THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

We copy the following Parody on COLLINS's *Ode to the Passions* from the London *Courier*:—

SCENE, BROOKES's.

When the new Parliament was young,
Nor yet a maiden speech was sung,
The Party in St. James's street
Throng'd at BROOKES's lov'd retreat;
Prognosticating, boasting, prating,
Doubting, discussing, and debating,
By turns they felt their anxious mind
Disturbed, a leader fit to find,
Till once, 'tis said, when all were fir'd,
Fill'd with fury, rapt, inspir'd,
From the attending waiters round,
They snatch'd their instruments of sound,
And, as they oft had ta'en apart
Dear lessons of the dice's art,
All, to throw a main, agreed
To settle who the Band should lead.
First BROUGHAM, his hand, his skill to try,
Upon the box, bewilder'd, laid,
And back recoil'd, he knew not why,
Even at the sound himself had made.
MACDONALD next, with furious look,
Develop'd his ambitious stings;
In one rude clash the box he shook,
And *crabs*, with hurried hand, he flings.
With anxious visage, DOUGLAS next
Advanced, and as the Dice he eyes,
Spoke a mixt Greek and English text,
Then threw, and lost the wish'd-for prize.
But thou! Sir ROBERT WILSON, Knight,
What was thy heroic measure?
Still it whisper'd promis'd pleasure;
And bade the *Grand Cross Bath* at distance hail.
The *pass of Banos* does his strain prolong,
And from the rocks, the woods, the vale,
The *pass of Banos* echoes thro' his song.
But when this oft repeated theme he chose,
A hoarse responsive voice was heard at every close,
And all his dreams of glory vanish'd into air.
Yet longer had he sung—but with a frown
The *Quarterly Reviewer* angry rose,
He threw his gall-dipp'd pen in thunder down,
And with a withering look,
The war-denouncing trumpet took,
And blew a blast so loud and dread,
Were to the Knight ne'er sounds so full of woe;
And ever and anon he beat
The Knight's despatch, with furious heat;
And tho' sometimes, each pause between,
The *Northern Critic* at his side
His Caledonian voice applied,
Yet still he kept his fear-inspiring mein,
And poor Sir ROBERT's brains seem'd bursting from his head.
Thy speeches, LAMBTON, were to nothing fix'd,
Dull, yet not deep, and pert, yet never gay,
Of diff'ring themes the veering song was mix'd,
And now he call'd on COBBETT, now on GREY.
With eyes upraised, but not like one inspired,
Pale DUDLEY NORTH remained retired,
And from his solitary seat
Made not one speech the band to greet,
But ever and anon a glance would steal,
And chuckled o'er some joke which he would not reveal.
But oh! how alter'd was the tone,
When GORDON, christen'd ROBERT, but by some
Known by the ruder epithet of b——,
Blew a tremendous blast that BROOKES's chambers rung,
The blast to all the Party too well known.
FINLAY and MADOCKS next in order stood,
MOORE and WIL. SMITH, and WAITHMAN & MAT. WOOD,
All vainly to the mystic table crowd,
While chicken TAYLOR leap'd and crow'd aloud.
Last came TIERNEY's anxious trial,
He, with downcast look, advancing,
Ere to the box his hand addrest,
He cast a look around and saw them thy all,
As if they could not trust his cunning crest!
They would have thought who heard his strain
They saw i' th' Opposition ranks a wight
Who only with them staid in spite,
And long'd with th' other party to be dancing,
While, as his flying fingers shook the dice,
His limbs all trembled, troubled was his air,
But MERC'RY framed with Chance a spell of pow'r,
The box he rattled in a lucky hour:
"*Seven is the main!* I've nick'd it in a trice,
"And thus to me belongs the Leader's chair."

PROTESTANT MEETING
AT THE ROTUNDA.

SPEECH OF MR. GRATTAN, JUN. CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.

My Lord, these things must have an end; they must grow better, or they must grow worse: they cannot go on as they are.—This question hangs around our neck, and we must unite to raise the weight, or it will sink us to the bottom. It is a hydra with a hundred heads, that starts up in every walk of life, whether private or public, and disturbs us in our minutest vocations. In fact, the Country has not merely lost her pristine character; she is deprived of all present enjoyment; and to such a degree has party spirit prevailed in some parts of Ireland, and discontent in consequence, that residence has become not merely a burden, but a danger; so that, in my opinion, instead of being *discouraged by a punishment, in the shape of a Penal Law*, it should be *encouraged by a premium, in the shape of the Repeal*—the Catholic should be rewarded for his residence, and the Protestant should be induced to reside, by those temptations which the repeal of these laws will bring in their natural and necessary train and consequence—peace, content, security, the growing habits of industry, and the settled desire of order—the improving condition of a cheerful peasantry—blessing not merely him that gives, but him that receives, and rewarding all parties in the gratitude of a gallant race of men, whose hearts may be conciliated by good treatment, but can never be coerced by bad. Gentlemen, I cannot pass over a circumstance that has lately been made public—I mean the circulation of a letter, containing the grossest charges against our Catholic Brethren. It is entitled, "Facts are stubborn things." It has been disseminated with considerable malignity and wicked assiduity, and one of these productions has reached to me. It is not merely an attack on the Catholic, it is an attack on the Christian Religion—it is a libel upon human nature—and it is a *false* libel—it is a seditious publication—its aim is civil war—its object is bloodshed—it is not the letter of a man, it is the letter of a *fiend*. The writer is anonymous, and we may therefore suppose, that this incendiary is not only a *firebrand in the City, but a coward in the field!* Any Lawyer will tell you the publication is seditious, that it is indictable, that it is criminal. I shall not disgust you with a recital of its contents. In one part, it alludes to the wars of the Duke de Guise, and the history of Charles IX. But Providence, that often ordains that the murderer shall discover on himself, makes his folly equal to his crime, and thus furnishes some clue whereby to convict the assassin. So it is here. And as in the animal creation there are two species of insects—the one venomous and malignant in its nature, the other useful and industrious—the one that extracts poison from every flower, the other that gathers and collects the sweets—so as it has been the fate of this wretched man to be impelled by the sting of the former, let it be our pleasing office to imitate the latter, and from this source of mischief to derive some consolation. We find it—it is here, in this very letter; and not only a refutation of the calumny, but an argument for the Petition. These Roman Catholics, that are here held out as our greatest enemies—Papists, as he contemptuously calls them—these French Papists are indeed so very hostile to the Protestants, that they have long since repealed all the Penal Laws against them—they have abolished every exclusion. The Constitution of 1814 has made every subject equally eligible, and at this moment one of the Ministers of Louis XVIII. is a Protestant. I leave this writer, and his tissue of sedition, and I consign him to the execration of every virtuous man in the Community.* I now conclude with a hope, that these Laws will be repealed: they are injurious to Ireland, they are disgraceful to England—they strengthen neither, and they weaken both. We must regret, that these Islands, that stand the first among the Nations of Europe in point of Civil Liberty, yet should be the last in point of Religious Toleration; but the course of Toleration has so far extended, that it must reach us at last—and we can only attribute its slow progress to the remoteness of our physical situation, or perhaps to causes of greater difficulty that exist here than those which hold in other countries; she prevails in Europe almost every where—and this, too, in despite of the worthy Alderman and the Learned Master in Chancery; she holds France, Holland, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Bavaria, Switzerland—Switzerland, with her twenty-two Cantons, Basle, Berne, Soleure, Lucerne and Geneva—differing in language, differing in custom, differing in religion, but all united by that great and sacred bond of amity, Toleration—the seeds of union and source of happiness. It seems as if toleration, having nearly completed her glorious career in the Old World, sought now to illumine the New—and, passing from Northern America, she crosses the line and traverses parallels of latitude and longitude in length and breadth of infinite immense, until she lights on the vast and boundless plains of the southern hemisphere, where the grand works of nature correspond with the divine principles of its essence, and where the principles of freedom and the precepts of toleration, like the horizon of the regions they adorn, appear to the human eye infinite and magnificent. Let it now be remembered, that the Protestants have come forward, and call upon Great Britain for peace and amity. Let it be remembered, that the Catholics have come forward, and call upon Great Britain for peace and amity. [illegible] Britain becomes unpopular in Ireland, it [illegible] own act, done in defiance of the wishes of every [illegible] Irishman. We all must lament, that co[illegible] comes too late—we all must regret, that [illegible] emblem of peace, that fairest feather, is still wa[illegible] to enrich the plume that *would so grace the Pri[illegible] forehead.* We regret, that the name of England [illegible] tarnished; we regret that the name of Ireland is tarnished, and the arms of both are sullied; that the Harp (emblematic of the one) is so ill attuned, that it is only responsive to the notes of sorrow; and that the Lion, the characteristic of the other, is possessed indeed of the attribute of strength, but is devoid of the quality of mercy. I rejoice that I have seen this day, when I could enter my protest against these unnatural, these groundless, these ill-boding exclusions; and, notwithstanding the charge of impropriety which has been applied to this Meeting, I rejoice at this attempt at harmony; for this is the only place where I can raise my humble voice in its support; for in this respect I too am a Catholic; for I too have been deprived of my inheritance, that inheritance so nobly earned in 82. Against these laws I record my protest; they are a detriment to the Subject; they are a dishonour to the Sovereign. That his Majesty is the King of a free People, is indeed his greatest glory; that his Majesty may long continue the King of a free People, is the second wish that animates my heart. My first wish is—that the People may be free."

* Mr. Grattan could not (it is supposed) have been aware, when he animadverted upon this Letter, that there existed one still as remarkable—one in the shape of a *Summons*—printed, and marked *Private*, which had been circulated the day and night prior to the Meeting, by the Intolerant Party, desiring the attendance of every friend, to the *Protestant Constitution*—(what that term means it is difficult to say)—it stated that the opponents of the Liberal Party may "RELY UPON EFFECTUAL SUPPORT" in the Rotunda. This, no doubt, accounts for the presence of the City Magistrates, the Police, the Constables, and the Watchmen—assembled, as *ordered* to be there assembled, possibly with a view to *keep the peace*, and, if necessary, to take into custody his Grace the Duke of Leinster, Lord Charlemont, Mr. Grattan, &c. &c. or any such public disturbers.

PROTESTANT PETITIONS.

[*From The Weekly Freeman's Journal.*]

In our paper of this day we give the names of some of those Gentlemen who have signed the Petition in favour of Emancipation. In our next, we propose to publish a correct and regular list of the signatures to the Corporation Petition; with the residence, profession, and occupation, (if any) of the subscribers. The Public will thus have an opportunity of judging on which side the balance of unbiassed and disinterested talent, character and property lies. This we conceive an object of no little importance.

John Lindsey, Sackville-street,
Robert Turbitt, Batchelor's-walk,
Joshua Pim, Usher's Island,
Joseph Pim, do.
Judge Fox, Merrion-square,
Edmond Hinks, F. T. College,
Alderman Hugh Trevor, Leeson-street,
Charles Putland, Fitzwilliam-square,
Henry Flood, Barrister,
Sir Marcus Somerville, Bart.
P. A. Leslie, Bride-street,
Robert Haig, Dodder Bank,
Thomas Maxwell, Burgh-quay,
William Henry Fortescue, ditto,
Samuel Bruce, Dame-street,
William Hutton, Baldoyle,
Isaac Stewart, Batchelor's-walk,
George Ness, William-street,
Robert Hyndman, Mountjoy-square,
Sir James Bond, Bart.
Robert Manders, James-street,
Richard Darling, Townsend-street,
John Busby, New-street,
Arthur Forbes, Barrister,
Rev. Wm. Hamilton, Freeman,
Hugh Comming, Anglesea-street,
John Walsh, Sir John's-quay,
Robert Roe, Crampton-quay,
Arthur Deane, Barrister, Sackville-street,
Lord Clifden,
General Cockburn,
Judge Day,
Peter J. Latouche, jun.
Peter Digges Latouche,
Joseph Hone, Harcourt-street,
John Barrington, Great Britain-street,
Thomas Wilson, Great Strand-street,
James Jameson, Thomas-street,
George Roe, Fitzwilliam-square,
William Fletcher, jun. (Judge's Son) Merrion-square,
Rev. James Armstrong, Hardwick-street,
David Fitzgerald, Stephen's-green,
Samuel Ward, L. L. D. Henrietta-street,
James Jackson, Jervis-street,
Wm. Jameson, Marrowbone-lane Distillery,
Thomas Parker, Brabazon-row,
Bart. Wadden, Palace street,
John David La Touche, Marley,
William Parnell, Rutland-square,
Hampden Evans, North Great George's-st.
George Evans, ditto,
Thomas Mills, M. D. Dominick-street,
Rev. Samuel Murray, Portland-place,
Philip Doyne, jun. Leeson-street,
E. Blennerhasset, M. D. Lower Gardiner-street,
James F. Castles, Barrister, Stephen's-green,
Leonard M'Nally, Barrister, Harcourt-st.
Rev. Richard Wolsey, Mount-street,
Solomon Watson, Abbey-street,
Surgeon Wm. Wallace, Gardiner's-place,
John Jameson, Bow-street Distillery,
John O'Neill, Ormond-quay,
S. Sweney, Barrister, Harcourt-street,
Henry Darley, Stillorgan,
R. W. Wood, Abbey-street,
H. H. Bourne, Springmount,
Joseph Watkins, Byrne's Hill,
John Bewley, New Row,
Peter Fox, Barrister, Stephen's-green,
Henry Dawson, Barrister, Harcourt-street,
Earl of Meath,
Sir Wm. Grace, Bart.
Hon. George Ponsonby,
Richard Power, M. P. Kildare-street,
R. W. Talbot, M. P.
B. Ball, Merrion-square,
Matthew Sandymount, Naas.
S. Robinson, M. D. Eccles-street,
William Augustus Minchen, J. P. County Dublin,
John Orr, Merchant's-quay,
William Humphrey's, Rutland-square,
Charles Phillips, Barrister,
John Latouche Home,
Henry Kyle, Commercial Buildings,
William Hone, do.
Richard Franklin, do.
John P. Curran, Priory,
Holwell Walshe, Barrister,
William Willans, Bridge-street,
Peter Chaigneau, Fitzwilliam-street,
Henry Brooke, Lower Ormond-quay,
Wilson Mills, Linen-Hall,
N. B. M'Intire, Lower Ormond-quay,
John Elliott Hyndman, Mountjoy-square,
George M'Bride, Abbey-street.

The Petition lies at the Royal Exchange and Commercial Buildings, where the friends of the Country, and of civil and religious liberty, will have, for a few days longer, an opportunity of signing it.

THE JUNIOR ALDERMEN OF DUBLIN.

We have with much pleasure seen it stated in an Orange print in this city, that the Alderman next in rotation to the Civic Chair has refused an application which was made to him, to affix his signature to the Intolerant Petition, which is at present in preparation in this city. We think it but an act of justice to this gentleman, to mention his name along with this fact, that his fellow-citizens may know and thank him. Alderman West is the individual, and we sincerely congratulate him on the specimen he has thus given of the discretion which may be expected from him when he comes to preside over this Metropolis. The same paper states, that two of the Junior Aldermen have followed Mr. West's excellent example; and we may add, that we have no doubt but two more will do the same, if, indeed, the liberality of their principles and their sense of justice be not too well known to deter the Intolerants from exposing themselves to the rebuke as well as the refusal which they might be certain of receiving were they to solicit the support of the characters to whom we allude.

LIMERICK, FEB. 20.—A very interesting phenomenon was seen in the Heavens last night, about half-past 10 o'clock, over this City—it was a long curved stream of blue light, about five times the size of a rainbow, and appeared to the naked eye about 12 inches wide, which extended from N. to W. At first it exhibited, for near five minutes, quite a steady light, and then diminished from W. to E. It again brightened from the centre, and totally disappeared in a few minutes after. During its continuance, the stars seemed to have gained additional lustre, and the sky, which was all around uncommonly clear, presented a most beautiful spectacle. Whether from its influence or not, we cannot say, but the clouds towards the North exhibited an appearance like the near approach of day-light.—*Chronicle.*

In our last we mentioned that a box was found containing lime and bones, the latter supposed to be human, a few inches under the surface of the ground, in a house in New-street. The matter having been inquired into on Wednesday last, it was ascertained, on the examination of an eminent surgeon, that the bones were those of different animals, but there was no human bone among them. This puts to rest many extravagant conjectures at first entertained.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

On Tuesday night, a soldier of the 57th Regiment, while on duty at the magazine guard in this town, lost the use of his speech and hearing. It is said the man was accustomed to swearing and using profane expressions; and the event is deemed a warning to others to avoid a like course. —*Ibid.*

FIVE CIRCUITS—LENT ASSIZES, 1819.

HOME CIRCUIT.

County of Meath, at Trim, Monday, March 8.
Westmeath, at Mullingar, Thursday 11.
King's County, at Philipstown, Monday, 15.
Queen's County, at Maryborough, Thursday, 18.
County of Carlow, at Carlow, Monday, 22.
Kildare, at Naas, Wednesday, 24.
The Right Hon. Lord Norbury, } Justices.
The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, }

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.

Co. of Roscommon, at Roscommon, Friday, March 5.
Leitrim, at Carrick-on-Shannon, Thursday, 11.
Sligo, at Sligo, Monday, 15.
Mayo, at Ballinrobe, Saturday, 20.
Galway, at Galway, Friday, 26.
Town of Galway, at Galway, same day.
The Hon. Judge Johnson, } Justices.
The Hon. Judge Jebb, }

NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT.

County of the Town of Drogheda, at Drogheda, Thursday, March 4.
Louth, at Dundalk, Friday, 5.
Monaghan, at Monaghan, Wednesday, 10.
Armagh, at Armagh, Monday, 15.
Antrim, at Carrickfergus, Friday, 19.
County of the Town of Carrickfergus at Carrickfergus, same day.
Down, at Downpatrick, Thursday, 25.
Baron M'Clelland, } Justices.
Judge Mayne, }

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

County of Wicklow, at Wicklow, Monday, March 8.
Wexford, at Wexford, Thursday, 11.
Waterford, at Waterford, Wednesday, 17.
City of Waterford, at Waterford, same day.
Tipperary, at Clonmel, Monday, 22.
Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Monday, 29.
City of Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, same day.
The Hon. Baron George, } Justices.
The Right Hon. Judge Daly, }
Wm. Cosgrave, North Great George's-street, } Registers.
Richard Livesay, Mountjoy-square, Esqrs. }

The Grand Jury of the county of Wicklow will be sworn at ten o'clock in the morning of the commission day, and the criminal and civil business will be proceeded on immediately after; and the Grand Juries of the several other counties and cities on the circuit will be sworn at three o'clock on their respective commission days, and the criminal business proceeded on immediately after, and the civil business on the following day. All records must be entered with the register before the sitting of the court in each town, and all civil bills and appeals, tryable at the assizes, must be entered with the registers during the sitting of the court on the first day of business, and they will be heard on the second day; and the magistrates who do not return their informations and recognizances to the crown office, the day before the commission day in each county and city, will be fined. All prosecutors must attend at the opening of the court in each county, ready to be examined by the Grand Jury, or their recognizances will be estreated; and, further, nothing will be granted or allowed them for their expenses in attending the assizes.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

County of Clare, at Ennis, Monday, March 8.
Limerick, at Limerick, Saturday, 13.
City of Limerick, at Limerick, same day.
County of Kerry, at Tralee, Monday, 22.
City of Cork, at Cork, Monday, 29.
County of Cork, at same place, Tuesday, 30.
The Hon. Baron Smith, } Justices.
Sergeant Joy, }
Charles Fleetwood, Upper Baggot-street, } Registers.
George Joy, Grenville-street, Esqrs. }

The Grand Juries of the counties of Clare and Limerick, city of Limerick, and county of Kerry, will be sworn at ten o'clock in the morning of their respective commission days; and the Grand Jury of the city of Cork, at twelve o'clock at noon, and the county of Cork at nine o'clock in the morning of their respective commission days; and the criminal and civil business immediately proceeded on. All records, civil bills, and appeals, must be entered with the registers previous to the opening of the commission in each town. The magistrates are desired, under pain of fine, to return the informations and recognizances in their hands, to the clerk of the crown of the respective counties and cities, the day before the commission day of the said counties and cities severally. All prosecutors, witnesses in prosecutions, and persons bound to attend as witnesses for the crown, are to attend the court immediately after the swearing the Grand Juries in their respective counties and cities.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,355. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1819. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

MONEY TO BE LENT.

FROM £500 TO £8000.

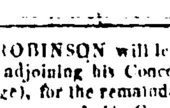
Apply to GEORGE IVIE, *Waterford—if by Letter, post-paid.*

Feb. 13, 1819.

WILLIAM ROBINSON will let the CORN STORE & KILN adjoining his Concern in Bridge-Street, (close to the Bridge), for the remainder of the Season; or, he will *receive, prepare,* and *ship Corn* at the usual Commission, and be accountable for the Condition of any Corn he may prepare, for a reasonable length of Voyage or Time.

He has, as usual, on Sale, prime Cork WHISKEY, and daily expects from Cork a further Supply of Forty Puncheons. He also expects to receive shortly an Assortment of IRON, adapted to this Market, which, with his present Stock, will be sold on reasonable Terms.

Waterford, Feb. 18, 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.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

19TH FEBRUARY, 1819.

HIS *Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be High Sheriffs for the ensuing Year:*

ANTRIM.—John Montgomery, of Benvarden, Esq.

ARMAGH.—Walter M'Geough, of Drumhill, Esq.

CARLOW.—John Dawson Duckett, of Duckett's Grove, Esq.

CAVAN.—Sneyd Sankey, of Fort Frederick, Esq.

CLARE.—Blodon Blood, of Rockforest, Esq.

CORK.—Augustus Warren, of Warren's Court, Esq.

DONEGAL.—Robert Mongomery, Junior, of Convoy-house, Esq.

DOWN.—Francis Savage, of Hollymount, Esq.

DUBLIN.—Richard Verschoyle, of Mount-merrion, Esq.

FERMANAGH.—John Irvine, of Rockfield, Esq.

GALWAY.—John Henry Blakeney, of Abbert, Esq.

KERRY.—John Bateman, of Oak Park, Esq.

KILDARE.—John Aylmer, of Courtown, Esq.

KILKENNY.—Michael Cox, of Castletown, Esq.

KING'S COUNTY.—Garrett O'Moor, Junior, of Cloghan Castle, Esq.

LEITRIM.—Alex Percy, of Garradice, Esq.

LIMERICK.—Michael Lloyd Apjohn, of Linfield, Esq.

LONGFORD.—Lovel Edgeworth, of Edgeworthstown, Esq.

LOUTH.—Wm. Parkinson Ruxton, of Redhouse, Esq.

MAYO.—Lieut.-Colonel Dominick Browne, of Browne Hall.

MEATH.—Henry Smith, of Annesbrook, Esq.

MONAGHAN.—John Mayne, of Lattan, Esq.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—Sir Robert Staples, of Dunmore, Bart.

ROSCOMMON.—William Talbot, of Mount Talbot, Esq.

SLIGO.—Owen Wynne, of Hazlewood, Esq.

TIPPERARY.—Kingsmill Pennefather, of Newpark, Esq.

TYRONE.—George Lendrum, of Jamestown, Esq.

WATERFORD.—John Keily, of Clifton, Esq.

WESTMEATH.—Richard Molseworth Reynell, of Reynella, Esq.

WEXFORD.—Richard Donovan, of Ballymore, Esq.

WICKLOW.—John Synge, of Roundwood, Esq.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,
For the Week ending Friday, Feb. 19, 1819.

	From s.	d.	*To* s.	d.	*M. Price.* s.	d.
1202 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone,	36	0	47	0	43	7½
109 Bere, per Bar.	22	0	27	0	25	0¼
473 Barley, per Bar.	22	0	33	0	26	10
5195 Oats, per Bar.	12	0	22	0	17	3
6156 Flour, per Cwt.	13	0	30	0	0	0
1034 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	14	0	24	0	18	0
0 Peas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
5163 Cwts. Flour	22	0	31	0	25	5¼

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

Receipts of Flour 12413 } 1st, from 28s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.
Sales of Flour .. 6986 } 2d, from 24s. 0d. to 27s. 0d.
3d, from 13s. 0d. to 20s. 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. 5¾d.

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* KILLUCONIGAN, *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 KILLUCONIGAN, *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.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—FEB. 24

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality,	105	0	000	0	per Cwt.
—— second,	100	0	000	0	
—— third,	90	0	95	0	
Tallow, rendered,	98	0	100	0	
Lard, flake,	85	0	86	0	
—— casks, rendered,	80	0	82	0	
Beef,	00	0	00	0	
Pigs, singed,	55	0	56	0	
—— scalded,	48	0	56	0	
Pork Offal,	27	0	30	0	
Pigs' Heads,	33	0	35	0	
Newfoundland Fish,	20	0	24	0	
Oatmeal,	19	0	20	0	
Flour, first quality,	60	0	00	0	per Bag.
—— second,	47	0	49	0	
—— third,	37	0	42	0	
—— fourth,	34	0	36	0	
Wheat,	40	0	42	0	per Barrel.
Barley, malting,	27	0	28	0	
—— shipping,	22	0	26	0	
Oats, potato,	16	0	16	6	
—— common,	15	0	15	6	
Coals, Whitehaven,	4	0	4	4	
—— Newport,	4	0	4	4	
—— Swansea,	4	0	4	4	
Tallow, rough,	10	0	10	6	per Stone per Pound.
Potatoes, by weight,	0	5½	0	7	
—— by measure,	0	11	1	1	
Beef,	0	4½	0	7	
Mutton,	0	6	0	8	
Veal,	0	7	0	8	
Pork,	0	5	0	5½	
Fresh Butter,	2	2	2	8	
Malt Whiskey, per Gallon,	11	10	12	0	

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

1439 Barrels Wheat, } Averaging { £2 3s. 8d.
1282 —— Oats, } { 0 17s. 11¾d.
37 —— Barley, } { 1 5s. 8d.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

The Royal Assent was notified by Commission to the Malt, &c. Duties Bill.

The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Viscount Melville.

The House proceeded in Taaffe's Divorce Bill. Mr. Warren and Mr. Fonblanque appeared as Counsel for the Petitioner, and Mr. Bowen for Mr. Taaffe. Witnesses were examined, and the further hearing postponed till Tuesday next.

The £20,000,000 Exchequer Bills Bill, and the Bristol Gas-lights Bill, were read a second time, and committed for to-morrow.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN presented a Petition from two individuals, complaining that in the Act of 45 Geo. III. giving power to the Lord Chancellor to order the application of the property of a lunatic, in discharge of his debts, there was an omission with regard to copyholds; in consequence of which, in a recent instance, the purchaser of property of that description, belonging to a lunatic, could not be compelled to complete his purchase.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he would bring in a Bill, without delay, for the purpose of remedying the defect.

The Petition was ordered to lie upon the Table.

SLAVE TRADE.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN gave notice of a motion for to-morrow, for Copies of the Instructions issued to the Commanders of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels, under the terms of the Conventions with Spain and Portugal, respecting the Slave Trade; and also copies of the Appointments of the Commissioners under the same Conventions. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At four o'clock the House proceeded to ballot for Committees, to take into consideration the Petitions complaining of undue Returns for Inverbervie and Chester.

IRISH ELECTION RECOGNIZANCES.

The SPEAKER acquainted the House, that the Clerk had laid on the Table the return ordered yesterday, of the state of Notices given to him (in pursuance of the Act 53 G. III.) of the names of Sureties proposed to enter into Recognizances in respect of Petitions complaining of undue Elections and Returns of Members serving for places in Ireland; together with the proceedings had thereupon.

CORK ELECTION PETITION.

Sir J. NEWPORT presented a Petition from the Agent of the Petitioners complaining of an undue return for the County of Cork, in which it was stated, that the regulations prescribed by the Act of the 53d Geo. 3d, c. 71, had not been complied with by those Petitioners, from a supposition that the provisions of that Act did not extend to Ireland, and praying that the time for entering into their recognizances might be enlarged. The Hon. Baronet observed, that this appeared from various communications to be a very general misapprehension in Ireland, and that it had even been entertained by some very high legal authorities.

The Petition was brought up and read. On the motion that it do lie on the Table,

Mr. WYNN expressed his surprise that the misconception alluded to seemed to pervade the whole of that part of the United Kingdom. The only apparent cause for it was, that the first clause of the Act referred to Great Britain only; but the subsequent clauses specifically related to Petitions from all parts of the United Kingdom. It was undoubtedly true, that the misconception was not confined to the unlearned. Among others, Mr. Gabbett, the author of an excellent comparison of the Statute Law of the two Countries, had been misled also, and had stated it as his opinion, that the Act of the 53d of the King was applicable only to Great Britain. With respect to the present case, he felt it was one in which it might become the House to grant the prayer of the Petition, although it would not be possible to make a general order on the subject. Perhaps it might be advisable to bring in a short Bill, stating, that doubts had arisen with respect to the part of the Statute in question, and declaring that it did extend to Ireland.

Mr. BATHURST allowed that the subject was of great importance; but, as far as we could collect the Right Hon. Gentleman's meaning, seemed to think that any law calculated to be effective must be retrospective, and therefore that it would not be advisable.

Mr. BANKES maintained the expediency of relieving the parties in question from the effects of their mis-apprehension; and recommended that an early day should be fixed for the consideration of the subject.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, that he would take an early opportunity of bringing some remedy for the evil under the consideration of the House.

The SPEAKER detailed the proceedings which had been had by the House on the various Petitions complaining of undue returns of Members serving for places in Ireland, as far as those proceedings related to the notices of the names of sureties proposed to enter into recognizances in respect to those Petitions, but the noise in the Gallery, by a sudden influx of strangers, rendered it impossible distinctly to hear the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. WYNN, with reference to the statement which had been just made by the Chair, of several orders for taking into consideration Petitions complaining of undue returns for places in Ireland having been discharged in consequence of the non-compliance of the Petitioners with the provisions of the 53d of the King, observed, that those orders might be revived, and referred to the precedent of the Shaftesbury case, in which that revival had taken place, after the term for entering into recognizances had expired in consequence of the illness of the Speaker.

The SPEAKER observed, that in two of the three cases in which the order for taking Petitions from Ireland had been discharged, application had been made for an enlargement of the time for entering into recognizances, which application had been refused. To apply a remedy, therefore, to those cases by any order of the House, would be to involve the House in two contradictory resolutions on the same subject.

The Petition was then ordered to lie on the Table.

STATE OF THE PRISONS.

Lord CASTLEREAGH, adverting to the Returns which had that evening been presented by one of the Hon. Under Secretaries of State, gave notice, that on Tuesday he would submit to the House a motion (we understood his Lordship for a Committee) on the state of the Prisons in the United Kingdom.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH observed, that the intervening time between Thursday and Tuesday would be too short for that due examination of the Returns in question, which would enable Honourable Members to come well prepared for a discussion of such unspeakable importance.

Lord CASTLEREAGH had no objection to postpone his notice of motion, and accordingly fixed it for Thursday next.

TRANSPORTS.

Mr. BENNET rose, pursuant to notice, to move for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the management of the Hulks, and the general conduct of the Transport system upon the voyage to, and the general government of New South Wales. That this was a subject of great importance to the interests of humanity and morals, would, he concluded, be readily admitted by every one who had taken the trouble of making any inquiry respecting it; and it was clearly of such a nature, that it could not be fairly said to be comprehended within the scope of the motion of which the Noble Lord (Castlereagh) had given notice, with regard to the state of crime in Prisons in the Country. Through the industry of a Committee of that House only could accurate information be obtained on subjects of this nature, and the best way of getting at that information was through the evidence of eye-witnesses. This indeed was pretty evident from the nature of the answers laid before the House with regard to the state of the Prisons of Scotland. These answers were from Magistrates, to whom certain questions were transmitted from the Secretary of State's Office. But how different were the answers of those Magistrates from the report of an eye-witness, Mr. Gurney, who had personally visited and examined the state of the Scotch Prisons. In consequence of the Report of the Committee upon this subject in 1812, the Chairman of which he thought highly praise-worthy, some improvement had, he was aware, been established in the hulks, for they were now much more healthy; they were indeed no longer the repositories of disease. But, then, of the recommendations from this Committee, only three out of five were adopted, and that which was most desirable, namely, a classification of the prisoners, had not yet taken place. There was indeed no distinction established in the hulks between the character of crimes, or, what was worse, between the age of criminals; and hence the most melancholy consequences were but too likely to follow. Within the year 1817, about 1000 persons were transported to Botany Bay, all of whom were sentenced for seven years, and all of whom volunteered to go to New South Wales, rather than remain in the hulks. This was a circumstance which called for consideration. But the expense of maintaining convicts was a very serious object. The average expense of each convict was about £23. In 1797 the total expense was £33,578. In 1810 £59,290, or £29 12s. a head. In 1814, £56,328, or £32 9s. a head. In 1816, £69,107, or £31 15s. a head. In 1817, £84,608 or £39 7s. a head. In 1818, £91,958, or £37 13s. a head. Thus, not only the total expense was progressively increasing, but the expense of each individual also; and what a contrast did this expenditure present to that in the bridewells, penitentiaries, and houses of correction at home, where prisoners were punished, and criminals somewhat reformed. This fact the Honourable Member illustrated, by referring to and detailing the expense of maintaining the Prisoners in the Glasgow Bridewell, the Preston House of Correction, and other places. Thus, economy, which was an important consideration, was comparatively discarded in this transport system. The arrangements made in the hulks by Mr. Capper

(COPY.)

"Foreign Office, February 6, 1819.

"SIR—I am directed by Viscount Castlereagh to transmit to you, for the information of the Lord President of the Council, a letter from the Governor of Gibraltar to Sir Henry Wellesley, his Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid, stating that the plague is raging with great violence at Algiers and Tunis.

(Signed)

"WILLIAM HAMILTON.

"To the Clerk of the Council in Waiting."

(COPY.)

"Gibraltar, January 18, 1819.

"SIR—I have just received an official letter from Minorca, of the 28th ultimo, informing me that a vessel had arrived there from Tunis, after a passage of eight days, bringing accounts that the deaths in that City amounted to above 400 per diem. The master of the vessel reported, that, just before he sailed, he heard that the deaths had increased to above 600 per diem.

"A Dutch frigate has just arrived at Mahon, from Algiers, bringing despatches up to the 15th ultimo, by which it appears that fresh attacks of the plague had taken place in that city. The contagion was supposed to have been re-introduced by persons who accompanied the Bey of Constantinas Califfa with the quarterly payments for the Algerine Government.

(Signed) "GEORGE DON.

"P. S. The deaths by the plague at Tunis, according to the official Returns, from the 1st November to the 1st December, amounted to 12,117. "GEORGE DON.

"His Excellency Sir H. Wellesley."

Copies of the foregoing have accordingly been transmitted by the Commissioners of Customs to Collectors and Comptrollers.

CORN-EXCHANGE, FEB. 17.—Our market continues abundantly supplied with all Grain, for which the demand is very trifling, and what little Wheat was disposed of this morning was rather on lower terms than on Monday. The Barley trade is exceedingly dull, and, although lower prices were asked, by full 2s. per quarter, than were obtained on Monday, scarce a sale could be effected. Beans, Peas, and Oats, are also cheaper, the supply of each being large, and very few buyers.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

Stocks this day at One.

Bank Stock ——	3 per cents. 105¾½
3 per ct. Red. 77 77¼	India Stock 22?½ 229
3 per ct. Cons. 78¼½	India Bonds, 63 59 pr.
Do. for Acc. 76¼½	I. Ann. 20 3-16 5-16
3½ per Cent. 86¾½	Ex. Bills (2d) 18 9 pr.
4 per Cents. 95¼½	Omnium — dis.

We have received New York Papers to the 24th ult. They contain the commencement of the proceedings of the House of Representatives upon the Report of the Military Committee which had been appointed to inquire into the conduct of General Jackson, and the Seminole war. Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, moved the following amendments to the resolutions of the Report:

"That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to prepare and report a Bill to this House, prohibiting, in time of peace, or in time of war, with any Indian tribe or tribes only, the execution of any captive, taken by the army of the United States, without the approbation of such execution by the President.

"Resolved, That this House disapproves of the seizure of the posts of St. Marks and Pensacola, and the fortress of Barraucas, contrary to orders, and in violation of the Constitution.

"Resolved, That the same Committee be also instructed to prepare and report a Bill prohibiting the march of the Army of the United States, or any Corps thereof, into any foreign territory, without the previous authorization of Congress, except it be in the case of fresh pursuit of defeated enemy of the United States, taking refuge within such foreign territory."

After some little discussion upon the above propositions, the debate was adjourned.

In the sitting of the following day (Jan. 19), Mr. Trimble moved the following strong resolution, respecting the Bank of the United States:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Attorney-General of the United States, in conjunction with the District Attorney of Pennsylvania, shall immediately cause a *scire facias* to be issued, according to the 23d Section of the Act 'To incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States,' calling on the Corporation created by the said Act to shew cause wherefore the Charter thereby granted shall not be declared forfeited; and that it shall be the duty of the said Officers to cause such proceedings to be had in the premises as shall be necessary to obtain a final judgment thereon; for the expenses of which, Congress will hereafter provide."

Mr. Trimble supported his resolution in a long speech, and the question whether it should be taken into consideration was rejected by a majority of only eighteen.

The debate upon General Jackson was then resumed in Committee, and again adjourned, upon the motion of Mr. Clay, who intimated his wish to express his views upon the subject.

An article from the Lower Rhine, dated the 28th ult. mentions the following circumstance as having occurred at Virviers:

"A Frenchman from Sedan has exhibited and offered for sale at Virviers, a newly invented cloth-shearing machine, by which a single workman can direct eighty pair of shears, and which they have not yet ventured to employ in England. Scarcely had the workmen learned this, when they began to say to each other, 'The machine can prepare 12 ells of cloth in a minute; we shall be reduced to beggary if it be introduced.' On the ninth, all the workmen left their work, assembled tumultuously about the machine, and destroyed it, before the gens d'armes could come up to prevent them. The workmen in their fury resolved to destroy all the other machines in the place, but the Mayor of Virviers, foreseeing the probability of this event, had written to Liege for assistance, and the gens d'armes arrived from Liege just in time. Blood was shed on both sides; four men are severely wounded. The proprietor of the new machine had got out of the way at the first moment, otherwise he would have been torn in pieces by the mob. Tranquillity is now, indeed, restored, but the principal manufacturers, who are proprietors of machines, have still military guards in their houses and manufactories, for their protection. If the gens d'armes from Liege had delayed a few hours, the furious mob would have destroyed all the other spinning and shearing machines, and set the buildings on fire."

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—State of the Poll this day at 4 o'clock:—

Mr. Lamb 1207
Mr. Hobhouse 826
Major Cartwright 32

We regret to learn, that the Earl of Lauderdale was taken suddenly ill yesterday, whilst attending the Lords' Committee on the Bank Restriction, of which his Lordship is a Member. The Noble Earl was conveyed home in the Marquis of Lansdown's carriage. We are happy to find, however, that his Lordship was better in the course of the evening; that, at a late hour last night, he was quite tranquil, and was considered by his medical attendants to be out of danger. The Bulletin of this morning says, "his Lordship is almost entirely recovered from the attacks and faintings of yesterday, which seem to have proceeded from a disordered stomach." We are happy to find there has been nothing so serious in his Lordship's illness as reports first represented. A giddiness in the head, arising from a disordered stomach, appears to have been the extent of his illness; but his numerous friends were much alarmed yesterday by exaggerated rumours respecting the nature of the attack. As his Lordship has many years studied the subjects of the currency, public wealth, &c. with great application and success, his absence from the Restriction Committee will no doubt be materially felt.

A Mail from Holland, with intelligence to the 13th instant, and some German Papers, arrived last night. For the following communication we are indebted to an article dated Hague, the 12th inst.:—"We have accounts from London of the 5th of this month, which state, that the British Government had resolved to place the ships of the kingdom of the Netherlands on the same footing in its ports as the English vessels. By this measure the vessels of the Netherlands would be freed from the payment of extra duties, and would enjoy a diminution of one-fourth of the pilot duty, and half the duty for the maintenance of the light-houses, and of the port duties of Ramsgate."

Accounts reached town yesterday from Stockport, of a rabble assemblage having taken place there to remonstrate with the Regent on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. But the meeting not having been duly or regularly convened, it was dispersed by the Yeomanry before it could proceed to the evidently seditious business for which the ignorant multitude had been called together.—*Morning Paper.*

We are sorry to find that great disorder again prevails among the miners employed in the iron works, at Dowlais, near Methyr, Tydvil, who, to the number, it is said, of several hundred, have been out of work for some days past, so as to occasion the stoppage of the works in some branches, and to threaten even the extinction of the blast-furnaces.—*Hereford Journal.*

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India-House, when the following ships were thus stationed and timed, viz.: Bridgewater, Marquis of Ely, and Larkins, for St. Helena and China; Apollo, Cornwall, and Matilda, for China direct. To be afloat 23d instant, sail to Gravesend 1st March, stay there 30 days, be in the Downs 10th April.

THE COUNTESS OF THANET.—Letters were received in town, yesterday, from Hothfield-hall, in Kent, the seat of the Earl of Thanet, giving very alarming accounts of the state of the Countess's health. Her Ladyship was seized, on Monday morning, with an apoplectic fit; since which time she has not been enabled to articulate a single word. Other accounts say that her Ladyship expired on Monday.

DUEL.—An affair of honour took place on Tuesday morning, on Wimbledon Common, between F. A. R——n, Esq. of the Kent Road, and Mr. F———r, belonging to the Staff, when the latter was wounded, it was feared dangerously, by the ball entering his right side. The dispute originated at the Opera on Saturday night.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We are sorry to state, that a gentleman, who has held a distinguished situation as a Magistrate, was suddenly taken ill the night before last, in Berner's-street, and, although medical aid was immediately procured, fell, in a few minutes, a victim to a most violent attack of apoplexy. He was far advanced in years, and had spent the previous day at the house of a friend, in apparent good health and spirits.

The King v. *O'Grady.*—This Appeal Case, which is a matter of so much importance, has been put forward in the list of Appeal Causes, so as to have it discussed during the present sitting of Parliament.

A communication, we hear, has been addressed to Commanding Officers, from the office of the Adjutant-General, requesting an exact definition of the dress, full dress, and undress of Officers, as at present understood (not exactly confined to the Regulations), together with an exact description of every article, however trivial, worn with the dress and appointments, it being desirable, it is stated, to regulate the uniformity of the dress of the Officers of the Army.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, FEB. 15.

LAW OF APPEAL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in moving that the Bill for repealing the Law of Appeal by Wager of Battle in Criminal Cases, and in Writs of Right, be committed, observed, that he had been accused of hurrying this measure through the House, and, as it were, of having taken the House by surprise. This he positively denied; and he appealed to the recollection of several Members who were in the last Parliament, whether he had not, in its last Session, given notice of his intention to bring the measure forward. He had not then named a day, because, as he knew that there were different opinions upon the subject, he wished to afford Gentlemen an opportunity of giving the subject the most mature consideration. However, from the then late period of the Session, he had not pressed it; and the more particularly, as he conceived that no inconvenience could arise from the continuance of the law as it stood to the present Session. On the 2d of February he gave notice of his intention to bring the subject before the House; and he was so far from wishing to hurry it through, that if any Hon. Member had wished for a further delay, he would have been most willing to have afforded it. In passing the Bill through the Committee at present, he would propose some verbal amendments; but there was a material one which he intended to propose afterwards, which applied to appeals in cases of treason abroad. An Hon. Member had on a former evening expressed a doubt whether such right of appeal did not exist as a law. Upon examining into the matter, he had found, that that law was in effect virtually repealed; for it could only be tried in the High Court of Chivalry, which Court was not in existence at present. However, as it had not been expressly repealed by any Statute, he would include it in his Bill, and set that matter at rest.

Sir F. BURDETT wished to save one part of the law of appeal—that which was made in cases of murder; and he intended, when the Bill was recommitted, to submit an amendment to that effect. He admitted it would be a hardship to have any man liable to be tried twice for the same offence; but he considered the right of appeal in such cases necessary, as a protection against an undue exercise of the power of the Crown in pardoning persons convicted of murder.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH would have offered himself upon this subject on a former occasion, if he had anticipated any serious objection to the Bill; but he considered it so wise and so much called for a measure, that he did not imagine any individual would have opposed it. He would listen with pleasure to any arguments which might be offered in favour of the appeal in cases of murder; but he professed he did not see how any part of the law could be suffered to remain, without leaving a principle equally inconsistent with humanity and justice. (*Hear, hear!*) The objections to the repeal of that part of it which applied to cases of murder rested upon no better authority than the observations of Junius upon the case of the Kennedys.

The Bill then passed through the Committee *pro forma*. The Report was received, and ordered to be taken into further consideration on Monday next.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS' REGULATION BILL.

On the motion by Mr. Bennet for the second reading of this Bill,

Mr. OMMANEY made two objections to it (as we understood from Mr. Bennet's reply). The first was, that the laws as they stood at present gave the climbing boys sufficient protection; and the second, that the machinery which was proposed to be substituted for them was not found to succeed.

Mr. BENNET said, that if the Hon. Member had devoted an hour of his time to reading the Reports of the Committees which had investigated the matter, he would have found a complete and satisfactory answer to his objections. The answer to the first might be found in the evidence of the masters themselves, who had all admitted that the laws were not sufficient for the protection of the children. His answer to the second objection would be, that that could not be called a failure in the machinery which succeeded in 990 cases out of 1000. The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Wednesday.

REPEAL OF THE USURY LAWS.

Mr. Serjeant ONSLOW moved the second reading of the Bill for the Repeal of the Usury Laws.

Mr. CALCRAFT did not intend to offer any objection to the Bill in its present stage, nor to its going into a Committee; but when the Report of the Committee should be brought up, he should feel it his duty to give the measure every opposition in his power.

Mr. PROTHEROE considered, that, in the present state of the Country, the proposed repeal would be too bold a measure, and hoped the Hon. and Learned Gentleman would withdraw it, at least until the next Session. In the present state of commercial credit, he considered the measure would be very hazardous.

Serjeant ONSLOW replied, that he did not intend to go into the discussion of the measure at present. He was as anxious as any man that the fullest discussion should take place upon the Bill, which he considered as highly important.

The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Wednesday.—In answer to a question from Mr. Calcraft, Serjeant Onslow said, that it was his intention to move that the Report be brought up on Thursday.

Sir J. NEWPORT moved for a return of the number and description of the persons employed in the collection of Customs in Dublin, for the three years ending in 1812 (we believe), with the amount collected by each, and a specification of the articles on which such collection was made; and also an account of the Salaries of the Collectors. He also moved for a similar return of the Collectors of Excise.—Ordered.

Colonel WOOD presented a Petition from the Land-owners and Farmers of Brecknockshire, praying that the House might take the present state of the Corn Laws into consideration.—Ordered to lie on the table.

COMPLAINT AGAINST ONE OF THE IRISH JUDGES.

Mr. R. MARTIN rose, pursuant to his notice, to call the attention of the House to the conduct of a learned Judge in Ireland, which would soon come under their consideration. He did not know whether he ought to state the circumstances which induced him to bring forward his present motion, or wait till the documents for which he moved should be before the House. (*Cries of "Move!"*) In making the motion, he would just state the facts which had occurred. In 1815, the Grand Jury (of Galway, we believe,) found a bill of indictment against a person named Edward Burke, an Attorney, for wilful and corrupt perjury. When they had found the bill, the accused had the trial put off by affidavit of the absence of a material and necessary witness, named Browne. In the February following, the trial was called on, and he (Mr. Martin), as prosecutor, applied to have the trial further postponed, in consequence of the illness of a material witness, Mr. Connis, an eminent Barrister. The affidavit on which his application was made stated, that Mr. Connis was lying very ill of a bilious complaint, and could not (to the best of the physician's knowledge) go out with safety to his life. The application was not to have the trial put off until the next commission, but from day to day, in order that if Mr. Connis got any thing better he might be able to attend. This was refused, and the trial proceeded in. It was this outrageous determination on the part of the Judge (Mr. Justice M'Clelland) of which he complained, and which induced him to bring it before the House. He concluded by moving, "That there be laid before the House a copy of the bill of indictment found against Edward Burke, an Attorney, for wilful and corrupt perjury, and the subsequent proceedings thereon."

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that though notice of the motion had been given, yet it altogether escaped his attention till the present moment. The House knew how important a subject was a charge against any of the Learned Judges of the land, and that it ought not in fairness to be gone into, until every information on both sides was before them. He should therefore put it to the Hon. Member (Mr. Martin) whether it would not be better to postpone his motion until his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. C. Grant), the representative of the Irish Government, were present. He would be in his place in a few days, and it was natural to believe that he possessed more information upon the subject than any of his Majesty's Ministers in the House. He was satisfied that the Hon. Member did not intend to produce any unfavourable impression against the Learned Judge until the whole of the subject could be gone into (Mr. Martin bowed assent); and he trusted, therefore, he would consent to the delay. For his own part, ignorant as he was of the transaction alluded to, he felt it a duty to state, from personal knowledge of the Learned Judges, that there was no one of the Learned Judges of either kingdom, to whom the strictly honourable character which happily belonged to them all might more peculiarly applied than to him. The Noble Lord concluded by expressing a hope, that the Hon. Member would for the present consent to withdraw his motion.

Mr. C. W. WYNN thought it would be certaining the charge against the Learned Judge to consent to the motion at present. He therefore suggested that it should be withdrawn, and when brought forward, that it should be simply for the documents alluded to, without going into the merits of the case, until it should be seen from the documents, whether it was one which the House ought to go into.

Mr. MARTIN said, he was anxious that every means should be given which could bring the matter fairly before the House.

The motion was then withdrawn for a fortnight.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT moved for leave to bring in a Bill for extending to Scotland and Ireland the provisions of an Act passed in the [illegible] year of the King, chap. 85, for more effectually regulating the securities to be given by persons in public offices.

Sir GEORGE HILL observed, that one of the Hon. Baronet's objects was already accomplished by the Act of the 52d of the present King, which extended the former Act to Scotland. The question of its being applicable to Ireland was then fully considered, and the House was of opinion, that its machinery was not adapted to the circumstances of that country.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER assured the Right Honourable Bart. that he was not disposed to throw any obstruction in the way of this measure, but was induced, by the observation just made by his Honourable Friend, to hope that the motion might be withdrawn for the present.

Sir J. NEWPORT said, his only object was to obtain full security for the Public; and he must protest against the doctrine, that, because the Treasury took precautions, Parliament ought not to interfere. He was prepared to contend that it was a measure of extreme necessity in Ireland, where, as the law now stood, if sureties died, the Public was left altogether without security. The Act of the 50th of the King supplied this defect, and provided a mode by which the Act executed itself, imposing a forfeiture of office for the non-renewal of the securities. That Act was introduced in consequence of the case of Mr. Hunt, of the Ordnance Department, upon whose default it was discovered, that, although orders had been issued for the purpose, no security had actually been taken.

Sir GEORGE HILL observed, that both the Act of the 50th and of the 52d of his present Majesty had originated with the Treasury, which could have no interest, except that every person should act in his function with integrity.

The motion was then withdrawn.

SHIPWRECKS.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT now moved, pursuant to his notice, for leave to bring in a Bill for better securing the lives of shipwrecked seamen and passengers. The circumstance which induced him to bring this subject under consideration was, that no reward was at present provided for those who performed the meritorious act of saving the lives of persons in that unhappy condition. The reward was limited to the preservation of the cargo, and might serve, therefore, to diminish the inducement to exertion for the other purpose. He proposed, that when the cargo, or any part of it, should be saved, the reward for preserving life also should be made a lien on its value; and that when the property should be entirely lost, a moderate reward should be paid at the public expense. As he was not aware that any objection could be urged against the principle of such a measure, so he trusted that no very serious difficulties would present themselves in modifying its different provisions. He moved, therefore, for leave to bring in a Bill for better securing the lives of seamen and passengers, in vessels wrecked or stranded, or in danger of being so.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could not imagine that any objection could be raised against a principle equally consonant with humanity and justice. In arranging the details of the measure, there might perhaps arise difficulties, which he should meet with every disposition to remove or surmount.

Mr. D. GILBERT remarked, that he had himself brought in a Bill in the last Parliament on the subject of wrecks in general, and believed that the law of salvage might be materially improved.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

GALWAY COUNTY ELECTION.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH moved the resumption of the adjourned debate on the motion for enlarging the time for entering into recognizances to prosecute a petition complaining of an undue return for the county of Galway. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman stated, that having by the indulgence of the House had time to make himself acquainted with the circumstances of this case, he apprehended that the application of the Petitioners, to have the doors of justice kept open for some further time, would appear to be made on reasonable grounds. The present case arose out of Act 53 of his present Majesty, c. 71; and he might observe, that this was the first Parliament that had carried that Act into execution. The time prescribed by the law for entering into recognizances in Ireland was 14 days; but this in many cases might be too short a period. It appeared that the Petitioners had done all in their power to comply with the law, but that they had not been able to enter into their recognizances within the time prescribed. It remained for the House to decide, whether they would press to the utmost verge of possibility, and act up to the strict letter of the law, in a case in which there had been shown the greatest diligence, and the strongest desire to comply with the law. But he did not stand solely on the strong ground of an appeal to the liberality of the House; for there was no want of precedents for granting such an application as the present. In the case of a Petition against the election for Saltash, the time for entering into recognizances had elapsed; but the House agreed to enlarge it, on the ground, that certain letters on the subject had been neglected to be forwarded. The delay in that case, he conceived, evinced a greater degree of negligence than the present Petitioners had been guilty of. In another case, that of Dungarvan, the absence of the Petitioner [on military duty, we understood the Learned Gentleman to say] was held by the House to be a sufficient ground for granting an enlargement of time. He conceived that the present Petitioners were entitled to as large an indulgence as had been extended in either of these cases. He should only add, that the Petitioners were determined to prosecute, if the doors of the House were kept open for them a little longer. He should, therefore, move, that farther time, till the 12th of March, be granted the Petitioners to enter into their recognizances.

Mr. BRAGGE BATHURST, after a short pause, said he was in hopes that an Hon. Gent. at the lower end of the House (Mr. Wynn) would have stated his sentiments on the subject. In the view which he himself took of the case, he thought that the House were not called on to consider the alleged hardship. The time fixed by law had been allowed. But the law had not been complied with, nor had any thing particular been stated with regard to this case which prevented compliance. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman did not complain of the want of liberality on the part of the House, but he complained of the hardship of the law in general. The Honourable Gentleman, however, would see, that where the law was distinctly laid down, the House was not in the habit of deviating from it. In each of the two cases which had been cited, there was some reason assigned—some ground for claiming an extension of time; but here there was none. It did not appear that the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, by the examination of the agent for the Petitioners, had come to the House to-night better informed as to the circumstances of the case, than he had been last night; his researches on the subject seemed to have been confined to inquiries into the usage of Parliament in similar cases. The Right Hon. Gentleman then examined the precedents which had been quoted, and contended, that neither of them was in point. Whether the House would feel themselves called on by a principle of liberality to grant the prayer of the Petition, he could not know; but if they were to construe the Act according to its obvious meaning, they could not extend the time.

Mr. W. WYNN said, he still retained the same opinion on the subject that he had expressed yesterday. In all such cases, he conceived that applications of this kind should be discouraged, unless when they arose out of circumstances of imperious necessity. It was much to be desired, that on all occasions they should adhere as strictly as possible to precedents. Where circumstances, over which a Petitioner had no control, prevented compliance with the law, the House would grant an indulgence, but not in other cases; indeed, the instances in which it had been granted were not many. In two cases it had been extended on the Petitioners' applying before the time had expired, because that circumstance showed that they had been desirous to comply with the law. With regard to the two cases cited by his Honourable and Learned Friend, he thought, that, had the circumstances of these cases been considered properly, it would not have appeared right to grant the indulgence. The Hon. Gentleman then cited many instances of time being extended to Petitioners, but in all of them it appeared that the Petitioners had done all in their power to comply with the Act. He concluded by saying that he was of opinion, with the Right Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, that, if indulgence were granted in such cases as the present, a door would be open to negligence on the part of Petitioners.

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH said, he should leave it to the House to dispose of the motion as they thought proper.

The motion was negatived unanimously.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

IRISH ELECTIONS.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT called the attention of the House to the subject of an Act of the 53d of the King, which was passed for the purpose of regulating the recognizances entered into by persons prosecuting Election Petitions. From the circumstance of Ireland not being mentioned in the Act, it was generally conceived, that its provisions did not extend to that country. The consequence of this misapprehension was, that Petitioners complaining of an undue return, and not aware that the time for entering into recognizances was the same as in Great Britain, often incurred a delay extremely prejudicial to their interests and wishes, inasmuch as they lost the opportunity of proving who their representative ought to be.

Mr. W. WYNN agreed with the Honourable Baronet, that the mistake alluded to was universal, and agreed also on the propriety of allowing further time in the case of Irish Petitions.

The SPEAKER suggested, that the most regular, as well as the most expedient, preliminary step which could be taken, with a view to further Inquiry, would be to move, that the Clerk of Recognizances do lay before the House a return of all notices with respect to Irish petitions, and the state of the recognizances to be entered into for prosecuting them.

On the motion of Mr. W. WYNN, the order was made accordingly.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

The London Journals of Friday were due when we went to Press; every article of any moment has been copied from those of the foregoing days.

On Saturday, circumstances prevented us from noticing an important mission recently appointed by the LORD LIEUTENANT; Doctors CRAMPTON, BARKER, CHEYNE, and CLARKE, have been sent out through the Provinces of Ireland, for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as may be practicable, the causes, progress, and character of the Fever by which this Country has been so long and so heavily afflicted. This is a new and most gratifying proof of the humane, active, and liberal zeal which the Government has manifested in it's efforts to deliver the community from the calamity under which it labours. Every application for aid has met with the most prompt and benevolent regard, and every representation with the most indulgent attention. Men of distinguished talents are now in their progress through the Country, and the object of Government is to receive from them a full and unreserved statement of whatever valuable information they may obtain, and of such remarks as may result from personal examination. It is a public duty, most solemnly incumbent upon all concerned, to facilitate the labours of these Gentlemen to the utmost possible extent, to be prepared, even before their arrival at the places of their visitation, with such information as may be deemed useful, and to answer all their inquiries in the most ample and candid manner. This we know to be the anxious wish of Government, and it is the most effectual way of enabling Government to adopt such measures as may be judged most salutary and wise. Doctor BARKER has been actively engaged for some days in his investigation into the state of this City, and is immediately to proceed on his tour of inspection through Munster.

The Election for the County of Tipperary is to commence on Tuesday, the 2d of March.

"Their Honours," as they are called, the Corporation of Dublin, have passed a vote of censure on the Lord Mayor for having called the Meeting of Protestants at the Rotunda. The *Dublin Evening Post* says, this is the highest honour they could confer. The Lord Mayor returned the following calm and dignified answer:—

"GENTLEMEN—You have been pleased to pass a vote of censure on my conduct in calling the late Meeting at the Rotunda. This vote would give me the greatest pain, were I conscious that I deserved it; but, in complying with the Requisition of so many names, distinguished for rank, character and talent, I have only conformed to the strict line of my duty; and, in doing so, I have the consolation of a clear conscience, and the approbation of my own mind."

CATHOLIC AFFAIRS.—A requisition is now in course of receiving signatures, which is signed by Lord Fingal and other Members of the Catholic aristocracy, to convene an Aggregate Meeting of the Catholic Body, for the sole and exclusive purpose of returning thanks to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the Noblemen and Gentlemen professing the Protestant Religion, who have recently exerted themselves in favour of Religious Freedom. This is a most favourable opportunity for the union of all parties in the Catholic Body, and the total oblivion of past differences—if they are wise, they will not again separate.

On Thursday was held, at the Committee-room of the new Chapel, Marlborough-street, a numerous and highly respectable Meeting of the Catholic Inhabitants of the Parishes of St. Mary, St. Thomas, and St. George, called by requisition. Sir Thomas Esmonde was called to the Chair, when several Resolutions were adopted.

EXTRAORDINARY CALCULATING BOY.—Questions proposed by Mr. West, schoolmaster, Stratford, and answered under a minute each, by Master George Bidder:—

If a pound note be eight inches in length, and four in breadth, how many square acres will the national debt cover, supposing it to be one thousand millions of pounds; and what weight of rags will it take to make the notes, supposing one ounce of rags will make 16 pound notes; and how much will the rags cost, at the rate of eight pence per pound? Answered: 5101 square acres and a half, three square rods, seven square yards, two square feet, and sixty-eight inches, remaining; and it will take 1713 tons, 1725 pounds of rags; and the rags will cost £130,208 6s. 8d.

Suppose the inhabitants of London are 1,115,642, and each person consumes daily for tobacco and snuff one farthing, how much will the consumption amount to in twenty-five years? Answered: £10,604,409 12s. 8¼d.

Suppose two persons A. and B. go to bed every night at half-past ten, and A. rises at five o'clock, and B. at eight, what time will A. gain upon B. in forty-five years, allowing the year to consist of 365 days and a quarter. Answered: A. will gain five years, 299 days and 12 hours upon B.

DUBLIN FISHERY COMPANY.—We congratulate the inhabitants of Dublin on the prospect they have of obtaining a constant supply of fresh Fish from the above National Establishment. The Company have purchased five Smacks, which are now in the Pigeon-house Dock, and only wait for the obtaining Licenses, Registers, and other necessary Papers, from the Custom-house, to commence their operations; two more will be built in the port of Dublin, and a large well-boat will be procured in the beginning of May.

NEWLY DISCOVERED FLAX.—A short time since, a Gentleman favoured us with the sight of a small piece of linen, and some thread, made entirely from the flos of nettles. These samples were directed to him, in a letter, from Richard Neville, Esq. the respectable Member for this Borough. The thread, in colour, strength, and fineness, was equal, if not superior, to that obtained from the usual flax, and the linen had every appearance of common grey linen.—*Wexford Herald.*

On the night of the 14th instant, two ladies and two gentlemen were travelling in the Galway coach. The gentlemen fell into a pleasant slumber, from which one of them was awakened by a sudden cry. He rubbed his eyes, and soon found, by the glimmering light which entered through the windows, that there was a passenger more in the coach than he was aware of; a chopping boy, of which one of the ladies had been unexpectedly delivered (dame Nature the chief accoucheure) whilst he had been immersed in repose.

BIRTHS.—At Kilmacoe Lodge, in the County of Wexford, the Lady of Cadwallader Waddy, Esq. of a son.—At Morrison's Island, Cork, the Lady of J. T. Murphy, Esq. of a daughter.—At the Duchess Dowager of Rutland's, Lady Catherine Wells Forester, of a daughter.—At Lismore Castle, the Lady of Colonel Currey, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—On Saturday last, at Whitechurch, in this County, by the Rev. Mr. Sandiford, Lieut. Allen, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Smith, of Cappoquin.—On Sunday, Jeremiah O'Brien, Esq. to Catherine, third daughter of Mr. Edmund Lyons, both of this City.—Philip Doyle, of Whitechurch, in the County of Wexford, Esq. to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Michael Sutton, Brewer, Ross.—Thomas Herbert, Esq. of Phibsborough, Barrister at Law, to Miss Cuffe, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Hamilton Cuffe, and niece of the late Earl of Desart. In London, Thomas Viscount Anson, to Louisa Catherine, daughter of the late Nathaniel Phillips, Esq. of Pembrokeshire.—Sir Robert Sheffield, Bart. to Mary, daughter of Sir John Newbolt, Chief Justice in Bengal.—At Edinburgh, George Forbes, Esq. Banker, to Mary, daughter of Sir J. Hay, Bart.—Lately, at Hull, after a tedious courtship of twenty-two minutes, Mr. Robert Scarby, Captain and Owner of the *Mary*, to Miss Jane Locker, of Hull.

DEATHS.—At Brookville, in the County of Dublin, Rebecca, wife of Mr. Benjamin Guinness.—In Douglas, Isle of Man, Sir John Roger Palmer, Bart. of Castle Lackin, in the County of Mayo.—At Riccarton, Scotland, James Hay, aged 114.—In Clonmel, Mr. Philip Hogan, Publican.—In Caher, Mr. John Baldwin.—Of typhus fever, Edmond Donelan, Esq. Barrister at Law.—At Navan, aged 107, Mrs. Mabella White.—At Glanmire, near Cork, Elizabeth, wife of David Nash, Esq. Captain in the Limerick City Regiment of Militia.—At Bulwell, aged 90, a veteran named Gent, well known in Nottingham as a seller of besoms; he fought in the battle of Minden, in 1759, where he lost both his legs, and had them amputated above the knees; the case of a person's surviving such a loss for sixty years is believed to be unprecedented; he travelled generally on an ass, and, appearing in an old uniform, attracted considerable attention.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, FEB. 20.

ARRIVED,

18th—Nancy, Murphy, Cork, m. goods; Auckland Packet.

19th—None.

SAILED,

19th—Recovery, Crewse, Bristol, oats; Jane, Elliott, London, butter, bacon, &c.; Prosperous, Mitchell, Portsmouth, &c. ditto, ditto; Mary Anne, Rose, Portsmouth and Chichester, ditto, ditto; Marin, Brown, ditto, oats and provisions; Minerva, Cooper—and Alliance, Beale, before-mentioned.

20th—Wind S. W. past 7 morning.

TO BE LET, FOR ANY TERM OF YEARS,
OR SOLD,
AND ENTERED ON IMMEDIATELY,

THE HOUSE & CONCERN standing between the CHAMBER of COMMERCE and Messrs. SCOTT'S BANK. The House is constructed with superior elegance and accommodation to suit any occasion.

Application to be made to T. and J. QUAN.

Waterford, 23d Feb. 1819.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

PART of the LANDS of BALLYCASHINE, situated in the County of Waterford, and within Two Miles and a Half of the City of Waterford, containing 72 Acres, 3 Roods, and 13 Perches, as now in the Possession of Mr. FLYN. Also 90 Acres or thereabouts of the same Denomination, as at present holden by Mr. RICHARD KELLY.

Preference will be given to occupying Tenants. A Fine, or lateral Security, will be expected. Proposals to be received by JOHN ROBERTS, Attorney, Waterford—or by Letter addressed to Archdeacon BUTSON, Clonfert-House, Eyrecourt.

January 29, 1819.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

19TH FEBRUARY, 1819.

HIS *Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be High Sheriffs for the ensuing Year:*

ANTRIM.—John Montgomery, of Benvarden, Esq.
ARMAGH.—Walter M'Geough, of Drumhill, Esq.
CARLOW.—John Dawson Duckett, of Duckett's Grove, Esq.
CAVAN.—Sneyd Sankey, of Fort Frederick, Esq.
CLARE.—Bindon Blood, of Rockforest, Esq.
CORK.—Augustus Warren, of Warren's Court, Esq.
DONEGAL.—Robert Mongomery, Junior, of Convoy-house, Esq.
DOWN.—Francis Savage, of Hollymount, Esq.
DUBLIN.—Richard Verschoyle, of Mount-merrion, Esq.
FERMANAGH.—John Irvine, of Rockfield, Esq.
GALWAY.—John Henry Blakeney, of Abbert, Esq.
KERRY.—John Bateman, of Oak Park, Esq.
KILDARE.—John Aylmer, of Courtown, Esq.
KILKENNY.—Michael Cox, of Castletown, Esq.
KING'S COUNTY.—Garrett O'Moor, Junior, of Cloghan Castle, Esq.
LEITRIM.—Alex. Percy, of Garradice, Esq.
LIMERICK.—Michael Lloyd Apjohn, of Linfield, Esq.
LONGFORD.—Lovel Edgeworth, of Edgeworthstown, Esq.
LOUTH.—Wm. Parkinson Ruxton, of Red-house, Esq.
MAYO.—Lieut.-Colonel Dominick Browne, of Browne Hall.
MEATH.—Henry Smith, of Annesbrook, Esq.
MONAGHAN.—John Mayne, of Lattan, Esq.
QUEEN'S COUNTY.—Sir Robert Staples, of Dunmore, Bart.
ROSCOMMON.—William Talbot, of Mount Talbot, Esq.
SLIGO.—Owen Wynne, of Hazlewood, Esq.
TIPPERARY.—Kingsmill Pennefather, of New-park, Esq.
TYRONE.—George Lendrum, of Jamestown, Esq.
WATERFORD.—John Keily, of Clifton, Esq.
WESTMEATH.—Richard Molseworth Reynell, of Reynella, Esq.
WEXFORD.—Richard Donovan, of Ballymore, Esq.
WICKLOW.—John Synge, of Roundwood, Esq.