

COMMON COUNCIL.

THE DISTRESSES OF THE COUNTRY.

On the 20th, a Court of Common Council was held. After the transaction of some business of the public importance...

The Lord Mayor rose and stated to the Court, at his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Answer to the Address of that Court, upon the subject of the Distresses of the Country, had been read...

Alderman Curtis insisted, that he was entitled to be heard before any other man, as he was the first that rose. He was convinced, he said, that the Lord Mayor would acknowledge his claim...

Mr. Dixon said, that he was not aware of the existence of such a right. The worthy Baronet had, in his opinion, the first claim upon his Lordship's attention...

Mr. Waltham said it was possible, that the right had been waived, but that was no reason why he should adopt a line of conduct which might operate so much to the prejudice of questions of moment...

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Addressed His Royal Highness upon the subject and the tone in which the complaint was made was similar to that with which the present Address was marked...

Mr. Waltham said, that the worthy Baronet could not prove, if he were to talk for ever, that the Answer was "gracious." The observations which had been falling from him, for some time, were not at all calculated to affect the question before the Court...

Sir W. Curtis said, he did not care about occasional interruptions. He obtained breath by the time the Gentleman who interrupted him finished his observations, but after all how could he be supposed to be disorderly by a set of men who had sent up so disorderly an Address?

Mr. Samuel Dixon, having expressed a most anxious desire that his speech should be accurately reported, spoke in high praise of the Answer to the Address, which he said was most gracious: Upon the subject of Reform, he admitted that a state of things, such as was contemplated by those who were really friendly to an improved state of things, would be desirable...

Mr. Waltham said, he had not uttered one word to the question. If Reform was to be the theme, it should be perfectly understood that such a subject was to be discussed.

Mr. Dixon threw himself upon the impartiality of the Court. He had often listened to the speeches of impatient Gentlemen who spoke for hours, without exhibiting any inclination to interrupt them, and they never seemed to think that they spoke too long...

Mr. Waltham said, that the Court had exercised an undoubted right in proposing and sending up the Address, and they had as undoubted a right to consider the Answer.

The Lord Mayor having been referred to by Mr. Dixon for protection against such interruptions, said, the subject of Reform was alluded to in such a manner as to justify a discussion of its merits.

Mr. Dixon then spoke of the war, which, he said, had been undertaken after a long and wise consideration, and continued from necessity; to prove which, it was only expedient to look to the character of Bonaparte. But that the Usurper had been overwhelmed, this country would be the province of some other...

Mr. Waltham said, that if the Worthy Member went so circuitously to work, the Court must have candour.

Mr. Dixon replied, that he approved of the introduction of candour, as he was of opinion the Court was often in want of lights.

Mr. Harvey said, he had no apprehensions of the description to which Mr. Dixon had alluded, for he expected that he should have the honour of a seat in that Court after the next election.

While it is our painful duty to record two such instances of barbarity, perpetrated within so short a time, in this country, we have the consolation to observe, that nothing of a systematic nature has been exhausted in either, as in the case of Mr. Fuzell—*Id.*

Two men, Thomas and James Kelly, brothers, were committed to goal on Saturday, charged with killing sheep on the lands of Killane Cottage; one of them, being caught in the fact, immediately discovered on the other—*Id.*

At a meeting at Trowksbury, in Clonmel-parish, it appearing from a report made to the meeting by the directors of the poor, that a very large proportion of the unemployed labourers were stocking-weavers, it was the general opinion that the most effectual means of giving employment to them would be to raise a fund, by subscription, for the purchasing and manufacturing of cotton during the winter, under the direction of a committee consisting of the subscribers, the principal hostlers, and the directors of the poor.

The Marquis of Stafford, and his neighbour, Mr. Wainwright, have given employment to every man desirous of work, upon their estates in Starbush, at the rate of 10s. per week. His Lordship also distributes bread and beer to 100 persons every day at Trentisham Gate.

Mr. Jervoy, M. P. for Salisbury, in addition to recent benefactions, has ordered 1000 yards of flannel to be immediately manufactured in that city; and the committee for lowering Harman-hill think it more advisable, on consulting an engineer, to carry a new road in a curved line to avoid the hill.

It is pleasing to see, says the Salisbury paper, that the whole country is now alive to the cries of the distressed in their respective vicinities; at Warminster, Melksham, the villages of Box and Ashley, and Minchinhampton, bountiful subscriptions and plans are adopted for their relief.

row of elections tending upon each other's neck? As to the expense incurred by the Country, how could that be avoided when the Country had been labouring under a protracted war? With admirable inconsistency peace had been demanded, and, the moment it was granted, was despised—none of its charms can be discovered: perhaps the real of the Monarch of St. Helena would testify some of its advantages.

Mr. Waltham said the statement of the Worthy Gentleman was wrong. No contradiction in addresses upon the subject of the war had ever been made—at the time of the breaking out of the war the public opinion being notoriously as strong against the war as it had been since.

Mr. Slade said he should in future meet the Worthy Gentleman (Mr. Harvey) as the enemy to that Reform which he pretended to wish to establish.

Here several Members rose and spoke at the same time, and the noise was so great as to be heard.

Mr. Griffiths to get up, and advise that the 11th of Psalm should be given out.

The Amendment was then carried without a division, and it was ordered to be entered on the Journals and published in the Newspapers.

POLICE. HATTON-GARDEN.—The owner of the hackney-coach, No. 131, applied for a summons for the Rev. Mr. Parkes, who, he stated, still refused to pay him 13s. coach-hire due to complaint since the first Spa-fields meeting, although Mr. Parkes promised before the Magistrates to see him paid.

Mr. Parkes, Dyall and Preston refused to pay; and Mr. Parkes accompanied complainant's servant to Hooper, treasurer to the Spa-fields Committee, to his lodgings in Greystoke-place, Fetter-lane, to prevail on him to pay it, but to no purpose, and complainant was still kept out of his money.

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it was impossible that Ministers could give an answer calculated to satisfy those who were the Address; but in fact addresses were sometimes at great variance with each other, he is known that the same Court that now call of the war ruinous, in the year 93 judged it to have been wisely undertaken. After some further observations upon the subject of the practice of that Court, Mr. Harvey said, that the blaring advocates for Reform should begin to reform themselves, and observed, that some of those who cried out for it so loudly would, upon trial, be found to shrink from the principles which they were commending, by voting for the return to Parliament of the Worthy Baronet, instead of the Worthy Member (Mr. Waltham), or even the Lord Mayor.

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THE BLUE SCHOOL-HOUSE & CONCERN, situated in the City of Waterford, as before advertised, still remain unoccupied.

TO BE LET, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, From the 25th of March next, THE LANDS OF KILCOHAN, as lately possessed by Thomas Flanagan, adjoining the Mill-Stone on the Transept Road, containing 25a. 2r. and a FIELD at GRANGE-ROCK, opposite Mr. FARRIS'S, containing 1a. 3r. 10p.

Proposals to be made to JOHN FITZ-GERALD, Esq. at (Remy, Harris, England). Waterford, Dec. 22, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Parties owing Money to, or holding Property or Securities of, or otherwise liable to the Estate of the said Patrick Curran, not to pay or hand over any such Money, Property or Securities, to any Person or Persons, but the Assignees of said Bankrupt, or to such Person or Persons as may be named in the Assignees' Certificate to receive the same.—London, 26th November, 1816

APPROVED HAMILTON, 10th April, at Ardara, 29, Domicil-street, Dublin.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE ASSIZE OF BREAD.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament for the Assize), was last week 79s. 0d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Refined, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

Table with columns: WHITE, RANGLED, HOUSEHOLD. Rows: Penny loaf, Two-penny, Four-penny, Six-penny.

TO CONSUME Monday Mornings, the 30th December. All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the usual Loaves 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 inscribed upon each Loaf, otherwise to be rejected.

Table: Bakers' Returns of Flour this Week. Columns: 3d Flour for Bakers, 3d Flour for Ditto, 3d Flour for Retail.

Table: WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—DEC. 30. Rows: Butter, first quality, second, third; Tallow, rendered; Pork, salted; etc.

Table: DUBLIN MARKET NOTES. FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, DEC. 27. Rows: 24 Wheat, per Bar, 24 Flour, per Bar, etc.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Liverpool, the trustees of the Liverpool Docks undertook to find employment, during the winter, for 2000 persons now unemployed, in addition to the number of about 1000 at present employed by them upon different public useful works, provided the trustees, and lent to them upon the security of their redeemable bonds, payable in five years, but convertible, at the option of the purchaser, into irredeemable ones.

That it be recommended to the general committee to take into their particular consideration, and to carry into execution, according to their discretion and means, such measures of public and general improvement as they may deem useful, and find practicable, in the town of Newcastle upon Tyne and its Vicinity.

That the Clergy and Parish Officers of the district aforesaid be, and are hereby requested, to form, in their several parishes, sub-committees for the purpose of conferring and co-operating with the general committee, and furthering its views, and facilitating its operations.

At Hull, £3000 have been subscribed. Lord Viscount Barrington, at Solihull, in Yorkshire, has given instructions to his agent, that no person in his neighbourhood is to be without work. Such mechanics as are ignorant of agricultural pursuits are employed in trenching the waste grounds near the hedges, cutting drains, &c.

At Weymouth, at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and at Southampton, their roads and footways are all under repair, for the purpose of employing the labourers, besides assisting the necessitous who cannot work.

At Ramsey, they have already begun to lower a bill called Danwood-hill—and Lord Palmerston, in addition to the support he gives to this measure, has declared his intention of employing thirty labourers through the winter, besides those now in his service.

TO BE LET ON APPROVED SECURITY. Application to be made to JOHN ROBERTS, Attorney. Waterford, Dec. 28, 1816.

TO BE LET, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN, THE DWELLING-HOUSE IN BEAR-STREET, at present occupied by MAURICE FARRELL, with a GARDEN at the back. Inquire of him. Waterford, Dec. 21, 1816.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE RETURNS OF THE QUANTITIES and Prices of COAL, GRAIN, MEAL, and FLOUR, sold in the City of Dublin and Liberties thereunto adjoining, for the Week ending December 13, 1816, allowing the following Quantities to be a Barrel of each Sort:—

Table: WHEAT, RYE, PEASE and BEANS, 80 Stone; BARLEY and OATS, 10 Stone; OATS, 11 Stone; and drying 13 1/2 Stone of Flour equal to a Barrel of Wheat, & 3 Stone of Oatmeal to a Barrel of Oats.

Table with columns: Species, Barrels, Price, Average, Quantity, Price. Rows: Wheat, Flour, Bran, Barley, Oats, Oatmeal, Pease, Beans, Rye, W. Pease.

RELIEF OF THE POOR IN ENGLAND. At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Liverpool, the trustees of the Liverpool Docks undertook to find employment, during the winter, for 2000 persons now unemployed, in addition to the number of about 1000 at present employed by them upon different public useful works, provided the trustees, and lent to them upon the security of their redeemable bonds, payable in five years, but convertible, at the option of the purchaser, into irredeemable ones.

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At Ramsey, they have already begun to lower a bill called Danwood-hill—and Lord Palmerston, in addition to the support he gives to this measure, has declared his intention of employing thirty labourers through the winter, besides those now in his service.

One of the good effects of employing the labouring poor in Shaftesbury, by means of subscription, is already visible in its neighbourhood. A considerable number of persons are now diligently and most usefully employed in lowering and widening the very steep hill, called Tour Hill, at the entrance of the town from the west.

In Walk of parish, Bath, a plan has been adapted to meet, in some degree, the exigencies of the times, which promises to be attended with great good effect. On a paper applying to the overseers for relief, he is, if able to work, referred to the way-wardens, who employ him upon the roads. As a proof of the efficacy of the plan, and the distress of the times, the number of labourers thus employed has been increased within these few weeks from twenty-two to one hundred, and every day additional hands are engaged. By this means, though the highway rates must necessarily be increased, a saving will accrue to the poor rates, the roads be improved in a material degree, and, what is the greatest consideration, the distressed labourer will be kept from a state of idleness, and eat his own independent crust.

A number of men are now employed in lowering the hill, the steep entrance to Wirksworth from the south. At Birmingham, the subscription for the relief of the poor amounts to nearly £3000. It is expected that the distribution of soup (which will be accompanied by a piece of bread) will commence this week, and, by a judicious arrangement between the overseers of the poor of this town, and the commissioners of the street act, all persons applying for relief, and who are willing and able to work, are employed by the latter either in paving, carting gravel, digging culverts, or work of some description, and paid according to a graduated scale, single men 6s. per week, married men 7s. and an additional sum for their wives and for each child.

The principal inhabitants, in conjunction with the church-wardens and overseers of the parishes and districts of the Potteries, are exerting themselves to provide employment for their parishioners during the pressure of these almost unprecedented times. A numerous and respectable vestry meeting was held at Stoke-upon-Trent, to adopt plans to this effect, for the numerous poor applying for relief in that extensive parish, at which the following, among other points, were resolved upon—that employment should be provided for all parishioners applying for relief—that such as were employed by individuals should be paid by them after the rate of 9s. per week—that if any individuals choose to give more, they be desired to inform the parish officers—that district committees be appointed in each township of the parish, to superintend the providing of work, and to communicate with the parish officers—that tools be provided, and the individuals employing them be responsible for them.

At Chester, a meeting was held on Tuesday, to consider of the most effectual means of relieving the manufacturing and industrious poor—Earl Grosvenor immediately subscribed £2000. The parishioners of Hamstead have entered into a subscription to find work for the unemployed poor, in altering and improving the highways and foot-paths; and the trustees of the Uxbridge turnpike-road have had the whole line of road examined, to determine what repairs it may want, and what improvement it is susceptible of; and they employ the poor of the different parishes, through which it runs, on these works.

The parishes of St. George, Poplar and Stepney, have all taken the most humane and praiseworthy steps for the relief and employment of the poor with which their districts abound. The roads in these neighbourhoods are all improving, and many useful works have been undertaken. At Poplar, upwards of two hundred men are daily employed this way. For their labour from nine till four, they receive one shilling, and those who have families, in addition to this, receive a bushel of coals and twenty pounds of potatoes at the end of the week.

FINAL EXAMINATION OF SIX OF THE RIOTERS. MANSTON-HOUSE.—On the 23d, Thomas Preston, Hooper, John Cashman, James Carter, Richard Gambell, Richard Symonds, and William Gunnell, were brought up for the purpose of being finally examined, charged with being concerned in the riots and outrages on the 2d inst. The City Solicitor (Mr. Newman) attended on the part of the prosecution. Mr. Harmer appeared for Carter, and Mr. Cannon for Preston. The Officer, as on the former occasions, was immensely thronged.

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The most beneficial results are already experienced in this city, Salisbury, from the liberal subscription which has been recently entered into for giving employment to the poor men out of work. Nearly 150 of these persons have, during the last fortnight, been employed in digging gravel, and repairing the streets of the city, thereby rendering the inhabitants a lasting and essential service.

A project is in contemplation to make a turnpike road between Reading, Watlington, and Tetworth, to facilitate a communication between Reading, the north of Oxfordshire, and Vale of Aylesbury, and at the same time to give employment to the labouring poor. In the mean time, every house inhabited by the necessitous has been visited, their condition inquired into, and their wants alleviated by means of a liberal subscription.

Among the benevolent exertions in favour of the poor, which do honour to society at the present crisis, W. A. Sandford, Esq. of Ninehead Court, near Wellington, Somersetshire, with the sole view of giving employment to the people of his neighbourhood out of work, has engaged upwards of three hundred of them in digging a canal through his grounds of very considerable extent, the completion of which will necessarily require the continued labour of many months.

The directors of Margate Pier have ordered the clerk of the works to employ a great number of the labourers in clearing out the mud and deepening the harbour; and also in cutting a canal at the back of the pier to facilitate the landing of passengers at low water. And the surveyors of the roads have printed a handbill, offering to employ every man who may be in want of work, provided he belongs to the parish.

The trustees of the road from Lewes to Brighton (their funds being highly in a state to admit of it) have come to the determination of giving employment to a number of the labouring poor out of work, in cutting away Falmer-hill, and otherwise improving that road.

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FINAL EXAMINATION OF SIX OF THE RIOTERS. MANSTON-HOUSE.—On the 23d, Thomas Preston, Hooper, John Cashman, James Carter, Richard Gambell, Richard Symonds, and William Gunnell, were brought up for the purpose of being finally examined, charged with being concerned in the riots and outrages on the 2d inst. The City Solicitor (Mr. Newman) attended on the part of the prosecution. Mr. Harmer appeared for Carter, and Mr. Cannon for Preston. The Officer, as on the former occasions, was immensely thronged.

essily be increased, a saving will accrue to the poor rates, the roads be improved in a material degree, and, what is the greatest consideration, the distressed labourer will be kept from a state of idleness, and eat his own independent crust.

A number of men are now employed in lowering the hill, the steep entrance to Wirksworth from the south. At Birmingham, the subscription for the relief of the poor amounts to nearly £3000. It is expected that the distribution of soup (which will be accompanied by a piece of bread) will commence this week, and, by a judicious arrangement between the overseers of the poor of this town, and the commissioners of the street act, all persons applying for relief, and who are willing and able to work, are employed by the latter either in paving, carting gravel, digging culverts, or work of some description, and paid according to a graduated scale, single men 6s. per week, married men 7s. and an additional sum for their wives and for each child.

The principal inhabitants, in conjunction with the church-wardens and overseers of the parishes and districts of the Potteries, are exerting themselves to provide employment for their parishioners during the pressure of these almost unprecedented times. A numerous and respectable vestry meeting was held at Stoke-upon-Trent, to adopt plans to this effect, for the numerous poor applying for relief in that extensive parish, at which the following, among other points, were resolved upon—that employment should be provided for all parishioners applying for relief—that such as were employed by



