PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

IRISH GRAND JURIES.

Mr. DAWSON presented a Petition from the County of Londonderry, praying for the Revision of the Act passed in the last Session, respecting Grand Juries in Ireland. In doing this, he begged to be understood by his Right Honourable Friend (Mr. V. Fitzgerald), that the Petitioners in no part complained of the principles of the measure he had introduced. He allowed that the former system of Grand Jury Presentments in Ireland was indefensible; and that the grossest abuses prevailed in the application of the money, to raise which the tenantry were pressed to the ground by taxes, under the name of County Rates. The Petition, which was signed by almost all the magistrates, complained, that, from local circumstances, the Act was inoperative in the County of Londonderry. Before a presentment was made to the Grand Jury, it was required by this Act, that it should be approved by a surveyor and three magistrates, who were to possess certain qualifications there specified. The qualification was a certain amount of freehold property, or long leases; but it happened, that, in the county of Londonderry, a great proportion of the most active magistrates were the holders of church leases, who were thus incapacitated from giving their consent to the presentments. Without the assistance of the magistrates thus excluded, it was almost impossible that any presentment could be made. He concluded by paying some very handsome compliments to Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, for the zeal and ability shewn by him, in his most laborious and disinterested efforts to abolish a system so pregnant with public evil, as that which the law introduced by him (Mr. V. Fitzgerald) attempted to subvert.

The Petition was brought up and read. On the question, that it be laid on the table,

Sir J. STEWART, as we understood, disapproved altogether of the Act respecting Grand Juries.

General HART said, that the old system of Grand Jury Presentments, which had been abolished, had been productive of much benefit to Ireland, and only required time to have been brought to perfection; but the present system rendered the carrying on of public works impossible. When the Judges had recommended at the Assizes the employment of the Poor on public works, it had not been found possible to follow their advice, in consequence of the difficulties thrown in the way of Presentments.

Mr. VESEY FITZGERALD said he would for the present avoid going into any topics that did not immediately arise out of the Petition just presented to the House. Whatever might have been the operation of this Act, the House and the Country would, he had no doubt, at least do justice to the motives of those by whom it was introduced, to their anxiety for the public interests, and their desire to put down abuses which were disgraceful to the laws, and injurious to the morals and welfare of the Irish People. He, for one, had no other motive than to promote the public good; and he would not tamely or silently submit to any imputations which Gentlemen might think fit to cast upon the bill. As to what fell from Mr Dawson, he had nothing to complain of, nor would he now deny but that local causes might have rendered it difficult, at a particular time, to carry the provisions of the law into execution, however easy they might be executed in other parts of Ireland, and however well they might have operated. But he would beg the attention of the House to what fell from the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Dawson) in the candid statement he had made. He said, that most disgraceful abuses and intolerable burdens pressed upon the People of Ireland before the enactment of the law now complained of. The Hon. Gent. who presented the Petition spoke too flattering, but he hoped he might say, without any breach of personal delicacy, that his motives were at least pure, and his zeal untainted by any personal consideration, when he laboured to overturn a system pregnant with public evil. This system might, in the eyes of some, be looked upon with interest and with tenderness; they might bewail its fall as the fall of an old friend; they might describe it as an institution innocent as it was ancient. He never quarrelled with the institution itself; it was of its abuses he had always complained; it was these abuses he had always laboured to overturn. On the different occasions when he brought the subject before the House, he admitted the excellence of the ancient laws; but it was manifest that time and corruption had created many abuses, and that new measures were indispensable. But however necessary these measures might have been, the House would recollect that the duty of revising the ancient law was not voluntarily undertaken by him; it was not until the Reports of different Committees had been laid before Parliament—it was not until these abuses became manifest, and loudly called for the interference of Government, that he, as a Member of that Government, was called on to bring forward some measures to meet an evil so flagrant and so extensive. He was not, he said, insensible of the odium which his exertions had collected on him; he felt it even in the very county he represented. Government, he said, were pledged to investigate the causes of so much public abuse; they did investigate—and he would now challenge those who complained of the present law, whether they could bring the tenth part of the abuses which were proved to flow directly from the old system, which they wished to re-establish, against the new law, which they wished to repeal. He could himself prove many abuses which come immediately under his consideration. On the other hand, that some imperfection might be found in the late law, he did not mean to deny. It was difficult to avoid some errors; it was difficult to have every thing complete and perfect, when you substitute new regulations for those which had existed for a century before, which had grown up with the Institutions of the country, and which had been administered by a body so transitory as that of a Grand Jury. But he thought it rather hard, that Gentlemen who withheld themselves from the investigation, who refused to contribute their labour or their information, should now complain of what they never took any trouble to correct. He did not impute any thing unhandsome to Gentlemen, but it too often happened, that men could not endure the success of a measure which they had originally opposed; they look on its success with envy, and they hailed its fall with an unworthy pride. The principle he sanctioned was the principle of reform—it was a principle that could not sanction the expenditure of the public money, without having that money strictly accounted for; this was a principle, he submitted to the House, deserving the support of the House; nor would they entertain the views of those who said, return to the old system, and throw the labours of the late Parliament away. He would not conceal the fact, that in various parts of Ireland objections were made to the Grand Jury Laws as they now stood. It would be uncandid on his part not to state the fact, the more particularly as he understood some County Meetings were to be held against it. It had been stated, that the provisions of the law were not yet found practicable; he would ask, were they tried? He would lament the inconvenience of the Country, but that was not the fault of the law. If it was shewn that the provisions of the law could not be put in force, he would be the first to abandon it; but he could not help saying, that the assertion made, that the law prevented the passing of presentments and the employment of the People, was a great misrepresentation. Inconvenience might in some places have occurred, but in most parts of Ireland the law operated to the advantage of the Country; and he would implore the House not to touch on the principle of the law—that principle which gave security and protection to the People, that the public money should be applied to useful purposes, and should not be advanced without being strictly accounted for. Highly as he valued and respected those Gentlemen, who compose the Grand Juries of Counties in Ireland, he could not forget that they were a transitory, and, therefore, not a responsible body; that, pressed as they were with a variety of other business, they had little time to bestow on presentment accounts; but when these accounts were examined in open Court by Magistrates at Quarter Sessions, and when no account could pass without their sanction, he considered that process a great security for the proper appropriation of the money of the People. The Hon. Gent. who presented the Petition, he said, called on him to amend the law. Could he anticipate the sentiments of others, as he did those of the Hon. Gent.—could he suppose that they, like him, were sincere—he would willingly undertake any duty that the House would impose on him; but he felt that there was an objection in the minds of some to the very principle of the law; he felt that their object was not to amend it, but altogether to overthrow the principles upon which it was founded; and he would therefore beg to liberate himself from any further interference.—Indeed it would be but a fruitless effort on the part of any individual. He recollected when the law was first brought in, recommended as it was by the necessity of the case, and aided as it was by the support of Government, it was with difficulty that it passed through the House; and he feared that the principle of that law could receive little support from the unassisted efforts of an individual, unconnected as he now was with the Government of the Country. He would, therefore, decline the task, and he should make but one observation; he would make it with earnestness, and with a deep sense of the importance of the subject. It was, that the great object of the law deserved the protection of his Majesty's Government, and he implored of them to protect it. It was, he repeated, too much for an unassisted individual; and when he recollected that the object of that law was to overturn a system, the growth of a century, he was not surprised at the opposition it met; he was not surprised, however he might lament, that he had been so often called to battle both in and out of Parliament. He would beg to state, that when an Hon. Bart. (Sir John Newport) had formerly brought before this House the state of Ireland, his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Peel) and himself pledged themselves to investigate this very subject, as a subject deeply affecting the public & the local interests of that country.

Sir HENRY PARNELL said, he agreed with the Hon. Gent (Mr. Fitzgerald), not only as to the very vicious system which he had overturned, but on the great and useful operation of the present law. He could state, that in the County he represented that law operated most beneficially; he spoke from official information.—He wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Grand Jury of that County, to know whether any material difficulties had prevented the provisions of that law from being carried into execution, and the answer of that officer was, that no difficulty whatever presented itself, but that the operation of the law had been eminently successful. This he stated from his own inquiries; and he feared that Gentlemen who censured it did not always take the precaution of understanding it. At the Assizes, before that law had been tried in the Queen's County, the amount of the presentments was thirteen thousand pounds; but when that law came into operation, the amount of the presentments was four thousand pounds, and two thousand pounds of this sum was disapproved of by the Magistrates at the Quarter Sessions. Thus did it work in the Queen's County: and if the law had operated so beneficially there, he could not see why it would not equally operate in other counties. Temporary causes might prevent it for a season; but it was founded on a principle that must ultimately operate for the good of the Country. The Hon. Bart. concluded by expressing his hope, that the request of the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Fitzgerald) would be attended to by his Majesty's Government, and that they would support a measure which promised to promote the morality and to protect the interests of the Irish People.

Sir GEORGE HILL said, that, as the Representative for Londonderry, he hoped he would be excused for making a few remarks. He very willingly admitted the zeal and ability of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Fitzgerald), and he hoped he would not refuse his assistance to revise a law which certainly called for amendment. As to an observation of the Hon. Gentleman's, he would declare, that there was no hostility whatever on the part of the Petitioners to the principles upon which that law was founded.

Mr. FITZGERALD said, that as far as he could lend his aid he would willingly assist in any amendments that might be found necessary in the law, provided the principle of the law itself was not attempted to be destroyed. As to the Petitioners, nothing was further from his intention than to impute any hostility to them. As to the Hon. Baronet, he did not mean to apply any observation to him. He was the Gentleman who, in that House, seconded the measure. He gave it his support—every part of it was submitted to his consideration, for the purpose of receiving his sanction.

Mr. PEEL said, he regretted to find any impatience manifested by the House on the present occasion; and that regret was certainly not of a personal kind, as he did not intend to trespass at any length on the time of the House—but he did conceive that the affairs of Ireland merited more particular attention. When he considered the importance of that Country, the small number of Representatives which she sends from her own shores to sit in the British Senate, and the little time which the concerns of that Country occupy, he would be forgiven for saying, that he thought some small attention ought to be given to her affairs—he thought that, in a full House, Ireland might have justly expected a little more consideration to her interest and her situation. With respect to the objections urged against the Bill, he considered them objections made by anticipation; no time had interfered since the passing of the Bill that could tell how it operated one way or other; and therefore he considered the objections urged not because the Bill had been found to be defective on trial, but those objections were made in anticipation. But, even if some difficulties should present themselves, surely that would be no ground for returning to a system which was universally disapproved. As for the ancient principle of the law, it was never abandoned; it was the abuse that was given up; the law was not supplanted, but the abuses of it were corrected. Gentlemen, he said, who were not like him immediately connected with Ireland—he begged pardon—he was no longer officially connected with that country, but he was connected with her by dearer ties; his zeal for her prosperity, and his best wishes for her happiness, remained, and ever would remain, unabated; but Gentlemen not connected with that country knew very little of what was meant by accounts, affidavits, presentments, and other terms, the very mention of which deterred them from further inquiry. It was necessary to remark, that there is an important difference between the powers of the Grand Jurors in Ireland and those of England: the Grand Jurors of Ireland have the power of raising money to any unlimited amount; and Gentlemen who, in this House, witnessed the formalities necessary for every grant of the public money, would naturally suppose that something of the same nature was practised by the Grand Jurors in Ireland. They would, indeed, expect, that, in the latter case, more difficulties would be in the way; because this House is composed of the Representatives of the People; they would therefore suppose that not less formalities should be observed by those who were not the Representatives of the People. The Grand Jury is a body nominated by one Individual, who is nominated by the Crown, and the only qualification for those individuals is, that they should be forty-shilling freeholders; yet they have the power, the unrestrained and unlimited power, of taxing the People to any amount; and to what amount have the Irish People been so taxed? To the amount of one million, at a time when the other taxes paid to the Crown amounted to four millions. It was impossible for the Grand Jury to attend to the presentments; their power was limited to the number of days the Judges of Assizes remained in the County. He recollected that at one particular Assizes the number of presentments was so great, that, had the Grand Jury laid all other business aside—had they not even looked into the criminal business of the County, but attended incessantly to the presentments, they yet could bestow but one minute and a half to each presentment during the entire period of the Assizes. As to the description of persons who applied for those presentments, they required no other qualification than to be able to write their names, and from the nature of the thing they could receive but little consideration from the Judge. It was right to add, that the only evidence laid before the Grand Jury, on granting a presentment, was the affidavit of one of the individuals who was to receive the money. He had, in his official situation, occasion to enter into the details of a particular case: A Presentment of £19,000 was granted, and an Act of Parliament gave power to the Lords of the Treasury to advance that sum for the execution of the work. Application was made accordingly, but the original estimate was increased from £19,000 to £[illegible], and this was to be levied on the landholders of the Country. When this claim was made, he felt it his duty on behalf of the landholders to investigate the accounts, and he was struck with one item of £240, granted by the overseer of the works to the tenants of a neighbouring gentleman, for passing the road through their lands; and this overseer granted this sum arbitrarily, without any warrant from the Grand Jury—without any authority whatever. This occurred under the old system, and this fact alone would give the House a notion of the monstrous abuses that attended it.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, no candid man, no man who regarded the welfare of Ireland, could object to the principle of the present law; the measure had not had a fair trial; the objection to the measure was prospective, not practical. It has not worked; we know not its effect—we can only anticipate—and it is not fair to anticipate the worst. As to the old system, it was full of imperfections; it was vicious—so vicious and so odious, that, if the choice were left to him, he would rather forego the benefits of all law upon the subject, than to embrace that system, pregnant as it was with immorality, with rapacity and oppression. The old system was bad, and it ought not to exist. As to the objection made to the law as it now stands, he would only say, that it was possible that the law required amendment: he would say, amend the law—preserve the principle. How could it be expected that an Act which subverted an ancient practice, which embraced new and opposite principles, should not be attended with some errors? Human foresight could not prevent them. Where they occur, let them be corrected—but let the principle of the law remain—it was a wise principle, which discountenanced jobbing, and protected at once the public morals and the public money from the rapacity of those who would corrupt the one to possess the other.

Mr. DAWSON moved, that the Petition be printed: and gave notice that he intended to move for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the present state of the Laws relative to Grand Juries in Ireland.

The Petition was then laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

COLLECTOR OF THE COUNTY DUBLIN.

Sir J. NEWPORT wished to draw the attention of the House to the recent appointment of a Collector of Excise for the Co. of Dublin. In doing so, he begged to read a short extract from the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry, drawn up in February, 1809, respecting this employment. They said, in one place, that it was necessary to abolish such offices as were useless—and amongst these, the office of Collector of Dublin County was mentioned. In another part of the Report, they stated, that the office of Collector of the County being held under the same roof with that of Collector of the City, it would be proper to blend the duties of the former with those of the latter, by which a saving of £1400 per annum would be effected. To continue such an office, was, he contended, a direct censure on the recommendation of the Commissioners—and yet, one of those Commissioners was now connected with that very department, in which the appointment had taken place. He should like to know why that which appeared to be proper in 1809 was not fit to be acted on in 1818? *(Hear, hear!)* This must be shewn to the House, or else the Country must see that it was quite useless to appoint Commissioners of Inquiry, since their recommendations would not be acted on. He meant not to impeach, in any degree, the respectability of the Gentleman appointed to the office. His quarrel was with the first Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, for having suffered the appointment to be made, unless they could lay strong grounds for their acquiescence. The Right Hon. Bart. then moved—"That there be laid before the House a copy of the Patent of Appointment of Mr. Gustavus Lambert, as Collector of Excise for the County of Dublin; and the Warrant of Superannuation Allowance to his predecessor."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had no objection to the production of the papers moved for. The appointment was made, because, by a change in the Excise system, the office which the Commissioners had recommended to be abolished was rendered necessary.

Mr. PEEL said, the ground on which the Commissioners recommended the abolition was, that the sum to be collected did not amount to more than 8 or £10,000 a year. But the case was now different—and, to prove the fact, after the Right Hon. Baronet's motion was disposed of, he should move for an account of the amount of duties received by the Collector of Excise for the County of Dublin, for three years ending the 5th January, 1818, and for three years ending the 5th Jan. 1819—and also for a return with reference to the Collector of Excise for the City of Dublin. The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. PEEL immediately moved for the accounts he had adverted to, which were ordered.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,353. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1819. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

FOR NORFOLK, (VIRGINIA,) AND WILMINGTON,
THE FIRST CLASS COPPERED SHIP
NASSAU,
Burden 253 Tons—Capt. WM. MADDICK;
Will sail the 25th instant.
For Passage apply to THOMAS NEVINS.
Feb. 17, 1819.

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.

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.

TO BE LET, FOR EVER,
ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS,
THE FARM OF BALLINURE,
IN THE MANOR OF DUNGARVAN.
Apply (if by Letter, post-paid) to Mr. William Hubbert, Dungarvan.
February 13, 1819.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH, 1819,
For one Life or twenty-one Years,

ABOUT 42 ACRES of the LANDS of BALLINTAGGART, called FARRANDAUGH, situate in the County of Tipperary. These Lands are all in Meadow and Pasture, and well adapted for a Dairy Farm. JOHN WALSH, of Ballintaggart, will shew this Farm.

Also, about 52 ACRES of the LANDS of RACECOURSE, called the STAND-HOUSE FARM, situate about 2 Miles from the City of Kilkenny, adjoining the Kells Road.—This is an excellent Tillage Farm, admitting of cultivation every day in the year—Tythe free, and fit for any kind of Husbandry. MICHAEL RYAN, of Racecourse, will shew this Farm.

Application to be made to the EARL of DESART, or to J. ELLIOTT, Desart-House, near Kilkenny.
Desart, Feb. 13, 1819.

DOCTOR BROOM.

THE following CURES, performed by Doctor BROOM now residing in BARRONSTRAND-STREET, near the GREAT CHAPEL, in the City of WATERFORD, will be found worthy of public notice:—

I, THOMAS BUTLER, of the Townland and Parish of Ballihall, in the County of Kilkenny, do certify, that, about three years ago, I became diseased in my Eye-Sight, and that, at the time that I heard of Doctor BROOM's arrival in this Country, and his Fame for the Cure of the Blind, my Sight was so completely gone, that I could see no Object before me, but in the form of a thick cloud. I put myself under Dr. BROOM's care only a few weeks ago, and I am now happy to state, in this public manner, for the good of others, that I am now so completely restored to Sight, that I am able to read and write.
THOMAS BUTLER.
January 24, 1819.

To Doctor Broom.

These do certify, that for many months I had been afflicted with a very distressing Disease in my Breast. It was much enlarged, very hard, and covered with many Sores, and the Pain had been very distressing. I had consulted many of the Medical Gentlemen, but had received no Relief. On hearing of Doctor BROOM, I put myself under his Care, and I have now the pleasure of stating, that he has completed a Cure in the course of a few Weeks.
MARY FITZGERALD.
Ferry-Bank, Waterford, Feb. 4, 1819.

To Doctor Broom.

These do certify, that about fourteen years ago I caught a very bad Cold, and that ever since that time I had been labouring under a Decline. That, from the weakness of my Lungs, and from the severe Cough, Stuffing and Spitting, I had become so weak, that Life was despaired of.—To describe what I had suffered from the Cough and Stuffing, would be a task beyond the reach of Mortal, and the beating of my Heart was so alarming, that it appeared as if it would break through my very Ribs. During these fourteen years, I had applied to many of the Medical Gentlemen, whose fame was great in their profession, and had used much medicine; but had not at any time received the least Relief. After having used much Medicine, the Medical Gentlemen informed me, that there was no Recovery for me on this side of the Grave. On hearing of Doctor BROOM's Arrival in Town, I put myself under his Care, and I now thank GOD that Doctor BROOM has so completely recovered my Health, that I am proud to declare, before GOD and the World, that he has saved my Life, and that few Men can now boast of either enjoying a better share of Health or Strength.
JOHN AYLWARD.
Ferry-Bank, Waterford, Feb. 9, 1819.

THE WINDOW TAX.

AT a highly respectable Meeting of the Householders of Waterford, convened by the DEPUTY MAYOR, *in compliance with a Requisition presented to him, for the Purpose of considering the Expediency of Petitioning Parliament for the Repeal of the Window-Light Tax, and held at the Town Hall this 15th day of February, 1819,*

The Right Worshipful Sir SIMON NEWPORT,
Deputy Mayor, in the Chair,

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved—That we feel it to be our Duty, arising from imperative and irresistible reasons, again most humbly to offer our earnest supplications to the Legislature for a Total and Speedy Repeal of the Window Tax, and that, in pursuing this line of conduct, we have once more to declare, that we are entirely and conscientiously uninfluenced by any factious design to impede or to embarrass the measures of his Majesty's Government; but that a deep and insuppressible sense of Privations too heavy for us to endure, and of Perils to Health and Life of a description the most appalling, and unhappily so well ascertained as neither to admit of doubt nor controversy, are the sole motives which compel us to obtrude ourselves on the attention of the Legislature.*

2. *Resolved—That we regard the Window Tax as bearing more grievously and more calamitously upon the People than any other Impost to which they are subjected—that it takes from the Public a large capital—that it tends to the exclusion of the Light of Day and the free circulation of Air, thus extinguishing a prime and essential source of Human Health & Existence—that it circumscribes the Comforts of almost every Habitation—and that, by the obstructions which it throws in the way of several mechanical and other labours, it consigns to indigence and want many who would otherwise be employed in the prosecution of honest and productive industry; perhaps, to the perpetration of crimes against the common safety and peace.*

3. *Resolved—That, above all arguments and considerations, the preservation of Health and Life requires (and, in our humble opinion, incontrovertibly,) the immediate abolition of a Tax which, as has been fully established and conclusively admitted, has most woefully contributed to increase and to extend the Disease at present so dreadfully prevalent in Ireland, whose melancholy and afflicting ravages are still advancing in their awful career, and against which we have as yet fruitlessly made great sacrifices both of time and property: Our efforts, indeed, have been most powerfully seconded by the generous and prompt liberality of the Irish Government; but we are still placed in the midst of Disease, and we contemplate the abolition of the Window Tax as one of the most effectual means of our deliverance.*

4. *Resolved—That we have uniformly regarded this Tax as exclusively a War Tax, and that we have, at all times, indulged the assured hope of it's extinction with the cessation of hostilities.*

5. *Resolved—That we have seen with peculiar satisfaction the various authenticated statements of the increase of the Revenue in several of it's most important Branches; and this most propitious change, combined with other principles, operating with an energy which can neither be denied nor even softened, has led us to the full persuasion, that the removal of a portion of the severe burdens, which, during a protracted and expensive War, have been progressively imposed upon Ireland, will restore to us many of those blessings of which we have been so long deprived, and contribute most essentially to redeem us from those dangers by which we are still surrounded.*

6. *Resolved—That Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, founded upon the foregoing Resolutions, be now prepared, and that a Committee be now formed to frame such Petitions for the Consideration of this Meeting.*

The following Gentlemen were then named to form the Committee:—

Henry H. Hunt, Esq.	Jeremiah Ryan, Esq.
Thomas King, Esq.	Samuel Newport, Esq.
Rev. James Marshall,	Edmond Skottowe, Esq.
Thomas Wallis, Esq.	

7. *Resolved—On the return of the Committee, that the form of a Petition, presented by them, is approved of, and adopted.*

8. *Resolved—That the Petition to the House of Lords be entrusted to the Earl of* DONOUGHMORE, *and that he be requested to give it his support; and that the Petition to the House of Commons be entrusted to the Right Hon. Sir* JOHN NEWPORT, *Bart. and that he be requested to give it his support.*

9. *Resolved—That the* DEPUTY MAYOR *of Waterford be requested to transmit the Petitions, as above, accompanied with a Letter conveying the most earnest solicitations of the Householders of Waterford, that the Earl of* DONOUGHMORE *and the Right. Hon. Sir* JOHN NEWPORT *may be pleased to carry into effect, to the utmost extent of their power, the object of the Petitions committed to their care; and that Lord* GEORGE BERESFORD *and* RICHARD POWER, *Esq. Representatives for the County of Waterford, and Gen.* WALPOLE, *Member for Dungarvan, be also written to for their support on the discussion, and that they be furnished by the* MAYOR *with a Copy of these Resolutions.*

10. *Resolved—That engrossed Copies of the Petitions shall lie for signatures at the Chronicle-Office.*

11. *Resolved—That this Meeting feel that they have some further Duties to perform before they separate. They deem it incumbent upon them to express their decided disapprobation of the conduct of those Representatives of Ireland, who, on the last discussion in Parliament on the Window Tax, regarded a struggle with apathy (by absenting themselves from the House) in which the best interests of that Country, whose welfare they were solemnly pledged to maintain, were so deeply and so seriously involved.*

12. *Resolved—That our Gratitude is due, and that the feeling of it is indelibly impressed upon our minds, to those Irish Representatives, who exerted themselves to exonerate us from the Evil of which we complain; and that our warmest Thanks, and our sincerest declarations of Esteem, are hereby offered to the Right Hon. Sir* JOHN NEWPORT, *for his exercise of an honest and unremitting Zeal in support of the Prosperity of his Country, and, more especially for those able and distinguished labours by which he endeavoured to put an end to the Window Tax.*

SIMON NEWPORT, D. Mayor.

The DEPUTY MAYOR *having left the Chair, and it having been taken by* THOMAS WALLIS, *Esq.*

It was unanimously resolved, that the Thanks of this Meeting are eminently due, and are hereby returned, to the DEPUTY MAYOR, *for the promptitude with which he complied with the wishes of his Fellow-Citizens in convening this Meeting, and for the impartial and honourable manner in which he presided over the proceedings of the day.*

THOMAS WALLIS.

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, entituled, '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.

MONEY TO BE LENT.
FROM £500 TO £8000.
Apply to GEORGE IRIE, *Waterford—if by Letter, post-paid.*
Feb. 13, 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.

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 30, 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, 1784, by the then Earl of BESSBOROUGH, to JOHN RYAN, subject to the yearly Rent of £27 0s. 6d.—Dated this 25th Day of January, 1819.

NATHANIEL TAYLOR, *Sheriff.*

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR,

BY the Efficacy of BOERHAAVE's infallible RED PILL (1s. 6d. British per box,) assisted by the invaluable Copious Directions therewith given. For Billious Complaints, Scurvy, Impurity of Blood, Indigestion, habitual Costiveness, and Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, this Medicine is particularly adapted; it promotes Digestion, prevents an accumulation of Bile, and will remove a train of Disorders that result from a confined state of the Bowels. Sickness and Head-ache, produced from Bile on the Stomach, are removed by its use; and it is particularly recommended to those who live freely, to Persons going abroad, and should never be omitted after any excess.

Another Supply is just received from London; and for sale at ARTHUR BIRNIE's, *Chronicle-Office*, Quay, Waterford.

ANTI IMPETIGINES.

The celebrated ANTI IMPETIGINES, or SOLOMON'S DROPS (without Mercury, or any deleterious preparation), stand in the highest estimation for the cure of the Scurvy, Scrofula, Leprosy, and all disorders originating in an impure state of the Blood; being gradual, gentle, and almost imperceptible, in their operation—the best substitute that has ever been discovered for that dangerous mineral, Mercury, sweetening the Blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious and impure juices, giving strength and tone to the Nerves, enlivening and invigorating both Body and Mind.

Sold at the *Chronicle-Office*, price 11s. 4d. 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.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,
THE CELEBRATED
ABSTERGENT LOTION,

For removing all Kinds of Pimples, Tetters, Ring-Worms, Carbuncles, &c. from the FACE and SKIN.

"Beauty
"That steals so softly to the stripling's heart,
"And gives it a NEW PULSE unknown before."

Price 3s. 9½d. a bottle, Duty included. Be careful to observe the words "*Samuel Solomon, Liverpool,*" engraved in the Stamp, without which none are genuine.

☞ 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.*"

There were *fifty-eight* persons in the room.—The following are the most prominent Members of this *enlightened* Assembly :—

Earl of Longford; Lord Frankfort de Montmorency; Lord Monck; Bishop of Elphin; Hon. and Rev. Edward Taylor; Hon. and Rev. Mr. Pomeroy; the Archdeacon of Dublin; Sir James Galbraith; Sir Edward Stanley; Aldermen Darley, Cash, King, Archer, Sankey and James; Mr. Sheriff White; Mr. Sneyd, M. P.; Mr. Webber; Mr. Montgomery, Secretary to the City Grand Jury; Mr. Richmond Allen; Captain Faulkner; Mr. Andrews, late Sub-Sheriff; Mr. Clarke, ditto; Doctor Trevor; Mr. M'Cormick, Barrister; Messrs. Giffard, Studdert, M'Auley, Norton, sen. and jun. Robert Alexander, Ellis, &c. &c.

LORD FRANKFORT IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. Sheriff White and Sir Edward Stanley, Secretaries.

Alderman Archer inveighed against the Protestant Meeting on Thursday; stated the dangers he said he encountered in getting into that Meeting; but thanked God that he had some Friends in it, to ask him if he had escaped with *whole bones*. He concluded a short, *neat* Speech, in which he censured the conduct of the Lord Mayor, by moving a Resolution expressive of the unfavourable light in which he viewed the transactions of Thursday.

Lord Longford thought it would be better to come to the Petition at once, and Alderman Archer, yielding to the suggestion of his Lordship, withdrew his Resolution of course.

Lord Longford then read the Petition against the Catholic Claims, which was put immediately from the Chair, and, as none but *invited Friends* were admitted, it was carried unanimously.

A difficulty now unexpectedly arose. This enlightened Assembly discovered, after the Petition had been adopted, that it purported to be the Petition of the Protestants of Dublin; *this was not the fact*. It was then proposed to call it the Petition of the Protestant Inhabitants of Dublin; *that would not do*—some of those present were not Inhabitants of Dublin. It was finally settled, that it should be altered to the Petition of *the Undersigned*.

It was resolved, that the Petition to the Commons should be entrusted to Mr. Peel for presentation; and that to the Lords, to the Duke of Wellington.

Mr. Giffard proposed that Sheriff White should take their Petitions to London.

Alderman Archer said that would be impolitic, as it would look *too like the Corporation!*

A Committee of twenty-one was appointed to obtain Signatures.

When Mr. Ellis entered the Assembly, there was *loud applause*; when it subsided, Mr. Giffard called out *encore*, and there was an *encore accordingly*.

One of these *liberal* gentlemen requested our Reporter not to mention his name as being present at such a place, and his request has been complied with. Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the Meeting broke up.

MEETING OF THE INDEPENDENT PROTESTANTS,
IN WILLIAM-STREET, ON SATURDAY LAST.

[*From The Correspondent of Feb.* 15.]

The following may be relied on as a faithful detail of what took place upon the above interesting occasion :—

Shortly after three o'clock, the Gentlemen who appeared in the Board-Room became so numerous, as to render an adjournment into the Commons-Room indispensably necessary, which took place accordingly. [At this moment they were informed, that a Reporter from *The Evening Post* wished to be admitted; the request was *instantly* complied with, and he was accommodated in the gallery; which courtesy he thought proper to return, by giving to the world a most distorted, garbled, and, in many instances, highly *poetical* account of the proceedings. The number of Gentlemen actually present was *seventy-two*, and those of the most respectable class; when, therefore, the Reporter for *The Evening Post* sets them down at fifty-eight, we must conclude that he made his enumeration before the Gentlemen had all come down from the Board-Room, and was unable to see several who were seated in the recesses beneath the gallery; but, to return.]

Lord Viscount Frankfort having taken the Chair, and the High Sheriff (White) and Sir E. Stanley having been requested to act as Secretaries, Alderman Archer entered at some length into the proceedings of Thursday last, and the efforts resorted to on that occasion by the Requisitionists, the Lord Mayor, &c. to stifle the real and expressed feeling of the Protestants of this City, together with his individual danger and sufferings. But, it not appearing necessary to enter into any resolution upon this subject, the cause of their Meeting being fully expressed in the body of the Petition about to be submitted to them, the worthy Alderman desisted from the motion he was about to make.

The Earl of Longford then addressed the Chair. The circumstances, he said, which had imposed upon them the necessity of coming forward, were too recent and too well known to every Gentleman present, to render it necessary for him to do more than to propose for their adoption the Petition he now held. The Noble Earl then proceeded to read the Petition, which was very brief, merely praying that the Constitution, as it now stands, may be preserved inviolate, and protesting against the proceedings of the Lord Mayor, and guarding the Legislature against being imposed upon, so far as to consider the expressions of the remnant of his Lordship's Meeting as conveying the real sentiments of the Protestants of Dublin.

This being seconded by the Lord Bishop of Elphin, it passed unanimously.

It was then resolved, that the Petition should be presented to the House of Lords by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and to the House of Commons by that tried friend to Ireland, the Right Hon. Robert Peel.

The following Committee of twenty-one were then appointed, to carry into effect the intentions of the Meeting. On the great respectability of the persons so nominated, it is unnecessary to make a single comment. They are as follow :—

Earl of Longford,	The Archdeacon of Dublin,
Viscount Monck,	Thomas Ellis, Esq.
Viscount Frankfort,	Richmond Allen, Esq.
The Lord Bishop of Elphin,	Daniel W. Webber, Esq.
Hon. and Rev. J. Pomeroy,	John Armit, Esq.
Sir James Galbraith, Bart.	Alderman Archer,
N. Sneyd, Esq. M. P.	Alderman Darley,
Colonel Sankey,	Alderman Cash,
Colonel Blacker, D. V. T.	Alderman King,
Robert Alexander, Esq.	Alderman James,
Seamount.	John Giffard, Esq.

Together with the two Secretaries.

Colonel Blacker then rose and said, the presence of the respected individual to whom the Resolution he was about to have the honour of submitting to the Meeting referred, alone prevented him from following the dictates of his inclination, by expatiating upon the merits of that distinguished character; he should, therefore, briefly propose—

That the Thanks of the Meeting be given to Thomas Ellis, Esq. Master in Chancery, for his manly, dignified, active, and effectual support of the Constitution, in Church and State, as evinced by his conduct at the Rotunda, on Thursday last.

Several Gentlemen rose at the same moment to second this Resolution, which passed with acclamation.

Mr. Ellis returned thanks; in doing which, he modestly disclaimed all right to any more than a small share of any credit that might be due to the Gentlemen who felt it their duty to step forward upon the occasion alluded to.

Mr. Giffard then acquainted the Meeting, that Mr. Sheriff White had expressed his readiness to be the bearer of the Petitions to the distinguished personages who were to present them, should the Meeting consider such a proceeding necessary.

The Meeting gave the worthy High Sheriff full credit for his spirit and zeal upon the occasion; but, as the business was not a Corporation matter, they did not consider it necessary to take advantage of the offer of his services.

Lord Frankfort being requested to leave the chair, and the High Sheriff being called to it, thanks were voted to his Lordship for his conduct in the chair, as well as at the Rotunda, on Thursday last; and the Meeting then broke up.

The above is a brief but correct account of the proceedings of as respectable a Meeting, and for as important a purpose, as ever met in this City. It must, however, be looked upon rather as a Committee than a public Meeting. From the number of Gentlemen who have expressed their regret and disappointment at there having been no sufficient publicity given to the intention of meeting, there is full reason to know that its numbers would have been equal to its respectability; but the Gentlemen concerned preferred going to work effectually, rather than ostentatiously. They required no parade; they had no cut-and-dry specimens of bombast to display; no necessity to figure away in print for purposes of private interest; and, if they are accused of not carrying on matters strictly according to the *tactique* usually resorted to upon such occasions, they must be considered in the light of generous volunteers, rushing hastily to arms in the moment of danger and alarm; and, therefore, cannot be compared with the banded and regimented partizans of faction, trained and disciplined, and led on by veteran chiefs—martinets, grown grey in the practice of political juggle, and rendered desperate by repeated disappointments. We shall return to the subject.

MEETING
AT THE CORPORATION HOUSE.

[*From The Dublin Evening Post of Feb.* 16.]

We can easily forgive the expressions of vexation and madness, with which the Corporation Press have honoured *The Dublin Evening Post*, for spoiling the pretty little After-piece, or, rather, the Rehearsal of it, for there was no Audience, that took place in the Common Council Room, on Saturday last. They are quite *au desespoir*, and it would be hard, if they were not allowed to vent their rage and disappointment, in that neat and appropriate language of which they are such great masters. With regard to their prose, then, abusive as it is, yet, as it is conceived in very bad taste, we shall say nothing.—We have a word or two to offer with respect to their poetry, an art in which our Contemporaries, when meddling with facts, are supra-excellent.

The Correspondent, who has the rare faculty of embarrassing himself, when trying to enunciate plain propositions, and his Readers, when he happens to have any, with a rhapsody of unmeaning phrases, after a good deal of bush fighting, and a tolerable expense of blank cartridges, has made a charge upon a position of our Reporter, which we deem it right to notice—not that it is very important indeed, but merely to show at what straws a defeated Sophist will catch. In giving an account of the Meeting, he has the following paragraph in parenthesis :

[" At this moment they were informed, that a Reporter from *The Evening Post* wished to be admitted; the request was *instantly* complied with, & he was accommodated in the gallery, which courtesy he thought proper to return, by giving to the world a *most distorted, garbled, and, in many instances, highly poetical* account of the proceedings. The number of Gentlemen actually present was *seventy-two*, and those of the most respectable class; when, therefore, the Reporter for *The Evening Post* sets them down at fifty-eight, we most *conclude*, that he made his enumeration before the Gentlemen had all come down from the Board-room, and was unable to see several who were *seated in the recesses beneath the Gallery*."]

Now, it is not *true*, that the Reporter was instantly admitted. After his interview with the Officer of Commons, Mr. Quinton, the substance of which we detailed on Saturday, he was kept fourteen minutes, odd seconds, by Shrewsbury clock, for an answer. Whether this period of time mean *instantly*, we will leave Philosophers to determine; but, in common parlance, a quarter of an hour does not mean one instant. If our Reporter be erroneous as to the time, an appeal can be made to the aforesaid Mr. Quinton, the Corporation Officer, who, we have no doubt, will declare the truth.

Again, it is *not* true, that our Reporter gave either a distorted or poetical account of the Meeting. He has no pretension to poetry—and with respect to distortion, our Reporter is a Gentleman, who would be incapable of falsifying a fact to suit a purpose. His account was neither garbled nor distorted—but it was necessarily *rapid*; and if it was *picturesque*, he only copied, like a judicious artist, the grouping before him.

But it seems the conclave claim great credit for their *courtesy* in admitting a Reporter at all, and particularly one from that mar-plot, *The Evening Post*. Now, really, though thankful for a civility, come from whatever quarter it may, we cannot so far forget the meaning of a common word as to regard the admission of a Reporter from this Establishment as a courtesy. It was a Public Meeting, or it was not. If it was a Public Meeting, the Public have a right to be present. Now, that it was a Public Meeting, the persons who formed it virtually confess—where then is the courtesy?

There is next a numerical question between *The Dublin Evening Post* and *The Correspondent*. We asserted that there were *fifty-eight* present. *The Correspondent* vows to GOD there were *seventy-two*. Suppose, to shorten the dispute, we should make *The Correspondent* a present of the difference, which amounts to *fourteen*. Well, then, according to their own showing, this numerous and respectable Meeting, held in the Pandemonium of the Corporation, and nine-tenths of which were composed of Aldermen and Common Councillors, consisted of *seventy-two*.

But, we should remark, that *The Correspondent* endeavours to explain the discrepancy between the numbers by asserting, that there were many of the *seventy-four* seated in the *recesses—under the gallery*, in holes and corners. We believe this to be the fact—for it is a fact, that, when our Reporter entered the Room, Gentlemen pulled down their caps, and pulled up their collars—it is a fact, that many, as if ashamed of their conduct, slunk into the recesses; and one in particular, whose name, according to his request, we shall not mention, produced a Prayer-book and swore a solemn oath, that he came to the Common Council-Room not to assist the deliberations of the malcontents, but to look for a *stolen Cow*. Whether this Gentleman thought he could find the animal among the Corporators and their friends, we cannot pretend to say. Certainly it must, we think, be admitted, that he paid them a very bad compliment.

Now, though we are willing to add fourteen to the number, we have reason to believe that our Reporter was nearer to the fact, even as to numbers, than *The Correspondent*.

Of the Committee, there are *three* Lords, *one* Bishop, *two* Clergymen, *two* Members of Parliament, *three* Law Placemen, *one* Army Agent, and *nine* Corporators—as to the odd one, and the Secretaries, Sir Edward Stanley, Deputy Barrack-Master, and Mr. Sheriff White, Army Accoutrement Maker, we leave the Public to form their own opinion.

There is one word we have to say to another of our Contemporaries, Serjeant *Eitherside*, of *The Dublin Journal*. The Learned Serjeant, if we understand him rightly, is a friend to Catholic Emancipation, and to the Constitution; yet he deprecates "every attempt to collect men in large bodies under any pretence whatever, and he could have wished that the Lord Mayor had adopted the plan which the Meeting in William-street has pursued. Much angry discussion in that case would have been avoided, and not a little of ill-will, even in private circles, would have been prevented. Every Protestant in Dublin may now have the opportunity of testifying his opinion as to the claims of the Catholic part of the Community."

Now, we are as great friends to a quiet state of things as *The Dublin Journal*; and though many angry topics were urged by the Corporation Prints, and such as, if followed in the spirit with which they were written by the Independent Press, must really produce ill blood and dissatisfaction, and contribute, in no small degree, to embarrass the Government, and to render it unpopular; yet we most cautiously abstained from charging on the Castle the crimes and follies of the Castle Press. If the Government have been saved from the reaction of these Incendiaries, it has to thank *The Evening Post*, and those with whom it has acted, for the forbearance. But we have not read in any Constitutional Book, that secrecy is recommended to Public Bodies in their discussions. It is our notion, that the very essence of that Constitution lies in the freedom and openness of its discussion.

And as to the point in question, the great public effect which the Meeting at the Rotunda has produced is proved, if by no other circumstance, by the agony and rage of the Enemies of Irish Freedom.

FROM CARRICK'S POST.

It has been very generally reported for some days back, that Mr. Grant was recalled. It has been said, that upon his quitting this Country to attend his duty in Parliament, he would not again return. These reports are circulated by the Exclusives without any authority. They report what they desire to see realised—a proof that they reason just as we ourselves have done respecting the probable consequences of Mr. Grant's continuance in office.

Mr. Grant has departed from this Country; he sailed on Friday night for Holyhead, and we have much satisfaction in being now the first to inform the Exclusives and the Public, that there is not the least chance of his resigning his office as Irish Secretary, and that there is every prospect of his coming back again to us as soon as circumstances will permit. We think our readers may rely on the correctness of this information.

We hear that some changes will shortly take place at this side. Sir Edward B. Littlehales resigns, and other changes may follow, the results of which, if we mistake not, will not be much in favour of the Exclusives. We would therefore give a friendly hint to all those worthy persons (and they are numerous) who are disposed to look to *the rising sun*, to beware in time, or they may carry the matter too far; the intolerant system is on the wane; it will no longer afford jobs, sinecures, places, or pensions; this may be relied upon.

We have another little piece of news for the Intolerants. The very day after the great Meeting at the Rotunda, the Lord Lieutenant went to Carton, on a visit to the Duke of Leinster, and his Excellency has remained with his Grace enjoying Irish hospitality ever since; this day his Excellency returns to town. The Marquis of Downshire, Earl of Charlemont, Earl of Meath, and several others of the Requisitionists, are participating with his Excellency in the festivities at Carton. We mention these circumstances here, not as mere fashionable memoranda, but as *political symptoms* which will be apt to make the Exclusives quake.

An immense number of enlightened Protestants crowded yesterday to the Commercial Buildings, to sign the Petition.

The Protestants of Newry are about to meet for the purpose of petitioning in favour of Catholic Emancipation. We understand that a requisition, signed by several respectable inhabitants, has been presented to the Seneschal.

KILKENNY HUNT CLUB.

[*From The Moderator of February* 16.]

The Members of this distinguished Sporting Society met on Saturday last, the 13th instant, in their Club-room at Dinner, to present to their worthy founder, John Power, of Kilfane, Esq. a magnificent Silver Candelabra, (value Three Hundred Guineas,) voted to him by the Club for his many amiable and estimable qualities.

To enumerate those qualities, where Mr. Power is so well known and so highly respected, would be impertinent and superfluous; but the just estimation in which they are held by his friends is so happily compressed in the following inscription, that we record it here as not only conferring the highest honour upon Mr. Power, but upon the Noblemen and Gentlemen who have so truly appreciated sterling and exalted merit :

" The Members of the *Kilkenny Hunt* present " this Piece of Plate to John Power, Esq. the " beloved and esteemed Founder of their Society, " not merely as a token of his many claims " upon their affection, as a companion and friend, " and as a man amiable and exemplary in all relations of private and domestic life, but in testimony of their respect for the honour and uprightness with which he supports the characters, " so important to the Public, of a resident Magistrate and independent Country Gentleman."

The Chair was taken on this occasion by our High Sheriff, John Flood, Esq. and about forty members of the Club, with many other persons of distinction, sat down to dinner. When the cloth had been removed, the healths of " The King" and " The Prince Regent" were drunk, and the Candelabra was soon after brought into the room. This very valuable and richly ornamented article presents a fine specimen of exquisite workmanship. It combines some emblematic figures in the most appropriate variety of position, and wrought with equal beauty and exactness.

The worthy Chairman, in calling the attention of the company to the distinguished and unostentatious merits of the individual who had so strongly attached the friendship of his associates, spoke to the following effect :

GENTLEMEN—

In rising to present this token of your regard and esteem to Mr. Power, I believe I may with perfect confidence assert, that a stronger and more unanimous feeling of personal attachment towards an individual was never exhibited on a similar occasion.

His hospitality, urbanity, and uniform wish to please and gratify, which has been so constantly experienced by every Member of this Society, has principally contributed to render this County the most desirable residence in the Kingdom.

Gentlemen—Though I might satisfy your grateful and warm feelings towards our friend by enlarging on this subject, I shall abstain from further remarks, apprehensive of wounding the feelings of a person whose good wishes and regard we are all so anxious to possess.

I shall now propose a toast which I am convinced will be drunk with enthusiasm, viz. the health of Mr. Power—*three times three*.

This toast was drunk with enthusiastic and long-continued applause.

Mr. Power rose to return thanks, and thus addressed the assembly :

Mr. High Sheriff and Gentlemen—I wish I had talents or could find words to express my thanks to you.

But when a man feels most, and when his heart is most full, it often happens that he is then less able to convey his feelings. This is so peculiarly my case at present, that I must rely upon your often-experienced kindness to give me credit for the feelings of pride and gratitude with which I receive this distinguished mark of your friendship.

Gentlemen—When I look round me, and when I consider by whom I am thus honoured—by men distinguished for rank, talent, and every virtue—meeting to confer such a flattering mark of their esteem upon me, I feel myself in danger of losing my better judgment, and of being overpowered by vanity and presumption. But that feeling is fortunately for me checked by the conviction, that I owe this honour to their friendship, not to any merit of my own.

However incapable I am to address you, and however unwilling I may be to trespass upon your time, I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without assuring you, that I have always felt and now feel the sincerest gratitude for the uniform and liberal support which I have invariably experienced; and that I am truly proud of that union of uninterrupted friendship, which has been to me one of the brightest charms of my life—friendship which I trust will not terminate with my life, but descend to my children with this invaluable gift of yours as one of their best inheritances.

The spirit of convivial pleasantry prolonged the enjoyments of the evening to a late hour, and the flow of social feeling was appropriately joined with " the feast of reason." The Dinner and Wines were both excellent, and the attention of Messrs. Rice and Walsh to the arrangements of the evening was creditable to their taste and diligence.

Amongst the company present on this interesting occasion we observed the following very respectable individuals :

Mr. John Power, Major Keating, C. B. Mr. C. B. Barker, Mr. Joseph Greene, Capt. Harris, 16th Lancers, Mr. Newton, Captain Bryan, Mr. Bruen, Capt. Fleming, Mr. J. P. Poe, Mr. Fosberry, Mr. Geo. Bryan, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Doyne, Major Westland, 16th Lancers, Mr. John Flood, Mr. R. Fowler, Col. Gregory, 44th Regt. Sir Wheeler Cuffe, Bart. Mr. Robert Flood, Capt. Wm. Waring, Mr. Croker, Sir Robert Staples, Mr. S. French, Capt. Massy, Mr. Barton, Capt. Kearney, Mr. S. Matthews, Major Jessop, 44th Regt. Mr. Purcell, Col. Kearney, Mr. William Bayly, Major Lane, Mr. C. Bayly, Mr. Barron, Mr. Bourke, &c. &c.

DUKE OF KENT.

It is well known that the circumstances of this excellent Prince have for some years been much embarrassed, from debts that were contracted at a very early period of his life, and that, in order to liquidate them, he has expatriated himself, and resigned nearly the whole of his income to some highly respectable friends, who have undertaken the management of his affairs, and by whom he is allowed a few thousands a year to enable him to live in retirement abroad. By this conduct, so honourable to his character, a great proportion of his debts have been liquidated, and the whole, within a year or two, are likely to be settled.—They originally amounted to 80 or £90,000, and have been reduced to less than one-third of the above sums. By his marriage with the Duchess, who is an eminent pattern of every conjugal virtue, and with whom he lives at Amorback, in Germany, on terms of the greatest domestic happiness, a small addition was made to the limited income within which he had been restricted, and without which, indeed, he could not have met the various expenses to which his change of state, and increase of establishment, necessarily subjected him. The Duchess is in the family way, and expects to be confined in the course of next May. It has been generally expected, and as generally wished, that the accouchement would take place in England, that the child might thereby become an Englishman by being born in England; but the Public will learn with regret, that this idea, which was the nearest and dearest wish of the hearts of the Duke and Duchess, has been abandoned, by an intimation received from *a high quarter* that such a step was wholly unnecessary, and that great offence would be given if carried into execution. The consequence is, that the patriotic wish of the Duke is given up, and neither his Royal Highness, nor his amiable consort, will revisit England for a very considerable period. The Duchess's brother, Prince Leopold, has been on a visit to them, but his return to England may now be shortly expected.—*Morning Chronicle*.

An article from Constantinople states, that the Pacha of Diarbek had sent to that capital a circumstantial report of his expedition against the rebels of Mardin, together with 1000 heads, which had been affixed over the gate of the Seraglio.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

The Paris Papers have stated, that CHARLES IV. the old King of SPAIN, died at Rome on the night of the 21st ult. after an illness of only twenty-four hours, and within sixteen days of the demise of his Consort. He was the son of CHARLES III. and MARIA AMELIA, of Saxony; he was born in 1748, and ascended the Throne in 1789. On the breaking out of the French Revolution, he made the most strenuous efforts to save the life of the King of FRANCE; he charged his Ambassador to deliver a letter to the National Convention, appealing to their mercy; it was presented to that Assembly on the evening before the execution of LOUIS, but they refused to open it; when he received the unhappy news of the KING's martyrdom, he declared war against the French Republic.

An article from Berlin says, that the PRINCE REGENT of England intends visiting the waters of Carlsbad in the ensuing spring. Some of the London Papers contradict this statement, and mention, that the health of his Royal Highness is such as to render the alleged journey unnecessary.

Mr. CALCRAFT moved, in the House of Commons, that Mr. BROUGHAM should be added to the Committee which has been appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Bank of England, but the motion was opposed by Ministers, and lost on a division, in which there appeared, for the motion, 133—against it, 175—majority in favour of Ministers, 42. Mr. ADDINGTON resigned his station as Prime Minister with a majority of 37.

On the motion of Mr. STURGES BOURNE, the Committee upon the Poor Laws, whose labours during the last Session of Parliament tended greatly to elucidate this important question, have been re-appointed.

Mr. WILBERFORCE presented a Petition from the Society of Friends, praying the House to take into it's serious consideration the criminal laws of the Country. It is highly honourable to this respectable community of Christians, that they have applied to the Legislature for the reform of a system which is universally acknowledged to stand in need of most important ameliorations. Mr. WILBERFORCE paid a high tribute to the memory of Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, and declared his intention, in future, to devote himself to the consideration of this question.

Mr. Serjeant ONSLOW obtained leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the laws which regulate, or restrain, the interest of money.

On the motion of Sir JOHN JACKSON, a Committee was appointed to examine into the validity of contagion and infection in epidemic complaints. This Committee, we presume, can have very little to do, because the very words of the Hon. Mover imply, that a plague falls upon the community at large; they may certainly be perplexed as to the question of infection, for *epidemic* and *infection* do not mean the same thing; but this Committee of Physicians will, no doubt, call professional talents to their aid.

Mr. BENNETT moved for leave, which was granted, to bring in a Bill to abolish the system of employing climbing boys in cleaning chimneys. There is not, we believe, a single person in the Empire, exclusive of those who pursue individual interest regardless of humanity, who will not wish the Hon. Member the amplest and most speedy success.

In the London money market on Saturday, Consols were at 76 and some fractions. Omnium was at discount. Exchanges were reported to have taken a favourable turn; bullion was on the decline, and dollars were at 5s. 7d.

Saturday was the day for the nomination of a Representative for the City of Westminster, in the room of Sir S. ROMILLY. Sir FRANCIS BURDETT proposed Mr. HOBHOUSE, and his motion was seconded by the Hon. D. KINNAIRD. A Mr. NICHOLSON proposed Major CARTWRIGHT, and was seconded by a Mr. BOWIE. Mr. LAMB was proposed by Mr. M'DONALD, and seconded by Mr. EVANS. The HIGH BAILIFF decided the choice to have fallen on Mr. HOBHOUSE, but a scrutiny was demanded, and the contest will, in all probability, be between Mr. HOBHOUSE and Mr. LAMB. No Government Candidate appeared.

The Sappers and Miners at Jersey, with the exception of a few men, have embarked for England, under the command of Captain WILLIAMS, in order to be reduced; some Officers, however, will be allowed to remain there on full pay.

The Clerk of the Crown for Ireland has issued Writs to the Peers of Ireland, for electing a Representative Peer in the room of the Right Hon. THOMAS, Viscount NORTHLAND, Baron WELLES, lately deceased. Among the Peers, to whom the Writs are directed, are the following: LOWTHER, Baron MUNCASTER; and WILLIAM, Baron HOTHAM; the Writs will *hardly reach these Noble Peers*, one of whom has been dead since 1813! and the other since last summer! A Writ is also stated to have been directed to FRANCIS, Marquis of HASTINGS, who has evidently no claim to vote under that description, but as FRANCIS, Earl of MOIRA.

New York Papers, to the 18th ult., have been received by an arrival at Belfast. The *Belfast Chronicle* has made the following extract, which will be perused with general satisfaction :

" We subjoin an important extract from the *Daily Advertiser* of the 16th, on the subject of ARBUTHNOT's and AMBRISTER's execution; the Committee, appointed to take the matter into consideration, EXPRESSLY DISAPPROVE OF THE SENTENCE, and deprecate the evils of such an instance of military despotism, equally injurious to the character of the Republic, and subversive of the Law of Nations."—The American Cabinet is supposed to be completely at variance upon this question, but the foregoing decision of the Committee of Congress stamps it with appropriate condemnation.

The *Dublin Evening Post* of Tuesday has the following paragraph, which we believe to be totally unfounded, and which the Address of Mr. PRITTIE to the Electors of the County of Tipperary, inserted beneath, conclusively refutes :

" We have to state, from good authority, that Mr. PRITTIE does not stand for Tipperary. The new Candidate, Mr. O'CALLAGHAN, is supported by Lord NORBURY's interest, at the instance, we are told, & request of the Duke of WELLINGTON."

We have received a communication to the above purport, and another communication, asserting positively, that Mr. BAGWELL had withdrawn from the contest. These communications have not been authenticated, and we totally disbelieve both of them. Each of them attacks the character of the object of their opposition, and this circumstance led us to the conclusion, that we had to deal with some of those despicable and unprincipled underlings, to whose venality, falsehood, corruption, and destitution of character, there are no limits. We take no part in the Election for the Co. of Tipperary, but we are bound to say, from all we know, that both Candidates, although politically adverse, stand as high in public estimation as any Gentlemen in the British Empire. After a declaration such as this, we hope that we shall not again be troubled with the resentful ebullitions of a party struggle—at all events, such communications shall not hereafter be noticed.

The following Addresses to the Electors of the County of Tipperary have been published by the Gentlemen by whom they are respectively signed :

" The ever-to-be-lamented and untimely decease of the beloved and justly respected Earl of Glengall, and the consequent succession of Lord Viscount Caher to the Peerage, having caused a vacancy in the Representation of this County, many most powerful Interests have called upon me to offer myself a Candidate for the high honour of succeeding his Lordship; and, in obedience thereto, however unworthy I may deem myself of such a distinction, I have resolved to stand forward, an humble assertor of those principles of *True Independence* which were so nobly and so successfully exerted on a recent occasion.

" Permit me, therefore, to solicit the favour of your votes and interests on the approaching Election; and believe me I shall endeavour, in every manner in my power, to prove myself worthy of your confidence.

" With the highest respect, I have the honour to be, your faithful humble Servant,

" WILLIAM BAGWELL.

" Marlfield, 5th Feb. 1819."

" The Vacancy occasioned in the Representation of our County by the Death of that highly-respected Nobleman, the Earl of Glengall, gives me an opportunity of again presenting myself to your notice. In presuming to offer myself as a fit person to fill that vacancy, it is not necessary for me to address you at much length. This great County is, I trust, too watchful of its honour and political interests, not to observe closely the conduct of its Representatives: you have had that opportunity in the person of the humble Individual who addresses you. Did I now solicit your suffrages for the first time, it might be necessary, and you would justly expect from me a declaration of that conduct; but the last twelve years have, I trust, given you the surest pledge, that, should you again honour me with that confidence, you will have a Representative who will faithfully and honestly attend to your interests and your wishes.

" From the great and disinterested support afforded to me at the last Election, and the unprecedented exertions of my numerous friends since, I hope I may, without the fear of being considered presumptuous, be allowed to say, that I entertain the most confident hopes of success.

" I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your faithful humble Servant, " F. A. PRITTIE.

" Corville, Feb. 15, 1819."

We understand, that the Petition against the return of Sir N. COLTHURST, as one of the Representatives for the City of Cork, has been abandoned, but that the Election for the County of Cork will be fully contested. If the return by the Sheriff shall be set aside, of which there is a prevailing conviction, Mr. PONSONBY will stand forth as a Candidate.

The Work-Room, in King-street, will be open from 11 to 1 o'clock every Wednesday, for receiving the contributions of servants and others to the House of Recovery.

In our last publication, we mentioned the robbery of the house of Mrs. MORRIS; we have merely to add now, that the whole property, exclusive of £10 4s. 6d. has been recovered. But robberies still continue in a manner which it is wholly impossible to explain, but which it is necessary to state, in order to put the Public on their guard. On the night of Tuesday, the house of JOHN IRWIN, Pawn-Broker, situated in Bachelor's Walk, leading from Stephen's-street to what is called the Mayor's-Walk, was forcibly entered by removing the brick works under the window, no person being in the house at the time, when the following articles were carried off. We give a description of them, in order to lead to detection. Mr. IRWIN, in a very spirited manner, has offered a reward of ten guineas for such information as may lead to the discovery of the Robber, or Robbers, or five guineas for such private information as may lead to a similar disclosure. The following are the articles stolen :—

Eight Silver Watches, of which the numbers are—5807, 8052, 19,924, 2325, 2081, 6055, 1815, 18, 756; a Gold Ring, marked J. T. B.; Ditto, P. K. M.; Two Ditto, each marked with a Verse; One Tea Spoon, G. S. M.; Six Tea Spoons, C. B.; a Waterloo Medal, marked Jas. Lewis, 3d Battalion Royal Scots; and a Pair of Sleeve Buttons.

Joshua Newsom acknowledges to have received from Sir Simon Newport, the sum of £1 13s. 6d. being half the net amount of confiscation of two bags of oats, and penalty, against Catherine Dunphy, farmer, for fraudulent package, with intent to defraud Messrs. M'Cheane and Hutchinson, and ordered by their Corn Buyer (the Prosecutor) to be handed to the Fever Hospital. The Mayor will distribute the other half to distressed room-keepers in the Parish where the fraud was committed, according to the Corn Act.

Joshua Newsom also acknowledges to have received Five Pounds from Alderman Edward Weekes, for the use of the Fever Hospital, per the hands of Doctor Fleury.

CONVALESCENT FUND.

Expenditure of the Week ending Feb. 15.

	£	s.	d.
Whitewashing, including Lime and Labour	7	13	11
Amount of Soap distributed	13	5	10½
——Coals ditto	2	11	7½
——Straw ditto	4	12	1
Expenses incurred at the House in John-Street, including Food and Fuel for the Inmates, Servants' Wages, Washing the Clothes of the Infected, &c. &c.	6	5	2½
	£34	8	8½

Signed by Order of the General Committee.
JOHN BRISCOE, *Chairman*.
J. J. M'GREGOR, *Secretary*.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

Wicklow, Monday, March 8—Ten o'Clock.
Wexford .... 11—Three o'Clock.
Waterford .... 17—Three o'Clock.
Clonmel .... 22—Three o'Clock.
Kilkenny .... 29—Three o'Clock.
Judge Daly and Baron George.

BIRTH.—On Sunday last, in John-street, the Lady of William Barron, Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At his Father's House, at Cove-hill, in the County of Waterford, on Saturday night last, of a rapid Decline, in the 20th year of his age, Michael Gleeson, only son of Doctor Gleeson, to the inexpressible sorrow of his inconsolable and afflicted parents and family, and the deep regret of an extensive acquaintance—a youth of the most gentle, mild, and amiable disposition—elegant in his person—accomplished in his manners—on whose face was stamped the image of beauty, with the modesty and innocence of a child—he was all that the most anxious wish of the fondest parent could desire. In his Literary Attainments, he was perfect beyond his years—versed in the Sciences and the Classics, his first entrance into Trinity College, of which he was a Student, was marked with a pre-eminence that gave the fairest promise of his future excellence—he attained the Second Place in an Examination where there were 75 Competitors; and, in every subsequent Examination, he maintained the same distinguished superiority.—Had he lived a few years longer to complete his Studies, he would have bidden fair to become one of the proudest ornaments of that learned Seminary, and a distinguished Member of the Profession for which he was intended; but the Almighty GOD, in his inscrutable wisdom, has decreed otherwise, and, by this fatal blow, blasted all the fond hopes of this once happy Family, and left them nothing for their consolation but the fond and endearing recollections of his rare and extraordinary qualities.—On Monday, of fever, Captain William Lilly, of the brig *Sir John Cameron*, of Fort William, stranded in this harbour on the 14th of last October, while on her voyage from Quebec for Liverpool, and since got off and now under repair.—Of typhus fever, Mr. James Clarke, Register to the Fever Hospital, Cork-street, Dublin.

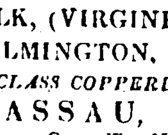
PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, FEB. 17.

ARRIVED,

12th—None.
13th—Richmond Cruiser, Lieut. Morrell, from a cruise; Townsend, Neale, Baltimore, potatoes.
14th—Nassau, Maddick, Dublin, ballast.
15th—None.
16th—Cornwallis, Stacy, Bristol, m. goods; Freeling Packet; Prince Regent, Hughes, Cowes, ballast, for Ross; Swift, Pavey, Bridport, ditto; Alice, Miller, ditto, ditto; Sportsman, Coster, Newport, coals; Aurora, Hannington, London, m. goods, for Cork.

SAILED,

12th—Providence, Jones, Bristol, wheat and oats; Devonshire, Day, London, bacon, beef, &c.; Alfred, Maine, London, oats; Farmer, Ferguson, Newport, oats; Cornwallis, Condon, from Youghal, Newport, ballast.
13th—John, Nicholas, Southampton, oats and barley; Trident, Owen, Rye, oats; Waterford, Hodge, before mentioned; Maria, Condon, Castletownsend—and Margaret, Williams, Barnstaple, ballast; Susanna, Bartlett, Dartmouth, oats, pork, and butter; Apollo, Denham, Southampton, wheat, oats, and oatmeal; Richard, Hutchings, from London, Cork, herrings; Warren, Keale, from Liverpool, Maranham, m. goods.
14th—Richmond Cruiser, Morrell, on a cruise; Brilliant, Goldring, Shoreham, butter and oats; Charles, Read, from Aberdeen, Cork, herrings.
15th and 16th—None. Put back 15th—Brilliant, Goldring.
17th—Lady Ann, Edgar, Liverpool, wheat and flour.
17th—Wind W. N. W. at 7 morning.



FOR NORFOLK, (VIRGINIA,) AND WILMINGTON,
THE FIRST CLASS COPPERED SHIP
NASSAU,
Burden 253 Tons—Capt. WM. MADDICK;
Will sail the 25th instant.
For Passage apply to THOMAS NEVINS.
Feb. 17, 1819.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Vessels late GOVERNMENT PACKETS, are in future to sail on the 8th and 25th of each Month, and will take whatever Goods may offer that can be shipped on or prior to the Days of Sailing.—Also, *Carriages, Horses*, and *Passengers*, as usual.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Masters on board, or WILLIAM PALMER, Agent, next door to the *Mirror-Office*, or at his Office opposite the Custom-House, Beau-street.

N. B. Similar Vessels leave Bristol on said Days.

☞ The CORNWALLIS, Capt. STACY, will sail from Waterford on the 25th Instant.

Waterford, Feb. 18, 1819.