

Hansey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 12,392.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1819.

PRICE FIVE PENCE.

LONDON.

MONDAY, APRIL 28.

It is very true, as stated in the *Morning Chronicle*, that the Bank Directors have had a conference with the Government upon the course to be adopted in respect to the Currency of the Country, and we anticipate from that conference an immediate and satisfactory adjustment of this vital question. But we do not anticipate, that any one Director of the Bank can be so absurd as to say the Bank require only that Government should pay them the advances they have made, and they will resume payments in specie forthwith. Every man of common sense knows, that this is nonsense. Suppose the debt due to the Bank were paid to-morrow, (and if this were an expedient measure to be done, either for the Bank or the Government, it might no doubt be accomplished,) how could the Bank obtain the bullion?—and after they had obtained it, what could they do with it beneficially to their Establishment, or to the Nation? Every pound of gold they might buy would make the next pound dearer to them; and before they had turned the millions of their own notes repaid into millions of bullion, they would have wasted a very large proportion of them. But, let it be imagined, that all Europe had been drained to obtain this bullion:—What is to be the next operation? To coin it into guineas and sovereigns—we will not dwell upon the loss accruing from the coinage, because this is a very minor consideration. How long would this wise Director expect the coin to remain in the Country? Is it not palpable, that there would return upon them with aggravated force that conviction which the Bank are stated, in this article, to feel, "that they committed an error when they issued about five millions of coin, and at the same time kept up their issue of notes to the same amount, which was done by confining their purchases of gold." But this experiment could not be repeated upon the scale proposed, without bringing in its train the ruin of the Bank of England, and the confusion of the whole Country. For the Bank and the Government are not the only parties concerned in this momentous question. What is to become of the interests of the Public at large, whilst this experiment is going on; in the interval, when nearly all the notes of the Bank have been returned by the Government payments, and the gold has not yet been procured to supply their place? How are either the taxes to be paid, the expenditure of Government to go on; or how are the ordinary operations of trade, and even of domestic consumption, to proceed?

We agree with the *Morning Chronicle*, that the experience has taught the Bank the prudent course. It has taught them, that a well-regulated paper currency has been to them a more important treasure than all the bullion of Europe; if they could have obtained it, and it has taught the Nation, that such a currency has been the powerful instrument of our external triumphs, and of our internal affluence and security. It has taught Mr. Ricardo, who may be considered as the head of the *rational* bullionists (for there is another set, who, upon this subject, are inspired with the sagacity and spirit of that sage and valiant Knight, *Don Quixote de la Mancha*), to express himself thus, practically and intelligently:—"A well-regulated paper currency is so great an improvement in commerce, that I should greatly regret if prejudice should induce us to return to a system of less utility. The introduction of the precious metals for the purposes of money may, with truth, be considered as one of the most important steps towards the improvement of commerce, and the arts of civilized life; but it is no less true, that, with the advancement of knowledge and science, we discover, that it would be another improvement to banish them again from the employment to which, during a less enlightened period, they had been so advantageously applied. If the Bank should be again called upon to pay their notes in specie, the effect would be, to lessen greatly the profits of the Bank, without a corresponding gain to any other part of the community. If those who use one and two, and even five pound notes, should exercise their option of using guineas, there can be little doubt which they would prefer; and thus, to indulge a mere caprice, a most expensive medium would be substituted for one of little value. Besides the loss to the Bank, which must be considered as a loss to the community, general wealth being made up of individual riches, the State would be subjected to the useless expense of coinage, and, on every fall of the Exchange, guineas would be melted and exported."—(*Ricardo's Proposals for an Economical and Secure Currency*, p. 26 and 27.)

We agree in every word of these remarks, but have not time to add any further observations this day.—*Continued.*

It has been truly remarked, that an Opposition in Parliament is necessary to check bad Ministers; and it is no less true that Opposition Journals are useful in forcing upon the public attention the happy effects of a good Government. The *Party Gazette* of Saturday gave a delightful catalogue of "alarming evils arising out of competition in foreign markets; out of the fact of many of our old channels of trade being dried up, without our consciousness being formed out of the little attention paid to the increase of our Resources in our recent Treaties; out of the little we have gained by all our late exertions; and out of the sacrifice of our Commerce to the barren principles of Legitimacy."

If this were really our condition, it would indeed be gloomy; but luckily it happens, that

by the following statement, we can demonstrate there is no truth in that gloomy representation.

Total Official Value of British Produce and Manufactures, and of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise exported to all parts of the world from Great Britain, in the last ten years.—The year ending

Year	Total	British	Foreign and Colonial
1810, Jan. 5th	£36,000,000	£18,000,000	£18,000,000
1811, Jan. 5th	£37,000,000	£19,000,000	£18,000,000
1812, Jan. 5th	£38,000,000	£20,000,000	£18,000,000
1813, Jan. 5th	£39,000,000	£21,000,000	£18,000,000
1814, Jan. 5th	£40,000,000	£22,000,000	£18,000,000
1815, Jan. 5th	£41,000,000	£23,000,000	£18,000,000
1816, Jan. 5th	£42,000,000	£24,000,000	£18,000,000
1817, Jan. 5th	£43,000,000	£25,000,000	£18,000,000
1818, Jan. 5th	£44,000,000	£26,000,000	£18,000,000
1819, Jan. 5th	£45,000,000	£27,000,000	£18,000,000

By the above statement it appears that the Exports of British produce and manufactures were more last year by half a million than ever they had been before, even in the years of our greatest prosperity. Now we would ask the person who had the face to string together and print the catalogue of evils, where is the evidence of their existence, except in his own brain?

As the predictions of the *Morning Chronicle* have heretofore proved us to become prophets, also, although not pretending to inspiration, we venture to recal the recollection of our readers to one of our prophecies, which we own required "no spirit from the vast deep" to enable us to make. We cannot tie our credit by foretelling, that a nation pre-eminently in arms will not suffer permanent decline from the re-establishment of general tranquillity, and that the People and Government, whose extraordinary energies had chiefly produced this great event, ought to be the first to feel its blessings.

Now we desire our readers to look at the official returns of British Produce and Manufactures, and Foreign and Colonial Produce, and determine which has been the better prophet, the *Morning Chronicle* or ourselves.

It might be satisfactory to some of our readers to see this statement of our commerce carried back to the period when we began the contest for what the *Morning Chronicle* calls "the barren Principles of Legitimacy," but which we designate the contest for every blessing dear to an Englishman's heart, and for the cause of civilized liberty throughout the world.

We accordingly submit the following official document, which proves that the commerce of this country was, in the last year, much more than double its amount when the contest began.

We do not say that state of incredulity which shut its eyes to the conviction arising out of this document.

Account of the Official Value of Exports from Great Britain in each year, from 1792 to 1809, inclusive:—

Year	Total	British	Foreign and Colonial
1792, Jan. 5th	£21,000,000	£10,500,000	£10,500,000
1793, Jan. 5th	£22,000,000	£11,000,000	£11,000,000
1794, Jan. 5th	£23,000,000	£11,500,000	£11,500,000
1795, Jan. 5th	£24,000,000	£12,000,000	£12,000,000
1796, Jan. 5th	£25,000,000	£12,500,000	£12,500,000
1797, Jan. 5th	£26,000,000	£13,000,000	£13,000,000
1798, Jan. 5th	£27,000,000	£13,500,000	£13,500,000
1799, Jan. 5th	£28,000,000	£14,000,000	£14,000,000
1800, Jan. 5th	£29,000,000	£14,500,000	£14,500,000

The Opposition Journals last week asserted that the Bank Restriction Committee of the House of Commons intend to report in favour of Mr. Ricardo's plan of paying in specie. That is, the Bank shall pay next January in gold bars, at the present price of gold, £4 1s. per ounce, any quantity of notes, not being less than sixty or a hundred pounds' worth, and that in two years afterwards they shall pay them in gold bars, at the standard price of gold, £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce. Mr. Ricardo's plan goes further. It recommends that the Bank shall never pay in coin, but in bars of gold, at the standard price; in short, that the Bank shall at all times pay gold, when offered, at £3 17s. 10½d. and sell it, when demanded, at £3 17s. 10½d.

If the Opposition Journals be correct in stating, that the Restriction Committee intend to report in favour of payments in bullion at the market price, and should Parliament adopt that plan, then there will be a very great saving to the Nation in the expense of coinage, the waste of gold, &c. All the purposes for which a metallic currency is necessary in foreign commerce will be answered as well by payments in gold bars as by payments in coin, and the danger of a domestic run on the Bank for gold coin in a moment of panic, as in 1797, will be completely prevented. This is, indeed, at all times the only danger to which it is exposed. A run for coin on the Country Banks would instantly fall on the Bank of England, and would cramp, if not dry up, the currency throughout the Empire, producing the greatest confusion. Now, if the Opposition Journals be correct, the currency will be placed in perfect security, at perfect ease. Nothing will be able to disorder it. If persons will hoard specie, they must purchase gold bars or foreign coin, or content themselves with silver.

In the years 1815 and 1816 we imported corn only to the amount of £800,000 each year, and then the value of gold was rather below the standard price. In the year 1817 we imported to the amount of six millions, and in the year 1818 we imported to the amount of eleven millions sterling. During the last two years, the price of gold rose. Should we have an abundant harvest or two, and little importation of corn become necessary, gold will again fall very low. The Bank will then be able to pay, to buy gold to the full extent of Mr. Ricardo's plan, and to place their notes on a firm, unquestionable foundation. The finances of the Continent, and of the World, founded—the source and circulation of money will, during peace, gradually become steadier and better known. The East Indies at present drain away an extraordinary quantity of specie, whilst Spanish America, in consequence of her troubles, yields far less than usual. It would be madness to fly in the face of all these circumstances, by compelling the Bank to pay in gold coin; that measure must be the work of time and opportunity. Perhaps it may be desirable to limit the issue of Bank-notes to some certain, yet liberal amount. We pretend not to anticipate the Report of the Committee; but, if some rumours be true, we are sanguine of it. It is said Mr. Tierney declined the Committee, and stood alone in voting against the Report. Thus, then, the Report cannot be in favour of a very sudden or decided plan for the resumption of cash payments, or Mr. Tierney would not have voted against it; and yet it must hold out a reasonable prospect, a rational scheme for that resumption, or the other five or six Opposition Members of the Committee would not have voted for it. That Committee has the Finances of the Country in its hands, and while it exists, it would be presumptuous, if not indecent, in the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say, that he has any plan which will carry into effect. The Restriction of Parliament upon the currency must be the foundation of his measures; but we anticipate nothing from the one likely to defeat or materially embarrass the other. However, we beg leave to be understood as speaking from no authority. We offer only our own speculations, excited by the assertions of the Opposition Journals. With an increase of three millions in the Revenue, and an augmented commerce, what can occur to derange the Chancellor of the Exchequer's plans, but the decision of Parliament? It is true, those plans must be suspended till that decision is made. The Commerce of the Country, too, as well as the plans of Finance, must remain to a very considerable extent suspended, while the resumption of cash payments by the Bank remains a question of uncertainty. A very short time will now remove all doubts on the subject, and, as is usual, after a check, commerce will then, no doubt, revive with redoubled spirit.—*Continued.*

The Paris Papers of Thursday and Friday have arrived since our last. The debate upon the law respecting the Liberty of the Press, in those of Friday, is comparatively uninteresting, as it related chiefly to certain judicial forms to be observed in punishing offences against the law.

Two Commissioners have arrived at Jena from Weimar, to examine the students relative to the murder of Kotzebue.

A proposition has been made by the French Minister, which is to be laid before the ensuing Swiss Diet, on the subject of a change in the military capitulation between France and Switzerland, relative to the jurisdiction of the Swiss regiments.

Advices here this day reached London from the West Indies so late as the beginning of last month, which communicate the intelligence, that Gen. M'Gregor having been joined at Aux Cayes by the *Hero* and *Alamarch*, transports, with troops from England, he had immediately set sail for the Spanish Main, and had on the 25th Feb. landed at Santa Martha, without any opposition, which was not expected, as we were informed by previous accounts, that all the regular troops had been withdrawn from New Granada, by General Morillo.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent arrived at the Sizer Lion, at Calais, yesterday evening, at two o'clock. The Duke drove the Duchess in a phaeton and pair; they were followed by part of their suite in travelling carriages. Among them were Dr. Wilson, and a celebrated female accoucheuse. There being a scarcity of post-horses, some of them were obliged to return to the last post to bring on the Duchess's daughter, a young lady about eleven years of age, who accompanies her royal mother to England. The Duke and Duchess were in excellent health. In the course of that afternoon the Duke was attended by Admiral Sir E. Owen, the Commander of the Royal Sovereign yacht, Captain Conroy, and Mr. Fontblanque, the British Consul, who accompanied his Royal Highness on board the yacht to inspect the fitting up and preparations made for the reception of himself and his Royal Duchess. The Duke also went to view the vessel waiting to bring the Persian Ambassador to England. The Mayor and Chief Officers waited upon the Duke and Duchess to pay their respects upon the arrival of

their Royal Highnesses at Calais. Some of the carriages and luggage of the Duke and Duchess were put on board the *Cumberland*, *Susanna*, and *Lark*, Dover packets, and some time after the remainder and horses were put on board the *Lady Castle* packet, she sailed on Monday morning at six o'clock, with its supercargo, and the embarkation on board, who landed in a boat at Dover to make arrangements for stabling, coaling, houses, &c. The four packets did not arrive till three o'clock, when the carriages, horses, &c. were landed at the York Hotel.

From the contrary state of the winds, and the steep tides, the royal yacht could not sail from Calais till Friday morning. Their Royal Highnesses landed at Dover soon after three o'clock, and proceeded to the York Hotel, where they remained that night. Saturday morning they left Dover, and proceeded to Cobham Hall, the seat of the Earl and Countess of Darlington. The Princess, daughter of the Duchess, with the suite, went on to Kensington Palace. Yesterday morning the Duke and Duchess left Cobham Hall for Kensington Palace, where they arrived about four o'clock, and afterwards dined with the Duke of Sussex.

Yesterday, at eleven o'clock, a Meeting of the Cabinet Ministers was held at the East of Leinster's house in Whitehall.

On Saturday, at two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, in Downing-street.

BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 25.—The inspiring progress of gaiety in this town has received an unexpected and deeply regretted check, by the indisposition of the town's Royal and best benefactor, the Prince Regent. The following are correct copies of the Bull-tins published at the Palace yesterday and to-day:—

"The Prince Regent had a slight accession of pain in the right foot during the night. His Royal Highness, in all other respects, is going on most favourably."

"Pavilion, 11 o'clock, A. M. April 25. — 'M. J. TIERNEY.'"

"Pavilion, 6 o'clock, A. M. April 25. — 'The Prince Regent has had a good night; his Royal Highness advances towards complete recovery.'"

"M. J. TIERNEY."

"Three o'clock, P. M.—The report at the Palace, of his Royal Highness's state, is quite as favourable as in the morning."

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR & THE FAIR CIRCASSIAN.

DOVER, APRIL 25.—About three in the afternoon, H. M. schooner *Plowee* arrived in the Roads, and very shortly after, the boat belonging to the Customs put off from her under a salute. She had on board the Persian Ambassador and suite, who, on landing, were greeted with appropriate salutes from the guns at the heights. As this schooner had been seen for some time before her arrival, there was an amazing concourse of people assembled on the beach, and the novelty of the arrival of ten or a dozen persons, habited in silks and turbans, with daggers and long beards, in no small degree attracted the attention of the inhabitants, whose curiosity had been raised to the highest pitch by the different accounts of the beauty of the fair Circassian; and had not a coach been provided at the water's edge, I much doubt if his Excellency and suite would have reached the inn without considerable difficulty. The crowd followed to Wright's Hotel nearly as fast as the carriage, it being reported by some, that the fair female was in a mask, under the habit of a male attendant, whilst others stated, that she would not be landed till the middle of the night. In about half an hour, however, after the arrival of the first boat, a second boat came into the harbour, and landed the Circassian Beauty! She was attended from the schooner by Lieutenant Graham, of the preventive service, and two black eunuchs. She was scarcely seen for the instant she landed, she was put into a coach which conveyed her to the inn. She had on a hood, which covered the upper part of her head, and a large silk shawl screened the lower part of her face, across the nose, from observation; therefore, her eyes, which are truly beautiful, and part of her forehead, were the only part of her beauties that could be seen. She is of the middle stature, and appeared very interesting. Her look was languid from illness, arising from a rough passage.—She was conducted to a bedroom on reaching the inn, but no one was allowed to attend her but the eunuchs."

Gen. BAILEY.—This morning, on the Judges talking their seats, Charles Bennett made application to the Court for permission to postpone his trial until the next Sessions, to which their Lordships acceded. Mr. Alley, then intimated to the Prisoner, that his trial would take place on the first day of the next Sessions, May 26.

CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 25.—Our market was well supplied with Wheat this morning from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, yet that of fine quality sold on the same terms as on this day week; but the demand was small, and no buyers for the inferior descriptions. The large arrivals of foreign barley have occasioned further reduction in prices of that article of 2s. per quarter, and sales were leary at that reduction. Beans are fully 2s. per quarter dearer than on Monday. Oats are of full 1s. per quarter lower, the supply both of English and foreign being very great. In Peas and other articles there is no alteration.

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

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore carried on under the Firm of O'BRIEN, KEATING, & ARBACH, Drapers and Milliners, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent, of which all Persons concerned are requested to take Notice.

The Business in future will be carried on under the Firm of O'BRIEN, KEATING, & CO., and all Persons indebted to them, and all Accounts due, are requested to be furnished, which shall be settled as the Directors may direct.

Waterford, April 30, 1819.

COMMUNICATION WITH FRANCE.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE-DE-GRACE REGULAR PACKET, EVERY TUESDAY.

WEEKS & MARCH gratefully acknowledge the liberal Support of their Friends and the Public last Season; they will endeavour, by assiduous Attention to their Comforts, to deserve a Continuation of their Favours. Their elegant and commodious Packet, the *PRINCE COBURG*, now commanded by *James P. HARRIS*, an experienced Navigator and a Man, being thoroughly refitted, and having fresh Bedding, will continue to sail every Tuesday, not earlier than Noon, and seldom later than 3 o'clock, for HAVRE, and from HAVRE every Friday, for WATER. The good qualities of this Vessel are so well known by Numbers of the Nobility and Gentry, that WEEKS & MARCH merely beg to add, that her Three separate Cabins contain a very large Bed, a Day Cabin, a Night Cabin, and a very large Bed; a Skylight is constructed so to admit Air in the worst Weather; a Fresh-Water Tank; and a Patent Water-Closet, entirely separated from her Cabin, and free from any impurity. This Packet was built in 1816, expressly for that purpose. WEEKS & MARCH beg to assure the Public, that the greatest Attention is paid to Cleanliness, and that her Beds are free from all Damp; her Linings in every respect superior. Having purchased the late Mr. Fitzgerald's Cabin (an entire new Vessel), and having fitted her elegantly with Ten separate Beds, they will let her for any Part in the Channel, or for any stated Period. She has every desirable Convenience.

The Public are respectfully informed, that from DUBLIN, by the way of BARRIS and HAVRE, to PARIS, a distance of One Hundred and Ninety Miles Land Travelling is saved. The Road is excellent throughout; the Convoys are three daily; the Coaches excellent; the Charges no more than Twenty-five Shillings made by the Time Twenty-two Hours from HAVRE to PARIS.

This is the best Route to the SOUTH of FRANCE. N. B.—Letters addressed to WEEKS & MARCH, Coburg Packet-office, Southampton, or to Mr. BARRIS, 53, Lower Thames-street, will meet due attention.

MONEY TO BE LENT.

FROM £500 TO £8000.

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

Feb. 13, 1819.

O'NEILL & KEHOE OFFER FOR SALE, 98 CHIEFS TEA (from last Sale), 10 Hinds, refined SUGAR, 20 Baskets CHEESE, 30 Casks SALT-PETRE, and 150 Barrels Stockholm TAR, which, with their present Stock of SCALE SHAGS, SPIRITS, SPICES, &c. &c. will be disposed of on the most liberal Terms.

Waterford, April 17, 1819.

WATERFORD MARKET PRICES—MAY 3.

Commodity	Price
Butter, first quality (new)	4 0
second	3 10
third	3 0
Tallow, rendered (Russet)	7 0
Lord, do.	6 0
Cakes, rendered	6 0
Beef, do.	5 0
Pigs, sliced	4 0
scalded	3 0
Pork Offal	2 0
Pig Heads	2 0
Newfoundland Fish	18 0
Outmeal	12 0
Flour, first quality	10 0
second	9 0
third	8 0
fourth	7 0
Wheat	28 0
Barley, mashing	18 0
shipping	15 0
Oats, potato	12 0
common	10 0
Corn, Whitehaven	3 6
Newport	3 6
Swansea	3 6
Tallow, rough	9 6
Potatoes, by weight	0 4
by measure	0 3
Beef	10 0
Mutton	7 0
Yeast	1 0
Pork	7 0
Fresh Butter	1 4
Malt Whiskey, per Gallon	11 6

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

TO BE LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE OLD EXCHANGE, ON THE QUAY, On SATURDAY, the 1st Day of May next, IN THREE DIVISIONS, PART OF THE BEST AND HIGHEST TENEMENTS, PART OF THE LANDS OF PRIOR'S KNOCK, in the Immediate Vicinity of this City. Part of the Estate of the Hon. GEORGE HOOPER, Esq. Maps of the Ground to be seen, and further particulars, at the Office of Messrs. LYNE & BURKE, and the Sale to commence at One o'clock of the Day above mentioned.

WILLIAM NEWPORT, Master.

Waterford, 18th April, 1819.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

The above Auction is adjourned to SATURDAY, the 5th of May.

April 30, 1819.

IN THE Matter of WM. PENROSE WATSON, and JOHN PENROSE, Bankrupts. BY Order of the Commissioners in this Matter, to be sold by Public Auction, at the ROTARY EXCHANGE, Dublin, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of May, a well-secured ANNUITY of £200 a year, arising out of several Premises in the City of Waterford, and other particulars apply to LYNE and BURKE, Waterford—No. 19, Grafton-Street, Dublin.

April 29, 1819.

TO BE LET IN LOTS, OR TOGETHER, ABOUT ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF THE LANDS OF KNOCK-HOUSE, situated on the Road leading to DUNSMORE, about Five Miles from Waterford. One from Woodstock, and Two from Dunmore. As Leases for ever will be given to Improving Tenants, these Lands will be found to the attention of those who would wish to erect BATHING LODGES. There are some beautiful situations for building the Ground.

Apply to WM. MARCHANT, Esq. Kiltra, Waterford—or to WM. MARCHANT ANDRAG, Waterford.

April 21, 1819.

CHANCERY.

JAMES WALLACE, Esq. Administrator of the Estate of the late MRS. WALLACE, deceased, of the County of Kerry, Plaintiff. CONVERSUS HENRY, Esq. and others, Defendants.

will, on Monday, the 21st day of May next, at my Chambers, Temple Quay, Dublin, at One o'clock in the Afternoon, set up and sell by Public Sale, to the highest Bidder, all that and those the TOWN and LANDS OF FATH LEBE, including the MANSION-HOUSE & DEMESNE, and the TOWN of DOLTON, being Part of said Lands, or a completed Part thereof, for the Payment of the sum of £1000, as mentioned in a Deed of Conveyance, bearing date the 23rd February, 1819.

THOMAS BALL, Solicitor, &c. apply to LYNE and BURKE, Phoenix-Street, Solicitors, Maland-Street, Dublin.

CHALLENGER WILL STAND THIS SEASON, AT MASTER RICHARD, NEAR LISMORE; Bred Mares, 4 Guineas; all others 2 Guineas;—*Grass*, 5s.

GOOD GRAM AND PROPER CARE, at 1s. per Month.

CHALLENGER was got by *Genialist*, Dam by *Tace*, on *Clairin*, by *Bagot*, on *Cherry*, an Sister to *Amor*, in succession, carrying *Clairin* from one Course to another, and one of the best bred Horses in the County, who one of the best trained was the famous *Mar Eton*, which Mare, when two years old, could give 7lb. to any of the best, and on eight times. *Genialist* was got by *John Bull*, Dam *Clairin*, by *Isidore*.

CHALLENGER is a beautiful Bay Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, 5 years old, of great strength, perfectly sound and free from illness, and from his great Bone and Size, and Shape and Figure, no Horse is more likely to get the Stock.

Waterford, April 30, 1819.

ALL GOOD TO BE LET TO MARES THIS SEASON, AT THE BRIDGE HOTEL STABLES, FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.

Bred Mares, Five Guineas; all others Two; and a Gravel to the Gravel.

HE was got by *Master Goodall*, out of *Folly*, by *Wazy*; and considered to be one of the best bred Horses in the United Kingdom. He was decidedly the best runner of his age, winning the *Valley's*, *Lum's*, *Kirwan's*, *Wellington's*, &c. which has never been done by any other three years old-hoisting, and by *Sir Roger*, by his sire the *Sir Peter Hood*, and by his Dam the *Wazy*, now allowed to be the best.

Particulars of Pedigree may be seen in the *Racing Calendar*, and with the Group.

Waterford, 10th, 1819.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE, For the Week ending Friday, April 30, 1819.

Commodity	Price
487 Wheat, per Bar. 20 Stacks	18 0
18 Bar. per Bar.	18 0
275 Barley, per Bar.	20 0
208 Oats, per Bar.	13 0
1911 Flour, per Cwt.	10 0
1265 Potatoes, per Cwt.	11 0
0 Peas	0 0
0 Beans	0 0
0 Barrels Whisky only	0 0
1075 Cwts. Flour	20 0
Average Price of Wheat and Flour 26s. 8d. per Stack.	
Receipts of Flour 805½ Bbl. from 25c. 0d. to 29c. 0d.	
1811 Flour, per Cwt. 10c. 0d. to 12c. 0d.	
Sales of Flour—1811 3d. from 10c. 0d. to 12c. 0d.	

JAMIS RIDDALL, Clerk of the Corn Table.

Weight and Price of Bread for the ensuing Week.

Quantity	Price
Quarter Loaf	4½d.
Half Quarter	2½d.
Half Quarter	2½d.

TO BE LET, FROM THE 25th MARCH INSTANT, THE LANDS OF BALLYVILLY, situate in the Whole about 150 Acres, and situated about four and a half Miles from Waterford. Proposals to be received by Mr. RAWNEY, March 6, 1819.

PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The Duke of BEAUFORT presented Petitions from Baldock, in Hertfordshire, and from the Clergy of the Deanery of Stowe, in Gloucestershire, against making any concessions to the Roman Catholics.

Earl BEAUCHAMP presented a similar Petition from the Inhabitants of Portea.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE gave notice, that on Tuesday, he should present to their Lordships several Petitions from various parts of Ireland in favour of the Roman Catholic Claims, but that he should on Friday submit to the House a motion grounded on those Petitions, tending to the final removal of the disqualifications that now affect his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects.

Earl GREY gave notice, that he should also, on Tuesday next, present to the House Petitions from the Body of the English Roman Catholics. CLERK OF THE PEAS IN THE COURT OF EXCHEQUER, IRELAND.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that the appeal cause of O'Grady v. the Attorney General of Ireland should be heard on this day at six o'clock, and that the Judges should be ordered to attend at twelve o'clock on that day. Ordered.

DISTRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

Earl FITZWILLIAM presented a Petition from the Inhabitants of the City of York, complaining of the burdens under which the People laboured, of the grievances which they endured, and praying generally for relief. Laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

Mr. W. BECHTOLD presented a Petition from the Catholics of the Town of Malton, praying for a repeal of the Penal Code which now affects their Body. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BUTLER presented a similar Petition from the Roman Catholics of the County of the City of Kilkenny. Ordered to lie on the table.

Lord W. FITZGERALD presented a similar Petition from the Catholics of the united parishes of Maynooth and Leixlip, in the County of Kildare.

Mr. TALBOT presented a similar Petition from the Catholic Inhabitants of two parishes in the County of Dublin.

Mr. WILSON (one of the City Members) presented a Petition from the London Clergy against the Catholic Claims. The Hon. Gentleman said, he felt that any further concession to the Catholics would be dangerous to the Constitution. In saying so, he was aware that he differed with his constituents; but he spoke what he felt.

Sir WM. CURTIS said, he knew the constituents of the Hon. Gentleman longer than he did, and he believed the great majority of them concurred in the sentiments of the Petition just presented.

The Hon. C. H. HUTCHINSON presented a Petition from the Roman Catholic Inhabitants of the City of Cork, praying for the repeal of the Penal Code affecting their body. The Honourable Gentleman, on presenting the Petition, said, that the Petition was very short, but the topics it embraced were most material. The Petitioners, he said, stated, that for exerting a right which the Protestants exerted—which all Christians possessed, that of worshipping one common God in the manner most agreeable to the dictates of conscience, and in the manner their forefathers had worshipped—that for this they were harassed, insulted, and oppressed by the law; that that system of insult and oppression has produced nothing for Ireland but division—nothing for England but disgrace. The Petitioners, he said, felt a great degree of satisfaction on the approaching discussion of Parliament, because they rely on the justice of their Claims, and they rely on the justice of their Cause for redress. Upon this important subject, there was, as every Gentleman who heard him, and who is at all acquainted with the state of the public mind in Ireland knows, a union of sentiment which did not exist for a number of years. The Petitioners, indeed all Ireland, entertain high and warm hopes, that this odious and cruel code will be now for ever effaced from the Statute Book, which it has so long disgraced; and he for ever obliterated from the memory of a People, to whom it has been a source of shame, of misery, and misfortune. They expect redress from this new Parliament, to whose wisdom, to whose justice and liberality, they humbly but confidently appeal. They expect the restoration of those rights which nature had given to them as

men, which the faith of treaties had guaranteed to their ancestors, of the violation of which they now complain.

PROTESTANT PETITION OF THE CITY OF CORK IN FAVOUR OF EMANCIPATION.

Mr. HUTCHINSON rose to present a Petition from the Protestant Inhabitants of Cork, praying for the repeal of the Penal Code affecting their Catholic Brethren. He did not, he said, stand in the unhappy situation which an Honourable Gentleman stood in the course of this evening unhappy, at least, he must have appeared to the House. He was, indeed, grieved to see, that in an enlightened city, any body of men could be found so unjust or so blinded as to resist the fair and constitutional claims of millions of their fellow-subjects. The Petition he held in his hand was signed by persons of the greatest consideration, of property, and of commercial weight in the city which he had the honour to represent. These distinguished, loyal, and respectable Protestants knew the real character of their Catholic fellow-countrymen; they are acquainted with their motives and their feelings; and they press forward with one voice praying for the repeal of the Penal Code. They appeal to the Legislature on this important occasion, because they are indignant at the unmerited degradation of their countrymen; because they take up this question, not as the cause of the Catholics merely, but as the cause of Ireland and of the Empire. They state it as their opinion, that the Claims of the Catholics are founded upon justice, and that they ought to meet with complete success. He would not now, as the subject is so soon to

