

12 H. W. Crawley
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The Waterford Chronicle

The Waterford Chronicle.

To the Foundry Slave that makes the Oppressor. — T. A. S. T. C.

No 433

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1830

Price 6d

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

EAST INDIA MONOPOLY.

Mr. P. THOMPSON presented a petition from the merchants in London connected with the India trade. The petitioners asked for the unrestricted privilege of residence in India—they requested an abatement in the duties on stamps—and that a separation should be made between the mercantile and sovereign character of the East India Company. They did not touch upon the monopoly in tea, and the reason was that they wanted to see the result of the committee now sitting upon the East India question. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUSKISSON presented a petition from the merchants of Liverpool, praying the abolition of the East India monopoly.

General GASCOYNE presented a similar petition from the corporation of Liverpool which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUSKISSON presented a similar petition from the trustees of the Docks; also a petition, praying for the removal of the civil disabilities from the Jews.—Ordered to be printed.

RADICAL REFORM.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented two petitions, praying for Radical Reform; one was from the meeting assembled at the Eagle Tavern the other day, and signed by about 30,000 persons, lawfully and loyally assembled; the second petition was from 2,000 persons in Ireland. They were both highly worthy of attention, and he hoped their prayers would be properly attended to, although he knew it was now the fashion to decry Radical Reform. The petitioners also prayed for a reduction of taxation. He fully concurred with the prayer of the petitioners, and thought that this House should be what it was not, the expression of the people.—Ordered to be printed.

STATE OF THE POOR IN IRELAND.

Mr. S. RICE, in moving for a select committee on the state of the poorer classes in Ireland, and the best means of improving their condition, said that this subject had already been brought before the House last Session by Mr. Villiers Stuart, who, he regretted to say, was no longer a member of that House. On that occasion he had differed considerably from his Honourable Friend as the various modes of relief which that gentleman had suggested; but it was merely in the remedy, he had been perfectly concurred with. His friend Mr. Stuart had the state of the Irish poor required amendment, and it was now a subject of much regret to him, when bringing forward the present motion, that his Honourable Friend was not here to support him. It afforded him, however, great pleasure to think that the present motion was now brought before the consideration of the House under much more auspicious circumstances than any motion to the same effect had been on any former occasion. This was, in fact, the first time that the subject of the Irish poor had been brought under the consideration of the House free and unfettered from any other question—the first time that it could be discussed, as he (Mr. S. Rice) had no doubt it would be, coolly and dispassionately. As he did not anticipate any opposition to the present motion from the Noble Lord opposite (Lord L. Gower), he would willingly have moved for a committee on the subject in question without troubling the House with any details. Some explanations, however, he thought were necessary in reference to the Irish poor, both for the satisfaction of some Honourable Members present, and generally speaking, for the satisfaction of the people of England and Ireland. These explanations he should endeavour to give as briefly as possible; but, before entering into them, he should pledge himself that, if the House acceded to the present motion, and went into a committee upon the subject, he (the Honourable Member) should afford that committee all the assistance he possibly could. It had been too much the case that the deliberations of committees of this House had produced no satisfactory results; at least whatever might have been the promises of Hon. Members who sat in them, the result of their deliberations was frequently vague and indefinite in the extreme. A great moralist had said, and said truly, that "a hell paved with good intentions;" and any person who looked to this table, or paid any attention to the manner in which the subjects which had been brought before the consideration of this House had been treated, might well say that it was paved with broken or forgotten promises.—Hear. He (the Hon. Member) should not recapitulate the evidence which had already been laid before the House in reference to the Irish poor; he should merely enter into some necessary explanatory details in connection with that evidence. At an early period of the present session he had taken the liberty of stating, in opposition to the exaggerated statements of some of his Honourable Friends, that he differed from them with regard to the extent of the distress in Ireland. That distress to a great extent did exist, he would not pretend to deny, but that it had been considerably exaggerated he was equally certain of. That the mercantile prosperity had progressively increased was beyond all doubt, as a proof of which, exactly a century ago, in the year 1729, the whole exports of Ireland only amounted to £287,000; and at the present day the exports alone from the city of which his Hon. Friend on his right was the representative amounted to £2,163,000. The Honourable Member then adverted to the prosperous state of the banking establishments in Ireland; and, as another proof, that the distress in that country had been overrated, he observed that in every country where

great distress existed fever prevailed. The state of the fever hospitals, however, in the city which he had the honour to represent, fortunately illustrated the truth of his statement, that distress in that country did not exist to so great an extent as had been represented. The fever patients in the hospital to which he alluded, from 2781, had been reduced to 662, being a reduction of three fourths. In reference to the assertion which had been made by certain Hon. Members that the gentry of Ireland did little to alleviate the distress of the labouring classes, he could bear honourable testimony to the contrary. It was a well known fact that Lord Kenmare expended 5,000 annually at Killarney, for the purpose of affording employment for the labouring classes in that neighbourhood. To regret, however, to the growing prosperity of Ireland, which, although, as he formerly stated, distress did exist to a certain extent, yet the manifest moral improvement which had taken place in that country showed that that distress had been considerably exaggerated, as a proof of which, crimes of every description were manifestly on the decrease. He had a return of the commitments which had taken place during 1823, 5, 7, and 8. In 1823 the number of commitments in Ireland was 15,000; in 1825, 14,000; and in 1828, only 6,000. In 1823 the number of executions in Ireland was 81; in 1827, 37; and in 1828, 21; and, notwithstanding the violent state of excitement which that country had been kept in for a long series of years, the number of those who had been tried for sedition offences was comparatively few within the last three years in comparison with some of the years preceding. In 1823 there were 121; in 1825, 9; in 1827, one; and in 1828 three. These statements certainly went far to prove that the morals of the people of Ireland were greatly improved. In reference, again, to the establishments for the support of the poor in Ireland, he would beg leave to state, that perhaps in no country in the world was there a better provision made for the indigent poor than in Ireland. There was not a county in the kingdom that had not an asylum, with the exception of Waterford, which, however, had an establishment of the same description, the purposes of which were nearly similar, although it was also dedicated to other purposes; and with regard to public charities of every other description, Ireland was equally well provided, and all of them supported by voluntary contributions. There were fever hospitals scattered through the country, and cases of fever were so where more successfully treated than in them. Next came the dispensaries, 400 in number, which gave relief in the last year alone to half a million of poor.—These circumstances would prove that Ireland did not deserve the charge of illiberality in the matter of public charities. But what had been done by Parliament for the labouring poor of Ireland? The introduction of the poor laws was submitted to the consideration of Parliament, a Committee inquired into the subject in 1804, and reported that the adoption of any general system of poor laws in Ireland, accompanied with parish rates, would be injurious to the country, and confer no benefit on the poor. In 1822 another Committee, (on which was Mr. Ricardo) reported that any system of relief for the Irish poor that indisposed the peasantry to labour for themselves would not improve, but injure, their condition. It would be unwise in the House to overlook such authorities and depart from such opinions, at least without inquiry, evidence and facts. There were some Houses of Industry too in Ireland. His Honourable Friend the Member for Wicklow wished to spread them through the country by an Act of Parliament. But did not that proposition go to establish the poor laws? There were eleven Houses of Industry already; but what good had they effected? Some, no doubt. But in the misery in those districts increased or diminished since their introduction? Increased. The plan had been tried on a large scale in the City of Dublin—on one, which cost eight hundred and thirty thousand pounds since the Union. The Committee inquired, and reported that it was a total failure, particularly as to one great object, the suppression of mendicity in Dublin; that this plan might tend to increase mendicity, by attracting paupers from the surrounding districts; and if spread through the kingdom, would collect into the towns and cities all the misery of the neighbouring villages. He, Mr. S. Rice, inspected one that was supported by a long list of respectable names, and was provided with a sufficient number of medical attendants, yet in a case of raging fever none of the physicians would attend the institution. One of them prescribed only on a written report of the case. He (the Honourable Member) confessed that he did not like these half-hospitals, half-jails, should be established throughout the country. If he knew any thing of the morals and feelings of the lower orders of the Irish he thought they would not be very thankful either for the charity or for the restraint. The great Franklin, on such institutions, observed, that the more was done by the law for the relief of the poor, the less was done by themselves.—Now, as to the question of introducing the English poor laws into Ireland, here he would remark at the outset, that from the earliest period of the history of these laws frequent attempts were made to amend or abandon the principle of them as defective. Now, he should wish to see them amended in England before they were tried in Ireland. When the English Parliament could not succeed in correcting their own system of poor laws, it was hard to expect that they could form a perfect system for another country with which they were utterly unacquainted. And here he could not omit to notice the opinions of the Hon. Member for Newark, as set forth in his publication on Ireland, of which Honourable Member he should say that, though he differed from him on that and almost every other subject still Ireland owed that Honourable Member a

debt of gratitude for the attention and talent he bestowed on her condition, and the benevolent desire he manifested for the relief of her suffering poor. Cheers. That Honourable Member argued that for the evils of absenteeism in Ireland the poor laws would afford a remedy, and oppose a barrier to the clearance of lands and the disposition of tenants. He, Mr. Rice, admitted that absenteeism inflicted an injury on the morals and habits of the people. But he would not admit that the poor laws could remedy the evils of absenteeism. He was decidedly averse to the introduction of the poor laws into Ireland; nor did he wish to give the landlords any inducement to dispossess their tenants. Another evil, said the Honourable Member for Newark, was the want of employment for the labouring poor. So it was an evil. But would the poor laws correct it?—How could they lead to the occupation of the land? On the contrary, the introduction of them would diminish, instead of increase the demand for labour. If you compel the landlord to give his money for the support of the labouring poor, you deprive him of the means of giving them employment. But it had been said that it was intended only to introduce a modification of the English poor laws into Ireland. Sir John Walsh, in an able pamphlet on the subject, insisted that the Irish must support their own poor. But what were the terms of this modification?—Was the system to be compulsory? Was it intended to give employment to the labouring poor? Was it to be accompanied by a parish settlement? If so, only think what would be the state of unceasing disputes between neighbouring parishes; and, if not, the want of a settlement would do more mischief than the other parts of the system would effect good. Indeed, a very high authority stated that the introduction of the poor laws into Ireland, unaccompanied by a parish settlement, would be a monster in legislation; while another advocate declared that he would recommend no law of settlement in Ireland. But were there in Ireland means to carry the system into effect?—Where were they to get churchwardens and overseers, vestries and select vestries, and all the other personnel of the system? But this (argued the Hon. Member for Newark) would be corrected by an Act against absentees. What could any thing be more absurd of trifling than to enact a law to compel absentees to landowners to serve the offices of churchwarden or overseer? But who were the great absentees of Ireland? The Duke of Devonshire, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Duke of Buckingham, the Marquis of Downshire, and the Marquis of Lansdowne—not that he mentioned these distinguished names for the purpose of throwing opprobrium on them for their non-residence—for it would be found, on examination, that the estates of these distinguished noblemen did not yield in any Ireland as to the cultivation of the land. No, a law against absentees would not do; but let the Parliament proceed to institute those measures of internal improvement for the peace and prosperity of the country, and they would soon see the absentees returning to reside on their estates. Some advocates of the system said, we have the poor laws in England, and therefore you must have them in Ireland. He confessed he could not see the force of that argument of assimilation. Others argued that if there were no poor laws in Ireland the labouring poor would continue to bring their cheap labour to the English market, and thus depress the amount of wages of labour to the same low point in both countries. But would the introduction of the poor laws into Ireland prevent the immigration of Irish labourers into England? No; for would the law apply solely to the relief of the sick, the halt, the blind, the impotent? Yes.—Would it affect the condition or movements of the able bodied labourer? No. How, then, could such a system prevent the immigration of the able bodied Irish poor? Supposing the poor laws were introduced into Ireland, the difficulty of sending Irish paupers out of this country would be much greater than at present. Now it was only necessary to send them over to Ireland; but they would be then obliged to prove to what particular parish they belonged, which could not be done, as at present, without a law suit. Neither the English public nor individuals would gain by it. There was one class alone—a class for which, of course, he was bound to have every respect—who could gain by the introduction of the poor laws into Ireland. The lawyers would gain. These gentlemen, who at present manage to ensure for themselves half a million out of the English poor rates, would have a new carcass to feed upon. They would have reason to rejoice, and toast his Honourable and Gallant Friend when upon the northern circuit. He should apologise to the House for having detained them so long upon the most painful part of the subject.—He had yet only taken a negative view of the question. He should now turn to the better side and see what good could be done by inquiry—how far the appointment of such a committee could, in the first place, benefit that country. It was clear that the only way the introduction of poor laws into Ireland could prevent the immigration of Irish labourers into England, was by having the effect of raising the wages of labourers in Ireland.—But how was it to be proved that the poor laws would have that effect? He would beg to refer the House to the report of a Committee on the subject, from which it appeared that the poor laws had the effect of lowering the rate of wages and raising the price of provisions; so that, at all events, if introduced into Ireland, whatever other effects they might have, that of preventing the immigration of Irish labourers into England would not be one of them. Besides, if this was an evil—and he admitted that it was—it would be lessened, instead of increased, if England did not possess and exercise the power of sending those poor people home. At present they came over with the expectation of earning money and carrying it over to support their families;

but with a certainty, however they might succeed, of being sent home at the public expense. The cruelty of the system, too, was such as deserved the attention of the legislature. He would mention the many instances which occurred with regard to Irishmen, who, after labouring for years in this country, were, when no longer able to labour, sent not to their own parish or home, but landed in any part of Ireland. But even Englishmen, the wives of Irishmen, were sent off to a strange country without friends, or any means of support. He thought the whole system, both with reference to public expenditure and the cruelty which were practised, was deserving of revision and correction. If he thought his motion should be rejected, he would, perhaps, would not move it, although he thought that even a negative would be impermissibly, inasmuch as it would prevent mistakes here, and the poor of Ireland would not be induced to believe that they were to look to any support from the introduction of poor laws. Hear, hear. He, however, invited those who were favourable to them to go into the merits of the question; and, if they could make out a case, and prove that the introduction of poor laws into Ireland would be really of use to the body of the Irish people, he (Mr. Rice) would become one of their warmest supporters. They might at least see how far public charities could be extended, and what relief could be hereby afforded.—He was ready to admit that any provision which was made for the sick, the lame or the blind, would not produce any of the evils attending on a general system of poor laws. They might, he thought, extend public hospitals and institutions of that description, without much increase of expenditure. The next question which ought to come under the consideration of the committee was the state of the grand jury laws. He knew a great many would say that that was too extensive a question to be considered by them, and he did not intend they should attempt any general revision of those laws, but merely to consider how far the present grand jury system bore upon the poor, and how far it tended to produce or prevent their employment. Let a man go to Ireland and he hears nothing from the poor but complaints that they are ground down by taxation.—Come over here, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer tells him that Ireland is the most untaxed country in the universe. This inconsistency was easily explained by looking to the local taxes in that country, the grand jury presentments, and the church cess. It was of these the people complained; and not of general taxation. In his own country, for example, the increase of these local taxes, from the year 1800 to the present time was most enormous. He would take it in divisions of four years. At that period the local taxes were in the County of Limerick, £6,700; the next four years, £8,040; the next, £11,000; the next, £16,000; the next, £20,000; the next, £34,000; and at present, he believed, £40,000. In the City of Dublin also in the year 1771, the local taxes amounted to only 2,400; in 1781 they were 4,200; in 1791, 6,700; in 1801, 8,800; in 1811, 16,000; and in 1821, 27,000; and the House would remark that it was after Dublin became impoverished after the passing of the Union that that great weight of taxation was imposed. It was those taxes, he repeated, which pressed upon the people. Let them remove the 800,000 of local taxes in Ireland, and cast it on the landlords. That was a system of poor laws which would reward the industrious. The church rates, calculated at two pence per acre, would amount from 80,000 to 90,000.—So that there was nearly a million of taxes, which, he would ask, would it not be wise to take off the people, and impose on the inheritors of the soil, who alone derived any advantage from it?—He could safely say, that more disturbances had arisen from those local taxes than from any other cause. The next subject which he thought should come under the consideration of the committee was the state of the public works. As a proof of the advantage of undertaking public works of that description which was calculated to be of permanent benefit to the country, they had but to look to Scotland, the industry and resources of which had been advanced so much. He had but to refer to the evidence of Mr. Telford before the committee in 1819, from which it appeared that in the opinion of that intelligent gentleman the public works had advanced the condition of the country a hundred years. Even the result of those that had been undertaken in Ireland, imperfect as they were, were beneficial.—[The Hon. Gentleman here referred to the evidence of Mr. Nimmo, the engineer, before the Committee in the year 1824, and also to that of Mr. Griffiths.] When the latter went to the Scotch of Ireland crowd of haggard, miserable individuals flocked round looking for work; and, after the construction of public roads, such was the increased occupation of the people, that he could with difficulty procure labourers, and was necessarily obliged to raise the rate of wages. Hear, hear. He (Mr. Rice) would ask, would this have been the case had the poor laws existed in Ireland? He thought such public works should be continued. He knew that was not a time to vote away the public money, but the principle might be advanced on good security and at a moderate interest, for the encouragement of works which would be in any way beneficial to the country.—The extensions by way of toll in various markets for the transfer of goods amounted to five per cent, and when a poor man could not sell he not only lost his time and his market, but was also subject to a loss of 5 per cent, ad valorem on his goods. The enforcing of these tolls was almost invariably attended with broken heads. On a former occasion he (Mr. Rice) had alluded to illegal oaths which were administered with regard to those tolls, and a Noble Friend of his, who was at that time Attorney General for Ireland, had risen to contradict him, asserting that such a system could not exist without coming under his notice as Attorney

General. Before the end of the session, however, a petition was presented from Lord Clancarty, praying that the House would not prevent him from administering those unlawful oaths, as it was the only means he had of acquiring a great revenue from the fair of Ballinacree. The reclaiming of the waste lands of Ireland was also a subject worthy of attention. It had been stated that an outlay of 7s an acre would return 30s real value; and by the calculation of his Hon. Friend (the Member for the Queen's County, in the year 1831 the population of Ireland would be 14 millions; and according to that of Mr. Malins, in the year 1840 it would be double; so that the reclaiming of the waste lands was not to be neglected.—As for the education of the people, a knowledge of trade, and particularly of agriculture, combined with a knowledge of letters, might in a great degree, create a demand for labour. It had been his great and constant study during the short period that he had had the honour of acting under his Noble Friend in the Home Office, to forward this great question, as a relief to the distress of Ireland, and he thought the time had now come when all absence from party animosity rendered it doubly imperative for the House to take it into their consideration, with a view to remedy those distresses, and when it was more than ever to be hoped that those remedies would be effectual.

General GASCOYNE, in rising to second the motion, said he concurred in almost every thing that had fallen from his Honourable Friend, Mr. S. Rice. Poor laws he thought beneficial to a country, and it was no argument against them to say that abuses had crept into the system in England. Every one admitted the fact, and all admitted that they required alteration. His Hon. Friend had asked him what system he would recommend for Ireland; and in answer to this he would say, after a considerable inquiry into the subject, both as regarded those who possessed freehold and leasehold property, that a change ought to be adopted, and that all absentee ought to pay for the maintenance of the poor in the same way as in Scotland. In that country so much was paid per acre by those who resided on their estates, and a larger sum was paid by the absentees. In that he perfectly concurred, because he thought absentees ought to be punished.—Hear. The Honourable Gentleman had stated that there were eleven Houses of Industry in Ireland. If that were all, he could not help observing how small a proportion they bore to similar establishments in England. The expense for the poor of England amounted, in fact, to three times the amount of the whole revenue of Ireland. That revenue was between three and four millions; and the poor rate, including the expenses for maintaining workhouses, &c., amounted to about 11 millions a year. His Honourable Friend seemed to ask for some assistance from this country, and this, he was sorry to say, was generally the practice of Irish Members. When they proposed any improvement in that country, they always made a point of applying for public assistance from this country. If such was the intention of his Honourable Friend—if it was his object to establish a fund out of the taxes for the support of the poor of Ireland—he, General Gascoyne, would give a decided negative to any such proposition. He was gratified to hear that so great an improvement had taken place in that country, and he hoped that in time it would relieve England from the expense of providing for the Irish labourers who flocked to this country. One great objection to introduce some system of poor laws in Ireland had arisen from the absentee. Those, he thought, ought to pay, and for that and other reasons he concurred in the motion.

Mr. F. LEWIS remarked that the Honourable Gentleman who had seconded the motion had differed from the Honourable Member in almost every point of his speech. He fully concurred in the propriety of appointing a committee on this subject. In this country we had a mode for supporting the poor, which was not the case in Ireland. The Irish poor were tempted to seek for a participation in the relief that the law allowed in them, and he thought that it was highly desirable to establish some alteration, not only for the relief of the poor in Ireland, but also, as in the above case, the poor of England.—It was enough to say, that the subject was of the highest importance to entitle it to the greatest attention of the House; and he trusted that the House would not shut their eyes to this great truth, that by the adoption of a compulsory rate, they would put in jeopardy every species of property in Ireland.—The great object would, therefore, be to discover some mode by which relief could be granted to the poor, without injuring the security of property. He had listened to the Hon. Member with great attention, but he had been unable to find any thing which could relieve the difficulty with which the proposition was encumbered; and he feared that he must despair, or at least that he should not be able to encourage the introduction of poor laws into Ireland. The multifarious objects which the committee would have to consider would almost make it amount to a committee on the general state of Ireland. With respect to interfering with the tolls of the Irish markets, he (Mr. Lewis) was certain that the result would be, that the injury to those who suffered would be twenty fold the value of the advantage that the person benefited could receive. The modification that the English poor laws would require before they could be applied to Ireland, must be the result of the most careful examination of every point which bore upon the subject. He (Mr. Lewis) was of opinion that a selection of officers, similar to the selection made under the Scotch poor laws, would be the most effective—he meant a selection from amongst those who paid the rate for the purpose of administering it. A great distinction prevailed between the system of overseers answerable to the magistrates

(For continuation see Last Page.)

as now by law and custom is established, and that the said Commissioners should in consideration thereof...

And for the better act instead of Water Bailiff to regulate the said port and exercise the duties of the said office...

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And for the better act instead of Water Bailiff to regulate the said port and exercise the duties of the said office...

And for the better act instead of Water Bailiff to regulate the said port and exercise the duties of the said office...

remedy whereof he is further enacted, that upon due proof on oath, or in case of a Quaker, upon affirmation before a Justice of the Peace...

And for the better act instead of Water Bailiff to regulate the said port and exercise the duties of the said office...

And for the better act instead of Water Bailiff to regulate the said port and exercise the duties of the said office...

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CITY AND COUNTY OF WATERFORD INDEPENDENT CLUB. WE HEREBY request a MEETING of the CITY AND COUNTY OF WATERFORD INDEPENDENT CLUB...

TO BE LET. THE HOUSE next door to the POST OFFICE lately occupied by Mr. Henderson...

BALL AND SUPPER. THERE will be a BALL and SUPPER at the NEW ROOMS, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant.

SAIL MAKING. MRS. BLAKE having engaged a Foreman to the above Business, Orders both in that line and the ROPEMAKING shall be executed...

EXTENSIVE FLOUR MILLS. TO BE LET, or the INTEREST SOLD, the MILL of GRENAN, called the ISLAND MILL...

NOTICE TO MARINERS. THE MILL of GALLOWAY LIGHTHOUSE. THE COMMISSIONERS of the NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES hereby give Notice...

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We regret very much that the crowded state of our columns compels us to postpone some communications...

WATERFORD HARBOUR BILL. Considerable anxiety having been manifested by the commercial interests of this City...

DEATH OF MR. LEAMY, OF DUNGARVAN. We published a few days since the particulars of the untimely attack made on Mr. Leamy...

RESTITUTION. A number of table and tea spoons were stolen from Mrs. Power's Hotel during the Election...

CONSECRATION OF DR. ABRAHAM. The ceremony of the consecration of Doctor Abraham, as Bishop, which is fixed for next Sunday...

Surgeon Goss, from London is now in Dublin, and may be consulted every Day (Sunday excepted) personally or by Letter...

AN ADDRESS. My dear friends, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter...

EXPERIENCE has proved that division vastly accelerates the progress of labour, and this fact, first established in the mechanical arts...

Every man whose steps or studies have conducted him beyond the limits of his native land, requires not to hold that constitution varies with climate...

In our more elaborate work, the Basis of Life, which we earnestly recommend to general perusal, we have enlarged upon every subject...

To the subject of debility, however, whether resulting from general excess, or from that still more awful propensity which accompanies man in his moments of solitude...

In cases the most aggravated, where even the non-fulfilment of the Divine command, "Crecite ad Multiplicandis," has suspended the joys of hope...

To the female world we most especially recommend our publication, entitled "Hygieina," containing observations interesting and peculiar both to the mother...

Our practice has embraced all the shades of life, among the great family of mankind...

Surgeon Goss is now in Dublin, and may be consulted daily from Nine in the Morning until Two, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday...

GOSS'S WORKS. (Five Shillings each.) 1st. The ROYAL LITER. 2d. THE FRYLITER. 3d. HYGIANA.

ALL CLAIMS on the late Election Committed to the late MARTIN COFFEY, deceased, containing 24 s. 1 s. 12 p. on which there is a 20% National House...

TO BE LET. THE EXTENSIVE FLOUR and OIL MILLS, within Three Miles of Carrick-on-Suir, belonging to Mr. BARRY, as formerly advertised...

DINNER TO MR. KENNEY. A PUBLIC DINNER will be given to Mr. PETER KENNEY, on FRIDAY, 17th MARCH, at the CITY AND COUNTY INDEPENDENT CLUB HOUSE...

REWARD. WHEREAS, on Monday the First of March, between the Hours of Three and Four o'Clock in the afternoon, Mr. James LANE was maliciously and feloniously fired at and dangerously wounded...

Mr. M. Magrawe, Bart. JP. £10 0 0. Richard Power, MP. £10 0 0. John M. Gilwey, JP. £10 0 0.

Waterford Markets, Tuesday, March 16. Butter, 10s. 6d. per cwt. Cheese, 10s. 0d. per cwt. Eggs, 1s. 0d. per doz.

THE CLUB. We would call the attention of our readers to the Report of the Club which will be found in another column.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1830.

The London Mail of Saturday had not arrived when we put to press.

REPORT

EXPLANATORY OF THE VIEWS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE INDEPENDENT CLUB OF THE COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD.

Parliament, is the only source to which the people can appeal for a redress of their grievances, and for the abolition of the burdens by which they are oppressed and impoverished.

Peers and their interests and properties are abundantly represented in the House of Lords, which by the Constitution is allotted exclusively to that order.

The House of Commons, when originally instituted, was intended to be an assembly of representatives, chosen by the people, and sent into that House to be the guardians of their rights, to watch over their interests, and to protect them from any undue encroachments on the part of the nobility.

But the constitutional purposes for which the House of Commons was instituted have been frustrated by means of a most pernicious influence and interference in the election of its members, on the part of certain Peers, by which it has come to pass that a great portion of the House of Commons are but the mere nominees of the House of Lords, voting according to the will of their patrons, and totally disregarding the will or wants of the people.

A few monopolizing families have thus obtained an unconstitutional influence in Parliament, by reason of the number of votes which they are thereby enabled to control in both Houses.

This parliamentary influence they barter and sell to the Minister of the day, receiving in return, for themselves and their families, great quantities of the public money, through the medium of places, pensions, and situations.

The money thus received for these votes is drawn, by means of taxation, from the pockets of an impoverished people.

The people are thus doubly wronged — First—Their constitutional right of nominating their own representatives is wrested from them; and Second—They are taxed to pay for the venal votes of those who are forced upon them as representatives.

The system by which these monopolizing families sustain their local influence is equally corrupt and oppressive on the people.

That local influence is sustained by the mercenary portion of the Constituency, who sell their votes for some private emolument or prospect of a job, which emolument or prospect comes from the taxes of the country. Thus the people are defrauded with their own money.

This system of extensive venality has been forcibly illustrated in the late Election for the County of Waterford, when a candidate who was the nominee of a jobbing, aristocratic family, and himself a pensioner of the Government, was forced upon the County by the votes of a class of electors who exercise the franchise not for the public good, but for their own selfish objects.

It is desirable, therefore, that the influence of this venal portion of the Constituency should be counteracted and overpowered.

For this purpose, it is necessary that the honest and virtuous portion of the community should, in defence of their common interests, form themselves into a body, so that they may be able to meet and counteract the influence of the venal portion of the Constituency. Therefore, it is resolved, by the present Meeting, that a Club be now formed to be denominated "THE INDEPENDENT CLUB OF THE COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD."

This Club is far from wishing to see property stripped of its just and legitimate income. It is the interest of every well regulated community that such influence should exist. It always will exist and be sustained while exercised justly and for the public weal; but when that influence is sought to be used for the mercenary purposes of private emolument and against the public good, then it is no longer entitled to respect, and ought to be annihilated by every legitimate means.

All religious sectarian feeling will be excluded from this Club—any attempt to introduce such feeling will at all times be disapproved by the members of the Club, whose sole objects is to promote the good of the County, and the happiness of the people, and in the prosecution of this laudable object, it is the earnest wish of this Club to see Irishmen of every religious denomination cordially and zealously united.

The Members of this Club, in common with all the well wishers of Ireland, rejoice at the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill. They anxiously desire, give their assent to that strain of reasoning by which it is endeavoured to be inculcated that Ireland should sink into a lethargic quiescence—that she should tamely submit to a continuation of the ancient system. But, above all, this Club repudiates the idea that, because of the passing of Emancipation, the country should consent to the restoration of the worst of all the old abuses, by allowing the representation of the people again to fall into the hands of jobbing families—families who for their own benefit, and for the remuneration of their adherents will keep up, as long as they possibly can, the burdens which press upon the people.

If such were to be the effect of Emancipation, that measure would be a misfortune instead of a blessing to the country.

That measure is valuable chiefly as having extinguished the rent and tithes by which this country was distracted, and thereby enabling Irishmen of every creed to unite in a constitutional effort to eradicate abuses, and to raise their common country to the station which she is so capable of attaining. Emancipation may have answered the purpose of a general individuality by opening to the common people and distinctions from which they were before precluded; but nothing has as yet been done for the people; and they are not to be deserted or left without assistance, because a few may have attained their individual objects.

England, with all her resources, is crying out for relief from the burdens under which she is sinking. It was distinctly stated at the commencement of the present session of Parliament that the distress into which the country has been so long sinking was to be attributed to the present corrupt constitution of the House, by the undue influence obtained by certain Peers in the election of its members.

The members so returned by aristocratic influence can afford to disregard the wants of the people, and to prefer their own private interests to the public good.—If the House of Commons consisted, as it ought to consist, of representatives chosen by the people, then the interests of the people would not be disregarded.

The House of Lords have not the power of laying any tax upon the people. This important prerogative is by the Constitution confined solely to the House of Commons. The Peers have, however, in this respect, defeated, to a great degree, the wise precautions of the Constitution—and, by the undue influence which they have obtained in the House of Commons, they have effectually usurped to themselves the dangerous and (to their hands) fatally ruinous power of loading the people with taxes. From these taxes they draw heavy emoluments for themselves and their families.

It is by this pernicious usurpation that the country has been reduced to its present state of universal distress; and it is idle to hope for any abolition of the public burdens so long as the power of continuing them is left in the hands of jobbing, monopolizing families.

The only chance, therefore, which the country has of relief is by resigning the House of Commons from the grasp of the House of Lords, and thus restoring to the people their ancient and constitutional privilege of selecting their own representatives.

This is an object, to the accomplishment of which the exertions of the present Club will be strenuously devoted. The establishment of this Club is not the final abolition of a moment, but the result of mature consideration. Its future proceedings will be conducted with temperance, frugeness, and determined perseverance.

Club House, Waterford, March 16, 1830.

The following are the Rules and Regulations of the Club, subject, of course, to any alterations or amendments that may from time to time be deemed expedient:

1st.—That our Society be denominated "THE CITY AND COUNTY OF WATERFORD INDEPENDENT CLUB."

2d.—That the payment of One Pound annually, in advance, shall constitute a member, on being proposed by one and seconded by another member, and agreed to by the majority.

3d.—That the following Officers be appointed to the Club, to be elected annually:—A President, two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and two Secretaries for the City and two for the County.

4th.—The objects for establishing the Club are as follows:—The formation of Branch Clubs in every Barony and District in the County, whose members shall keep up a constant communication with the Parent Club in the City.

5th.—That active steps be immediately taken in order to secure an extensive registry of Freeholders.

6th.—The Club shall not be conducted on narrow or sectarian principles, and every person anxious for the cause of Independence and public liberty is invited to enrol himself a member.

7th.—That a correct list be prepared of those who voted for and against the Independent Interest, and also of those who refused to vote at the late Election.

8th.—That the Club shall not omit any opportunity of strengthening the Independent Interest in the City, in order to secure the return to Parliament of a man who will honestly support popular rights.

9th.—That a Quarterly Dinner shall take place, at which every Member of the Club will be required to attend.

10th.—That one General Monthly Meeting shall be held, and that on the requisition of seven Members, the Secretaries be empowered to convene any Extraordinary Meeting.

11th.—That a Committee, consisting of twenty-one Members, be appointed to conduct the affairs of the Club, and that seven members constitute a Quorum.

HARBOUR OF WATERFORD.

A Bill to alter and amend an Act passed in the 50th Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford, and for other purposes relating thereto.

Preamble, 50 Geo. 3. Whereas, an Act passed in the 56th year of his late Majesty, King George the Third, intitled, "An Act for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford, and for other purposes relating thereto."

And whereas, the Commissioners appointed by and under the said Act, have proceeded to form a pilot establishment for the regulation and encouragement of pilots, and for conducting of vessels into and out of the Port and Harbour of Waterford, but the clauses, conditions, and provisions of said Act are found to be insufficient for the purpose, and it is necessary that the same should be amended and explained.

May it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it 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 same, that the said Act shall be amended as hereinafter mentioned.

Penalty on byelaws altered. And whereas, it is enacted, that the commissioners thereby authorized, shall have power to make byelaws under certain conditions, in said clause mentioned, and amongst others, that no greater fine than shall be imposed by any byelaw, and that the said byelaw shall be affixed on some conspicuous part of the said harbour, and that no such byelaw should be valid unless of the said commissioners were present at the time of making the same.—And whereas, the said provisions have been found to be inconvenient; be it therefore enacted, that from and after

It shall and may be lawful for the said commissioners by any rule, order, or byelaw hereafter to be made by them pursuant to the said Act, to impose any fine not exceeding pounds, and that printed copies of such byelaws shall be posted on the long room of the Custom House of the port of Waterford, and in such other public places as the commissioners shall appoint, and which shall be deemed full and sufficient notice and publication thereof, and that it shall not be necessary for any greater number than of the said commissioners to be present at the making of any such byelaw, anything in the said Act to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Pilots' salaries. And whereas, it is also by the said Act enacted, that all such pilots as shall be appointed pursuant to the provisions of the said Act, shall receive such salaries not exceeding the rate of for each of such pilots as the Corporation of the Trinity House shall from time to time direct and appoint. And whereas, in other parts in Ireland the pilots thereof are paid instead of a fixed annual salary, a certain proportion of the rates payable by vessels as and for pilotage, and which practice has been found to be very useful; and tends much to the increase of zeal and activity on the part of the pilots; be it therefore enacted, that from and after

all pilots chosen and elected, and who shall hereafter be chosen and elected under the said Act, shall receive and be paid either a fixed salary, not exceeding

a year, or in lieu thereof, such proportion, (for each vessel they shall respectively pilot) of the rates and duties set forth in the schedule (B) to the said recited Act annexed, as the said Corporation of the Trinity House shall direct and appoint.

Commissioners may appoint. And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners at one of their meetings after the to ballot for and appoint from amongst themselves, either during pleasure or for such period and under such restriction and regulations as may be deemed most expedient, a Committee or Committees for the more effectual carrying into execution the several purposes of this Act. Provided always, that each of the persons so to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before entering on the duties of his office, signify to the Secretary of the said Commissioners in writing his full consent to such appointment; and provided always, that the said Committee or Committees shall record or cause to be recorded in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, full and true reports of their several orders and proceedings under the authority aforesaid, and which proceedings or orders shall be as binding and conclusive upon all persons as if made by the said Commissioners, until the next general meeting of the said Commissioners, when the same shall be laid before the said Commissioners for their approval.

How Pilot Boats shall be provided. And whereas, by the fourteenth Section of the said Act, the said Commissioners are required, amongst other things, to provide good and sufficient boats for the purpose of piloting, all vessels arriving at or sailing from the said port, harbour, or river of Waterford; and whereas it has been found in other parts in Ireland to be attended with great advantage that the pilots should provide their own boats—be it therefore enacted, that from and after

it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners either to provide pilot boats or to pay a remuneration to the pilots for providing the same, such proportion of the rates received as to them shall appear most advisable for the trade, any thing in the said Act to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Boats to be classed. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners to class such licensed pilots (subject to the approbation of the Corporation of the Trinity House aforesaid) in such order or orders, degrees or degrees, and under such restriction or restrictions, regulation or regulations, as they shall think fit, more particularly for the greater safety and preservation of ships and vessels of a large draught of water.

Pilots, &c. not to be impressed. And be it further enacted, that all pilots, apprentices, or other servants, appointed or to be appointed under the authority of this Act, shall, and they are hereby exempt from imprisonment into His Majesty's navy, and from all other services of Government either by sea or land.

Notice to be given when Pilots are wanted. And be it further enacted, that at the City of Waterford, the master or other officer of any vessel outward bound requiring a pilot, shall give notice thereof in writing, hours at least before such pilot is required to take charge of such vessel, such notice to be delivered at the Ballast Office, in the said City of Waterford, between the hours of in the morning and in the afternoon.

And signals to be given. And be it further enacted, that the master or commander of every ship or vessel inward bound or coming into the said port, harbour, or river, which under the provisions of this Act shall be liable to pay pilotage, shall, on coming within view of the said harbour, or within the limits thereof, display and keep up the usual and proper signal for a pilot to come on board, and that every master or commander who shall omit to do so, shall forfeit and pay for such omission any sum not exceeding and that if any pilot licensed under the authority of this Act shall come within a reasonable distance of any such ship or vessel, the master or commander of such ship or vessel shall, in case he should require the services of a pilot, render all necessary assistance (so far as is consistent with the safety of the said ship or vessel) to enable such pilot to come on board.

On refusal of Pilotage. And be it further enacted, that in case the master or commander of any ship or vessel inward bound shall refuse to take on board and employ a pilot so to be licensed as aforesaid, who shall offer his services, such master or commander shall pay or cause to be paid to the said Commissioners for their proper officer, the same rate of pilotage as if a pilot had been received and employed in conducting or piloting such ship or vessel into the said port of Waterford.

Providing for cases where Pilots cannot be procured. And be it further enacted, that in case any ship or vessel shall be in want of a pilot, and none can be procured, and there shall be any pilot on board any other ship or vessel going into or coming out of the said port, such pilot on board any such other ship or vessel may lead the way for and conduct the ship or vessel so in want of a pilot either into or out of the said port, and the master or commander of every such ship or vessel which shall be so piloted or conducted into or out of the said port by any pilot leading the way is such other ship or vessel shall as is hereby declared to be subject and liable to the same rates of and for pilotage as if the pilot had actually been on board of such ship or vessel and piloted or conducted the same into or out of the said port.

How compensation shall be paid. Provided always, that in certain cases, ways, and it is hereby further enacted, that in case any ship or vessel shall be met with distress by any pilot or pilots so to be licensed as aforesaid, and shall stand in need of any extraordinary assistance of the crew or boat, then the compensation to be made shall be settled and determined upon according to the circumstances of the case by the Commissioners aforesaid, or by the said committee by them appointed; and if any agreement or agreements for such extraordinary assistance shall at any time be made by the pilot or pilots, such agreement or agreements shall be null and void.

Penalty on Pilots refusing to act. And be it further enacted, that if any such Pilot or Pilots so to be licensed as aforesaid, after being personally required, or after a proper signal shall be made by the master or commander of any such inward bound ship or vessel, shall refuse to take charge of such ship or vessel, or in case such ship or vessel cannot be boarded without imminent danger, shall refuse to lead the way with his or their boat, or shall refuse such extraordinary assistance as aforesaid, to any ship or vessel in distress, such pilot or pilots shall for each and every such offence forfeit any sum not exceeding and shall and may be deprived of his or their license or licenses, warrant or warrants, at the discretion of the said Commissioners or said committee so by them appointed.

Compenation to Pilots. And whereas, it sometimes happens that ships or vessels outward bound from the said port are forced back by storm or otherwise before such pilots have left and parted with such ships and vessels, or before such pilots have conducted such ships and vessels as far as is required by this Act; and whereas, in such case it is expedient that such pilots should have reasonable compensation made to them over and above all other rates of pilotage to be allowed to them under the other provisions of this Act; be it therefore further enacted, that the said Commissioners or the said committee by them appointed shall have full power and authority to fix and determine such compensation as aforesaid, provided that such compensation shall not in any case exceed of the rates at which such outward bound ships or vessels would have been liable to pay in case such ships or vessels had not been forced back as aforesaid Further Compensation. And be it further enacted, that in case any ship or vessel which hath been piloted or conducted by any of the pilots to be licensed as aforesaid out of the said port of Waterford, shall afterwards be forced back by storm or otherwise, after having by the consent of the master or commander of such ship or vessel parted with such pilot, although such ship or vessel may not have piloted so far as is required by this Act, then the full sum shall be paid for such pilotage as is hereby directed to be taken for pilotage outwards, according to the rates to be fixed by the Commissioners as hereinbefore mentioned; and if the master or commander of such ship or vessel so forced back shall employ a pilot to conduct such ship or vessel inward, such pilotage shall be paid in the same manner and at the same rate as if such ship or vessel had been inward bound; but if such ship or vessel so forced back shall be conducted by such master or commander himself into the said harbour, and such master or commander shall afterwards employ any of the pilots so to be licensed as aforesaid, to conduct such ship or vessel out of the said harbour, then of the full pilotage shall be paid as is hereby directed to be taken for pilotage outwards, according to the rates to be fixed by the Commissioners as hereinbefore mentioned.

When compensation shall not be given. And be it further enacted, that every pilot so to be licensed as aforesaid, who shall take upon himself the charge of any ship or vessel sailing out of the port of Waterford, shall and is hereby required to conduct or pilot such ship or vessel so far out to sea as will be sufficient to get the ship or vessel, east, and upon refusal so to do (at the request of the master or commander of such ship or vessel), such pilot shall not be entitled to his proportion of the rates directed to be paid under the authority of this Act.

Providing against Pilots-boats. And be it further enacted, that in case any unlicensed vessel or vessel shall attempt to prevent a pilot boat from being in a tendance to take pilots from on board vessels outward bound, the masters or commanders of such vessels shall be required, and be obliged to land all such pilots as aforesaid, either at Creden Head, or such other place, within the limits prescribed by the said Act as shall be convenient.

Penalty on Masters of Vessels. And whereas, it has sometimes happened, that pilots have been forcibly carried to sea beyond the limits of the said Act, and landed at other ports, to the great detriment and inconvenience of the public by want of such pilots so carried away, as well as to the loss of such pilots themselves; and if therefore enacted, that any master of a ship or vessel so forcibly carrying away any such pilot as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding nor less than at the discretion of any one Justice of the Peace for the county or county of the city of Waterford, or any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace in any part of the United Kingdom in Great Britain or Ireland where such vessel shall put in, and before whom such complaint shall be made; and that upon such complaint the pilot shall be considered legal evidence, and which Justice is hereby authorized to issue his warrant to seize the said vessel, or part of the materials, and by sale thereof to raise and levy the said penalty; but in case it shall appear that the said pilot was carried away in consequence of stress of weather and shall by unavoidable necessity, then in such case there shall be awarded only against the said master, owner, agent or consignee of such ship or vessel as aforesaid, such sum as will make such reasonable compensation to the said Commissioners or to such other person or persons as shall be appointed by the said Commissioners, or by the said Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, who shall be brought, which penalty or penalties, compensation or compensations, shall be levied and recovered in such manner and form as is prescribed for the recovery of the rates of pilotage under the said recited Act.

Penalty on Masters giving a false statement of draught of water. And be it further enacted, that the master or commander of every ship or vessel so to be piloted or conducted into or out of the port of Waterford, shall and is hereby required to declare and give a true account to the pilot employed in the conducting or piloting of such ship or vessel, of the draught of water such ship or vessel shall draw; and in case the pilot so employed shall suspect the truth of such declaration, such pilot is hereby authorized to admonish, or cause such ship or vessel to be admonished, in order to find the true draught of water such ship or vessel shall draw; and if on such admonishment it shall appear that such master or commander gave a false account, wilfully and fraudulently, such master or commander shall not only forfeit a sum equal to double the amount of pilotage, according to the rates payable and collected under the authority of this Act, as aforesaid, but also all the expenses of the admonishment as aforesaid, and be subject to a fine at the discretion of the said Commissioners, or committee by them appointed, in any sum not exceeding pounds.

How pilots shall be paid for attendance on ships at anchor. And be it further enacted, that

if the owner, master, or commander of any ship or vessel, shall require the attendance of a pilot, licensed as aforesaid, on board any ship or vessel during her riding at anchor in the port, harbour, or river of Waterford, such pilot shall attend such ship or vessel for which the said owner, master or commander of such ship or vessel shall be charged, and pay for every day he shall so attend, shillings and no more.—Provided always, that in case such pilot shall not be employed the whole day, but be dismissed in less time than a day, such owner, &c. shall be charged the shillings for the attendance of such pilot; Provided also, that per day shall be paid for any pilot who shall have charge of any ship or vessel whilst in the river, except the day of going to sea with such ship or vessel as shall be outward bound, and the day of returning from sea, and properly mooring such ship or vessel as shall be inward bound.

For recovery of Pilotage. And be it further enacted, that in case any owner or master, agent or consignee, or any other person or persons having or taking upon himself the command, agency, or consignment of any ship or ships, vessel or vessels, charged or chargeable with the said respective rates or prices for pilotage, extra services, or extra attendances, shall refuse to pay the same for hours, after a demand shall be made for the same, then it shall be lawful to and for the said Commissioners appointed or to be appointed under the authority of the said recited Act or any or more of them, or any other person or persons to be by them or by any or more of them for that purpose appointed, and preferable to and notwithstanding any other right whatsoever, claimable by or due to any person or persons whatsoever, to seize, take, and detain any of the goods, merchandise, effects, guns, tackle, ammunition, furniture and apparel of or belonging to any such ship or vessel, and the same to detain and keep until the sum or sums of money due for pilotage or conducting such ship or vessel into or out of the said port and harbour of Waterford, according to the rates or prices fixed or to be fixed, under the authority of this Act, not exceeding the rates specified in schedule (B) to the said recited Act annexed, together for such extra services or extra attendances as may be given by such pilots as aforesaid, shall be paid and satisfied, and in case of any neglect, refusal or delay, in payment of such sum or sums of money for three days next after such seizure, taking or detaining, then it shall be lawful to and for any one Justice of the Peace for any county or county of a city, where any such seizure shall be made, or such person or persons as they or any of them shall authorize and appoint, to cause the same to be appraised by any sufficient persons, or sworn appraisers of the said county or city. (as the case may require,) and afterwards to sell and dispose of the goods and taken and appraised, and thereupon to satisfy the said claim for pilotage unpaid, or for extra services or attendances of such pilots so to be licensed as aforesaid, surrendering the surplus thereof (if any) to the masters, owners, agents, or consignees of any such ships or vessels respectively, upon demand.

Empowering Pilots to form a Fund for their mutual benefit. And be it further enacted, that if a majority of licensed pilots of and belonging to the said port of Waterford, shall consent and agree to have a joint stock of all their earnings, for the benefit of the whole, then it shall be lawful for them so to do, provided such consent and agreement be made or expressed in writing under the hands and seals of such majority as aforesaid, and be made by and with the approbation and consent of the said Commissioners, or a Committee by them appointed, and shall continue in force so long as it shall meet the approbation of the said Commissioners, or a Committee as aforesaid, under such regulations and restrictions as they shall think proper.

Protecting Masters from Losses. And be it upon Contracts where Pilots further enacted, that owners or consignees of vessels, who have not been on board, shall not be answerable for Loss or Damage, or shall not be prevented from recovering or other contract relating to any ship or vessel or any cargo on board the same, by reason of the want of a pilot shall have arisen from a refusal to take one, or from the wilful neglect of the master in not hearing to, or using all practicable means to take on board any licensed pilot who shall offer.

Or from the neglect or incompetency of pilot. And be it further enacted, that owners or consignees of vessels, who shall not be on board, shall not be prevented from recovering upon any contract of insurance or other contract relating to any ship or vessel or any cargo on board the same, by reason of any neglect or incompetency of any pilot licensed as aforesaid, taken on board such ship or vessel.

Appointment of Water Bailiff. And whereas, now in the appointment of the Corporation of Waterford, by their charter, are empowered to appoint, and have from time to time appointed, one or more person or persons to execute the office of Water Bailiff in the port and harbour of Waterford, who is by ancient usage and custom entitled to certain fees and duties for the execution of his office, and which fees and duties it was calculated produced the sum of four hundred pounds a year and upwards; and whereas, it was considered that it would be highly advantageous to the port and harbour of Waterford, and those persons trading thereto, that the duties of the said office should be assimilated to the duties of the Harbour or Haven Master of Dublin, and other trading ports; and whereas, it was agreed between the said Corporation and the said Commissioners, that the person appointed water bailiff for the time being should from time to time appoint such person or persons as the said Commissioners of the port and harbour should nominate to be their deputy or deputies, and who should hold the said office during the pleasure of the said Commissioners, and that the said Commissioners should from time to time and for ever after be entitled to collect all fees and duties to which the said water bailiff is entitled, and to have the same paid to him or to his assigns, or in the discretion of the said Commissioners, or committee by them appointed, in any sum not exceeding pounds.

Penalty on obstructing the said water bailiff. And be it further enacted, that any person who shall wilfully obstruct or hinder the said water bailiff in the execution of his office, or who shall refuse to pay any sum of money due to him or to his assigns, or who shall refuse to obey any lawful command or order of the said water bailiff, shall be liable to a fine of pounds, to be levied and recovered in such manner and form as is prescribed for the recovery of the rates of pilotage under the said recited Act.

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