WATERFORD CATHOLICS.

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Catholics of the County and City of Waterford, sheweth;

That Petitioners have for several years appeared at the Bar of this Honourable House supplicating for the Repeal of divers Statutes, still in force within this Realm, which render them liable to many Incapacities, Penalties and Restrictions, not imposed upon any other description of His Majesty's Subjects.

Against the severity of such Statutes, Petitioners humbly appeal to the generosity of this Honourable House, stating, that such Acts are repugnant to the character and habits of the present times. The Ancestors of the Petitioners were excluded from their franchises, when the tumult of Civil War had scarcely been appeased—whilst the animosities it produced were recent—and at the close of the Convulsion incidental to a widely extended Revolution of Property. These Penalties were inflicted at a moment when the Settlement was precarious, and new. Upon that Settlement, time, habit, the extinction of all other claims, common principles of obedience, and common interests, have now conferred all the solidity of unquestioned and immutable establishment.

Petitioners beg leave to represent to this Honourable House, that the present tranquil state of Ireland affords such a testimony of the spirit of Loyalty and Obedience to the Laws, for which this County and City have at all times been distinguished, as lays a strong claim to the Liberality of this Honourable House.

Petitioners humbly beg leave to represent to this Honourable House, that from the marked conciliation of Public Opinion in favour of their Claims, both in England and Ireland, as is manifest by the many Petitions from their Protestant Fellow-Subjects, now ready to be laid on the Table of this Honourable House, advocating their Cause with a warmth, feeling, and Christian charity, that claims their gratitude and most unbounded thanks. Petitioners are impressed with the strongest hope, that the prayer of their Petition will be attended to.

May it therefore please this Honourable House, to take into its consideration the Statutes, penal and restrictive, now affecting Petitioners, and admit them to the full enjoyment of those Privileges which every Briton regards as his best inheritance, and which Petitioners most humbly presume to seek, as the Brethren of Englishmen and Co-heirs of the Constitution.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray.

To the Right Hon. Earl Donoughmore, &c. &c.

My Lord—As Chairman to the Catholics of the County and City of Waterford, I am directed to communicate to you their great sense of gratitude, for your early, powerful, and persevering advocacy of their Cause, and to request that your Lordship will be pleased to take under your protection their Petition to the House of Lords, which shall be forwarded to you as soon as there are a sufficient number of signatures affixed to it. We leave it to your Lordship's better judgment to choose the time most suitable to present it during the present Session, confident that your unwearied zeal and vigilance, which have never slept, will not now slacken in a Cause which owes so much to your fostering care. We congratulate your Lordship on the accession of support you derive from the Petitions of our enlightened Protestant Brethren, in support of this great object of your exertions, which we may hope soon to see doubly recompensed—by Success, and the Blessings of a grateful People. I have the honour to be, my Lord, with the greatest esteem, your Lordship's very humble and obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER SHERLOCK.

Killaspy, Feb. 9, 1819.

ANSWER.

Knocklofty, 15th Feb. 1819.

Dear Sir—The Copy of the Petition to Parliament of the Catholics of the County and City of Waterford, which they have been pleased again to entrust to my care, I have duly received, accompanied by your very obliging Letter.

Knowing as I do the great respectability of that class of individuals, whose wishes and whose claims I am thus called upon to put forward, I am the more gratified by this fresh proof of their continuing confidence—and permit me to assure you, that I set a just value on those kind and flattering expressions towards myself, with which you have been good enough to accompany your communication.

With respect to the objects of the Petitioners, it is only necessary for me to say, that my conviction of the Justice of their Claims, and of the extraordinary neglect with which they have been received by the Legislature of their common Country, remains unchanged.

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,
Your faithful humble Servant,
DONOUGHMORE.

Alexander Sherlock, Esq.

To the Hon. Lord G. T. Beresford.

My Lord—As Chairman to the Catholics of the County and City of Waterford, it devolves on me, in conformity with a resolution passed at their Meeting of the 2d instant, to address your Lordship, to request your support of our Petition to the Legislature, a Copy of which I send herewith. We make this request, with a degree of confidence that your Lordship will not refuse it, at a time when our Protestant Fellow-Subjects of Waterford have so generously & decidedly come forward to advocate our Cause—when many of the leading Members of the Administration actually support it, and its active opponents are greatly diminished—may we not then hope that your Lordship will assist in the work of our Emancipation, connected as your Family are with a numerous Catholic Tenantry. To report to my Fellow-Catholics your Lordship's favourable answer, and to unite with them in expressions of gratitude to your Lordship, will give unfeigned pleasure to, my Lord, with the greatest respect,

Your Lordship's very humble and obedient Servant,
ALEXANDER SHERLOCK.

Killaspy, Feb. 9, 1819.

ANSWER.

February 16, 1819.

Sir—I am honoured with your letter of the 9th, enclosing me a Copy of the Petition of the Roman Catholics of the County of Waterford to Parliament, and requesting my support thereto.

I beg you to assure the respectable body you represent, that it would at all times give me great pleasure to comply with their wishes, as far as I consider consistent with my duty. However, at the present moment, I must beg to decline giving an opinion as to Emancipation, as I feel it impossible for me to form a judgment on the subject, until I shall hear a specific proposition made to Parliament. I beg you to believe me, with great esteem, Sir,

Your most obedient and faithful,
GEORGE T. BERESFORD.

To the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart. &c. &c.

Dear Sir John—The Catholics of the County and City of Waterford request that you will again take their Petition to the House of Commons under your Patronage. I anticipate your favourable answer to this request, which I communicate to you as their Chairman. They confide to your judgment, to choose the most eligible time, during the present Session, to present it.

In selecting you for this trust, they evidence in the most marked manner their entire approbation of your former exertions for them, as no individual Body; but I feel peculiarly gratified in informing you of the enthusiastic manner in which your name was received, and the glowing terms in which your vigilant attention and great efforts for the general Interests of your Country were distinguished at our Meeting. As soon as the Petition is engrossed and signed, it shall be forwarded to you. Believe me, with great respect and esteem, truly

Your obedient humble Servant,
ALEXANDER SHERLOCK.

Killaspy, Feb. 9, 1819.

ANSWER.

St. James's-street, 15th February, 1819.

My Dear Sir—During a period of sixteen years I have been honoured with the confidence of a large and distinguished Body of my Catholic Countrymen, and had occasion repeatedly to express my grateful thanks for the kindness with which they have overrated the anxious exertion of my best abilities to embody in the service of the State, by the equal possession of Civil Rights and Constitutional Privileges, all classes of the Community.

I have again to thank them, through you, Sir, for their renewed and marked expression of distinguished confidence; to assure them that, devoted to the cause of equal Freedom and community of Rights, I see with heartfelt satisfaction my Protestant Countrymen pressing forward zealously to effect this great and valuable work of national concord, and sacrificing at the altar of their Country every remaining vestige of prejudice, animosity and discord.

The energetic, temperate, and conciliatory manner in which the Petition entrusted by you to my care expresses the feelings of the respectable Body over which you, Sir, presided, does them the highest honour, and cannot fail to impress on the Legislature a due sense of the character of the Petitioners and the justice of the claims which it conveys. I have the honour to be, my dear Sir,

Your much obliged humble Servant,
JOHN NEWPORT.

Alexander Sherlock, Esq.

To Richard Power, Esq. M. P. &c. &c.

Dear Sir—As Chairman of the Catholics of the County and City of Waterford, I am directed to request your support of our Petition to the Legislature for Emancipation, to be presented by Sir John Newport during the present Session. I am likewise to thank you for your uniform Support of our Cause. Believe me, dear Sir,

Very truly your obedient humble Servant,
ALEXANDER SHERLOCK.

Killaspy, Feb. 9, 1819.

ANSWER.

29, Berkeley-street, Berkeley-square.

My Dear Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, enclosing me a Copy of the Catholic Petition of the County and City of Waterford, and shall feel very happy to give it every Support in my power, whenever that measure shall come before the House of Commons. I beg leave to return you my Thanks for the manner you have expressed yourself towards me respecting my conduct on this Question.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Very truly your obedient humble Servant,
R. POWER.

To Alexander Sherlock, Esq.

State of the Waterford House of Recovery for the Week ending 25th February, 1819.

In the House on the 18th inst.	171	Patients dismissed cured	79
Admitted this week	1[illegible]	Died	3
		Remain in Fever	[illegible]
		Convalescent	91
	311		[illegible]

One of the above deaths occurred within eight hours after admission.

S. LANPHIER, M. D.
T. HEARN, M. D.

On behalf of the Regulating Committee.

JOSHUA JACOB.
JAMES E. WHITE.
THOS. FOGARTY.
JOSEPH COOKE.
B. GRAHAM.
JAMES LAMEY.
SAMUEL S. DAVIS.
JOSHUA NEWSOM.
WM. HAMSDEN.
GEORGE P. RIDGWAY.

With the presentation to the Public of the above report of the Fever Hospital, the Managing Committee feel it as their duty to acquaint them, that, from the crowded state of the House, (40 patients being now lodged in a ward originally intended for 12—many beds with 2 adults,) and the increasing demands for admission thereinto, additional wards were necessary, in order to afford suitable accommodation to the numerous applicants for its benefits; the numbers for the past week exceeding all former precedent. In accordance with the views of the Committee, and the urgency of circumstances, the acting Master of the Leper Hospital, with a consideration which claims their thanks, has given up to them, for a stated period, four additional wards in that building, which will accommodate the number of 120 patients; this seasonable augmentation to the other premises, which with ease and safety hold 150, they hope, will enable them to extend the comforts of the Charity to any reasonable number that may require it's relief. Without this extension of room, the Managing Committee felt themselves incapable of seconding the noble exertions used by the Convalescent Committee, lately formed, by receiving into the Hospital all the objects of Fever, from the different districts of the City, as quickly as possible after being taken ill—without which indeed their efforts would be in a measure rendered nugatory; and by delaying the removal of the infected persons to the Institution, the visitors of the abodes of poverty would suffer an exposure of their persons to all the dangers of contagion. In concluding on this important step, the Managing Committee have been deeply impressed, not only with the great expense of the outfit, which will amount at least to £200, but also with the progressive expenditure unavoidable from the numbers that will probably be admitted, as well as the increase of funds which must be called for, in support of the additional establishment; but they trust they need not assure the readers of this Address, that the Health of the City, the general safety of the Community, and the dictates of Humanity, are the imperious calls on which they rest their claims to public support, to suppress a Disease which has so long continued it's awful career—which, by reference to the periodical statements, it will be proved, has been for two years progressively increasing, but with more rapid strides for the last five months—which has been such a scourge to their indigent fellow citizens—and which, if it should please the Almighty Disposer of Events to permit the extension of its ravages, probably may ere long assail the more opulent dwellings. Acting steadily from a conviction of its rectitude, and emboldened strongly in hope, that the conclusion they have come to will meet with the united and hearty concurrence of the Citizens of Waterford, the Managing Committee trust, that when necessity may call on those whose benevolence has never been appealed to in vain, they will come forward with the same liberality in support of the Funds, which has so frequently distinguished them in aid of this inestimable refuge for the Diseased and Destitute.

State of the Carrick-on-Suir Fever Hospital, from the 18th Feb. to the 25th Feb. inclusive.

Remained in Hospital on the 18th Inst.	28	Dismissed cured	10
Admitted since	14	Died	[illegible]
		Remain in Hospital	3[illegible]
	42		4[illegible]

GEORGE CARSHORE, M. D.

Carrick-on-Suir, Feb. 25, 1819.

DIED—On the 29th ult. in Russell street, deeply regretted by her surviving family, Mary, the wife of D. L. Bowes, in the 81st year of her age. In her were united genuine worth and unaffected piety; she was the fond wife, the tender parent, and the zealous friend. Her memory will be long revered by a numerous circle of lamenting friends.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, FEB. 26.

ARRIVED,

20th, 21st, and 22d—None.
23d—*Friendship, Nicholls, Ayr, coals.*
24th—None.
25th—*Elizabeth, Newman, Glandore, potatoes.*

SAILED.

20th—*Brilliant, Goldring, before mentioned; Auckland Packet; Lath put back.*
21st—None.
22d—*Brilliant, Goldring, before mentioned; Agenoria, Hall, Guernsey, provisions; Lady of the Lake, Smith, Liverpool, wheat and flour; Rover, Brown, Liverpool, oats and flour; Auckland Packet.*
23d—*Dolphin, Fenn, Portsmouth—Swan, M'Grath, Plymouth—and Caroline, Walters, Weymouth and Portsmouth, oats, &c.; Sanderson, Haughton, Yarmouth, rape cake; Maria, Brown, before mentioned; Aitchatt, Messervey, and Young Percy, Le Cronier, Jersey, provisions; Helen, Grey, Mariam, Good—and Amity, Drummond, from Ayr, Cork, to Britannia, Duncan, from Greenock, Cork, herrings and tools; Chance, Smith, from Beaumaris, Cork, wine, &c.; Active, Helman, Portsmouth, oats and butter; Providence, Williams, Swansea, flour, &c.*
24th—None.
25th—*Aurora, Harlington, from London, Cork, merchandise; Rachel, Hericy, Cork, malt and barley; United Brothers, Fowler, Dungarvan, flag-stones and corn; Mary, Attridge, Cork, bark, oak timber, &c.; Commerce, Stacy, Bristol, butter, bacon, hides, &c.*
26th—*Wind S. W. part 7 morning.*

NEW HERRINGS.

STRANGMAN & SONS

DAILY EXPECT THE ARRIVAL OF

298 *BARRELS OF NEW HERRINGS,*

FROM ENGLAND.

Waterford, 2d Mo. 25, 1819.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 4th Day of March next, at the Hour of Eleven o'Clock, at the House in WILLIAM-STREET lately occupied by BENJAMIN ROBERTS, Esq. a Quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PEARSON, Auctioneer.

Waterford, 26th Feb. 1819.

TO BE RUN FOR,

ON THE SEVENTEENTH OF MARCH,

SWEEPSTAKES of TEN GUINEAS each, P. P. to which the Stewards will add FIFTY POUNDS, for any Horse carrying 12 Stone, Four Miles across the Country, between DUNGOURNEY and LEMLARA; to be rode by Gentlemen; the *second Horse* to receive *Ten Guineas* from the *Winner*—and, provided *Six Horses* start, the *Third* to receive *Five Guineas* from the *Winner*. The Horses to be entered with Mr. CURTIN, at the Bush Inn, Midleton, before Two o'Clock on Wednesday, the 10th March. No Horse will be considered entered unless his Stakes are paid. All Differences to be decided by the Stewards, or those whom they may appoint, and their Decision to be final.

JOHN COURTENAY,
HENRY M. SMITH, and
J. STANDISH BARRY, Esqrs. } *Stewards.*

A good ORDINARY at the Bush Inn, Midleton, on the Day of Running.

HOUSE OF RECOVERY.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by the REGULATING COMMITTEE of the HOUSE OF RECOVERY, a MAN and his WIFE, competent to act as Housekeeper at the new Ward in the Leper House. The strictest Testimonials of Character will be required.

WANTED also, THREE or FOUR NURSE-TENDERS. Application to be made to JOSHUA JACOB, Quay, or to JOSEPH COOKE, George's-Street.

February 25, 1819.

BEST SITUATION IN WATERFORD FOR BUSINESS.

TO BE LET,

FOR A LONG TERM,

From the 25th March, 1819,

THE HOUSE, on the Quay, now occupied by Mr. BUTLER, in the *Hat* and *Gun-Powder Business*, in which Mr. MORRIS formerly resided, and next to Mr. WEBBER'S, Confectioner—together with a BACK HOUSE and CONCERNS.

The SHOP FIXTURES, as they now stand, will go with the House.

Proposals, in writing (post-paid) will be received only by G. M. WARNER, Esq. No. 50, Summer-Hill, Dublin.

February 17, 1819.

TO BE LET,

FOR BUILDING ON,

THAT valuable Lot of GROUND, with the MATERIALS, as it now stands, at the Corner of BALLYBRICKEN-STRAND-STREET, formerly called the FREE-SCHOOL. There can be a long Term of Years given.—Application to be made to WILLIAM POWER, Michael-Street.

February 27, 1819.

NOTICE.

THE WATERFORD HUNT CLUB will dine together on TUESDAY, the 2d March, at the COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Dinner will be on the Table at *Six o'Clock* precisely, and the Members are requested to meet at *Five*, in order to elect a new Committee for the next Season, and to transact any other Business that may come before them. The Treasurer will be obliged by such Members as are in arrear paying him their Subscriptions as soon as possible.

By Order,
JAMES WALLACE, *President.*
[illegible]

NEW ROSS BOARDING SCHOOL,

The Rev. T. Stringer, 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. Stringer'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.

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, 24th Feb. 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 Verscheyle, 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 Laftan, 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 Molesworth Reynell, of Reynella, Esq.
WEXFORD.—Richard Donovan, of Ballymore, Esq.
WICKLOW.—John Synge, of Roundwood, Esq.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—FEB. 25.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality,	100	0	030	0	per Cwt.
—— second,	92	0	95	0	
—— third,	88	0	90	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	58	0	
—— scalded,	48	0	50	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,	00	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	00	0	
—— common,	15	0	15	3	
Coals, Whitehaven,	4	0	4	4	
—— Newport,	4	0	4	4	
—— Swansea,	4	0	4	4	
Tallow, rough,	10	0	10	6	per Stone
Potatoes, by weight,	0	5½	0	7	
—— by measure,	0	11	1	1	
Beef,	0	4½	0	7	per Pound.
Mutton,	0	6	0	8	
Veal,	0	7	0	8	
Pork,	0	5	0	5½	
Fresh Butter,	2	2	2	6	
Malt Whiskey, per Gallon,	11	10	12	0	

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

1159 Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£2 3s. 8d.
1222 —— Oats,		0 17s. 11½d.
137 —— Barley,		1 5s. 8d.

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

Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,357. *TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1819.* PRICE FIVE PENCE.

TO BE RUN FOR,

ON THE SEVENTEENTH OF MARCH,

SWEEPSTAKES of TEN GUINEAS each, P. P. to which the Stewards will add FIFTY POUNDS, for any Horse carrying 12 Stone, Four Miles across the Country, between DUNGOURNEY and LEMLARA; to be rode by Gentlemen; the second *Horse* to receive *Ten Guineas* from the *Winner*—and, provided *Six Horses* start, the *Third* to receive *Five Guineas* from the *Winner*. The Horses to be entered with Mr. CURTIN, at the Bush Inn, Midleton, before Two o'Clock on Wednesday, the 10th March. No Horse will be considered entered unless his Stakes are paid. All Differences to be decided by the Stewards, or those whom they may appoint, and their Decision to be final.

JOHN COURTENAY,
HENRY M. SMITH, and
J. STANDISH BARRY, Esqrs. } *Stewards.*

A good ORDINARY at the Bush Inn, Midleton, on the Day of Running.

BEST SITUATION IN WATERFORD FOR BUSINESS.

TO BE LET,

FOR A LONG TERM,

From the 25th March, 1819,

THE HOUSE, on the Quay, now occupied by Mr. BUTLER, in the *Hat and Gun-Powder Business*, in which Mr. MORRIS formerly resided, and next to Mr. WEBBER'S, Confectioner—together with a BACK HOUSE and CONCERNS.

The SHOP FIXTURES, as they now stand, will go with the House.

Proposals, in writing (post-paid) will be received only by G. M. WARNER, Esq. No. 50, Summer-Hill, Dublin.

Feb. 17, 1819.

SHIPS FOR NORTH AMERICA.

FOR QUEBEC,

THE FINE COPPERED SHIP

ÆOLUS,

OF WATERFORD,

ROBERT THOMAS, Master; 500 Tons Burden.

FOR CHARLOTTE TOWN,

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND,

THE BRIG JANE,

OF WATERFORD,

MICHAEL M'GRATH, Master; 280 Tons Burden.

FOR HALIFAX,

OR PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND,

THE BRIG FOUR BROTHERS,

OF WATERFORD,

PATRICK HURLEY, Master; 160 Tons Burden.

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

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

Waterford, January 30, 1819.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MARCH 1.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality,	100	0	000	0	per Cwt.
—— second,	92	0	95	0	
—— third,	88	0	90	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	58	0	
—— scalded,	48	0	50	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,	00	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	00	0	
—— common,	15	0	15	3	
Coals, Whitehaven,	4	0	4	4	
—— Newport,	4	0	4	4	
—— Swansea,	4	0	4	4	
Tallow, rough,	10	0	10	6	per Stone
Potatoes, by weight,	0	5½	0	7	
—— by measure,	0	11	1	1	
Beef,	0	4½	0	7	per Pound.
Mutton,	0	6	0	8	
Veal,	0	7	0	8	
Pork,	0	5	0	5½	
Fresh Butter,	2	2	2	8	
Malt Whiskey, per Gallon,	11	10	12	0	

Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.

761¼ Barrels Wheat,	Averaging	£2 2s. 8¼d.
1191 —— Oats,		0 16s. 10½d.
29¾ —— Barley,		1 6s. 10 d.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

For the Week ending Friday, Feb. 26, 1819.

	From s.	d.	To s.	d.	M. Price s.	d.
1298 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stone,	36	0	46	0	41	9½
95 Bere, per Bar.,	23	0	27	0	25	3½
562 Barley, per Bar.,	14	0	32	0	28	1
1582 Oats, per Bar.	1[illegible]	0	2[illegible]	0	1[illegible]	0½
7[illegible]4 Flour, per Cwt.	18	0	30	0	0	0
1584 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	14	0	23	0	18	2½
0 Peas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0	0	0
3619 Cwts. Flour	23	0	31	0	25	2½

Average Price of Wheat and Flour 03s. 4d. per Sack.

[illegible] of Flour 12122 } 1st, from 28s. 0d. to 30s. 0d.
[illegible] of Flour .. 7411 } 2d, from 21s. 0d. to 27s. 0d.
3d, from 12s. 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. 11½d.
Half Quartern....2lb. 2oz. 12drs....0s. 5¾d.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 4th Day of March next, at the Hour of Eleven o'Clock, at the House in WILLIAM-STREET lately occupied by BENJAMIN ROBERTS, Esq. a Quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PEARSON, Auctioneer.

Waterford, 26th Feb. 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.

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.—This is an excellent Tillage Farm, admitting of cultivation every day in the year—Tythe free, and fit for any kind of Husbandry. MICHAEL RYAN, of Racecourse, will shew this Farm.

Application to be made to the EARL OF DESART, or to J. ELLIOTT, Desart-House, near Kilkenny.

Desart, Feb. 13, 1819.

TO BE LET, FOR EVER,

ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS,

THE FARM OF BALLINURE,

IN THE MANOR OF DUNGARVAN.

Apply (if by Letter, post-paid) to Mr. WILLIAM HUBBERT, *Dungarvan.*

February 13, 1819.

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, intituled, "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.

FOR NEW YORK,

WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AND LAND PASSENGERS AT

St. John's, New Brunswick,

THE WELL-KNOWN, FAST-SAILING

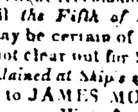
BRIG MARIA,

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.



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.

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 14 Perches, as now in the Possession of Mr. GLYNN. Also 91 Acres or thereabouts of the same Denomination, 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 23, 1819.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

PURITY OF ELECTION.

On the motion of Sir ROBERT WILSON, the order of the day was read, "That the Hon. W. W. Quin do attend in his place this day."

Sir R. WILSON then said, he held in his hand the Petition, the substance of which he had felt it his duty to state to the House on a former night, but the reading of which he had postponed in obedience to the order of the House, and to accommodate the Hon. Member, who now appeared in his place to reply to its allegations. The Hon. Member then entered into a minute statement of the facts of the Petition, which was afterwards brought up and read in the following terms:

"*To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of Great Britain and Ireland, in the present Parliament assembled:*

"The humble Petition of Thomas William Grady, Esq. of Belmont, in the County of Limerick, and in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland;

"SHEWETH,

"That the Honourable Wyndham Wyndham Quin, Representative in Parliament for the County of Limerick (for which County he stood on three contested Elections), was, in the month of July last, appointed Custos Rotulorum thereof, by the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by virtue of which appointment he became entitled to appoint the Clerk of the Peace for said County.

"That in Ireland the office of Clerk of the Peace is not, as in England, held during good behaviour, but is at the arbitrary disposal of the Custos Rotulorum.

"That the office of Clerk of the Peace in Ireland is more important, as more extensively ministerial to Justice than in England; because in Ireland it is ministerial as well to the Civil as to the Criminal Justice of the County.

"The said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, perceiving at the last General Election that his popularity had considerably decreased, found it necessary to avail himself, for Election purposes, of the patronage he so obtained from Government, and broke up the emoluments of the said office of Clerk of the Peace into lots, in order to distribute the several lots among such persons, commanding an influence in the County, as he knew, or presumed, would undertake, in consideration thereof, to support him on any future contest, appointing them only during pleasure, in order to maintain his control over them for those purposes.

"That having superseded the former Clerk of the Peace, he appointed a person of the name of Richard Smith, during pleasure, to that office, (the said Richard Smith having a number of freeholders at his disposal,) and his appointment was made under an express stipulation with the said Richard Smith, that he (the said Richard Smith) should pay out of the perquisites of the said office such annuity or annuities as he, the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, should think proper to appoint; and in default of the punctual payments of such annuities, that he, the said Richard Smith, was to be removed from his office, upon which terms it was accepted of by the said Richard Smith.

"That your Petitioner, and his tenantry, consisting of about one hundred registered freeholders, had hitherto supported the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin upon all his contests for the County; but the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, finding his situation as Candidate now more precarious than it had been, thought it expedient (if possible) to secure the future support of your Petitioner and his tenantry, by a deed of bargain and sale.

"For this purpose, on the 21st of September last, the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, in person, proposed to Carew Smyth, of the City of Dublin, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law (your Petitioner's Law Adviser), in behalf of your Petitioner, to grant to your Petitioner £200 a-year out of the perquisites of the said office of Clerk of the Peace, in consideration of your Petitioner's putting himself and his tenantry at the perpetual disposal, on all elections, of him, the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, subject to a power of revocation as to the said £200 a-year, if your Petitioner, or his tenantry, should, at any time, fail in voting for the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin.

"That the said Carew Smyth, in behalf of your Petitioner, objected to the said proposal, as reprehensible; whereupon the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin replied, that nothing could be more equitable, inasmuch as, to obtain your Petitioner's compliance with those terms, he, the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, consented to part with a valuable portion of his patronage; and that he was determined to part with no portion thereof, without obtaining a *quid pro quo*.

"That the said Carew Smyth, to avoid all misrepresentation, suggested the necessity of a written instrument from the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, importing the precise tenor of the contract which he, the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, had thus solicited—to which the said W. Wyndham Quin assented, and the said Carew Smyth having reduced the tenor thereof to the form of a minute, or written instrument, delivered the same to the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin to deliberate upon, and, after mature consideration, to declare whether it fully and fairly comprised his intentions.

"That accordingly, on the next day, the 22d of September, the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, attended by Thomas Goold, of the City of Dublin, Esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel (a confidential Lawyer of him, the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin), came to the house of the said Carew Smyth, when the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, with his own hand, delivered to the said Carew Smyth the said instrument in writing, revised and corrected, approved of and testified by the said Thomas Goold, as the basis of that contract, which he, the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, sought to establish, and comprising all the terms, conditions and stipulations hereinbefore recited, for transferring two hundred pounds a year to your Petitioner, in consideration of your Petitioner's investing him, the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, with an absolute dominion over the future votes and free will of one hundred Freemen of the said County, and which instrument, as revised and altered by the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, and the said Thomas Goold, was to the tenor and effect following:—

"'That the said Richard Smyth was to be appointed Clerk of the Peace, upon an express understanding between him and the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, that the said Thomas William Grady was to receive £200 a year out of the profits of the said office, and that on any failure or want of due punctuality in paying this yearly sum to the said Thomas William Grady, the said Richard Smyth should be dismissed from his said office; and that the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin expected that the said Thomas Wm. Grady should continue politically connected with him, the said Wyndham Wyndham Quin, so long as he the said Thomas William Grady continued to receive the said £200 a-year out of the said office; but that the said Thomas William Grady was at perfect liberty at any time, upon relinquishing the said £200 a-year, to dispose of his interest as he pleased.'

"Your Petitioner humbly shews that the said written instrument is now in the hands of the said Carew Smyth, subject to such order for production as this Honourable House shall think proper to make.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

IRISH GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.

Mr. DAWSON observed, that he rose, in conformity with a notice he had given, to move for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the state of the laws passed in the last Session of Parliament, for regulating the Presentments of Grand Juries in Ireland. In doing this, he wished to be understood as having in contemplation, not the repeal of the Act itself, but the amendment of some of its provisions. The general principle of the measure had his entire approbation. Another object which he had in view, however, was to regulate the number of constables, and to apportion their number with reference to the extent of each particular County.

Mr. VESEY FITZGERALD had heard nothing urged in hostility to the principle of the late Act, except from a Right Honourable Baronet (Sir G. Hill), who had not been very candid in his opposition. He had received several communications relative to this subject since it was last discussed. It appeared that many of those who had formerly been the most strenuous opponents of this law, were now its warmest supporters. He had received a letter that morning from a gentleman who had presided at the Sessions, and who, as chairman, had taken a part in the discussions, and must consequently have been acquainted with the opinions generally entertained respecting this measure. This gentleman stated, from his own personal knowledge, that not only the gentlemen, and the higher classes of society, but even the farmers, and the lower orders of the community, advocated the bill; and that, in short, he had never known any law give so great and so general satisfaction to all descriptions of people. It was the principles of this law that he was anxious to preserve, notwithstanding the abuse which had been uttered against them—notwithstanding that they had been characterized as absurd by the Right Hon. Bart. There was only one point more on which he would touch, and that was the qualifications of Magistrates; and he should make but a very few remarks on that subject, because the House was not prepared at present to enter minutely into it, and he conceived that the Committee was the proper place for such an inquiry. The state of the Magistracy in Ireland had long been a subject of complaint, and had often been brought before the House. The fact was, that, owing to circumstances which had disturbed the public peace of late years, many persons had been unavoidably appointed Magistrates, who would not have been appointed in better times. He meant no imputation on any particular class of men, or any particular district; but he did say, that men had been in the Magistracy who were not properly qualified. He wished an inducement to be held out to men of property to take seats on the benches. He was far from saying, that, in the County which the Right Hon. Baronet represented, there might not be circumstances in their tenures which prevented them from complying at present with this regulation; but he trusted the House would give a fair trial to the Act. He should not disguise that difficulties might arise at first in some parts of the Country; for no beneficial measure could be introduced without being attended with some disadvantages. But when the Act had once had a fair trial, the House would see in what it was defective, and what amendments could be adopted.

Mr. ABERCROMBY did not intend to offer any opposition to the Bill. His sentiments agreed with those of the Right Honourable Gentleman who had spoken last. He wished the House to recollect, that the Committee had considered only the general principles of the law; but there were many practical points which those who were immediately concerned were best qualified to judge of. He would suggest to the Honourable Mover of the Bill, whether he had not occasioned an obstacle to his own object, by omitting the words "with more effectual execution of the same." He conceived that the object which the Hon. Gentleman had in view would be facilitated by the insertion of words to that effect. If the Right Hon. Baronet persisted in his intention of bringing in a Bill, such as he had mentioned, he (Mr. Abercromby) should think it his duty to give it all the opposition in his power.

Lord JOCELYN did think that the People of Ireland had great cause to complain. What had been their situation since this question had been first started? All the hopes which had been excited at the time this measure was proposed had been blasted, for not one of the promised advantages had been realised. When the Right Hon. Gentleman proposed the Bill, the House were told, that it was to give a security for the execution of the laws never before known in Ireland. But what had become of these professions and promises? The very first proceeding after the passing of the Bill was a motion for its suspension. Such was the excellence of this highly eulogized Bill, that an Act was obliged to be introduced to suspend it. With regard to the state of the Magistracy in Ireland, he would boldly affirm, whatever others might say to the contrary, that, take them in a body, there could not be found any where a body of men more honourable and upright than the Magistrates of that Country. Such of them as gave their opposition to this measure, he was convinced, did not oppose it from party feelings, or from selfish views, but from an honest conviction of its bad tendency. He sincerely trusted that the Committee would produce such alterations in this Bill as would enable it to effect the purposes for which it was intended.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT had not anticipated any objection to the appointment of the Committee, since it was intended not to repeal the law, but to amend it. He would say to the House, that if they abrogated the principle of this Bill, they would occasion irreparable ruin to Ireland. If, before the law had been fairly tried, they were to alter the principle on which it was founded, on account of difficulties said to exist in particular districts, they would destroy the effect of the whole measure. If the House proceeded to pass a temporary Bill, such as had been proposed by the Right Hon. Baronet (Sir G. Hill), in order to suspend this Act, they would return back to the point from which they had started. He could not help regretting, that none of his Majesty's Ministers had given an opinion on this question. In the last Parliament, when he stated the hardships under which the whole of Ireland laboured, it had been promised that this subject should be taken into consideration by Ministers; but that promise had not yet been fulfilled.

Mr. DAWSON replied. He wished to guard, by every perfection which ingenuity could devise, every part of the expenditure of the Government. He was anxious that every shilling of the expenditure should be examined strictly.

The motion for the appointment of the Committee was then put and carried unanimously. We understood the amendment suggested by Mr. Abercromby to have been adopted by the mover.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD wished to explain. He was sure his Noble Friend (Lord Jocelyn), by laying such stress on the high character of the Magistrates of Ireland, did not mean to insinuate that he had used any expression that could be construed into a contrary opinion. The Noble Lord had said that great advantages had been promised from this Bill. He had never heard such extravagant promises, such high expectations, as the Noble Lord had stated to have been held out, and he had been present at all the discussions which had taken place on the subject. On the contrary, when he introduced the Bill, he cautioned the House against expecting too much from it. The Committee was then named and appointed.

IRISH ELECTIONS.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT said he founded his motion for enlarging the time to enter into recognizances in the case of Irish Petitions on the fact, that it was very generally the opinion on the other side of the water, that Ireland was not included in the Act. Whether this opinion was well or ill-founded, it was not fit for him to determine; but its existence would perhaps be considered a claim upon the Indulgence of the House, and induce them to open the door to those Petitions, if that were at all possible. He should move to have the time enlarged thirty days for Cork and Limerick; that was, that the period for entering into recognizances, instead of expiring on the 5th of February, should not expire till the 5th of March.

Mr. B. BATHURST said, that there were four other Petitions from Ireland in the same situation. He should therefore be for extending the same consideration to all Petitions. There might, perhaps, be a difference of opinion as to the Act, although he believed that it legally extended to Ireland; for though the word "Ireland" was omitted, such an expression as "all parts of the United Kingdom" occurred in it. Yet all the Petitioners from Ireland could not be ignorant of the Act; for the Petition from Galway alluded to it, and must therefore have had it in view. Therefore, as all the Petitions were equally entitled to their consideration, and as some of them referred to the Act, he would move, as an amendment, that a Select Committee be appointed, to see whether an error of judgment pervaded the whole of the Petition. If it should be found that it did, he had no doubt that the House would extend its indulgence.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT said, he could have no possible objection to the Right Hon. Gentleman's motion. He only hoped that the Committee would meet and report as soon as possible, that the time might not be too far gone before any steps were taken to relieve the Petitioners. He withdrew his motion.

The Committee was named, and empowered to meet, notwithstanding any adjournment of the House.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. WYNN, the several Petitions and orders respecting them were read; and the question, that those orders be discharged, was adjourned till Tuesday next.

Mr. W. WYNN said, that he had fixed upon Tuesday, as he hoped that the Committee, having the power to meet to-morrow, would report on Monday.

Mr. Alderman WOOD wished to put a question to a Right Hon. Gentleman connected with the Board of Ordnance, which he hoped that Right Hon. Gentleman would have no objection to answer. His question was, whether a large quantity of gun-powder had not been sold to a Mr. Samuels, connected with Mr. Rothschild, for £600,000, by private contract, and without having at all exposed it to public sale? He did not know whether it was sold under value; but he knew that the manufacturers complained that they had been undersold to a great degree. He hoped the Right Honourable Gentleman would have no objection to answer this question, or to produce the documents and papers on the subject.

Mr. ROBERT WARD said, that the Hon. Alderman seemed desirous to enter into debate on the subject, but that was not allowed; but if he was content to have the question answered nakedly, he had no hesitation in saying, that the late Masters General of the Ordnance did dispose of this article for the public benefit, to Mr. Samuels. He was not aware that Mr. Samuels was at all connected with Mr. Rothschild, who was well known to be a great and opulent merchant.—What was considered an advantageous bargain had, then, been made for ready money.

DIVISION OF QUARTER-SESSIONS.

Mr. DICKINSON prefaced his motion by stating, that he had been one of a bench of Magistrates who sat up for two nights till eleven o'clock, and the third night till half-past twelve. During that time 113 prisoners had been tried. *(Hear, hear!)* His only object was to divide the business of Quarter Sessions. In some Counties this had been already done with advantage. He had heard of no objection to the measure; he therefore moved, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to empower Magistrates to divide Quarter Sessions.—Leave given.

BRITISH CLAIMS ON FRANCE.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, although the notice which he had given comprehended the arrangements which had lately been entered into with respect to the Slave Trade, as well as to the Claims of the British Subjects on the French Government, the motion with which he should conclude related only to one branch of the papers on the Table. He intended now merely to ask for leave to bring in a Bill, with a view to carry into complete execution the engagements entered into with the French Government for the indemnification of British subjects having claims on that Government. The Noble Lord then proceeded to state the circumstances which led to the recent Convention with France with respect to these claims. In 1815, the French Government undertook to liquidate the claims of the British subjects on them, at a time when there was not so great a charge on the Funds of that country. A capital sum of between 50 and 60 millions of French livres had been paid by the French Government into the hands of Commissioners appointed by the respective Governments, towards the liquidation of these Claims. The Commissioners appointed to examine and settle the Claims had liquidated them to a considerable extent, and made considerable payments, between the time of their appointment and April, 1818. The French Government had agreed to place three millions and a half of livres of Rentes, equal to about 70 millions of Capital, at the disposal of the Commissioners, to be applied by them in liquidation of the Claims; and, as he had already stated, between 50 and 60 millions had been paid over by that Government to the Commissioners, to be applied by them towards the liquidation of those claims of which they approved. The Commissioners had, in the discharge of their duty, examined and decided on a number of claims; but there were, in April last, a considerable number of unexamined claims. He did not allude particularly to British claims alone, but to the claims of subjects of all the other Powers of Europe. It was calculated, that it would require, to meet these claims, from 30 to 40 millions sterling. This sum would have been necessary to meet what were considered to be well-established claims; but it was evident that, supposing the Commissioners to proceed with the utmost diligence, they could not get through these claims before the lapse of a very long period. It was impossible to say how many years might elapse before they could examine into the claims of the subjects of all the different Powers of Europe.—If they were to form a judgment of the time that would be taken in going through all of them, by the time which had been occupied in those which they had already examined, it was evident that several years must elapse before they could get through the examination of the British claims. Under these circumstances, it had appeared to the British Government, as well as to other Governments, acting as guardians of their own subjects, that it would be of extreme importance to the interests of all parties, as well as for the general interest of Europe, if this interminable liquidation, which was going on at Paris, were transferred to the different governments; and that a sum were paid them at once in full of all demands on France, to be distributed by each Government among the claimants who were it's own subjects. It was wished to settle the open account, which would be going on several years before winding up the transactions between the Allied Governments and France, and to obtain a definitive sum at once, not only for the claims of the different Governments, but also for those of private creditors. The House must be aware, that there could not well be a more complicated question than that which was then trying between the French Government and the different claims, as these claims rested on principles so very different from each other. The affair was, however, brought to a conclusion sooner than could reasonably have been expected; and he had not heard of one objection against the arrangement, either from any of the Governments or any of the private parties. He was, at the same time, bound to state, that it would have been difficult to have brought these complicated questions so soon to a settlement, had not an illustrious individual (the Duke of Wellington) in whom all Europe reposed the utmost confidence, undertaken the settlement of the business. *(Hear, hear, hear!)* That individual did take the complete transaction out of the hands of the different Governments; he was invited by the French Government and the others to mediate between the French Government and the different claimants on it, and to adjust the conflicting interests. After making himself master of this intricate subject, and examining into the nature of the claims, and judging of the probable amount to which they would extend, after undergoing the necessary purification, he pronounced an opinion in the business, agreeably to which the French Government and their claimants came to a general settlement. It was settled that the French Government should pay a sum of from 12 to 15 millions sterling, in addition to the seven hundred millions of livres which it had to discharge to the different Governments. It was thought that it was much better to settle this complicated affair at once, than to endanger the repose of Europe by leaving it open. A specific sum was therefore agreed on to be given by France to each Government, for the purpose of being applied in extinction of the claims of its own subjects on France; so that, instead of any litigation between the Government of France and the subjects of different Countries, the whole might be an affair of arrangement between each Government and its own subjects. In execution of this principle, we had two separate Conventions. One of them was a Convention with respect to the claims of British subjects arising out of the Treaty of Commerce in 1786, the Treaty of Amiens, and the stipulations of the Treaty of 1814. There was another, which we had, in common with other Powers, with respect to the claims of individuals in those Countries, which had formerly belonged to or been in the possession of France. In this way the inhabitants of St. Lucie, the Mauritius, and the Ionian Islands, had come under the protection of this country. He had stated, that 3½ millions of rentes, equal to 70 millions of capital, were to be transferred to the Commissioners by the French Government, as a deposit that should be reinforced when necessary for meeting any demands that should be examined and established. Between 50 and 60 millions of these 70 millions had been applied in liquidation of settled claims. This was the result of the matter, when the business came to be the subject of negotiation. The result of the negotiation was, that the French Government should reinforce this sum of 70 millions of capital with 3½ millions of rentes in addition, making in all a capital of 140 millions, rather more than six millions sterling, to be paid by the French Government, in satisfaction of all the claims of British creditors. He now came forward to Parliament, calling upon it to enable Government to make the distribution of this sum. It was fair to put all the British claimants on an equal footing; but from the compromise which had taken place, this sum might not go to the full extent of the claims, and therefore the remaining claimants might not ultimately be on an equal footing with those who had had their claims settled. However, as the subject of the negotiation was to arrive at as much as could be got, and as no more could possibly be got, it was proper to secure to the remaining claimants an equality of payment. The sum received would be distributed on the principle followed with respect to the sum received for the American Loyalists, and the Carnatic Creditors. By the provisions of the Bill, as rapidly as the claims were examined and settled, a dividend would be paid to the parties on their claims, and, on the final adjustment, the remaining sum would be divided equally among them. He had two observations to make on the subject of those claims. In 1815, the House had approved of a sacrifice, on the part of the Public, of their claims on the French Government, for the sake of their private claims. It was covenanted in the Convention of 1815, that, so soon as the French Government liquidated the claims of British creditors, they should be released from any claims this Government might have on them on this account, respecting the maintenance of Prisoners of war between the two countries, on which there was a presumable balance due to this country. In this Convention the claims of the Government were sacrificed to those private claims, because it was felt that the subject of Prisoners was one which was mixed up with so many different principles, that it was one of the most difficult adjustment. It was questionable whether the Hanoverians, and other foreign soldiers in our pay, were to be considered as British troops, a subject which it would have been extremely difficult to adjudge. Had the subject of prisoners of war, therefore, entered into the negotiation, there would have been considerable difficulty in realising a title to the public claim. With respect to the six millions and a half sterling which had been secured to private claimants, he trusted the House would not consider they had been obtained by the sacrifice of any substantial claims. The other observation to which he alluded was this—he did feel it an act of public duty, whenever he called the attention of the House to this subject, to declare, that the Country ought not to draw a false inference from the circumstance, which might be attended with the most material injury at the present moment. He well knew the speculation which was at all times afloat in this country. It would be one of the greatest public calamities, if, because the power of the State had been employed in this instance to obtain redress to the private claimants, any countenance should be given to the notion, that the People of this Country might safely vest their money in foreign securities. He wished to warn the Country, that those who vested their money in foreign securities had no other security but the public and private credit of the State to which they entrusted it. The credit of this State was not pledged to them, but only the honesty and ability of the State to which they might lend their capital. He should state the only ground on which Government considered themselves justified in interference in the present case. By the Commercial Treaty of 1786, between this Country and France, the subjects of each Government were entitled to a certain period, on the commencement of hostilities, for the purpose of withdrawing their funds. Now, in contravention of this Treaty, a sequestration had taken place of the British property in France at the commencement of the revolutionary war in 1793. The breach of the Treaty of 1786 was attended to by Government in negociating the Treaty of Amiens, and on their interference in behalf of the British claimants, a stipulation was made in their behalf. Those claims therefore rested on the Treaty of 1786 and the Treaty of Amiens; and in 1814, the representatives of this country thought it due to them, as their claims arose out of these treaties, to make an effort in their behalf. The Treaty of 1814 had not made much progress in being carried into execution when the return of Bonaparte again produced a renewal of the war; but it was agreed with the French Government, that, at the termination of the war, the engagement should be fulfilled. It was his endeavour, in 1815, to place the transaction on grounds which would not allow of failure. In 1815, that arrangement had been entered into, in the execution of which such progress had been made up to April, 1818, and now they had obtained a sum which withdrew the claims from the determination of hostile Commissioners to an exclusive British Commission. The Noble Lord concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to render effectual the Convention entered into, in 1815 and 1818, between the Government of this Country and that of his Most Christian Majesty, for the satisfaction of the private claims of British subjects on the Government of France.

Mr. TIERNEY gave credit to the Noble Lord for his exertions in bringing this business to so satisfactory a conclusion. Nobody could have conducted himself with more zeal and ability than the Noble Lord had done. It was owing to the judicious mode adopted of settling these claims, that each individual interested, instead of having to deal with the French Government, had to apply to British authority. With regard to any interest he (Mr. Tierney) had in this transaction, he was perfectly satisfied; but there was a certain class of claimants who did not stand in the same favourable situation, and whose case therefore he wished to be considered. He alluded to those who had not given in notice of their claims in time to be examined, and who were, therefore, precluded from the benefits of the convention.—If he (Mr. T.) were asked whether he thought that those individuals had a legal title to redress, he would say no: but he would recommend their case to a favourable consideration, in case any surplus remained after defraying liquidated claims. He knew one case of this description which involved great hardship. A claim had been ordered by a creditor of this country to be made within the specified time, but, through gross neglect or forgetfulness, the agent had not presented it.—It would be cruel, therefore, that this individual should suffer the loss of a just right for the carelessness of another in advancing his demand.—He begged, therefore, to know, if the Noble Lord would allow the application of any surplus for the relief of cases like this. *(Hear, hear!)* There was another subject connected with the conventions on the table, on which he wished to put a question. By these conventions we had instalments of contributions for five years, while our troops had only continued in France three; and he wished to know how the sum thus placed in the hands of Government was disposed of.

Lord CASTLEREAGH went along with the Right Honourable Gentleman in thinking, that if there should be any surplus, those claimants to whom he had alluded should be added to the others, and that a reversionary interest should be secured to them. With respect to the latter question, he would state how the matter stood. The House were aware that only three years were completed of the period of the occupation. It would be doing injustice to the French Government were he not to state, that if it had not come forward with the utmost fairness and candour, it would not have been possible to have settled so many complicated questions with the French Government, as necessarily arose between it and the Allies, on the withdrawing of the armies from France. The House were aware of the alteration of the arrangement which had taken place. It was agreed to pay in nine months the whole sums which, by the Treaty, would have become due in two years. In consideration of accelerating the payment of these sums, an allowance of discount was made for prompt payment. On consulting with that intelligent person, Mr. Baring, the period of nine months was agreed on, and an arrangement to that effect was entered into with the French Government. But, very soon after, from the effect produced in the money market by this arrangement, a modification of it was found necessary. All the Governments felt a common interest in the transaction, and the arrangements had been adopted by common consent. The Treaty of November fixed the nine months for the payment of the contributions; the arrangement of December prolonged that term to two years and three months, but at the end of the two years the Allied Governments were to put the securities in circulation; so that the term of the payment was brought to the end of the five years during which the occupation of France was originally to have continued. As the Allied Governments had agreed to relax the period of payment, the French Government had cheerfully agreed to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent., so that, while the French Government had been accommodated, no sacrifice of value had been made. The application of the sum to which this country would be entitled had been already often discussed. That sum, it had been already stated, would be found adequate to cover the extraordinary expenses of the Army of Occupation (over and above the sum allowed for its maintenance by the French Government), and also to pay to the Government of the Netherlands two millions, to which they were entitled by a Convention. He was not enabled at present to state the account in detail, but, from recent examination, he could assure the House, that the sum would cover those charges. With respect to the payment of the contributions in question, the sums which had become due had been made good.

Mr. TIERNEY said, that he understood perfectly well the explanation of the Noble Lord. Of the sums to be paid to this Country by France, and now in the course of payment, two millions were to be applied, not to the purposes of this Country, but to build fortifications in the Netherlands. So that when France granted what was called an indemnity to this Country, it was in effect an indemnity to Holland. He thanked the Noble Lord for being thus explicit; he did not wish to prolong the conversation, but it would be for him to consider whether he should submit any proposition to the House on the subject.

Lord CASTLEREAGH expressed his surprise at the shortness of the Right Hon. Gentleman's (Mr. Tierney's) memory, as this was by no means the first time that the Convention between the Netherlands and this Country had been brought under the view of the House. If the Right Hon. Gentleman would turn to the Treaties laid before the House in 1815, he would find the Convention with the Netherlands which he had alluded to; and he would find also, that the sum was not paid to the Netherlands without an equivalent, as very considerable colonial cessions had been made to us by that Kingdom. The Government of the Netherlands had also engaged to expend a sum equal to that which we had ceded, in strengthening the fortresses of its frontier. It had then also been explained, that the contribution paid by France would defray not only this charge, but also the additional expenses of the Army of Occupation, which arose from this circumstance, that the sum allowed for the maintenance of the Army of Occupation was calculated on the standard of the expense of a German army. The expense of a British army being much greater, the sum allowed for the maintenance of it became deficient, and that deficiency was to be supplied out of the contribution. The Right Hon. Gentleman at the time had contended that the occupation of France, even taking into account the contribution, would be a loss to this Country; and now, after three years, he complained that the indemnity was not a source of gain.

Mr. TIERNEY said, that he had formerly contended, that if the occupation of France had continued during the five years, the indemnity as it was called would have been barely sufficient for the support of the army. But as to the payment to be made out of this indemnity to the Netherlands, he had been ignorant of it till a question was put on the subject by Mr. Warre in the last Parliament, when indeed the Noble Lord had told them what he had now repeated; on which he (Mr. T.) had remarked, that the Colonies for which we were to pay two millions were the dearest Colonies that had ever been purchased.

Lord CASTLEREAGH re-asserted, that the payment to be made to the Netherlands was distinctly pointed out in the Treaty which had been three years ago approved of by Parliament.

Mr. W. SMITH said, that great credit was, in his opinion, due to those who had displayed so much skill and industry in obtaining justice for the claimants on the French Government. *(Hear!)* He agreed in the principle which had been laid down by the Noble Lord, that the House should be anxious not to form a precedent which might induce persons to vest money in foreign Funds, in the hope that, in the event of war, their claims would be protected by this Country. But there was another set of claims to which the same general principle was not applicable. He meant those of a commercial nature. The two cases were entirely different—in the one, the individuals vesting their money in the foreign Funds were engaged in transactions which were solely advantageous to themselves; in the other, the individuals, while consulting their own interest, were pursuing what was acknowledged to be the general interest of the Community. He thought it also an unquestionable duty of the Government to protect the interest of any individuals, or body of individuals, who had sacrificed themselves in its defence. In this situation the American loyalists stood, who, he had always been of opinion, should not be neglected,

Mr. HUSKISSON said, he had been applied to by several of those commercial claimants who had been alluded to, and whose interests he thought had not been so well protected by the Treaty as those of the fundholders, who were less entitled to protection. According to the terms of the Treaty, it was necessary for those individuals, whose property had been sequestered in France in 1795, to prove, not only that their property had been so sequestered, but that it had been carried to the profit account of the French Government; and, secondly, that it had been so seized because the owners were British subjects. In the case of the fundholders this was easy of proof, but the commercial claimants were in very different circumstances. The acts of violence by which they suffered were various. Sometimes French merchants had been called upon to deliver up the property of British subjects to be exchanged for assignats, which, in the progress of depreciation, had become of no value. In other instances, the merchants who had British property had paid these depreciated assignats into the Treasury in liquidation of the claims of the British subjects. Again, as to the motives—it was difficult to prove, in that time of confusion, what were the motives which caused the seizure of any particular portion of property. In some instances commercial houses which held British property were put on the list of emigrants—a familiar mode of spoliation during what was emphatically called the reign of terror; the whole of that property thus becoming the property of the Republic. Yet should it be said in such an instance, that the claimant could have no redress, unless his property was seized expressly on the ground it was the property of a British subject? It was evident, from the cases which he had enumerated, how many of the claims of those commercial claimants, who were, on the principles which had been laid down, best entitled to consideration, would be defeated. He hoped his Noble Friend (Lord Castlereagh) would take these cases into consideration, and that at least, if the claimants were excluded by the strict letter of the Treaty, yet, if there was any surplus after the distribution, that they should be remembered. It so happened, that it would have been better for these individuals if there had been no Treaty, and they had been left to prosecute their claims against their creditors in the ordinary way.

Sir J. NEWPORT stated, that cases of hardship such as had been described by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Huskisson) had also come to his knowledge. In instances in which the property of British merchants had been given in to the French Government under pain of death, and exchanged for assignats, while the maximum law was in force, the Commissioners had decided that the transaction by which the British merchant was stripped of his fortune was to be considered as a contract. The merchants thus plundered had, it was to be remembered, relied on the faith of the former Treaty, which stipulated, that in case of war merchants should have a space of time allowed them to withdraw or dispose of their property.

Sir THOMAS BARING hoped the money which was to be received from France would be not only fairly but economically applied. He said this, because, in the case of the claims on America, the money received was allowed to lie for a long time idle in the Bank. He wished to know also how the Commissioners were to be paid. The Commissioners on the American Claims received a salary of £1500 a year, but such a mode of payment formed an inducement for them to protect their business.

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, in answer to the Hon. Bart. (Sir T. Baring), that the sum was now in French rentes, the interest of which was accumulating; and care would be taken, as any portion was transferred to this Country, that it should be vested in securities bearing interest. As to the Commissioners, they would be paid out of the fund itself, as the claimants had readily consented to set apart one or two per cent. to defray the expenses of the Commission. With respect to the case mentioned by his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Huskisson), he had to observe, that the distribution of the money paid under the Convention was to be decided by the terms of that Convention; the proper course for Parliament to pursue was, to constitute a judicature, to which the business might be committed. The Parliament itself, he thought, would act unwisely to usurp the business of adjudication, as there were no places less fit for the decision on particular claims than the Houses of Parliament. That duty, he had no doubt, would be well performed by the Commission, which, it was to be observed, though well provided with legal ability, had never acted in difficult cases without the advice of the law officers of the Crown. As to the cases of the Commercial Claimants, he allowed there was a difficulty, and it was one in which the Public as well as the Claimants were interested. Not only had we claims on the French, but French subjects had claims on this Country. During the war, we had also, sequestered the property of French subjects, not into the treasury, but in the hands of their agents; and a question had arisen, whether the loss to the foreigners, in the case of the bankruptcy of the agents, should be made good by the Government. The loss sustained by British subjects had often arisen, not from the direct violence, but from the incidental consequences of the measures of the French Government; the sequestration which had taken place in 1793, had been repealed in 1794 or 5; and at that time the French debtors had paid the property of the British creditors into Court (if he might so express it) in depreciated assignats. It became a question, how far the French Government was answerable, not only for the direct but the collateral consequences of its acts, on the dealings between its subjects and foreigners. These and other difficulties, he thought, would be most properly left to the judicature appointed to act under the Convention.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT explained, that the case he had alluded to was that of British subjects resident in France.

Sir R. WILSON observed, that when the Noble Lord had laid the late Treaties on the table, he had stated, that it was not his intention to bring them under the special consideration of the House; but that he was ready to afford every information respecting them. He should avail himself of this offer to put a question, the objects of which were to remove the apprehensions which existed in this country, that, notwithstanding we had withdrawn our army from the Continent, we retained a political connexion of an unconstitutional nature; and to prove that we were not willing to invade those rights in others, which in our own case we should defend against all the world. In the Declaration of the five Powers, dated Aix-la-Chapelle, 15th Nov. 1818, were these words—"The object of this union is as simple as it is great and salutary. It does not tend to any new public combinations, to any change in the relations sanctioned by existing Treaties.—Calm and consistent in its proceedings, it has no other object than the maintenance of peace." If the period had ended here, it would have been intelligible; but it went on to say—"And the guarantee of those transactions on which the peace was founded and consolidated." He wished to know what were the transactions here guaranteed?

Lord CASTLEREAGH said, that the passage alluded to those Treaties which had already been approved by Parliament.

The motion was then agreed to.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday have arrived, leaving no Mail due.

Interesting Parliamentary proceedings have nearly closed our space, but no intelligence of equal importance has appeared to claim attention.

Reports of the death of the King of FRANCE still continued, but they could be traced to no authentic source.

On Tuesday the Westminster Election stood as follows:—Mr. Lamb, 2268—Mr. Hobhouse, 2036—Major Cartwright, 37.

On Tuesday 3 per Cent. Consols were at 76⅞.

In the Corn Market, sales were heavy, Barley 4s. lower, and Oats full 2s. lower.

We have the strongest reason for believing, that there will be no contest for the Representation of the County of Tipperary, and that Mr. BAGWELL will be returned without opposition.

On Monday last, a Ball and Supper were given at the New Rooms by the Bachelors to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, its vicinity, and to many from a considerable distance. The preparations were in the first style of elegance; the dancing room was finely illuminated with gas, wax candles, and lamps; and the floor was tastefully painted with a variety of figures. Country dances began about ten o'clock, followed by quadrilles, which were kept up till two o'clock, when the company repaired to Supper in the large Room, where the preparations were still more striking for the propriety and judgment with which all the arrangements had been made. There were four long tables, and upwards of two hundred and forty Ladies and Gentlemen sat down to one of the most varied and rich entertainments that could be placed before any Company, and which, it is but justice to mention, was furnished by Mr. GARRAWAY, of Dunmore. The Company seemed to be placed in an enchanted grove of laurel, which bore no faint resemblance to Vauxhall. After Supper, "the merry dance" was resumed, and continued till about six o'clock in the morning. The Band of the Waterford Militia, with other Performers, sat in the Orchestra, and largely contributed to the joys of the evening. Harmony and friendship presided over the festive scene, and all felt that satisfaction which mutual kindness and concord only can create. It is not usual for us to notice entertainments of this nature, but this was one of peculiar interest, and will be long remembered as another pleasing testimony of the union which prevails in this quarter of the country, and for the uninterrupted duration of which those who love the best interests of society will be most fervently anxious.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

On Sunday, the 7th of March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be preached in the Great Chapel, a CHARITY SERMON, by the Rev. JOHN SHEEHAN, agreeably to the request made of the Right Rev. Dr. WALSH, and in pursuance of a Resolution entered into "by a very numerous meeting of the Magistrates, Householders, and Medical Practitioners of the City, convened by the Mayor, at the Town-hall, that such should be preached for the benefit of the Convalescent Fund by one of his Clergymen." In this calamitous and unprecedented season of Sickness, Poverty, and Contagion among the lower orders of Christian Society in Waterford, it is confidently hoped, that the public appeal to be made to *that* benevolence, by the Rev. eloquent Preacher, on the occasion alluded to, which has invariably characterized all classes of our fellow-citizens in other trying circumstances of the Poor heretofore, will not be now made in vain, on the behalf and for the relief of the increasing multitudes of the Sick who abound in every corner, and fill the various Hospitals of the City. Donations, from such as cannot attend the Sermon, will be received with thankfulness, and gratefully acknowledged, by the Right Rev. Dr. WALSH, the Rev. Pastors of the City, the Rev. Preacher, and the other Rev. Gentlemen who officiate as Curates, at the Great Chapel.

On Monday last, Mr. Joseph Fanning, of this City, was admitted and sworn an Attorney of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, and a Member of the Honourable Society of King's Inns, Dublin.

On Monday last, Mr. James F. Carroll, of this City, was admitted and sworn an Attorney of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, and a Member of the Honourable Society of the King's Inns.

Committed to the County Gaol, by the Right Worshipful Sir Simon Newport, Deputy Mayor—John Doyle, charged on oath with having on the night of Wednesday, the 12th instant, stolen a Mare, Bridle and Saddle, out of the Stable of Michael Brazill, at Killure, in this County.