublin; [illegible] Mr. John Meighan, Esq. [illegible] who will be [illegible] to shew the Premises.

[illegible] to whom the late Mr. [illegible] Accounts to Mr. [illegible] and desired to [illegible] their several [illegible].

March 1, 1811.

SUPERIOR MALT LIQUOR.

A FEW CASKS of Prime TERMOY ALE and PORTER just arrived, and on Sale at Robinson's Spirit Store, Adelphi; so Shortly expects 100 Hhds. Prime New AMERICAN PLANKED, which will be sold on moderate Terms.

(3) Waterford, March 15, 1811.

BLEACHING.

GREY LINENS, &c are now receiving for ALEXANDER HAMMET'S Bleach-Green, at Greenville, by the FOREMAN at the Green,

Mr. WILLIAM POWER, Carrick-on-Suir,
Mr. JOHN PURCELL, Callan,
Mrs. MARY O'CONNOR, Thomastown,
Mrs. ANNESLEY CAMILL, Ross,
Mr. PATRICK RYAN, Quay, Waterford,
And by ALEXANDER HAMMET, Stephen-street, Dublin.

☞ No Article is used at this Bleach, that can injure the Linens; they shall be well finished, and returned in proper time.

(S S & I Tu) Waterford, March 8, 1811.

TO BE SET DIRECTLY,

FOR A SHORT TERM OF YEARS,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, GARDEN, and LANDS of PROSPECT, other wise FARRENSHONEEN, in the County of Waterford, containing 40 Acres, little better than a Mile from the City, as formerly advertised in this Paper.—Apply to Major TYDD, at said House of Prospect.

(T) February, 11 1811.

THE HOLDERS of ROBERTS and CO.'S NOTES are requested to make a return thereof, at the Bank, where a Clerk will attend from Eleven till Three o'Clock.

Waterford, 14th March, 1811.

MAJOR COLE will give TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD to any Person that will give to his Information, who broke into the House of [illegible] Carrigagh, last Night, mangled him on the Head [illegible], and fired a Pistol at Sixpence of a Pistol at him, which have torn away a considerable Part of the Coat of his Dog; on account of his having taken a Hunt and some Ground, in the Neighbourhood.

Annestown, March 11, 1811.

TO BE LET,

For Ten Years, (being the Minority of John Cokerell,)

FROM 25TH MARCH NEXT,

THE well-stocked Farm in William-street, living between the Lake leading to the Scotch Quay and Mr. Chapman's House, together with old Houses, a spacious Yard, fronting on Quay, with Stables, Yards, and other Conveniences adjoining. A Map to be seen at Mr. Samuel Roberts's Office. Application to be made to Wm. Dooney, Esq. 29, Parliament-street, London, or said Samuel Roberts.

February 25, 1811.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By Order of his Worship the Mayor of said City.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize, was last Week 44s. 8d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on Wheat 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	8	6	0	6	6	0	7	1
Twopenny,	0	7	4	0	11	5	0	15	5
Fourpenny,	0	15	2	1	6	7	1	15	7
Sixpenny,	1	6	7	2	2	3	2	12	7

☞ 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 impressed upon each Loaf, other wise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, on every Sunday before Twelve o'Clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour bought or sold by them; according to the Act of Parliament for Regulating the Assize of Bread as Penalties will be levied according to Law.

CORNELIUS BOLTON, Mayor.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.

A PROCLAMATION.

RICHMOND, &c.

WHEREAS by our Proclamation of the nine teenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and one, the County of Roscommon was divided into two divisions, for the purpose of the Assizes made in Ireland, to the thirty-sixth year of his Majesty's reign, entitled, "an act for the better ter and more convenient administration of justice, and for the recovery of small debts in a summary way, at he sessions of the peace of the several Counties at large within this Kingdom, except the County of Dublin, and for continuing and amending an act, entitled, an act for the better execution of the law, and preservation of the peace within Counties at large;" One division to be called the division of Strokestown, to consist of the Barony of Boliatobber, the Barony of Roscommon, and the half Barony of Ballymoe, and the town of Strokestown, Roscommon, and Castlere, to be the towns nominated; and the division of Boyle to consist of the Barony of Boyle, the Barony of Athlone, and the half Barony of Moycarnon, and the towns of Boyle and Athlone to be the towns nominated.

AND whereas the memorial of the Right Honourable Lord Hartland, one of the Governors, and of the Assistant Barrister, and several Magistrates of the said County stating, that by the said division the public sustain considerable inconvenience, that in the County of Roscommon no effectual Baronial division can be made, the County being very long, and in some parts extremely narrow and the Baronies and half Baronies being similarly formed; to remedy which Memorialists have prayed that the said County Roscommon may be divided into two Divisions, one the Division of Athlone, half Barony of Ballymoe, half Barony of Moycarnon, and the Parishes of Templeneiler, Roscommon, Kilteevan, Kilgiffin, and Ballyteagur, part of the Barony of Ballintobber, and the Towns of Athlone and Roscommon to be the Towns nominated; and the Division of Strokestown to be composed of the Baronies of Roscommon, and the remainder of the Barony of Ballintobber, and the Towns of Boyle, Castlerea, and Strokestown to be the Towns nominated.

And whereas by an Act passed in the Forty-ninth year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, "An Act to regulate the Fees payable by persons "charged with treason, felony, and all other offences, at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in Ireland; "and for amending an Act of the Parliament of "Ireland, made in the Thirty-sixth year of his "present Majesty, relating thereto," Power is granted to the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to divide such of the several Counties as they shall think expedient, for the advantage and greater convenience of the inhabitants thereof, into two divisions, for the purposes of the said mentioned Act, and none other, to consist of a certain number of Baronies, half Baronies, and Parishes within the said Counties respectively, instead of Baronies or half Baronies only; and every such Division so to be appointed, shall be distinguished by the name of some One Barony or Half Barony of which it shall be composed.

Now we, Charles Duke of Richmond, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance of the said Acts, are hereby pleased, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to direct that the said County of Roscommon be divided into Two Divisions, to be called the Division of Athlone and the Division of Boyle; the Division of Athlone to be composed of the Barony of Athlone, Half Barony of Ballymoe, Half Barony of Moycarnon, and the Parishes of Templeneiran, Roscommon, Kilteevan, Kilgiffin, and Ballyteagire, part of the Barony of Ballintobber, and the Towns of Athlone and Roscommon to be the Towns nominated; and the Division of Boyle to be composed of the Baronies of Boyle and Roscommon, and the remainder of the Barony of Ballintobber, and the Towns of Boyle, Castlerea, and Strokestown, to be the Towns nominated, for the purposes of the said recited Act of the Thirty-sixth year of his Majesty, of which all persons are desired to take notice.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 5th day of March 1811.

Charles Cashel. Erne. Frankfort. W. Downes. C. F. Hill. William Forward. Pat. Duigenan. Wm. Fitzgerald.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF COMMERCIAL CREDIT.

The Select Committee, appointed to inquire into the State of Commercial Credit; and who were directed to report the same, as it should appear to them, together with their Observations thereon, from time to time, to the House;—met, and examined a variety of witnesses; and have agreed upon the following Report:

Your Committee directed its attention to three points:

First—The extent of the difficulties and embarrassments which are at present experienced by the trading part of the community?

Second—The causes to which the same should be ascribed:—and,

Third—The expediency, with a view to the present and future interests of the merchants and manufacturers, and of the public, of any assistance being afforded by Parliament.

Your Committee found, that memorials had been presented to His Majesty's Treasury, towards the latter end of the last and the beginning of the present year, stating the great embarrassments and distress which were felt amongst the manufacturers in the cotton trade in Glasgow and Paisley, and their vicinity, and praying for public assistance; that the same were confirmed by the representation of a meeting held in the City of London, on the twelfth of February, which sent a deputation to wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a copy of the Resolutions adopted at that meeting. These Resolutions your Committee have inserted in the Appendix to this Report.

Your Committee found, by the evidence of the witnesses whom they examined, that those statements and representations were founded on fact.

It appeared to your Committee, that the principal part of the distress which was complained of had arisen out of great and extensive speculations, which commenced upon the opening of the South American markets in the Brazils and elsewhere to the adventures of British merchants.

Mr. Garden, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers at Glasgow, said—"that in Glasgow and the neighbourhood the distress began among the manufacturing body of people, and it has pressed more severely upon them hitherto than on any other class. That it began about the month of October or beginning of November; the cause of it appeared to him to be this; that a set of merchants in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, conceiving that the markets of South America would consume a vast quantity of our manufactures, entered into a project of very extensive exports to those countries and to the West India Islands, chiefly intended for the Spanish colonies; these expeditions not meeting a ready market, those exporters have not been able to pay the manufacturers, when the bills became due; these Bills were therefore returned upon the manufacturers, which created a great deal of distress—many of those houses that were the original causes of the evil, are gone to bankruptcy long ago; but they have created this evil upon the manufacturers of whom they purchased the goods; that the manufacturers have their property locked up in bankrupts' effects, that part of it will be lost no doubt, but yet that in the course of nine, twelve, or fifteen months, a considerable part of the capital will return to the manufacturers; but while they are deprived of it, they go on with the greatest difficulty; many of the weaker have been broken down. That the manufacturers of goods who have capitals, still feel great distress from this cause; and it is that class of people that it would be desirable to relieve, because a little aid from Government would enable them to go on with their business, though on a limited scale; but still they would be enabled to retain a certain proportion of their work people or labourers; whereas, if they get no kind of relief, they must be broken down also, and the labourers with their families must be left without means of subsistence. That this distress still presses very heavily upon them, the export merchants not being able to pay the manufacturers for the goods they have taken. That in the course of trade great quantities of goods from Scotland were sold by agents in London; those agents gave a temporary accommodation to the manufacturers, but nothing more; when the merchants could not pay those Bills which they had given for goods, the bills went back upon the manufacturers.

"That there is this chain of connection between the manufacturing body and the upper classes of merchants, the Banks in Scotland having discounted or advanced money upon those bills of the merchants for the manufacturers; those bills having gone back, the manufacturers are not able to take them up; the capitals of the Banks are therefore taken up also, and they are not able to give the regular accommodation which they had been used to do to their customers. In this situation of things, too, a want of confidence arises in the Banks themselves, when they see people breaking down around them, they become timid and afraid of transacting any business; a want of confidence on the part of the Banks naturally creates distresses among the

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MARCH 16.

Butter, first Quality,	£0 00s. 0d		per Cwt.
—— second,	0 0s. 0d		
—— third,	0 0s. 0d		
Tallow (rendered)	about 90s. 0d.		
Lard (fresh)	67s. 0d. - 65s. 0d.		
—(salts rendered)	60s. 0d. - 70s. 0d		
Bacon Figs,	40s. 0d. - 43s. 0d.		
Mess Pork,	95s. 0d. - 99s. 0d.		
Beef,	28s. 0d. - 42s. 6d		
Oxheed,	16s. 0d. - 16s. 6d		
Flour, first Quality,	—s. 0d. - —s. 0d.		per Bag.
—— second,	50s. 0d. - 53s. 0d		
—— third,	36s. 0d. - 44s. 0d		
—— fourth,	28s. 0d. - 34s. 0d		
Wheat,	36 0d. - 40s 0d		per Barrel.
Barley,	19s 0d. - 21s 0d		
Oats, (common)	11s. 9d. - 00s 0d		
——(potatoes)	12s. 9d. - 00s 0d		
Malt,	35s 0d. - 37s 0d		
Coals,	5s 0d. - 6s 0d		
Tallow (rough)	8s 0d. - 9s. 6d		
Potatoes,	5 d. to 6d		per Stone
Beef, (quarters)	4 d. - 6 d		per. lb.
(joints)	5 d. - 6½ d		
Mutton, (quarters)	6 d. - 7 d		
(joints)	6½ d - 7½ d		
Veal,	7 d. - 8½ d		
Pork,	3½ d. - 4½ d.		
Butter,	23d. - 32d		
Whiskey,	8s. 0d. to 8s 6d.		per Gall
Train Oil,	00l. to 47l.		per Ton.

Corn Returns for the week ending on Saturday.

919 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	2	0s.	8 d.
1177 ——— Oats,		0	18s.	9 d.
362 ——— Barley,		1	2	1½d.