



There are three ways of regarding these melancholy occurrences: the one, as a sort of political confederacy in crime, spreading throughout the Kingdom in every direction; the other, as a nearly disconnected and solitary symptoms of a state of society oversteered with population, and ill-adjusted in their relative duties; the third, as a mere robbery and murders, having no source deeper than the depravity of the individuals concerned in their perpetration.

Perhaps it will be found, that each of these causes is at work. The robberies of arms, that have prevailed within the last three or four months, particularly in the South of Ireland—the disturbed spirit which has broken out in the centre of the Kingdom, and to counteract which Associations have been entered into by the Gentry—show, we will not say, a communion or correspondence between the parties, but certainly a predisposing tendency to a state which cannot be contemplated without dismay. With regard to the atrocities that have been committed in the North and West, and particularly with respect to the murder of Mr. Brown, the laws, we hope, will be found sufficient to detect and to punish the perpetrators; but we cannot too forcibly impress on the Gentry, in every part of Ireland, the necessity of associating, and the paramount necessity of remaining on their estates. It may be an unpleasant duty—but it is a duty that must be performed, if they would preserve their property. The Duke of Leinster furnishes a noble example of what a resident landlord should be. If his Grace's example were generally followed, we should not have the melancholy task of putting the following statements and facts upon record:

**KING'S COUNTY.**  
At a Meeting of the Magistrates and principal Inhabitants of Parsonstown and its vicinity, held in Dooly's Ball-room, on Thursday, the 30th day of December, 1819, the Earl of Rosse in the Chair, the following Declaration and Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

The Magistrates and principal Inhabitants here assembled observe, that it is with deep regret they learn from different sources of information, that many of the lower class in this county and its vicinity, as well as in the county at large, have entered into a conspiracy against the Laws and Constitution of their Country, and that in order to accomplish their designs on both, they have united themselves by an illegal oath, have plundered houses for arms, and have assembled together in large bodies, by night, in order to form plans, as it is supposed, of attack, and fix on the time for commencing acts of hostility. They further observe, and they mention, with great satisfaction, that, though this spirit of insurrection has spread to a considerable extent and is active in its operations, it is wholly confined to the lowest of the People, and that even a great portion of that class is still free from its influence, notwithstanding the efforts made to seduce it, and that, within these few days, many of the misguided People in the neighbourhood of Tullamore, yielding to the remonstrances of their excellent Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Kearney, have deposited with him their arms, and determined to abandon the wicked projects in which they were engaged, an example worthy of general imitation.

They think it advisable, in order to prevent those who may be incorrigibly disaffected (if any such there be) from any attempt to carry their schemes into execution—in order to secure those now free from infection from being induced to depart from their loyalty—and in order to give confidence of protection and assurance of success to all who shall assist the Magistrates in enforcing the laws and maintaining public tranquillity, that the following Resolutions be adopted, and immediately put into operation:

Resolved, That an Association be forthwith formed, composed of all persons attached to the Government and Constitution, and who are willing to become Members of the same;—that it shall consist both of Horsemen and Foot; and be embodied for the preservation of the Peace, and enforcing the due execution of the same, and that it shall be called, "The Parsonstown Loyal Association," and shall continue embodied so long as the public exigency shall require.

Resolved, That, in case of necessity, the Horsemen shall be employed in patrolling the High Roads by night, and those on Foot, in preserving the Peace of the Town; and that both, when on duty, shall be attended by a Magistrate or Constable, and shall dispense all unlawful Assemblies, and take up all suspected characters whom they may find out on unreasonable hours.

Resolved, That the Members of this Association do assemble once a week, or oftener, if occasion should require, when they are to receive the directions of the Magistrates as to the duties required of them to discharge, until the next Meeting.

Resolved, That we will obey the Magistrates in all lawful directions that we may receive from time to time, for the preservation of the Public Peace, and that we will refer to their adjudications, and abide by their decision, any difference that may arise among any Members of the Association, touching any matter connected with the same.

Resolved, That, as some persons, from advanced age, or delicacy of health, may be unable to attend in person, we will permit them to be represented by proxies, to be appointed by the Committee, consisting of

every day, to consider the state of the Town and its immediate neighbourhood, to receive reports of all those who have any information to communicate, derive such measures as they think necessary to be adopted for the preservation of the Public Peace, and to report the same to a next General Meeting of the Association, or to the Magistrate, members of the same.

Resolved, That all Public-houses (the Inns alone excepted) be shut up at eight o'clock every night, and no persons admitted into them (except members of the family and travellers) until the next day; and that any Publican offending against this regulation, or entertaining Strangers of suspicious appearance in their houses, without giving notice thereof to a Magistrate or Constable, be considered as underwriting a License, and be represented to the Magistrates at Sessions as improper persons to sell Spirituous Liquors.

Resolved, That we are determined, individually and collectively, to use our best efforts to protect the loyal and peaceable part of the Community from the machinations of the turbulent and disaffected; to bring the seditious and disloyal to condign punishment; and to establish peace and prosperity within our Country, on the only solid foundation on which they can stand, namely, the wise and happy Constitution which it is our pride and privilege to enjoy.

The Earl of Rosse having left the Chair, and Sir James Hackett, Esq. having been called to it, "Resolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Earl of Rosse, for having condescended to the Meeting, and for his exertions to maintain public tranquillity."

**MURDER AND ROBBERY.**  
BELFAST, JAN. 17.—It is our painful duty, this day, to record one of those dreadful crimes against which nature recoils, and which, from its infrequency in this part of the Country, has excited an extraordinary sensation.

The unhappy victim of this horrid deed was Mr. Richard McNair, bleacher, at Cregagh, about two miles from this town, on the Castle-rough road, a young man of excellent character, about 26 years of age.

It appears, that Mr. McNair was in this town on Friday, in the market. About seven o'clock in the evening, after receiving a few pounds from a person in Ann-street, he left town in company with a man who lives not far from Cregagh.—They separated on their road home, and nothing more was heard of him until next morning, between seven and eight, when he was found murdered on the road, about a mile from town, his pockets turned out, and without his hat.

He had received many dreadful wounds, apparently with a blunt weapon; the principal wound behind the ear, where the skull is fractured.

He was a strong and active young man, and seems to have made a powerful resistance, as the ground is much trampled for many yards at the place where the body was found. A stick, with an iron ferrule at the end of it, which Mr. McNair took from town with him, was found near the spot.

A Coroner's Inquest sat on the body on Saturday, and brought in a verdict of *Wilful Murder* against some person or persons unknown.

Information of the murder was conveyed to the Magistrate at the Police-office, about ten o'clock on Saturday morning, and he immediately after personally apprehended four fellows of infamous character, in a public-house, who are implicated in the murder, and they soon after underwent a minute examination. Yesterday, four more persons were taken into custody, and Sir Robert Bateson, Mr. Skinner, and Mr. Ferrar, spent the entire of the day at the Police-office, in a most arduous investigation. The result of the examination was, we understand, that all the Prisoners were remanded for further examination, this day.

From the prompt and laudable measures pursued by the Magistrates, and the exertions made by every respectable person in the neighbourhood who can be of service, or throw the smallest light on this infernal murder, we make no doubt that the perpetrators will very soon be fully discovered.

**ROBBERIES.**  
STRABANE, JAN. 11.—It is our painful duty to announce the various daring outrages committed in this hitherto peaceable district, in which we have so lately beheld all the relative ties respected, and the hours of the opulent protected by a latch. An armed handitti have committed three daring outrages within these few days, and accompanied, in two cases, by circumstances of cruelty almost unprecedented. In Monterlony, a man was murdered, his wife's arm shattered by a ball, and the old parent of the house, of the name of Mc-Gurck, roused to procure a confession where his property was concealed. In the County Derry, a man was murdered; and in our vicinity, within a few miles of this Town, a respectable, peaceable, and laborious farmer, named John Guthbertson, of Storey-falls, who had laid by some of his hard earnings, was, at so early an hour as seven o'clock in the evening, robbed of all he possessed, even to his shirt.

BELFAST, JANUARY 11.—The Weather in this part of the Country has been more severe than for some years back. We have had a strong frost, with very short intervals of thaw, for more than three weeks; during that time, however, there has been little snow, and the intercourse with every part of the North has been uninterrupted.

Bank of Ireland Notes, to the amount of £1,013,398 16s. 6d. were in circulation during the quarter ending the 5th of January last.

### The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20.

Some time ago, M. WERTZ, Professor of Theology, B. tin, was dismissed from his office, and by the glosses which were thrown upon the affair by the Foreign Journals, a coloring was given to the transaction, tending to convey an impression, that he was the victim of arbitrary power. The letter which caused his dismissal appears in our columns, and no man of sound morals will hesitate to approve of the removal of him who has committed it; were pure, because it is according to his own faith that every man is to be judged. Wertz's letter, which appears to have obtained a clandestine publicity through his own means, and which he avowed to contain the sincere expression of his sentiments, will be preserved with mingled feelings of surprise and indignation. The King of Prussia, in dismissing this Teacher of youth, has well observed, "that the important charge of a Professor of Theology and of Morality is incompatible with the attempt to justify assassination." Were the maxims of WERTZ founded in truth, Divine Revelation would be a mockery, and all human laws would be subverted and annihilated. Every man would then be guided by his own convictions and feelings; and acquitted in his crimes, however revolting and atrocious these might be. Where, then, would be the principles of justice, the use of human tribunals, or the value of Religion? On abstract points of faith, and on peculiar forms of worship, every man has a right to judge for himself; but when he converts this privilege to a practice which tends to overthrow the structure of society, to violate the property or the life of others, he forfeits all the benefits which he derives from the general community of man, becomes an alien from that community, and an object of its severest reprobation. "It cannot," says a London Paper, "be surprising, that the south of Germany should have entertained such dangerous and anti-social doctrines as have been imputed to those who reside in the Universities, when we hear of a grave Professor—a Professor, too, of *Dignity and Morality*, giving utterance to such depraved sentiments! Fortunate it is for Germany, that such a man has been removed from the Chair of Public Instruction, which, with such opinions, he must have perpetrated into a vehicle of moral poison."

The aspect of the French Ministry is somewhat curious at present. There is an almost total cessation of business, occasioned by the illness of M. M. DECAZIS and DE SEUR. That DECAZIS is a man possessed of considerable talents, is unquestionable; the doubt is, whether it is not that species of cleverness most allied to cunning, and which so much delights in political intrigue. Late events seem to make this supposition probable. There was first the late change of Ministry, which was looked upon as a piece of conciliation towards those unconciliating persons, the Ultra-Royalists. But, almost upon the heels of this measure, comes the creation of eight new Peers, all of whom had either served under BONAAPARTE, or were known to be attached to him. Some time ago, there was an addition of thirty-five Members to the Upper Chamber, which caused a great deal of ferment. That number barely gave a preponderance to Ministers in the Chamber; and, consequently, this last creation was evidently for the purpose of insuring a regular majority. The subsequent measures of DECAZIS have been all on the liberal side. LAVALLETTE has been pardoned, even in spite of the manifest awkwardness of overlooking his offence, when the noble individuals who rescued him from impending death had actually suffered punishment for that deed. Several other exiles have been recalled; and, but a few days back, the King presented with his own hands to Soult the baton of a Marshal. It is difficult to penetrate into the motives of this policy. One opinion is, that the Count DECAZIS really wants to conciliate the Ultra; another, that he is aiming at making the whole Government what is termed 'Liberal,' by filling the Public Offices and the Legislative Bodies with persons of those opinions. M. DECAZIS seems to be really a man of liberal opinions, but, self-aggrandizement being his paramount motive, he is steering the difficult course between the conflicting parties, trusting, by his nice balancing between Ultra and Republicans, to make his own the deciding influence. He let into the Cabinet some Royalists, because it was before decidedly Liberal; he added to the Liberals in the Upper House, both because he wished to secure their support there, and for the sake of obliging the party; and it was for the same reason that he has done kindnesses to SAVARY, LAVALLETTE, and SOULT. This trimming policy is no very easy thing, particularly with such lively spirits as the French; and, in truth, some ominous symptoms have already appeared. Neither Liberals nor Ultra are pleased, as is apparent from the fact, that the Journals of those parties have united in attacking the Ministry, though, of course, for very different reasons. It has been stated, that the Duke d'ANGULÈME approves of the Royal favours to the old followers of BONAAPARTE, though the Duchess will never tolerate those who voted for the death of her parents; but this is a mere surmise. It is certain, however, that many French politicians are looking forward to a speedy change of Ministry, thinking, reasonably enough, that one composed of such incongruous materials cannot stand long. It would not be surprising if the Ministry should be obliged to give way in

the approaching contest respecting the Law of Elections, in which the Government is about to propose an important alteration, the chief effect of which will be to cause the renewal of the whole Chamber of Deputies once in five years, instead of a fifth every year. What makes this attempt more perilous to the present Administration is the great opposition made to it by the People. Already have Petitions been presented to the Legislature, the signatures of which amount to 24,000.

Accounts from Brussels state, that among the various pamphlets which are, from time to time, put in circulation among the French troops, there is one in particular, called the *Catechisme des Braves*, which especially preaches opposition to all Officers who do not belong to the old army, and represents a *foreigner* as what is most desirable for France. Other such writings relate to prevent political events. The necessary measures have been taken to discover the persons who circulate these works; the Governors of the fortresses, and Colonels of Legions and Regiments, have received official instructions to suppress this evil, as an experience, it is added, has shown the bad consequences of such intrigues.

On the 20th of December, a shock of an earthquake was felt at Mittenswald, in Bavaria; it lasted about seven or eight seconds, and took a direction from South to North. The motion which it produced was quite as strong as that on the 10th of April last year. The wind from the South was very still; the thermometer of Reumour stood, in the shade, four degrees above zero, and the barometer two degrees above changeable weather; but the 21st, the thermometer rose seven and the barometer six degrees, with a powerful South wind.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* cites a letter from Rio Janeiro, of October 5, which announces a rumour that prevailed there of an attempt made to liberate BONAAPARTE. It said, that an English packet had brought to the Admiral on the St. Helena station an order to remove the Ex-Empereur to the Cape of Good Hope; but it was soon discovered that this statement, that a project had been formed to rescue BONAAPARTE on the passage, by means of five privateers, which had been equipped for a port of South America. This seems to be only one of the idle tales of the day.

Several prosecutions have taken place in England on the subject of illegal publications.—James T. CLARK has been found guilty, at the Exeter Sessions, of selling a blasphemous libel, in the form of a *Parody* on the Church Catechism. This was one of the *Parodies* for which Howe was acquitted. No trial day.

On Monday, the 10th of this month, a seizure of 60 boxes of contraband tobacco was made near Carrick-on-Suir, through the spirited exertions of Mr. EDWARD WHITE, Officer of Exche in that quarter, who had it brought in open day into the above Town, assisted only by one Constable. We have also been informed, that, on Monday last, two hundred and ninety boxes of the same article were seized by Mr. ANTHONY, near Greenpoint, at a place called Rannaminnearagh, a distance of about 6 miles from Dungarvan, and safely lodged in his Majesty's stores. The tobacco was admirably concealed in a cliff, and the discovery was effected by more than usual industry and research. This faithful performance of duty on the part of the officers of the Revenue entitles them to the esteem of every fair Trader, and to the peculiar attention of Government. The account relative to Mr. ANDERSON bears, that some others, whose names we have not learned, were employed along with him; they, too, come in for their share of the praise which has so justly earned, and which the Public will most eagerly bestow. The revenue and the honest dealer in tobacco are at present suffering incalculable injuries by smuggling, which appears to be carried to an enormous extent; there is, therefore, a warm debt of gratitude due to Mr. ANDERSON and Mr. WHITE, whose characters are established by unremitting attention to their obligations, and who pursue the public good with such persevering ardour.

Several complaints, well founded, we have no doubt, have reached us of the careless delivery, often of the non-delivery, of the *Chronicle* to our Subscribers on the road between Waterford and Carrick-on-Suir. The ground of these complaints will we shall speedily and effectually remove. It is known to our Subscribers in the district to which we allude, that a special messenger is employed for the conveyance of our papers; but as he has failed in his duty, other means can be devised.

A Correspondent wishes to know, why the Waterford Farming Society, commenced a few years ago under such auspicious circumstances, has, for the last four years, been completely ineffective? No reply can be given just now to this question; but we should rejoice to be able to inform our Correspondent, and the Public at large, of a Institution, which did produce valuable consequences, and which had even a still fairer promise, will be again brought into action.

We feel much pleasure in communicating, that the documents forwarded by the Sovereign of Belfast to Mr. Grant, respecting the poor Irish families transported from Carlisle to this Country, and landed in the most forlorn manner upon our coast, under the provisions of two Acts passed in the 59th of the King, have received the immediate attention of Mr. Grant, our Chief Secretary, whose reply to Mr. Vermer testifies the kind interest he takes in the concerns of this Country. He closes his letter, by requesting Mr. Vermer "will communicate to the Committees who have called the attention of the Government to the Acts in question, that the Government will not fail to pay to their appeal every consideration."

### EMIGRATION TO QUEBEC.

The following important Document has been transmitted to us from a most respectable source, and we have the greatest satisfaction in laying it before the Public. It contains much new and valuable information to the inhabitants of these Countries, and it is powerfully calculated to prevent a recurrence of those calamities which it denounces in simple but energetic language. The principles on which Emigration to Quebec ought to be undertaken, and the consequences which may result from such a plan to ameliorate the condition of life, are fully and explicitly described. There is no concealment. The good and the evil are honestly and candidly set forth, and those who wish to leave their native Country are thoroughly apprised of the evils with which they may have to contend, and of the only substantial grounds on which they may rest their hopes of prosperity. A large field of enterprise is opened up—but the candidates, like soldiers to the battle, must enter upon it with adequate preparation; the attempt will otherwise prove utterly abortive. Emigrations have hitherto been frequently made upon hazardous grounds, without that knowledge and without that preparation which are indispensable to success; and it is here, especially, that the great importance of the *Quebec Emigrant Society* manifests itself in the most striking light, and that their recommendation to form Associations in England and Ireland comes upon the Public with irresistible force. The Members of that Society, eminent both for station and character, have performed an illustrious and salutary duty to the British Empire; and it becomes the unavoidable obligation of England and Ireland to follow, without delay, an example of generous and redeeming utility. The *Quebec Society* have solicited pecuniary aid, and the efforts which they themselves have made cannot but meet with the warmest concurrence of every liberal and patriotic mind; but there is something in their *Appeal*, even greater magnitude than pecuniary aid. Multitudes who desire to emigrate have not that information which is requisite to their future happiness, & may, therefore, expose themselves to the privations and afflictions against which the *Address* so solemnly & so emphatically warns them. Let Associations, composed of intelligent and benevolent individuals, be established in England and Ireland, who will correspond with the *Quebec Association*, and who will furnish Adventurers with the necessary knowledge—and the distresses which have already been experienced will in a great measure, if not totally, be avoided in time to come. Numerous charitable institutions exist in Ireland, which have exalted her reputation, almost above that of any other country in the world. A new source of benevolence is here disclosed, which announces in its principles, and promises in its issues, blessings of a peculiar excellence, and which are likely to endure through many generations—but we forbear; the subjoined Document speaks far more strongly than any thing we are able to urge, and we rest satisfied, that its claims will be duly and effectually appreciated:—

*A Special Meeting of the Emigrants' Society, held in the Grand Jury Room of the Court-house at Quebec, the 11th October, 1819.*

Present.—The Lord Bishop of Quebec, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kerr, the Hon. W. B. Colman, the Hon. W. Scott, Lieut. Colonel Harvey, C. B. D. P. Adjt. General, Commissary-General Wood, John Wright, M. D. Inspector-General, Lieut. Colonel Darmford, Lieut. Col. Wardlaw, the Rev. the Official Minister, the Rev. J. L. Mills, the Rev. D. Wilkie, Deputy Commissary-General Collier, Lieut. John Royal Engineers, John Stewart, Benjamin Termain, Henry Black, John Neilson, James George, Esqs.

Resolved.—That it appears expedient to the Meeting, that an Address should be drawn up to the Public in Great Britain and Ireland, soliciting the contributions of the charitable in aid of the funds of the Society; and, at the same time, stating the actual circumstances of distress which many Emigrants have been placed in, and the resources of which they ought to be possessed upon their arrival, to give them a fair chance of ultimate success in establishing themselves in this Country.

**ADDRESS.**  
The Members of the Quebec Emigrants Society, in carrying the above resolution into effect, are anxious to have it understood, in the first place, that it is by no means the principle of their body, nor the object of the present measure, to discourage Emigration. On the contrary, they profess themselves deeply sensible of the benefits resulting to these Colonies; they truly appreciate these benefits; they would rejoice also in contributing to relieve their Mother-Country from the evils of a redundant population; and they would feel that they had much to answer for, were they to become instrumental in checking this valuable influx of inhabitants into a Country, the very face of which invites them, as it were, to the experiment, and opens to their industry vast tracts of land unclaimed from the wilderness, which are capable, under the hand of Art, of yielding the means of sustenance, and the comforts of life, to many millions of human beings.

But the local experience of the last few years has amply shown, that some measures are necessary to place the system of Emigration under proper regulations—to provide against many evils and miseries arising from the ignorance and mismanagement of the persons who emigrate—and to preserve, with the smallest possible deduction, the advantages on either side accruing.

Under the influence of these impressions, the Society proceed to state, in a specific form, the objects of the present Address—the first of which is to make an appeal to the compassion and generosity of the British and Irish Public, in behalf of their own countrymen, arriving as strangers in this Province.

The number of Emigrants who have arrived at the port of Quebec, since the opening of the navigation for the present season, amounts to upwards of 12,000, which probably exceeds two-thirds of the population of the City itself. It will readily be believed, that a very considerable proportion of these are utterly destitute upon their arrival; that such rapid and continued accessions to the port, the crowded and dirty state of the ships, combined with the change of climate, (though the climate of this Country is itself healthy,) prove the causes of much debility and disease among the Emigrants; that the death of individuals throws whole families upon the Public; that shipwreck, with all its accompaniments of loss and hardship, occasionally completes the catalogue of ill; and that, especially as the winter closes in, the inhabitants of this City have upon their hands an accumulation of misery and distress, for which they are without means to provide any adequate remedy. It has, in fact, been found necessary here, independently of all the other public and private charity extended to wretches, to open a temporary asylum expressly for destitute strangers; a great part of which is occupied as an hospital, where at this date there are between 70 and 80 patients. And had not his Grace the late Governor-in-Chief, with his wonted benevolence, permitted the use of some empty buildings belonging to Government, and provided the attendance of the Medical Staff, with certain other advantages, it would have been found impossible to afford even the degree of relief which has been given.

The next object of this Address is to request that steps may be taken to circulate the requisite information among the lower classes at home, and especially in Ireland; in order that it may be generally understood:

1. Under what circumstances they may be warrantably encouraged to emigrate.
2. Under what circumstances they ought to be deterred from the attempt.
3. What knowledge ought to be possessed, what rules are to be followed, and what plans avoided, by those who do emigrate.

The Society therefore beg leave to state their opinion, that persons with families, possessing a sufficient sum to support them for one year after their arrival in this country—or single men, with a provision something less, who are able-bodied, and either expert in agriculture or masters of any of the common mechanical trades—provided they are of steady, correct, industrious habits, and of enterprising characters, may fairly be encouraged to transfer their homes to this country, and to expect a better fortune than is likely to await them by any opening presented in their own.

In many cases, it would be highly useful, if the funds of the Society could be made capable of rendering some degree of assistance to persons of this description.

But with respect to persons differently situated, and of a different stamp—persons who abandon their homes in a vague expectation of relief from change, because they are not thriving where they are, and who land upon these shores in a destitute condition, and without energy to struggle with difficulties, the Society can promise them only disappointment and increased misery; and the case is daily to be witnessed, of those who have been lured hither by false and interested representations, but whose wish and prayer, upon their very arrival, is to obtain the means of returning. The Society have actually, in some instances, been obliged to employ their funds in sending back dejected and helpless beings who had severed themselves from all the dependence which they could count upon for support in this world. It appears also, from the public papers, that considerable numbers of those who have emigrated to the United States are straining their exhausted means to return. It is very important to impress the conviction, that there are three articles of expense absolutely necessary to the preservation of life itself in this climate, of which a much inferior provision will answer the purposes of existence in others; the articles, namely, of clothing, fuel, and a compact lodging; to which it must be added, that there are various sources of employment for the Poor, connected with husbandry and navigation, which are wholly suspended during a Canadian winter.

The cases, however, of those who arrive in this Country in a forlorn and distressed condition, are infinitely multiplied by the want of information under which the parties act. The season at which the vessel sails, and the port to which she is bound, as its situation respects their ulterior progress, are two points of considerable moment. It ought to be their endeavour to have before them, as much as possible, upon their arrival, the open position of the year. And it is a very common circumstance, that emigrants are brought here, whose destination is in some part of the United States, or of the British Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where they have particular inducements to go; to gain which points from Quebec, is perhaps a matter of much greater difficulty and expense, than to go direct to them from Great Britain or Ireland. Several women, with families, coming lately to join their husbands at the points above mentioned, have been led to sup-

pose, that their object would be as readily attained by taking a passage to Quebec, which they have reached without the means of procuring farther.

It is essential, therefore, that persons emigrating to America should be furnished with some degree of geographical information. And if they hesitate under what government to place their selves in this quarter of the globe, it may be very honestly recommended to them, to forbear from changing masters. Of those who have recently made their election in the United States, it is a fact perfectly known to members of the Society, that large numbers have found their advantage in resuming their old allegiance, and have made application to the British Consul at New York, for and to effect a removal into Upper Canada; practically disproving an opinion, which has a pretty general influence, as to the superior inducements of Foreign America.

With respect to that frequent separation of families which has been adverted to—the husband, or the father, coming alone to the country, and sending after him for his household, or perhaps returning to fetch them out, the Society can by no means recommend this experiment, unless the parties are so situated, that a considerable present sacrifice will not eventually distress them. Not only is much time lost, perhaps at a season which renders it highly valuable—not only is the difficulty and expense attending a removal across the sea inevitably increased by this practice—but it constantly happens, that the family, upon their arrival at Quebec, are utterly at a loss to trace the person whom they have come to seek; and there are some instances within the knowledge of the Society, where the hope of doing so seems almost gone.

It might be productive of incalculable benefit to the cause of Emigration, if certain Associations were formed in different places at home, composed of intelligent and benevolent individuals, who would open a correspondence with the Society here, and furnish information to the parties upon the spot. The materials for such Associations exist abundantly in Great Britain and Ireland; and the Quebec Emigrants' Society entertain a confident hope, that with the assistance at which they act, nor the inferiority of their own pretensions, will cause their appeal to be disregarded, or deprive them of that encouragement and assistance which they anxiously solicit. They trust that they are engaged in a good work, and in the prosecution of their endeavours they look to the co-operation of good men, and the blessing of God above.

Nathaniel Atcheson, Esq. Great Winchester-street, London, has been requested to communicate with his Majesty's Government upon the subject of this Address, and to receive communications from individuals at home. The Lord Bishop will receive those addressed to Quebec.

Irish Stocks, Jan. 18.

Bank Stock, per cent.	80
Gov. Deb. 3 per cent.	70 1/2
Gov. Deb. 4 per cent.	70 1/2
Gov. Deb. 5 per cent.	70 1/2
Gov. Deb. 6 per cent.	70 1/2
Gov. Deb. 7 per cent.	70 1/2
Gov. Deb. 8 per cent.	70 1/2
Gov. Deb. 9 per cent.	70 1/2
Gov. Deb. 10 per cent.	70 1/2
Gov. Deb. 11 per cent.	70 1/2
Gov. Deb. 12 per cent.	70 1/2
Gov. Deb. 13 per cent.	70 1/2
Gov. Deb. 14 per cent.	70 1/2
Gov. Deb. 15 per cent.	70 1/2
Gov. Deb. 16 per cent.	70 1/2
Gov. Deb. 17 per cent.	70 1/2
Gov. Deb. 18 per cent.	70 1/2
Gov. Deb. 19 per cent.	70 1/2
Gov. Deb. 20 per cent.	70 1/2

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JAN. 19.

ARRIVED.

13th—None.	
14th—Stranger, Boston, coming.	
15th—Coblenz, Prussia, Cork, ballast.	
16th—Venice, London, Swana, coming.	
17th—Venice, London, Swana, coming.	
18th—Venice, London, Swana, coming.	
19th—Venice, London, Swana, coming.	
20th—Venice, London, Swana, coming.	
21st—Venice, London, Swana, coming.	
22nd—Venice, London, Swana, coming.	
23rd—Venice, London, Swana, coming.	
24th—Venice, London, Swana, coming.	
25th—Venice, London, Swana, coming.	
26th—Venice, London, Swana, coming.	
27th—Venice, London, Swana, coming.	
28th—Venice, London, Swana, coming.	
29th—Venice, London, Swana, coming.	
30th—Venice, London, Swana, coming.	

**MARRIED.**  
On the 17th inst., by special licence, in Dublin, by the Lord Bishop of Down, Sir Stephen Mays of Belfast, to Frances Stella, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. James Fraser of Paisleytown, in the County of Meath.

On Tuesday morning, after a tedious illness, and in the prime of life, Mrs. Perrin, wife of Mr. Benjamin Perrin, sincerely and devoutly lamented by her family and friends.

**LOST.**  
BETWEEN THE COUNTING-HOUSE OF WYSE AND QUAYS AND THOMAS-STREET, TWO BILLS, No. 1940—£10—at 31 days—WYSE & QUAYS on G. & R. PALMER, Dublin, in favour of Mr. MICHAEL QUIGLEY. No. 1941—£45 12s—1 do. on do. favour of do. (P. Payment being stopped in Dublin, they can be of no use to any Person.) January 20, 1820.

**SUBSCRIPTION BILLS.**  
THE SECOND SUBSCRIPTION BILL & SUPPER will be held on Monday next, the 24th Instant.

Captain HAMMILL, 18th Regt. SAMUEL CROFTSWAITE, Esq. Drawing for Places precisely at Nine o'Clock—Dancing to commence at half past Nine.

N. B. Such Ladies and Gentlemen as desired their Names to be put down as Subscribers, are requested to send for their Tickets to either of the Newspaper Offices, as the Person who has contracted for the Suppers feels himself bound to the Public on the authority of the Subscription-List in his possession.

Waterford, Jan. 20, 1820.

**WATERFORD MARKET PRICES, JAN. 19.**

Butter, first quality	80	0	00	0
second	78	0	00	0
third	76	0	00	0
Tallow, rendered (Rising, Y. C.)	6	0	00	0
Do. (Do. White)	65	0	00	0
Lard, casks, rendered	36	0	00	0
Pigs, singed	40	0	00	0
Do. scalded	38	0	00	0
Pork, salted	20	0	00	0
Pigs' Heads	25	0	00	0
Newfoundland Fish, (new)	14	0	00	0
Oatmeal	12	0	00	0
Flour, first quality	00	0	00	0
second	40	0	00	0
third	37	0	00	0
fourth	35	0	00	0
Wheat	31	0	00	0
Barley, malted	15	0	00	0
Oats, shipping	13	0	00	0
Do. common	10	0	00	0
New Scotch Herring, gutted	30	0	00	0
Do. ungutted	20	0	00	0
Conch, Whitehaven	0	0	00	0
Newport	4	0	00	0
Swansea	3	0	00	0
Tallow, rough	7	0	00	0
Peas, by measure	0	4	00	0
Beef	0	4	00	0
Mutton	0	4	00	0
Veal	0	4	00	0
Pork	0	4	00	0
Fresh Butter	1	8	00	0
Cork Whiskey, per Gallon	10	8	00	0
Marble, Dublin	10	0	00	0
Cork Oil	138	0	00	0
Sea Oil, brown	40	0	00	0
Do. white	45	0	00	0

**Corn Returns for the Week ending on Saturday last.**

1224 Barrels Wheat	£ 15	15	0
1294 Bushels Oats	0	12	6
271 Barley	0	15	0

**DUBLIN MARKET NOTE.**  
For the Week ending Friday, Jan. 14, 1820.

1061 Wheat, per Bu. 20 Stone	28	0	0	0
482 Bar. per Bu.	13	0	0	0
1684 Barley, per Bu.	14	0	0	0
4308 Oats, per Bu.	11	0	0	0
6198 Flour, per Cwt.	8	0	0	0
517 Oatmeal, per Cwt.	12	0	0	0
6 Peas	0	0	0	0
Salt, by measure only	0	0	0	0
0 Barrels Wheat	0	0	0	0
4730 Bush. Flour	0	0	0	0

Average Price of Wheat and Flour Receipts of Flour 81800 15d. 6d. Sales of Flour 61400 3d. 6d.

JAMES RIDDALL.