

present number of junior Lords. The Board was first instituted in the reign of William and Mary, and he found that in 1702, 1706, and 1709, there were but four junior Lords. (Hear.) In 1714 and 1717 there were five junior Lords, and on that scale it remained up to 1775. Since that time he admitted that there had always been six; but were a sufficient argument for the continuance of offices now found to be useless. (Hear.)—There might have been reasons why the number of these Lords should have been increased during the latter periods of our history, when the force and number of our navy was so much augmented; but looking at the circumstances of the present time, it must appear to every man that the moment we come upon a reduction of the number might be of great service to the public service. If when the force employed in the Navy amounted to 140,000 men, and the number of ships in commission to 1200, six Lords were found sufficient to conduct the business, it could not with any show of reason be maintained that the same number were required to conduct the business at present, when the number of vessels in commission was reduced to 110, and the number of men employed to 21,000. (Hear, hear.) The Committee of Finance in 1797, remark upon the constitution of this Board, that during the continuance of the war it was not likely that the business would allow of any reduction in the number of six Lords, exclusive of the first Lord; but that it would be a proper subject for consideration whether, in a time of peace, there might not be such a diminution of public business as to allow of the reduction of the number of the Board? (Hear, hear.)—The clerks, on whom the great weight of the business necessarily fell, had been diminished with an unsparring hand, but not one of the Lords had been reduced, because these appointments were a convenient piece of patronage for keeping up the influence of the Crown. He would freely confess that his object in proposing this motion was not more the saving of the £2000 a year, than the curtailing of the influence and patronage of the Crown, particularly in that House, which was kept up at an unnecessary expense to the public. (Hear.)—In 1817, the Noble Marquis objected to a motion on this subject, on the ground that while a Committee was sitting up stairs, within whose province it would fall to report on the subject, the question was premature; but no sooner was the vote of the House on that occasion known to that Committee, than it declared that it was precluded from meddling with that topic by the vote of the House, which had decided for the keeping up of the existing number. Another argument which had been used for the keeping up of this establishment was, that it was looked upon as necessary for training young statesmen in habits of public business, and fitting them for higher offices. But any plain man like himself would be disposed to think that if there was any one office which more than another required skill, knowledge, and experience in those who were to discharge its duties, it was that office to which was confided the management and direction of the naval forces of the Country. (Hear, hear.) If he put it on the ground of the reduction of the public business—If he put it on the ground of the pledge of the Noble Marquis, that every possible reduction consistent with the safety and regularity of the public business should be made—he appealed to every man in the House whether this motion was not one which was entitled to their support. (Hear, hear.) He implored those Gentlemen who thought fit to support the motion of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Calcraft) on the preceding night, from their conviction of the necessity of an alleviation of the burdens of the Country; not to fall short now; but as they had felt the necessity of calling for a reduction of that tax, to follow it up by voting for the reduction of every useless office, the maintenance of which was made the ground of the demand for the full amount of these taxes. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the sum granted be £25,000. 5s. 1d.

Sir J. SEBRIGHT said, he did not think the reductions which the Noble Lord had boasted of being effected were sufficient, for this simple reason, that no reduction could be sufficient as long as any further reduction could be made. (Long Cheers.) He was as anxious as the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) could be for the maintenance of the Public credit, and should therefore be loath to encroach upon his sinking fund; he should be very sorry to see the income and expenditure of the Country so nicely balanced as not to leave a surplus of 4 or £5,000,000 applicable to that object. But he called upon the Right Hon. Gentleman to do that which would, on his conscience be believed, do more to support Public credit than any sinking fund whatever; namely, to show a sincere disposition to effect every possible reduction in the expenditure. (Cheers.) His Hon. Friend said very truly that the saving would be but small; but it was not the sum, but the principle which he (Sir J. Sebright) supported. (Cheers.) He begged to remind Gentlemen, that these junior Lords of the Admiralty, though they could spend no more than £1000 a year, the amount of their salary, out of the Public purse, yet they could save away millions. (Long cheering)—and were they fit guardians of the Public purse on which they depended for their salaries? (Cheers.) If six Lords were really necessary, in God's name let them be retained; but could any man of common sense be brought to think that the same number was necessary now, as had been found adequate to the efficient discharge of the heavy duties of the office during the war? (Hear.)

Sir G. COCKBURN defended the present constitution of the Board, on the ground of the necessity that it should be able to form two Boards, capable of acting, as it frequently happened, that occasion required the presence of a Board at the out-ports; and three being the number required by Act of Parliament to constitute a Board on such occasions, if the number were reduced the duty either in town or at the out-ports must stand still from the want of a sufficient number to constitute a Board in both places.—The proposed reduction would take away two of the lay Lords. Now he had no hesitation in saying that there were many of the duties which they were required to perform, relating to the details of accounts and other official particulars which Naval Officers in general were not able to do; and though General Officers were necessary at the Boards, yet they were not more so than civilians; and he must say, that in his opinion, useful in the discharge of the duties of the office than the Naval Lords. In searching the records of the office as far back as the Revolution, which could find no instance of a Board consisting of less than the present number of Lords. He was aware that *Beaton's Political Index*, the work from which he believed the Honourable Baronet had derived his information, mentioned only four at some periods, and five at others; but the documents in the office showed at no time a less number than six. He thought himself as well qualified by his experience of the duties of the office as any man to judge of the number of persons required to discharge them effectively, and he solemnly avowed the House that he was firmly convinced the present number was no more than was absolutely necessary. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen might not perhaps feel disposed to give him full credit for the assertion, but he did assure them upon his honour that he would not say if he did not think it. (Cheers.)

Mr. BERNAL felt the highest respect for the character, both private and professional, of the gallant officer, and it gave him pain therefore to differ from him in opinion on the present occasion. In the Committee last year the office of Vice-Admiral of Scotland was defended as a necessary reduction, on as strong a plea and assertion of its necessity as these two junior Lordships of the Admiralty; but the said Vice-Admiral had at length struck his flag, and it appeared from the estimate of this year—(Hear, hear)—to the saving of £1000 a year. A saving of £2000 had been effected on these estimates by the dismissal of a number of clerks. If that had been found practicable on account of the decrease of business, why could not these two Lords be as well spared for the same reason; for if there was less business for the same reason, there must be less need for the Commissioners.

Admiral SOTHERON said, after what had been stated by his Gallant Friend, he could not but feel convinced that six Lords of the Admiralty were necessary; but he was at a loss to see the necessity of a seventh; and therefore if the motion had been for the reduction of one, instead of two, he should have felt bound to give it his support.

Mr. MARRYATT supported the Amendment. He thought the House, in the present condition of the Country, should show a determination to reduce every unnecessary expenditure with the same care as every honest man under temporary embarrassment would apply himself to the regulation of his private affairs by the strictest economy. (Cheers.)

Lord ALTHORP thought that the difficulty which had been started by the Gallant Officer (Sir George Cockburn) might easily be removed by constituting two members a Board. Two was as good a number as three for the purpose, as they were not likely often to disagree in opinion, and when they did so, it was not probable that the case could be of so pressing a nature as to require a prompt and pre-emptory decision, or that the Public service could be much impeded by the delay of the decision on any such question until they had the opinion of the Board in London. Thinking that in the present situation of the Country the House ought to effect every possible reduction, he felt bound to support the motion of his Hon. Friend (Sir M. W. Ridley).

Sir I. COFFIN supported the original estimate. The business of the Admiralty was not so light or trivial as some Gentlemen seemed to think.—Lord Hood and Lord Gardner, when they were at the Admiralty, had been occupied for six weeks without having ever stirring out of the walls.

Admiral HARVEY said, the attendance of the two Noblemen alluded to by his Hon. and Gallant Friend was in time of war. He (Admiral Harvey) would rather that only one Lord should be reduced; but rather than without reduction he should vote for the Amendment.

Mr. GIPPS asked a question of the Chancellor of the Exchequer relating, we believe, to the Superannuation Fund.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, that a Bill would be brought in to settle the Superannuation Fund by a deduction of 5 per cent. from the salaries. It was thought that the most desirable course, as those from whom the 5 per cent. was to be taken would know that it was to provide a Fund for themselves.—He should observe to the House that some of the salaries of this department were not provided for by annual vote but by perpetual Acts, and could not be touched by the present Amendment.

Mr. ELLISON supported the Amendment.

Sir CHRISTOPHER COLE said he should probably be charged with a want of regard for the interests of the profession to which he had the honour to belong, and to which he would yield to no man in the strength and sincerity of his attachment; but in the vote he was about to give, he felt that he ought to be actuated solely and entirely by a sense of duty to his constituents who placed him in that House, and not to be controlled in so doing by any partiality which he might feel for that profession to which he felt it an honour and his pride to have belonged from his infancy. It was unnecessary for him to repeat the arguments which had been adduced on this question; but it was quite clear to him, that if six Lords were able to do the duty during the height of the war, it could not be necessary to keep up that number now—(Cheers)—and therefore he should give his cordial support to the motion of the Hon. Baronet.

Mr. LITTLETON had formerly voted against this motion of the Hon. Baronet, but he trusted that there was no inconsistency in the altered condition of the Country, in now supporting it.

A Member, whose name we could not learn, said he had voted against the repeal of the salt tax last night, for the maintenance of the public credit; but he did not think it inconsistent with that vote to support the motion for this, which he conceived to be a proper reduction.

Sir G. WARRENDER declared the generally received impression that the offices in question were sinecures, to be most erroneous. He had found the duties of the office of so arduous a nature, so constantly interfering with his private concerns, and so wholly incompatible with his private comfort, that that was his inducement to relinquish it, after having filled it for so many years with great satisfaction—(Long cheering, and much laughter)—as his gallant friend could testify. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. GREENFELD, he had been greatly disappointed in his expectation of hearing something from the Hon. Baronet who had just sat down, to commend the House of the propriety and necessity of keeping up these two, as he must now deem them useless offices.

Mr. GOOCH said, after his vote of last night, it might be necessary for him to state, that he came down to the House prepared to vote for the motion of the Hon. Baronet, unless it should be clearly shown that these officers were necessary.—All that he had heard convinced him that it was not necessary to keep up so large an establishment at this Board, and he should therefore vote for its reduction.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, the reduction of these two offices was pressed by the Hon. Member on two grounds: first, that of economy; and secondly, and with more earnestness, as a diminution of the influence of the Crown. He denied that, on the score of economy, these officers ought to be reduced, because more would be saved to the public by their efficient control of the large and expensive establishments within their jurisdiction; for which purpose they were declared by the Gallant Officer behind him (Sir G. Cockburn), to be absolutely necessary for the proper despatch of the public business, with a degree of exactness that must carry conviction home to every man. With regard to the second ground so strongly urged, he begged leave to caution the House against viewing the question as the Hon. Baronet had done. If the influence of the Crown was to be too great, why was it not plainly so stated, and its reductions fairly, openly, and candidly proposed, as it had been on former occasions, and particularly by Mr. Donning? Whenever the influence of the Crown exceeded its just bounds, there was still, he trusted, virtue enough in that House to resist it. (Cheers from both sides, and laughter from the Opposition.) He never could admit that the motives of Gentlemen on the other side of the House were more pure than on his side. (Laughter.) And he protested against this mode of proceeding to reform the Government and Constitution of the Country by piecemeal. (Cheers and laughter.) Let it be done fairly and openly, let the subject be candidly looked into, and he was convinced it would be found that there were a period of our history in which there were so few of the servants of the Crown in that House as at present. Let those who think it right to vote for the amendment on the ground of economy, but he must protest against it being done on the ground of reducing the influence of the Crown. He objected to this for the same reason that he opposed a Noble Lord's (Lord A. Hamilton's) motion, on the subject of Scotch burghs, which had really no object but a political change in those burghs, at the same time that another and very different object was professed. These indirect operations were what he most strongly objected to. On these grounds, considering the principle and not the amount as dangerous, he should vote against the amendment.

Sir JOHN SEBRIGHT disclaimed the idea of accusing the Noble Lord of any sordid feeling; his observations applied generally to all Administrations; but so far from thinking it applied to the Noble Lord or his Colleagues, he should, if a direct question were put for removing the Ministry, vote for keeping them in their offices.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY had really thought that the observations of the Hon. Baronet, applying to the debate of last night, went to charge himself and friends on that side of the House as not voting on a pure principle.

Sir J. SEBRIGHT said, his observations applied not individually, but generally, to officers in sinecure offices, and not at all to the Noble Lord or his Colleagues.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY was grateful to the Hon. Baronet, but could not think

he should touch them, he would ten thousand times rather have the whole of his own salary struck off. He defended the amount of that salary as necessary, not so much for the personal labour as for being under a continual pecuniary anxiety; and he could name treasurers who had suffered loss from the effects of it, and until a *quittance* was obtained, not a single acre of his land could be sold or made a title to.

Mr. ELLICE thought the whole subject of the *Extent Law* should be taken into consideration by Government.

Mr. BENNETT deeply felt the distresses of those persons which the effects of reduction might throw out of employ, and doubted not that the Right Hon. Gentleman felt commiseration for their situation; but he also must have considered the distress of the manufacturer at 7s. a week, and the labourer in husbandry at 6s. a week; and when he was doing an act of justice in doing, he must be convulsed by reflecting that he was lessening the misery without. He (Mr. Bennett) did not exactly approve of the Right Hon. Gentleman's plan, nor that of his Hon. Friend; he thought the Government should go through each officer, and retrench where it was proper, without limiting themselves to any precise per centage of reduction. He thought that in considering the question, the House were bound to take into their consideration the circumstances of the times. With regard to the observation made by the Right Hon. Genl. about his own particular situation, he thought the Report of the Committee of Finance afforded a sufficient answer. His opinion was, that a certain sum should be voted for the expenses of the navy, and the appropriation of it should be left amongst themselves. He should be very happy to remove the responsibility of the Right Hon. Gentleman, and allow him the use of his money, if he could thereby save the Country £1000 a year reduced from his salary. Nothing could or should satisfy the Country but one general system of expenditure in all salaries, beginning with the King and descending through all his officers.

After a few observations from Sir F. OMMANNEY and Mr. GIPPS, which were inaudible in the gallery.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, when his Right Hon. Friend would open his plan, it would appear to the House that a complete revision had taken place. It had cost Ministers considerable labour to carry into execution the resolutions of economy passed in that House last Session. His Right Hon. Friend had given notice that on Tuesday next he should open his plan, and he begged Gentlemen would keep their minds open until then.

Lord ALTHORP observed, that from the late hour of the night it was scarcely possible they could go through the whole of the many estimates. The many estimates could be considered on Monday night; the Right Hon. Gentleman would open his views on Tuesday next; and on Wednesday they could consider the present estimate. He would therefore move that the Chairman do now report progress, and get leave to sit again.

Mr. HUME gave his concurrence to the motion of the Noble Lord. He could not, however, avoid expressing his surprise that no reduction was to take place in the higher offices. In the Civil List important reductions might be made, and he thought Ministers would do themselves injury by advising some retrenchment in that Department. He had heard with regret in another place, a recommendation to country gentlemen to reduce their rents as the only remedy to the existing evil. When they reduced their rents, were placed to retain their salaries at their full amount, and was the exorbitant Civil List to be kept up? The honour of the Crown did not require the costly extravagance with which it was supported; and from all that he had heard of the heart of his Majesty, he was convinced that he would be the first to propose retrenchment—that he would be the first to order a reduction in the trappings of the royal establishment—that he would be the first to propose a curtailment of useless splendour, if truth were allowed to reach his ears, and if he could see or learn the extent of his People's sufferings. He had conversed with many gentlemen in the House and out of it, who did not choose to express themselves publicly on this question; he had conversed with ministerial adherents, who allowed that the Civil List was too high, and that the Sovereign would derive more real dignity from reducing it, than regarding useless servants, and dispensing with unnecessary pageantry, that the most expensive splendour, or the most extravagant and overpaid establishments, could confer. He, therefore, hoped that the Noble Marquis would come down on Tuesday with a proposition to reduce the Civil List at least 25 per cent., and all Government Offices in proportion. At this part of the Hon. Gentleman's observations, which we have been obliged to want of room, to abridge, there were some calls of "question," which induced him to say that the gentlemen who showed such impatience were at perfect liberty to take their departure.—(Hear.) The House would neither add to its honour or influence over the minds of the Country, by turning a deaf ear to the cries of a distressed People, and sympathizing only with the interests of Government. (Hear.)

After the Hon. Gentleman had concluded, the motion was put for reporting progress, and asking leave to sit again, and the gallery was cleared on a division. During the time that strangers were excluded, we understand five divisions took place as follow:

First division.—For delay, 37—Against it, 107.
Second division.—To reduce the vote to £23,500—For it, 28—Against it, 99.
Third division.—To adjourn—For it, 23—Against it, 91.
Fourth division.—To reduce to £23,000—For it, 21—Against it, 97.
Fifth division.—To agree to the vote of £23,301—For it, 94—Against it, 21.
The Committee then adjourned.
The House then resumed, and the Report was ordered to be received on Monday.
The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock to Monday next.

The Waterford Chronicle.
THURSDAY, MARCH 7.
The probabilities of war between Russia and Turkey continue to acquire greater strength.—Two of the Grand Dukes had left Petersburg for the purpose of joining the Imperial Guard in General Suxey's army. Accounts are said to have reached London, stating that orders had been issued for the march of the Russian troops against the Turks. The 15th of March has been mentioned as the day which is to terminate the protracted discussion between the two Empires, either by war or by adjustment.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Stave gave notice, that, on the 17th of April, he would move for the repeal of the Irish Window Light Tax.

MEETING OF CITIZENS.
A numerous and highly respectable Meeting of Citizens was held yesterday at the City Court-house, pursuant to public notice, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed at the General Meeting of the 17th December last, to confer with the Board of Common Council on such changes in the manner of conducting the public affairs of the Corporation as might be deemed beneficial to the Citizens at large.

Major Giblin was called to the Chair, in which he stated, that, having been named as a member of the Committee, he felt it necessary to explain, that he had taken no part in the transaction now about to be submitted for consideration. He therefore felt himself at liberty to accept the unexpected honour now offered him, which he would not have thought himself competent to do had he acted on the Committee.

John Harris, Esq. then rose, in the absence of W. G. Paul, Esq. Chairman of the Committee, to present their Report, which he prefaced by a few observations, expressive of the sense felt by the Committee of the promptitude evinced by the Body in conferring with that deputation, by the Citizens, and of the conciliatory spirit in which they entered on and conducted the discussion of the propositions submitted by the latter. He desired it was necessary to offer any detailed particulars of what took place between them, as the substance of it would be found in the Report now about to be submitted.

The Report (as it appears in our advertising columns) was then handed to the Chairman, by whom it was read to the Meeting.

After a pause of some moments, without any observation being made.

Thomas M'Chone, Esq. moved the first Resolution, proposing that the Report be received and adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Ryland, and other gentlemen, suggested that the preferable course would be, to confine the Resolution to the reception of the Report, and to let the propositions contained in it be adopted separately, as Resolutions, if approved. A desultory conversation ensued, which terminated in having the propositions read over again.

W. H. Hayward, Esq. took an opportunity of stating his sentiments on the several concessions made by the Corporation, which he candidly admitted ought to be received as a boon, particularly as an charter right was surrendered on the part of the Citizens, which, if sought to be compromised, he would be the first to oppose, as he would always feel himself bound to maintain those rights, by personal exertion, or pecuniary contribution, to the utmost of his power. He acknowledged that he had watched the proceedings of the Corporation with distrust and vigilance—but, as his hostility would never be directed against men, but measures, he felt himself bound to say, that he thought the Common Council had in this instance acted fairly and honestly—that what they now offered ought to be gratefully accepted by the Citizens—and that the Report should be received and adopted.

The question was then put, and unanimously carried in the affirmative.

The second and third Resolutions then passed in like manner.

On proposing the fourth, Mr. Harris again bore testimony to the disposition which the Corporation had manifested to go hand in hand with the Citizens in doing whatever might appear beneficial to the City. He particularly complimented Mr. Wallace, one of its leading Members, for the manly sincerity and zealous alacrity which he had displayed throughout the whole proceeding—and expressed his firm conviction, that the Common Council were determined to act with perfect good faith, and to fulfil the stipulations entered into without any reservation or evasion.

Thomas M'agher, jun. Esq. spoke to the same effect. Adverting to a remark which had been made as to the power of the Sheriffs in forming

Wines, Clover Seed, Hops, &c.
WILLIAM M. ARDAGH,
WINE MERCHANT,
No. 10, Market Street, Waterford.
WINE MERCHANT,
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WINE MERCHANT,
No. 10, Market Street, Waterford.

CITY OF WATERFORD.
A MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF WATERFORD, held at the City Court-house, on Wednesday, the 6th March instant, to receive the Report of the Committee appointed at the General Meeting of CITIZENS held on the 17th of December last.

BENEDICT GILSON, Esq. in the Chair.
The following Report was presented from said COMMITTEE, and read to the Meeting:—

In pursuance of the 4th Resolution passed at the Meeting on the 17th December, your Committee transmitted to the Board of Common Council, and to the Citizens at that Meeting, and requested that a Committee might be appointed by the Board to meet the Committee of the Citizens, and to negotiate with them the best mode of carrying into effect the wishes of the Citizens, as expressed in those Resolutions.

Your Committee deem it to be their duty, in justice to the Board of Council, to state, that their Request was attended to with the greatest promptitude, and that Members of the Council were deputed, with full powers to treat with your Committee on any Measure which we had to propose, tending to the benefit of the City of Waterford.

With this Deputation, your Committee have had several conferences, the result of which is contained in the following Minute of an Agreement entered into by both Committees, providing for the management of the public affairs of the City as appeared to your Committee highly desirable and beneficial to the Citizens at large.

Minutes of the Review of several Conferences had between a Committee deputed by the Citizens and a Committee of the Board of Council.

Resolved—That the Officer of Records shall be placed on the same footing as the Justices of the Peace, conformably to the Acts of the 1st and 22d George III. To be validated by an Act of Parliament, which shall also provide for the appointment of five additional Magistrates for the City of Waterford, to be chosen from among the Citizens, including the Members of the Common Council.

All Persons who hold any places of Emolument under the Grand Jury of the City of Waterford, or as Salaries payable by Grand Jury, shall be subject to the same regulations as the Members of the Common Council who do not reside within the City or Liberties of Waterford, to be excluded from serving on the Grand Jury of the City in future; and no greater number than Eleven Members of the Common Council shall be sworn, on any future Grand Jury, unless the Sheriff shall be obliged to return a Talus. Citizens, not Household, or Landholders in Fee, to be excluded in like manner, at the recommendation of the Committee of Citizens.

The Board of Council had some time since resolved on publishing an Account of their Income and Expenditure half-yearly. They now undertake to record in their Books, that such Account shall be inserted in the Waterford Newspapers at least once in each year.

Every Person entitled to the Freedom of the City of Waterford shall be admitted to the same, on his applying therefor, by Petition, in the accustomed form, and on the legal fees also being performed. Though it has been thought right to extend the privilege in the present agreement, it is not thereby intended to imply that the Corporation are to withhold the right of Freedom of the City from Persons entitled thereto as aforesaid.

This Memorandum to be submitted to the Council, and, if approved by them, to be read, by a Meeting of the Citizens, then to be ratified by the Council also, and entered on their Books accordingly.

Signed, on the part of the Committee of the Common Council, JAMES W. ALLACK, Chairman.

Signed, on the part of the Committee of Citizens, JOHN HARRIS.

This Agreement has been approved of by the Common Council, as appears by a Communication to the following effect received by your Committee, and on the legal fees also being performed.

An Council held the 27th February, 1822—Mr. WALLACE having read to this Board several Resolutions, as being the result of several Conferences had between a Committee deputed by the Citizens and a Committee of the Board, signed by Mr. JOHN HARRIS, on the part of the Committee of the Citizens, and by Mr. WALLACE, on the part of the Board's Committee.—That the same be and they are hereby unanimously approved of by this Board, and on the legal fees also being performed by the Citizens, and ratified and assented to by this Board, on their part, ratify and confirm the same, and will order and direct that they be entered upon their Council Book.

(A Copy) ROBERT COOKE, Town Clerk.

Your Committee have now therefore to submit the aforesaid agreement for your Consideration and Decision.

On behalf of the Committee, W. G. PAUL, Chairman.

The preceding Report having been read and discussed, the following Resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

Resolved—That the Report of the COMMITTEE appointed at the General Meeting of the CITIZENS, held on the 17th December last, now read, be received and adopted.

Resolved—That we do hereby approve of the agreement entered into, on our behalf, by the said COMMITTEE, with the COMMITTEE of the COMMON COUNCIL, as contained in their Report, signed by Mr. WALLACE on the part of the COMMITTEE of the COMMON COUNCIL, and by Mr. HARRIS on the part of the COMMITTEE of CITIZENS; and that we hereby ratify and confirm the same.

Resolved—That the following Citizens, namely:—W. G. PAUL, JOHN HARRIS, THOMAS M'AGHER, JOHN FRANCIS DAVIS, JOHN LEONARD, and THOMAS SCOTT, Esq. be appointed a COMMITTEE to confer with the COMMON COUNCIL on the best mode of carrying into effect the Resolutions contained in the said Agreement, and to report to a future Meeting of Citizens.

Resolved—That the Thanks of this Meeting are due and hereby given to the Board of Council, and particularly to JAMES WALLACE, Esq. for the disposition manifested on the present occasion to meet the Wishes of the Citizens.

Resolved—That our warmest Thanks be and they are hereby given to our COMMITTEE, for the arrangement entered into with the COMMON COUNCIL of this City, so beneficial to the Citizens, without the compromise of any of our Rights.

G. G. HANCOCK, Chairman.

Major GILSON having left the Chair, and the Rev. HENRY BAXTER, having been called thereunto.

Resolved Unanimously—That the THANKS of this Meeting are due and hereby given to Major GILSON for his very proper and dignified conduct in the Chair.

H. B. HUTTON, Chairman.

WILLIAM WHITE OFFERS FOR SALE,
167 Chests of Black and Green TEAS,
81 Hbls Raw and Refined SUGAR,
74 Barrels Muscovado SUGAR,
67 Bags E. I. SUGAR,
108 Bags SALTPEPER,
4 Chests E. I. INDIGO,
Kend HOPS, in Bags and Pockets,
Rum MATS,
200 Pieces Red Pine TIMBER,
200 18 and 20 Feet 3 Inch Rega PLANK,
17,000 White Oak Hbls and Barrel STAVES,
30 Bags Cotton and Tow WICK YARN,
ORCHALD, WOOD, VINEGAR, NUTMEGS, MAGS, G. LOVES, PEPPER, GINGER, PIMENTO and COFFEE.
Waterford, 3d mo. 6th, 1822.

OWEN CARROLL & CO. HAVE FOR SALE,
At their Stores in Francis Street, Thomas's-hill, THIRTY TO FORTY BARRELS PRIME DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE, Which they will dispose of on reasonable Terms.
Waterford, March 7, 1822.