PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE BANK.

[Concluded from our last.]

Mr. CANNING commenced by saying he would not detain the House at great length, but after the allusion that had been made, civil indeed, in the highest degree, to him, in the speech of the Right Honourable Gentleman who opened the debate, he felt he was called on to state the grounds on which his vote would be founded. The question at issue was, whether the restriction should be renewed, after an inquiry was had into the affairs of the Bank? He said, that since he first brought his mind to inquire into the subject, he considered it but in one way—he considered the Bank restriction as a great departure from a monetary system—he ever looked with anxiety to the time of its abolition, and with regret and disappointment to every circumstance that prevented it; and he spoke, he said, not merely his own sentiments, but the sentiments entertained by those who sat near him. When he and his friends felt it their painful duty, in the course of last Session, to propose the renewal of the Restriction Act, they did so, entertaining a confident and pleasing hope, that it would have been the last time they would be obliged to have recourse to that measure; and he pledged himself to the House, that it was not until a very late period in autumn, up to the month of October, or, he might say, November, they entertained a confident expectation that there would be no further necessity of applying to the House. Up to that time they (the Ministers) entertained that hope; but another view of the question conveyed to their minds the positive though unwilling conviction, that it would be their duty to propose to Parliament, though for a limited time, the further continuance of the Restriction Act. He stated this with candour and sincerity; the Right Honourable Gentleman might withhold his belief if he pleased. They certainly looked to an early period, the beginning of March, 1820, for the final expiration of the Act, and they intended to propose that measure, without proposing any inquiry; but if at the expiration of that time it should still unfortunately appear necessary to continue the restriction, it was the intention of Ministers that such a proposal should not come from them without first establishing the most minute, the fullest, and the most satisfactory investigation. On the first night that Parliament met, the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tierney) gave notice of his motion, and that proceeding certainly did not change the course that Ministers intended to proceed in, but a communication from the Bank had the effect of inducing them to change their intentions; it placed them in a new situation. The Right Hon. Gentleman might taunt them for the imputed unsteadiness of their measures; but how would he taunt them if they had come down to the House, keeping back the information they received, to ask for a further restriction without inquiry, as was their original intention—to ask for it as a temporary expedient, whilst they were convinced that they should look for a further renewal of the law? They did not do so—they were, of course, prepared to bear the attacks of Opposition; but they felt it their first duty to let Parliament share the light which had been let in on themselves. He would now beg, he said, to anticipate an attack often made as to the appointment of the Secret Committee; he would anticipate the ten times repeated sarcasm, which was too dull and too stale for the ears of an old Parliament, but it was necessary to repeat it for the edification of the young Members:—A Committee by ballot is to be appointed; lists are made out at each side of the House; by some chance the list at this side finds its way to the other side of the House, and then, to the utter amazement of every body, the Hon. Gentlemen are enabled to mention the names that appear on the face of these lists. And here (said the Right Hon. Gentleman) I will repeat, for the amusement of the House, a joke—a very old one, to be sure, but good enough for new Members. *(A laugh.)* Having got the list of the names in their possession, an Honourable Gentleman will rise, and, after requesting to know from the Speaker whether it be a breach of order to lay wagers in the House, he will gravely offer to lay a round sum, that he would repeat the names on the Committee; this, he said, was generally performed by some Gentleman on the second bench, but he did not know who would be selected, on the present occasion, to perform for the amusement and instruction of the new Members. For his own part, he would say, that in his judgment a Committee formed, that did not comprehend Gentlemen impartially selected from each side of the House, would be of little value indeed. He should consider such a Committee as an unseemly contest between political parties, when it should have been a search after political truth. It was, he said, to be lamented, that many persons considered not the safest but the shortest way of getting rid of the Bank restriction. Of these he would say, that though they might be very bright philosophers, they were not practical politicians. He had heard of doctrines on the subject which appeared to him no less extraordinary than they were dangerous—a flight of pamphlets had lighted upon the town—but all this only made him more anxious for a fair Committee of Inquiry, whose impartial investigation would throw new light upon the subject, if it did not, as he hoped it would, settle the public mind. He thought the Right Hon. Gentleman had quite mistaken the question, and misunderstood his Right Honourable Friend. His Right Hon. Friend had not said that the purport of the communication made by the Bank was the inability of that body to resume payments in cash. He could have wished that in courtesy the communication had taken place twenty-four hours earlier than it had, as it would then have saved him from the blows he had received in the political skirmishes with the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite, if indeed those could be called skirmishes—

'Ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum.'

The Right Hon. Gentleman had certainly laid on his strokes of ridicule and severity as unmercifully as his Right Hon. Friend had submitted to them quietly and good-humouredly. The present materially differed from all previous questions on the same subject. It was a new one, which had not come before the House during the last 20 years. They ought to give the Bank a Secret Committee, because that Committee would be led to examine into the nature of its dealings and transactions with Government, and various other parts of its affairs, which could not with propriety be submitted to the Public. An Hon. Gentleman found great fault with the Bank for the experiment made by them in 1816, in the partial resumption of cash payments. He was one of the whole community who hailed that event as the omen of an entire return to the antient currency of the Country. He now thought otherwise; but his change of opinion had been produced by experience, and by what had since that time taken place. That experiment had drained the Country of no less than five millions and a half of specie—that event which every one had hailed with joy had totally failed. If the Bank had erred in coming to that determination, they had erred with all mankind. No contrivance, no abstinence of eloquence could keep the Bank out of the consideration of the Committee—it would meet them at every step and turning. It would be, "Bank first, Bank last, Bank midst and without end.' *(A laugh.)* He could only compare the courses of his Right Hon. Friend and the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to the conduct of two rival companies of players, performing in a country town, one of whom, after exhausting every art of rivalship, fell upon the expedient of acting the play of *Hamlet*, leaving out the part of *Hamlet*. *(Laughter.)* The Right Hon. Gentleman would bring the House to that theatre where the part of *Hamlet* was omitted. *(Laughter, and cries of "Hear!")*

Mr. MANNING begged leave to say, on the part of the Bank, that however that body had been traduced and vilified, they had not proposed any opinion to Government with a view to their own interest. The Noble Lord had stated, and stated truly, that the present was a national question, of great, of vital importance; it was not a question merely whether it would be convenient to the Bank to resume its payments in cash, but whether such a resumption would advance or obstruct the general interests of the Country. The Member for Beaumaris condemned the Bank for the partial issue of gold, whereas the Member for Liverpool said he looked on it as an omen of the complete return to the antient state of the currency. He could with truth state, that the Bank had entertained as sanguine hopes on the subject as that Right Hon. Gentleman, and up to as late a period. The Hon. Member then entered into a variety of statements from papers laid on the table, to shew that the issues of the Bank had been reduced during the last year. The half yearly issues from January to July, 1817, were £29,259,000, and for the other half £29,000,000. The issues from January to July, 1818, were £27,900,000, and from July to December, £26,400,000.

Mr. GRENFELL said, he had examined the issues of the Bank in the returns laid on the table yesterday. He had the papers in his hand, and should state the result of his investigation. It did not appear from them that the Bank had reduced their issues during the year 1818; on the contrary, the result was, that in the first six months of the year just expired they had been not only greater than in the preceding year, but even greater than in any year from 1797 to the present. In the last six months some diminution had taken place, but the Bank was entitled to little credit for that circumstance. The average issue of the year was between twenty-seven and twenty-eight millions.

Alderman HEYGATE said, the question to be ultimately decided was, what was to be the value for some time to come of all landed and all other descriptions of property in the Country. He congratulated the House on the real and substantial unanimity that prevailed on that great question, however Members might differ as to points of form or of minor importance. When it was considered that a reduction of the issues would probably have the effect of causing a fall in the prices of all commodities and productions, and that that fall would lessen the gains, and increase the pressure of taxation on the lower classes, it became the House to pause before they said that such a course was a wise one.

Mr. TIERNEY trusted the House would indulge him with a few words in reply to the Hon. Gentleman on the opposite side of the House. He should confine himself principally to the question of the constitution of the Committee. The dry subject before the House had been embellished with so many metaphorical allusions, and fine quotations, by one Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Canning), that he confessed he scarcely understood him. The Noble Lord, instead of saying that the Bank was a fly on the wheel, should have said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was on the wheel of the Bank, for it appeared they could turn him round as they pleased. *(Hear, hear! and much laughter.)* From the low tone of voice of the Hon. Gentleman connected with the Bank, he had not been able to comprehend all his observations; but he believed that Hon. Member had declared, that the Bank had not been a party to the original design of extending the restrictions till the 1st of March, 1820, without any inquiry. He could not see why the Bank had been unwilling to enter into inquiry last year, and desirous of it at present. It seemed the Government had not contemplated the resumption of cash payments at March, 1820; but that they said to the Bank, "Let us go on as long as we can in the old way—the difficulties are sure to meet us at length, and then we shall have a Committee of Inquiry." He should beg to say one word as to the partial issue of the specie. The specie had certainly disappeared, but that would certainly not have been the case had the Bank pursued a different course from what they had followed: if they had reduced their issues of paper at the same time, instead of enlarging them, which was certainly the most extraordinary course ever adopted. When they sent out their gold, folded up in Bank-notes, they must have known that the latter were so many cases provided for exportation. *(Hear!)* He thought the Bank had not sufficiently reduced their issues; at the same time, he felt for the situation of that Body; he was willing to allow them a disposition to limit the issue of their paper; but he did not forget that they were assailed by repeated calls—by threats of the stagnation of trade, starving, the circulation of the Country, and so on. The Bank would never acquire resolution enough till the Government of the Country took up the question themselves, without the operation of foreign influence, and stood by and supported it. At present one Bank-note was not equal to another in value—all the notes issued before January, 1817, were one thing, and those issued after another—and he could tell the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that, if he had a note for a £100 issued on the 31st December, 1816, he would receive for it a £100 note issued January 1, 1817, and four Bank-notes for £1 each. He had changed the form of his original motion, because it seemed to imply that public credit was exposed to a sort of danger. If he were to move that a Committee be appointed to *report* alone, without using the word *inquire*, would not that be Parliamentary language? He believed the only objection to his motion was, that he had used as few words as possible, which yet let in the entire subject. It seemed plainly to be intended by Ministers and the Bank never to return to Cash Payments till the exchanges became favourable; but that was not the time.—The Committee which he wanted was one which should not report their own opinion, or that of any other body, but one which should convey information which should furnish the House with data on which to form an opinion for itself, and be enabled to say whether any foreign loans or operations in other countries could render it inexpedient for this to resume Cash Payments. If the House were left to judge for themselves, he did not think they would come to such a conclusion, however manufactured the Committee might be. At the same time, a Committee named by the Chancellor of the Exchequer would not satisfy him. His object was to bring the question for the Committee to some distinct issue, and to secure an early answer. He believed that the Bank, if they reduced their issues, might resume Cash Payments the 5th of next July; but it was a monstrous proposition to suppose that that could take place at any time without a jar with the Public.

The Gallery was then cleared for a division, when there appeared—

For the original motion	168
Against it	277
Majority against the motion	109

The Amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was then put, and carried without a division.

During our exclusion from the Gallery, some discussion took place, in which it was resolved, that the Committee should be secret, and constituted by *ballot*.

The House then adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

RESULT OF THE BALLOT.

Mr. Brogden brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to scrutinize the Lists delivered in for the Members of the Secret Committee on the Bank Restriction. It was read, and the following appeared to be the names for which the majority of votes had been given:

Lord Castlereagh,	Mr. Abercromby,
The Chancellor of the Exchequer,	Mr. Bankes,
Mr. Tierney,	Sir James Mackintosh,
Mr. Canning,	Mr. Peel,
Mr. Wellesley Pole,	Sir John Nicholl,
Mr. Lamb,	Mr. Littleton,
Sir John Newport,	Mr. Wilson,
Mr. F. Robinson,	Mr. Stuart Wortley,
Mr. Grenfell,	Mr. Manning,
Mr. Huskisson,	Mr. Frankland Lewis,
	Mr. Ashurst.

At the time the Report was brought up, the House was nearly empty, and immediately after it had been read, the House adjourned.

Lord Stewart is arrived in London, *post* from Vienna, on the spur of the occasion, and in the hope that his presence may quicken the decision of the Appeal, respecting his claim on the hand and fortune of the rich heiress of the house of Antrim.

By the Will of the late Duke of Marlborough, the present Duchess was left £100 a year Pin Money; and the present Duke of Marlborough, immediately on coming to the titles, increased it to £1000 per annum; which is now paid to her Grace, by his direction.

A LIST OF THE MINORITY
ON MR. TIERNEY'S MOTION LAST NIGHT.

Abercromby, Hon. J.
Althorp, Visc.
Allen, J. H.
Anson, Sir G.
Aubrey, Sir J.
Astell, Wm.
Barham, Jos.
Baring, Sir T.
Barnard, Visc.
Barnett, J. R.
Beecher, W. W.
Belgrave, Lord
Bernall, Ralph
Bennett, Hon. H. G.
Benyon, Ben.
Bentinck, Lord W.
Birch, Jos.
Brand, Hon. T.
Browne, Dom.
Brougham, H.
Burdett, Sir F.
Burroughs, Sir W.
Byng, G.
Calcraft, John,
Churchill, Lord C.
Calvert, C.
Calvert, Nich.
Campbell, Hon. J.
Crespigny, Sir W. de
Carew, R. S.
Carter, John
Cavendish, Henry
Clifford, Captain
Clifton, Lord
Coffin, Sir J.
Colborne, R. N. W.
Colclough, Cæsar
Coke, Thomas, jun.
Concannon, L.
Coussmaker, Geo.
Curwen, J. C.
Crompton, Sam.
Davies, T. H.
Denman, Thos.
Denison, W. J.
Douglas, Hon. F. S.
Duncannon, Viscount
Dundas, Hon L.
Dundas, Hon. G.
Dundas, Hon. J.
Duddas, Charles
Ebrington, Viscount
Ellice, Edward
Euston, Earl of
Fazakerley, N.
Fellowes, Newton
Ferguson, Sir R. C.
Fitzgerald, Lord W.
Fleming, John
Frankland, R.
Freemantle, Wm.
Gordon, Robert
Graham, Sandford
Graham, R. J. G.
Grenfell, Pascoe
Gulse, Sir W.
Grosvenor, General
Gaskell, Benjamin
Gurney, R. H.
Hamilton, Lord A.
Harvey, D. W.
Heathcote, Sir G.
Hornby, Edward
Howard, Hon. W.
Howorth, H.
Hughes, W. L.
Hume, Jos.
Hurst, R.
Heygate, Alderman
Kennedy, J. F.
Knox, Hon. Thomas
Lamb, Hon. W.
Latouche, John
Lemon, Sir W.
Lloyd, Sir E.
Lloyd, J. M.
Lyttelton, Hon. W.
Lewis, T. F.
Macleod, R.
Mackintosh, Sir J.
Madocks, W. A.
Maitland, J. B.
Martin, John
Methuen, Paul
Maxwell, John
Milbanke, Mark
Merest, J. D.
Mills, G.
Monck, Sir C.
Moore, Peter
Mostyn, Sir T.
Morpeth, Viscount
Maberley, John
Morland, S. B.
Newman, Robert
Neville, Hon. R.
Newport, Sir John
North, Dudley
Nugent, Lord
Nugent, Sir G.
Onslow, Arthur
O'Callaghan, J.
Ord, Wm.
Osborne, Lord F. G.
Palmer, C. F.
Pares, Thomas
Parnell, Sir Henry
Peirse, H.
Pelham, Hon. C. A.
Pelham, Hon. G. A.
Phillips, G.
Phillips, G. jun.
Phillips, C. M.
Ponsonby, Hon. F. C.
Power, R.
Powlett, Hon. Wm.
Price, R.
Protheroe, E.
Phillimore, Dr.
Ramsbottom, John
Ramsden, J. C.
Rancliffe, Lord
Ridley, Sir M. W.
Robarts, A. W.
Robarts, W. T.
Rowley, Sir Wm.
Russell, Lord Wm.
Russell, Lord G. W.
Russell, Lord John
Russell, R. G.
Rumbold, C. E.
Sharp, R.
Smith, Wm.
Smyth, J. H.
Spencer, Lord R.
Stewart, Lord James
Stanley, Lord
Symonds, T. P.
Shelley, Sir J.
Sebright, Sir J. S.
Tavistock, Marquis
Taylor, M. A.
Thorp, Alderman
Tierney, Right Hon. G.
Tremayne, J. H.
Temple, Earl
Walpole, Hon. G.
Waithman, Alderman
Webb, Ed.
Wharton, John
Whitbread, Wm.
Wilkins, W.
Williams, Owen
Williams, Wm.
Wilson, Sir R.
Wood, Alderman
Wynn, C. W.
Webster, Sir G.

TELLERS.
Lambton, J. G.
Macdonald, James

We feel very great reluctance in touching publicly upon a subject of a very delicate and important nature; but as we are assured that it is mentioned in the higher political circles, and is likely to become a topic of peculiar interest to the Country, we may be excused for alluding to it. We are informed, in a quarter to which we have often been indebted for important intelligence, that a Gentleman, of very high character at the Chancery Bar, has visited a distinguished Female in Italy, for the purpose of preparing her to expect a minute investigation of her conduct.—Happy shall we be to learn that her account will prove correct and satisfactory; but, if otherwise, the Law, which pays no respect to persons, will doubtless be carried into effect. It must be evident, that the reports which have long been in circulation, and which recent events are said to render more striking, loudly call for inquiry. If the Lady of any Nobleman in England continued flitting about the world with similar volatility, would not the husband incur censure if he did not resolutely demand investigation? But the subject is at present of too delicate a nature, as we have said, for us to enter further upon, in the present state of the case.—*Sun.*

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 4.—It appears to be no longer doubtful, that the Lord Hill, Isle of Man packet, is lost, part of the vessel having been thrown on shore, as well as a trunk, which has been identified as belonging to one of the passengers who was on board. From the best information of which we are at present possessed, there were about eighteen people on board, all of whom, we lament to say, must have perished. The Robert, Clark, from hence for New York, was abandoned at sea, dismasted, and in a sinking state, in lat. 37° long. 51° W. crew and passengers arrived at Bourdeaux, in the Warrington, of Philadelphia.

WARNING AGAINST CRUELTY.—James Holdway, at Tufton, near Whitchurch, Hants, was killed last week by the kick of a horse of a most docile temper; a stick was found near the deceased, with which, it is supposed, he had been beating the animal.

Irish Stocks, Feb. 9.

Bank Stock	251
Gov. Deb. 3½ per Cent	89½
Do. Stock, 3½ per Cent	87¼
Gov. Deb. 4 per Cent	—
Do. 5 per Cent	107¼
Do. Stock, 5 per Cent	106¾
Exchange, 8¼ 9 per Cent.	

WATERFORD:
Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,350. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1819. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

O'NEILL & KEHOE
OFFER FOR SALE,
104 Chests *TEA, from last Sales,*
20 *Hhds. SCALE SUGAR,*
10 *Do. REFINED DITTO,*

Which, with their Stock of CORK WHISKEY, SPICES, CHEESE, &c. will be disposed of on the most liberal Terms.

Waterford, Feb. 11, 1819.

WINDOW TAX.

TO SIR SIMON NEWPORT,
DEPUTY MAYOR OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

WE, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, request you will be pleased to call a MEETING of the HOUSEHOLDERS of this City, to take into consideration the Expediency of petitioning Parliament for the REPEAL of the WINDOW-LIGHT TAX.

Waterford, Feb. 6, 1819.

Sam. Newport,	*Thomas King,*
Humphry Denis,	*Matthew J. Turner,*
John Denis,	*Richard Farrell,*
Thomas Scott,	*Joseph Clampett,*
Thomas M'Cheane,	*Stephen Phelan,*
James Blake,	*Robert Curtis,*
Alexander Pope,	*David Jones,*
Benjamin Moore,	*John Cower,*
Joseph Wakefield,	*William Butler,*
Samuel White,	*Thomas Hutchinson,*
Richard Fogarty,	*Thomas M'Mahon,*
Jacob Scroder,	*Paul King,*
William Aylward,	*William Dowling,*
James Hill,	*Thomas Boland,*
Charles Trouton,	*Abraham Denny,*
Wm. M. Ardagh,	*Francis Davis,*
Thomas Prosser,	*John Leonard,*
Maurice Farrell,	*Jeremiah Ryan,*
Francis Newport,	*Joshua Pert,*
Wm. Milward,	*Wm. Barron, (John-St.)*
H. Downes,	*Wm. Bell,*
Richard Pope,	*Robert Bell,*
James Larisy,	*James H. Morris,*
Henry H. Hunt,	*Peter Gibbons,*
Thomas Wallis,	*Anthony Jackson,*
Henry Alcock,	*Thomas Greer Jacob,*
Henry Bayly,	*Thomas H. Mason,*
Wm. Barker,	*Thomas Kehoe.*
J. K. Bracken,	

I have great pleasure in complying with the above Requisition; and, in consequence, request a MEETING of the HOUSEHOLDERS of this City, at the Town Hall, on MONDAY next, the 15th Instant, at the Hour of ONE o'Clock.

Waterford, Feb. 10, 1819.

SIMON NEWPORT, D. Mayor.

TO BE LET,
From the Twenty-fifth of March next,
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

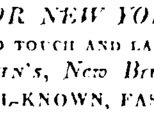
ABOUT 400 Acres of the LANDS of GOULAWN and BALLYMACART, situate in the Parish of Ardmore East, in the County of Waterford. Great Encouragement will be given to Tenants who would build good *slated Houses* and *Lime-Kilns*. Proposals (in writing only) will be received by Mr. RICHARD WALL, Newtown, who will forward them to HENRY W. BARRON, Esq.

Waterford, Jan. 30, 1819.

TO BE SOLD,
A HANDSOME CARRIAGE,
COMPLETELY NEW,
WITH HARNESS.

Apply at the CHRONICLE-OFFICE.

Waterford, Jan. 30, 1819.



FOR NEW YORK,
WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AND LAND PASSENGERS AT
St. John's, New Brunswick,
THE WELL-KNOWN, FAST-SAILING
BRIG MARIA,
MAURICE CONDON, Master, 187 *Tons Burden.*

THIS Vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will sail *the Fifth of April.* Passengers engaging their Places may be certain of *no Disappointment*; and, should the Vessel not clear out for Sea upon the above Date, they will be *maintained at Ship's expense on board.*

Application to JAMES MORRIS.

Waterford, Feb. 9, 1819.

County of Tipperary, to wit.

WILLIAM RYAN, Esq. *Plaintiff*; WILLIAM BARRON and LUKE BARRON, Esqrs. Executors of EDWARD BARRON, deceased, *Defendants.*

Same *a.* Same.

BY Virtue of his Majesty's Writs of *Fieri Facias* in these Causes to me directed, marked respectively for the Sum of £393 9s. 11d. I will, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of February next, set up and sell by Public Auction, at the House of JOSEPH DE COURCEY, Innholder, in the Town of CARRICK-ON-SUIR, at the Hour of ONE of the Clock in the Afternoon, all the Defendants' Right, Title, and Interest in and to all that and those the SLATED HOUSE in the Town of CARRICK-ON-SUIR, in the County of Tipperary, formerly in the possession of JOHN RYAN, and late in possession of EDWARD BARRON, deceased, and now in possession of said Defendants, or their Undertenants—with the SHOP adjoining the New Mill, the BACK YARD, OUT-OFFICES, GARDEN, & waste Piece of GROUND, Westward of said House, in the right line to the River, as formerly in the Possession of said JOHN RYAN, with the Appurtenances, for the residue of a Term of 123 years or thereabouts, granted by Lease, dated 1st June, 1781, by the then Earl of Ormonde, to JOHN RYAN, subject to the yearly Rent of £27 3s. 6d.—Dated this 25th Day of January, 1819.

NATHANIEL TAYLOR, *Sheriff.*

MURPHY & CURTIS

HAVE just received, per the *Britannia* and *Ann*, an elegant Assortment of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, *Blacks, Blues, Oxford Greys,* &c. from two of the first Manufactories in the Kingdom—and they are in daily expectation of the Arrival of a further Assortment—all of which they are determined to sell as low as they can possibly be sold by any House in the Trade.

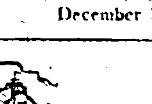
Broad-street, Waterford, Feb. 6, 1819.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,
FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS,

THE LANDS of BALLYBRACK, containing 449A. 0R. 15P. in such Divisions as may be agreed on. The Land is of excellent quality, and there is an abundance of Turbary attached to the Farm.

Likewise, for such Term as may be agreed on, about 50 Acres of the LANDS of BALLYNARID, on which there is a good FARM-HOUSE; about 40 Acres of the LANDS of TEMPLEVIRICK, in detached Parcels; together with several LOTS of BUILDING GROUND, in the Village of BONMAHON. Proposals to be made to R. P. O'SHEE, Esq. Gardenmorris.

December 19, 1818.



SHIPS FOR NORTH AMERICA.

FOR QUEBEC,
THE FINE COPPERED SHIP
ÆOLUS,
OF WATERFORD,
ROBERT THOMAS, Master; 500 Tons Burden.

FOR CHARLOTTE TOWN,
PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND,
THE BRIG JANE,
OF WATERFORD,
MICHAEL M'GRATH, Master; 280 Tons Burden.

FOR HALIFAX,
OR PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND,
THE BRIG FOUR BROTHERS,
OF WATERFORD,
PATRICK HURLEY, Master; 160 Tons Burden.

All these Vessels will sail early in APRIL, and have excellent Accommodations for Passengers.

For Passage, apply to RICHARD POPE and SON, Ship Agents—or to the Captains above mentioned, on board the respective Vessels, at the Quay.

Waterford, January 20, 1819.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE SOLD,
TOGETHER, OR IN DIVISIONS,

THE FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE of the HOUSE & DEMESNE LANDS of FAITHLEGG, containing about 156 Acres, Plantation Measure, of prime Land, mostly in *Meadow* and *Pasture*, on which there are several Acres of valuable and ornamental *Woods* and *Plantations*, a walled *Garden* and *Orchard*, and extensive *Offices*. The House is large and modern.

Also, about 132 Acres of the OUT-GROUNDS of FAITHLEGG, let to solvent Tenants, at the yearly Rent of £150.

As these Lands must be sold for the Payment of Debts, any Incumbrances affecting them will be taken in payment.

These Lands are beautifully situated between Waterford and Passage, on the Banks of the River Suir, five miles from Waterford.

Application, for the Whole or any Part of them, to be made to CORNELIUS BOLTON, Esq. Faithlegg House, Waterford.—CORNELIUS HENRY BOLTON, Esq. Maidenhead, Carlow—and CHARLES TANDY and CHARLES S. TANDY Esqrs. Waterford, or No. 4, Moland-street, Dublin.

April 17, 1818.

THE EQUITABLE PLAN OF INSURANCE
BY THE
NORWICH UNION
ONLY,

Established 1797, enabling the Public to effect Insurances
FOR ONE HALF THE PREMIUM
Paid to the Trading Companies, a FACT known practically to TWENTY THOUSAND Persons who have already experienced such Benefit and Saving. For instance,

	Pm. Paid	Returned.
The Chancellor and Masters of the University of Cambridge	£69 0	£34 10 0
Henry Birley & Co. Whitehaven	624 17	312 8 6

So far alludes to the Fire Department, as every Seven Years a Return of Premium is made to those who insure at this Office. That Return has always been 50 per cent.

LIFE DEPARTMENT,

On the London Equitable Plan, which is this, that the ENTIRE Savings, after paying Losses and Expenses, are the sole property of the Assured, and are, at stated periods, added to the amount of the Policy; so that an insurance of £1000 will produce £1500, or even £2000. For instance,

In Ireland, COLONEL FENWICK effected an Insurance with the Cork Agent, in 1814, for £3000; he died in 1817; his widow, last September, RECEIVED the £3000 and £46 16s. over and above, being the addition of the first bonds.

Another instance is Mr. JOSEPH JENSON's, who was insured for £1000; his family have RECEIVED the £1000 and £154 4s. over and above.

MAURICE FARRELL, *Agent.*

If Insurance be profitable to the Trading Companies how can they contend it should not yield profit to the Norwich Union?

What then is the difference between the two systems, except that the few Share-holders divide the Profits in the first case—but in the second, ALL who insure at the Norwich Union SAVE one-half the Premium.

The opposition and envy of the Companies to the Norwich Union is then explained in three words—Loss of Business.

From the great Increase of Business in this quarter, it was deemed prudent to have a Local Committee in Waterford; SEVEN GENTLEMEN of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, who are Members of the NORWICH UNION ASSOCIATION, have therefore formed themselves into a BOARD for the purpose of investigating Accounts, Losses, &c. and facilitating the settlement thereof.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,
For such Term as may be agreed on,

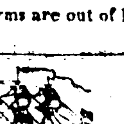
THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of CHRISTENDOM, a most desirable Residence, containing 23 Acres of choice Meadow Land, beautifully situated, and not a Mile from the City of Waterford. Application to be made to the Rev. J. C. REA. January 28, 1819.

TO BE SOLD,
THE LANDS OF INCHINDRISLEY
AND
BALLYNURE,
THE LATTER WITHIN THE MANOR OF DUNGARVAN.

Apply (if by Letter, post-paid) to JOHN DOMVILLE, Raheen, near Clonmel.

☞ Both Farms are out of Lease.

Oct. 11, 1818.



FIRST SPRING SHIP FROM WATERFORD.

FOR NEW YORK,
With liberty to touch at and land Passengers at St. John's, NEW BRUNSWICK,

THE BRIG MARY, 160 Tons, a well-known Vessel has capital Accommodation for Passengers, and will Sail precisely on the 15th March.

As the Subscriber's Ships are known (Weather permitting), never to be detained beyond the Day appointed for Sailing, Passengers engaging their Places are certain of *no Disappointment*; and should the Vessel not clear out for Sea upon the above date, they will be *maintained at Ship's expense on board.*

Application to THOMAS NEVINS.

Waterford, Jan. 28, 1819.

☞ FREIGHT GOODS would be taken for NEW YORK.

SECOND SHIP.

THE capital coppered Ship ALLIGATOR, 375 Tons Burden, will sail, under the same Regulations, on the 3d of April. Application as above.

☞ An abundant supply of Water, and the best Provisions, will be found on board these Ships.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,
A PROCLAMATION.

TALBOT.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifty-fourth year of his present Majesty, entituled, "An Act to provide for "the better Execution of the Laws in Ireland, "by appointing Superintending Magistrates and "additional Constables in Counties in certain "cases," it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, or Half-Barony or Half-Baronies, in any County at large, to be therein specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police: and by a further Act made in the fifty-fifth year of his Majesty's Reign, entituled, "an Act to amend an Act "passed in the last Session of Parliament, enti- "tuled, 'an Act to provide for the better Exe- "cution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing "Superintending Magistrates and additional Con- "stables in Counties in certain cases,'" it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any part or parts of any County or Counties, or of any County of a City or County of a Town, in such Proclamation to be specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:

And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared to us, that the Parish of KILLICONIGAN, in the Barony of LUNE, and the Parishes of KILLYON and CLONARD, in that part of the Barony of MOYFENRATH, called UPPER MOYFENRATH, or by whatever other denomination or description the same may be known or called, in the County of MEATH, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, by virtue of the said Acts and Powers thereby vested in us, do by this our Proclamation declare, that the Parish of KILLICONIGAN, in the Barony of LUNE, and the Parishes of KILLYON and CLONARD, in that Part of the Barony of MOYFENRATH, called UPPER MOYFENRATH, or by whatever other denomination or description the same may be known or called, in the County of MEATH, in this Part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 6th day of February, 1819.

MANNERS, C. DONEGALL. FRANKFORT. CHARLES KILDARE. WILLIAM M'MAHON. GEORGE BECKWITH. JOHN RADCLIFF. CHAS. GRANT.

God save the King.

MAY PARK.

TO BE LET,
For such Term as may be agreed upon,
ON THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MAY PARK, in the County of Waterford, within one mile of the City. For Particulars, apply to HENRY A. BAYLY—or C. and C. S. TANDY, Waterford.

February 3, 1819.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On Second Day (Monday), the 22d instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
AT THE PREMISES,

THE INTEREST of the late WILLIAM STRANGMAN in the large CORN and PROVISION STORES in COFFEE-HOUSE-LANE and in SPRING-GARDEN-ALLEY.—Also a RENT-CHARGE of *Twenty Pounds a Year for 4 Years*, payable out of the Concerns of JOSHUA MASON, Summer-hill, with several necessary MATERIALS for Business. Reference for Titles, &c. to WILLIAM ROBINSON, at WILLIAM CHERRY's, King-street.

Waterford, 6th of 2d Month, 1819.

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

"Health is the only Riches a man can set a value upon; without it all men are poor, let their estate be what it will."—MOORE.

"Health is certainly the Riches of Life; and, if men were to derive their rank from that alone, it would, in all probability, make them more careful to preserve it." IBID.

LET those who are afflicted in the following manner reflect on the cause that produced such havoc upon the "wholesome appetites and powers of life":—disordered stomach, dry cough, weakness in the voice, hoarseness, shortness of breath upon the least exercise, and relaxation of the whole system. Those afflicted with paleness, languor of the eyes, weakness of sight or memory, should take time to consider Linnæus's advice, that "youth is the important period for framing a robust constitution," and that "nothing is to be dreaded so much as premature excess." The foundation of a happy old age is a good constitution in youth; temperance and moderation at that age are passports to happy gray hairs.

The CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD, prepared by SOLOMON, Gilead-House, near Liverpool, is universally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands or limbs, obstinate Coughs, shortness of breath, and consumptive habits.

Sold at the *Chronicle-Office*, price 11s. each, or four in one Family Bottle for 33s. British, by which one 11s. Bottle is saved, with the words "SAMUEL SOLOMON, Liverpool," engraved on the Stamp—British money.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,
(Price Three Shillings British,)

That scarce, interesting, and useful Family Work, (with which is given an elegant Portrait of the Author, and a view of Gilead-House,) entitled,

A GUIDE TO HEALTH,
By S. SOLOMON, M. D.

Containing a Treatise on Female Diseases, Nervous and Hypochondriac Complaints; also General Remarks on those Diseases with which the human body is most frequently afflicted.

☞ Dr. SOLOMON expects, when consulted by letter, the usual compliment of a one-pound note to be enclosed, addressed, "Money Letter. Dr. SOLOMON, Gilead-House, near Liverpool. Paid double postage."

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—FEB. 12.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality,	106	0	107	0	per Cwt.
—— second,	101	0	102	0	
—— third,	95	0	98	0	
Tallow, rendered,	100	0	102	0	
Lard, flake,	84	0	85	0	
—— casks, rendered,	82	0	84	0	
Beef,	00	0	00	0	
Pigs, singed,	55	0	56	0	
—— scalded,	48	0	56	6	
Pork Offal,	26	0	30	0	
Pigs' Heads,	32	0	34	0	
Newfoundland Fish,	20	0	24	0	
Oatmeal,	19	6	20	6	
Flour, first quality,	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
—— second,	47	0	49	0	
—— third,	36	0	40	0	
—— fourth,	32	0	35	0	
Wheat,	42	0	43	9	per Barrel.
Barley, malting,	26	0	28	0	
—— shipping,	20	0	25	0	
Oats, potato,	18	0	18	3	
—— common,	17	0	17	6	
Coals, Whitehaven,	4	0	4	4	per Stone.
—— Newport,	4	0	4	4	
—— Swansea,	4	0	4	4	
Tallow, rough,	10	6	11	0	
Potatoes, by weight,	0	5½	0	7	
—— by measure,	0	11	1	1	
Beef,	0	4½	0	7	per Pound.
Mutton,	0	6	0	8	
Veal,	0	7	0	8	
Pork,	0	5	0	5½	
Fresh Butter,	2	2	2	6	
Malt Whiskey, per Gallon,	11	10	12	0	

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

		Averaging	
1166 Barrels Wheat,			£2 3s. 8½d.
1700 —— Oats,			0 18s. 8¼d.
200½ —— Barley,			1 6s. 8 d.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,
For the Week ending Friday, Feb. 5, 1819.

	From s.	d.	To s.	d.	M. Price s.	d.
4058 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone,	41	0	48	0	44	3
262 Bere, per Bar.	20	0	27	0	24	11¼
850 Barley, per Bar.	20	0	31	0	28	9¼
10032 Oats, per Bar.	14	0	23	0	17	7¾
13237 Flour, per Cwt.	13	0	30	0	0	0
1072 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	17	0	24	0	18	7¼
0 Peas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
10315 Cwts. Flour	21	0	30	0	24	0¾

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 63s. 4d. per Sack.

Receipts of Flour 8232	1st, from 28s. 0d.	to 31s. 0d.
Sales of Flour 13237	2d, from 19s. 0d.	to 27s. 0d.
	3d, from 15s. 0d.	to 18s. 0d.

JAMES RIDDALL, Clerk of the Corn Table.

Weight and Price of Bread for the ensuing Week.

Quartern Loaf.... 4lb. 5oz. 8drs.... 0s. 11¼d.
Half Quartern .... 2lb. 2oz. 12drs.... 0s. 5½d.

Adjutant Blackley; Quarter-Master Crawford.

Medical Department—Assistant-Surgeon Matthew Kenny, M. D.; Veterinary-Surgeons Cordeaux, Coward, Burt, O'Connor, and Lythe.

Field-Train Department—Commissary Edwards. Assistant-Commissaries—Fendall, Craswell, Benton, and Rothery.

Royal Engineers—Captains Smith, Jones, Hustler, Moody, Henryson, Oatfield, and Dixon.

2d Captains—Tapp, Major Reed, Meldrum, Orr, Helme, Birch, Macauley, and Kelsall.

1st Lieutenants—Minchin, Paris, Patton, Baddely, Dalton, Burt, Lewis, Blackeston, Reague, Doplat, Boldero, Bodgen, Heath, Vil-[illegible]

any proposition to the Committee now investigating the affairs of the Bank, or whether he had it in contemplation to offer any proposition to their notice, on the subject of Country Banks? On a former evening, the Right Hon. Gentleman had said, when a question respecting Country Banks was asked, that it was a subject of such importance, as rendered it fit to be referred to that Committee. But that Committee was, as he understood, to report on the state of the Bank of England, with reference to the probability of that body resuming cash payments. Now he begged leave to state, that, as far as the Bank of England was concerned, the subject did not at all interfere with the situation of Country Banks. The [illegible]

The Bill went through the Committee [illegible]. On the motion, "That it be read a third time to-morrow,"

Sir M. W. RIDLEY rose and said, he did not mean to oppose the Bill—but he certainly conceived a part of it was objectionable, and therefore it would perhaps be as well if the Right Hon. Gent. postponed it for a short time. He did not object to it because the custody of his Majesty's Person was placed in the hands of the Duke of York, for he did not think it could be better disposed of, both with reference to the comfort of the King, and the satisfaction of the Public; but he did not approve of that principle which gave a degree of influence and power to a quarter [illegible]

the expression used by the Hon. Member opposite (Mr. Harvey), that this Petition was an insult upon the House, and said that, on the contrary, the expression of the Hon. Member was rather an insult to common sense.

Mr. HARVEY denied having said the Petition was an insult upon the House.

Mr. LAMBTON then said, that after this disclaimer he could not possibly mean to impute such an expression to the Hon. Member.

After a few words from Mr. Sturges Bourne and Mr. Wrottesley, respecting the real prayer of the Petition—

The SPEAKER said, that the prayer was generally to have time allowed for presenting another surety. [illegible]

The above-mentioned Subscription, which appears trifling in itself, and could scarcely be missed by any Individual, would, if rendered general in Families, amount to something considerable, and might then be given in aid of the Funds of that valuable Institution, from which such numbers of their poor fellow-citizens have derived benefit.

When this claim on benevolence may be lessened, the continuance of this small contribution may become hereafter the foundation of a fund to assist Servants who are out of place from illness, age, or other circumstances, the situation of whom is often very pitiable for want of a little previous provision for the time of need.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

"We, the undersigned, request that you will be pleased to call a Meeting, on a convenient day, of the Protestant Freemen, Freeholders, and Householders of the City of Dublin, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Legislature, to grant to his Majesty's faithful Subjects, the Roman Catholics of Ireland, an equal Participation of the Privileges of our Free Constitution.

Leinster	John M'Mullen
Downshire	William Williams
Meath	Thomas Griffiths
Charlemont	Samuel Mince
Donoughmore	John Houston
Clifden	R. Freeman
Cloncurry	Michael Coly

land. As it will be the most splendid Meeting held for a popular object, so it will be one of the most numerous. We understand, that no Catholic, who had taken a lead in the concerns of the Body, will be present. We think this at once prudent and decorous. The business will be opened by the Duke of Leinster, and we have heard, that some Speeches will be delivered upon the occasion by men of great eminence. We ought to mention a report which has been crawling into circulation, namely, that a few desperate firebrands mean to present themselves to the Meeting for the purpose of producing confusion. We state the report, that the Meeting may be prepared. But the incendiaries [illegible]

SAILED.

8th and 9th—None.

10th—Surprize, Nelson, Bristol, [illegible]

Wind W. N. W. past [illegible]

O'NEILL & KEHOE

OFFER FOR SALE,

131 *Chests TEA, from last Sales,*

24 *Hhds. SCALE SUGAR,*

10 *Do. REFINED DITTO.*

Which, with their Stock of CORK WHISKEY, SPICES, CHEESE, &c. will be disposed of on the most liberal Terms.

Waterford, Feb 11, 1819.