portation to it, &c. was indeed to impose a task which was any thing but practicable. He would say nothing on the first subject he had mentioned, because he was persuaded he could not say any thing upon it without injuring the effect of his Hon. Friend's speech, and because he would not be surprised or provoked into a premature discussion upon it by any address or adroitness of the Gentlemen opposite. The two Gentlemen who had last spoken had quite forgot the original ground of opposition to his Honourable Friend's motion. The Honourable Under-Secretary, in saying that no inquiry was necessary, confuted the admission of the Noble Lord, that the subject was one fit for grave inquiry. The Noble Lord, however, wished to couple it with the inquiry into the Criminal Law. Did ever any man before the Noble Lord propose a Committee to undertake the investigation of so vast a system in a single Session? The various provinces ought to be divided. Each should have a separate Committee, pursuing a separate inquiry, and making a separate report. The collision of various minds would afford a better chance of eliciting such information as might be advantageously proceeded upon by Parliament. As to the inquiry proposed by the Noble Lord, it was impossible it could ever be completed. He was convinced that the Public at a distance were contemplating the proceedings of Parliament in this subject with more than ordinary jealousy. They would not accept the declaration of Parliament on the subject; but if they saw that an inquiry was instituted which was of such a nature that it was impossible to go through with it, they would say that Parliament meant it should have no result. He (Sir James Mackintosh) wanted to silence such censures. He called upon the House to furnish him with an answer to their libellers by acquiescing in his Honourable Friend's Motion, and he called on the Noble Lord not to furnish those libellers with weapons of attack, by making such propositions as that which he had in contemplation. He wished to make a few observations on what had fallen from the two last Honourable Gentlemen. Of Governor M'Quarrie, with whom he had long ago an intimate acquaintance, he thought very highly. But he must say, that the Honourable Gentleman opposite had made a very bad answer to the charge of his Honourable Friend, respecting the neglect of providing religious instruction for the Catholic portion of the inhabitants of the Colony. It was well known, that during those melancholy occurrences which took place in this country 20 years ago, a great number of Catholic Priests were transported to Botany Bay. Without reviving the discussions of that period, he might say, that those persons were not common felons. They might be—if Honourable Gentlemen so pleased to call them—great political offenders, whose presence at home was dangerous—but they were not felons. So many Catholic Clergymen having, however, been transported 20 years ago, it was rather strange to hear the Honourable Gentleman claiming credit from his Majesty's Government for having at length applied to the Catholic Hierarchy for a proper person to send out! To withhold the means of exercising their religion from any great body of men was persecution. To have neglected for so many years to send out to New South Wales a Catholic Instructor, and thereby to have neglected the morality and happiness of so large a portion of the community there, was an instance of culpable negligence, disgraceful to every Administration under which it had occurred. He was ready to admit, that there was one part of the motion of his Honourable Friend which was naturally connected with the investigation to be proposed by the Noble Lord into the state of the prisons—he meant the state of the convict ships, and the system of transportation; and if he might venture a suggestion to his Honourable Friend (for whom no man could entertain a higher regard and respect), it would be to leave those topics out of his motion, retaining only an inquiry into the state of New South Wales. He could not conceive two subjects more essentially different than that last-mentioned inquiry, and an inquiry into the state of the criminal law. The latter was an European subject, and under the domestic control of the Legislature; the former was entirely unconnected with domestic policy, and under the control of a Colonial Government. It was too late in the night to make many further remarks on the question. He must say, however, that his Hon. Friend had been mis-stated by the Hon. Gentleman, as wishing to establish the British Constitution in New South Wales. His Honourable Friend was, on the contrary, remarkably cautious on that subject. He went no further than recommending the adoption of the suggestions of the Committee of 1812. Nay, he dissented from the opinion of the Committee in their recommendation of the establishment of Trial by Jury. And here he would make one observation which had often struck him. Until the accession of his present Majesty, with the exception of a few inconsiderable factories on the coast of Africa, and a few not less inconsiderable in India, no body of Englishmen had ever been established as a colony on a foreign soil, without partaking the enjoyment of the British Constitution. The smallest rock in the West Indies received this benefit, which seemed to be considered as indispensable to the happiness of the People as light and air. Undoubtedly the consequence was, that the British Constitution was introduced into places little adapted for its reception; that its form was transplanted to a soil in which its substance could not flourish. But while making this admission, he begged to remind the Noble Lord, that it was the ardent love of liberty which led their ancestors into such mistakes. Their successors had become wiser and more enlightened. Innovation in the present times did not always take place on the popular side. For sixty years the old usage to which he alluded had been sedulously avoided. Not a single Colony planted within that period, except Upper Canada (and that very slowly), was thought worthy of participating in the British Constitution. It was at least to be hoped, that, while we acted with this circumspection to our Colonies, we might at home set an example of that love of liberty, on which the good government, the glory and the prosperity of the Country depended.

Mr. CANNING observed, that when his Honourable Friend, the Member for Bramber, imputed to his Noble Friend that he had made two speeches contradictory to each other, the remark must have been a prophetic character of the speech just made by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman had certainly taken a double view of the question. Having commenced as if it related only to the reformation of the Criminal Law, he, in the latter part of his speech, lost sight of that topic altogether, and discussed it as if it were, Botany Bay being a Colony, how far the usages there might be made conformable to the principles of the British Constitution. Now, much as he knew his Honourable Friend (Mr. Wilberforce) concurred with him (Mr. Canning) in admiring the British Constitution, he did not think the Honourable and Learned Gentleman would find his Honourable Friend an advocate for applying the British Constitution to every Colony under every mode of colonial existence. The fact was, that he and his Honourable Friend had fought side by side in hostility to this principle, and had successfully contended to exempt Trinidad from "the blessings" of the British Constitution, under the circumstances in which that Colony was placed. But what was the comparison instituted by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman? He asserted, that in the most simple times of their ancestors there was not a colonial rock in the ocean on which there did not spring up all the blessings of the British Constitution. But the Honourable and Learned Gentleman compared an acquired colony with a seminary of convicts. Would he say, that the convicts sent in those times to America, and those indentured as slaves, had, or ought to have had, the blessings of the British Constitution? The fact was, that the care taken of convicts at the period praised by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, as compared with the care taken of them at present, was as Zero to a million. After enduring the hardships of a long voyage, they were, at that period, landed in a burning climate, and delivered into the hands of a severe task-master: "but commend me," said the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, "to the wisdom of our simple ancestors, who exported nothing but the blessings of the constitution." Amongst all who had formed any opinion on the subject, whether those who thought that Dr. Halloran was unjustly "cabined, cribbed, confined," or those who thought that that most profligate character had been but too well used, the Hon. and Learned Gent. was probably the single philosopher, who, standing on the peer at Sheerness during the exportation of a ship full of redeemed convicts—redeemed from death—would say, "what is that cargo, think you? Not a cargo of convicted convicts, but a cargo of materials for building up a British Constitution." He did not think that this honourable and learned ultra-philosopher would win many advocates either by his wailings for the forgotten love of the Constitution of their Ancestors, or by his notion of establishing in Botany Bay a King, Lords, and Commons, and a hierarchy of universal toleration. By comparing the two parts of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman's argument, it would evidently appear that he had mistaken the view which the House ought to take of the subject. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman contended, that his Noble Friend and his Honourable Friend's arguments were opposed to each other. And why? The one defended the Executive Government from the charge brought against them; the other contended that the inquiry was one which ought to be united with that on the criminal law. Both positions were perfectly tenable and perfectly compatible. "If your Motion comprehends an accusation against Government," said his Hon. Friend, "no Parliamentary case has been made out for it, and it ought to be negatived." "If your motion is for an inquiry," said his Noble Friend, "we will not negative it; but, admitting the fitness of the inquiry, move the previous question, in order that your inquiry may be subsequently comprehended in an investigation to which it naturally belongs." It was clear that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman himself had felt the force of his Noble Friend's reasoning; for at the close of his speech he recommended the Hon. Mover to withdraw that part of the Motion which related to the state of the convict ships, and the system of transportation, and to confine it to New South Wales. This was to give up the whole argument. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman admitted that the connecting link must be detached, and his Noble Friend contended that the convict ships were the connecting link between the object of his proposed Motion, and an inquiry into the state of Botany Bay—a Colony which, being not for the establishment of the British name and manners, but for the exportation of convicts, came naturally within the scope of an investigation into the Criminal Law. Adverting to the description which the Hon. Mover had given of the condition of the convicts on board the transports, he must say, with the utmost respect for that Honourable Gentleman, that it reminded him of the observation of Dr Johnson, "that sometimes it was more probable that the evidence was mistaken than that the fact was true." He trusted the Honourable Gentleman would not impute any disrespectful intention towards him, when he (Mr. Canning) said, that in all future cases, of a similar nature, which that Hon. Gentleman might bring forward, he (Mr. C.) should be inclined to withhold his belief of their accuracy on the first statement, and to wait for confirmation, before he admitted them to be well founded.—He was satisfied that a mere declamation against the punishment of death being too frequently inflicted, would excite an opinion, both in this country and in the other nations of Europe, that the laws of England were marked by unnecessary and undue severity. The law might be severe; but God forbid that it should continue so, if a milder and more salutary system could be efficient. He hoped, therefore, that Gentlemen, instead of exciting improper expectations, would remember that the Legislature was the guardian, not only of the tranquillity and property of the Country, but also of the lives of the subjects; for by overlooking such an important consideration, they might risk the peace of the Country, without any chance of making proper and adequate restraints. When he heard his Hon. Friend, the Member for Bramber, betrayed to make use of such an expression as that we were daily sanctioning the execution of persons, while we were the more guilty in consequence of not giving these persons the means of education, he was the more convinced, that on a subject of such vital importance the utmost caution should be used. The question could not be divided, and he should give his vote for the previous question.

Mr. BENNET replied to the arguments of the many Gentlemen who opposed the motion. One observation of a Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Canning) he could not pass with silence.—He had said, that he did not credit the statements that proceeded from him. He might have zeal—he might have a bias to listen to the complaints of the unfortunate—he might act upon views of the question, which, if in a jury box, he would not permit to influence him. Thank God, it could not be said of him that he had ever made the miseries of the unfortunate the object of his jests, to the amusement of that House, but to the disgust of the Country. (*Hear!*) It was true the Right Hon. Gent. complimented him. It was his compliments he feared; for, had he been the object of his enmity, as were the Noble Lord and the other friends that surrounded him, that Right Honourable Gentleman, there would then be some fear of their coming together. (*Order! Order!*)

Mr. CANNING, in explanation, stated, he did not say that he would not credit, but that he would not act upon the statements of the Hon. Gentleman.

Mr. BENNET said, what he felt to be true he would continue to express, limited only by what was due to the decorum of the discussions of the House.

The House divided on the original motion—Ayes 93—Noes 139—Majority for Ministers, 46.

Adjourned at half-past 12 o'clock.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The details of the proceedings in Parliament are peculiarly interesting and important, and we felt it to be our duty to devote almost the whole of our space to their insertion, and that even to the exclusion, for the present, of various articles of intelligence.

A report prevailed in London, that the King of FRANCE had died of a mortification in his legs; he had been seriously indisposed, but the statement of the fatal event having occurred happily rests upon no certain authority.

On Saturday, the Three per Cent. Consols were at 7[illegible].

On the same day, the ports were shut against the importation of Foreign Wheat for home consumption, but remain open for every other description of grain. The sales of all kinds of grain were very heavy.

Westminster Election:—Mr. Lamb, 1824; Mr. Hobhouse 1133; Major Cartwright, 37.

The School at New Ross, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Surridge, is rapidly acquiring great and well merited celebrity, and it is with the highest satisfaction, that we once more bring forward the name of a Youth already eminently distinguished for the most laudable perseverance, and for the most honourable and successful labours in the pursuit of learning: at the last quarterly examinations in Trinity College, young Chambers obtained *a general premium*, this being his second premium since July last, and the fourth obtained by the young Gentlemen educated at the School we have mentioned, since the preceding January.

Window Tax.—The Petitions for the Repeal of this Tax, in order to furnish a farther opportunity to those who may intend to subscribe them, will be placed this day in the Mayor's Office, where they will remain till Saturday, inclusive, after which they will be transmitted to London.

WATERFORD DISPENSARY.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the DISPENSARY will be held at the Chamber of Commerce, *King-street, on* Friday (to-morrow), *the 26th instant, at* One *o'Clock.*
Waterford, Feb. 25, 1819.

CONVALESCENT FUND.

Expenditure of the Week ending Feb. 22.

Whitewashing, including Lime, Labour, and Brushes	£8 10 0
Amount of Soup distributed	14 2 0
——Coals ditto	7 17 8½
——Straw ditto	8 3 0
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.	10 7 3
Carpenter's and Mason's Work at the House	3 19 4
	£52 19 5

Since the commencement of the Institution, on the 19th of January, 610 persons, afflicted with fever or convalescent, whose families contained 2664 individuals, have received relief from its funds. Their houses have been whitewashed, and in some instances ventilated; their body and bed clothes washed and fumigated; their foul straw burnt, and clean straw provided for them; and amongst the families of those sent to the Fever Hospital, or the Convalescents returned from it, 7814 quarts of excellent Soup, and 1719 pecks of Coal, have been distributed. Many Children, left destitute by the removal of their Parents to the Fever Hospital, have been received, and supported at the Reception House. The general want of clothing and bed-covering which prevails among the poorer classes has forcibly struck the attention of the Members of the Committee in their visits through their several districts. But, however they may lament the sufferings of the Poor on this account, they feel that the state of the Fund will by no means admit of a remedy from that quarter. They therefore beg leave to suggest, that donations of articles of this description, of however little apparent value, will be most thankfully received from their humane fellow-citizens, by the Steward, at the Reception House in John-street.

Signed by Order of the General Committee.
T. L. Mackesy, (*Chairman.*
J. J. M'Gregor, *Secretary.*

DIED—At Christendom, the 24th instant, the infant daughter of the Rev. Joseph Christian Rea.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

This day, (Thursday, the 25th February,) at One o'Clock,

ON THE PREMISES, IN SPRING-GARDEN-ALLEY,

THE INTEREST of the late Wm. Strangman in said Premises; also in the extensive CORN STORE in Coffee-house-lane, together with a *Steam Boiler, 3 Metal Boilers, an Office Desk, &c. &c.*

For Titles, &c. apply to Wm. Robinson, at Wm. Cherry's, King-street. Feb. 25, 1819.

NEW ROSS BOARDING SCHOOL,

The Rev. T. Surridge, A. M. Master.

THE Claims of this School to Public Patronage being now fully established by the distinguished Entrance, and the equally distinguished Character, which three of Mr. Surridge's Pupils (who entered in the last Year) are sustaining in the University, he begs leave to inform the Public, that, after July next, the Terms of his School will be raised to *Sixty Guineas per Annum*, to be paid Quarterly in advance (including all extras except *French and Dancing*), to all such Pupils as shall not have been on the Establishment previous to that period.

New Ross, February 24, 1819.

AN ADVERTISEMENT having appeared in this Paper last Month, stating that PETER WALSH and WILLIAM HENRY BARRON, Solicitors, had commenced a PARTNERSHIP—I beg to say, for the information of our respective Friends, that such PARTNERSHIP *has not* nor *will not* take place.

PETER WALSH.

Waterford, Feb. 25, 1819.

MEETING

Of the Protestant Noblemen Clergy, and Gentlemen, held at the Assembly-House, William-street, Dublin, 13th February, 1819,

Lord Viscount FRANKFORT DE MONTMORENCY in the Chair.

RESOLVED unanimously—That the Petition against the demands of the Roman Catholics, proposed by the Earl of Longford, and seconded by the Lord Bishop of Elphin, be adopted as the Petition of the present Meeting, and of such other Protestants as may think proper to sign it.

Resolved unanimously—That the Petition to the House of Lords be committed to our gallant and renowned Countryman, the Duke of Wellington—and that to the House of Commons to the proved Friend of Ireland, the Right Honourable Robert Peel.

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

Resolved unanimously—That Sir Edward Stanley and Sheriff White be requested to act as Secretaries.

Resolved unanimously—That the following Committee of Twenty-one, with the Secretaries, be appointed to receive Signatures to the Petition, and take charge thereof:—

Earl of Longford,	Alderman King,
Viscount Monck,	John Arnott, Esq.
Viscount Frankfort,	Hon. and Rev. J. Pomeroy,
Lord Bishop of Elphin,	Colonel Sankey,
Nathaniel Sneyd, Esq.	Alderman James,
John Giffard, Esq.	Robert Alexander, Esq.
Colonel Blacker,	Alderman Cash,
Thomas Ellis, Esq.	Archdeacon of Dublin,
Alderman Archer,	Alderman Darley,
D. Webber, Esq.	Sir James Galbraith,
Richmond Allen, Esq.	

FRANKFORT, Chairman.

Lord Frankfort having been requested to leave the Chair, and Sheriff White being called thereto,

Resolved unanimously—That the sincere Thanks of this Meeting be presented to Lord Frankfort, for his Conduct this day in the Chair, as well as at the Rotunda, on Thursday last. ROBERT WHITE, High Sheriff.

Messrs. Arnott and Borough, Kildare-street, are appointed Treasurers, who, with any of the Committee or Secretaries, will receive Subscriptions to defray the Expense of advertising and forwarding the Petition.

The Petition is now ready for Signature at the Assembly-House, William-street, and Copies for the same purpose are in the hands of the Members of the Committee, who, with the Secretaries, are authorised to receive Signatures. It is requested that as little delay as possible will take place in affixing the names of such Protestants as wish to come forward upon the present momentous occasion.

The Committee meet every day at William-street, from three to four o'clock.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,356. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1819. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

TO BE LET,

FOR NINETY-NINE YEARS,

From the 25th of third Month next,

FROM FIVE to SIX ACRES of LAND, situated on the Gracedieu Road, between Prospect Lodge and Green Bank.

Apply to John Strangman.
Waterford, 20th of 2d Month, 1819.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT,

MR. MURPHY'S LODGE, GARDEN & FIELDS, situated at Upper Newtown.

Application to be made to Mr. Murphy, Mall.
Waterford, Feb. 20, 1819.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

For such Term as may be agreed on.

FOUR NEW-BUILT HOUSES on Newtown Road, with *Garden Plots* to the rere of each House. These Houses are in a very dry, healthful situation, and have very beautiful Views of the River.

Also, from same time, about FORTY ACRES of LOWER GRACEDIEU, with the BRICK FIELDS along the Banks of the River. The goodness of these Grounds as a *Dairy Farm* is well known, and there is a *Pier* belonging to them, for landing Manure or taking Goods to Market.

Proposals, from solvent Tenants, in Writing only, will be received by Wm. Newport, Esq. Belmont, or Bank, Waterford.

*** Mr. Newport has about 100 Tons of most excellent HAY for Sale, on the Lands of Gracedieu.

Waterford, Feb. 12, 1819.

TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed on,

THAT Part of the LANDS of NEWRATH, lately in the possession of Mr. James Whelan, &c. containing, by survey, 45A. 1R. 8P. Upland, and 17A. 1R. 18P. Lowland; situated about half a mile from the Waterford Bridge. A navigable Pill runs round part of the Lowland. There are some good Situations for Building on the Lands. The Grounds are remarkably Grassy, and fit for either Dairy or Tillage.

Richard Hagerlay, who resides on the Lands, will shew them. No Preference is promised, or will be given, but to the best and most solvent Bidder.

Proposals will be received by Sam. [illegible], Esq.
Waterford, Feb. 20, 1819.

TREES FOR SALE.

FROM 1000 to 1200 TREES, upwards of 60 years' Growth, standing on the Lands of GOLLINDESART, about two Miles from Carrick, consisting of *Oak, Ash, Beech, Deal, Chesnut*, and different other kinds. They are fit for any use, and will be disposed of either in one or two Divisions.

Application to Mr. Rowe, [illegible].
There is a Person on the Lands who will shew the Trees.
18th February, 18[illegible].

TO BE SOLD,

A HANDSOME CARRIAGE,

COMPLETELY NEW,

WITH HARNESS.

Apply at the Chronicle-Office.
Waterford, Jan. 30, 1819.

WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established in the City of Exeter in the Year 1807.

TRUSTEES.

Right Hon. Earl Fortescue, Lord Lieut. of Devon.
Right Hon. Earl of Morley,
Right Hon. Lord Clifford,
Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.
Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, Esq. M. P.
Samuel Kekewich, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart. President.
Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, Bart. M. P.
John Duntze Cholwich, of Farringdon House, near Exeter, Esq.
Samuel Frederick Milford, of Exeter, Esq.
William Jackson, of Exmouth, Esq.

THE Directors of this Office respectfully invite public attention to the distinguishing features in the Constitution of this Company.

It is supported by a numerous and opulent body of Proprietors, who have subscribed a Capital, which, with its accumulations, is *wholly invested in Government and real Securities* in the names of the above *Trustees*, and the affairs of the Company are under the management and control of a Board of Directors of undoubted respectability, thus presenting *a pledge of an honourable fulfilment of their engagements*. Hence the Security offered to the Public does not depend upon the mere receipt of Premiums, nor upon anticipated revenue, and the Assured are not exposed to calls to make good the losses of each other, as is the case in mutual Insurance Schemes.

Besides the substantial protection afforded by a subscribed and invested Capital (without which Insurance becomes speculation) *the Assured against Fire* participate, every *Five Years*, in one fourth part of the Profits on the Fire Insurance Business of the Institution, with the important advantage of being entitled to the same share of the gain which may accrue from the Insurance of Lives, and the grant and purchase of Annuities.

The Directors are moreover enabled to effect Life Insurances at Premiums Ten per Cent. lower than in the London Offices, and the Rates so reduced are *lower than those of any other Office in the Kingdom.*

In extending the Company's business to Ireland, and in giving publicity to its advantages, the Directors cannot but anticipate the same liberal support and patronage from the Sister Country, which it has so generally received throughout every part of England into which it has been introduced, a success, which the Directors may proudly attribute to the beneficial principles on which the Institution is founded, and to the unsullied character it has uniformly maintained.

By Order,
WILLIAM LUMSDEN,
Quay, Waterford,
Agent for Waterford, and the adjacent Districts.
February 12, 1819.

AN ADVERTISEMENT having appeared in this Paper last Month, stating that PETER WALSH and WILLIAM HENRY BARRON, Solicitors, had commenced a PARTNERSHIP—I beg to say, for the information of our respective Friends, that such PARTNERSHIP *has not* nor *will not* take place.

PETER WALSH.

Waterford, Feb. 25, 1819.

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.

MONEY TO BE LENT.

FROM £500 TO £8000.

Apply to George Irie, *Waterford—if by Letter, post-paid.*

Feb. 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.—[illegible] 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. 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 Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail the *End 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.

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.

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 Horley, 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.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

FOR ONE YEAR,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, THREE GARDENS, SHRUBBERIES, & TWO FIELDS, containing about three Acres, of the Lands of COVE, within a few minutes' walk of the City of Waterford, lately held by Michael Evelyn, Esq.

Application to be made to Barron Fenny, Custom-House, Waterford.

Waterford, February 20, 1819.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE SOLD,

TOGETHER, OR IN DIVISIONS,

THE FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE of the HOUSE & DEMESNE LANDS of FAITHLEGG, containing about 150 Acres, Plantation Measure, of prime Land, mostly in *Meadow* and *Pasture*, on which there are several Acres of valuable and ornamental *Woods and Plantations*, a walled *Garden* and *Orchard*, and extensive *Offices*. The House is large and modern.

Also, about 132 Acres of the OUT-GROUNDS of FAITHLEGG, let to solvent Tenants, at the yearly Rent of £480.

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

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

Application, for the Whole or any Part of them, to be made to Cornelius Bolton, Esq. Faithlegg House, Waterford—Cornelius Henry Bolton, Esq. Maidenhead, Carlow—and Charles Tandy and Charles S. Tandy, Esqrs. Waterford, or No. 4, Moland-street, Dublin.

April 17, 1818.

THE EQUITABLE PLAN OF INSURANCE

BY THE

NORWICH UNION

ONLY,

Established 17[illegible], enabling the Public to effect Insurances

FOR ONE HALF THE PREMIUM

Paid to the Trading Companies, a Fact known practically to Twenty Thousand Persons who have already experienced such Benefit and Saving. For Instance,

	Pm. Paid	*Returned.*
The Chancellor and Masters of the University of Cambridge	£60 9	£31 10 0
Henry Bosley & Co. Whitehaven	624 17	312 8 6

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

LIFE DEPARTMENT,

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

In Ireland, Colonel Fenwick effected an Insurance with the Cork Agent, in 1814, for £3000; he died in 1817; his widow, last September, received the £3000 and £47 19s. over and above, being the addition of the first bonus.

Another instance is Mr. Joseph Jeyson's, who was in [illegible] for £1000; his family have received the £1000 and £154 4s. over and above.

MAURICE FARRELL, *Agent.*

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

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

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

From the great Increase of Business in this quarter, it was deemed prudent to have a Local Committee in Waterford; Seven Gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce, who are Members of the Norwich Union Association, have therefore formed themselves into a Board for the purpose of investigating Accounts, Losses, &c. and facilitating the settlement thereof.

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.

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

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

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

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

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

WHERE MAY BE HAD,

(Price Three Shillings British,)

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

A GUIDE TO HEALTH,

By S. SOLOMON, M. D.

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

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

A SMALL BACON YARD AND TWO CORN STORES,

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD.

JOSEPH A. LEONARD will let his BACON YARD, at John's Bridge, with a complete *Retailing-house*, &c. and TWO CORN-STORES, well circumstanced.

Waterford, Feb. 20, 1819.

MAY PARK.

TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed upon,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

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

February 3, 1819.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,

BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 42s. 0d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Ranged, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

	WHITE.	RANGED.	HOUSEHOLD.
	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.	lb. oz. dr.
Penny Loaf,	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 7 8
Two-Penny,	0 8 0	0 12 1	0 15 6
Four-Penny,	1 0 1	1 8 1	1 15 3
Six-penny,	1 8 1	2 4 2	2 15 0

☞ All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion—and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Maker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Ranged with an R, and the Household with an H—and the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make due Weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Wednesday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Acts of Parliament for regulating the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be levied according to Law.

Feb. 25. SIMON NEWPORT, *Dep. Mayor.*

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 Execution 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.

who was the instrument of Lord Sidmouth, were productive of some good, although the attempts at classification were quite ineffective. This failure was peculiarly to be lamented—for to let mere youths mix with the hardened poacher, the deserter, and the bigamist, must lead to the most deplorable consequences; for it was known that as boys of about sixteen years had the strongest passions and the most flexible hearts, they were the more easily wrought upon by example and precept. How dangerous then to expose such youths to depraved connections. But there was not adequate arrangement made even for the classification of the sexes on board the hulks. He was however glad to learn, that females were now much better situated than formerly on the voyage to Botany Bay. These unhappy beings were, he understood, throughout the voyage, evidently impressed with the salutary lessons which they received in prison from Mrs. Fry and others, and their treatment on board was materially different. Before the introduction of this improved system, he was assured that the ordinary practice was for the officers and seamen of each ship to select the women, with whom each thought proper to associate during the voyage. No such practice was however tolerated of late years. Here he thought it proper to state, that, in consequence of the petition he had presented, and what he had himself mentioned on a former day with respect to the state of the convicts on board the ship Baring, a communication had been made to him, affecting to differ in some respects from what was on that that occasion laid before the House, but which he could not distinctly understand. It was stated therein, that there were only four convicts confined in the birth, to which he understood that six prisoners were consigned. But granting that only four were so confined, still he maintained that there was great ground for complaint, because much of severe suffering must be endured by the unhappy wretches who were so situated. He could assure the Noble Lord and the House, that he had made the most diligent inquiry upon this subject, and the result of that inquiry was truly shocking, whether regarded with reference to the moral principle or particular suffering of each individual. But this must be obvious to any man who considered the state of between two and three hundred human beings stowed in the hold of an ordinary sized transport. He was told, no doubt, that the army were often placed in the same situation; but this was erroneous, as a great proportion of the soldiers were usually on deck. Having, however, conversed with several officers who had been with their men on board transports, he could say upon such authority, that the soldiers themselves suffered most severely, their sufferings being indeed such, that in hot climates an officer felt it impossible to go below, from the noxious smell that prevailed in consequence of the manner in which the men were stowed. The reference, then, made to the soldiers on board transports was no answer whatever to his complaint with regard to the treatment of convicts, but furnished a strong argument for improving the condition of both. But to revert to the expense of the transport system to Botany Bay, was the House aware that the expense of the transport and maintenance of the convicts, since the establishment of this colony, had cost the Country no less than four millions? He would not travel over the whole of the conduct of the Governors of this colony, but there were some points which he could not forbear to notice. The Governor of this colony assumed to settle the price of all labour, and also of all provisions; and the orders upon this subject were issued by the Governor himself, without referring to the opinion of any Council. Again, the Governor ordered the Government stores to be closed whenever he pleased, and when they were so closed, the poor cultivators who brought their corn were obliged to sell it at half price, which corn was afterwards, often the next day, bought for the use of Government at the price settled by the Governor. Who profited by this kind of transaction he could not pretend to say, but these, with other facts equally extraordinary, he pledged himself to prove before the Committee, for the appointment of which he proposed to move. When any one ventured to complain or remonstrate with regard to the abuses of the Government, the party was referred to the Government at home, which was a species of delusion, especially from a people forming the antipodes of England. The Honourable Member dilated upon the agricultural capabilities of New South Wales, and also upon the wool which its sheep produced, that wool being superior in fineness to the Spanish, and equal to the Saxon; but he observed, that this Colony presented as yet but very few commercial advantages. He thought that the system of its Government might be very essentially improved, and especially in the administration of justice. He was not prepared to agree with some Gentlemen with whom he had conversed upon the subject, that the Trial by Jury should be as yet established in this Colony. But a very material change was called for, particularly in the selection of Magistrates, to which office no transport should be appointed. Such appointment was, indeed, extremely injudicious, and much to be lamented in certain cases to which he referred. Looking at New South Wales as a school for reform, as it was called, it was remarkable what a number of capital convictions took place annually in that Colony, in comparison with its population, and the convictions which took place in England. New South Wales contained a population of about 20,000, and the annual average of capital convictions was 40; while in Devonshire, which contained a population of 383,308, the number sentenced to death at the Lent Assizes of 1817 was only thirteen. To illustrate this point farther, the Honourable Member also referred to the convictions in Sussex, Suffolk, and other Counties, observing, that while capital convictions in England were only as one to six thousand of its population, those in New South Wales were as one to forty. He believed there never was a Country on the face of the Globe in which there was any thing like the same proportion of crime, that there was in the Settlement in question. There was another subject which was deserving of the most serious attention of the House—namely, the powers assumed by the Governor of New South Wales to inflict punishments at discretion. He had read attentively the Act for the regulation of that Colony, and he could confidently say, that there was nothing in it which could authorise the Governor to exercise such a power. Now Governor M'Quarrie had thought fit of his own free will to cause three free settlers to be flogged for what was called a contravention of the orders of the Governor. One of these men was an ingenious artist, who had invented a machine for striking out the centre of a dollar, an operation by which the Governor had been enabled to take £10,000 out of the pockets of the inhabitants of the settlement. Yet in the fury of his power the Governor had ordered this free man to receive 25 lashes by the public executioner. Could the House shut their doors to inquiry, when the existence of these facts was stated in the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into this Colony in 1812? It appeared in the Report of that Committee, that the Governor considered he had a right to inflict lashes to any number not exceeding 500, under the Colonial Regulations. He conceived it was the duty of the House to interfere, in order to prevent the exercise of any such power. He could prove this by the parties who suffered, who were now in England, and by the remonstrances of the Magistrates of the Settlement. Had the Governor had the good fortune to have a Council, this and many other transactions of a like nature would never have occurred. Governor M'Quarrie might be unwilling to receive such a Council; but why Lord Bathurst should put 20,000 persons and their properties under the unlimited control of one individual, without any Council to advise him, he was altogether at a loss to conceive. He knew that an argument had been raised, that Governors in conquered Colonies were entitled to exercise these powers; but he was willing to meet any man alive on the question that New South Wales was not a conquered Colony, and it was not in the power of Government to raise a single shilling in it beyond what it was specially authorised to do by Parliament. Yet the Governor of that Colony had levied large duties on spirits and other commodities, without any proper authority, amounting to twenty thousand pounds a-year—Government might soon levy a property tax on the Colony if it chose. This was stealing a march on the House. Parliament could of course authorize Government to raise duties on the natives; but the Crown, with the Privy Council alone, had not power to raise a single shilling. The last subject to which he should advert was the religious and moral education and instruction of the Colony. The state of the Colony in this respect baffled all description. A letter from the Chaplain General of the Colony set at rest all loose assertions with respect to the moral state of the Colony, and what was to be expected from exporting annually such a quantity of vicious matter to New South Wales. A large proportion of the convicts were Irish Catholics, who had no religious instruction whatever, except what they received in the following manner:—the Governor collected them in different districts, and marched them by force to a Protestant Church. He had been told that the Catholics, rather than submit to have the various religious ceremonies performed by Protestant Clergymen, lived together unmarried; that their children were unbaptized; and that in short they submitted to no ceremony but that of being marched to Church by the constable. A Catholic Clergyman had gone out from Ireland. No objections whatever were made to him on any other ground but that of his being a Catholic; but as a Catholic he was sent away from the Settlement. He was no friend to the Catholic Religion, and was of opinion that the conversion of Catholics to the Protestant Religion would be a very great blessing; but there could be no doubt that those persons who were Catholics, and conscientiously attached to that religion, ought not to be deprived of the religious instruction of their own Clergymen. There could be no doubt, he should think, in the mind of any person, of whatever religion he was, that moral and religious instruction from a Catholic Clergyman was better than none. Yet the Governor had shut up this Priest in a jail, and sent him home a prisoner. All he could say was, that he had this under Mr. Marsden's own hand—he had his letter in his pocket. Nothing could be more affecting than the manner in which Mass was first celebrated in the Settlement. Hundreds and thousands were present. Tears were shed by most of them. It was more like the funeral of a beloved friend than a religious ceremony. The Catholics were highly enraged at this Priest being sent away. He trusted his Majesty's Government would take this sincerely to heart, and allow the Catholics to have the benefit of the exercise of their own religion. The state of education was a matter deserving also of the utmost attention. There were 4000 children in the Settlement, and of those only 1000 were educated; three thousand remained without any. The House would hardly believe that there was a place of deportation, to which persons were sent when they behaved ill, and there was no Church and no Clergyman there. It was a remarkable fact, that, out of all the women in the Colony, there were not above 400 who were ever known to attend church. Mr. Marsden, in 1808, felt it to be his duty to wait on the Noble Lord who then held the situation which Lord Bathurst now filled, and communicated to him the dreadful condition in which the women were placed. That Noble Lord, whose humanity always disposed him to promote whatever tended to the amelioration of his fellow-creatures, wrote a letter to the Governor on the subject, almost doubting the possibility of the facts which had been stated to him, but giving directions for the removal of the abuses, if they existed. The complaint was, that the women who were employed by Government were, after three o'clock in the afternoon, turned out loose on the town; and, from having no fixed quarters, the greatest number were obliged to prostitute themselves. Now would the House believe, that, though this abuse was pointed out in 1808, and though instructions were immediately sent out to the Governor on the subject, yet that until the 21st of March, 1818, not one single step had been taken to remedy the abuse? On the 21st March, 1818, he saw that a tender had been made for building a place to receive these persons. Now Mr. Marsden, in 1815, that is to say, eight years after the first communication of the abuse, stated, that, during the 20 years he had been in the Colony, he never remembered so many atrocious offences, such as house-breaking, highway robbery, and the like, as of late years. These prostitutes were the cause of the male convicts going out to rob and plunder to supply their wants. Nothing was more distressing than to see the vices and misery which prevailed. In 1808, Mr. Marsden had applied on the subject. In 1815, seven years afterwards, he again wrote to the Colonial Department, stating, that nothing had been done for the females; that, in consequence of female convicts being allowed to go at large at night, not one female convict would go into any respectable family: that this gave rise to the most dreadful system of plunder and devastation; that there was not a farmer who could keep a bushel of wheat on his farm, or any potatoes in his grounds; that when he went to bed, he was sure to be robbed of them, either by his own servants, or by others, to supply the wants of the females who lived by prostitution, to whom the men had access at all hours of the night; that there was hardly a night but what the most dreadful crimes were committed—crimes which would hardly allow a man to believe he was living in a country inhabited by Englishmen. The Hon. Gent. then went into the subject of Licenses, & remarked, that last year there had been no fewer than 52 Public-houses licensed by the Governor. One should have thought, that care would at least have been taken to see that proper persons held these Licenses. Many of them, however, were convicts, and some of them persons who had been guilty of the most atrocious crimes. One of them was the wife of a person in this metropolis, well known by the name of Oxford Bob. What could such houses be but Flash-houses, serving as a receptacle for all the thieves in the Colony, and keeping up a communication between them? Were we to plant a Colony on the other side of the Globe, and to take no care as to the manner in which it was administered? Persons were enabled to set up a shop by the profits of the very iniquities for which they had been sent there.—He considered this Colony, if properly administered, might be of very great advantage to this Country. The exportation of wool from it was already considerable, and promised to be of the greatest consequence. One Gentleman, who had introduced Merino sheep into the Colony, sold his wool as high as 5s. 6d. per pound. But all those advantages were checked by saturating the Colony with 2500 criminals in one year. This would deter all honest settlers from going there. Many of these convicts could be of little use in such a Colony. He might instance the case of a settler, who wrote to the Governor that he was in want of a husbandman; the Governor sent him two tailors and a London pick-pocket. If this country should return again to the ordinary average of crimes, more than 600 convicts should not be sent out in one year. The expense of Penitentiary Establishments in this Country would be more economical. From every inquiry that he had made into this subject, he was led to believe, that a Penitentiary, capable of containing from 800 to 1000 persons, could be erected at an expense of from 40 to £50,000. Now the expense of removing such a number of persons to New South Wales exceeded that sum. Our Colonies might be a great resource to the Country at any time, when it was over-stocked; but they ought to be peopled by industrious settlers, and not by pickpockets and thieves. The Honourable Gentleman then proceeded to notice the charges to which his inquiries into the condition of our prisons had exposed him, and to state the motives by which he was actuated. His motto was, punish when necessary, but punish wisely, discreetly, and usefully. Transportation, which ought to be the greatest punishment next to death, should not be made an object of choice. They all knew, however, from the best evidence, that transportation was an object of choice to many. Applications had been made to himself by convicts, on the supposition that he possessed influence, begging him to use that influence to get them sent out. There was not a greater error that States could fall into, than that it was possible, by examples of severity of punishment, to check crimes. The most efficacious means of checking crime would be the facility of detection. Now if punishments were to be as mild as possible, and if they could associate with the idea of crime in the minds of the Public, that it would be sure to be followed by speedy detection, they might take his word that this would do far more to check crime than to fill the statute book with sanguinary punishments. The Honourable Gentleman concluded with moving, that a Committee be appointed to take into their consideration the System of Transportation of Criminals to New South Wales, and the State of that Colony, and to report to the House thereon.

Lord CASTLEREAGH assured the Honourable Gentleman that he should very much regret if he were to suppose that any difference of opinion led him to oppose the present motion, or if, in doing so, he was not actuated by a wish to be of service to the cause which the Hon. Member himself had at heart. One of the great advantages of peace was, that it enabled the House to devote more of their time to inquiries into subjects of this nature. If this case therefore stood on insulated grounds, it might be proper to appoint a Committee to inquire into the facts stated by the Honourable Gentleman; but it was essentially connected with an inquiry which the House were on the point of entering into, and to which the attention of the Country was now strongly turned, namely, the Inquiry into the State of our Gaols and of our Penal Law. If he could prove, therefore, that the Hon. Gentleman, by this separate inquiry, was not pursuing the best course for the attainment of his own object, he had a fair claim on him to abandon it for that course which he trusted he should prove was the most judicious and suitable. He was not disposed to shut his eyes to the defects which still existed in the administration of the Colony which was now the object of the attention of the House. He was not disposed to shut out the question from such farther investigation as the state of the Colony required. But he conceived that the subject of this motion ought not to form a separate inquiry in an insulated Committee, which might have the effect of withdrawing many Members, and among others the Hon. Gentleman himself, who were possessed of extensive knowledge on the subject, from the great inquiry of which this formed only a branch, and which ought to concentrate as much as possible the attention of Parliament. Now if no case of abuse had been stated, which fairly called for a separate inquiry, he did not see why it ought to be disjoined from the matter of the same nature, which was so soon to occupy the attention of the House. The Noble Lord then proceeded to notice the Report of the Committee in 1812, proposed by the late Sir Samuel Romilly on the same grounds as those which the Honourable Member now urged. In the conclusion of that Report, it was stated, that it appeared the Colony had latterly attracted more of the care of the Government than it had done for many years; that, from the measures proposed by Government, and the liberal views of the present Governor, the best effects were to be expected. He could also assure the House, that, before the Honourable Gentleman gave notice of the present motion, his Noble Friend at the head of the Colonial Department had instituted a Commission, for which they had obtained the consent of an individual who was now going out to the Colony, for making a detailed inquiry on the spot, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Colony could be made more auxiliary to the administration of justice in this country; and how far its religious and moral improvement might be promoted. Now, if he could shew that the inquiry which was proposed by the Honourable Gentleman would contravene the other more important inquiry into the whole subject, of which it formed only a branch, and that a Commission had been instituted for the purpose of inquiry, particularly into the state of New South Wales, he hoped he would see that this separate inquiry ought not to be gone into. The Honourable Gentleman must know, that several individuals had lately come to this country, capable of giving the most valuable information to a Committee of the House. Now, he could assure him, that in the Committee in question, an opportunity would be given him for obtaining all the information of which he was desirous. If he could shew him that the mode which he proposed was not the fittest for his object, that the Government had neglected no duty of their own in this case, and if he undertook to give the Hon. Gentleman the means of obtaining all the information that he wished, he trusted the Honourable Gentleman would see the propriety of not pressing the present motion. The fair and frank avowal of the Honourable Gentleman, with respect to the measures of a Noble Friend of his, called for the same frankness on his part. He was ready to acknowledge, that he, for one, was disposed to believe that the Honourable Gentleman devoted his attention to inquiries of this nature with the most sincere view of serving his Country—that he entered the abodes of misery with the praiseworthy intention of benefiting his fellow-creatures. But the Honourable Gentleman threw so much laudable zeal into whatever he entered on, that he was disposed to think he reposed, not unfrequently, more confidence in the communications which were made to him than they merited. But though he did not suppose the Honourable Gentleman on this account to be the less actuated by the most respectable motives, he would own that he was disposed to receive facts from him with considerable caution; for not on one occasion, but many, he had found the facts stated by the Hon. Gentleman to have been, speaking of them in the mildest manner, considerably coloured. He thought the Hon. Gentleman pledged himself more to the truth of the ex-parte statements which he received, than for the sake of his character he ought to do. He had indeed made most honourable reparation to the individual, whom in a former statement he had unintentionally injured; but this ought to be a lesson to him to proceed with more caution in the accusations he might bring forward in future. The Honourable Gentleman seemed to aim at something quite out of nature in the case of the present Colony. He confessed, he was not a little astonished how he should think of applying the same standard of morality to Botany Bay and Warwickshire: the one a Colony of which 2-3ds of the inhabitants were sent there for crimes by which they had forfeited their lives to the laws of their Country; the other, one of the Counties of this civilized, and, he trusted, honest Country. The question between the Honourable Mover and himself (Lord C.) was in substance the same as that which had occurred some nights before between a Right Honourable Gentleman opposite (Mr. Tierney) and his Right Honourable Friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Right Honourable Gentleman wished at that time to have one Committee to inquire into the state of the Bank, and another to inquire into the state of the Currency and the Exchanges; but the House had decided, that the question of the Currency was so connected with the state of the Bank, that if there had been appointed two Committees to consider those subjects separately, to enable any one to come to a practical conclusion, it would have been necessary to have a third Committee to *marry* the two Reports. Even if it were not intellectually impossible, it would be physically impossible for the House to divide its attention in the three Committees. So many inquiries of the greatest interest were proceeding at present, among others, the Committee on the Bank, while the House had also to try all the Petitions on contested Elections, that if the Members who had applied themselves to this subject were dispersed in three Committees, the inquiry could not be carried on with effect. He (Lord C.) should think it a great misfortune, if his Committee had not the advantage of the presence of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Bennet), as well as the Hon. and Learned Gentleman who had given notice of a motion for another Committee. The House should make up its mind which was the best proposition of the three; that of the Hon. Gentleman, which was now before them; that of which the Hon. and Learned Gentleman (Sir J. Mackintosh) had given notice; or that which he (Lord Castlereagh) should have to propose. In his opinion, that of the Hon. Gentleman was the least fitting of the three for the House to enter upon; in the first place, because it was the least comprehensive, and was the last that had been touched upon by the House, viz. in the Committee of 1812; and finally, because the subject of it was inquired into by the Executive Government. He agreed that the state of New South Wales, and the question of Transportation, would form an important branch of the inquiries of the Committee which he (Lord C.) had to propose. Indeed, the important question, whether capital punishments could be diminished, was connected with the consideration, whether transportation could be carried on in a manner attended with fewer evils; as the measures which it would be wise to propose as to the former, must depend upon the results of the inquiries respecting the latter part of this subject. He had stated, he hoped fairly, why he thought the subject before the House the least fit to be made the exclusive subject of an inquiry; he should now mention shortly, why he thought his own motion was preferable to that which the Honourable and Learned Member (Sir J. Mackintosh) intended to propose. The Motion of the Honourable and Learned Member, as he understood it, was to be for a general inquiry into the state of the criminal law, on the presumed allegation, that by its severity it was open to reproach. The Motion which he (Lord C.) had to propose was on the state of the Prisons, on Transportation and the Hulks. He did not exclude the state of the Criminal Law; but he contended that that subject could not be considered with advantage, except as connected with the practical question of remedial measures, and especially the question, what secondary punishment could be adopted if the punishment of death were less frequently inflicted? He thought it better to start from the practical question, because it was not wise in any state, and least of all in this state, at the present moment, to arraign its own administration of justice, in the eyes of its own people and of the world. In each individual case they might inquire how that greatest of all evils in society, the necessity of putting a fellow-creature to death, might be avoided? The inquiry proposed by the Honourable Gentleman was too narrow to occupy the exclusive attention of Parliament, while that proposed by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, though more comprehensive, was also more dangerous. The course he proposed to take was on a middle ground. He should move for inquiry into the state of prisons, and into the nature of the different legal punishments; and by letting in the question of punishments, the consideration of the penalty affixed by the law to particular crimes would come before them. This he thought the fairest and most practical mode of proceeding; and he trusted the House would not, by any general declaration, lower the best system of jurisprudence and judicature which the world had ever seen. It was, therefore, from no disposition to invade the province of the Honourable Mover, or to throw obstacles in the way of inquiry, that he felt it his duty not to give a negative to the Motion, for he should be unwilling to seem to receive any Motion for such an inquiry with disfavour, but to move the previous question.

The question being read, and the previous question having been put,

Mr. WILBERFORCE expressed his disappointment at the manner in which the Motion had been met by his Noble Friend (Lord Castlereagh). The speech of his Noble Friend had consisted of two parts: in the latter part of it he had recommended inquiry, in the former he had seemed to argue that inquiry was of no use. Now he had, from some experience of the world, learned to listen with some distrust, and to accede with some hesitation, to the reasoning of any one, who, after urging that no inquiry at all is necessary, turns upon you to recommend one particular mode of inquiry, as much better suited to the purpose than that which you have proposed to him. *(Hear!)*

Lord CASTLEREAGH rose to explain, that he had urged the necessity of inquiry.

Mr. WILBERFORCE continued. He admitted that his Noble Friend had, in the latter part of his speech, spoken in favour of a certain mode of inquiry; but he was of opinion, that if any one had left the House after his Noble Friend had gone through one half of his speech, he would have supposed he was hostile to any inquiry. The Noble Lord had told them that a Committee of the House had inquired into the subject in 1812. That Committee had recommended the adoption of some measures, with respect to that Colony. Was it not then, in the present state of that Settlement, desirable to inquire whether the recommendations of the Committee had been attended to? He had hoped the question would have been met in a different way; he had hoped that something would have been told them of the means which had been taken to improve the morals of the convicts; *(hear!)* but in the whole of his Noble Friend's speech he had heard nothing of any attempt of this kind. *(Hear!)* Was not the reformation of the convicts one of the special objects of that Colony? Should there not then be some system of police particularly adapted to this purpose? Why else were the convicts debarred from the advantages of the British Constitution, and, together with the free settlers, put under the absolute control of the Governor, if it were not that some specific measures, suited for the reformation of these unhappy convicts, might be carried into effect? For a long time not much of the public attention had been turned to this Colony; other interests dearer to us were at stake; but we were now in different circumstances, and it was time to turn our attention to circumstances which affected the moral character of the Country. His Noble Friend had objected also to the Motion for an Inquiry into the general state of the Criminal Law of the Country, of which notice had been given by his Honourable and Learned Friend (Sir James Mackintosh), who, by his practical knowledge, and his humane and enlightened mind, was peculiarly fitted for such an investigation.—Such a motion, his Noble Friend seemed to think, tended to throw general discredit on our system of judicature. But one ground for such a motion was, that our real system was different from our nominal one; and that, by holding out the threats of severities, which we did not dare to enforce, we encouraged the criminal by hopes of impunity, and encouraged them to enter into gambling speculations on the uncertainty of punishment. *(Hear, hear!)* But, to return to the question, whether one Committee only should be appointed; or whether the House should commit the investigation of each branch of the subject? Would it not be much better, before the House decided that certain offences should be punished by transportation, that they should know that New South Wales was a place fit for the reception of convicts? If they were to proceed in a different manner, the same Committee must inquire, not only into the whole state of the Criminal Law, but into the state of New South Wales, of the Hulks and the Jails. He was astonished that the Noble Lord should think that such an arrangement as this would facilitate inquiry. The Committee, with these subjects committed to it, would be overwhelmed by the quantity of matter. The road to wisdom was the collection of different particular facts. An inquiry concerning Jails, to be complete, should embrace the state of the prisons on the Continent and in America, in order to ascertain the means which had been used with effect to make these places schools for reformation, instead of depravity. But why was this inquiry concerning New South Wales to wait the result of the inquiry into the state of the Jails? The result would be, either an imperfect and unsatisfactory report, or an endless inquiry. *(Hear!)* This lingering and tardy execution of what humanity impelled them to undertake, nothing but an imperious sense of necessity could induce him to consent to. If there was any wish to conceal, to prevent things from being probed, the course recommended by his Noble Friend would answer the purpose. *(Hear!)* Whatever was the intention, the result would be the same. He was himself possessed of so much information respecting the state of New South Wales as to form the ground of considerable inquiry. Part of it derived from a Gentleman with whom the Secretary of the Noble Lord, Mr. Cooke, had had much communication. This Gentleman (Mr. Marsden, chaplain at New South Wales), was entitled to assume as high a station in the moral world as any individual who had ever lived. The manner in which he had formed the settlement in New Zealand, was, in his (Mr. W.'s) opinion, an exemplification of true heroism. He had studied the character of the savage natives, some of whom he had kept for years in his own house; and he finally risked his own safety by setting the example of residing among them. This Gentleman bore testimony to the wretched state of the inhabitants at Paramatta, who had no means of subsistence but by theft or prostitution. This had been the case for years, but not a word of it was to be found in Lord Auckland's Committee. *(Hear!)* Such would be the result again, if the House proceeded to inquiry tardily and reluctantly. A Gentleman had been sent out by the Government to inquire into the state of the Colony, to whose character and qualifications he was willing to bear testimony; but was the House to wait for years for his report? This was the first Motion which had been made for an advance towards the moral reformation of the Country, and such was the way in which it had been met. The Noble Lord would not negative it; no! he would not negative it! but had moved the previous question. Was it not manifest that this would be the very way to prevent the House from obtaining information; would not all those persons who consulted the supposed wishes of the Government, those men who were "wise in their generation," abstain from giving information, when they saw that the Ministers gave such a reception to the proposal for inquiry? The subject under their consideration was of no small importance to the future interests of the world. We had formed a colony of 13 or 14,000 criminals, who might prove a nest of vipers. When we considered the immense extent of the country in which they were settled, their communication with New Zealand, with the Asiatic islands, and the facilities of access to our Indian territories themselves, we should be cautious how we formed a nucleus of contagion in that part of the world. It was much more easy to purify it now, than when the colony grew to a more unmanageable size. What they could do was a subject for inquiry; but it was time that the attempt should be made. He therefore earnestly entreated his Noble Friend to reconsider the grounds on which he had opposed the Motion.

Lord Castlereagh & Mr. Wilberforce explained.

Mr. GOULBURN, after disputing some of the conclusions which Mr. Wilberforce had drawn from the speech of Lord Castlereagh, observed, that the measures which the Government had taken had been long considered, and if they were not perfected, it was only because they could not sooner find an individual to execute their plans. An inquiry in this country, he was persuaded, must be unsatisfactory. False assertions were confidently maintained at a distance from the spot where their incorrectness could be detected.—The character of Mr. Marsden, for instance, to which he was willing to pay as high a tribute as the Honourable Member had bestowed, was assailed by calumnies, brought forward by persons whose stations should have entitled them to credit. In a Committee, the same thing would happen; they would have to receive accusations, to which they would have nothing but the general good characters of the absent individuals to oppose in their defence. If, as it had been said, the Report of 1812 was meagre, why was it so? It was because the Committee had to investigate at a distance of thousands of miles from the subject of their investigation. There could be no persons more anxious to obtain information than the Members of that Committee, among whom were Sir S. Romilly, Mr. Horner, and Mr. Abercromby. Were there more persons in this country from New S. Wales at present than in 1812? Would not the Committee, which it was now proposed to appoint, obtain just the same sort of information respecting the Colony in 1817, as the former Committee received respecting its state in 1810? As to the present state of the Colony, he had to observe, that he could not admit the whole of the Honourable Member's statements. In the convict ships care was taken to introduce some species of classification. The boys and the younger persons were always separated from the elder convicts. This would shew that the department of the Government to which the care of the convicts was entrusted was not entirely negligent of their reform. In no case was there a great degree of neglect, and in many cases an extraordinary degree of attention was paid to the convicts. The Honourable Gentleman then read a part of a letter from a Chaplain who had gone in one of the transport ships to New South Wales. The writer stated, that as soon as he had gone on board, the first object was to establish a school, which was no sooner done than the convicts flocked to it; and the benefits which they derived from it they afterwards acknowledged with tears in their eyes. He mentioned this circumstance, to shew that those who were engaged in the transportation of these unfortunate persons were frequently disposed to do every thing possible to ameliorate their condition. Adverting to the subject of religious instruction, he observed, that it was extremely difficult to induce Clergymen to abandon Europe for New South Wales, or indeed for any other Colony. This difficulty was not confined to Clergymen of the Church of England. He was aware of the fact stated by the Honourable Gentleman, that a Catholic Priest was wanted in New South Wales, and he was happy to tell him that measures were about to be adopted, under the authority of the Heads of the Catholic Church, which, he trusted, would supply that deficiency. But the Honourable Gentleman had said, that a Catholic Priest had been sent away from New South Wales by the Governor. True; but under what circumstances? An application had been made to the Noble Lord at the head of the Colonial Department by a person who stated himself to be a Catholic Priest, for permission to go out to New South Wales. The orthography of his letter inducing a suspicion of his fitness, reference was made on the subject to the Heads of the Catholic Church, the answer from whom was, that the person in question was a most improper one to be entrusted with the cure of souls. Of course permission was refused; and the circumstance having been communicated to the Governor, when the individual arrived, as he did in a clandestine manner, the Governor of course did his duty by sending him away. As to the evils which the growers of corn in New South Wales endured, they were not greater than those to which the growers of corn in every other part of his Majesty's dominions were subject. The Government was the great consumer, and naturally felt an anxiety, which was surely laudable, to procure a sufficient foreign supply, which of course was injurious to the interest of the resident agriculturist. With respect to the moral condition of the Colony, whatever wickedness might exist there was attributable to peculiar circumstances, and not to any deficiency in superintendance. The Honourable Gentleman said that only 400 women attended divine service, and arguing from the fact, that in England women were more constant in their devotions than men, he assumed that the attendance of so small a number of women implied the attendance of a much smaller number of men—entirely forgetting the disproportion of numbers in the Colony between the two sexes. From 1816 to 1818 there had arrived in the Colony 3535 male convicts, and only two hundred and seventy-one females. What then became of the Hon. Gentleman's argument on this part of the question? In answer to the Hon. Gentleman's observations on the superintendance of the convicts, he observed, that with respect to the female convicts, Government had long had the intention of building a factory for their employment. It was true, that, in the beginning of March, 1818, no such factory was erected, as the Governor, being informed that three additional churches were necessary, had to balance between building them and building the factory. He decided for the former, but as soon as they were completed the factory was commenced, and there was every reason to believe it would be finished in the course of the present year. As to the male convicts, it had been in contemplation to erect a barrack for six thousand of them, but this was an undertaking, which, whatever energy or disregard of expense might be manifested on the part of the Governor, required great previous inquiry, and would demand much time for its execution. The despatches which Government sent in consequence, comprehending the reasons which induced them to adopt some of the suggestions of the Committee, and to reject others, had been laid on the table of the House, and as no observation had been made on them, Government had a right to suppose that they met with the concurrence of the House. He apologised for not going into more minute details on the subject. It was one on which Government were ready to afford the House all the means that might be required of forming a judgment. It was, therefore, unfair to tax them with an endeavour to thwart the Honourable Gentleman's object, when their only reason for opposing the Motion was, that they thought an inquiry by a Committee could not be effectual, until it should be known, by the Report of the Commission already appointed, what was the state of Affairs in the Colony.

Sir T. B. MARTIN, in contravention of the statements which had been made respecting the bad treatment of the convicts in the transports, read a letter from the convicts on board one of those vessels, expressive of their heartfelt acknowledgments for the kindness they had experienced, and a declaration of the high approbation of Governor M'Quarrie of the conduct of the officers of the transports. He proceeded to read a letter which he had received from Sir John Gore, the Admiral on the Medway station, in which the Admiral observed, that having read the discussion in the House of Commons on the case of Dr. Halloran, he visited the transport in which he was shipped, and was much pleased with the accommodation for the convicts; but that his indignation was roused to see a place set apart for Dr. Halloran, larger than for six convicts, and better than the writer (Sir John Gore) or he (Sir B. Martin) had when he was a Lieutenant of a frigate.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH observed, that it was unnecessary for him long to trouble the House, after the brilliant, beautiful, and unanswerable speech of the Hon. Member for Bramber, especially as it related to that part of the subject which most materially concerned him (Sir J. Mackintosh), the Criminal Law. His Hon. Friend had not said that the Noble Lord wished to stifle inquiry. He knew good manners and Parliamentary usage too well to say so. What his Hon. Friend had said was, that the plan proposed by the Noble Lord would stifle inquiry, or if it did not do that, would render investigation a mockery. The Noble Lord had said, that his was a practical, not a speculative proposal. His (Sir J. Mackintosh's) notion of any thing practical, was included in its being easily effected. Now, the Noble Lord's plan was beyond all human powers of execution. To appoint a Committee to investigate the nature of capital punishments, to add to their labours an inquiry into prison discipline, and to throw in the weight of an examination of the system of a penal colony, the mode of trans-