PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE—MR GRADY.

Mr. C. HUTCHINSON assured the House, it was with infinite pain that he presented himself to their notice. He felt he had undertaken a most difficult task, and he had to throw himself on the indulgence of the House, and to pray that he might receive from all parties, if there were more than one party in that House, both protection and assistance. His situation was difficult, not because he was engaged in a wrong cause, but because he was apprehensive, that from his inexperience he might not be able to protect an injured individual, and support the dignity of the House. He begged leave to remind the House, that the decision, the propriety of which he meant to question, was come to on Wednesday, when there was a thin House, and when some Members, perhaps, were not aware of the decision they were coming to. He did not undervalue the privileges of Parliament; he respected them as valuable, because they enabled Parliament to protect the People. *(Hear, hear!)* The privileges of Parliament, therefore, were the privileges of the People.—But, with respect to that decision, he conceived that they had acted in error. He should be sorry if it were supposed, that he was anxious to promote the investigation against the Hon. Member, or to prejudge the question. On the contrary, if in the investigation on Monday se'nnight, it should appear, as many thought it would appear, that a conspiracy had been formed against the Honourable Member, he should be for inflicting the severest punishment that the law would allow. He would not say that there was no conspiracy; he had nothing to do with that question at present. The House would excuse him for putting those Members who had not been present on Wednesday in possession of the facts. (The Honourable Gentleman then stated the nature of the charge contained in the Petition which Sir R. Wilson had presented.) The Hon. Member for Limerick, in his place, made a most triumphant reply. But what followed? The House resolved to hear evidence at the Bar on Monday se'nnight. The Hon. Member said, that he had received from the Petitioner's father that letter for which the writer was now in prison. He thought the House would have acted with greater decorum, if they had taken steps to secure Mr. Grady's attendance when required, but had abstained from proceeding immediately to such an extremity. It sometimes happened that strangers contrived to hear their proceedings, and on that occasion Mr. Grady having gained admission into the House, heard the vote which was passed against him. Would not Mr. Grady have been justified, if on having heard the vote, and having appeared at the Bar, he had said, "I have heard the vote, and I will not presume to question its justice; but I will not answer those questions which you put to me, for the first principle of justice protects me from convicting myself." The Member for Limerick, forsooth, who was no party in the proceeding, came forward to give his evidence to the authenticity of the letter, for which Mr. Grady stood at the bar. Now, suppose—it was extremely painful to be obliged to put the supposition—that, in the inquiry of Monday, instead of the conspiracy being proved, the petitioner should prove the case against the Member for Limerick? They believed the Honourable Member to be innocent, on account of the able and impressive defence which he had made; but, suppose it should prove the other way, what would be the consequence? By Mr. Quin, the person accused, evidence had been given, and those who voted did not know the decision they were coming to. Mr. Quin ought not to have been admitted an evidence in that proceeding. If it had been put off till next night, many of those who had voted on that occasion, would not have voted for the commitment of Mr. Grady. He knew that many Members repented that they had given that vote, and were aware that they had been too hasty. How had the letter been given? It had no date, no address. The Honourable Member on receiving it had thrown the cover under the table. He did not deny this: but he maintained that the Honourable Member's evidence ought not to have been admitted. There was another point to which he would advert. There had been a considerable titter through the House when Mr. Grady took out his spectacles at the Bar, and said he could not see to read by candle-light.—Now, he would pledge himself to prove at the Bar of that House, by the most respectable evidence both from Ireland and England, that Mr. Grady has not been able for many years to see a single letter by candle-light; that he is almost perfectly blind at night. He would prove farther, that he was so short-sighted, that if he had not a guide, even a carriage might run over him without this being able to avoid it. *(Hear!)* He mentioned this to shew the feeling of the House on that night, because they had thought that this excuse was a trick on the part of Mr. Grady, and that he was wishing to deceive them. He could prove, that although Mr. Grady was a literary Gentleman, and fond of reading, he could not use a book at night. He would state further, that Mr. Grady had the power of retiring from the House over and over again, for he had been marked in the early part of the evening by the Honourable Member. His waiting, therefore, with the greatest respect for the decision of the House, was a proof that he neither wished to deceive them, nor to elude their sentence.—He would then state broadly, that there was no proof that Mr. Grady had written the letter in question to the Honourable Member. But supposing that he had written it, yet the House would recollect that he had written it in a moment of irritation, and after the decision of the Honourable Member respecting the office. The Honourable Member, in his defence, had asked, "Why, if I was afraid of an investigation, did I not give him the office?" This had been received by the House with cheers upon cheers; but the Hon. Member had given the office to Mr. Smith on the 22d of September, and Mr. Grady's letter is dated the 19th of October; consequently, he had not the power of giving the office to Mr. Grady's son after the 12th of October. The evidence of Mr. Gould, and of the petitioner, against the Honourable Member, was represented in the charge as establishing this fact. It had not then been in the power of the Honourable Member, except they find that he had the power, because the office had been given to Mr. Smith during pleasure. He insisted upon it that there was not evidence to prove that the letter was Mr. Grady's; if there was such evidence, the letter was written after the decision of the Honourable Member, and in a moment of irritation. He would now go further, and say that there was not a line in the letter containing a breach of the privileges of the House; he would read the letter in order to shew this.

Mr. W. WYNNE begged to interrupt the Honourable Member. He conceived it going too far for any Member, when a Resolution of the House had distinctly pronounced upon a fact, to come down and say that the fact was not so. *(Hear!)*

Mr. H. HUTCHINSON would be permitted to say, that having been absent on the conclusion of the proceedings on the former night, and having failed to convince several Gentlemen of the justice of those sentiments which he entertained upon the subject, he thought it necessary to move upon that night that all the proceedings should be printed for the information of the House. His object in this was to procure a more full discussion of the case. He was acquainted with the character of Mr. Grady, and knew him to be a person of great respectability, both for talents and conduct.

Mr. WYNN had no possible objection to the reading of the letter, or to any other proceeding which the Honourable Member might have thought proper to have recourse to; but he objected to the broad statement which had just been heard by the House, that that which was voted a breach of privilege was not such in fact. *(Hear, hear!)*

Mr. H. HUTCHINSON hoped, that even on an occasion of so much interest as that in which the privileges of Parliament were concerned, the House would be disposed to relax from the letter of justice—*(strong disapprobation manifested by the Ministerial side)*, unless where the case was so important as that it could not be passed over slightly. But, at all events, he was confident that it was not unbecoming in Parliament to reconsider a Resolution to which they had previously assented. *(Hear, hear!)* He begged that the House would permit him to read the letter. The Honourable Member then read the letter, which is as follows: [This letter has already appeared.] Having considered this letter over and over again, he confessed that he should require the aid of the Honourable Member (Mr. Wynn) to explain it to him, before he could see where it contained any breach of privilege. The charge against the Member for Limerick was an improper traffic of an office. The defence was, that the charge was untrue. There was no attack upon the Member in his Parliamentary character; and if it were to be construed into a libel, he would ask where was the libellous matter to be found? He begged pardon for intruding on the House so long. He called on the Members, whose experience he could confidently rely upon, to assist him. This was no party question, and involved no party concern. He concluded by moving, "That Mr. Grady be conducted to the bar of the House forthwith, in order to be discharged from custody."

Sir ROBERT WILSON supported the motion. The Hon. Member for Dover (Mr. J. Jackson) had said, that the language of the petition was offensive to the dignity of Parliament. It was no such thing. He (Sir R. Wilson) knew Mr. Grady's sentiments too well to allow such an assertion to go uncontradicted. He knew that Mr. Grady did write a most submissive letter to that House, and forwarded it to an eminent Member; but that individual was prevented from producing it, by reason of the informality of the proceeding.

Mr. COURTENAY opposed the Motion, because the Honourable Member had made out no case to entitle the Petitioner to his discharge, either by the clemency or the justice of the House. The breach was not committed because the Member for Limerick was Member of Parliament, but because the Petitioner had written a letter containing a direct threat of using the power and influence of Parliament to obtain money. Any Court, whose power or influence should have been so used, would find it contempt of Court, and have the power in itself to punish it. It was on that ground—on the general force of the letter, and not on particular words or particular lines, that the Resolution had been founded.—The next point urged was, that the Petitioner was not the author of that letter. The House would not forget the testimony of the Honourable Member for Limerick on this point. But if the letter was not his, it was an absolute forgery of his name and signature. Were the House prepared to believe this? Were they prepared to say, that the letter for Thomas Grady the son, was not written by Thomas Grady the father? *(Hear, hear!)* If the Honourable General would allow him to ask him a question, he would ask one. Who gave him the paper giving the names of the witnesses to be summoned to attend?

Sir ROBERT WILSON.—It was the Petitioner who gave it to him. He afterwards explained, that he meant Thomas Grady the father, and that he understood the paper to be that upon which the orders of the House, for the attendance of the witnesses, was founded.

Mr. COURTENAY proceeded. The paper was written then by Thomas Grady. *(Hear, hear!)* He had mentioned this, because he was anxious that there should not be the least doubt that the letter was the hand-writing of Thomas Grady; and he would appeal to the Honourable General, whether he had a doubt that both papers were in Mr. Grady's hand-writing? He had moved his immediate commitment, on the suggestion of others, lest Thomas Grady should withdraw himself from the power of the House.—The Petitioner did not throw himself on the mercy of the House. He would not attempt to dictate to the feelings of the House, and he would make all allowances for the circumstances of the Petitioner; but it was too much to say, that a man, who complained that the House had done him wrong, threw himself on its mercy. The last point which he had to reply to was, that the assistance of the Petitioner was necessary for conducting the prosecution. What was the case made out by the Petition against the Honourable Member? That there had been a conversation between the Honourable Member and Mr. Carew Smyth; that this conversation had been committed to writing by the latter, and handed to the former; was this adopted by the Honourable Member or not? This was the whole case.—What part of this case required the Petitioner's presence and assistance? Was he necessary for making up the evidence of Mr. Carew Smyth, who, he understood, was a respectable man in Dublin? If he had felt that it was necessary for the purposes of inquiry, he should be most ready to consent to Mr. Grady's liberation.

Mr. BENNET observed, that he should not have offered himself to the notice of the House, if he had not been anxious to do his utmost to bring it back to the line of duty and discretion. He was persuaded that there were not two Lawyers to be found in the kingdom who would give it as their opinion that Mr. Grady had been guilty of any offence. It was of no consequence to this question whether the allegations in the second letter were true or untrue; that on which the commitment had been grounded merely spoke of the supposed misconduct of a Member of Parliament: it was put merely hypothetically, and no man with the right use of his understanding could construe that into a breach of privilege. Supposing the facts stated to be well founded, all honest men would join heartily in the opinions which the writer had expressed. A Member who had so misconducted himself would well merit the severest censure the House could inflict; but, on the contrary, if it were proved that a foul conspiracy subsisted, the chastisement of Parliament was equally due to the authors of it. The real and only question was, whether the letter produced by Mr. Windham Quin was or was not a threat. *(Hear, hear!)* He (Mr. Bennet) begged to state most distinctly, that in his judgment the letter of the 19th of October was not meant as a threat. The fair construction of it was no more than this—"I have known you for fifteen years, and our intimacy has gradually increased; you have removed my son from an office he has long held, for political reasons; retrace the steps you have so unadvisedly taken—recollect that you are about to commit a high political offence; replace my son, and I, in consideration of our friendship and your incautiousness, will do—what for no other human being in similar circumstances I would do—I will drop this matter:—my object is not revenge, but justice, and I will not expose that profligacy which I am confident you yourself will repent." Such was the natural interpretation candid minds would put upon the letter, and even the Honourable Member had so considered it in his reply; this was upon the supposition, that no offer had, in the first instance, come from Mr. Quin. A great deal had been said about the sacred privileges of the House; perhaps he (Mr. Bennet) did not look upon them as quite so sacred or important as many gentlemen; they were, however, no doubt, of considerable value, though now and then employed for bad purposes, and sometimes put into odious exercise; they were, however, intrusted to the House, not as a scourge, but as a protection to the People. *(Cheers.)* In order to be better prepared on this subject, he had visited Mr. Grady in Newgate, and was happy to state to the House, that his situation was as comfortable as circumstances would admit; at first, his condition had been much worse. With regard to his near-sightedness, he (Mr. Bennet) could bear testimony that the fact was as Mr. Grady had represented it; and that there was no foundation for the severe remarks that had originated in the actual defect of his vision. When Mr. Grady read, he was obliged to put the paper so near to his eye, that there appeared no space between the eyelash and the paper. *(Hear, hear!)* Since he had risen, the letter to which the gallant General (Sir Robert Wilson) had alluded had been put into his (Mr. Bennet's) hand; it was addressed to the highest authority in the House; but unfortunately, as had been observed, the only individual who could not communicate its contents. He begged leave to read it, as it shewed that Mr. Grady had been actuated by no improper or unbecoming feelings at the time he wrote the Petition, which had been objected to as disrespectful. The Hon. Gentleman then read the following Letter, addressed to the Speaker:

"*Newgate, Friday, Feb. 27, 1819.*

"Sir—Having observed in the public Prints of this morning, that it was the intention of an Hon. Member of the House to call the attention of the House to my Petition, to some passages of which another Honourable Member is reported to have objected, on the ground of their not being sufficiently respectful. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that you will permit me to request you to assure the House, that if my Petition was not couched in the most respectful terms, or was otherwise informal, its defects or inaccuracies were quite unintentional, and not to be attributed to the most remote design to question its justice or to offend its authority. Perhaps it may be some apology for these defects, that when I drew up that Petition, my mind was incapable of discharging its ordinary functions, for I was then, after passing fourteen hours of a dreary night in an apartment not calculated for repose.

"Permit me, Sir, with the highest consideration, to request, that I may, thro' you, be suffered to assure the House, that in nothing I said in that Petition, and that in nothing I ever said or wrote in my life, had I the remotest intention of infringing the privileges of the House, or of hinting an insinuation against the exercise of an authority calculated to sustain those privileges, which I know to be the bulwarks of the British Constitution, and the best safeguard of the liberty of the subject.

"Suffer me, Sir, to add, that my son is pledged, under peril of the severest censure of the House, to prove the allegations of *his* Petition within the course of nine days; and that there is nobody now about him upon whom he can rely to prepare an adequate case in that interval, and to do all that is necessary for bringing him with credit to the Bar of the House of Commons: Here it is impossible I can do any thing; and every hour I continue here, will render it more difficult for him to redeem his pledge. I have the honour to be, with most profound respect, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

"THOMAS GRADY."

The letter was received with many cheers, and Mr. BENNET sat down, after observing that he was strongly persuaded, that had the decision of the House been delayed for only twenty-four hours, it would not have thought it proper to send Mr. Grady to prison.

Mr. BANKES maintained, that the proceedings of the House on Wednesday were warranted by precedents in the best times of parliamentary history. As to the assertion, that no man ought to be called upon to criminate himself, he could only say, that such had been the uniform practice of the House from the earliest date: the party was always put to the Bar, and called upon to avow or deny what was charged against him. If Gentlemen would wish to know the practice of Parliament in similar cases, he would, with permission of the Speaker, refer them to the very highest authority, to that of his eminent predecessor in the Chair (Mr. Abbott, now Lord Colchester.) *(Hear, hear! from all parts.)* He would refer them to the case of Mr. Fuller, a late Member of that House, who was taken into custody, and confined in the prison rooms up stairs, and not released till he presented a respectful petition acknowledging his offence, and praying for the pardon of the House. He did not wish to bear hard upon the petitioner; but the House could not, consistently with its character, deviate from its usual course. *(Hear, hear!)*

Mr. PETER MOORE apologized for the vote which he had given when this subject was last discussed. Had he seen the papers which he had since examined, he would have voted differently. But he considered himself perfectly innocent, and only under the temporary guidance of misconception. The letter from the Hon. Member (Mr. Quin), which he had that day read, was a complete release to Mr. Grady. It appeared to him (Mr. Moore) an amicable adjustment of all differences. The prisoner, ought, therefore, to be released. A sufficiency of punishment had already been inflicted upon him. Mr. Fuller's case was widely different. The prisoner had been pacific; but Mr. Fuller's passion against the House was so inflamed, that had his eccentric mind not been artfully subdued, he would have knocked down the Speaker! *(Laughter.)*

Mr. LAMBTON thought the best mode would be to withdraw the motion, and commune with the Gentleman who was the subject of it, after which a more respectful Petition might be framed and presented. In avoiding any share of the last discussion, he had yielded his opinion to those who were much better acquainted with the rules of Parliament than he could pretend to be.

Mr. C. H. HUTCHINSON said, he was sorry to find that many of the Members who had spoken on this question had totally mistaken his argument. It never was his intention to deny that the letter was written and sent by Mr. Grady.—Since he had last addressed the House he had received a communication from Mr. Grady, in which he expressed himself anxious to make every concession the House might think fit to demand.—*(Hear, hear!)*—With this view, he (Mr. Hutchinson) had no objection to withdraw his present motion, agreeable to the wish of the Honourable Member (Mr. Lambton). He did not wish, at the same time, to pledge himself to the particular nature of the Petition Mr. Grady might cause to be presented. He had taken up the subject on public grounds, and from the support he had received, he was gratified to perceive the House understood him to have done so.

The Motion was then withdrawn.

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Ramsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,359. — *SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1819.* — *PRICE FIVE PENCE.*

THOMAS & JOHN PROSSOR

OFFER FOR SALE,

25 PIPES PRIME STRONG BODIED AND DEEP COLOURED

BENECARLO RED WINE,

Now landing from the *Aurora*, Capt. HARVEY.

They have a Supply of prime White HERRINGS, and best WIGAN COAL, at their Stores on the Quay. All will be Sold on liberal Terms.

Waterford, March 4, 1819.

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

PETER WALSH.
February, 1819. WILLIAM H. BARRON.

TO BE LET,

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE HOUSE, with or without the Concern, lately occupied by Mr. ROBERT PHELAN, in BARRONSTRAND-STREET, and now in the possession of Mrs. M. A. DUDLEY, and immediate Possession given; together with all the CHANDLING and TOBACCO UTENSILS, amongst which are two new TOBACCO PRESSES; also, a quantity of new and manufactured CHANDLING MATERIALS, deserving the attention of those in the Trade, but particularly Country Dealers.

THE FURNITURE

OF SAID HOUSE

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

ON THE 12TH INST.

FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Waterford, March 4, 1819.

M'DOUGALL'S

WOOLLEN AND HAT WAREHOUSE.

P. M'DOUGALL has this Day landed, from the *Surprise*, a Quantity of superfine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, WAISTCOATING, &c. &c.—which are direct from London. He has lately received an Addition to his extensive Stock of BLANKETS, HATS, & HOSIERY, and will dispose of them on encouraging terms, either Wholesale or Retail.

Waterford, March 4, 1819.

TO BE LET,

FOR BUILDING ON,

THAT valuable Lot of GROUND, with the MATERIALS, as it now stands, at the Corner of Big BARRONSTRAND-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.

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.

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.

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 *Rendering-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 G. and C. S. TANDY, Waterford.

February 3, 1819.

NICHOLAS HEARN,

HAS JUST ARRIVED TO HIM,

Per the WILLIAM, from Cadiz,

30 *Pipes Superior Spanish RED WINE,*
7 *Quarter Casks Muskatel and Paxaretta WINES,*
120 *Quintals COCOA,*
100 *Boxes LEMONS and ORANGES, and*
10 *Tons best Alicant BARILLA,*

All of which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms.

Waterford, March 4, 1819.

TO BE LET,

FOR LIVES RENEWABLE FOR EVER,

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, for which Fines will be taken, and Seven per Cent allowed out of the Rents:—

The HOUSE and DEMESNE of CASTLE-VIEW, containing 176a. part of BALLYTRASNAGH, lately in the Possession of Doctor BARRY and his Under-Tenants.

The DEMESNE of FORT WILLIAM, containing 73a. part of KILLBEG, lately in the Possession of Messrs. BARRON and TROY.

All the above Premises are well situated near the Towns of FERMOY, CASTLELYONS, TALLOW, and LISMORE; and the Demesne of CASTLE-VIEW is fit for the residence of any Gentleman.

Application to ROBERT WARREN GUMBLETON, Esq. Castle-View, Tallow, who will give possession on the 25th of March, or 1st of May next.

March 1, 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 some 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. 19, 1819.

TREES FOR SALE.

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

Application to Mr. EDMD. HANBAY, Carrick.

There is a Person on the Lands who will shew the Trees.

[illegible] February, 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. 3p. 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 HARENLAN, 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. MORGAN, Esq.

Waterford, Feb. 20, 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, 23d Feb. 1819.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN DOCTOR.

BY the Efficacy of BOERHAAVE's infallible RED PILL 4s. 6d. British per box, assisted by the Invaluable Copious Directions therewith given. For Bilious Complaints, Scurvy, Impurity of Blood, Indigestion, habitual Costiveness, and Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, this Medicine is particularly adapted; it promotes Digestion, prevents an accumulation of Bile, and will remove a train of Disorders that result from a confined state of the Bowels, Sickness and Head-ache, produced from Bile on the Stomach, are removed by its use; and it is particularly recommended to those who live freely, to Persons going abroad, and should never be omitted after any excess.

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

ANTI IMPETIGINES.

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

Sold at the *Chronicle-Office*, price 11s. 4d. each, or four in one Family Bottle for 33s. British, by which one 11s. Bottle is saved, with the words "*Samuel Solomon, Liverpool*," engraved on the Stamp.

WHERE MAY BE HAD,

THE CELEBRATED

ABSTERGENT LOTION,

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

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

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

☞ Dr. SOLOMON expects, when consulted by Letter, the usual compliment of a One-pound Note to be enclosed, addressed, "*Money Letter. Dr. Solomon, Gilead-House, near Liverpool.—Paid double postage.*"

DELIGHTFUL SITUATION.

TO BE LET,

FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT,

ABOUT THIRTY ACRES of the LANDS of RATHCULLAHEEN, adjoining *Newpark* and *Sweetbanes*, on the River side, and immediately opposite *Maypark* and *Belmont*. Such Persons as may be desirous of an eligible Situation for Building, are referred to a View of the Ireland, for a fuller idea of its Beauty and extent of Prospect, than could be possibly conveyed by any description in the compass of an *Advertisement*.

Proposals will be forwarded by PAUL GARROLL, King-street, Waterford.

March 1, 1819.

MONEY TO BE LENT,

FROM £500 TO £8000.

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

Feb. 13, 1819.

SUBSCRIPTION SALE

OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

OWING to the general Depression of the times, and consequent scarcity of Money, JOHN DART, finding it impossible to dispose of his Concerns in CONDUIT-LANE, at a sum equal to their Value, submits to the Public the following plan for the disposal of his Property.

One Hundred TICKETS, at £5 each, and for which Cash will not be required until the number is completed, and the Day of Drawing determined upon.

The holder of the fortunate Number will be entitled to this truly valuable LOT of HOUSES, for *One Hundred and Sixty Years*, subject to the low Rent of £15 per Annum.

The Lot consists of one large HOUSE, well calculated for the Business of a Publican, having a large CELLAR and YARD, and Four HOUSES of smaller dimensions, but large enough for general Business, also with YARDS. The whole produced when last let, a Profit Rent of £65 per Year.

As it is intended immediately to open a large Street, by throwing down the Houses on the opposite side, this Property must rise considerably in Value, as it will then become the great thoroughfare from the Quay to the interior of the City.

The above Houses are in good repair; three are already let for £47 per year, and of the others immediate possession can be given. For Title and other Information, apply to JOHN DART, Quay.

N. B. There is a Rent Charge on the above, of £12 14s. 5d. per Year, which will cease in December, 1820.

Tickets to be had of JOHN DART, of Mr. BULL, Bookseller, and at the *Chronicle* and *Mirror Offices.*

Waterford, March 4, 1819.

BEST SITUATION IN WATERFORD FOR BUSINESS.

TO BE LET,

FOR A LONG TERM,

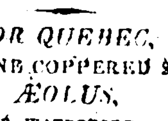
From the 25th March, 1819,

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. WERNER'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. 59, Summer-Hill, Dublin.

Feb. 17, 1819.



SHIPS FOR NORTH AMERICA.

FOR QUEBEC,

THE FINE COPPERED SHIP

ÆOLUS,

OF WATERFORD,

ROBERT THOMAS, Master; 600 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,

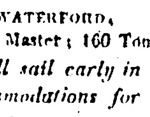
OF WATERFORD,

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.



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.

WANTED,

PLANS and ESTIMATES for the BUILDING of a BRIDEWELL for this City. On Application to JAMES HACKETT, Esq. Lady-Lane, the necessary Instructions, and every Information requisite, will be given.

Waterford, March 1, 1819.

TOBACCO.

CHARLES TROUTON has this day received, by the *Columbia*, a further Supply of

20 *Hhds. Prime VIRGINIA TOBACCO,*

SELECTED PARTICULARLY FOR THIS MARKET.

He purposes to commence sampling the above Tobacco on Wednesday, the 3d instant.

Waterford, March 2, 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, 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 Constables 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.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MARCH 5.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Butter, first quality	100	0	000	0	per Cwt.
—— second	92	0	95	0	per Cwt.
—— third	88	0	90	0	per Cwt.
Tallow, rendered	98	0	100	0	per Cwt.
Lard, flake	83	0	84	0	per Cwt.
—— casks, rendered	78	0	80	0	per Cwt.
Beef	00	0	00	0	per Cwt.
Pigs, singed	54	0	55	0	per Cwt.
—— scalded	46	0	54	0	per Cwt.
Pork Offal	26	0	28	0	per Cwt.
Pigs' Heads	31	0	33	0	per Cwt.
Newfoundland Fish	20	0	24	0	per Cwt.
Oatmeal	19	0	20	0	per Cwt.
Flour, first quality	00	0	00	0	per Bag.
—— second	47	0	49	0	per Bag.
—— third	37	0	41	0	per Bag.
—— fourth	34	0	36	0	per Bag.
Wheat	39	0	41	0	per Barrel.
Barley, malting	26	0	27	0	per Barrel.
—— shipping	20	0	25	0	per Barrel.
Oats, potato	16	0	16	3	per Barrel.
—— common	15	3	15	6	per Barrel.
Coals, Whitehaven	4	0	4	2	per Barrel.
—— Newport	3	10	4	0	per Barrel.
—— Swansea	4	0	4	2	per Barrel.
Tallow, rough	10	0	10	6	per Stone.
Potatoes, by weight	0	5½	0	7	per Stone.
—— by measure	0	11	1	1	per Stone.
Beef	0	4½	0	7	per Pound.
Mutton	0	6	0	8	per Pound.
Veal	0	7	0	8	per Pound.
Pork	0	5	0	5½	per Pound.
Fresh Butter	2	2	2	0	per Pound.
Malt Whiskey, per Gallon	11	10	12	0	

6. This Convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by his Britannic Majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States, and on his Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this date, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have thereunto affixed the seal of their arms.

Done at London, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

(L. S.) ALBERT GALLATIN.
(L. S.) RICHARD RUSH.
(L. S.) FREDERICK JOHN ROBINSON.
(L. S.) HENRY GOULBURN.

Now, therefore, be it known, That I, James Monroe, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled, with good faith, by the United States, and the Citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, (L. S.) and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this thirtieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of Independence the forty-third. JAMES MONRO.

By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State.

GREAT CATHOLIC MEETING.

[*From The Dublin Evening Post.*]

DUBLIN, MARCH 2.—The largest and most respectable Meeting of Catholics, which ever took place in Ireland, was held yesterday in the Old Chapel, Mary's-lane, for the purpose of *expressing, in the most marked manner, the gratitude of the Catholic Body to the Protestants* who have lately come forward to Petition Parliament in their behalf.

Crowds of persons began to assemble in the neighbourhood of the Chapel early in the morning, and, in less than half an hour after the doors were opened, the building was completely filled. Numerous parties of elegant and fashionable females appeared in the front rows of the three extensive galleries which run round the Chapel. It was gratifying to find all their parties re-united, and their past dissensions forgotten, on such an occasion as that for which they had assembled.

On the appearance of the Earl of Fingall, accompanied by Lord Gormanstown, the Hon. Mr. Preston, Sir Edward Bellew, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Mr. Owen O'Conor, Mr. Randall M'Donnell, and several other Gentlemen, his Lordship was hailed with shouts of enthusiastic applause, waving of hats, and every practicable demonstration of approbation and gladness. His Lordship was called by acclamation to the Chair.

The Earl of Fingal addressed the Meeting to the following effect:—"I cannot take this Seat without thanking this most respectable and numerous Assembly for their very kind reception of me, and for the honour they have conferred in putting me in the proud situation of their Chairman on this most happy occasion. It has not unfrequently been my fortune to be called upon to preside at Meetings of my Catholic Countrymen, but I must freely confess, that I never before felt that distinction so honourable, or so gratifying, as I do at this moment. The object of our Meeting confers upon the Station I have been called to fill an unusual degree of dignity, and imparts to my own heart the most soothing and most delightful consolation. I feel that half of the load under which I so long laboured in my Native Land has been removed. I look upon the Penal Laws as already half repealed. In all the visitations of calamity, as well as all the pleasures of prosperity, the sympathy of friends is of the first value. That consolation now is ours, and whether we shall be fated still to endure our burden, or be at length permitted to cast it off, we can never forget, that our Protestant Countrymen have condoled with us in our misfortunes—have sympathized in our pains, and have raised their voice for our relief. I must again repeat, that I consider the situation to which you have called me most honourable; but I will not attempt to describe the feelings of my heart at this moment. The gratitude of the Catholics will, no doubt, find expression from Gentlemen in this Meeting, who are gifted with talents to do justice to the subject." The Noble Earl now sat down, amidst loud cheering.

Mr. Lawless moved, that Mr. Hay be requested to act as Secretary to the Meeting.

Lord Gormanstown said, he was just rising to make a similar Motion, when Mr. Lawless anticipated him. He would now beg leave to second the Motion of that Gentleman.

The Earl of Fingal bore testimony to the deserts of Mr. Hay, and put the question of his appointment, which was carried unanimously.

Lord Gormanstown then rose, and after a brief introduction, proposed a Resolution, of which the following is the substance:

"Resolved, That impressed with a deep sense of the obligations which the Protestants of Ireland have conferred on us, their Catholic Countrymen and Brethren, we beg leave to return them our most sincere and heartfelt Thanks, for advancing the great object of our Petition to the Legislature, by their Wealth, their Numbers, their Talents, and their Religion."

Mr. Owen O'Conor rose to second this Resolution, and declared, that he had never performed any duty more truly gratifying than that which he now discharged. The Noble Earl, who conferred so much dignity on the Chair, had truly described the value of condolence to suffering, and it would henceforth be the consolation of the Catholics to reflect, that, if they fail in their application to the justice and the wisdom of the Legislature, it will not, at all events, be for want of the good wishes and assistance of their Protestant Countrymen. From this time forward he looked to see all classes of Irishmen live in the profession and practice of Christian fellowship and brotherly affection.

On the question being put, that this Resolution do pass,

Mr. Lawless said, he did not rise on this auspicious day to detain his Lordship and the Meeting, by expatiating in full on the great object they had in view, nor would he introduce any matter not immediately connected with it. The present was a new and triumphant era in the history of Ireland; it was an era of which her history would be proud, when the bolts and fetters imposed on one class of her Population, by the prejudice and fanaticism of another, were going to be removed by the generous & enlightened policy of the descendants of those who had fixed and rivetted them.—He would not attempt to describe or express his own feelings on this great and glorious occasion, much less would he attempt to describe the feelings of the numerous and grateful multitude around him. The feelings of Irishmen are ever ardent, are ever grateful; but on the present occasion they were too ardent and grateful for language to convey their extent, to convey their love, their admiration and gratitude to their Protestant Friends and Advocates. He would repeat it, this was a new era in our history; it was perhaps the proudest era when Irishmen of all religions and all denominations were united in the sacred bond of affection and brotherly love; and, take what course their Petition to the Legislature may, Ireland from this auspicious era was free, because she was united. The contest this day was, Ireland against the Corporations. The combatants to-day were the People of Ireland on the one side, led by the Duke of Leinster; while their opponents on the other side, were headed—

[Here Mr. Lawless was called to order by the Chair, as speaking irrelevantly to the subject matter of the Meeting, which was merely to thank their Protestant Friends, who espoused the Catholic Cause, not to censure any opposite party.]

Mr. Lawless resumed, and said, he thanked his Lordship for calling him to his duty. But Catholics must hold in contempt such puny and wretched opposition, when they saw on their side the Son of the Man whose whole thoughts, wishes, and happiness, centered in his Country's prosperity. When a Charlemont was on their side, the immediate descendant and representative of Ireland's friend and patriot; a Grattan, too, whose exertions in the cause of Ireland gave her independence, and him immortal glory; a young Curran, arising like a Phœnix from the tomb in which Ireland sadly apprehended his Father was for ever interred; Leinster, Meath, Charlemont, Cloncurry, those ever honoured names, who had nobly and manfully asserted the great cause of their Country, he could not help contrasting with those who vainly aimed to obscure and paralyze its energies. But their efforts would prove fruitless. He was satisfied with the conduct and character of the British Ministers—he had every reliance on their justice—Ireland had every reliance on their justice and enlightened policy, and, he felt conscious, that Ireland would experience the happy effects of their wisdom and moderation. Catholics had no longer to contend with Ministers and enemies in Parliament. In the former they had more than half the number, and almost all the talent on their side. One of the most enlightened Advocates of the Irish Bar, his friend Mr. John Finlay, in a late conversation with him, observed, that every thing was to be looked for from the Prince Regent's early impression in their favour. Could the pupil of Charles James Fox, the friend of Catholics, the friend of liberality, the friend of human nature, be any other than liberal; could the confidential friend and companion of Richard Brinsley Sheridan be otherwise than liberal; the friend, admirer, and patron of Marquis Hastings, who, under him, enjoyed the most important and considerable office in the richest quarter of his Empire, and who, through life, was the warm and unshaken advocate of Catholics, be any other than friendly to their Claims? Under these impressions, he felt convinced that the weak and wicked attempts of a low and grovelling faction—[Here the Chair interposed again and called Mr. L. to order.]—Mr. L. bowed submission; he felt he was digressing from the question, and would close his observations by saying, that the present was a truly glorious era—it was the triumph of reason and justice over prejudice and fanaticism, and with this observation he would bow to the decision of his Lordship and the Meeting. (*This Speech was received with great applause.*)

The Resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Sir Thomas Esmonde now rose, and begged leave to propose a Resolution, upon which he would be very anxious to offer some observations, was he not satisfied that a Name which it contained would excite the emulation of those Gentlemen whose talents qualified them to undertake its panegyric. He would, therefore, without further preface, move,

"Resolved, That, while we express our gratitude to the General Body of our Protestant Friends and Advocates, we consider ourselves particularly indebted to the justice and liberality of the Right Hon. Thomas M'Kenny, Lord Mayor of this City, for giving an opportunity to them to express their sense of the grievances we, their Catholic Countrymen and Brethren, labour under; by which act of justice and liberality, he has not only conferred an indelible obligation on us, but added a lasting splendour to the dignity of his Office."

The loudest and most sanguine plaudits followed the announcement of this Resolution. When the applauses had, in some degree, subsided,

The Honourable Mr. Preston seconded the Motion.

Mr. Sheil then came forward, and congratulated the Assembly upon the brightened prospects which were opening before them, and recommended a system of conciliating moderation, which had already produced so much good, and which was likely, by the mitigation of prejudice, to contribute to the demonstration of truth. This Gentleman pronounced a short, but very beautiful Speech, in which he spoke of the Lord Mayor in the most complimentary and most happy terms. We have not room for it to-day.

Mr. Woulfe said, that it was the opinion of some, that gratitude was a virtue denied to public bodies. This Assembly convinced him of the contrary; he was certain, that there was not an individual Catholic in that Meeting, who did not feel towards every individual Protestant who had the smallest share in the late act of liberality, which they were assembled to acknowledge, not merely a general sentiment of public approbation, but that clear and more defined thankfulness which belongs to personal obligation. He would not have taken up any portion of their time upon the present occasion, did he not think it his duty, after having, in other instances, given utterance to the language of just complaint, to give expression, in the present instance, to the consciousness of substantial obligation. With respect to the persons who were exerting themselves against the interests of this Assembly and the Country, he would only say, in the language of the great Founder of their Religion, "Forgive them, for they know not what they do." (*Much applause.*)

Mr. D'Alton, Barrister, then came forward and said—"My Lord Fingall, our Protestant Fellow-Citizens are indeed entitled to our warmest gratitude—we cannot sufficiently admire the manner, the time, the body in which they have come forward—unsought—unawed—almost (indeed I might say) united. It is a glorious omen of our Emancipation. I have heard it has been urged, that the Catholics have never obtained any partial redress of their grievances but in moments of peril to the State—of foreign war, or domestic dissension. I trust the refutation of the taunt is at hand. No longer is Napoleon's sceptre the rod of Europe's chastisement; the dread of the world is in captivity—the Senate of Kings has sat upon him, and it is now, when all is peace at home, and alliance abroad, that the enlightened Protestants of the Land come forward to sympathize in our sufferings, to implore their redress. They know what miseries, what woes the system of Intolerance has brought on our Country—they remember what we have been—they feel what we are. They remember there was a time when Persecution put forth his rod over our Island, and lo! the waters of the land were blood. They feel we are slaves; we are as men banished in the heart of our Country—we alone are in mourning, amid the jubilee of Europe. I am glad, my Lord, that no expressions of resentment, no wordy irritation, has been adopted in our Resolutions, towards those who seceded from the glorious Meeting at the Rotunda. Indeed, we should not feel anger towards them; leave them to their own mental incarceration. There are frozen souls that are placed beyond the tropics of liberality; there are men whose minds Nature has not organized for expansion of sentiment; and I should feel no more angered with a man for the natural cast of his opinion, than I should for the colour of his skin, or the temperature of his climate. My Lord, I should apologize for taking up so much of your attention, but in truth I feel too powerfully influenced by the electricity of feeling around me, to be contented with the expression of a silent vote."

Mr. Howley said, he rose to express his gratitude upon this occasion, not because he thought he should be able to give expression to that gratitude, for it was too great for words, but because he thought it the duty of every man who had ever taken any part in the Catholic Affairs, to record his participation in those sentiments of thankfulness with which the bosom of every individual of that Community was now glowing. Mr. Howley proceeded to pronounce a very eloquent and animated panegyric on the principal personages who assisted at the late Meeting at the Rotunda, and concluded amidst loud applause.

Mr. Nicholas Mahon, with his usual point and energy, spoke to the business of the day, paid a high tribute to the liberality and virtues of the Lord Mayor, and gave his cordial assent to the Resolution then under consideration.

Mr. Ham was anxious that the Lord Mayor should receive all the applause he so richly deserved.

At this moment Mr. O'Connell, who had been kept away by Professional Business, entered the Meeting. He was received with enthusiastic applause. As soon as he could make his way through the crowd, and obtain a convenient situation—

Mr. O'Connell spoke in substance as follows:—It would, he said, be believed without difficulty, that he knew no language which could adequately convey his thanks for the reception which he had experienced. It would be a rich reward for a life devoted to his Country's service.—He owned he had come there anxious to mingle his feeble sentiments with the general voice of his Country. When he contemplated the elevated character of the Noble Chairman, and those of the other Gentlemen surrounding him, who gave dignity to the Meeting, that had assembled for the purpose of presenting their Thanks to their Protestant Friends and Brethren, he was at a loss how to express himself. He was not sorry that the sense of feeling should shame the language, rather than the language should shame the sense of feeling.—He was gratified beyond all expression, in seeing the Noble Lord and the Gentlemen in their proper places, the Friends, the Patrons, and the Advocates of Catholic Ireland. It augured well to their cause, that the union of their Protestant Brethren should have brought about so happy an union amongst Catholics themselves. When he looked back upon the state of his Country—when he looked back upon what she was, and the wretched figure she made, for whom God had done so much—sunk in indescribable misery, though possessing every natural advantage that could make her great and prosperous—with Harbours and Ports central to the whole world, and sufficiently capacious to receive the trade of the world, were it doubled—he was led to inquire how could all this be? It was by Catholics being opposed to Protestants & Dissenters; Protestants to Dissenters and Catholics; and Dissenters on the other hand, to both Catholics and Protestants.—But the happy, the glorious era, which must be immortal in the history of Ireland, had arrived; yes, had arrived, and is no longer to be wished for, when these odious and devastating distinctions were removed. Protestants have assembled and expressed their honourable feelings on the claims of their Catholic Friends and Brethren. The first Protestant Nobleman of the Country, the Duke of Leinster, one of whose Ancestors was brought to the Bar of the House of Lords, on the broad plea of being "more Irish than the Irish themselves," whose diffidence became his youthful years; it was delightful to see him shaking off that diffidence, which, if it continued, must impede his political career, and, leading on that glorious array of Protestant benevolence, the Earl of Meath, always a friend and patron of Ireland; Charlemont, whose name was music to Irish ears; Grattan, whose eloquence and virtue raised Ireland into independence and liberty: the old Patriot Grattan, who had given Ireland all she had, and would have made her all she ought to be. To these he may add a long list of distinguished and patriotic friends in the Government of the Country. He would not dispraise even the Corporation, much as he had been in the practice of censuring their contracted policy. That Corporation which could boast of such a man as Alderman M'Kenny at its head, could not be destitute of virtue; could not be destitute of liberality. It had been usually understood, that the Office of Chief Magistrate conferred dignity on the man; in respect to Alderman M'Kenny, the man has conferred dignity on the Office. There were other worthy Aldermen and Members in the Corporation, and for their sakes he would respect the whole Body. Many had good and substantial motives for opposing their claims—they had sinecure places, they had active places, they had places in expectance, they had pensions for opposing them, they had patents for intolerance; and these, surely, were substantial reasons. But the liberal and disinterested Protestants, who joined in their Petition, were above such selfish considerations; and their generous and ardent collision of sentiment, with the warm gratitude of their Catholic friends and admirers, will raise a holy flame, that shall warm and enliven the whole Island. It was rumoured, that a larger standing army than that for England, would be necessary in Ireland, to maintain those exclusively loyal Gentlemen in their Sinecure Places, Posts and Pensions. But he was extremely proud, that they had applied to the Army to obtain Signatures to their Petition; it displayed them in their true colours to Government; and awakened that Government to a sense of its danger. He was not in the habit of praising the Government of Ireland, but he could not withhold his best praise from its present Rulers. Their conduct was such as conciliated the love and approbation of the Catholic People, and the liberal of all persuasions. He would read the Orders issued to the Army for their conduct; they mark the disposition of the purest Government in fair and legible characters, and show, at the same instant, the paltry means that were made use of to promote the ends of intolerant faction.

[*Here Mr. O'Connell read the Regimental Order, which has already appeared.*]

Mr. O'Connell continued. From this, said he, we can collect the purity, sound policy, and constitutional firmness of the existing Administration in this Country. From this also we learn the unconstitutional, but abortive efforts of the Enemies to Ireland's prosperity: efforts which, for more than a century, had sunk her in misery and ruin. But Irishmen, Protestants as well as Catholics, have at length awakened from their lethargy, and a new era of happiness, peace and prosperity opens on the union. No longer shall crowds of adventurers, disheartened by the gloomy prospect held out to them in this Country, be found emigrating to the inhospitable wilds of America, in search of that independence and happiness which they should find more perfectly and securely at home. The co-operation of our Protestant Brethren may not give us Emancipation, but they have given us something better—a union of sentiment, love, admiration, and interests. Let Catholics continue to deserve, and Protestants to reward with their good wishes and confidence, and the Motto of Ireland in future be, "GOD, AND OUR NATIVE LAND." (*Cheers and Applause.*)

The question was then put on the Resolution, and it was carried by acclamation.

Sir Thomas Esmonde moved that the Noble Chairman be requested to transmit the Resolution just passed to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, which being seconded by Mr. R. M'Donnell, was carried unanimously.

Sir Edward Bellew then rose, and after some very appropriate remarks, moved a Resolution, of which the following, we believe, is the substance:—

"Resolved, That this support of our Protestant Friends is by us duly appreciated; and shall stimulate us to the best of our capacity to improve the State of our Country—to encourage Education, and respect for the Laws, in all classes of our Profession—to banish Feuds and Local Outrages—and to CONTINUE to inculcate Fidelity to the Crown, and Attachment to the Constitution of these Countries."

Mr. R. M'Donnell seconded this Resolution.

After a few words from Major M'Dermott, the Resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. Eneas M'Donnell expressed his entire concurrence in proceedings of this auspicious day.

Lord Viscount Gormanstown, was then called to the Chair, and, on the motion of

Mr. O'Connell, a remarkably complimentary vote of Thanks was passed to the Earl of Fingall. It was ordered that the proceedings of the day be published in the English, Scotch, and Irish Newspapers—and the great multitude retired from the Chapel with the utmost order, decorum and regularity.

We have, in the discharge of our duty, attended innumerable Public Meetings, and we can safely testify, that a more imposing, unanimous, or conciliatory assemblage, we never witnessed. The utmost good sense, good feeling, temperance, discretion, and harmony prevailed. The expression of gratitude was enthusiastic, and the only rivalry observable was a generous emulation to be first in recording that respect and admiration for the Protestants of Ireland which all equally felt, and to which all admitted it would be impossible to give adequate expression. This great festival of CATHOLIC GRATITUDE, as was observed by one of the Speakers, could only be paralleled by the great festival of PROTESTANT LIBERALITY at the Rotunda.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

We have received this morning Baltimore Papers to the 3d instant, and they enable us to lay before our readers an important public document, the Convention which has been concluded between this Country and the United States of America. The ratifications were duly exchanged at Washington between the two Governments on the 30th ult. and officially proclaimed by the President, a day or two afterwards. The chief points which are arranged by this Treaty, relate to the right of fishing on the coasts of North America and Newfoundland, the line of demarcation between the British possessions and the territories of the United States, and the extension of the existing Commercial Convention for ten years further. It does not touch upon any of those questions connected with the great commercial principles of our maritime laws, which have incidentally been brought into discussion by the Navigation Acts of the last Congress. These, indeed, as was mentioned by the President in his Message to Congress, are to be the matter of future negotiation, and it was in consequence of the protracted conferences to which their complexity was likely to lead, that the subsisting Convention was prolonged.

"THE CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—The Funds continue to fall; never was there so heavy a market for money. They have been done at 73½ for Money. The opinion of a Loan still prevails strongly, and depresses the Funds. The narrowing of the Discounts at the Bank, also compels many peremptory sales, at whatever loss.

"HALF-PAST ONE.—Stocks have been done at less than 73 for the money; and Exchequer Bills have been at fifteen shillings discount."

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

Mr. Lamb 3693
Mr. Hobhouse 3077
Major Cartwright 37

The Lord Hill, Opley, of Dover, was lost on Wednesday morning, at two o'clock, off Boulogne. Not a soul was saved.

The Dauntless, Hon. Capt. Valentine Gardner, with Major-General Sir Edward Barnes, for Ceylon, sailed on Thursday from Portsmouth. The Duke of Buccleugh has embarked with Lord Beresford on board the Liffey, and sailed for Lisbon.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

A pretty full Report of the proceedings in the House of Commons on Friday, in the case of Mr. GRADY, is given in our last page. This cause has attracted the general attention of the Nation, and it's result is looked forward to with more than common anxiety. The privileges of Parliament and the liberty of the subject have come in direct contact with each other, and it remains to be shewn, whether the incarceration of Mr. GRADY was a wise or a precipitate measure.

It has not been in our power to attend to the proceedings in the House of Lords, but this is not of much moment, as the same topics have been discussed in the Commons, where the same views and opinions have been advanced as in the Lords.

On Thursday, Lord S. SIDMOUTH obtained the nomination of a Select Committee to take into consideration the Papers relative to the State of the Gaols and Penitentiary Houses throughout the United Kingdom.

In the Commons, the Windsor Establishment has undergone some long but uninteresting discussions. The sole question in dispute was, whether the £10,000, to be paid to the Duke of YORK, should be provided out of his Majesty's privy purse, or be made chargeable upon the Nation. The last of these measures was supported by Ministers; on the first division, they had a majority of 95, 281 being with them, and 186 against them; on the second division, they had a majority of 110, 247 being with them, and 137 against them. The custody of the KING's Person, entrusted to the Duke of YORK, is now settled at an expense of £50,000 annually, of which £20,000 are said to be required to keep Windsor Castle in proper repair, £18,243 for annuities to her late MAJESTY's servants, and £10,000 to the Duke of YORK. In one of the discussions, Lord CASTLEREAGH stated, that the real expenses of his MAJESTY did not exceed £16,000.

Mr. SHAW has presented some Petitions from Dublin, praying for a total repeal of the Window Tax. One of these Petitions was from their "Honours," the Corporation. The same Member presented another Petition from the *Lord Mayor*, Aldermen, and Common Council of Dublin, against any further concessions to persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion. This may be the *formula* of Petitions from these sagacious, constitutional, liberal, benevolent, enlightened, and wise supporters of Ascendancy, but no one will believe, that the Lord Mayor of Dublin, placed in the loftiest station that any of her civic Magistrates ever held, had any thing to do with a measure which is revolting to all the best principles upon which the prosperity of Ireland is founded. No blame is attachable to Mr. SHAW; it was his duty to present the Petition, but it is not likely that he will become the advocate of its supplication.

On the motion of Mr. SHAW, it was ordered, that returns be made of all taxable articles in Ireland, from 1816 to 1819; also of the net amount of the Window and Hearth Taxes for the City of Dublin during the same period; also, of the amount of insolvencies allowed by the Commissioners of Excise, and of Arrears due, within the same period.

A proposition of great importance was recently submitted to the French Chamber of Peers, to the following effect:—to request, that the KING would be pleased to propose a measure to the Chambers, which would supply such modifications of the Law of Election of February 1817, as might appear practicable. An animated debate ensued, in which the Count DE CAZES, LALLY TOLLENDAL, BOISY D'ANGLAS, GARNIER, &c. took part. The Minister of the Interior declared, that he considered such a proposition as the most fatal that could issue from the Chamber. The Chamber declared, that it would entertain the proposition, and named the interval of three days, when it would receive the preliminary development of the proposer. In France, there is but one tax on land, a heavy one, out of which the poor, the clergy, hospitals, highways, &c. are paid. Supposing lands to pay a tax of five shillings in the pound, nearly the amount, then the proprietor of an estate, worth sixty or seventy pounds per annum, would pay twelve guineas in direct taxation, and every one paying so much in direct taxes is entitled to vote for Representatives in the Lower House of Legislature. "Hence," says the *Courier*, "the Revolutionists have been enabled, at every change of a fifth of the Members of the Lower House, to send in a new fifth of the Revolutionists; and it is supposed the three next changes will fill it wholly with persons of this description."

The French KING has recovered, but it is plain, that he has been ill, and that he is unable to go abroad.

The transports, with the 27th Regiment on board, arrived at Gibraltar from Cork, after a passage of thirteen days.

From the 5th instant, the Coach from this City to Limerick, will be despatched at eight o'clock in the morning.

The perpetration of crimes goes on. On the night of Monday last, Valetta, the seat of Major QUIN, in the County of Kilkenny, and distant about three miles from the City of Waterford, was violently entered by seven men, well armed. The Major, with the courage of a veteran soldier, was willing to give them the reception they deserved. The particulars of this occurrence have been stated to us, but we think it to be our duty, for the present, to abstain from fully divulging them.—Peculiar praise is due, and it shall be given, in proper time, to some of the neighbours of Major QUIN, whose exertions confer upon them the highest honour. The robbers carried off no booty, except a double barrelled gun, and two pistols. The name of the Maker of the pistols was *Edwards*, of Dublin.

Our friends will accept of this as an apology for the delay of other articles, and especially for the delay of the articles from the *Cambrian*, which, concurring, as we do, with their principles, it was our intention fully to have given.

The Mail of Monday (this day's) has arrived. Great gloom pervaded the Stock Exchange; Exchequer Bills were sold at 14s. discount, and Consols for money were at 72¼. Mr. LAMB had 3989 votes, and Mr. HOBHOUSE 3472. The supply of Wheat was small, and sales were far from brisk; Monday's prices were maintained; Oats were 1s. per quarter dearer, and Barley was in considerable demand, but there was no rise in the price.

Sir Simon Newport, Deputy Mayor of this City, has received the following letter from the Earl of Donoughmore, which will be perused by the Inhabitants of Waterford with peculiar satisfaction:

Knocklofty, 1st March, 1819.

SIR—After acknowledging the receipt of your obliging letter of yesterday, permit me to request, that you will have the goodness to express to the Citizens and Householders of Waterford, assembled on the 15th ult. how much I am sensible of the honour conferred upon me in associating me with their zealous and enlightened Representative in presenting their Petition to Parliament for the repeal of the Window Light Tax. In their reasonings upon the subject they have in no respect overstated my objections against that impolitic and unjustly continued impost, and I shall cheerfully present their Petition, and advocate the object of it in that House of which I am a Member.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
your faithful humble servant,
DONOUGHMORE.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Prittie to the Electors of the County of Tipperary:

GENTLEMEN—With whatever sanguine Expectations of Success I submitted my humble Pretentions to you, to be replaced in the proud Situation of one of your Representatives, on the present most unlooked-for Vacancy; and however truly flattering the result of the personal Canvass which I have made; very recent communications from some very powerful Interests (the heads of which are at present absent from this Country), indicative of their opinions, that the Peace of the County ought not to be again disturbed so soon by another contested Election, and that my Right Hon. Competitor should now be placed, as if by common consent, and with the general acquiescence of all Parties, in that situation from which a Noble Viscount has been so recently called to the House of Peers:

Under these circumstances, then, from a just deference to suggestions of so much weight, and with the perfect approbation of those zealous and much-respected Friends with whose sentiments the shortness of the time has permitted me to make myself acquainted, I have not hesitated, with whatever expense to my own feelings, to make the sacrifice which has been thus called for from me; and I shall accordingly refrain from offering myself to the Electors at the present moment, in the humble but assured confidence, that they will properly appreciate, when next the opportunity shall arise, the principles and feelings under which I have acted upon the present occasion.

As the day which the Sheriff has appointed for holding the Election will arrive before the publication of either of the County Papers; and as the Communications under which I have acted did not reach me until late last night, I have caused this Address to be printed in hand-bills, and to be as generally circulated as possible,

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
your faithful humble servant,
FRANCIS A. PRITTIE.

Woodrooffe, 27th Feb. 1819.

CONVALESCENT FUND.

Expenditure of the Week ending March 2.

	£	s.	d.
Whitewashing, including Lime, and Labour	8	4	10
Amount of Soap distributed	13	8	9
——Coals ditto	5	5	7
——Straw ditto		10	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.	8	8	2
	£35	17	4

A Lady has sent the following articles for the use of the Destitute Children at the Reception-House: 4 stuff petticoats, 2 flannel do., 1 handkerchief, 2 bedgowns, 6 shifts, 2 caps.

FRANCIS DAVIS, *Chairman.*
J. J. M'GREGOR, *Secretary.*

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	0
		Remain in Hospital	32
	42		42

GEORGE CARSHORE, M. D.
Carrick-on-Suir, Feb. 27, 1819.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, MARCH 3.

ARRIVED,

1st—Comet, Lewis, Cardigan, slates, a market; Hope, Beale, Weymouth, ballast; Peggy, Evans—and Bee, Lloyd, Cardigan, slates and herrings; Maria, Morris—and Hope, Harris, Swansea, coals; Catherine, Francis, ditto, culm; Friends, Hutchinson, Liverpool, coals; Aurora, Harvey, London, m. goods; New Blessing, Tedball, Swansea, coals; Good Intent, Burnard, Newport, ditto; New Liberty, Prichard, London, m. goods, Dublin; Friendship, Duncan, Cork, provisions, Glasgow; Eliza, Seabourne, Newport, coals; Columbia, M'Carthy, Dublin, tobacco; Ann, Chapple—Artnose, Wade—and Active, Anderson, Newport, coals; Albion, Ritchie, Glasgow, ditto; Union, Randell, Cardiffe, ditto; Agnes, Hughes, Liverpool, ditto; Glenaladale, M'Clarty, Liverpool, rock-salt, &c.; Donegal, Gowan, m. goods; Hope, Jones, London; m. goods, for Dublin; Lively, Parmenter, Cardiffe, ditto; Mary, Williams, Newport, coals; Anna, Lowday, ditto, ditto; Sincerity, M'Kinlay, Glasgow, ditto, ditto; Peace, English, Cardiffe, coals and iron.

2d—Margaret, Lynch, Newport, coals; [illegible] Brown, Liverpool, m. goods; Prince Regent, [illegible] ditto, rock-salt, &c.; William, Beer, Swansea, coals; Ellis and Ann, Hammett, ditto, coals and earthenware; Hawk, Bowie, Glasgow, coals; Daddon, Beer, Swansea, coals & ware; Hyacinth, Murphy, Liverpool, earthenware, coals, luggage, &c.; Dolphin, Thomas, Cardigan, slates; Charlotte, Davis, ditto, slates and herrings; Consolation, Fell, London, ballast, for Whitehaven.

3d—Mansfield Packet.

SAILED,

1st—Sandwich Packet; Sportsman, Coster, Portsmouth, oats.
2d—Gower Packet. Put back—Pacific Ellis.
3d—Wind N. E. past 7 morning.

TURKEY FIGS.

COURTENAY & SON
DAILY EXPECT,
Per the *Joseph and Ann*, from London,
200 *Drums of TURKEY FIGS*,
Which they will dispose of on moderate Terms.
☞ They are, as usual, supplied with MEMEL TIMBER and PLANK.
Scotch-Quay, Waterford, 4th of 3d Mo. (March) 1819.

M'DOUGALL'S
WOOLLEN AND HAT WAREHOUSE.

P. M'DOUGALL has this Day landed, from the *Surprise*, a Quantity of superfine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, WAISTCOATING, &c. &c.—which are direct from London. He has lately received an Addition to his extensive Stock of BLANKETS, HATS, & HOSIERY, and will dispose of them on encouraging terms, either Wholesale or Retail.
Waterford, March 4, 1819.

WANTED,
A SUITABLE PERSON
TO ACT AS
BOOK-KEEPER AND CASHIER
IN A MERCHANT'S OFFICE.
Security will be required.
☞ Apply at the Office of this Paper.
March 4, 1819.

AUCTION OF HOOPS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at SIMON MAX's Stores, at the BRIDGE, on the 8th Instant, without reserve, 96 Thousand Coiled and Straight Hhd., Tierce, Barrel, Half Barrel, and Firkin HOOPS, just arrived from Southampton.
Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock.
Waterford, 3d Mo. 4th, 1819.

THOMAS & JOHN PROSSOR
OFFER FOR SALE,
25 PIPES PRIME STRONG BODIED AND DEEP COLOURED
BENECARLO RED WINE,
Now landing from the *Aurora*, Capt. HARVEY.
They have a Supply of prime White HERRINGS, and best WIGAN COAL, at their Stores on the Quay. All will be Sold on liberal Terms.
Waterford, March 4, 1819.

WINES, SUGARS, &c.

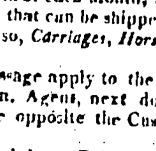
GALWEY AND POWER
OFFER FOR SALE,
DUTY PAID, OR IN BOND,
22 *Pipes of Spanish Red Wine, of a quality nearly equal to Port, Old, and of a Deep Colour, and full Bodied;*
Teneriffe, and} of superior quality, in Pipes and
Cape Madeira, } Hhds.;
Cape Frontignac, and} in Hhd.
Constatia Wines, }
Any Wine purchased from them will be found and engaged to be Genuine as imported.
THEY HAVE ALSO ON SALE,
20 *Hhds. of Refined Sugar, London Small Powder Loaves and Bristol Titlers,*
10 *Hhds. of Extra Fine Scale Sugar,*
Bristol Molasses and Candy,
Salt Petre, Rough and Refined, in Bags and Barrels,
Best Double Berkeley and Gloucester Cheese, Nutmegs, &c.
Which will be disposed of on Encouraging Terms.
☞ A Parcel of new Scotch HERRINGS also on Sale.
High-Street, March 3, 1819.

AN ADVERTISEMENT having appeared in this Paper, last Month, stating that a PARTNERSHIP had been formed between PETER WALSH and WILLIAM HENRY BARRON, Solicitors; We beg to say, for the information of our respective Friends, that such PARTNERSHIP *has not, nor will not*, take place.
PETER WALSH.
February, 1819. WILLIAM H. BARRON.

TO BE LET,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE HOUSE, with or without the Concern, lately occupied by Mr. ROBERT PHELAN, in BARRONSTRAND-STREET, and now in the possession of Mrs. M. A. DUDLEY, and immediate Possession given; together with all the CHANDLING and TOBACCO UTENSILS, amongst which are two new TOBACCO PRESSES; also, a quantity of new and manufactured CHANDLING MATERIALS, deserving the attention of those in the Trade, but particularly Country Dealers.

THE FURNITURE
OF SAID HOUSE
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
ON THE 12TH INST.
FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.
Waterford, March 4, 1819.



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

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

N. B. Similar Vessels leave Bristol on said Days.
☞ The SURPRISE, Capt. NELSON, will sail from Waterford on the 8th Instant.
Waterford, March 4, 1819.