

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

Mr. TIERNEY observed, that the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated to the House, at the commencement of the Session, that the number of men required for the Navy during the present year was 30,000, and the sum £3,000,000. He now, however, found by the papers laid before the House, that, instead of four millions, the additional sum would be six millions.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, it was certainly true, that the amount of the Supply required for the Navy would be considerably more than he had, by mistake, stated. He had forgot, in making his statement to the House, to make the allowance for the Transport Service.

Mr. TIERNEY said, that this would make some difference in the balancing of the Supplies with the Ways and Means.

The CHAN. OF THE EXCH. replied, that the difference would be very trifling, and that the proper time for this subject would be in the Ways and Means.

Mr. TIERNEY said that there was at least £2,500,000 for the Navy.

Mr. BROGDEN brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply.

Mr. COCKS felt bound to consider, that if ever there was a time when a conscientious vote ought to be given, the present was the time particularly to perform that duty, as we were now called on, after a long and dreadful war, for supplies in time of profound peace.

Mr. NEWMAN thought, that so large an establishment would have a pernicious effect on the morals of the People, and that it was, in addition to this evil, highly unconstitutional.

Mr. FOLEY said the Country was in such a situation as to require the strictest economy.

Mr. COURTNEY admitted that those Gentlemen opposite, who thought the present establishment too large, had acted up to their duty in opposing the House going into the Committee. But for his own part, in the best exercise of his judgment, he did not believe that any reduction could be made consistently with our security.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT could not patiently bear Gentlemen talk of keeping up for two years a military system in Ireland, and delaying the only measures which could restore tranquillity.

Mr. PALMERSTON said, he was glad the discussions upon the proposed establishments had gone so great a length, not only because they would satisfy the Country, that the House was diligent in the discharge of its duty, but also because they had produced the effect of removing many of the objections which were urged at the commencement.

Mr. TIGHE, in a speech of considerable length, argued against the maintenance of so large a force, not only in this Country, but in Ireland.

Mr. FITZGERALD begged the attention of the House for a few minutes, for the purpose of making a few observations on some of the topics introduced by the Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down, and who had taken a view of the question before the House, as it respected Ireland.

Colonel VEREKER supported the necessity of a large military force in Ireland. Four thousand regular troops were not found to be too many to preserve tranquillity in the County of Limerick; 25,000 therefore could not be considered as more than sufficient for the whole Island.

General MARTIN maintained, that the number of men intended for the service of Ireland was not more than was necessary.

Mr. WYNNE moved, as an amendment, to leave out all the words after the word "that" for the purpose of substituting the words—"the Resolution be recommitted."

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, that in all probability the Resolutions of the Committee of Supply for a vote of five millions would be carried on Monday, and the Report received on Tuesday, which would certainly enable him to bring forward the question on Wednesday next.—Adjourned.

Admiral Sir J. BERNARD rose to make an observation on the military force necessary for the protection of our West India Colonies.

Mr. TIERNEY observed, that the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer had stated to the House, at the commencement of the Session, that the number of men required for the Navy during the present year was 30,000, and the sum £3,000,000.

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make more minute inquiries, and he could now inform the House, that the guards at present under the Duke of Wellington would remain in France as long as the army remained there; and that consequently would reduce the guards at home to somewhat about 8000 men.

Mr. WILBERFORCE observed, that he felt himself called upon by the strongest sense of duty to oppose the measure before the House, not only upon financial, constitutional, and moral, but even upon military grounds.

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Mr. PALMERSTON said, he was glad the discussions upon the proposed establishments had gone so great a length, not only because they would satisfy the Country, that the House was diligent in the discharge of its duty, but also because they had produced the effect of removing many of the objections which were urged at the commencement.

the number of 17,000 men should be presented. What were the nature and the amount of the force now employed in Ireland? Of this the Honourable Gentleman seemed wholly ignorant.

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THE HOUSE AND CONCERNERS late in possession of MARY JACOBSON, situated in Cook Lane, Application to be made to WILLIAM BOYD, Waterford, January 27, 1816.

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Lord ALTHORPE said, that the salary of the First Lord of the Admiralty had been too small before Lord Grey's time, and that the £2000 a year which he had added to it was not too much.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, a time would come for the trial of the Noble Lord; but now he was on his trial himself. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman then entered into a warm justification of his charge; and argued, that it could not be considered a slur when the facts were allowed. He did not think there was the greatest degree of candour in the attempt to divert the attention of the House from his charge, by an attack on an Administration in which he had no share. Here he defended Lord G's conduct at great length, and said, that Noble Lord had acted in a far more fair and manly manner than Lord Melville. He concluded by thinking, that the arguments of Gentlemen at the other side only strengthened his charge.

Mr. ROBINSON did not consider either the Honourable and Learned Gentleman's charge fair, or his conclusion just. It was not fair to charge the Government with profligate waste of the public money; nor was it just to conclude, that the fact of a profligate waste of the public money was admitted, because the increase of the salaries had been allowed; for if the increase was necessary, as he contended it was, it was no profligate waste.

Mr. BROUGHAM did not think any man could suppose that he meant that the profligate waste of the public money was admitted. What he meant was, that the increase of the salaries was admitted.

Mr. WARD spoke to order. Mr. BROUGHAM thought any Gentleman who made a motion had a right to answer every reply made to him, and to have the last word.

The SPEAKER said, that it was not the practice, that a Member who had made a motion should be allowed to reply to all those who spoke against the motion.

Mr. BROUGHAM then entered into a second justification of his charge, and argued, that as it was now a time of peace, the duties of offices diminished, and the price of commodities daily reducing, an increase of salaries was a waste of the public money.

Lord CASTLEREAGH thought that, if the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had any regard for his own name or weight in that House, he would not continue his present line.

After some words from Lord FOLKSTONE, the Motion was read, and laid on the table.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT put off to Thursday, the 4th of April, his motion respecting the State of Ireland.

Mr. BENNETT gave notice for a motion on Wednesday, relative to the sustenance of children into the army.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply,

Lord PALMERSTON moved, that the sum of £333,692 11s. 6d. be granted for defraying the charges of the Cavalry, Guards, Dragoon, and Royal Wagon Train.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY took this occasion to complain of the negligence and cruelty of our cavalry horses from France, by means of which vast numbers of them perished on their passage. As the regiments, however, had not their complement of horses, he thought no new expense would be incurred by purchasing any more horses.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that nothing was more difficult and expensive than the transport of cavalry horses across the Channel.

Mr. WAIRE bore testimony to the great losses sustained in horses coming from France; the sight was most shameful and disgusting—numbers of them died on their passage, in consequence of having been put into small cart-packets; but those that were put into larger rigged vessels came safe.

Lord PALMERSTON said, he did not think the proportion of horses thus lost was very great, and that the loss was owing to the severity of the season, and the difficulty of getting convenient vessels for them. The decrease in the number of horses was more owing to the losses of the campaign than to the accidents alluded to.

Mr. PONSONBY conceived, after what had been stated, that it would be impossible not to make some inquiry into the subject.

Mr. BENNETT expressed alarm at the large cavalry establishment intended to be kept up this year. Their only use would be this, that of being employed in collecting the revenue.

Lord PALMERSTON said, the regiments this year were considerably reduced at home; but the establishment abroad was kept up.

Mr. C. W. WYNE could not help expressing his disapprobation at the conduct of troops intended to be kept in the country for the purpose of assisting in the collection of the revenue. It was proper sometimes to call in the military to assist the civil power; but he could not bear the idea of a body of armed cavalry coming up to and stopping a cartage on the pretence of their coming to prevent smuggling.

Lord CASTLEREAGH agreed, that it would be much more agreeable to all men's feelings and constitutional habits, not to employ soldiers on those occasions; but those circumstances were greatly exaggerated. It was impossible now, under the present exigencies of the country, to prevent smuggling, by lowering duties, because it would cause a defalcation of 8,000,000 annually in the revenue. Now, the expense of keeping cavalry to watch the coast was only £400,000, and these prevented a species of smuggling, which if suffered

to go on, would take eight times that amount of taxes from the revenue. Unless the army was employed to support the Revenue Officers, the revenue would be broken down as would oblige the Members to lay very heavy taxes on their Constituents.

Mr. ABERCROMBY considered the prospect held out by the Noble Lord as most hopeless; for he believed it would relax and destroy the discipline of the army to employ troops constantly on such a service.

After some farther conversation, the Resolution moved by Lord PALMERSTON was agreed to.

The following Resolutions were also put, and agreed to:

£492,760 for Miscellaneous Services.  
£119,856 for Expenses of Troops in Ireland.  
£20,835 for the Army in India.  
£550,000 for the embodied Militia of Great Britain and Ireland.

£182,722 for General Officers.  
£314,602 for Superannuated Officers.  
£460,890 for Half-pay Officers.  
£19,677 for Hospitals.  
£916,000 for Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmartin Hospitals.

£93,095 for Widows' Pensions.  
£170,605 for Foreign Troops in our Service.  
£17,550 for Retired Chaplains.  
£14,424 on the Compassionate List for Children, Orphans, &c.  
£189,400 for the Commissariat Department in Ireland.  
£170,000 for the Barrack Department in Ireland.  
£25,000 for British Officers in the Portuguese Service.

Lord CASTLEREAGH rose, pursuant to notice, to move for leave to bring in two Bills—the one more effectually to regulate the safe custody of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the other to regulate the intercourse of neutral ships with the island of St. Helena, while Bonaparte should be detained in that island. Doubts had been entertained whether it was competent to the Crown to detain Bonaparte a prisoner after the termination of the war, of which doubt, however, he himself (Lord C.) did not partake; but yet the Bill he proposed was deemed necessary, with a view to remove those doubts. As to the justice and policy of detaining Bonaparte in custody, he apprehended that no doubt could exist; and as to the legality of the measure, he was fully satisfied of the propriety of the measure. As a sovereign prince, he was warranted in detaining him, in consequence of his breach of treaty, and necessary to afford any guarantee for the observance of any treaty; but he had this additional ground to justify our conduct, that he was a prisoner of war, who, as a native of Corsica, was the subject of France, which power had declared to claim his restoration. Therefore, independently of his general character, this country was justified in detaining this individual in custody according to the law of nations. But the circumstances of Bonaparte's having withdrawn from Elba, where he had pledged himself by a solemn treaty to remain, and his utter inability to afford any assurance for the observance of any engagements, warranted his detention. Thus, whether regarded as a Sovereign Prince, or a Prisoner of War, his detention was justifiable in a technical sense, according to the law of nations, and that detention was imperiously called for by a due consideration for public safety and general peace. [Hear, hear.] With regard to the treatment of Bonaparte, it was proposed to extend to him every indulgence that was consistent with his safe custody, and that he should experience the most liberal treatment as a prisoner of war. But it was material, that the officers appointed to superintend his custody should be aware in what light to consider Bonaparte; what opinion they were to entertain of the character of their prisoner. Now, with respect to the intercourse of foreign nations with St. Helena, the object of the second Bill which he proposed was to regulate the execution of the measure which had been already notified by Government to neutral Powers. When these two Bills were brought forward, Gentlemen would have an opportunity of considering their details, and suggesting any amendments they might think proper, but he apprehended that their introduction would not be opposed.

On the motion for leave with respect to the first Bill, Mr. BROUGHAM said that he should not object to the arrangements proposed by the Noble Lord, and whatever difference of opinion might exist upon some points connected with the measure, he believed that there was an unanimous concurrence with Government, as to the propriety of detaining Bonaparte in safe custody. Therefore, as far as the Bill now introduced by the Noble Lord appeared to go, he fully approved of it, and he also agreed with the Noble Lord's view of the law of nations, as it applied to this case. Yet, if doubts existed as to the legality of the proceeding, it was right to remove them by a legislative act. But according to the inclination of his mind, it was legal to detain a prisoner of war whose restoration was not claimed by that power of which he was the subject. In this opinion, however, he was aware that he differed from others who had also considered the subject. But with regard to the main point, he apprehended that there could be no difference of opinion, namely, as to the policy of detaining Bonaparte in custody, granting him, however, every possible lenity and indulgence. Whether there should be any and what period to the custody of Bonaparte, and whether it would be right to release him under any change of circumstances, might become a question hereafter; but it was evident that

in the existing state of affairs his detention was a justifiable proceeding.

Mr. FINLAY asked, whether it was intended by the Noble Lord to propose any compensation to those settlers, or others, who had property on the Island of St. Helena, for the loss they were likely to sustain through the exclusion of the trade of neutrals from that Island?

Lord CASTLEREAGH expressed his belief that the persons alluded to would rather gain than lose by the operation of the proposed measures.

Lord NUGENT inquired whether B-naparte was to be regarded by the Officers appointed to superintend his custody, as an independent Sovereign, or as a prisoner of war?

Lord CASTLEREAGH replied, that he was to be regarded by those Officers as a prisoner of war, to be treated with the utmost liberality.

Mr. GREENFELD, alluding to an observation of his Learned Friend, that there should be no limitation to the custody of this prisoner but that of his life, Mr. BROUGHAM lamented the misunderstanding of his Friend, as he proposed no limitation whatever. He therefore hoped that no such mistake should go forth, especially with the sanction of a Friend.

General MATHEW asked, whether it was intended to extend the provisions of this Bill to General Bertrand and the other Officers who had accompanied Bonaparte to St. Helena?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL answered, that the Bill itself furnished an answer to this question, for the Bill referred only to Bonaparte, and had no relation to any other person.

Mr. BENNETT asked, whether it was intended to present the Officers who accompanied Bonaparte to St. Helena from resorting to and residing in this country, if they thought proper?

Lord CASTLEREAGH replied, that the measure referred to Bonaparte alone, and that Government had not in contemplation to extend it to the other Officers.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill, and the other Bill also proposed by the Noble Lord.—Adjourned.

### LONDON.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

We received this morning Paris Papers and Private Letters of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last—(together with Bunsell's Papers). The former contain a long account of the first three days' proceedings on the trial of Rear Admiral Linois and Colonel Boyer. The latter, on his first interrogatory, demanded the protection of the Law of Nations, and the provision of the capitulation for the surrender of Guadaloupe, concluded with the English, by which no one was to be molested for his speeches or conduct.

Our Private Letters inform us, that the Budget was opened on Saturday, and that it proceeds upon the principle of saving the money. The six new *Prætorian* proposed by the Minister will not be had recourse to, and the Land Tax will be diminished.

Lady Wilson left Paris on the 7th, for the purpose of presenting a representation to the Regent upon the proceedings against the French Embassy. She is accompanied by her daughter, and her son, who is a member of the French Embassy. She is accompanied by her daughter, and her son, who is a member of the French Embassy.

Wednesday, March 13.

The following is from our private Correspondent:—PARIS, MARCH 13.—The Council of Six (Bonaparte, Wagram, and the Duke of Angoulême) have demanded the imprisonment of their trial until the 1st of April. When it was objected they had had time to prepare their defence, they replied, that the new and unexpected accusation presented against them would not allow them to name a new counsel. They remain a Jury, composed of one half of Englishmen, because the Code Civil declares that forms shall be adopted towards foreigners similar to those which in their country may be adopted towards the French.

Lady Wilson left Paris to night at eight o'clock, and her intention is to submit a representation to the Prince Regent.

The British Ambassador has, it is said, received instructions from England, indicating the determination of our Government to abstain from all official interference in the proceedings of the French Tribunal.

The French Budget presents a total expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, of nearly 500 millions of francs, about 34 millions and a half sterling for the current year, and a total receipt of nearly 577, rather more than 34 millions and a half sterling. The receipts, or ways and means, consist of the ordinary direct taxes upon land, personal and movable property, duties on windows, and patents, to the amount of nearly one million sterling; duties on registers, woods, salt, tobacco, customs, and indirect contributions to the amount of thirteen millions and a half sterling; the extraordinary taxes are 30 per cent. addition upon the tax on landed property, about 23,000,000 sterling; 75 per cent. addition to the tax on movable and personal property, about 29,000,000 sterling; 60 per cent. addition to the tax on windows and doors; 10 per cent. addition to the duty on patents, amounting to about 25,000,000.

LEWIS FLETCHER, MARCH 13.—The second day's Poll for this Borough was most severely contested.

For Sir John Sherry, 1397.  
For Mr. Scarlett, 1397.

Cox's Exchange, March 13.—There was no alteration in the price of Wheat this morning, although the supply was small. Barley was not so ready sale as on Monday, having but few buyers at market, and the quantity left over being rather large. In Beans, Peas, and Oats, there is no variation.

### THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

March 14, 1816.

5 per cent. Consols at 114 1/2  
4 per cent. do. at 111 1/2  
3 per cent. do. at 108 1/2  
4 per cent. do. at 111 1/2  
5 per cent. do. at 114 1/2  
6 per cent. do. at 117 1/2  
7 per cent. do. at 120 1/2  
8 per cent. do. at 123 1/2  
9 per cent. do. at 126 1/2  
10 per cent. do. at 129 1/2  
11 per cent. do. at 132 1/2  
12 per cent. do. at 135 1/2  
13 per cent. do. at 138 1/2  
14 per cent. do. at 141 1/2  
15 per cent. do. at 144 1/2  
16 per cent. do. at 147 1/2  
17 per cent. do. at 150 1/2  
18 per cent. do. at 153 1/2  
19 per cent. do. at 156 1/2  
20 per cent. do. at 159 1/2

The Paris Papers to the 11th and 12th have arrived.—They contain the Report of the Committee on the Budget, a correct statement of which we gave yesterday, and the continuation of the trial of Linois

and Boyer on the 9th, which was the fourth day of the proceedings. Several witnesses were examined, but their evidence disclosed no new facts, and the Court again adjourned.

A Royal Ordinance (dated July 28) is published in the *Moniteur*, by which all nominations to the Legion of Honour, made by Bonaparte after his return from Elba, or the Provisional Government, are cancelled.

Price of the 5 per Cent. Consols, 60 9/10.

This date, at half past twelve o'clock, the following important communication was made by Mr. Hare to the stock Exchange. The Bank of England having taken into consideration the request made regarding the payment on demand, have agreed to grant an extension of time for the payment. The following are now the days fixed for the payment:—

First payment, as formerly fixed, 11th April, 20 per cent.; second payment, 30 per cent. in place of 20th April, extended to the 17th May; and the third payment, of 10 per cent. in place of the 10th May, extended to the 12th of July.

By a return to the House of Commons of the number of assessments in the City of London, and its suburbs, for the year ending the 5th of April, 1816, it appears that there were 40,415 assessments of rates—that there were 8005 surcharges, and 3252 Surcharges where the party had not made any return, or had made a blank return—that 1297 surcharges had been commuted; 1061 wholly reversed; 1391 partly reversed; 610 appeals not finally settled; and 7240 Surcharges against which not any appeal had been made.

Lewis Fletcher, March 13.—Yesterday morning the Election was closed for this Borough. The numbers were declared by the returning Officer to be:—  
For Sir John Sherry, Bart. 219  
James Scarlett, Esq. 200

### Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

On the 11th, several decisions took place in the House of Commons. Lord PALMERSTON moved a Resolution, that the sum of £385,276 9s. 6d. be granted for defraying the expense of the Household troops from December 25, 1815, to December 24, 1816. Mr. CALVERT moved, as an Amendment, the substitution of the sum of £192,638 4s. 9d. for the sum proposed by Lord PALMERSTON.

For the Amendment, 124—Against it, 210—Majority, 86. Mr. C. WYNS moved, that the pay and allowances of the Household troops should be reduced to those of troops of the Line. For the motion, 122—Against it, 201—Majority, 79. Lord PALMERSTON moved the sum of £331,692 for the Cavalry and Wagon Train. Mr. FLETCHER moved, as an Amendment, the postponement of the vote. For the Amendment, 62—Against it, 126—Majority, 64. The original motion was carried. These topics, and the introduction of Petitions against the Property Tax, produced long discussions, in which Mr. Hare was most ably occupied in delivering Petitions, and remarking upon them, with respect to the Property Tax. On this occasion, also, nothing new came forth. Mr. D. HONOUR'S proposed Bill for shortening the duration of Elections in Ireland is likely to encounter much opposition. On the evening on which he proposed to introduce it, there were not 40 Members in the Hall, and an adjournment consequently took place.—Something, however, ought certainly to be done on this subject, for, as matters stand at present, no interfering contest in Ireland might create such an expenditure as would ruin the largest property.

The debate on the Property Tax was not yet closed till yesterday.

There is no foreign intelligence of any importance. Rear-Admiral Linois and Colonel Boyer, who are on their trial before the Council of War in Paris, are accused of disobedience and revolt.

It is said to be in the contemplation of Ministers to purchase the lease of Haverock House, upon which an immense sum must be expended, for the residence of the Princess CHARLOTTE. In order to avoid that expenditure, Hampton Court, which will cost nothing, has been recommended as a substitute very suitable.

The mail of Friday was due when we went to Press. Yesterday, it blew a tremendous gale from North West.

The statement relative to the Sick Poor will be perused with peculiar satisfaction. High as its character of this City and its Vicinity stands for the prompt and effectual exertions of the most generous benevolence, few more meritorious and distinguished testimonies of these exertions have ever been manifested. We are authorized to say, in the name of the Superintendents of the Institution, that their most grateful acknowledgments are offered to the Public for the means of removing affliction, and producing at least a comparative happiness, which have thus been placed at their disposal. They are now enabled to alleviate their sufferings, which they could only contemplate with fore with unavailing regret. The conduct and impartiality of their management has been justified by the irreproachable integrity of their conduct, and the general liberality will meet with our ready and the faithful appropriation of its gifts. But their remuneration still beyond this—the consistency of having yielded a cheerful and heart-felt obedience to the first of moral precepts, and the warm and indelible gratitude of those who were deprived of every source of comfort, who felt that they were with their wealthier brethren the objects of kind regard, and who will not be enabled to resume the habits of industry, and to attain the means of competence. The gratuitous instrumental contribution to the promotion of these valuable consequences was universal; but the most praiseworthy due to the Female Sex, who were nowhere so well acquainted with the distresses which prevailed, than they formed, and carried forward with persevering and characteristic humanity, those

programs which have terminated with such happy success. Works of Charity are, in many respects, the peculiar province of this Sex, and Waterford contains within it many memorable proofs of the noblest performance of these good and salutary obligations. That which has now been accomplished is a new addition to the list of their generous deeds, and it will be held by the Public in that high estimation to which it is so eminently entitled.

Our publication of Saturday contained an advertisement which must have attracted particular notice. It conveyed a solicitation from the afflicted Mother of Captain M-Guxagon, of the 59th Regt., who unhappily perished in the *Seahorse* Transport, to obtain some memorial of a son who deserved, and who enjoyed, the best affections of her heart. Her chief object is to recover a silver hunting watch, with the chain and seals, which he had in his possession when the dreadful catastrophe occurred. For this she has offered a reward of two guineas, or to re-purchase the articles, if they have been sold. This is an affecting appeal, and it must go even to the hardest heart. That the restoration will be made, cannot be questioned. What recollections would the smiles that played for bring daily to the mind of him who should continue to possess a cruel and impossible wish by retaining as his property?—The recollections, that, in the midst of a scene of surpassing horror, in the presence of the Almighty Judge, regardless of every claim of humanity, and indifferent to the sufferings of his fellow creatures, he perpetrated atrocious robbery, which is equally an object of condemnation with the Law of Religion and with the Law of Man! It is not to be conceived possible, that there can be any being so lost to his nature as to every about with him so val soval harrow a memorial, or who can refuse so poor, yet so earnestly desired a consolation to the agonies of a Parent. The articles may have been lost, and if they shall never be forthcoming, it will, at least, be a charitable construction to believe, that this is really been the case. The proper person to receive information on the subject is, Mr. M-Guxagon, on the Quay, who has the principal authority to act upon the occasion, and who recently gave to the Public a most interesting and accurate Narrative of his son's sad and eventful history of human calamities.

Since Mr. O'Connell's arrival at the Commercial Hotel, many private parties have enjoyed the highest pleasure which can be presented to the lovers of music, by his performances on the Grand Organ Pipes. He has brought this instrument, by the exertions of his own genius and talents, to a degree of excellence that is absolutely astonishing, and he displays an exquisiteness of taste, which can only be appreciated by being heard. Such another opportunity of gratifying what may be termed the refinement of curiosity, may, perhaps, never again occur. In Kilkenny, Mr. O'Connell afforded the greatest delight to the most respectable and fashionable companies, as we understand, that he has received the most pressing invitations to return to that city.

Mr. CHURCH, the most distinguished *Vocalist* that has ever appeared, commences his Exhibition this evening. He has had the honour to illustrate his extraordinary powers at nearly all the Courts of the Continent—before Napoleon and the Sovereigns of his family—before the reigning Princes from Warsaw to Paris, and from Constantinople to Vienna, all inclusive—where he met the most flattering reception, as the Continental Journals in his possession, and which we have seen, testify. The same admiration attended his efforts at London, Edinburgh, and the principal cities in Great Britain. Invited to Ireland, he met with an equally flattering reception in Dublin, having performed at the *Rondeau* for thirty six nights with a success that may be estimated by the fact, that, on the last night of the performance, the rooms were so crowded, that many persons had to retire, without being able to procure admission. His musical and philosophical apparatus is singularly ingenious and extraordinary. His whole exhibition is mysterious even to the pretensions of the Philosopher, and affords untrammelled amusement.

On the night of last Friday, an outrage was committed in the Parish of Whitechurch, in the County of Waterford, which was attended by one consequence of a most gratifying nature. The immediate approach of the Assizes presents us with being particular in our details. Three men, with their faces blackened, and armed, entered the house of a Farmer, and robbed it of some papers, of no value to them. They then went to another house, which we understand, they also plundered, and obtained no booty of any consequence. In the town there, information of these transactions was brought to Mr. Power, Junr. of Clonmore, who, armed with a case of pistols, and joined by several country people, proceeded towards the spot. Having met the assassins, they refused, and prepared to make resistance. But Mr. Power's pistols failed him, which deprived him of every resource, but that of manfully going to Mr. USHER, to whom he had, leaving the country people to watch the culprits. These Gentlemen, on arriving at the spot, found that the country people had taken two of the persons into custody. On the 20th of public Mr. Power and Mr. Power, to mount on public the property, this County has experienced the most benevolent and successful results, that we saw, and these Gentlemen will concur with us in opinion, that such conduct on the part of the Feasantry is ever of more moment than the exertions of the better members of the Community. It is important evidence of a determination to remain in peace, and to resist lawless aggression. In the midst of the troubles which have been elsewhere perpetrated, the County of Waterford has experienced but, com-

paratively, very few enormities, and we think we may venture to say, that with few exceptions, its inhabitants are highly inclined to obey the laws. They have seen the fatal folly of their crimes, and they have felt that resolute determination, and that strong power, among the Magistrates and Gentlemen, with which it was utterly hopeless for them to contend. Every instance of public virtue, such as that which we have mentioned, ought to become an immediate object of public and liberal remembrance. Others will thus be encouraged to follow so laudable an example, and the enemies of order and industry would finally find themselves without a chance of success in their meditated schemes of plunder, and without shelter from punishment. Since writing the above, we have been informed of the following extraordinary occurrence:—On Sunday evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, the two marauders above mentioned (whose names, we understand, are Thomas Butler and Michael Mulcahy) were conveying to the County Gaol, escorted by a corporal and six soldiers, they took an opportunity, while passing through Ballybricken, to rush suddenly from the guard in different directions, and by getting into bye-lanes, succeeded in effecting their escape.

The increasing disorders in the County of Kilkenny have been seen with deep and general regret. It is probable, that these disorders are the work of those who do not belong to the County, and the peculiar features of most of them lead strongly to the supposition of the same. This is a matter of serious discrimination, and it will meet with that attention which it deserves; but, whatever may be the truth, and whoever may be the nefarious banditti, they have committed these crimes of iniquity in a County where they may look forward to a speedy and tremendous suppression of it. We have heard of political allegations and divisions among the Magistrates and Gentlemen of some other Counties, and the venerable authority of the Judges on the Bench has asserted the authority of such Counties to their intestine and unseemly dissensions. This is not the case in the County of Kilkenny. Its Gentry are not more distinguished by the cultivation of their minds, and by their spirit of patriotism, than by a general intercourse of private friendship, of mutual esteem, and of union in sentiment as to whatever concerns the common interests over which they preside. This, in itself, constitutes a force and energy against nocturnal aggression, which must bear down every opposition, and effectually secure individual safety and general repose. Such men will think it incompatible with their high character, to admit the introduction of Government troops. They will put the powers with which they are invested into that constitutional exercise which they know to be their right, and which they feel to be their duty, and they will furnish a memorable example of what can be accomplished by the harmony of private friendships, of mutual respectability, and of public affection.

At the Assizes in Waterford, during a visit which he made to the County on the 10th, Mr. KEAY, Mr. BURNING, and Mr. WILLIAM KEAY, son and daughter, were all acquitted. The latter were charged with having in their possession forged notes of the Bank of Ireland, knowing them to be forged, which, if they had been found guilty, would have subjected them to transportation. WILLIAM KEAY, in addition to that charge, was indicted *capitally* for uttering such notes, knowing them to be forged. This was a case of the greatest interest, and our readers cannot but recollect the noise the transaction made at the time of the apprehension of the persons concerned. Mrs. KEAY was the wife of Mr. KEAY, a highly respectable Waterford man, who lived, and we believe, died in this City. Her maiden name was RAWLINS; she was originally from the County of Cork, and it appeared, that she held a profit from her house in Waterford. We are not sure, that we have given the names accurately, but we are certain as to the substance of the proceedings. We believe, too, that the talents of Counselor M-DONAGH were powerfully exerted upon this interesting occasion.

The liberal benevolence which marks the following letter gives it an unquestionable claim to publication:—

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

Sir,—The profound horror and dismay I have felt at the account of the *Framore* wreck have been deeply increased on hearing, that the greater number of the Bodies found were thrown into a hole contiguous to the Rabbit Burrow. As their removal now is utterly impossible, permit me to suggest a plan to annihilate the last mentioned melancholy circumstance.—First, to have the ground regularly consecrated both by Protestant and Catholic Clergymen, and a certain space around this said depositary enclosed with a low wall and iron gate ways—inside the wall, a gravelled walk, and the remainder of the ground to be raised in a large mound, rising to the centre, by means of earth, &c. &c. on these, which will serve to cover, amply, the lamented bodies, which has not been sufficiently done—in the centre, a handsome obelisk erected, on the pedestal of which the woful occurrence may be detailed—the entire ground tastefully planted with Laurel, which bears the seal, with Power, abundance of which can be procured at the Barrow, and other marine plants. This plan, which can be put into execution at a moderate expense, either by subscription, or by means of Government, on both, will render this most horrible spot interesting to Examinee, a positive walk on a summer's evening to view it, and also a convenient deposit for the subjects of any future similar misfortune—but show all it will prove a disposition to perpetrate the deep sense we feel of the disastrous circumstance.

### SICK POOR.

The Reverend Mr. BENJAMIN MORRIS has had the pleasure of the Treasurer of the Sick Poor Fund the produce of the Ball which took place on last Monday evening, and of the Funds of that useful Institution. The total amount was £25 3s 4d—composed of the following items:—

Amount of Ball Tickets	£ 4 4
Donations procured at the same time	45 10 2
in aid of the charity	—
Courtesy of Kilkenny	1 0 0
Honourable Mrs. Bourke	1 0 0
Lady Newport	1 0 0
Lady Bolton, Fairmead	1 0 0
Mrs. Power, South Hill	1 0 0
Mrs. Deane, Malin	1 0 0
Mrs. Quinn, three tickets	3 0 0
Mrs. Skelton	1 0 0
Hon. and Rt. Hon. Lord Bishop	1 0 0
Right Hon. Sir J. Newport, Bart.	1 0 0
General Duple	1 0 0
Alderman Ramsey	1 0 0
Mr. Hobbs, Adelphi	1 0 0
Surgeon Ricketts, 30th Regt.	1 0 0

Mr. Birnie advertised the Ball. Mr. Marshall gave the cards, and printed the Lane. Mr. Farley gave 13s 4d.

BENJAMIN MORRIS, A. B. per. To the above is to be added a Donation from a Lady of Three Guineas, received by the Treasurer, by the hands of the Very Rev. Dean Lee.

From Thomas Hutchinson and William Jones, on an arbitration 1 2 9 || John Hackett, a Donation | 10 0 |
Thomas Curran, Do.	2 9
Julius Mason, Do.	1 8
Captain Bloom, per Doctor Barker	1 0 0

BIRTH.—On the 25th instant, the Lady of William Foley, Esq. of a daughter.

DIED.—On Saturday, Mr. Joseph O'Neil, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Waterford, in the 74th year of his age, highly esteemed by his fellow citizens for his eminent professional abilities and the strict integrity of his conduct.

### A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

Committed to our County Gaol, on Friday last, by John Kelly and Edmund Barrett, Esqrs.—Edmund Barrett, charged with conspiring to murder William Coffey, and also with being one of an armed party who attacked and robbed of arms the house of Mr. J. P. Ger, of Ballyquin—and John Coffey, charged with being another of the party who robbed said house. Also, on Sunday last, by Francis Woodley, Esq.—Michael Hennessy and Michael Murphy, charged with forgery.—Sunday, by Michael Keane, Esq.—Michael Birmingham, charged with sheep-stealing.

KILKENNY, MARCH 16.—We have learned, with extreme regret, that Margaret, daughter of the Rev. A. Ardagh, of Callan, having been left alone in the nursery a few days ago, approached the fire, which communicated to her clothes, and prematurely cut off, in the 4th year of her age, this lovely and interesting child. An event so melancholy a nature presents us from dwelling on the so severe trial which this calamity has inflicted on an estimable family, but we may express a hope, that it will operate as a caution to all persons entrusted with the care of children, not to leave them exposed to such a misfortune.—*Moderator.*

On Saturday night last, the house of the widow Keogh, of Thillinton, in this County, was attacked by several armed men. The only person in the house was herself, her son Walter, her daughter, a daughter-in-law (on a visit) and a nurse. The villain attempted to push in the door, upon which Walter sent all the females into one apartment, and seizing a pitchfork, bid them pray to God for grace to strengthen him. He then inquired who were outside, informing them that if they attempted to break in he would kill them if he could. They answered by firing a shot through the door, and immediately forcing it, it fell inside. One of them then stepped in, whom Keogh stabbed with the pitchfork in the breast. The wretched wretch fell on the door, exclaiming, "O! Jeremy, I'm murdered." Two shots were instantly fired into the house without effect. A struggle now ensued about securing or withdrawing the body of the wounded man, in which Keogh got a blow from the butt-end of the gun, and lost the grain of his pitchfork, but secured a hat and a black mask. They then carried the wounded man into the garden, and firing in at the window, slightly wounded the brave Keogh, and about fifteen minutes afterwards, when he looked out, another shot was fired, fortunately without taking any effect. A great quantity of blood was found on the door and floor, and traced next morning to different spots, at short distances, where it is supposed the wounded man had rested. Keogh's horse, which they took from the stable, returned at 7 o'clock that morning with blood on both sides. This brave young fellow, who deserves so well of his Country, had beaten off a similar banditti, after taking a pistol from one of them, about eighteen months ago. With this he frequently taunted the rest of his assailants,