



speak to some one." When his hands were tied, he complained that the rope was too tight; it was loosened. Next, according to the mode prescribed by law, they drew a cord tightly round his wrist, in order to stop the blood. It was with considerable difficulty that these preparations were finished.

Carbonneau succeeded Pleignier on the stool; he kept the most gloomy silence, and resigned himself to all that was required of him.

Tolleron maintained his coolness and tranquillity to the last: he several times repeated that he was not innocent, but that he thought he did not deserve to die. He asked for a glass of water, which he drank without the least trembling, although the glass was filled to the brim. "I pardon Pleignier (said he) with all my heart: he is the author of my death, but I do not wish the same to him." The only emotion of sensibility which he manifested was at the recollection of his family.

When the executioner put over his shoulders a white cloth before, he appeared to regret that his face was covered, because, he said, it could not be seen whether he died with firmness.

He bade adieu in a very friendly manner to his keeper: the executioner's assistant supported Pleignier, who appeared ready to fall at every step.

Pleignier sat in the front of the cart; Carbonneau was in the middle; Tolleron at the end: this was the inverse order to that in which they were executed.

The cart set off from the court of the prison at a quarter before eight. From three and four o'clock the whole space from the gaol to the place of execution was covered with an immense crowd. The convicts were able to convince themselves of the love and devotedness of the French People for their legitimate sovereign—the air rang with shouts of *Vive le Roi!* They waved their hats, and manifested in every manner their attachment to the best of Princes. Tolleron, hearing these universal acclamations, told his confessor that he answered them from the bottom of his heart; he appeared penetrated with repentance and genuine remorse.

Having reached the place of execution, the convicts mounted the scaffold, while an usher read with a loud voice the sentence of the Assize Court on the steps of the Hotel de Ville. The executioner took off from them the black crapes, Pleignier and Carbonneau went down. Tolleron remained; and, being fastened to the swing-board of the instrument of death, had his right hand cut off on a block, and was immediately beheaded. Carbonneau and Pleignier successively underwent the same punishment, but with less firmness. Shouts of *Vive le Roi! Vive les Bourbons!* were heard from the whole of the Place de Grève, and from the quays. Their remains were immediately conveyed to the cemetery of Vaugirard.

### IRISH LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

#### AN ACT

To amend the Law of Ireland, respecting the recovery of Tenements from absconding, over-holding, and defaulting Tenants; and for the protection of the Tenant from undue distress.

26th June, 1816.

Whereas Landlords in Ireland are often sufferers by Tenants running away in arrears, and deserting tenements demised, or agreed to be demised to them; and also by tenants, after the expiration of their terms, or interests, refusing to deliver up the possession of the tenements demised, or agreed to be demised; and also by tenants suffering large arrears of rent to accrue during the continuance of their terms; in all which cases the landlords or lessors are obliged to resort to an ejectment for the recovery of possession, the expense of which, in many cases, exceeds the value of the tenement:

Assistant Barrister or Chairman at the Sessions, &c. empowered to put Landlords in possession of Premises in arrear for Rent.

And whereas it is just and reasonable to provide a less expensive mode for the recovery of the possession of tenements so abandoned by tenants, and of tenements of small value, when the same are held by tenants against their landlords, after the determination of their terms or interests; and also in cases of the tenants of tenements of small value suffering arrears of rent to accrue during the continuance of their terms; and whereas causes tried in the way of civil bills before the Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace for the county of Dublin, and Recorder of the city of Dublin, for the county of the city of Dublin, &c. the Assistant Barristers of the other counties in Ireland, are determined with more expedition and less expense than any proceeding for the redress of the evils aforesaid, which the law now allows the landlord to take; and it is expedient to extend the jurisdiction of such Assistant Barristers, and of the Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace in the county of Dublin, and of the Recorder in the county of the city of Dublin, to the said cases: be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the first day of July next, if any tenant, holding any tenement in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, shall desert in arrear for one half year's rent, shall desert the tenement demised to him, or leave the same uncultivated, or carry off the stock and crop, or otherwise abandon the same, so as no sufficient distress may be had to countervail the arrears of rent then

due for the same, it shall be lawful for the landlord or lessor of the tenement so deserted, or left uncultivated, or uncultivated, to proceed, by way of civil bill, before the Recorder of the city of Dublin, if the tenement shall be in the county of the city of Dublin, or before the Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace for the county of Dublin, if the tenement shall be in the said county, and before the Assistant Barrister of any other county, if the tenement shall be in such county, to obtain possession of the tenement so deserted or left uncultivated; and thereupon it shall and may be lawful for two or more Justices of the Peace of the county in which such tenement shall be, having no interest in the demised premises, at the request of such landlord or lessor, his bailiff or receiver, to go upon and view the same, between the hours of ten of the clock in the forenoon, and four of the clock in the afternoon, and having fully ascertained, to their satisfaction, by examination of witnesses, or by their own view, that the premises are so deserted by the tenant, or left uncultivated as aforesaid, and without sufficient distress to countervail the arrears of rent then due, to certify to the Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or Recorder, before whom such proceeding by civil bill shall be, under the hands and seals of such Justices, that they have together viewed the premises in question, fully describing the same, and that the same appeared to them deserted or uncultivated, and without any distress thereon sufficient to countervail the arrear of rent, ascertained by affidavit of the landlord or lessor, his bailiff or receiver, to be due thereon after all fair and just allowances; which certificate, when proved to have been duly executed, shall be sufficient and conclusive evidence of the facts therein contained, unless the same shall be disproved by contrary evidence, to the satisfaction of the Judge before whom the case shall come, upon such civil bill as aforesaid, or appeal from such civil bill; and it shall and may be lawful for the said landlord, after obtaining from the said Justices the said certificate, to serve a process on such civil bill, together with a copy of such certificate, on the tenant against whom such proceeding shall be had, if such tenant can be found, and, if not, to afix such process, and a copy of such certificate, upon some notorious part of the said tenement, and also upon the door of the Parish Church, if the same shall be in repair, and also upon the door of the Roman Catholic Chapel, if any within the parish, summoning the tenant or tenants, who may have so deserted the premises, personally to appear before the Assistant Barrister, or before the Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or the Recorder, as the case may be, on a day certain, at a Quarter Sessions to be held for the division of the county in which the premises, or any part of them, shall be, or at a Court to be held before the Recorder or the Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or the Recorder, as the case may be, upon such civil bill, and upon proof of such service as aforesaid, or, in case of impossibility or unreasonable difficulty of service (to be ascertained as herein before provided), upon proof of such affixing of the said process, and that the premises were then held by the tenant at a rate not exceeding twenty pounds per annum, and that a sum equal to one full year's rent, at such rate, was due when such proceeding by civil bill was commenced, and still remained due, after all just allowances to the tenant, to decree the said lessor or landlord to be put into possession of the said premises.

And in case the lessor or lessors, his or their assignee or assignees, or other person or persons claiming or deriving under the lease or article by which the premises shall be holden, shall suffer the decree to be executed, putting the lessor or landlord into possession of the premises, without paying the rent and arrears thereon, with full costs, and without preferring a civil bill for relief to the Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or Recorder, as the case may be, or filing any bill or bills for relief in equity, within the time now limited by the several statutes which regulate the action of ejectment for non-payment of rent, after such execution executed, then, and in such case, the said lessor or lessors, his or their assignee or assignees, and all other persons deriving under the said lease or articles, shall be barred and foreclosed from all relief or remedy in law or equity, other than by appeal from the decree of the Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or Recorder, as the case may be; the said appeal to be brought within the time now by law limited for bringing of appeals on civil bills; provided always, that the tenant or other person, having right, under the several statutes which regulate the action of ejectment for non-payment of rent, to redeem any premises, the possession of which shall at any time hereafter be given to any lessor or landlord, under the provisions of this Act, for or by reason of non-payment of rent, may, at any time, after execution executed, within which he or they are by law respectively entitled, tender the rent and costs for the purpose of redeeming the said premises; and that, in all cases where he or they would have been entitled, under the existing laws, to be restored to the possession of such premises, under a decree of a Court of Equity, if deprived of possession by ejectment for non-payment of rent, he and they may hereafter be restored to the same by a decree of the Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or the Recorder, as the case may be, on a bill preferred for that purpose, and due proof made of their be-

ing respectively entitled thereto, as if they had been restored to the possession of the same by a decree of a Court of Equity, if deprived of possession by ejectment for non-payment of rent, he and they may hereafter be restored to the same by a decree of the Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or the Recorder, as the case may be, on a bill preferred for that purpose, and due proof made of their be-

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#### REMEDY FOR OBTAINING ARREARS OF RENT.

#### 4. And be it further enacted, that every lessor or landlord, recovering possession by such decree as aforesaid, shall and may have the same annulled, or in arrears of rent to the time of execution of the said decree, as such lessor or landlord might have had if possession had been obtained under such decree.

#### 5. And be it further enacted, that in all cases where any process upon any civil bill by this Act directed to be served upon any person, or to be affixed upon some notorious part of the premises in question, or on the door of the Parish Church, where the same shall be in repair, or on the door of the Roman Catholic Chapel, in any parish, the said process shall be so served or affixed thirty clear days at the least previous to the day therein named for hearing and determining upon such civil bill.

#### 6. And be it further enacted, that if any tenement, or any part of any tenement, for which any proceeding by civil bill shall be had under the authority of this Act, shall be in any extra-parochial place, and there shall be any Chapel or place of public worship in such extra-parochial place, all process and copies of certificates, before required to be fixed on the door of a Parish Church or Roman Catholic Chapel, in places not extra-parochial, shall be fixed on the door of such Chapel or place of worship in such extra-parochial place; and if there shall be none such, then the Judge, before whom such proceeding by civil bill shall be, shall direct in what manner such process or copies shall be fixed in such extra-parochial place, for the purposes of this Act.

#### 7. And be it further enacted, that in all cases in which such proceeding by civil bill is authorized by this Act, the civil bill shall specify the names of the landlord or lessor, and tenant or tenants, respectively, the nature of the tenancy, the description of the premises, and the baronies or parishes wherein the same shall be respectively situated, and the rent at which the same shall be then or had been last holden; and also, in cases where the proceeding shall be grounded on desertion, the fact of desertion by the tenant, and the amount of the rent due, after all fair and just allowances, and the insufficiency of distress to countervail the same; and, in cases where the proceeding shall be grounded on non-payment of rent, the amount of the rent due, after all fair and just allowances, and when due; and the truth of the contents of the said civil bill shall be verified by the affidavit of the landlord or lessor, his known agent or receiver; the said affidavit to remain in the custody of the Clerk of the Peace of the County in which such bill shall be filed.

#### 8. And be it further enacted, that the Clerk of the Peace of the County shall enter in a book, to be kept for that purpose, all Decrees in the cases herein before mentioned which shall be made at any Sessions of the Peace for such County, and which entries shall specify the names of the Plaintiffs and Defendants, and the tenements recovered, as the same shall be specified in the civil bills concerning the same respectively; which book every person shall have liberty to inspect and examine, paying to the Clerk of the Peace, for such inspection and examination, the fee of one shilling and eight pence; and that the said Clerk of the Peace, immediately after the close of each Sessions of the Peace, shall post on the door of the Court-House where such Sessions were held, a correct list of such causes in which any tenements shall have been recovered at such Sessions under this Act, which list shall specify the parties' names, and the description of the tenements, as set forth in the civil bill upon which the same shall have been recovered, upon pain of forfeiting for every such omission the sum of one hundred pounds, to be recovered by action of debt by any person suing for the same: Provided always, that the said clause, with respect to such entering or posting, shall be considered as directory to the Clerk of the Peace, and that the omission to make such entry or posting shall not invalidate or in any way affect any decree for recovery of the possession of any lands or premises.

#### 9. And be it further enacted, that every Defendant who shall think proper to appear on the trial of such civil bill, in any of the cases herein before mentioned, shall be entitled, on the hearing of such civil bill, to every defence which he may have, either in law or equity, and also shall have all and every the same rights of appeal, under the same restrictions, conditions, and limitations, as in other cases of decrees or civil bills made by any Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or Recorder, as the case may be; provided, however, that execution shall not be stayed by reason of such appeal, unless the tenant shall deposit with the Clerk of the Peace the amount of rent proved to be due on the hearing of such civil bill.

#### George the First shall not extend to defeat the estate, right, or title of infants, females covert, or persons of nonsane memory; and Acts were passed in the eighth year of his said Majesty King George the First, and in the fifth and twenty-fifth years of his late Majesty King George the Second, for further explaining and amending the said former Acts; and whereas such provisions have produced great injustice to landlords, in some instances, by preventing the enforcement of the payment of rent justly due to them, and in others by obliging them, after getting into possession of lands and premises by ejectment for non-payment of rent, to account for meane profits for a great length of time; be it therefore further enacted, that the said provisions in the said Acts of Parliament, so far as relate to saving the rights of infants, females covert, persons being non-compos mentis, or insane, or out of his Majesty's dominions, be and the same are hereby repealed.

#### 10. And be it further enacted, that, for the execution of the said decrees, it shall and may be lawful for the Sheriff to grant his warrant to a special bailiff, at the Plaintiff's nomination, in like manner as for the execution of any other decrees of the said Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or Recorder, as the case may be; and that it shall and may be lawful for such special bailiff to whom such warrant shall be granted, together with his assistants, to execute the same by delivering the possession of the lands or premises therein named to the landlord to whom the same shall be decreed, or to any person appointed by the said landlord to receive the possession on his behalf, and that neither the said Sheriff, nor the Assistant Barrister, nor the Clerk of the Peace, nor any other person, shall demand, receive, or have, for or on account of the said proceedings, any greater or other fees than such as are authorized upon the execution of decrees on civil bills by an Act passed in the Parliament of Ireland, in the 30th year of the reign of his present Majesty, entitled, *An Act for the better and more convenient administration of justice, and for the recovery of small debts in a summary way at the 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, intitled, 'An Act for the better execution of the Law and preservation of the Peace within Counties at large'.* Save only that it shall and may be lawful for any Attorney, employed upon the trial of any civil bill which shall be tried under the provisions of this Act, relative to the possession of lands and premises, to charge and take from the party by whom he shall be employed the sum of 20s., in addition to the sums which he is now by law entitled to charge for his attendance on the hearing of any other civil bill, and that the same shall be taxed against the unsuccessful party, in case he shall have appeared at the trial of such civil bill.

#### 11. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that if any tenement, touching which any proceeding by civil bill shall be had in pursuance of this Act, shall be situated in two or more Counties, such proceeding shall be in any one of such Counties; and the Sheriffs of the respective Counties in which any part of such tenement shall be, and in which such proceeding shall be had, shall execute such decree as shall be made on such civil bill, upon delivery to him of a copy thereof, signed by the Judge who shall have made such decree, with a warrant for execution thereon signed by the Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, or Recorder, as the case may be, acting for the County in which such decree shall be required to be executed.

#### 12. And be it further enacted, that in all cases, except where the proceeding shall be grounded on non-payment of rent, the Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or Recorder, as the case may be, shall sign two copies of every decree which shall be made in pursuance of this Act, and also a memorial thereof, for the purpose of registry in manner hereinafter mentioned, and that his affixing his signature to one of the said copies shall be witnessed by some person present at the time of such signature; and that it shall and may be lawful for the landlord or lessor, if he thinks proper, at any time before the termination of the Assizes for the County then then ensuing, and the commencement of the Assizes thereafter next following, to register one copy of the said decree in the office for the registry of deeds and wills in Ireland, by lodging a memorial and proving the perfection of the same, in like manner as is now provided by law for the registering of deeds; and that from and after the registry of the said decrees, it shall have the further effect of a conveyance to the said landlord, or lessor of any interest which the tenant, or any person claiming under him, may or might have in and to the said lands and premises, freed and discharged from all leases, mortgages, mortgages, debts, charges, or incumbrances, which the said tenant, or any person claiming under him, may have charged, made, or created thereon.

#### 13. And be it further enacted, that if any person in the said office for the registry of deeds in Ireland shall demand or take any greater fee, gratuity, or sum of money, for or on occasion of the registry of any of the said decrees, than he is now by law entitled to for the registry of a deed, he shall forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds for every such offence, to be recovered in an action of debt by any person suing for the same.

#### 14. And whereas by an Act passed in the Parliament of Ireland in the eleventh year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intitled, *An Act for the more effectual prevention of frauds committed by tenants, it is provided, that no proceedings by virtue of such Act, for breach of any condition, shall be commenced against the right or title of any tenant, female covert, person being non-compos mentis, or out of his Majesty's dominions; and by an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the First, to extend and amend the said former Act, it is provided, that the said Act of the fourth year of King*

#### George the First shall not extend to defeat the estate, right, or title of infants, females covert, or persons of nonsane memory; and Acts were passed in the eighth year of his said Majesty King George the First, and in the fifth and twenty-fifth years of his late Majesty King George the Second, for further explaining and amending the said former Acts; and whereas such provisions have produced great injustice to landlords, in some instances, by preventing the enforcement of the payment of rent justly due to them, and in others by obliging them, after getting into possession of lands and premises by ejectment for non-payment of rent, to account for meane profits for a great length of time; be it therefore further enacted, that the said provisions in the said Acts of Parliament, so far as relate to saving the rights of infants, females covert, persons being non-compos mentis, or insane, or out of his Majesty's dominions, be and the same are hereby repealed.

#### 15. And whereas by a law passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, in the eleventh year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, intitled, *An Act for the more effectual securing the Payment of Rents, and preventing Frauds by Tenants, it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful to and for every lessor or landlord, lessors or landlords, or his, her, or their steward, bailiff, receiver, or other person or persons empowered by him, hers, or them, to take and seize, as a distress for arrears of rent, all sorts of corn and grass, hops, roots, fruits, pulse, or other product whatsoever, which shall be growing on any part of the estates so demised or holden, as a distress for arrears of rent, and the same to make, cut, gather, carry, and lay up when ripe, in the barns or other proper place on the premises so demised or holden, and in case there shall be no barn or proper place upon the premises so demised or holden, then in any other barn or proper place, which such lessor or landlord, lessors or landlords, shall have or otherwise procure for that purpose, and as near as may be to the premises, in convenient time to appraise, sell, or otherwise dispose of the same, towards satisfaction of the rent for which such distress shall have been taken, and of the charges of such distress, appraisement, and sale, in the same manner as other goods and chattels may be seized, distrained, and disposed of; and the appraisement thereof to be taken when cut, gathered, cured and made, and not before; and whereas no such provision exists in the law of Ireland, and it is reasonable that the remedies of landlords in Ireland should in this respect be as extensive as they are in England; be it therefore further enacted, that from and after the first day of July next, it shall and may be lawful to and for every lessor or landlord in that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, or his, her, or their steward, bailiff, receiver, or other person or persons empowered by him, hers, or them, to take and seize, as a distress for arrears of rent, all sorts of corn and grass, hops, roots, fruit, pulse, or other product whatsoever, which shall be growing on any part of the estates so demised or holden, as a distress for arrears of rent, and the same to make, cut, gather, carry, and lay up, when ripe, in the barns or other proper place on the premises so demised or holden, and in case there shall be no barn or proper place upon the premises so demised or holden, then in any other barn or proper place, which such lessor or landlord, lessors or landlords, shall have or otherwise procure for that purpose, and as near as may be to the premises, and dispose of the same towards satisfaction of the rent for which such distress shall have been taken, and of the charges of such distress and sale, in the same manner as any other goods and chattels distrained for non-payment of rent.*

#### 16. And whereas it is just and just that provision should be made for securing the occupying tenant, as far as may be, against being called upon for payment more than one of the rent reserved & made payable to his immediate landlord or lessor out of the land which he occupies, in consequence of superior landlords distraining for the rents due to them respectively; for remedy thereof, be it enacted, that in all cases where the entire rent due and payable from the occupying tenant to his immediate landlord or landlords, lessor or lessors, shall have been paid, or in any manner satisfied, if, in consequence of the fraud, malfeasance, or neglect of such landlord or landlords to pay and satisfy the rent due and owing to any superior landlord or landlords, the land in the hands of such occupying tenant shall be distrained for any such rent, then it shall be lawful for such occupying tenant to proceed against such his immediate landlord (through whose default or neglect to make such payments the lands in the possession of such occupying tenant shall have been distrained), or such occupying tenant shall have been compelled to pay any sum of money to any such superior landlord, to avoid a distress for rent due to such superior landlord, to recover the amount of costs and damages by him sustained thereby, by civil bill before the Recorder of the City of Dublin, if the lands shall be in the County of the said City, or before the Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace for the County of Dublin, if the lands shall be in the said County, or before the Assistant Barrister, at the Quarter Sessions of any other County where such lands shall be,

#### George the First shall not extend to defeat the estate, right, or title of infants, females covert, or persons of nonsane memory; and Acts were passed in the eighth year of his said Majesty King George the First, and in the fifth and twenty-fifth years of his late Majesty King George the Second, for further explaining and amending the said former Acts; and whereas such provisions have produced great injustice to landlords, in some instances, by preventing the enforcement of the payment of rent justly due to them, and in others by obliging them, after getting into possession of lands and premises by ejectment for non-payment of rent, to account for meane profits for a great length of time; be it therefore further enacted, that the said provisions in the said Acts of Parliament, so far as relate to saving the rights of infants, females covert, persons being non-compos mentis, or insane, or out of his Majesty's dominions, be and the same are hereby repealed.

#### 17. And be it further enacted, that if on such trial by civil bill, before the Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or Recorder, as the case may be, the Complainant shall prove the facts of payment of rent by distress or otherwise to his immediate landlord, and of the subsequent seizure of his goods or stock under distress by a superior landlord, or his being compelled to pay any sum of money in or towards satisfaction of rent due to such superior landlord to avoid any such distress, he shall be entitled to recover in damages, and shall so recover, upon such proof made of the facts herein before mentioned, without any other or further proof of damage sustained, ten pounds in the hundred of the rent reserved and distrained for, in addition to the whole sum he shall have paid under such distress to the superior landlord, but shall not be precluded from entering upon proof of other more aggravated or special damage sustained, if he shall prefer such mode of proceeding for recovery of due and adequate compensation on such account.

#### 18. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that if any tenement within the provisions of this Act shall be situated in the whole or in part within the County of any City or Town which is a County of itself, except the County of the City of Dublin, the Assistant Barrister of the County at large, having jurisdiction for other purposes within such County of a City or Town, and the Justices of the Peace for such County at large, shall have the same jurisdiction, and exercise the same powers, with respect to such tenement, as if the same had been situated in the County at large, any thing in this Act, or any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

#### 19. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that if any tenement, touching which any proceeding by civil bill shall be had in pursuance of this Act, shall be situated in two or more Counties, such proceeding shall be in any one of such Counties; and the Sheriffs of the respective Counties in which any part of such tenement shall be, and in which such proceeding shall be had, shall execute such decree as shall be made on such civil bill, upon delivery to him of a copy thereof, signed by the Judge who shall have made such decree, with a warrant for execution thereon signed by the Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, or Recorder, as the case may be, acting for the County in which such decree shall be required to be executed.

#### 20. And be it further enacted, that in all cases, except where the proceeding shall be grounded on non-payment of rent, the Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or Recorder, as the case may be, shall sign two copies of every decree which shall be made in pursuance of this Act, and also a memorial thereof, for the purpose of registry in manner hereinafter mentioned, and that his affixing his signature to one of the said copies shall be witnessed by some person present at the time of such signature; and that it shall and may be lawful for the landlord or lessor, if he thinks proper, at any time before the termination of the Assizes for the County then then ensuing, and the commencement of the Assizes thereafter next following, to register one copy of the said decree in the office for the registry of deeds and wills in Ireland, by lodging a memorial and proving the perfection of the same, in like manner as is now provided by law for the registering of deeds; and that from and after the registry of the said decrees, it shall have the further effect of a conveyance to the said landlord, or lessor of any interest which the tenant, or any person claiming under him, may or might have in and to the said lands and premises, freed and discharged from all leases, mortgages, mortgages, debts, charges, or incumbrances, which the said tenant, or any person claiming under him, may have charged, made, or created thereon.

#### 21. And whereas by an Act passed in the Parliament of Ireland in the eleventh year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intitled, *An Act for the more effectual prevention of frauds committed by tenants, it is provided, that no proceedings by virtue of such Act, for breach of any condition, shall be commenced against the right or title of any tenant, female covert, person being non-compos mentis, or out of his Majesty's dominions; and by an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the First, to extend and amend the said former Act, it is provided, that the said Act of the fourth year of King*

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#### 22. And be it further enacted, that if on such trial by civil bill, before the Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or Recorder, as the case may be, the Complainant shall prove the facts of payment of rent by distress or otherwise to his immediate landlord, and of the subsequent seizure of his goods or stock under distress by a superior landlord, or his being compelled to pay any sum of money in or towards satisfaction of rent due to such superior landlord to avoid any such distress, he shall be entitled to recover in damages, and shall so recover, upon such proof made of the facts herein before mentioned, without any other or further proof of damage sustained, ten pounds in the hundred of the rent reserved and distrained for, in addition to the whole sum he shall have paid under such distress to the superior landlord, but shall not be precluded from entering upon proof of other more aggravated or special damage sustained, if he shall prefer such mode of proceeding for recovery of due and adequate compensation on such account.

#### 23. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that if any tenement within the provisions of this Act shall be situated in the whole or in part within the County of any City or Town which is a County of itself, except the County of the City of Dublin, the Assistant Barrister of the County at large, having jurisdiction for other purposes within such County of a City or Town, and the Justices of the Peace for such County at large, shall have the same jurisdiction, and exercise the same powers, with respect to such tenement, as if the same had been situated in the County at large, any thing in this Act, or any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

#### 24. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that if any tenement, touching which any proceeding by civil bill shall be had in pursuance of this Act, shall be situated in two or more Counties, such proceeding shall be in any one of such Counties; and the Sheriffs of the respective Counties in which any part of such tenement shall be, and in which such proceeding shall be had, shall execute such decree as shall be made on such civil bill, upon delivery to him of a copy thereof, signed by the Judge who shall have made such decree, with a warrant for execution thereon signed by the Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, or Recorder, as the case may be, acting for the County in which such decree shall be required to be executed.

#### 25. And be it further enacted, that in all cases, except where the proceeding shall be grounded on non-payment of rent, the Assistant Barrister, Chairman of the Sessions of the Peace, or Recorder, as the case may be, shall sign two copies of every decree which shall be made in pursuance of this Act, and also a memorial thereof, for the purpose of registry in manner hereinafter mentioned, and that his affixing his signature to one of the said copies shall be witnessed by some person present at the time of such signature; and that it shall and may be lawful for the landlord or lessor, if he thinks proper, at any time before the termination of the Assizes for the County then then ensuing, and the commencement of the Assizes thereafter next following, to register one copy of the said decree in the office for the registry of deeds and wills in Ireland, by lodging a memorial and proving the perfection of the same, in like manner as is now provided by law for the registering of deeds; and that from and after the registry of the said decrees, it shall have the further effect of a conveyance to the said landlord, or lessor of any interest which the tenant, or any person claiming under him, may or might have in and to the said lands and premises, freed and discharged from all leases, mortgages, mortgages, debts, charges, or incumbrances, which the said tenant, or any person claiming under him, may have charged, made, or created thereon.

#### 26. And whereas by an Act passed in the Parliament of Ireland in the eleventh year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, intitled, *An Act for the more effectual prevention of frauds committed by tenants, it is provided, that no proceedings by virtue of such Act, for breach of any condition, shall be commenced against the right or title of any tenant, female covert, person being non-compos mentis, or out of his Majesty's dominions; and by an Act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the First, to extend and amend the said former Act, it is provided, that the said Act of the fourth year of King*

a considerable time, been a subject of the most anxious expectation. We have, at length, been enabled to publish a full and correct copy of it; taken from the Act of Parliament itself, as it finally received the Royal Assent. Other copies of it have appeared in some newspapers, but they are almost throughout erroneous; some parts are unintelligible; parts of Sections are omitted; and several Sections are entirely left out—all of them of essential importance. The alterations which took place in the Lords are numerous, and we believe, that they will meet the approbation of the Representative of this City, the author of the Bill, and also that of the Public. Some may wish, that more had been done; but, to have attempted more, would have been to have lost all.

The great length of this necessary and valuable communication will, we trust, be our apology for postponing to which, in order to gratify the general desire concerning it, we have been reluctantly forced to submit. Saturday promises to leave us more at liberty.

BIRTHS.—In Cavendish-Row, Dublin, the Lady of the Right Hon. the Duke of Devonshire.—The Lady of Thomas Grubb, Esq. of Clonmel, of a son.—The Lady of Richard Moore, Esq. Assistant Barrister for the County of Tipperary, of a son.—The Right Hon. Lady H. Bageot, of a daughter.—At Inchinore, Kilkenny, the Lady of Joseph Louisa, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.—Fr. Pratt, Esq. of Castle-Martyr, to Mary, second daughter of William Davy, Esq. of Killybegs, in the County of Cork.—At the Cathedral Church of Bangor, Major George Henry Hewitt, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir George Hewitt, Bart. Commander of the Forces in Ireland, to Louisa, fifth daughter of the Bishop of Bangor.—The Earl of Poudlet, to Lady South Burges, with 470,000, cash. In Dublin, George Rich, Esq. son of Sir C. Rich, Bart. Comptroller to the Lord Lieutenant's Household, to Catherine Howett, Bart. Commander of the Tower, Esq. and niece of the Earl of Arran.—In London, Capt. Hood Knight, R. N. second son of Admiral Sir J. Knight, K. C. B. to Louisa Augusta, only child of the late Admiral Sir George Cockburn, Bart. Captain of the Tower, Third Fort Guard, son of Sir W. Paston, Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire, to Emily Frances, daughter of the late Henry Habery, Esq. Healy Park, Surrey.—On Monday, at Kilkenny, John Farley, Esq. Captain of the Kilkenny militia, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Power, of Killyworth, Esq.

DEATHS.—At Kiltinan, County of Tipperary, aged 92, Edward Cooke, Esq.—In Cork, Mrs. Knight, aged 77, relict of the late Christopher Knight, of Charleville.—In London, Sir George Howard, Bart. Commander of the Tower, of the British Artillery.—At Guernsey, Captain Halford, Esq.—At New Inn Glebe, near Cashel, the Rev. John Lloyd, At Castlebar, Jane, wife of the Rev. R. Hamilton, and daughter of Edward Deane Freeman, Esq.—Mrs. Hamilton, of Dublin, of many useful and interesting publications.—In Tipperary, Mrs. Alleyne, wife of Samuel Alleyne, Esq.—At Wilton, in the County of Ulster, Mary Madden, aged 116.—Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Charles Madden, of Boston, in the County of South Down, Samuel L. Steele, Esq. late Surgeon in the 93d Light Dragoons.—William Waters, Esq. of Jones's Lodge, near Ballinglass, County of Wicklow, fourth son of the late John Waters, Esq.—At Richmond, Mrs. Brett, wife of Alexander Brett, Esq. of the Bank of Ireland.

### PORT-NEWS—PASSAGE, AUGUST 6.

#### ARRIVED.

3th—Freeling Packet.

3th—Manfield Packet; Ross, Jeffrey, Newport, live cattle and sheep.

#### SHIPPING.

### SHAW AND CHIP HAT AND BONNET WAREHOUSE, GRAND PARADE, WATERFORD.

WILLIAMS begs leave to acquaint her Friends and the Public, that she has just received, from London, a supply of the most fashionable HATS and BONNETS—Also a quantity of Mountaine, Italian, and Spite PHATS, with W. FLEWELLER, FASHIONABLE TRIMMING, &c.

An APPRENTICE wanted. August 8, 1816.

### A REAL SAVING OF 30 PER CENT.

MAY BE MADE IN PURCHASING OF HATS, AT PENN'S Auction Mart, Quay, Waterford; WHERE there are, at present, just arrived for Sale, GENTLEMEN'S HATS, of superior quality, London made, which will be found, on Inspection, equal in saving as above stated—therefore an immediate Inspection is recommended to the Public, as the Proprietor intends only to stay a few days. Waterford, August 8, 1816.

### TO BE LET,

For such Term of Years or Years as may be agreed on.

THE beautiful and much-admired DEMESENE of the late Lord CULLIN, at RINGWOOD, near Ross, with 120 Acres of excellent GROUND.

Application, by Letter, to be made to Vincent Fitzpatrick, Hammer-Square, London—and to HENRY H. HANCOCK, Esq. 28, Stephen-Green, Dublin, by Letters, Post-paid. August 8, 1816.

### FOR SAIRT ANDREWS,

#### IN BRITAIN AMERICA,

THE BRIG FRIENDS, of London, Captain Mackenzie, will be ready for sea first Wind, and would take a few Passengers. Apply to the Master on board, at the Quay, or to RICHARD PARK, Broker. August 8, 1816.

### TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD.

THE HOUSE and CONCRETS on the Mall, Parade, Quay adjacent to the Commercial Hotel, and now occupied by F. B. M