

Kress; who was to follow up all that we had urged against the principle and the facts of the Bill, by showing, what he alone could show, that her Majesty was not the person described in the preamble—that she was not given to low habits—that she did not frequent base company—that she did not skulk from the society of her equals—and that, above all, she did not screen herself from intercourse with her Friends and Family Relations. On the contrary, he was to prove, that, long after the time to which the evidence for the Bill applies—long after her return from the long voyage—she came into Germany, and frequented the Courts of her Blood-Relations and allid Connections, and in their presence placed herself with her Suite, whom they received; and that there, and not in Italy, she desired to fit her shroud, and had adopted measures for taking a Palace where she might, in future, remain; she had no wish to skulk from them, but proposed to stay there for the rest of her days, for aught I know, in the immediate neighbourhood of her Sisters-Relatives. After what I have already proved, and after the comments on the Evidence on the other side, I should consider this Evidence completely decisive and plenary, and as leaving me not a single stone to remove from the ruins of the structure of the case that has been brought against her Majesty the Queen. I am still deprived of this material witness, and this evidence is still withheld from the defence of the Queen, in the same manner that I complained it had been withheld, when the subject was last before the House. I am bound, in justice to her Majesty's Government, to acknowledge that they have done all that in them lay to remove this difficulty:—Against their conduct I have nothing to offer; and that we did not sooner apply for assistance to them, I trust will not be imputed to us as a fault, when it is recollected, that we only knew of the obstruction a few hours before we mentioned it to the House. If we had complained by anticipation, the effect would have been, to furnish their side with a list of our witnesses. But they have used their influence in vain; the Baron D'Israeli, the Chamberlain, who was at first so willing to come, is not now to be procured. It turns out again, that when he was applied for by the King's Minister at Carlruhe, who kindly was sent for the purpose, leave was again refused, at least, as he thought, at a private and verbal conference.—Afterwards the representation was made in writing, and he was then told by Mr. Burchardt, the Minister, only that no steps would be taken to compel him to come. This was stated by the same Mr. B. who it would be proved was the very man who compelled Kress to come over to give her evidence. It was then communicated to the Baron, that he might come to London if he thought fit; but this Baron, who was an excellent man, and would have been an excellent witness, was also an excellent Chamberlain; he was a Chamberlain by profession, and with all the frailties of Chamberlains, for no sooner was it announced that he might come, than it was discovered that he was ill of a fever; as if Rastelli's sickness had crossed the Alps to afflict him. However, it was stated to be of serious consequence, and steps were immediately taken by him for a serious cure. That of course was to be a long process, and the Baron refused to come out; well knowing, no doubt, what Mr. Burchardt was made of, and well knowing also on which side of the question the wishes of some folks must be. I say that his Majesty's Ministers used their utmost endeavours; we do not charge them at all; but they have not had plain honest Englishmen to deal with, but wily, crafty, foreign creatures, who thought every body they had to deal with as rogues as themselves. These persons paid no attention to the representations of the King's Ministers. Mr. Lamb used all the arguments he could employ, and he put them forcibly and ably, but all in vain—for we know very well, that as witnesses coming forward for the Bill and against it, abroad they understood one another a great deal better than we understand our Ministers here; and Mr. Burchardt having made his representation to the Chamberlain, that Chamberlain could take a hint, and suddenly, with the compliance of an amiable good creature, and of a faithful, honest Chamberlain, immediately fell sick of an illness, which it was difficult to say how he acquired, unless by some communication with Rastelli. When the papers are presented to your Lordships, you will find something to call for comment, but nothing to censure in the King's Government. What I have stated is a misfortune to the Queen, arising from the nature of her situation. Regarding the conduct of Foreign Generals I will not argue, excepting from what I know; but her Majesty feels the consequence of this state of things, and is now, and for ever, deprived of this important witness. I throw myself on your Lordships with entire confidence, that the Court will give due weight to this statement, and will not proceed upon the new and monstrous principle, that a person accused of nine or ten things, and who has offered seven or eight of them, though presented by unavoidable circumstances from giving a complete answer to the rest, is now, for the first time since justice was known in our Courts, to be held guilty. Counsel were then ordered to withdraw.

The Earl of Liverpool observed, that the Papers to which allusion had been made had arrived yesterday, and he had it in command from the King to lay them before the House, equips having been previously given to both sides. The absence of the Baron D'Israeli was on every account to be regretted. Counsel had done no more than jus-

tion in stating that Government had made every exertion to procure his attendance. His Lordship then laid the Papers on the table. The Attorney-General asked what course of proceeding the Counsel for the Queen intended to adopt? Mr. Brounham replied, that he had thought it his duty to give the explanation just heard, and he added, I shall take till the next Meeting of the Court to consider what course I must pursue. The House then adjourned at a quarter to four o'clock.

The Waterford Chronicle.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26.

The tenor of Mr. Brougham's address to the House of Lords, at the close of the proceedings on Saturday, has excited a general sensation, that he and the other Counsel for the Queen would not call any further evidence, unless regarding Rastelli, or unless they should reopen the question of Agency and the Milan Commission. Some Papers go so far as to state, that the Counsel for the Queen, under the extraordinary circumstances in which they are placed, have actually closed their case.

The Traveller says—"We have learned, that an Officer has just returned from the Continent, bringing with him a foreign witness on the part of the prosecution against the Queen. It is added, that this witness was made to travel with the utmost possible expedition, and that he is guarded and concealed with peculiar mystery."

A London Ministerial Paper states, that the Queen has accepted an invitation from the new Lord Mayo, and is to dine at his civic feast on the 9th of November.

The following is stated to be a correct account of the Queen's answer to Lord Hutchinson, delivered at St. Omer's:—"Never (exclaimed HER MAJESTY, and in a tone expressive of her highest indignation) I command you to speak of money to me, when my honour is in question. I can endure the loss of Father, Mother, Brother, Daughter, and all my nearest and dearest relatives, with a becoming resignation to the will of our Divine Parent; but I will not suffer a single reflection directed against my honour to pass unpunished, be the slanderer ever so exalted. Tell those who sent you on this treasonable embassy, that I scorn their bribe, and defy their motives. Not conscious of error, I shall immediately return to England, and voluntarily throw myself on the protection of my generous and beloved subjects. I will describe their offences, that I may be certain of possessing them; but I shall never yield, nor even listen, to any proposal that has a tendency to compromise my honour. Take this answer to your employers, and quit my presence immediately."

The Courier of Saturday sent forth the following observations:—"The Queen's conduct since she has been in this country has done much towards undeceiving the loyal and intelligent classes of society. Those who are the enemies of revolution—or as it is called—of Radical Reform—must be her enemies. She has so openly blenched that cause with her own, that we know not how any additional proofs of the union can make it more intelligible. Yet, if additional proof be wanting, we think we can furnish it. Some Manchester women lately addressed the Queen, and the Address was forwarded to Major Cartwright, Wooler, and a man of the name of Lewis, in present. The latter has written a letter to the said women, which is published in the Manchester Observer, giving an account of the presentation. From this letter we extract the following sentence:—"The attention which the Queen has universally paid to this divine old man (meaning Major Cartwright), particularly in inviting him to her table, and in receiving from his hands a set of flags, with motto favourable to Liberty and Reform upon them, cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the Radical Reformers of Manchester."

No doubt this information has been highly gratifying to the Manchester Radicals, and will be equally so to all the Radicals of England and Scotland. And may we inquire, to what probable use these flags, with "motto favourable to Liberty and Reform upon them," are destined? What can her MAJESTY possibly want with such a set of flags? Perhaps our ignorance upon this subject may be a little enlightened by some passages in her MAJESTY'S answer to the operative Sawyer who went to Brandonburgh-house on Wednesday last with an Address. In that answer we find the following language:—"If the People are not the sole origin of power, they are at least the sole legitimate origin of that Sovereignty, which, for more than a century, has swayed the sceptre of Britain." "All government is a trust, and every trust implies accountability in the trustee." These sentiments, we shall perhaps be told, were the sentiments of our ancestors at the Revolution. We will admit this; and let us, therefore, look to their application; let us ascertain why they are now the sentiments of a woman who demands to be installed QUEEN OF ENGLAND. "It is expedient," continues her MAJESTY, "at all times, and it is more particularly requisite in the present times, that the People should have just, precise, and definite notions on this subject; for arbitrary power will always be predominant, in proportion as the People are more imperfectly acquainted with their own rights, and with the duties of their rulers."

Can the tendency of this language, and these facts, require elucidation. Is there a man breathing so dull as not to discern that tendency? The

with which they were executed, were alike honourable to the talents of Mr. Harwood, and illustrative of the subjects of which he treated."

On Monday last Mr. Harwood concluded his Course of Lectures on Natural History, in this City, highly to the satisfaction of those whom the love of science and the desire of knowledge induced to attend, and who were equally surprised and delighted with the beautiful specimens of the different subjects comprised in his Lectures, prepared with a delicacy and effect equally creditable to his industry and his talents. We think Lectures of this description cannot be too much encouraged, or attended to; they assist in extending the range of science to places where its beams have scarcely penetrated, and whilst they offer subjects of inquiry and improvement to youth, they tend to increase the knowledge of maturer years, and lead to a conception of the wonderful beneficence of the Supreme Being in all his works and all his ways."

WEXFORD, Oct. 23.—On Tuesday, the 10th instant, a country woman, who had been to the fair of Eumiscothy with linen, and was returning home with the money she had received, was robbed and murdered, and her body found on the side of the road next day. The body was not recognised for three or four days, when the unfortunate woman was ascertained to have been from the neighbourhood of Newtownbarry.—Herald.

CORK MARKETS, Oct. 24.—Wheat, 18s. to 23s. 6d. Oats, 16s. to 19s. 6d. Barley, 14s. to 18s. 2d. Butter to Merchants 71s.—67s.—63s.—61s.—58s. Do. to the Country, 60s.—56s.—52s.—50s.—48s. CLOMEL MARKETS, Oct. 24.—Butter, 75s. to 77s. per cwt. Bacon Pigs, 26s. to 28s. Oatmeal, 11s. 6d. to 12s. Flour, 8s. 6d. to 18s. 8d. Beans, 26s. to 28s.; Fourths, 16s. to 18s. Barley, 8s. per bushel; Barley, 9s. to 11s. Wheat, 1s. 13d. per stone; Oats, 7½d. to 7½d. Potatoes, 21d. Rape, 23s. to 25s. per bushel. Wool, 22s. per stone.

KILKENNY MARKETS, Oct. 24.—Butter, 78s. is the general currency, but prime parcels bring 79s. to 80s.; Pigs under 2 cwt. 28s.; Heavy, 29s. per cwt. Wheat, 18s. to 22s. 6d.; Barley, 10s. to 12s.; Beans, 7s. to 8s. 6d.; Oats, 8s. 6d. to 10s. per barrel; Flour, 20s. to 32s. per bag; Potatoes, 15½d. to 21s. per stone.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

Butter opened yesterday at the market-house at 78s. for best quality, but only a few firkins were purchased at this price, and 77s. was afterwards the highest rate, at which the remainder of the supply went off very slowly. Inferior qualities were particularly dull.—Thirds, 72s. to 73s.; Fourth, 62s. to 65s. Cane returns—Tuesday, 22½d. firkins; yesterday, 28s. There has been no change in Ninged Pigs since our last, the current rate remaining at 28s. to 29s. for good lots, and in rare instances 30s. for very prime Pigs under 2 cwt. A smart advance took place yesterday on Scalded, most of those fit for Bacon middles, &c. having been briskly bought up at 26s. 6d. to 26s. 9d. Wheat kept up steadily to 25s. 6d. for prime quality. Good Potato Oats sold readily at 10s. generally, and 3d. over was paid by some purchasers. Barley continued stationary at 9s. 3d. to 10s. No alteration since the close of last week in Flour or Oatmeal.

WATERFORD FAIR.

The last of the three annual Fairs of this City, held yesterday, was but very indifferently attended. The show of Black Cattle, Horses, Sheep, &c. was remarkably thin, and the quantity of Pigs exhibited for sale was inferior to that which usually appears on an ordinary market day. The business done, in short, in every department, was so trifling as to render unnecessary any specification of prices; and, on the whole, a poor Fair has been witnessed here for many years.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, OCT. 25.

ARRIVED.

23d.—Despatch, Walsh, Dougan, wheat, oats, and butter, for Portsmouth.

24th.—None.

SAILLED.

23d.—Olive Branch, Angel, London, butter, bacon, pork, &c. Ann and Maria, Davis, London, wheat, oats, &c. and put back.

24th.—May, Davis, Belfast, barley and oats; Desiré, Guilbin, Liverpool, wheat and oats; Ann, James and Co., George, Liverpool, wheat, Friendship, Davis, Liverpool, wheat and flour; Peace, Browning, Glasgow, Ann and Maria, Dux, before mentioned; Yalbot, Thomas, Liverpool, oats and flour; George, Coleman, from Youghal, Dublin, barley.

25th.—Wind N. W. at 8 morning.

NATURAL HISTORY.

MR. HARWOOD, Fellow of the Linnean Society, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, will deliver THREE POPULAR LECTURES upon the ANIMAL CREATION, at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. The Lectures to commence at ONE O'CLOCK, on MONDAY next, and to be continued at the same Hour on the two succeeding Days. The Course will be repeated at FIVE O'CLOCK on the Evenings of the above Days. Tickets may be obtained at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Subscription for Three Tickets for the Course 6s. 6d. Single Ticket—2s. 6d. Single Ticket—2s. 6d.

Waterford, Oct. 26, 1820.

Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PEARUS, Chamberlain-Depute, Quay, Access for England—Messrs. Newton and Co. Fleet-street, London. Access for Ireland—J. K. Jumper and Co. No. 1, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.

GALWEY & POWER
HAVE ARRIVED TO THEM,
A CARGO OF
PRIME NEW GALWAY KELP,
Which will be sold, at their Stores in High-Street,
ON ENCOURAGING TERMS.
They have also on Sale, New Montreal Ice quality POPE, ASHES, Dublin RENDLER FALLOW, SMALL SUGAR, COACH SPRING STEEL, &c. &c.
Waterford, Oct. 21, 1820.

In the Matter of SEVILLE NEWPORT, a Bankrupt.
THE CREDITORS of the Bankrupt whose names are particularly requested to attend the ASSEMBLY, at the City Court-House, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of October instant, at 12 o'clock at Noon, in order to determine whether and upon what Terms the ASSEMBLY should receive the Votes of the late WILLIAM SEVILLE and JOHN NEWPORT, in payment of the Debts due to that Firm—and whether and upon what Terms the ASSEMBLY should adjust in an amicable manner certain Accounts depending between the late Firm and other Members of the Family of the late Mr. WILLIAM NEWPORT—and to invest the ASSEMBLY with power to compound Debts, submit Differences to Arbitration, and commence Suits in Equity and upon other matters relating to the Bankrupt's Estate.
Waterford, Oct. 10, 1820.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 29th OF SEPTEMBER NEXT,
For such Term as may be agreed upon,
Either in the Whole or in Divisions,
ABOUT 10 ACRES of the LANDS of ROCKSHIRE,
IN THE LIBERTIES of WATERFORD,
Now in the possession of Mr. Richard Murray.
Proposals will be received by MICHAEL DUNN, Waterford, by BENJAMIN PEARUS, Jun. Esq. No. 7, Frederick-street South, Dublin, till the 1st of October, 1820.
(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

NOTICE.
THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS for the District of WATERFORD, finding that some Doubts are entertained in his District as to the Value at which the New Coin called SOVEREIGNS are to be taken in Payment in Ireland, hereby gives Notice, that he is authorized to receive them in Payment of HIS MAJESTY'S DUTIES at the Rate of TWENTY BRITISH SHILLINGS each, being ONE POUND ONE SHILLING and EIGHT PENCE of the Currency of Ireland.
As to the other STERLING COINS of the Realm, he does not think it necessary to give any Notice, not being aware that any Doubt exists as to the Value of any of them as fixed from time to time by the Proclamation of HIS MAJESTY and his Royal Predecessors, according to which he will of course receive them in Payment, as all the Subjects of this Realm are bound to do.
JAMES WALLACE, Collector.
Custom-House, Waterford,
23d October, 1820.

NOTICE.
THE COLLECTOR of EXCISE for the District of WATERFORD, finding that some Doubts are entertained in his District as to the Value at which the New Coin, called SOVEREIGNS, are to be taken in Payment in Ireland, hereby gives Notice, that he is authorized to receive them in Payment of HIS MAJESTY'S DUTIES at the Rate of TWENTY BRITISH SHILLINGS each, being ONE POUND ONE SHILLING and EIGHT PENCE of the Currency of Ireland.
As to the other STERLING COINS of the Realm, he does not think it necessary to give any Notice, not being aware that any Doubt exists as to the Value of any of them, as fixed from time to time by the Proclamation of HIS MAJESTY and his Royal Predecessors, according to which he will of course receive them in Payment, as all the Subjects of this Realm are bound to do.
WILLIAM HUGHES, Collector.
Excise-Office, Waterford, Oct. 20, 1820.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.
THE ASSIZE OF BREAD,
BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SAMUEL KING, ESQ. MAYOR OF SAID CITY.
THE Middle Price of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize) was last week 28s. 6d. per Barrel, besides an Allowance of Eight Shillings per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Refined, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings 6 Household.

	WHITE.	BANGLED.	HOUSEHOLD.
Penis Loaf, lb. oz. dr.	0 5 2	0 6 4	0 11 0
Loaf-Penny, 1 6 3	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 6 0
Four-Penny, 1 6 3	2 2 1	2 12	0
Stepenny, 2 2 1	3 3 2	4 2 2	

(T. All other Sorts of Loaves are to weigh in proportion, and besides the two initial Letters of the Baker or Baker's Name, the White Bread must be marked with a W, the Refined with an R, and the Household with an H—And the Weight must likewise be imprinted upon each Loaf, otherwise to be seized. And the several Bakers and Dealers in Wheat, Meal, and Flour, are required to make the Weekly Returns, ON OATH, on every Wednesday, before 12 o'clock, of all Wheat, Meal, and Flour, bought or sold by them, according to the Acts of Parliament for preventing the Assize of Bread, or the Penalties will be enforced according to Law.

OCT. 29. SAMUEL KING, Mayor.

TO BE LET,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,
THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, at SHON HILL,
within a few minutes' walk of this City. Both, being in the most perfect order, are fit for the immediate Reception of a Family without any expence, and the Situation is one of the finest in the vicinity. Application to
THOMAS SEVENS,
Waterford, Oct. 21, 1820.
(T. TO BE SOLD, a very handsome and reasonable PONEY, and about 20 Tons of fine old HAY.
(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

TO BE SOLD,
THE INTEREST OF A HOUSE,
WITH
GARDEN, COUCHLADY, AND STABLE,
IN LADY-LANE,
Apply to Mrs. POOLER,
Waterford, Oct. 21, 1820.

WATERFORD HARBOUR.
THE COMMITTEE of COMMISSIONERS for PILOTAGE hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive PROPOSALS for REMOVING the MUD from the QUAYS of this City. For Particulars, apply to the SECRETARY.
By order,
GEORGE BROWN RIGG, Sec.
Ballast-Office, Waterford, Oct. 21, 1820.

AN ACT
For the better Administration of Justice in the Court of Exchequer Chamber in Ireland.
July 15, 1820.

Whereas an Act was passed in the Parliament of Ireland, in the 40th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act for the more speedy correction of erroneous Judgments given in the Courts of Law in this Kingdom;" and whereas, by the said Act, Writs of Error from Judgments of his Majesty's superior Courts of Law in Ireland were made returnable in a Court thereby instituted, and now commonly called The Court of Exchequer Chamber; and the Chief Justices, Chief Baron, and the rest of the Justices and Barons, or any nine of them, assembled in the said Court, were empowered to examine and affirm or reverse such judgments; and in all cases depending in the said Court, to award such costs, moderate, reasonable, or exemplary, as to them should seem meet; and whereas it hath appeared, by Reports made to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, upon an Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled, to inquire into the duties, salaries, and emoluments of the Officers, Clerks, and Ministers of Justice in all Temporal and Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland, that divers regulations are necessary for ensuring the more easy, cheap, and expeditious administration of justice in the said Court; and whereas some of such regulations have been carried into effect by a general order of the said Court, and a Table of the Fees to be thereafter taken by the Clerk of the said Court of Exchequer Chamber, commonly called "the Clerk of the Errors," established under the said order; but certain other regulations are required, which cannot be carried into effect without the aid of Parliament; and whereas it is expedient that the said fees to be taken by the Clerk of the said Court should be further established & regulated by the authority of Parliament; he it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that, from and after the last day of this present Session of Parliament, it shall and may be lawful for the Clerk of the said Court, or his Deputy or Assistant on his behalf, to ask, demand, have, receive, take, and accept, for and in reason and on account of the several acts, matters and things to be done in or concerning the business of the said Court, the several fees, payments, and sum and sums of money in the Table hereto annexed respectively mentioned, and none other or greater fees or sums of money whatever; and that the Clerk of the said Court, or any Deputy or Clerk of any such Officer, or any person acting in his behalf in any part of the business thereof, shall not ask, demand, or receive any other or greater fee or sum or sums of money whatsoever, on account of, or for the performance, or under pretence of performing any act, matter, or thing whatsoever, in any wise relating to the business of the said Court, than as mentioned in the said Table, as payable for or in respect of such act, matter, or business, except under the provisions of this Act—any law, usage, or custom, at any time heretofore made, used or exercised, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding; and that the said Table, and all directions, matters and things therein contained, shall be taken as part of this Act, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

It. Provided always, and be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Chief Justices,

Chief Baron, and the other Justices and Barons, or any nine or more of them, so assembled in the said Court, from time to time to vary and alter the amount of any of the said fees, by decreasing or increasing the same, or to abolish any of the said fees altogether; and also to direct and authorize the payment of any new or additional fee or fees to the said Clerk of the said Court, or to any other person, for or in respect of any matters or things mentioned in the said Table, or any of them, or of any other matters or things to be done in the execution of the duty of the office of such officer or persons respectively; and all such fees, the amount whereof shall be so altered, and all such new or additional fees which shall be so made payable, and also any order for the abolishing of any fee, shall be specified and set forth in a table or tables to be made by order of the said Court, and signed by the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench for the time being; and such order shall specify the grounds and reasons upon which such fees shall have been altered, abolished, or made payable respectively; and a copy of every such order, signed as aforesaid, shall be transmitted by the Chief Justice of the King's Bench for the time being to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who shall cause a copy of the same to be laid before each House of Parliament, at or immediately after the commencement of the then next Session thereof; and every such fee shall, according to the terms of such order, be and be deemed and taken to be a legal fee, and payable and receivable as such, as if the same had been included in the said Table to the Act, from and after the end of such Session of Parliament.

III. And be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the Errors shall discharge the duties of the said office in person, except in case of sickness, or unavoidable absence by reason of accident or business; and in any such case it shall and may be lawful to and for such Clerk of the Errors to act by Deputy during the continuance of such sickness or unavoidable absence, and no longer, such Deputy being first approved of by the Chief Judge of the said Court for the time being, the sickness or other occasion for such appointment being first proved to the satisfaction of such Chief Judge.

IV. And be it further enacted, That if any Deputy, or Clerk, or other person whatsoever, employed in the business of the said Court, or any part thereof, shall, at any time after the last day of this present Session of Parliament, ask, or demand, or shall have, take, or receive, or accept, from any suitor, solicitor, or other person whatsoever, (save and exceptly from the principal officer by and under whom any such Deputy, or Clerk, or other person, shall be immediately employed,) any gift, fee, reward, or remuneration, for, or by reason, or on account, or under any pretext of any services of their own, or of any person or persons employed by or under them respectively in the office of the said Court; or if any such Deputy, or Clerk, or other person, shall ask, or demand, or shall have, take, receive, or accept, any gift, fee, reward, gratuity or remuneration, for, or by reason, or on account, or under pretext of any matter or thing whatsoever done in and about the business of the said Court, or any part thereof, other than and except only such fees and sums of money as shall from time to time be lawful under the provisions of this Act, every Deputy, Clerk, or other person so offending, shall for every such offence forfeit and lose the sum of one hundred pounds.

V. And be it further enacted, That if any person who shall hold the said office of Clerk of the said Court shall, at any time after the last day of this present Session of Parliament, by himself or his Deputy, or by any Clerk or person authorized on his behalf, wilfully and knowingly ask, demand, have, take, and receive, or accept, directly or indirectly, any gift, fee, reward, gratuity, or remuneration, for, or by reason, or on account, or under pretext of any services or service in or concerning any part of the business of the said Court, other than and except only such fees and sums of money as from time to time shall be lawful under the provisions of this Act, every such person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and lose the sum of one hundred pounds, and shall be deemed and taken to be true and genuine records, and well and sufficiently returned, according to the mandate of such writ respectively.

shall be forthwith sent by the Clerk of the Errors to the place of residence of each of the other Judges of the said Court of Exchequer Chamber.

VII. And whereas it is expedient that the powers of the said Court should be enlarged as is hereinafter provided; be it therefore enacted, That, from and after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Chief Justice, Chief Baron, Justices, and Barons, in all cases now depending, or which hereafter shall depend, in the said Court, where the Defendant in Error shall have got judgment for any sum of money, whether for debt, damages, or costs, or all or any two of them, and such judgment shall be affirmed by the said Court, and such judgment shall be affirmed with affirmance, but also to give such judgment, not exceeding the legal interest for the time being, as such Court shall direct, from the day of the allowance of the Writ of Error on which they shall so give judgment to the day of its giving the same, on the sum so adjudged to the Defendant in Error as aforesaid; and to order that the amount of such interest shall be included in their judgment, in addition to the sum so theretofore adjudged, and to the costs, if they shall think proper to award costs, as aforesaid.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That no execution shall be stayed by or by reason of any writ of error returnable into the said Court, or by any supersedeas thereon, in any case whatsoever, unless the Plaintiff in error, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the Court in which judgment shall have been given, or by a Judge of such Court, shall be first bound by recognizance in such Court, in double the sum adjudged by such judgment, and also in two years' value of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments (if any) adjudged to be recovered thereby, to satisfy and pay, if such judgment be affirmed, all and singular the debt, damages, and costs, adjudged by such judgment, and all costs to be awarded by or under the judgment on such writ of error, or on any further writ of error which may be afterwards brought in such cause, returnable in Parliament, and also the same rates of such lands, tenements, and hereditaments (if any), to be adjudged in any action that may be brought for that purpose.

IX. And be it further enacted, That whenever any writ of error or certiorari shall issue, returnable in Parliament, for the purpose of reversing any judgment of the said Court of Exchequer Chamber, the original transcript brought into the said Court, together with the judgment in Court thereon, being duly made up into the form of a return to such writ of error, and signed by the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, shall be countersigned by the Clerk of the Errors, who shall then forthwith carry the same to the Office of the Chief Secretary in Dublin Castle, and shall deliver the same to the Under Secretary, or the Chief Clerk in the Civil Department, who shall also countersign the same, and shall give a receipt for the same, and shall forthwith cause the same to be duly transmitted by post to the proper Officer of the Lords' House of Parliament; and such writ and return, so signed and countersigned as aforesaid respectively, shall be so transmitted without any charge for the same, and shall be deemed and taken to be true and genuine records, and well and sufficiently returned, according to the mandate of such writ respectively.

Table to which this Act refers.

	£	s.	d.
1. For receiving every Writ of Error, with Transcript of the Record thereupon,.....	0	0	6
2. For receiving, entering, and filing every Assignment of Errors, Joinder thereto, and every other pleading,.....	0	0	6
3. For the Copy of every Assignment of Errors, Joinder, or other Pleading in the Court of Errors,.....	0	0	8
4. For entering Ten Sheets, then eight-pence per sheet,.....			
5. For receiving every Rule or Order,.....	0	3	0
6. For preparing, attesting, and issuing Copies of all Rules and Orders of which Copies shall be required,.....	0	2	6
7. For receiving, entering, and filing every Affidavit, where such Copies shall be required, if not exceeding Three Sheets of seventy-two words each,.....	0	1	0
8. If above Three Sheets, then at the rate per Sheet, each Sheet containing 72 words,.....	0	0	6
9. For one Copy of the Record to remain with the Clerk in Court at the hearing, for each Sheet of seventy-two words,.....	0	0	6
10. For every other Copy, per Sheet,.....	0	0	3
11. For every Continuance in each Cause, such Continuance being from Term to Term, and the fee being only charged once in each Term, and against the Plaintiff,.....	0	0	0
12. For entering such Pleasings and Proceedings as occur in the Court of Error, and the Judgment of the Court to be transmitted, with Record, to Parliament, or to the Court from whence the Record came, for each Roll containing seven hundred and twenty words,.....	0	10	0
13. For preparing, signing, and issuing every Writ of Mandamus and Subpoena,.....	0	5	0
14. For every Certificate of Non-compliance with any order of the Court, including Search,.....	0	3	4
15. For every Search, where no such Certificate is required to make the Officer shall be required to make the Record case,.....	0	2	6
16. For taxing a Bill of Costs,.....	0	10	0

