

REPORT

ON

THE BOROUGH OF TRALEE.

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BOROUGH OF TRALEE.

1. THIS borough is situate in, but not co-extensive with the parish of Tralee. The points of the boundary on the west are Ballyvilly, the Black Rock, and the centre of the village of Blennerville, from whence the boundary on the south proceeds along the river to the bounds of Ballymullen, and from thence on the east by Ruth's Garden along by the gaol to Clogherirshagh Rock, and thence on the north by Clonnalour, Oakpark, and Balloughna, to Ballyvilly. These Limits have not been adopted by the Boundary Bill; those specified in that Act do not reach to Blennerville, but in other points are somewhat more extended than the former boundary. The parts newly included are in the parish of Rathass. The entire of the town and suburbs of Tralee are contained in the new boundary. LIMITS.
2. This borough was incorporated by James I. in the tenth year of his reign. His Charter is the only one granted to this borough, and purports to have been made at the petition of the inhabitants of the village of Tralee. Its provisions are generally observed by the corporation; the points in which the modern practice conforms to, or deviates from it, will be mentioned in the course of this Report. It is enrolled in Chancery (Pat. 11 James I. p. 1, m. 15.) CHARTER.
3. The corporation, by the charter, is to consist of one provost, 12 free burgesses, and a commonalty; and all the inhabitants within the said village, and the lands within or belonging to it, or its precincts, are declared to be for ever, by force of the charter, a body corporate and politic, by the name of "The Provost, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Tralee." Constitution.
4. The Officers named in the Charter, are Title.
 A Provost,
 Twelve Free Burgesses,
 Two Serjeants at Mace. Officers named in
the Charter.
5. The other Officers appointed under the powers given by the charter and by statute, are, Other Officers.
 A Town Clerk,
 Marshal Keeper, and
 Weighmaster.
6. There are very few Freemen. The only notices on the subject we have found in the corporation books produced before us, and commencing 9th February 1793, are in 1823, 1824, and 1831. In 1823, four freemen were chosen and sworn, and in 1831 two were chosen, but not subsequently sworn. Of the four admitted in 1823, one is since dead and another is now one of the free burgesses. In 1824 the name of another freeman, since deceased, appears signed to a resolution or bye-law respecting tolls. Number of
Freemen.
7. The Provost is elected annually by the provost and free burgesses, or the majority of them, on the nativity of the feast of St. John. He must be a free burgess. He is to be sworn into office on the ensuing feast of St. Michael, before the provost of the preceding year, and to hold the office for one year from that feast, and until another burgess is in due manner elected and sworn to the office. Provision is made by the charter for filling a vacancy happening by death or otherwise, during the year, within 15 days next after such vacancy, and in such case the power of election is given to the free burgesses and commonalty. It has frequently occurred in practice that the same individual has been re-elected; but on a late occasion, (1828,) the provost for the year having been re-elected, refused to be sworn, (and, we think, properly,) on the ground that by the charter the oath was to be administered by the provost to his successor, and that, therefore, the same individual could not hold the office two successive years. The objection was yielded to by the free burgesses, and a new provost chosen, and the elections have been since conformable to the charter in that respect. Provost, how
elected.
8. There is not any power given by the charter to the provost to appoint a Deputy, but repeated instances have occurred of such appointments; none, however, since the year 1811. The provosts have been since resident, and have performed the duties of the office in person. Deputy.
9. The provost presides at all meetings of the corporation, and is the returning officer on elections of Members of Parliament. Functions of the
Provost.
 He is, by the charter, clerk of the market.
 He is included in the commission of the peace for the county of Kerry, and acts as a magistrate at Petty Sessions and otherwise.
 He holds, under the charter, a Court of Record called the Provost's Court, of which he is the judge.
 He acts as the billet master of the town.
10. The Emoluments of the office derived directly from the corporation are not considerable. His Emoluments
from the Corpora-
tion.
 The provost is entitled to certain fees on proceedings in the court. From the course of late years adopted in this court, as hereafter stated, the fees have amounted to a very trifling sum,

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about £3 a year. If the proceedings in all cases were carried on strictly, as in a Court of Record, the annual emolument to the provost would be much more considerable.

The provost receives to his own use certain tolls payable to the corporation under the charter, which grants to them power to hold a market weekly every Tuesday, and a fair on St. James day, with all tolls, &c. thereto belonging; these have annually been set by the provost, and of late years produced to him about £16 or £17 a-year.

He also collects the manure of the streets, but this was stated to us as scarcely paying the expense of collection.

Another trifling perquisite of the office, consists of the palates of cattle, sometimes sent to him by the butchers on Saturdays.

By a resolution of the corporation in the year 1793, fixing several fees to its officers, it was resolved that a fee of 10 guineas should be paid to the provost by each Member of Parliament on his election.

The late provost, who had filled the office in several years, stated to us that a sum of £20 or 20 guineas was usually paid to the provost by the Member elected, and fees to the other officers, but he considered this payment to have been a gratuitous compliment on the part of the Member; and at the last election, when (the representation being opened by the Reform Bill) the Member was returned in opposition to the corporation interest, the provost was not paid. The legality of the practice may be questioned, and the resolution above stated was clearly of no obligation on the Member elected.

Emoluments of the Provost from Sir Edward Denny.

11. The Emoluments of the office of provost, derived from the corporation, being considered by the patron of the borough, Sir Edward Denny, as too small, he, on the election of the provost in 1824, agreed to give that officer the tolls and customs claimed to be payable to Sir Edward under the patent granted to his ancestor for holding fairs in the town and the Saturday's market: this is only a temporary arrangement, but has been regularly continued to the present year. Sir Edward Denny's tolls, with those claimed by the corporation, comprise all the tolls collected in the town, and the addition made to the provost's income by the above arrangement is considerable. The tolls given by Sir Edward Denny, with those claimed by the corporation, amount to about £130 a-year.

Expenses of the Office.

12. The provost, under the resolution of 1793, should pay a fee of two guineas to the town clerk on his election.

This is the only expense we find to be incurred by the provost as incidental to his office.

The duties of the situation require constant residence and attention; the last provost stated to us that he had not in consequence been out of the town two days when in office. There is not any mansion house, and should the liberal arrangement made by Sir Edward Denny be discontinued, the emoluments of the office will be reduced to about £20 a-year. It is, however, by no means desirable that the chief officer of the town and returning officer of the borough should be remunerated for the performance of his duties by the bounty of an individual, and as to the tolls payable to the corporation, the vesting of the collection of them for his own benefit in the principal magistrate and judge of the local court is equally objectionable.

Free Burgesses, how elected.

13. The Free Burgesses are elected by the provost and free burgesses; a vacancy must, by the charter, be filled up within seven days. The free burgesses hold the office for life, or until resignation or removal. A power of amotion for misconduct is vested by the charter in the provost and the majority of the free burgesses. They are to be elected out of "the better and more honest inhabitants of the borough," but the qualification of residence has not been regarded in practice. The following is a list of the present free burgesses, distinguishing such as are non-resident:

Maurice O'Connor, provost	≠	-	Tralee.
Rev. Barry Denny	-	-	Non-resident.
Rev. Robert Day Denny	-	-	Non-resident.
Rev. Arthur B. Rowan	-	-	Belmont, Tralee.
Pierce Chute, Esq.	-	-	Tralee.
Caleb Chute, Esq.	-	-	Tralee.
Rev. Henry Denny	-	-	Church Hill, Tralee.
J. J. Hickson, Esq.	-	-	Tralee.
William Denny, Esq.	-	-	Tralee.
John Bateman, Esq.	-	-	Oak Park, Tralee.
John Hurly, Esq.	-	-	Tralee.
Arthur Blennerhassett, Esq.	-	-	Ballyseedy, Tralee.

Of those described as of Tralee, all reside within seven miles of the place of election, but six do not reside within the old limits of the borough. Three of the free burgesses are registered voters for the borough as such, and four as £10 householders; the three last named, were elected in February 1833.

The free burgesses are all related or connected together. Sir Edward Denny, the patron of the borough, was a free burgess, but resigned in February 1833. He recommends the persons to be elected on vacancies; and it is admitted that no one would be elected who was not in his interest or friendly to him.

The free burgesses have not any emoluments nor any functions to perform, save as members of the corporate body, in elections of the provost, &c.

Previous to the Reform Act the right of election for the borough was, under the charter, in the provost and free burgesses only.

The number of registered electors for the borough, including free burgesses, was at the time of our visit 210.

By the resolution of 1793, already referred to, a fee of 10s. is made payable to the town clerk on the election of each burgess.

The free burgesses are all members of the Established Church, and the oath and declaration required to be taken on admission to corporate offices, before the statute 33 Geo. III. c. 21. (Ireland,) opening corporations to Roman Catholics, are still continued at the head of the roll, which is subscribed by each burgess and provost on being sworn. It appears to be still considered necessary in the corporation, that the burgesses should sign this declaration, and the entry of their admission in the books is, that they took the oath, and signed or subscribed the declaration required to be taken and signed by every burgess on admission to the office.

14. Under the provisions of the charter, the provost and free burgesses form a Select Body; but, with the exception of two or three freemen, they now constitute, in fact, the entire corporation. Select Body.

15. The Constitution of this select body and its power of self-election originally made this, what it probably was intended to be, a close corporation. The power of electing Members of Parliament, provost, and free burgesses is, by the charter, vested in the select body, which in practice exercised, as in the instances to be presently noticed, the other powers thereby conferred on the corporate body at large. They have been composed for many years of the members and connexions of the family of Sir Edward Denny, the present patron; and the representation of the borough in Parliament was, until the last election, under the influence of that family, the Member being elected by the corporate body on their recommendation; which, in practice, amounted to a pure nomination. It was, however, on one occasion, intimated to Sir Edward Denny, that if he recommended a person of political principles which the burgesses did not approve, he would be opposed, and he accordingly yielded to the intimation. Remarks on the Constitution.

It has been stated in evidence before us, that on the occasion of a discussion in the Court of Chancery before Lord Redesdale, in a cause instituted by a junior member of the family of Sir Edward Denny, the gentleman who, on that and many other occasions, was concerned as counsel for the Denny family, mentioned to his lordship that the nomination of Representatives for the borough was vested in the trustees of the marriage settlement of the late Sir Edward Denny, upon trust, to make sale thereof and apply the monies to the use of the younger children of that marriage, that the word "representation" or "nomination" was not in the article, but that the meaning was conveyed by other words. The gentleman who stated this, added that the article referred to was not produced on the occasion, but that he knew that the borough was sold accordingly, by the acting trustee, from the period of the Union, to 1809, to the highest bidder, except that the person who once bought, got a preference on the ensuing occasion. Statements as to the Parliamentary Representation.

Upon the other hand, one of the burgesses of the corporation deposed that he was now a trustee of the deed of settlement by which the representation of the borough was alleged to have been conveyed, having been so appointed in the room of a former trustee; that he had possession of the deed, and that no such conveyance was contained in it, nor in any other deed, to his knowledge; and that the representation of the borough was not the subject of legal conveyance by deed in the Denny family, nor was he aware of the representation being in any way the subject of family arrangement by deed or otherwise.

Whatever may have been the use made by the Denny family of their influence over the representation of the borough, through the corporation, that influence has been, in a great degree, modified by the Reform Bill, and the Member since elected was returned in opposition to Sir Edward Denny by a majority of 20 out of 160 votes, the numbers being 90 and 70.

16. The charter empowers the provost, free burgesses, and community of the borough, and their successors to elect out of themselves two Serjeants at Mace and other inferior officers, and ministers for the better government of the borough and the inhabitants of it, to continue during good behaviour, or at the will and pleasure of the provost, free burgesses, and community. This power is now exercised by the provost and free burgesses in the appointment of the two Serjeants at Mace, Town Clerk and Marshal Keeper; the last of these officers only is re-elected annually, but the same individual has been continued for the last eleven years successively; the others remain in office from their first appointment, but the serjeants at mace are occasionally changed if guilty of misconduct. Serjeants at Mace, Town Clerk, and Marshal Keeper, how elected.

The person who now holds the office of marshal keeper has been sometimes, but not always, sworn on his re-election to the office. He has not been sworn for this year, having been appointed by the provost alone, and not by the provost and burgesses, as was usual; and the town clerk, on that account, did not consider himself warranted to swear him in.

Although the charter directs that the serjeant at mace and inferior officers should be chosen by the provost, free burgesses, and commonalty, out of themselves, the qualification of their being freemen is not required by the corporation.

17. The Serjeants at Mace, also called beadles, serve and execute the process of the Borough Court and attend it. They also act as constables. Their Emoluments are derived from the fees payable to them on the service and execution of the process; they also claim a fee of 4d. on every oath administered in the court, but have not latterly been allowed to take it. Functions and Emoluments of the Serjeants at Mace,

The resolution of 1793 directs fees of £1 to be paid to each serjeant on the election of a Member of Parliament.

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of the Town Clerk,

18. The Town Clerk gives notice of, and attends the meetings of the corporation, and records their proceedings. He has the custody of the corporation seal and books. Those now in his possession commence in the year 1793. We could not obtain any information as to those of an earlier date. The town clerk is the officer of the Borough Court, and seals and issues its process, keeps its records, enters the rules of court, takes bail, and taxes the costs.

His emoluments are chiefly derived from fees on the proceedings of the court.

He is also entitled, under the resolution of 1793, to a fee of two guineas on the election of a provost, and 10s. on that of a burgess. The same resolution gives him a fee of ten guineas on the election of a Member of Parliament.

The present town clerk, who is in office two years, stated that the fees of the office in the first year, including £2 paid him by the provost, amounted in all to about £22.

of the Marshal
Keeper.

19. The Marshal Keeper takes charge of goods seized under attachments from the Borough Court until released or sold. Cattle seized are sent to a livery stable or inn, but other effects are kept at the marshal keeper's house. Persons arrested under the process of the court were also committed to his custody, but the power of arrest is now abolished on mesne process for all sums within the jurisdiction of the court, and executions are not issued against the person. His fee on goods delivered to him on an attachment is 2s. 6d., which was also the fee on committal of the person. He has no other emoluments.

The present marshal keeper, who has been successively re-elected for the last 11 years, stated to us that his fees, in the first year, amounted to £14, but have declined every year since, and in the last year were only about 10s.

The resolution of 1793 professes to give this officer a fee of £3 on the election of a Member of Parliament.

Weighmaster.

20. It seems doubtful whether the office of Weighmaster is in the appointment of the provost. The statute 4 Anne, c. 14, s. 3, (Ireland,) directs that the weighmaster shall be appointed in every city, borough, and market town, by the chief magistrate of the same, "except in places where the tolls and customs belong to any other person, and in such case by said persons;" but the statute does not expressly provide for the case, which occurs at Tralee, of the corporation being entitled to the tolls and customs on some days, and another person on others. No question has, however, arisen on any conflicting claims to the right of appointment. This office is, at present, held by two ladies, under a grant or lease made to them by the late Sir Barry Denny when provost; and as he was then also owner of the tolls, not claimed by the corporation, he filled both the characters mentioned in the statute.

The scales were demised by those ladies for several years at a rent of £20; they were set last year for £25. An opposition has been lately raised on the part of the butchers, who have set up scales of their own at the shambles, which will lessen very much the emoluments of the office.

The lessee has been sworn under the statute.

Freemen.

21. The charter contains the following provision as to Freemen: "And all the inhabitants of the said village, and so many such other men as the provost and free burgesses of the said borough for the time being shall admit into the freedom of the borough aforesaid, we will, constitute, and ordain to be of the commonalty of the borough aforesaid." This is the common provision in the new charters granted by James I., and under it, as in the Sligo case, the mere ground of inhabitancy has not been acted on in Tralee, as conferring a right to the freedom. The few admissions of freemen have been made entirely at the discretion of the provost and free burgesses; and although attempts have been made, on one or two occasions, by some of the inhabitants to act as the commonalty, no recourse has been had to legal proceedings to enforce a claim to freedom, founded on inhabitancy.

Freemen are considered exempt from the tolls levied by the corporation. Their right to share in the election of inferior officers, under the charter, has been already stated; and the charter further vests the power of making bye-laws in the provost, free burgesses, and commonalty. The signature of a freeman to the resolution of 1824, already noticed, is the only evidence we have found of the exercise of this power by any person not a member of the select body.

The corporation has not any exclusive or criminal jurisdiction.

Provost's Court,
Jurisdiction and
Practice of.

22. The Provost Court is created by the charter. It is a Court of Record for all personal actions of debt, covenants, offences, detinues, contracts and demands whatsoever, not exceeding the sum of five marks, happening or arising in or within the borough or liberties. It is held every Thursday. For sums under 5s. a summons is issued, in the first instance, by the provost; but if the parties do not agree to have the case disposed of summarily on the summons, the next process, called an action, is issued, which was formerly, either for the caption of the person or attachment of the goods of the defendant, but is now only against the goods. For sums over 5s. the action is generally taken out in the first instance. These actions are under the seal of the corporation, and are issued and signed by the town clerk without an affidavit of the debt. They are, in form, merely a mandate to the serjeants at mace "to arrest the goods of (the defendant) at the suit of (the plaintiff) to the plaintiff's damage of sterling." The sum specified in the body of the action is not always the sum actually due, but the latter is marked at the foot. The plaintiff generally attends with the serjeants at mace on executing the action; and it is considered incumbent on the latter to seize whatever goods of the defendant the plaintiff may show them, though exceeding the sum demanded. The goods seized are committed to the custody of the marshal keeper until released on bail or sold on the suit being decided. The town

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clerk takes the bail and gives a discharge to the marshal keeper, for the goods, which are then delivered back to the principal; on the appearance of the defendant to the action, a declaration may be filed against him, and the proceedings go on by regular pleadings, as in the superior courts, to trial by jury. Juries are summoned by the town clerk, on a precept, signed by the provost.

The delay and expense of such proceedings for the class of debts usually sued for in this court, materially diminish its utility; and the late Provost, in the several years in which he held the office, endeavoured to introduce a cheaper and more expeditious course. On the appearance of the parties, he offered to summon a jury *instanter* to try the case, and if they did not agree to that proposal, he recommended them to submit the case to arbitration, and the result was, generally, that they left it to himself; his award was entered as the judgment of the court. The provost's fees, by this arrangement, were reduced to a very trifling sum, and the entire expense considerably diminished.

There is no table of the Fees nor any book of the practice of the court. The present town clerk stated that he was guided in the practice, and in the receipt of fees and taxation of costs, by the attorneys attending the court, and from taxed bills of costs. On the proceeding by summons, if the parties go no further, the only fees payable are 4*d.* to the provost for the summons, and 2*d.* to the town clerk for entering the case in the court book. A bill of the plaintiff's costs of a cause which proceeded to trial and final judgment, and taxed by the late town clerk in 1820, was produced to us as that by which the town clerk was chiefly guided at present. These costs amounted, as taxed, to £3 15*s.* 1*d.*, of which the provost's fees were 6*s.* 6*d.*; the town clerk's 11*s.* 3½*d.*; and the serjeants at mace, 3*s.* 2*d.* On a cause referred to the provost, as above stated, the only fee in a bill of costs produced to us as payable to him, is one of 2*s.* 2*d.* for the hearing, but this was latterly not charged. The plaintiff's fees to the town clerk of a case so referred, were 6*s.* 11*d.*

All Attorneys of the superior courts may practise in this court without a special admission to the court, but few attend it.

This Court, as at present constituted, is liable to much abuse. The absence of all control over the issuing attachments from there not being any previous affidavit of the debt required, and the apparently unlimited power given by this process to a vindictive or litigious plaintiff, are its most prominent defects. On a late occasion of his temporary absence from Tralee, the town clerk left a number of actions signed and sealed in blank, which were afterwards filled up by some of the female members of his family, but we were not apprized of any further abuse of the process having arisen from this. Instances were mentioned to us, in which the execution of the process was alleged to have been abused by excessive seizures; and for his conduct in one of them a serjeant at mace was dismissed. The court is generally resorted to by the poorer classes, and the costs are quite excessive in proportion to the sums sued for, and demands considered unfair are sometimes settled by defendants rather than incur the expense of litigation in the court. The magnitude of the costs is the more striking from comparison with those of the civil bill jurisdiction. We have alluded to the very praiseworthy endeavours of the late provost to correct this evil, and all parties appear to concur in opinion as to the necessity of a reformation of this tribunal.

The institution of a court of summary jurisdiction, in the nature of a Court of Conscience, for demands under 40*s.*, was recommended on a consideration of the average amount of the sums proceeded for before the provost.

23. Some confusion may arise from the difference between the former Boundary of the borough and that newly adopted under the Boundary Act. The latter includes several houses which were not contained in the old, and for all purposes of municipal jurisdiction the new boundary is sufficiently comprehensive.

There is not any Manor Court held within the limits of the borough.

Tralee is the assizes town of the county of Kerry, and the assistant barrister of the county sits here at quarter sessions and for the trial of civil bills four times in the year.

24. Petty Sessions are held twice a week, Monday and Thursday. The provost and three or four of the neighbouring county magistrates attend. Many cases of small demands for wages, formerly tried in the Provost's Court, are now disposed of at petty sessions, which has caused a gradual decline in the business of that court; the number of cases brought before the petty sessions in the 12 months previous to October 1833, were,

Crown cases	-	-	-	492
Civil	-	-	-	230

There are eight magistrates resident in and near the town.

25. The county Gaol is within the limits of the borough. There is no borough gaol.

26. The two serjeants at mace are the only local Police; they act as such under a resolution of the corporation of October 14, 1830, which was entered into in consequence of a notification from Government that the county police were not to interfere in the regulation of corporate towns. The corporation resolved that two proper persons should be appointed as corporate beadles "to act as police within the limits of the town, and discharge all the other duties of a beadle." But there were not two additional officers appointed; the new duty was cast on the serjeants at mace, who were previously confined to the execution of the process of the Borough Court. From the state of the public markets this is an insufficient number.

Some of the county police are stationed in the town, and act in the preservation of the peace. There is no nightly watch, and the town is not lighted.

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There are no regular market-places, and the business of the markets is carried on in the public streets, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants. The provost acts as clerk of the market in examining weights and measures, and generally in correcting abuses and deciding disputes in the markets; market jurors are sworn at quarter sessions.

The streets are repaired by county presentment, and an attempt to introduce the provisions of the new Paving and Lighting Act, 9 Geo. IV. c. 82, was resisted by the inhabitants as unnecessary, and we were informed would still be considered so.

Patronage and Schools.

27. The corporation has not any Patronage. There are not any Schools under its management or control, nor are there any public endowed schools in the town or any deriving aid from public funds, except one, a free school for girls, in connexion with the new board of education.

PROPERTY.

28. The corporation has not, nor ever appears to have had any Property, save the tolls already mentioned.

It is stated in a statistical work on the county of Kerry, published in the year 1756,* that by an indenture made 10th May 1627, Sir Edward Denny granted to the provost and burgesses of Tralee the circuit and liberty of the Abbey and all other privileged places in the borough, on condition that he and his heirs should always appoint a town clerk, and he and his heirs to have all the profits of the same. The provost and burgesses were also to pay Sir Edward one hogshead of wine yearly on the feast of Saint Philip and Saint James, and five barrels of wheat with three barrels of malt yearly, upon All Saints' Day for ever, on consideration of his granting to them the tolls and customs of the Tuesday's weekly market and those taken at St. James's fair, the persons collecting the said customs to be liable to the payment of the said duties. We have not found any further evidence of this indenture, but from the minuteness of the statement we presume the author must have seen the original, or a copy. It was suggested to us, and we are disposed to consider the suggestion as probable, that the grant was merely of jurisdiction to the provost and burgesses over the places mentioned, and not of any property in them. The town clerk, as before observed, is appointed by the corporation, and no such payments as those stipulated to be made to Sir Edward Denny are now known. The Tuesday's weekly market and Saint James's fair are those given by the charter to the corporation; but as the grants to Sir Edward Denny by Queen Elizabeth were prior to that charter, the indenture may have been the result of an arrangement to confirm the privileges conferred by the charter on the corporation.

Tolls.

29. The amount of the Tolls has been stated. Those claimed by the corporation are founded on their charter; those of Sir Edward Denny on letters patent. They are collected at four fairs in the year and two weekly markets, on goods sold in the town. There are two schedules; one of the tolls claimed by the corporation at the Tuesday's markets and the Saint James's or August fair, the other of those claimed by Sir Edward Denny on the other days. They nearly correspond; the most material difference is that of a charge on potatoes, which is not claimed by the corporation. The charge in Sir Edward Denny's schedule is one penny to the crown value. This is also the rate of charge made in both on corn, butter in rolls, flannels, and frieze and oatmeal; the rates have been lately reduced by both parties, and many articles formerly charged are now exempted. They have not been latterly complained of.

The new harbour dues have interfered with the tolls on corn, the merchants who had previous to the establishment of those dues paid certain small annual sums to the provost as for toll on the corn bought by them in each year, having discontinued those payments in consequence of the harbour dues. The toll on corn, if levied on the actual quantity sold in the town, would amount to a very considerable sum. It was levied some years back at the rate of five per cent.

The practice of swearing persons leaving the town with cattle as to whether they have been sold or not is stated to be very common; it has been checked by the provost whenever brought to his knowledge.

The toll-collectors are appointed by the provost.

State and Prospects of the Town.

30. The improvements in the trade and general appearance of Tralee have been very considerable of late years, and are rapidly progressive. A local Act, 9 Geo. IV. c. 118, has created a corporate board of commissioners for the purpose of making a navigable canal from the harbour, the effects of which, if successful, will be to enable vessels to come to the town, instead of discharging as heretofore at Blennerville, about one mile and a quarter distant. The basin will be within the limits of the borough. Important advantages to the trade of the town are anticipated from these works, which were commenced shortly before our visit. The commissioners are empowered to impose certain dues on the imports and exports, and on vessels. The dues in the past year produced about £600. The Dues most deserving of notice as affecting the tolls of the fairs and markets, are those on grain, which are, at present :

	d.	
Dues.	On wheat 2	per barrel of 20 stone.
	barley 1½	„ 16 „
	oats 1	„ 14 „

The dues collected are much under those specified in the schedule to the Act.

The following details show the population of the town in 1831, and its increase since 1821, and the state of its trade in several years prior to 1833 :

* Smith's State of the County of Kerry.

31. Population in 1831:

Houses inhabited	-	-	-	1,218
„ building	-	-	-	88
„ uninhabited	-	-	-	118
Families chiefly employed in agriculture	-	-	-	452
„ „ in trade and handicraft	-	-	-	759
„ not comprised in the two preceding classes	-	-	-	590
Total				1,801
Persons: males	-	-	-	4,417
„ females	-	-	-	5,151
Total				9,568
Employed in retail trade or handicraft	-	-	-	991
Capitalists, bankers, professional, and other educated men	-	-	-	214
1821: Persons	-	-	-	7,547
Increase in ten years	-	-	-	2,021

TRALEE.
STATISTICAL
DETAILS.
Population.

It is remarkable that the returns of 1831 do not mention any persons engaged in manufacture. There are many individuals occupying houses of £10 value who are not registered as voters, and the number of houses of that value is increasing.

There were 55 licensed spirit retailers in the borough, for the year ending 10th October 1833.

NUMBER of VESSELS and AMOUNT of TONNAGE which Invoiced and Outvoiced at TRALEE, Trade, from the Year ended 5th January 1825 to 5th January 1833:

Years ended 5th January.	Vessels from Foreign Countries.		Coasters from and to Great Britain.				Coasters from and to Ports in Ireland.			
			Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1827	9	1,595	35	2,686	36	2,859	30	1,085	18	497
1828	7	1,260	31	2,363	44	3,374	19	971	5	112
1829	9	1,593	40	3,355	54	4,460	32	1,242	26	1,259
1830	8	1,954	36	3,032	45	4,299	27	1,138	31	1,287
1831	7	1,580	37	3,343	41	3,985	29	614	17	775
1832	4	1,160	46	3,760	73	5,701	20	812	4	135
1833	7	1,566	46	3,279	91	7,256	16	706	8	537

LEADING ARTICLES of IMPORT and EXPORT at TRALEE, from 5th January 1826 to 5th January 1833.

Year ended 5th January.	Foreign Goods Imported.									British Goods.	Exports to Great Britain.				
	Deals.			Timber.	Staves.			Lathwood.	Spars.		Coals.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Butter.
	Hd.	Qr.	No.	Loads.	Hd.	Qr.	No.	Fathom.	Number.		Tons.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.	Firkins.
1827	134	2	5	1,012	84	2	4	11	30	1,009	1,448	32,302	948	6,678	
1828	90	2	11	986	55	0	22	18	248	1,058	4,469	16,356	.	2,601	
1829	142	0	6	1,449	47	1	22	31	237	2,420	4,482	32,962	.	11,458	
1830	152	1	0	1,249	146	0	9	20	112	2,636	7,591	41,585	3,012	3,280	
1831	144	3	14	1,091	10	0	0	27	108	2,111	10,476	45,909	4,684	2,836	
1832	113	2	4	1,067	102	0	16	9	6	1,637	9,181	62,588	6,938	2,331	
1833	163	0	2	1,004	53	3	0	18	161	1,141	18,354	68,993	3,948	3,512	

32. The services of the provost and serjeants at mace, as above described, and the administration of justice for small debts, in the local court, are the only advantages conferred on Tralee by its corporation, as at present constituted. A feeling of dissatisfaction prevails among a large proportion of the inhabitants with its close and practically exclusive character.

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TRALEE.

It is in fact entirely unconnected with the trading and commercial classes, and the great body of the community are debarred from all interest or participation in its proceedings.

We did not understand that the corporation was in any way obnoxious on grounds of religious difference; but the circumstance of all the individuals comprising it being of the Established Church, in a population of which the great majority is Roman Catholic, cannot be wholly left out of consideration. Such an alteration as would give the right of election of the burgesses and provost to at least as extensive a class as that to which the choice of a Representative in Parliament has been confided by the Reform Bill, was stated to be strongly desired by a considerable majority of the inhabitants.

The funds vested in the corporation are obviously insufficient for the due remuneration of the municipal officers; and we have already stated the objections which occur to us to apply to the mode by which the emoluments of the provost are at present made up.

Local Acts.

33. The Local Acts of Parliament relating to Tralee are 52 Geo. III. c. 138, "An Act for maintaining the Road leading from the City of Cork to the Town of Tralee, in the County of Kerry;" 9 Geo. IV. c. 118, (1830,) "An Act for making and maintaining a Navigable Cut or Canal from a point at or near the Black Rock, in the Harbour of Tralee, in the County of Kerry, to Croompanrickard, near the Town of Tralee, in the said County, and for otherwise improving the Harbour of Tralee."

Documents.

34. We send with this Report copies of the following Documents:

Copy of the Schedule of Tolls and Customs claimed by Sir Edward Denny, as lodged with the Clerk of the Peace of the County of Kerry, October 9th 1830.

Ditto of the Schedule of the same Tolls and Customs, lodged Nov. 1st 1830.

Ditto of the Schedule of Tolls and Customs claimed by the Corporation, lodged Nov. 1st 1830.

MAZIERE BRADY.

JOHN R. CORBALLIS.

Inquiry held at Tralee, October 16th and 17th 1833.

R E P O R T

ON

THE BOROUGH OF TUAM.

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BOROUGH OF TUAM.

1. THE Limits of this borough are not defined by charter or ascertained by perambulations, but are generally considered to extend about two miles round the town. LIMITS.
2. The inhabitants of Tuam were first incorporated by a Charter of James I., in the eleventh year of his reign, (1613,) enrolled in Chancery (Pat. 11 Jac. I. p. 1, m. 20,) and the constitution thereby created corresponds with that generally given to the new boroughs then made by this monarch. Its provisions will be noticed in the course of this Report, as it is the charter by which the corporation professes to be governed at the present day. CHARTERS.
- James II. granted a charter to this borough, in the fourth year of his reign, which has not been acted on since the Revolution. It is enrolled in Chancery (Pat. 4 James II. p. 1, m. 41.)
3. The corporation consists, by the charter of James I., of a sovereign, 12 free burgesses, and a commonalty. Classes.
4. The Title is "The Sovereign, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Tuam." Title.
5. The officers named in the charter are, Officers named in the Charter.
- A Sovereign,
Twelve Free Burgesses,
Two Serjeants at Mace.
6. Other officers appear at times to have been appointed, namely, Other Officers.
- A Town Clerk,
Recorder,
Treasurer,
Constables,
Scavengers,
Inspectors of Markets,
Bellman,
Weighmaster.
7. There are not at present any Freemen regularly admitted as such, except one honorary freeman, the Marquis of Anglesea. The members of the corporation of late years have admitted the inhabitants of the borough to act as the commonalty on some occasions in which that body has by the charter a right to interfere. Freemen.
8. The Sovereign, formerly called "the Superior," is elected annually by the majority of an assembly consisting of the sovereign and free burgesses, on the feast of the nativity of St. John. He must be a free burgess. He is to hold the office for one year from the feast of St. Michael, and until another shall be duly elected and sworn. His oath of office is to be administered on the feast of St. Michael by the sovereign of the preceding year. Power to fill a vacancy happening in the office during the year, is given to the free burgesses and commonalty. Notwithstanding the provision of the charter which requires the sovereign to be sworn before his predecessor, the same individual has been frequently re-elected. The present sovereign has been re-elected successively for the last six years. A resolution of the sovereign and burgesses was made in the year 1699, against the practice, but repealed in 1736. The resolution of 1699, was revived in 1818, and again repealed in 1823. In 1822 an election of the sovereign occurs by the free burgesses alone, the sovereign having refused to attend. Sovereign, how elected.
9. There is no power given by the charter to appoint a Deputy Sovereign, but numerous instances of such appointments occur in the records of the corporation; the last we find in 1812, when the appointment is stated to have been made by the sovereign and burgesses, agreeably to "antient usage and a bye-law of the corporation." We have not found the bye-law referred to. Deputy Sovereign.
10. The sovereign is the chief officer of the corporation, and presides at all corporate meetings. Functions of the Sovereign.
- He is the judge of the Borough Court.
- He acts under the charter as clerk of the market, and appears in that capacity to exercise a discretionary power of fining persons committing nuisances or violating the regulations of the markets.
- Although nominally chief magistrate of the town, the sovereign is not, as such, a justice of the peace, and does not act in that character. It has been stated to us as very desirable that the sovereign should be *ex officio* a magistrate of the county. The present sovereign was appointed a county magistrate on the petition of the burgesses in 1828, being then sovereign, but afterwards superseded on a representation being made of his acting as a proctor in the Consistorial Court of the Archbishop of Tuam.

TUAM.
Emoluments of
the Sovereign.

11. The Sovereign is at present paid a Salary of £50 a-year from the revenues of the corporation. In the commencement of the last century he appears to have received the entire of the revenues, subject to certain payments to the other officers, and to the expenses of an entertainment to the corporation. In 1725, we find a salary of £30 allowed to the sovereign; in 1726, he was to have two-thirds of the sum which the revenues produced, which would amount to about £40; in 1818 it was declared that the sovereign's salary should be one-fourth of the tolls. The present fixed salary has been since appointed.

There are certain fees payable to the sovereign on proceedings in the Borough Court, but that court has been for some time discontinued. He also claims fees on affixing the seal of the corporation to documents to be used abroad.

The annual corporation dinner has been abolished since 1819, and there are not now any expenses incident to the office of sovereign.

Free Burgesses,
how elected.

12. The Free Burgesses are elected by the sovereign and free burgesses, and hold the office until death, removal, or resignation.

The charter empowers a majority of an assembly consisting of the sovereign and free burgesses, to supply vacancies within seven days of their occurrence. A bye-law was made in 1701, that no burgess should be elected, but at a court consisting of seven burgesses at least, and the sovereign; this was altered in 1713, by a resolution that any five burgesses (the sovereign to be one) might elect a burgess. A resolution of 1716 required the presence of the sovereign and six burgesses; this was repealed in 1717, and the election was fixed to be in the majority of those present; at the same time the corporation took upon themselves to alter the time of election by providing that it should be on the 19th day after a vacancy, but, in fact, the elections are now held within the period of seven days prescribed by the charter.

Their Number and

13. There are 13 free burgesses, including the sovereign; the number was increased to 20 by the charter of James II. The names of the new burgesses then appointed are entered in the books of the corporation; but many of them afterwards appear, in 1691, attending the corporation meetings merely as freemen.

Qualification.

A practice appears to have prevailed for many years in this corporation to receive the resignation of a free burgess, accompanied by a recommendation naming his successor, and sometimes the resignation was in form directly from one to the other, who was elected accordingly; a rule was made in 1701, and again in 1706, against this practice, but it still continued; the latest instance of it occurs in 1785. There is not any Qualification required in the burgesses in respect of property; the charter only directs that they shall be chosen "out of the better and more honest inhabitants of the borough." This qualification as to residence is at present required, and all the burgesses are inhabitants of the borough, but it was formerly entirely neglected, and numerous instances occur in the corporation books of the election of non-residents. Care was at times taken to enforce the attendance and services of the burgesses at the meetings of the corporation, and several instances occur of burgesses disfranchised for non-attendance, and being remote from the borough. The entries state these disfranchisements to have been "of mere necessity." In 1817, the then resident burgesses determined that the qualification of residence required by the charter should be enforced, and a meeting of the corporation was held on the 26th April in that year, for the special purpose of electing burgesses from "out of the resident inhabitants of the town in the room of the burgesses who were not resident," notice of the meeting, and of its object, was given to the non-residents; and on that day one of the burgesses was disfranchised for swearing in two persons to collect the tolls and customs of the corporation in opposition to the sovereign, and three on whom service of notice to attend was proved on oath, and who did not attend when called on, were disfranchised, and three others elected in their room. Subsequent meetings were held on the 14th, 15th, and 16th days of May 1817, for the same purpose, and on the last of those days two others of the burgesses were disfranchised for non-attendance; and on the 24th June, in the same year, similar proceedings were adopted against two other burgesses. The places of all were filled up, and no legal proceedings appear to have been taken on the part of those then disfranchised to question the acts of the resident burgesses. It is to be observed that Tuam is, or at least was before the Union, a city according to legal definition, and therefore not within the operation of the statute 21 Geo. II. c. 10, s. 8, which allows, in some cases, the election of non-resident officers.* The power of amotion of the burgesses for misconduct, is given by the charter to the sovereign, and the major part of the burgesses; the number present on the 26th of April 1817, was but six, including the sovereign, and the resolutions of disfranchisement state their having been made by the sovereign and burgesses assembled by and with the consent of the commonalty. At the same meeting the then sovereign, from ill health and indisposition, resigned his office, and one of the burgesses was elected by the burgesses and commonalty for the remainder of the year.

The present burgesses, with the dates of their admissions, are,

Major Wm. Burke,	23d June 1815.	Doctor Madden,	7th July 1823.
Charles Blake,	17th December 1816.	James Henderson,	12th January 1824.
Paul Mannion,	26th April 1817.	Richard Savage,	11th September 1826.
John F. Brown,	same day.	Thomas Keary,	14th February 1829.
John Martin,	23d January 1822.	Dennis Kirwan,	5th August 1831.
Myles Egan,	23d September 1822.	Patrick S. Keary,	7th August, 1832.
Thomas Browne,	14th October 1822.		

* See the Report on Galway, *ante*, p. 320.

TUAM.

14. At the period of the Legislative Union the Borough was under the Patronage of the Honourable Walter Yelverton, and John Lord Clanmorris, and the sum of £1,000 was paid to the former, and £14,000 to the trustee in the marriage settlement of the latter, as compensation for the loss of the privilege of sending Members to Parliament. The corporation has since become independent, and in the year 1811 the entire body of the burgesses was voluntarily changed. On the 30th September in that year seven burgesses having resigned, their places were filled by persons elected by the remaining five then present; and the new burgesses being sworn, those five then immediately resigned, and the number was soon afterwards completed by new elections. It was resolved by the sovereign and burgesses in 1818, that no second member of the same family or connexion should be elected a burgess, but the resolution was rescinded in 1822. Of the present burgesses, it was stated to us, that there are two families, of each of which there are two burgesses; that four of the burgesses are nearly related; and that there is a family connexion through them all. The office is sometimes canvassed for. The sovereign and burgesses of Tuam are all, with one exception, of the Roman Catholic religion, which is that of the majority of the inhabitants and persons in trade. It was stated to us that there are not now any religious or political prejudices in the election of burgesses, but that within the last few years great efforts have been made by individual burgesses to have their own friends elected, in order to have a majority.

Patronage of the Borough at the Union, and its present state.

15. The Free Burgesses have not any emoluments; they are exempt from the tolls and customs claimed by the corporation; some take advantage of the Privilege, others do not.

Privileges and Functions of the Free Burgesses.

They have not individually any functions or duties to perform, but, with the sovereign, they constitute the select, or Governing Body of the corporation.

Governing Body. Its Powers, &c.

16. In this body, by the charter, is vested the sole Power of election of the sovereign and burgesses, as already detailed. They also, before the Union, were alone entitled to vote in the election of Members for the borough in the Irish Parliament. The power of admitting freemen is also given to them by the charter. They meet regularly on the 24th June and 29th September, the charter days, for the election and swearing in of the sovereign, and occasionally at other times for electing burgesses and other officers, letting the tolls and customs, and transacting other corporate business. Their assembly is called, in the corporation books, "A Court of Burgesses," and a bye-law was enacted in 1817, "that no such court should be held unless each burgess should be duly served, at his house, with notice of such court to be holden, except in the event of the decease or removal of burgesses, in which case a notice of six clear days, according to charter, would suffice, and it be required of the serjeant at mace to make affidavit of the service of such notice on each individual burgess, and that any court held contrary to the tenour and intentions of that law should be considered nugatory, and its proceedings null and void." The rules, at times, made as to the numbers who should be in attendance to elect a burgess, have been already mentioned. A similar rule was made in 1744, as to the election of freemen, "that no freeman should be made but at a court of burgesses, where eight should be present, besides the sovereign;" this was altered in 1745, by reducing the required number to six.

Although the charter vests in the sovereign, burgesses, and commonalty the power of electing two serjeants at mace and other inferior officers, and that of making bye-laws, we find that in practice these powers, especially the former, have been generally exercised by the Court of Burgesses alone, without any attendance of the commonalty or freemen, who were rarely called to the corporate meetings, except on occasions of elections to the office of sovereign, on vacancies happening in the year, of which numerous instances have occurred.

17. The Serjeants at Mace are elected by the sovereign and free burgesses. They are, by the charter, to continue in their offices during good behaviour, or at the will and pleasure of the sovereign, free burgesses, and commonalty. Instances occur in the corporation books of their being annually elected.

Serjeants at Mace, how elected.

They act as bailiffs, or constables, under the sovereign, in the regulation of the markets, removal of nuisances, &c. They summon the free burgesses to the corporate meetings, and are bound to serve and execute the process of the Borough Court.

Their Functions,

They have salaries of £5 a-year each, and a suit of clothes, and are permitted to reside in the market house, or town house, which belongs to the corporation. They have the following fees on the execution of the process of the Borough Court:

and Emoluments.

	s.	d.
Service of summons - - -	0	5
Executing attachment - - -	1	1
Executing decree - - -	1	1

18. The Town Clerk was formerly elected by the sovereign and free burgesses. The office appears to have been held for life, but there are instances of annual elections. This officer has been latterly appointed by the sovereign for his own convenience, and is not now expressly recognised as a servant of the corporation. The last election by the sovereign and free burgesses appears to have been in 1799.

Town Clerk.

The town clerk's duties appear to be to act as register of the Borough Court, and to record the proceedings of that court and of the corporate meetings.

He had formerly a small salary from the corporation, which was fixed at £3, in 1743. The emoluments of the office were latterly derived from fees on the proceedings of the court.

19. The election of a Recorder by the sovereign and free burgesses occurs frequently in the books of the corporation from a very early period; it was annual, and the individual

Recorder.

- TUAM. elected was one of the free burgesses. The last election was in 1811. The burgess then elected appears to have signed the corporate proceedings, as recorder, for some years. He was the individual disfranchised in 1817, for swearing in a toll collector in opposition to the sovereign, and no recorder was since appointed. We have not discovered a trace of the performance of any particular duties by this officer, as such. He had formerly a small salary; sometimes £2, sometimes £4. The recorder appointed in 1811 was to have £5.
- Treasurer. 20. One of the free burgesses was occasionally elected Treasurer by the sovereign and free burgesses. The last appointment to this office was in 1818. The functions of this officer are sufficiently indicated by his title. He had no salary or other emoluments. Of late years the sovereign has generally acted as treasurer.
- Constables and Scavengers. 21. Constables and Scavengers were appointed by the grand jury, afterwards noticed, and small sums allotted for their salaries on the inhabitants. No such officers have been appointed for many years past.
- Bellman. 22. The name of a Bellman, and the payment of a salary of £3 to this officer, occur in the sovereign's account for the years 1819 and 1820; we do not find any later appointment or payment of this officer.
- Weighmaster. 23. A Weighmaster was appointed for the borough, and sworn in 1706, under the provisions of the statute 4 Anne, c. 14, s. 3. (Ireland,) and a public crane established. Subsequent appointments to this office, in 1732 and 1744, were made by the sovereign and free burgesses; we have not found any later appointments to this office, save that in 1817 three persons were sworn weighmasters; but it appears that, in fact, the crane and weights were purchased by, and are the property of the corporation, and the charges for crannage, so long back as the year 1751, have been demised, with the tolls and customs, and are actually incorporated with them in the public schedules. These charges will be again noticed in that part of this Report which relates to the tolls.
- Inspector of the Markets. 24. Inspectors of the Markets were appointed occasionally by the grand jury before alluded to, and the name of a clerk of the market occurs in the records of the corporation, apparently distinct from the sovereign, but we find no such mention of a clerk of the market later than 1745.
- Freemen, how admitted. 25. The charter contains the usual clause found in those granted at the period, that "all the inhabitants, and such and so many other men as the sovereign and free burgesses shall admit to the freedom of the borough, shall be of the commonalty." The books of the corporation contain many entries of the admission of Freemen, and regulations imposing fines called quarterage, on those who traded in the borough, not being free, and settling the fees on admission; non-residents were, at times, admitted to the freedom, but for several years past there have not been, with the single exception of the Marquis of Anglesea, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, any admissions of freemen, and the corporation has in some instances acted on the most enlarged interpretation of the charter, as entitling the inhabitants of the borough, without any formal election or admission as freemen, to exercise the powers given to the commonalty as already mentioned.
- Privileges of Freemen. 26. The Freemen appear to have been exempt from the tolls; they had no other Privileges. Their functions as a constituent part of the corporation have been already stated.
- Jurisdiction. 27. No exclusive or criminal Jurisdiction is granted by charter to the corporation, nor is any criminal jurisdiction now exercised by it or by any of its officers.
- Grand Jury. 28. A court, however, was formerly held for the borough before the sovereign or his deputy, at which a Grand Jury was sworn. They were probably freemen, as there are entries describing it as "a court of freemen;" the numbers of the jury varied from 12 to 18, and the foreman was almost always a free burgess; their proceedings appear to have been very regular for a number of years, but we find no trace of them subsequent to 1758, in which year the grand jury summoned did not attend. This court seems to us to have originated in the power of making bye-laws given to the sovereign, free burgesses, and commonalty, as the similar jurisdiction we have described existing so recently at Ennis. Whatever may have been the foundation of it, the powers exercised by this tribunal were various and extensive. The grand jury presented nuisances on the roads and streets, forestallers, persons exercising trades, not being free, and receivers of stolen goods; appointed constables, scavengers, inspectors of the markets, overseers of the roads and bridges, and watchmen; and passed presentments allotting various sums on the inhabitants of the borough for payment of salaries for some of those officers; providing arms for the watchmen, purchasing weights and measures, repairing and cleansing the streets and bridges, and providing a public pound. They also made regulations as to various trades, and appear at times to have tried cases of assault. Freemen were sworn in before them; they acted also as the jury of the Court of Record in civil actions.
- Borough Court. 29. The Court of Record is created by the charter, which empowers the corporation to hold such court before the sovereign on every Wednesday, "from week to week, for all actions of debts, covenants, trespass, detinue, contract, and personal demands whatsoever, not exceeding the sum of five marks sterling, which shall arise or happen within the said borough of Tuam or the liberties thereof." This court was very regularly held until a few years past. The Proceeding was by plaint, summons, and attachment against the goods of the defendant. A power of arrest of the person appears formerly to have been exercised. In actions against a stranger indebted to an inhabitant of Tuam, the attachment was issued without previous summons, on an affidavit of the debt, and that the debtor was about to leave
- Form of Proceedings.

TUAM.

the town. In other cases the attachment did not issue until the party had failed to appear on the summons. Causes were sometimes disposed of summarily on the summons; but if the parties did not consent to this course, the attachment issued, and on its being returned, and the parties appearing, they proceeded by regular pleadings to an issue, tried before a jury. The sovereign was judge of the court, and taxed the costs. Goods taken on the attachment were released on bail being given, but if not bailed they remained with the serjeant at mace until judgment was had in the cause, when they were sold for payment of the debt and costs. Execution issued against the goods only. Five or six weeks intervened in a litigated cause between its commencement and conclusion. The usual Costs of such a cause were about £3, including the attorney's fees and those of the court. Attorneys frequently practised in this court; the quantity of business done in it was considerable, the number of causes instituted having been from 300 to 400 in a year.

Costs.

The sovereign has discontinued holding this Court for some years; the court has not been held for the trial of a cause since 1826; a few summonses were issued in 1829 and 1830, but the causes were settled without further proceedings. This is the last occasion of business being done connected with it. The sovereign, who has held the office for the last six years successively, and who succeeded his father, who had been sovereign for two years, assigned as his reason for not holding the court, that he and his father had been subjected to vexatious suits by persons, generally paupers, who had been proceeded against in the court, and who were instigated by an attorney, a son of one of the burgesses disfranchised in 1817, who declared that he became an attorney for the purpose of annoying the corporation. The sovereign stated, that he and his father were put to costs by these parties, and on account of which he has still a demand against the corporation, some of the costs having been paid by them. The sovereign expressed his belief that the parties to these suits did not really dispute the jurisdiction of the court, but depended on the corporate funds not being able to bear the expense; none of the causes were brought to trial, but the institution of them, and the apprehension of being subjected to a recurrence of such opposition have deterred the sovereign from resuming the business of the court. He stated that very numerous applications have been made to him to do so, but he declined them; and an opinion was generally expressed that the discontinuance of the court has been attended with much inconvenience to the inhabitants. In expressing their opinions as to its revival, the persons examined generally suggested, as necessary, a diminution of the costs, an extension of the jurisdiction in amount to £10, the assistance of a professional judge, and the institution of an appeal to the judges of assize, or assistant barrister, instead of the power of removal by *certiorari* or writ of error.

The Court discontinued, and why.

30. There is not any Manor Court held within the limits of the borough. The present sovereign, who, as before observed, is a proctor of the Consistorial Court of the Archbishop of Tuam, stated he had heard that the archbishop had a patent for a Manor Court; but the only trace we have found of an attempt to exercise a manorial jurisdiction is in an entry in the corporation books of 1716, in which a burgess was censured for replevying, as seneschal of the archbishop, a distress taken by the deputy sovereign; and the sovereign and burgesses resolved "to proceed according to law in defence of their charter, and the liberties thereby granted, against any person not a member of the corporation, who should, as seneschal of any person, grant or execute any such replevins within the corporation." It does not appear whether the distress had been taken by the deputy sovereign in his individual or in his official capacity.

Manor Court.

31. The assistant barrister of the county of Galway sits twice in the year in Tuam. The town of Galway is in the same district, and one of the grounds of complaint of the inhabitants of Tuam at the discontinuance of the Borough Court, is the necessity they are sometimes under of going from Tuam to Galway on trials by civil bill for small debts. The distance is 20 statute miles. Petty Sessions are held in Tuam by county magistrates, of whom five reside within the limits of the borough.

Civil Bill Court.

Petty Sessions.

32. There is no local Police, save so far as the serjeants at mace may act as such in reference to the markets; a portion of the county constabulary force is stationed in the town, but not subject to the sovereign, from his not being a county magistrate.

Police.

The town is not lighted, flagged, or watched, and no attempt has been made by the inhabitants to avail themselves of the provisions of the Paving and Lighting Act, 9 Geo. IV. c. 82.

The streets are repaired by county presentments, but some parts appear to have, at times, been repaired by the corporation. The presentments of the grand jury, already noticed in section 28, show that the streets and bridges were repaired, and the town lighted and watched, for a long period, by local assessments on the inhabitants; but these presentments have been discontinued since 1758. Charges for paving the North-street are contained in two accounts, presented by the sovereign in 1702, and the sovereign's account, presented in 1820, afterwards noticed under the head of expenditure, section 40, contains some items for repairing the bridge and paving some lanes in the town, but we do not find any particular obligation existing on the corporation to apply their revenues to such uses.

33. We are not apprized of any facts on which the Extension or Limitation of the present boundary of the borough, could be, with propriety, suggested.

Whether the Jurisdiction requires Extension.

34. There is not any borough Gaol. There was formerly a building called the Guard House or Gaol of the Corporation, for the repairs of which presentments were made by the grand jury; it appears to have been connected with the watch. There is a county bridewell in the town; the corporation has not any control over it.

Gaol.

TUAM.
Patronage.
Schools and
Charities.
Revenues.

35. There is not any Patronage in the hands of the corporation, and there are not any Schools or Charitable Institutions in any way connected with them.

36. The Revenues of the corporation are derived solely from the charges collected under the head of tolls and customs at the markets and fairs held in the town; they are collected according to the following schedule, which we insert at length, to show the way in which the charges for crannage are mixed up with the others; to this we have alluded in noticing the office of weighmaster, in section 23.

Earthenware or pipes, per carload	-	-	2
Wheat, custom and crannage, per bag	-	-	3
Oats, per cwt.	-	-	1
Bere and barley, ditto, per bag	-	-	3
Malt, per cwt.	-	-	1
Oatmeal, per cwt., custom and crannage	-	-	2
Potatoes, per load <i>Id.</i> ; bag, ditto	-	-	2
Cows or bullocks slaughtered, ditto	-	-	5
Sheep, lambs, or kids, each	-	-	1
Live pigs	-	-	2
Slaughtered pigs, customs and crannage	-	-	3
Veal and calves, each	-	-	1
Salt, per carload, each week	-	-	2
Butter in casks or crocks, per 14lbs.	-	-	1
Cows, heifers, and bullocks, fair days, per	-	-	4
Sheep sold on fair days, per	-	-	1
Flannels or friezes, three markets ditto, per piece	-	-	2
Hucksters' standings, each, per week	-	-	2
Hatters	-	-	3
Cabbage, per carload	-	-	1
Hay or straw, per ditto	-	-	3
Worked timber and rods, ditto	-	-	6
Onions, per ditto, fair or market days	-	-	5
Fruit, per load	-	-	3
Lemons, oysters, and honey	-	-	2
Wool, per sack	-	-	6½
Crannage, each draft under 5 cwt	-	-	1
Ditto, each ditto, over 5 cwt	-	-	3
Soap and candles, per cwt. or box	-	-	2
Horses and colts, per head	-	-	4
Leather cutters and brogue makers	-	-	2
Hides, custom and crannage	-	-	2
Horse and calf skins, ditto	-	-	1
Covered standings, market days	-	-	3
Uncovered ditto, on ditto	-	-	2
Asses, per head	-	-	2

THOMAS SAVAGE, Esq. Sovereign.
PETER RYAN, Sen. Toll Farmer, 1824.

MARKETS
and FAIRS.

37. The charter grants to the corporation power to hold a free Market every Thursday, weekly, and a yearly Fair on the feast of St. John, and the day following; and grants to them the tolls, customs, &c. belonging thereto. The fair given by this charter is not now held, and the market day has been changed by the corporation from Thursday to Saturday; when this was done we could not ascertain; it is stated that the change has not produced the least inconvenience to the public, but that advantage has been taken of it formerly, by litigious people, to resist payment of the tolls on Saturday. They are not, at present, resisted; and Saturday is said to be the more convenient day, as there are two neighbouring markets held on Thursday, those of Dunmore and Shruel, which are within nine miles of Tuam. The corporation claims to hold by patent four other fairs on the 10th day of May, 4th day of July, 10th day of October, and 15th day of December.

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Sc.

38. These tolls are considered oppressive, particularly that on potatoes; the charges for crannage are not payable by law to the corporation, being given by the statute 4 Anne, c. 14, to the weighmaster to be appointed under the authority of that Act, and in amount they exceed the sums therein prescribed. It appears to us to be contrary to the policy of this statute, that the crannage should be a source of profit to the corporate body, in whose chief magistrate the appointment to the office is vested, as we apprehend, for the protection of the public from extortion in the officer.

r let.

39. The Tolls have usually been set annually by the sovereign and burgesses, by public cant or advertisement; sometimes a power was given to the sovereign to dispose of them for his own use; on the terms of paying their salaries to the recorder and sergeants at mace, and sometimes the sovereign became the lessee. For several years following 1700, the sovereign generally gave up the surplus, after paying the inferior officers, to defray the expenses of building the market house; and it appears, that in 1713 the sum of £200 was in the hands

of the treasurer, which was ordered to be so expended. In 1718 the building was completed at an expense of £478 16s. 0½d.; and there being probably a balance due to the treasurer, the rule requiring the customs to be set for one year only, was altered, and they were set to the treasurer for seven years at a small rent. On the expiration of this demise they were again set annually, as before, and in some years collected by the sovereign. In the year 1827, they were set for five years to the committee for building the new Roman Catholic chapel or cathedral of Tuam; that term has expired, but the committee has been allowed to continue in possession.

The following table shows the amount of the rent, at various periods, from 1700:

	£	s.	d.
1703, and several years after - - - -	25	10	0
1715 - - - - -	41	0	0
1717 - - - - -	45	0	0
1718 (setting for seven years to the treasurer) -	9	6	0
1725 - - - - -	49	5	0
1730 - - - - -	76	0	0
1741 - - - - -	80	0	0
1746, cramage excepted - - - - -	86	0	0
1751, with the cramage - - - - -	105	0	0
1780 - - - - -	130	0	0
1785 - - - - -	140	0	0
There is no entry of a letting in the corporation books from this date to 1819.			
1819 - - - - -	230	0	0
1820 - - - - -	210	0	0
1821 - - - - -	200	0	0
1827 (lease to the chapel committee) - - - -	250	0	0

The sovereign stated that, according to his judgment and belief, the actual produce of the tolls was about £400 a-year, and that they would now let for £300 a-year, exclusive of the toll on potatoes.

40. The principal Expenditure of the corporation, in the period from 1700 to 1725, was in the erection of the market house. It has been since kept in repair by them; and in 1820, the sum of £122 7s. 1d. was paid for purchase of, and putting up a town clock in it, and the sum of £308 11s. 4d. in repairing the building. The corporation in consequence became indebted to the then sovereign, Charles Blake, Esq., by whom this expenditure was made; and by his account to the 27th September 1820, the balance due to him was £325 11s. 4½d. The corporation also erected a crane, and purchased weights and measures from time to time. There is not any account entered in their books from which the disposal of the revenues can be ascertained from 1725 to 1819, but they appear to have been employed in payment of the salaries of the sovereign and inferior officers, the repairs of the market house, and an annual entertainment on Michaelmas day, which was abolished in 1819. The sovereign, in 1818, devoted them to the relief of the poor. On the balance above stated being found due to Mr. Blake, the corporation resolved that it should be paid out of the receipt of the tolls and customs for 1821 and 1822, with interest, from the 29th September 1820; and if any balance should then remain unpaid, 10 of the burgesses, including Mr. Blake, bound themselves to have their proportions of it discharged. This balance was not liquidated at the period when the tolls were let in 1827; and further demands had, in the interval, accrued to Mr. Blake against the corporation, chiefly in respect of law costs, paid by him, in two cases of *Burke v. Blake*, and *Larkin v. Savage*. The account then furnished by him, showed a balance of £401 9s. 4d. The person who was tenant of the tolls, under a written agreement, also claimed a sum due to him for money expended on behalf of the corporation, of which no account appears in the corporation records, but which was stated to have been for payment of the sovereign and corporate officers, keeping in repair the town clock, and costs. He refused to give up the tolls until paid; the amount was stated at £210. This sum was advanced to the corporation by the chapel committee, and the lease above mentioned of the tolls was made to them; it is dated the 30th October 1827, and the rent of £250 a-year was provided to be paid in the following manner:

£68 per annum to Mr. Charles Blake to discharge the debt of £401 9s. 4d., which is stated in the lease to be due to him by the corporation.

£50 to the sovereign.

£10 to the serjeants at mace.

£10 for clothing for the serjeants at mace.

£10 for rent of the shambles.

£10 for rent of the fish-market.

£42 to redeem the sum of £210 paid as above mentioned.

£50 as a subscription by the corporation to the erection of the chapel.

£250

No account had been settled by the lessees with the corporation at the period of our visit, but the committee had made the several payments according to the lease. The permanent expenditure of the corporation, if free from debts, may be stated to be for the salaries of their officers, the rents of the shambles and fish market, and the repairs and care of the market house and clock; and there would, therefore, probably be a considerable surplus.

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The sovereign estimated the surplus at £300, if the tolls were collected directly by the corporation.

Debt.

41. The Debt due to Mr. Blake was not discharged at the time of our visit. He stated to us that there remained from £107 to £120 due to him by the corporation; his accounts were, in 1828, referred to a committee, and afterwards revised by a meeting of the inhabitants, who passed resolutions reducing the balance £60, and declaring it a just debt to be secured out of the tolls and customs. No account has since been settled with Mr. Blake. Of the reduction of £60, the sum of £50 was for Mr. Blake's salary as sovereign in 1820, struck off as not being claimed in his first account, though admitted to be a just claim; £10 was disallowed on account of travelling and other expenses in attending the trial of the cause of Larkin v. Savage. The following are copies of the accounts:

Dr. The TUAM CORPORATION in ACCOUNT CURRENT with CHARLES BLAKE, Esq. Cr. Sovereign.

1819.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	1820.		£.	s.	d.
Oct. 1.	To Paid Thomas Burke for the corporation account book	0	4	4				Aug. 30.	By cash received from John T. Browne, Esq. balance remaining in his hands of last year's tolls and customs	22	18	6
18.	Paid William Merrick for livery for the serjeants at mace	19	10	6½				Sept. 29.	By one year's rent of the tolls and customs of Tuam received from Mr. Thomas Manion	230	0	0
"	Paid for a dungcart	7	19	3								
"	Paid for a pickaxe	0	5	2								
"	Allowed Thomas Manion for sundry disbursements	1	12	5								
"	Paid Michael Higgins, mason, for repairing the bridge	0	10	0								
Nov. 5.	Paid for a bill for Lawrence Higgins	0	1	3								
					30	2	11½					
"	Paid Michael Higgins for making and repairing the shambles gates	4	4	2				1820.	By balance carried over from annexed account	105	7	0½
Dec. 9.	Paid for printing and advertising	1	16	8				Sept. 27.	By balance due to Charles Blake, Esq. by the corporation	325	11	4½
17.	Paid for paving Chapel Lane, per receipt	7	8	2								
24.	Paid for repairing Kitty, the cripple's, house	0	18	0								
1820.												
Jan. 25.	Allowed Thomas Manion for sundry disbursements made for account of the corporation, per account	4	19	7								
"	Paid for a record book, and binding the old one	0	17	6								
					20	4	1					
April 8.	Paid Simon Hacket, for stone cutting	8	0	0								
"	Paid for paving the channel beyond the bridge	0	9	1								
14.	Paid Dr. Kelly, for dressing the persons whipt	1	2	9								
May 4.	Paid Mrs. Carroll, per order of the burghesses	2	0	0								
"	Paid Mrs. Douay, ditto	1	0	0								
14.	Paid postage of proclamations	0	4	2								
"	Paid for paving and draining the shambles	0	7	6								
					13	3	6					
"	Allowed Thomas Manion, for sundry disbursements	3	1	5								
"	Paid for gravelling the bridge and Tullendaly Road Hill	0	5	0								
"	Paid Laurence Higgins wages for last year	2	0	0								
Sept. 25.	Paid serjeants at mace their salary: Pat Tracy £6 Pat Vesey 6	12	0	0								
"	Paid Laurence Higgins, bellman, one year's salary	3	0	0								
"	Paid Brooks one year's salary rent for shambles	3	8	3								
					23	14	8					
"	Paid Thomas Manion, per account	0	2	1								
"	Paid carman's hire for 20 days attending paver 2s. 8d.	2	14	2								
"	Paid one year's salary as sovereign				2	16	3					
"	Balance appropriated towards the clock and repairs of the market-house				57	10	0					
					105	7	0½					
					252	18	6					
"	Paid John Gaskin, Dublin, for a clock, &c.	112	11	3								
"	Paid expenses of the man to put up the clock	7	19	8								
"	Carriage ditto	1	16	2								
					122	7	1					
	Carried forward	£122	7	1					Carried forward	£430	18	5

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The CORPORATION of TUAM, Dr. to CHARLES BLAKE.

		£.	s.	d.
1820.	To balance due me this day			325 11 4½
Feb. 29.	To my salary as sovereign for the year 1820			50 0 0
„	To cash paid Michael Heddican, per account			0 2 8
„	To cash paid for mending town cart, per Hughes			0 7 6
				<hr/> 376 1 6½
1821.				
April 4.	Cr. by cash this day from Mr. Thomas Manion	£112	9	6
„	To interest on £325 11s. 4½d. from 29th February 1820 to 29th September 1820, being 7 months } £11 8 2½			
„	To interest on £376 1s. 6½d. from 29th September 1820 to 4th April 1821 } 11 9 1			
				<hr/> 22 17 3½
				89 12 2½
1822.				
May 25.	By cash this day from Mr. Thomas Manion	80	0	0
„	To interest on £286 9s. 4d. from 4th April 1821 to 25th May 1822	19	6	8
				<hr/> 60 13 4
				225 16 0
1824.				
August 10.	To interest on £225 16s. from 25th May 1822 to 10th August 1824	29	18	3
„	By subscriptions from some of the burgesses	£6	0	0
„	By cash from Mr. Pat Keary, per order of ditto	8	0	0
				<hr/> 14 0 0
				15 18 3
„	To cash paid James Robinson, attorney, amount of his costs in the prosecution of John Burke against Charles Blake			38 5 1
„	To my expenses attending same in Dublin			10 0 0
„	To cash paid expenses of Mr. Savage going to Castlebar to give out brief to council for Galway Assizes in the case of Larkin against Savage			5 0 0
„	To my expenses, carriage hire, &c. to Castlebar			5 0 0
„	To cash paid retaining fee to Messrs. Daniel and Ball, not being charged in Mr. Robinson's bill of costs			3 8 3
„	To cash paid Mr. Savage's expenses attending said record in Galway			5 0 0
„	To my own expenses attending said record			5 0 0
„	To paid bailiff's expenses attending same			1 10 0
„	To paid carriage hire for Mr. John Brown attending same			1 0 0
„	To paid Captain Kelly expenses attending same			2 0 0
„	To paid Tracy for Mrs. Lyons			0 18 0
„	To cash paid James Robinson his costs of said record	£133	19	8
	From which he struck off	10	0	0
				<hr/> 123 19 8
				426 17 0
„	To interest on £426 17s. from the 10th Aug. 1824 to 29th Sept. 1825	29	0	5½
				<hr/> 44 18 8½
1825.				
Sept. 29.	By amount of Mr. Pat Bodkin's acceptance received this day	70	0	0
				<hr/> 25 1 3½
				401 15 8½
„	To cash paid Mr. Pat Egan for his trouble at Galway Sessions and Assizes			8 0 0
„	To cash paid James Robinson, attorney to Cosgrave's motion			11 13 4
„	To cash paid James Fahy to take him to London			5 14 9
				<hr/> 427 3 9½
1827.				
March 8.	By cash from Messrs. Henderson, John Keary, and John F. Brown, £1 each			3 0 0
				<hr/> 424 3 9½
„	By cash this day from Mr. Pat Bodkin	55	0	0
„	To interest on £424 3s. 9½d. from 29th September 1825 to 8th March 1827 } 36 11 11			
				<hr/> 18 18 1*
				405 5 8½
„	To interest on £405 5s. 8½d. from 8th March to November 1827	16	4	3½
„	To amount of expenses incurred by me at Sessions of Galway, and different small sums at Tuam Sessions, at least			3 0 0
„	To paid postage of Mr. Robinson letters			3 0 0
				<hr/> 411 5 8½
	Balance of interest			16 4 3½
				<hr/> Irish . 427 10 0
				British . 394 12 4
„	To cash paid for weights and measures over and above the presentments			3 17 0
„	To cash paid Mr. Smith for a specialty against Malachy Larkin			3 0 0
				<hr/> £401 9 4

A debt, of the amount of which we had no information, was claimed against the corporation for costs incurred by Mr. John Burke, who was sovereign in 1821 and 1822. These costs the corporation refused to pay, and in consequence Mr. Burke declined to attend the corporate meeting for election of a sovereign in that year. The gentleman who acted as his attorney retains the books of the corporation on which he claims a lien for costs to the amount of about £50, but readily handed them to us for examination. The cause of Burke v. Blake, in which costs were claimed by Mr. Blake against the corporation, and allowed as above stated, was in fact a prosecution of a criminal information between these two gentlemen, and arose out of the detention by Mr. Burke of possession of the town-house, and Mr. Burke's refusal to attend the corporation meetings; that of Larkin v. Savage was an action instituted

* There seems a mistake of 10s. in this sum; the error is probably in our copy of the account.

against the father of the present sovereign, by the caretaker of the town-house under Mr. Burke. Mr. Burke and Larkin were defeated in both.

The present sovereign also claims a debt against the corporation of £151 1s. 8½d., the particulars of which he has furnished to us; they consist of £73 6s. 9d. paid for damages and costs in a cause of *Cosgrave v. Savage*, instituted against his father as sovereign; a sum of £62 14s. 5d., being a balance due to his father as sovereign to the 29th September 1826, £8 10s. paid for his commission of the peace, (which was afterwards superseded, as already mentioned,) and some postages, and other expenses. Except a resolution in October 1822, to take the opinion of the attorney-general and employ counsel, there is no entry in the corporation books previously sanctioning the institution or defence of the causes, for the costs of which these sums have been incurred, nor does it appear from the books that the question was, in the first instance, submitted to the burgesses as to whether the expenses should be borne by the corporation funds. There are instances of subscriptions in 1822 by the burgesses and others for law costs, which were stated to us to have been made in support of the proceedings against Mr. Burke, and were paid over to Mr. Blake. These subscriptions, it was stated, were made under an impression that they would be repaid; they amounted in all to £94 4s. 9d.

42. There is not any regular annual account kept by the corporation or by the sovereign, but the latter appears generally to be considered the receiver of the revenues. The introduction of a proper system of accounting and auditing, bringing before the burgesses annually the demands upon the corporation funds, is very necessary. Accounts.

The only other property of the corporation is the market house, which is not productive of any income. The corporation does not derive any income from fines on its members or otherwise.

43. The following table shows the State of the Population of Tuam in 1831, and its increase since 1821: State of the Town.
Population.

Houses inhabited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,127
Ditto building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Ditto uninhabited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Families chiefly employed in agriculture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97
Ditto in trade and handicraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	547
Ditto not comprised in the two preceding classes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	554
Persons: males, 3,153; females, 3,730. Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,883
Employed in retail trade or handicraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	701
Capitalists, bankers, professional, and other educated men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
1821: persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,571
Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,312

We were informed that the number of persons who could qualify as holding houses or houses and land under the same landlord within the borough, of the yearly value of £10, was at least 500.

The town is stated to have improved considerably; and the operation of the Church Reform Act, enabling the inhabitants to obtain long tenures from the see of Tuam, is looked to as likely to operate beneficially on the town.

There does not appear to be any manufacture or trade deserving particular notice.

44. No particular individual can be pointed out as exercising paramount influence in the corporation since the change of its members in 1811, and the proceedings of the sovereign and free burgesses are of a more popular character than those of any other corporate body which we have visited. The admission of the commonalty to some share in the corporate proceedings, and the perfect freedom from religious distinction between the free burgesses and the great majority of the community, are strongly calculated to prevent the dissension which too commonly prevails in other places, between the corporation so called and the inhabitants. But without evincing that marked hostility to be found elsewhere, the inhabitants of Tuam are far from being satisfied with the present constitution of the municipal body; and they naturally object to the power of self-election vested in the free burgesses, which, in practice, leads to the exclusion of the commonalty from all control over the details of corporate business, and the application of the corporate revenues. It seems to be considered that the number of free burgesses is too small, and it has been suggested as an improvement, that they should be increased to 24. We found no objection on the part of any member of the corporation to its being constituted on more popular principles; and one of the free burgesses, stated that the general feeling of the inhabitants was to share in corporate privileges, and of the burgesses, to extend those privileges to them. Remarks on the
Constitution and
State of the
Corporation.

The present legal condition of the corporation is doubtful. Repeated instances occur of elections of free burgesses and sovereigns by less than a majority of the entire number of free burgesses. The resignation of seven free burgesses in 1811 left but five remaining, thereby in fact dissolving the corporation, if the minority was legally competent to accept those resignations. The subsequent elections were by those five, and afterwards by the persons whom they had elected. The proceedings to disfranchise the non-resident free burgesses in 1817, do not appear to have been conducted with much regularity; in one instance only five, in others only six, were present, including the sovereign, until the numbers were increased by those elected, in room of the disfranchised members. The giving to the inhabitants as the commonalty, without any form of actual admission to the freedom of the borough, the right of voting at elections, on vacancies happening in the sovereign's year of office, does not seem warranted, even by the liberal interpretation of the charter, which gives to such persons an inchoate title to their freedom, and there are not, in fact, any other freemen to represent the commonalty on such occasions. Another point in which, without legislative sanction, the

TUAM.

proceedings of the corporation may be considered as defective, is the change made in the market day given by the charter. It is probable that some of those circumstances have been relied on by the parties who have contested the sovereign's powers in the Borough Court and in the collection of tolls.

Local Acts.

45. There are not any Local Acts referring to this town.

Documents sent.

46. We send with this Report copies of the following Documents :

1. The Schedule of Fees claimed in the Borough Court.
2. The Account claimed by the present Sovereign, Richard Savage, Esq., against the Corporation.

MAZIERE BRADY.
JOHN R. CORBALLIS.

Inquiry held at Tuam on the 11th day of September 1833.

R E P O R T

ON

THE BOROUGH OF TULSKE.

BOROUGH OF TULSKE.

CHARTER.

1. CHARLES II., in the fourteenth year of his reign, incorporated this town by a Charter which is enrolled in Chancery (Pat. 14, Car. II. p. 2, m. 18.)

2. The corporation, by this charter, was to consist of a portreeve, 15 free burgesses, and a commonalty. Its title was, "The Portreeve, Free Burgesses, and Commonalty of the Borough of Tulske." The provost and free burgesses were empowered to return two Members to the Irish Parliament. All the inhabitants and so many and such other men whom the portreeve and free burgesses should admit, were to be of the commonalty. The portreeve and free burgesses were to be elected by the portreeve and free burgesses. Power was granted to hold a Court of Record, from week to week, before the portreeve, of all actions personal, not exceeding £5, arising within the borough. The other provisions of the charter give powers to make bye-laws, to have a guild mercatory, a common seal, and to appoint two serjeants at mace and other inferior officers; and the portreeve was appointed clerk of the market.

State of the CORPORATION.

3. As far*as can be judged from the present appearance of this town, or village, the power to send Members to Parliament seems to have been the only purpose for which the corporation could have been created. We could not ascertain that the portreeve and burgesses ever performed any duty save that of assembling to nominate the Members. This privilege was lost at the Union, and the sum of £15,000 awarded as Compensation, under the 40 Geo. III. c. 9, to James Caulfield, Esq., guardian of St. George Caulfield, a minor.

Union Compensation.

4. The corporation has become extinct, and the name of a corporate officer has not been known in the town since the Union.

5. The corporation had not any property, charitable or otherwise, nor were the tolls and customs of the town under their receipt or management.

State of the Town.

6. The present Town contains about a dozen houses, the greater number mere cabins; and there is not any corporate or other local jurisdiction within the limits of the borough.

FAIRS and MARKETS.

7. The following grants of Fairs and Markets appear to have been made to different individuals for this town:

Date.	Grantee.	Grant.	Enrolled.
26th July 1611.	Sir John King, Knight.	Market, Wednesday. Fair, Whit Monday and day after.	Pat. 9 Jac. I. p. 2, m. 17.
5th March 1627.	Sir Jas. Craige, Knight.	Fair, 10th August and day after.	Pat. 3 Car. I. p. 4, m. 14.
16th February 1662.	Sir Rd. Lane, Knight.	Market, Tuesday. Fair, Tuesday after 1st November, and Easter Tuesday, and day after each.	Pat. 15 Car. II. p. 3, m. 2, d.

MAZIERE BRADY.
JOHN R. CORBALLIS.

Inquiry held at Tulske, September 7th 1833.

Southern Circuit.

Page.	NAME of PLACE.	COUNTY.	Governing Charter, Date of.	POPULATION, 1831.		Number of Corporations, including Burgesses & Freemen, 1833.			TITLE and NUMBER of GOVERNING BODY.		MAYOR, By whom chosen, and from whom. N.B.—If not annually chosen, state the period of service.	ALDERMEN, (or Second Body, however named.) By whom chosen, and from whom. N.B.—If not chosen for life, state the period of service.		COMMON COUNCILMEN, (or Third Body, however named.) By whom chosen, and from whom. N.B.—If not chosen for life, state the period of service.		FREEMEN how ascertained.	RECORDER. By whom appointed, and Qualification. N.B.—If required to be learned in the law, state whether a Barrister.	TOWN CLERK. By whom elected, and Qualification.	CRIMINAL JURISDICTION. Over what Offences, and whether or not exclusive.
				City or Borough.	Town, including Suburbs.	Def.	Indef.	Total.	TITLE.	No.		No.	No.						
7	BANDON BRIDGE.	Cork	13th March, 11 Jac. I.	.	9,917	13	204	217	the provost and free burgesses.	13	provost, by the provost and free burgesses, from the free burgesses.	free burgesses, by the provost and free burgesses, from the common councilmen.	12	by the provost, free burgesses, and freemen, from the freemen.	12	by birth, by election of the freemen, and by the gift of the provost.	none	elected by the provost and free burgesses; no qualification.	none save that of justice of the peace; not exclusive.
11	CASTLEMARTYR.	Cork	28th July, 26 Car. II.	.	830	15	0	15	the portreeve, bailiffs, and burgesses.	15	the portreeve, by the bailiffs and burgesses, from the burgesses.	bailiffs, by the burgesses, without limit as to from whom, though the charter directs from the burgesses.	2	burgesses, as the bailiffs, but by charter should be from freemen.	12	none	none	none	ditto
15	CHARLEVILLE.	Cork	29th May, 23 Car. II.	.	4,766	15	1	16	sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses.	15	the sovereign, by the sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses, from the burgesses.	bailiffs, by the sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses, from the burgesses.	2	burgesses, by the sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses, without qualification.	12	none	none	none	ditto
19	CLOUGHNAKILTY.	Cork	5th May, 11 Jac. I.	.	3,607	18	0	18	sovereign and free burgesses.	18	the sovereign, nominated by the patron of the borough from three persons selected by the sovereign and free burgesses, from the free burgesses.	free burgesses, by the sovereign and free burgesses, without qualification.	17	no third body.	..	none	appointed by patron; no qualification.	none	ditto
25	CORK . . .	Cork (City.)	6 Jan. I. 7 Car. I.	100,716	62,000	0	2,665	2,665	common council, consisting of the mayor, 2 sheriffs, recorder, and aldermen, not exceeding in all 24; if they do not make 24, burgesses elected to complete 24.	24	mayor, by the freemen, from five of the burgesses taken by lot out of the entire number; sheriffs, by the freemen, from four freemen nominated by mayor, mayor elect, recorder, and common speaker.	aldermen, being all who have served the office of mayor.	indef.	burgesses, being all who have served the office of sheriff; so many of them as, with the aldermen, make up 24, and are elected by the freemen to the office, are common councilmen.	indef.	by birth, estate, and nomination of the council, confirmed by the freemen.	elected by the freemen, no qualification necessary, but that he should be free; but for certain purposes must be a barrister of three years' standing; is a barrister.	by the freemen; must be a freeman.	jurisdiction of a county of a city; felonies, and all minor offences.
67	KILMALLOCK	Limerick	10th Jan. 27 Eliz.	.	1,213	0	16	16	sovereign and council.	13	sovereign, by and from the burgesses.	common councilmen annually nominated by the sovereign, from the burgesses.	12	none . . . . .	..	by grant of the sovereign, and burgesses.	none	by the sovereign and burgesses, from the burgesses.	none save that of justice of the peace; not exclusive.
73	KINSALE	Cork	7th Jan. 7 Edw. III. 10th May, 31 Eliz.	13,997	8,126	0	63	63	council, consisting of sovereign, burgesses, and common speaker.	31	sovereign, by the sovereign, burgesses, and freemen, from the burgesses.	burgesses, by the council, from the freemen.	29	common speaker, elected annually by the sovereign, burgesses, and freemen, from the freemen.	1	by grant of the council.	elected by the sovereign, burgesses, and freemen; must be a barrister of three years' standing; is a barrister.	by the sovereign, burgesses, and freemen.	all offences, treason excepted; is exclusive.
93	MIDDLETON	Cork	2nd Jan. 22 Car. II.	.	2,034	15	0	15	the sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses.	15	sovereign, by the sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses, from the burgesses.	the bailiffs, by the sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses, from the burgesses.	2	the burgesses, by the sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses.	12	none	by the sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses, without any necessary qualification.	by the sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses.	none save that of justice of the peace; not exclusive.
103	YOUGHAL	Cork	22nd Dec. 7 Jac. I.	11,327	9,608	0	221	221	council, consists of the mayor, two bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses.	23	mayor, by the freemen at large, from the burgesses, and bailiffs, in like manner.	aldermen, being such burgesses as have served the office of mayor.	indef.	the burgesses, being such freemen as have served the office of bailiff.	indef.	by election of the corporation at large.	by the corporation at large; no qualification is necessary; is a barrister.	by the corporation at large.	all offences; is exclusive.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION. Over what Offences, and whether or not exclusive.	CORPORATORS who are Borough Magistrates.	CORPORATORS who are <i>ex officio</i> County Magistrates	Nature and Limit of Jurisdiction of COURT OF RECORD. <i>N.B.</i> —State whether or not disused.	GAOL, State of.	AVERAGE REVENUE.	AVERAGE EXPENDITURE, exclusive of Payments in Reduction of Debt.	DEBT.	Whether any Accounts, and how kept.	REMARKS.
none save that of justice of the peace; not exclusive.	the provost.	the provost is always named in commissions of the peace for county of Cork.	a Court of Pleas, with jurisdiction to £3 6s. 8d.; disused.	no borough gaol.	none .	none .	none . .	none.	
ditto . . .	the portreeve.	none . . .	none	a manor bride-well.	none .	none .	none . .	none.	
ditto . . .	sovereign.	none . . .	none	none . .	none .	none .	none . .	none.	
ditto . . .	sovereign and recorder.	none . . .	a Court of Pleas to £20 Irish; disused.	none . .	£132 10s.	£132 10s.	£200 16s 3d.	kept by treasurer; audited by a committee of the corporation.	
jurisdiction of a county of a city; felonies, and all minor offences.	the mayor, recorder, and all the aldermen.	the mayor and recorder are justices of the county of Cork.	Court of Pleas in all actions personal and mixed, (ejectments and replevin excepted,) unlimited in amount.	excellent.	£6,237	£. s. d. 6,153 13 1	£. s. d. 7,247 17 9	regularly.	
none save that of justice of the peace; not exclusive.	the sovereign.	none . . .	none	none . .	none .	none .	none . .	none.	
all offences, treason excepted; is exclusive.	the sovereign and recorder; two senior burgesses sit at sessions.	the sovereign.	Court of Pleas; all personal actions, without limit as to amount.	sufficient.	£550.	£360.	£1,933 1s. 6d.	regularly.	
none save that of justice of the peace; not exclusive.	the sovereign.	none . . .	none	none . .	none .	none .	none . .	none.	
all offences; is exclusive.	mayor, bailiffs, and recorder.	mayor and recorder.	Court of Pleas in all personal actions, without limit in amount.	insufficient.	£914 8s. 1d.	£696 2s. 8d.	£1,067.	regularly.	

Midland Circuit.

Page.	NAME of PLACE.	COUNTY.	Governing Charter, Date of.	POPULATION, 1831.		Number of CORPORATORS, including Burgesses and Freemen, 1833.			TITLE and NUMBER of GOVERNING BODY.		MAYOR.	ALDERMEN, (or Second Body, however named.)	COMMON COUNCILMEN, (or Third Body, however named.)	FREEDOM, how acquired.	RIDER. By what title, and Value. N.B.—It is to be learned in the title whether a Bailiff.	TOWN CLERK. By whom elected, and Qualification.	CRIMINAL JURISDICTION. Over what Offences, and whether or not exclusive.	CORPORATORS who are Borough Magistrates.		
				City or Borough.	Town, including Suburbs.	Def.	Indef.	Total.	TITLE.	No.	By whom chosen, and from whom. N.B.—If not annually chosen, state the period of service.	By whom chosen, and from whom. N.B.—If not chosen for life, state the period of service.	No.						By whom chosen, and from whom. N.B.—If not chosen for life, state the period of service.	No.
117	ATHBOY . . .	Meath . . .	9 Jan. I.	. . .	1,959	..	..	..	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
123	ATHLONE . . .	Westmeath and Roscommon	4 Jan. I.	11,406	. . .	16	227	243	Common Council, consisting of the sovereign and certain burgesses, and freemen.	20	sovereign, by the common council, from the burgesses; two bailiffs in like manner.	constable of the castle by tenure; 12 other burgesses chosen by the common council, out of the freemen.	13	common councilmen, being certain burgesses and freemen selected by the common council.	20	by election by the common council.	by the council. The present is a bailiff.	by the common council. No qualification is required.	none save that of sovereign, vice-sovereign, and recorder, justices of the peace, to the exclusion of all others.	sovereign, or vice-sovereign and recorder.
139	ATHY	Kildare . . .	11 Jan. I.	. . .	4,494	14	13	27	Sovereign, Bailiffs, and Burgesses.	14	sovereign, by the sovereign in office, the bailiffs, and burgesses, out of the burgesses.	bailiffs, by a majority of the sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses, from the freemen.	3	burgesses, by a majority of the sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses, from the freemen.	11	of late years by the gift of the sovereign alone.	down burgesses. The present is a bailiff.	by sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses.	none save that of justice of the peace; not exclusive.	sovereign
147	BALLINAKILLI . . .	Queen's . . .	16 Jan. I.	3,000	2,600	..	..	..	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
151	BALTINGLASS . . .	Wicklow . . .	15 Car. II.	. . .	1,670	12	0	12	None.	..	by and from the burgesses.	burgesses, by the sovereign and burgesses.	10	none . . . . .	..	no freemen	none	ditto	the sovereign or his deputy.	
155	BANAGHER	King's	4 Car. I.	. . .	2,636	..	..	..	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
161	BLESSINGTON . . .	Wicklow . . .	21 Car. II.	. . .	425	..	..	..	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
163	CARLOW	Carlow	26 Car. II.	9,114	11,114	13	20	33	Sovereign and Free Burgesses.	13	by the sovereign and free burgesses, from the free burgesses.	five burgesses, by the sovereign and free burgesses, out of the freemen.	12	none . . . . .	..	by election by the sovereign and free burgesses.	none	by sovereign and free burgesses. No qualification.	ditto	the sovereign
171	DULREK	Meath	Charter of Walter de Lacy	1,217	. . .	..	..	..	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
175	FORE	Westmeath . . .	Corporation by prescription only.	120	. . .	..	..	..	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
177	HARRISTOWN . . .	Kildare	23 Car. II.	Village.	. . .	..	..	..	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
179	KELLS	Meath	24 Hen. VIII.	. . .	4,236	23	27	50	Common Council, consisting of the sovereign, provost, and five burgesses, nominated by the patron	6	sovereign, by the corporation at large, out of the body of the burgesses.	provosts, from the burgesses, one by the corporation at large, the other by the patron.	3	burgesses elected by the sovereign, provosts, and burgesses, from the freemen.	24	by election only by the sovereign, provosts, and burgesses.	by appointment, and burgesses named in the 16th present recorder.	elected as the recorder. No qualification is required.	ditto	the sovereign
180	KILBEGGAN	Westmeath . . .	10 Jan. I.	. . .	1,985	12	35	47	The Portreeve and Free Burgesses.	12	portreeve, by the free burgesses, on the nomination of the patron.	free burgesses, by the portreeve and free burgesses, at nomination of the patron.	11	none . . . . .	..	by election by the portreeve and free burgesses.	nominated patron	nominated by the portreeve.	ditto	the portreeve
195	KILDARE	Kildare	Hen. VIII.	. . .	1,733	0	4	13	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
201	MARYBOROUGH . . .	Queen's	12 Eliz.	5,000	3,223	0	0	9	The entire Corporation.	..	burgomaster, by the burgesses and freemen.	bailiffs, by the burgesses and freemen.	2	burgesses, by burgesses and freemen, in court last, having been approved of by a jury of members of the corporation.	3	some way as burgesses. This is under a by-law. The same by-law enables the burgomaster to admit two persons to their freedom, and the bailiffs one.	none	nominated by the burgomaster.	ditto	the burgomaster
211	NAAS	Kildare	11 Eliz. and 7 Jan. I.	. . .	3,608	0	16	16	The entire Corporation.	..	sovereign, nominated by the patron, and elected by the burgesses and freemen.	provosts, as the sovereign.	2	burgesses, the number is not limited; elected as the sovereign.	6	by election, as the burgesses.	none	none	ditto	the sovereign
225	NAVAN	Meath	21 Jan. I. and 13 Car. II.	. . .	4,415	9	9	18	The entire Corporation.	..	portreeve, by the corporation at large, at the nomination of the patron.	burgesses, the charter number is 12, by the corporation at large, from the freemen.	9	none . . . . .	..	elected in same manner as burgesses.	none	elected by the corporation at large. No qualification is necessary.	ditto	the portreeve
233	NEWCASTLE	Dublin	11 Jan. I.	395	. . .	..	..	..	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
235	OLD LEIGHLIN . . .	Carlow	Corporation by prescription.	. . .	100	..	..	..	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
237	PHILIPSTOWN . . .	King's	12 Eliz.	. . .	1,454	..	..	..	. . . . .	..	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
243	PORTARLINGTON . .	Queen's and King's	18 Car. II.	. . .	3,891	25	1	16	The entire Corporation.	..	sovereign, from the burgesses, by the sovereign and bailiffs in office, and the burgesses.	bailiffs, by the same persons as the sovereign, from the freemen.	2	burgesses, exclusive of the sovereign, elected by the same persons as the sovereign and bailiffs, from freemen.	12	in practice, by grace especial only.	appointed head of the manor. The present is a bailiff.	none	ditto	the sovereign and recorder.
243	TRIM	Meath	13 Eliz.	. . .	3,382	0	119	119	The entire Corporation.	..	portreeve, from the burgesses, by the corporation at large.	burgesses, number not limited, elected by the corporation at large; no qualification is required.	50	none . . . . .	..	by birth, marriage, and gift of the corporation at large.	by the corporation at large, not a bailiff or justice.	by the corporation at large.	ditto	portreeve

CORPORATORS who are Borough Magistrates.	CORPORATORS who are <i>ex officio</i> County Magistrates.	Nature and Limit of Jurisdiction of COURT OF RECORD. <i>N.B.</i> —State whether or not disused.	GAOL, State of.	AVERAGE REVENUE.	AVERAGE EXPENDITURE, exclusive of Payments in Reduction of Debt.	DEBT.	Whether any Accounts, and how kept.	REMARKS.
sovereign, or vice-sovereign and recorder.	none . . .	limited in amount of claim to £5, late Irish currency. Its process is permitted to issue, although the court has not sat for 12 years.	borough prison, only used as a place of temporary confinement: unwholesome in the extreme.	£220 . . .	About £220 . . .	£73 2s. 9d. . .	kept by sovereign or vice-sovereign.	Corporation extinct. Commons of the town, containing 800 acres, alleged to have been appropriated.
sovereign . . .	none . . .	all actions not exceeding 40s., Irish currency; still in use.	none . . .	£154 . . .	£138 . . .	none, except that the salaries of the officers are something in arrear.	kept by treasurers.	
the sovereign or his deputy.	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	Corporation extinct. It is questionable whether this corporation has any legal existence.
the sovereign	the sovereign	court disused . . .	no borough gaol . . .	for seven years, £170 a-year.	£170 a-year . . .	none . . .	none . . .	Corporation extinct.
the sovereign	none . . .	none in existence . . .	no borough prison . . .	£157 a-year . . .	£157 a-year prior to 1828.	some debts are due by the corporation to an inconsiderable amount in the whole.	accounts are kept by the town clerk.	Corporation extinct.
the portreeve	none . . .	All actions to 5 marks, in amount of claim; little used.	none . . .	the only revenue is a rent of £50 a-year paid to the portreeve from the public crane.	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	Corporation extinct.
the burgomaster	none . . .	none in existence . . .	none . . .	none at present, except some trifling emolument from the public crane.	none . . .	none . . .	formerly by the burgomaster.	The corporate offices have not been filled since 1829. It is doubtful whether this corporation legally exists.
the sovereign	none . . .	none has existed for several years.	none . . .	£322 credited to the corporation; it should be more.	not ascertained . . .	none . . .	by lord Mayo . . .	Attempt recently made to alienate the corporate property.
the portreeve	the portreeve	none held . . .	none . . .	at present none but a very few pounds from the crane.	none but salaries to inferior officers.	salaries are due to inferior officers.	none . . .	Corporation extinct.
the sovereign and recorder.	none . . .	No borough court. There is a manor court, with jurisdiction in court baron to 40s., and as a court of record to £200, late Irish currency. Its jurisdiction includes the borough.	"black-hole;" used only as a place of temporary confinement: a most unwholesome place.	£55 7s. 8½d. a-year . . .	£55 7s. 8½d. a-year . . .	none . . .	none . . .	Corporation extinct.
portreeve . . .	none . . .	civil court for all actions, without limit or amount of claim; little resorted to.	none . . .	£15 17s. 8d. a-year . . .	£15 17s. 8d. a-year . . .	none . . .	none . . .	Corporation extinct.

West Circuit.

Page.	NAME of PLACE.	COUNTY.	Governing Charter, Date of.	POPULATION, 1831.		Number of CORPORATORS, including Burgesses and Freemen, 1831.			TITLE and NUMBER of GOVERNING BODY.		MAYOR. By whom chosen, and from whom. N.B.—If not annually chosen, state the period of service.	ALDERMEN, (or Second Body, however named.) By whom chosen, and from whom. N.B.—If not chosen for life, state the period of service.		COMMON COUNCILMEN, (or Third Body, however named.) By whom chosen, and from whom. N.B.—If not chosen for life, state the period of service.		FEE law.	RECORDER. By whom appointed, and Qualification. N.B.—If required to be learned in the law, state whether a Barrister.	TOWN CLERK. By whom elected, and Qualification.	CRIMINAL JURISDICTION. Over what Offences, and whether or not exclusive.
				City or Borough.	Town, including Suburbs.	Def.	Indef.	Total.	TITLE.	No.		No.	No.						
275	ARDFERT	Kerry	None; supposed to be by prescription.	2,022	717	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	none, save that of justice of the peace; not exclusive.
281	ASKEATON	Limerick	11 Jac. I.	..	1,515	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
285	ATHENRY	Galway	A grant of 16 Elizabeth.	..	1,319	0	23	23	the portreeve and burgesses, about 20 of whom are supposed to be living, but not more than 5 ever attend.	..	the portreeve is selected, nominally, from three of the burgesses previously nominated by and from amongst themselves; in reality, he is the nominee of Mr. Blakeney, the patron.	the burgesses, chosen by the portreeve and burgesses, at the nomination of the patron.	20	none	..	by the patron	none	none at present	ditto
293	CASTLEBAR	Mayo	11 Jac. I.	..	6,373	6	0	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
297	DINGLE	Kerry	4 Jac. I. on a grant of Elizabeth.	9,329	4,327	9	4	13	the sovereign and burgesses.	9	the sovereign; is elected by the sovereign, burgesses, and freemen, from the burgesses.	the burgesses, elected by the sovereign, burgesses, and freemen, without restriction as to residence, or other qualification.	6	none	..	is elected for life by the sovereign, burgesses, and freemen; is not a barrister, and not required to be learned in the law.	formerly by corporate body, now appointed by sovereign.	none now exercised; extends by charter to all offences except the highest, and appears to have been exclusive.	
307	ENNIS	Clare	10 Jac. I.	9,568	..	13	0	13	the provost and free burgesses.	13	the provost, elected by the provost and free burgesses, from the free burgesses.	the free burgesses, by the provost and free burgesses.	12	none	..	none	elected by provost and free burgesses.	none, save that of justice of the peace; not exclusive.	
315	GALWAY	Galway (Town.)	29 Car. II.	33,120	..	0	1,770	1,770	the mayor, 2 sheriffs, and 41 free burgesses, constitute the common council.	44	the mayor, elected by and from amongst the free burgesses. The sheriffs in like manner. Must be approved of by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.	the free burgesses, by the mayor, sheriffs, and free burgesses, out of the freemen.	41	none	..	is a barrister; must be "learned in the laws;" elected annually by the common council, subject to approval by Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.	elected by common council; no peculiar qualification; must be approved of by Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.	extends to all offences, and is exclusive, the town being a county in itself.	
335	LANESBOROUGH	Longford	17 Car. I.	..	390	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
339	LIMERICK	Limerick (City.)	Several charters, but principally by 4 Geo. IV. c. 120.	66,554	44,100	0	271	271	the mayor, 2 sheriffs, aldermen, and burgesses, forming "the common council." Present number.	69	the mayor, elected by the common council, from the burgesses; the sheriffs, by the common council, from the burgesses and freemen; must be approved of by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.	aldermen, elected by the common council from the burgesses; usually those who have served the office of mayor.	..	burgesses, elected by the common council without qualification, usually from the freemen.	..	by the common council, subject to the approval of Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council; no qualification required by the charter, but is always a barrister.	elected as recorder; no qualification required; must be approved of by the Lord Lieutenant and Council.	all offences whatever; is exclusive, the city being a county in itself.	
413	ROSCOMMON	Roscommon	10 Jac. I.	..	3,806	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
419	TRALEE	Kerry	10 Jac. I.	9,568	..	12	2	14	the provost and free burgesses.	12	the provost is elected by the provost and free burgesses, from the free burgesses.	free burgesses, by the provost and free burgesses.	11	none	..	..	by the provost and free burgesses.	none, save that of justice of the peace; not exclusive.	
429	TUAM	Galway	11 Jac. I.	..	6,683	13	1	14	the sovereign and free burgesses.	13	the sovereign elected by the sovereign and free burgesses, from the free burgesses.	free burgesses, by the sovereign and free burgesses.	12	none	..	..	formerly by the sovereign and free burgesses; now by the sovereign.	none	
443	TULSK	Roscommon	14 Car. II.	..	village.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

K. d,	CRIMINAL JURISDICTION. Over what Offences, and whether or not exclusive.	CORPORATORS who are Borough Magistrates.	CORPORATORS who are <i>ex officio</i> County Magistrates.	Nature and Limit of Jurisdiction of COURT OF RECORD. <i>N.B.</i> —State whether or not disused.	GAOL, State of.	AVERAGE REVENUE.	AVERAGE EXPENDITURE, exclusive of Payments in Reduction of Debt.	DEBT.	Whether any Accounts, and how kept.	REMARKS.
	none, save that of justice of the peace; not exclusive.	portreeve . .	none . . .	nature and extent uncertain; long disused.	no borough gaol; a building, called a marshalsea, said to be corporate property.	none; the commons, containing about 200 acres, only corporate property known.	none . .	none . . .	none . . .	This corporation has ceased to exist altogether since 1826. The town is a poor village. The commons are the subject of much contention; if enclosed, would be worth about £70 a-year.
	ditto . . .	portreeve . .	none . . .	for all real and personal actions to an unlimited amount; sits occasionally.	none . . .	including tolls and court-fees, about £90 a-year.	entire revenue applied to use of portreeve.	none . . .	none . . .	Corporation extinct. An increase in the revenue is anticipated on the expiration of a lease. The tolls and the borough court are both much complained of by the inhabitants.
	none now exercised; extends by charter to all offences except the highest, and appears to have been exclusive.	sovereign . .	sovereign, in practice.	all actions, and to an unlimited amount; sits constantly.	no borough gaol, but there is a county bridewell.	about £12 a-year from the customs, besides commons.	entire revenue to sovereign.	none . . .	none . . .	Corporation extinct. The commons are a large tract of poor land, but might be converted to some purpose more beneficial to the inhabitants than they are; supposed to be worth about £60 a-year.
	none, save that of justice of the peace; not exclusive.	provost . . .	none . . .	for all debts to £3 6s. 8d.; disused.	no borough gaol.	none . .	none . .	none . . .	none . . .	
	extends to all offences, and is exclusive, the town being a county in itself.	mayor and recorder.	mayor and recorder are justices of the county of Galway.	all debts, to an unlimited amount; sits constantly.	hitherto defective; a large addition in progress.	£1,260 from tolls.	none. See observations.	none . . .	none . . .	The entire revenues are from tolls, and now received by the Court of Chancery. The corporate officers have been without salaries since the court interfered. Corporation extinct.
	all offences whatever; is exclusive, the city being a county in itself.	mayor, recorder, and four aldermen, elected annually by the common council.	the mayor is a justice of the county of Limerick.	all personal actions, to an unlimited amount; not much resorted to in latter years, but sits constantly.	in excellent order.	£ s. d. 4,418 16 8 in 1833; great part from tolls, and variable.	about £3,000.	claims unascertained, but about £3,000; no acknowledged debt.	by the chamberlain, and under the control of the court of d'oyer hundred.	The corporation of Roscommon is extinct. The revival of the corporation seems desired by the inhabitants; a local magistrate much required.
	none, save that of justice of the peace; not exclusive.	provost . . .	he is included in the commission of the peace for the county, but not so by charter.	all personal actions to five marks; much resorted to by the poor.	the county gaol is within the borough; no other.	none . .	none . .	none . . .	none . . .	
	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	all pleas to 5 marks; disused.	no borough gaol, but there is a county bridewell in the town.	£250 from tolls.	about £100.	about £120 to Mr. Blake, about £50 claimed by Mr. Burke, and about £150 by the sovereign.	no regular account kept.	The revenues from tolls, &c., are said to be worth £300 a-year. Corporation extinct.

South-East Circuit.

Page.	NAME of PLACE.	COUNTY.	Governing Charter, Date of.	POPULATION, 1831.			Number of Corporation, including Burgesses and Freeman, 1832.	TITLE and NUMBER of GOVERNING BODY.		MAYOR. By whom chosen, and from whom. <i>N.B.</i> —If not annually chosen, state the period of service.	ALDERMEN, (or Second Body, however named.) By whom chosen, and from whom. <i>N.B.</i> —If not chosen for life, state the period of service.		COMMON COUNCILMEN, (or Third Body, however named.) By whom chosen, and from whom. <i>N.B.</i> —If not chosen for life, state the period of service.		FREEDOM, how acquired.	RIDER By whom and how. <i>N.B.</i> —If not entered in the list, state a barrister.	TOWN CLERK. By whom elected, and Qualification.	CRIMINAL JURISDICTION. Over what Offences, and whether or not exclusive.	CORPORATORS who are Borough Magistrates.
				City or Borough.	Towns, including Suburbs and Liberties.	Def.		Indef.	Total.		TITLE.	No.	No.	No.					
449	CALLAN . . .	Kilkenny	none. This is said to be a corporation by prescription.	6,111	0	29	20	The entire corporation.	20	sovereign, by the burgesses and freemen.	none	none	by admission by sovereign, burgesses, and freemen, on a ten days' notice.	none	appointed by the sovereign.	none	none	none	
458	CARLESFORT . .	Wicklow	4 Car. I.																
400	CASHEL . . .	Tipperary	15 Car. I.	6,971		16	22	38	The Mayor and Aldermen.	10	three names are selected by the aldermen and submitted to the common hall. In practice this selection is always from among the aldermen. One is elected mayor by the entire body in common hall.	the aldermen are elected for life, by the aldermen, from among the freemen.	15	none	by admission by the mayor and aldermen. No right is acknowledged here.	selected by the aldermen; burgesses and freemen, in the bar, or at the house of the mayor.	selected annually along with the mayor.	none save that of justices of the peace. Not exclusive.	mayor and deputy mayor.
477	CLONMEL . . .	Tipperary and Waterford	6 Jac. I.	15,134		20	158	178	The Mayor, two Bailiffs, and 17 Free Burgesses. They constitute the common council.	20	three burgesses are put in nomination by the common council, and one of these is elected by the burgesses and commonly to be mayor. The bailiffs are elected in like manner.	burgesses, elected from the freemen by the burgesses and freemen.	17	by admission by the burgesses in council; rights by birth, service, and marriage are acknowledged since the Reform Act.	is nominated by the burgesses, and elected by the entire body; in the charter the word "shall" is "issued in."	is elected in the same manner as the recorder.	ditto	the mayor	
493	ENNISCORTHY .	Wexford	11 Jac. I.	5,935	11	13	24	Portreeve and Free Burgesses.	11	the portreeve is chosen by the portreeve and free burgesses.	free burgesses, chosen by the portreeve and burgesses.	10	freemen are admitted by the portreeve and burgesses by special favour; no right is acknowledged.	a barrister; six are emolument.	the appointment of inferior officers is vested by the charter in the corporation.	none	sovereign and vicar.		
499	FEATHARD . . .	Tipperary	5 Jac. I.	3,405	0	13	22	Sovereign and Chief Burgesses.	0	sovereign, by the sovereign and chief burgesses.	chief burgesses, by the sovereign and chief burgesses, from among the freemen.	8	admitted by the sovereign; no right acknowledged.	not a barrister; elected by the portreeve.	appointed by sovereign or recorder.	none save that of justices of the peace. Not exclusive.	sovereign		
507	FEATHARD . . .	Wexford	11 Jac. I.	350															
509	GOREY	Wexford	17 Jac. I.	2,644	0	3	13	Sovereign and Burgesses.	0	sovereign is elected by the burgesses.	burgesses, by the sovereign and burgesses, out of the free commoners.	8	admitted by the sovereign and burgesses.	officiating; order was not a law.	none	ditto	the sovereign during his year of office and one year afterwards.		
515	GOWRAN	Kilkenny	6 Jac. I.	1,009	not ascertained			Portreeve and 12 Burgesses.	13	portreeve is elected by the burgesses and freemen from among the burgesses. No election here since June 1827.	chief burgesses, by the portreeve and chief burgesses.	12	admitted by the portreeve and burgesses.	elected by portreeve and chief burgesses; not a barrister.	same as recorder	ditto	the portreeve		
519	INISTOGE	Kilkenny	6 Jac. I.	900	0	4	13	Portreeve and Chief Burgesses.	0	the portreeve, to be chosen by chief burgesses and freemen from among the chief burgesses.	chief burgesses, by the portreeve and chief burgesses.	8	admitted by the portreeve and chief burgesses.	to be elected by portreeve and chief burgesses; not a barrister.	some able and discreet persons to be elected by portreeve and chief burgesses.	ditto	the portreeve		
525	IRISH TOWN . . .	Kilkenny (City.)	3 Jac. I.	10,194	14	3	17	Portreeve and Burgesses.	14	portreeve elected by burgesses; a mere form. Bishop of Ossory appoints to the office.	burgesses elected by the burgesses, with the approbation of bishop of Ossory.	13	admitted by the burgesses and freemen.		ditto	the portreeve			
531	KILKENNY . . .	Kilkenny (City.)	7 Jac. I.	23,741	19	40	409	Mayor, Aldermen, and 28 Common Councilmen.	28	mayor, from among the aldermen, by the mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen; the two sheriffs by the same, from the common councilmen.	aldermen, by the mayor and aldermen, from among the common councilmen, for life.	18	common councilmen, by the mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen; and of late years in right of birth, servitude, and marriage; in a few instances by the incoming or outgoing mayor.	a elected by aldermen, and common councilmen; is a law learned in England.	is elected by the mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen.	the jurisdiction of a county of a city.	the mayor and such of the aldermen as have served the office of mayor.		
555	NEW ROSS . . .	Wexford	9 Jac. I.	5,011	0	28	28	The Council, consisting of the Sovereign and Burgesses.	28	the sovereign is elected annually, by the sovereign and burgesses, from among the latter.	burgesses, by the sovereign and burgesses; number not limited.	25	they are admitted by the council; no rights are acknowledged.	by the council; out of the list he learned in England; is a barrister.	is elected by the sovereign and free burgesses.	none, save that of justices of the peace; is exclusive.	the sovereign and recorder.		
571	THOMASTOWN .	Kilkenny	1 May, 13 Jac. I.	2,871	9	0	9	Sovereign and Burgesses.	9	the present sovereign was appointed in 1823, and has continued since.									
577	WATERFORD . .	Waterford (City.)	2 Car. I.	28,821	19	850	869	The Council, consisting of the Mayor, 2 Sheriffs, 18 Aldermen, and 19 assistants.	40	mayor, by the council, from among the aldermen, annually; sheriffs, by the council, from the assistants.	the aldermen are elected by the council from among the assistants or common councilmen.	18	assistants or common councilmen.	in right of birth, apprenticeship, or marriage; also by favour of the mayor and council.	the recorder is elected by the mayor and council; is a law learned in England; is a barrister.	is elected by the mayor and council.	jurisdiction of a county of a city.	the mayor, recorder, and four senior aldermen.	
610	WEXFORD . . .	Wexford	7 Jac. I.	10,673	24	500	524	The Mayor, Bailiffs, and Free Burgesses.	24	mayor, by the corporation at large, from among the free burgesses, annually.	the bailiffs elected in like manner as the mayor.	2	free burgesses, by the corporation, from among the freemen.	at a general meeting of the corporation; no right acknowledged but apprenticeship; the mayor may admit two special freemen during his year of office.	none	by the corporation; no qualification.	none, save that of justices of the peace; not exclusive.	the mayor	
633	WICKLOW . . .	Wicklow	11 Jac. I.	2,472	13	44	57	Portreeve and Free Burgesses.	13	portreeve, by the portreeve and free burgesses, from the free burgesses.	free burgesses elected by the portreeve, and free burgesses from among the freemen.	12	freemen are admitted by the portreeve and free burgesses; a right to freedom is acquired by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage.	none	none	none	none		

CORPORATORS who are Borough Magistrates.	CORPORATORS who are <i>ex officio</i> County Magistrates.	Nature and Limit of Jurisdiction of COURT of RECORD. N.B.—State whether or not disused.	GAOL, State of.	AVERAGE REVENUE.	AVERAGE EXPENDITURE, exclusive of Payments in reduction of Debt.	DEBT.	Whether any Accounts, and how kept.	REMARKS.
none . . .	none . . .	over all persons resident or found within the town or liberties, in debts and matters of account not exceeding 40s. (Irish.)	none . . .	about £50 a-year .	amounts to the revenue, which is not adequate to the requisite expenses.	some arrear of salary to the sovereign.	the accounts are kept by the sovereign in a book, which he has occasionally submitted to some of the members.	Union compensation of £15,000 granted to George Lord Callan. The patron and sovereign seem to have the entire power of government here.
mayor and deputy mayor.	mayor during his year of office and for the succeeding year.	extends to causes of action not exceeding £20 late currency, arising within the city and liberties.	no corporation gaol. The county bridewell, situate in Cashel, is clean and in good order.	£219 16s. 11d. per annum.	about equal to the revenue.	none . . .	accounts kept by the treasurer, but he does not account to the corporation.	This corporation is extinct. Union compensation of £15,000 granted to John Earl of Carysfort.
the mayor . . .	. . .	extends over the town and liberties, and is not limited as to amount.	there is not any gaol belonging to this corporation.	about £650 per annum.	about equal to the revenue.	£730 on mortgage.	the accounts are kept by the chamberlain.	
. . .	. . .	portreeve's court held weekly, extends to five marks, viz. £3 6s. 8d. late currency.	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	none.	
sovereign and vice-sovereign.	. . .	no limit as to amount .	. . .	rental is £34 14s. 6d., but is not duly collected.	scarcely any .	none . . .	neglected . . .	The Union compensation of £15,000 was granted as follows, viz. to Cornelius Lord Lismore £7,500, and to Thomas Barton, Esq. and the sovereign and free burgesses of the town of Feathard, £7,500.
. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	This corporation is extinct. The Union compensation of £15,000 was granted to Charles Earl of Ely, and Charles Tottenham, Esq.
the sovereign during his year of office and one year afterwards.	none . . .	none held here now; there was one formerly with a jurisdiction to £20 Irish.	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	The Union compensation of £15,000 was granted to Stephen Ram, Esq.
the portreeve . . .	none . . .	not exceeding £6 13s. 4d.; none held here now.	. . .	. . .	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	This corporation has little more than a nominal existence. The Union compensation of £15,000 was granted to Henry Welbore Lord Viscount Clifden.
the portreeve . . .	none . . .	not exceeding £20 Irish; used.	. . .	none. There were formerly some tolls, but they have been discontinued.	nothing but the bailiff's salary, which is paid by the recorder.	none . . .	none . . .	The Union compensation was granted to William Tighe, Esq. and the portreeve and burgesses of the borough of Inistogie.
the portreeve . . .	none . . .	not exceeding £2 Irish; exercised.	. . .	fluctuating and rather decreasing; about £15 per annum.	about equal to the revenue.	the portreeve seems to be in advance for the corporation nearly £200.	none rendered to the corporation.	Irishtown is adjacent to, and may be said to form part of Kilkenny. The Union compensation of £15,000 was granted to the trustees and commissioners of first fruits.
the mayor and such of the aldermen as have served the office of mayor.	. . .	unlimited as to amount, but it is limited to causes of action arising within the precincts of the corporation.	not a convenient structure; but was clean, and seemed to be well regulated.	the rental of tithes is £987 13s. 9½d.; lands &c. £830 17s. 9½d.; customs nearly £200 per annum.	the annual expenditure is about £1,350.	the debt is rather more than £1,000.	the treasurer usually accounts twice a-year, and these accounts are audited by a committee.	The constitution of this corporation, which, according to the charter of 7 James I., was of a popular character, has been gradually altered, until almost every power, with the exception of the important one of electing members of parliament, has been vested in, and is now exercised by, the select body.
the sovereign and recorder.	sovereign and recorder.	jurisdiction unlimited; court discontinued nearly thirty years.	no corporation gaol. There is a county bridewell in the town.	the rental amounts to £181 9s. 7½d. a-year.	seems latterly to have rather exceeded the revenue.	a debt of £4,306 5s. 6d. was some years ago admitted to be due by the corporation; but no claim is now made for it.	kept by the treasurer, and generally referred to a committee.	
. . .	. . .	limited to sums not exceeding £2 Irish; discontinued for the last two years.	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	The Union compensation of £15,000 was granted to Henry Welbore Lord Viscount Clifden.
the mayor, recorder, and four senior aldermen.	the mayor is a magistrate of the county of Waterford.	is unlimited as to amount, and extends to all suits, real, personal, and mixed.	Both the gaol and penitentiary are in very exemplary order and condition.	£7,426 11s. 3d. or thereabouts.	rather less than the revenue.	amounts to £68,532 4s. 8d.	the chamberlain accounts half-yearly, and his accounts are audited by a committee of the council.	
the mayor . . .	the mayor . . .	unlimited as to amount; nearly fallen into disuse.	none under the control of the corporation.	about £176 12s. 6½d. and expected to increase about £100 a-year.	An elegit creditor is in possession of £109 14s. 5d. of the annual rents of the corporation, and the expenditure is less than the revenue.	something over £600.	the accounts are kept by the agent or receiver of the rents, and there is no regular audit of them.	
none . . .	none . . .	to the extent of 5 marks, valued at £3 6s. 8d. late currency; it is held every Tuesday.	no corporation gaol.	about £115 per annum.	about equal to the revenue.	£200 late currency, contracted many years ago.	the expenditure is directed by the corporation at large, and the accounts are usually submitted to a committee yearly.	

North Eastern Circuit.

Page.	NAME of PLACE.	COUNTY.	Governing Charter, Date of.	POPULATION. 1831.		Number of Coronations, including Burgesses and Freemen, 1833.			TITLE and NUMBER of GOVERNING BODY.		MAYOR.	ALDERMEN, (or Second Body, however named.)	COMMON COUNCILMEN, (or Third Body, however named.)	FREEDOM, how acquired.	REG. By whom elected, and when. N.B.—If not learned in the law, whether a Barrister.	TOWN CLERK. By whom elected, and Qualification.	CRIMINAL JURISDICTION. Over what Offences, and whether or not exclusive.	CORPORATORS who are Borough Magistrates.		
				City or Borough.	Town, including Suburbs.	Def.	Indef.	Total.	TITLE.	No.	By whom chosen, and from whom. N.B.—If not annually chosen, state the period of service.	By whom chosen, and from whom. N.B.—If not chosen for life, state the period of service.	By whom chosen, and from whom. N.B.—If not chosen for life, state the period of service.							
649	ARDEE	Louth .	28th Feb. 1712.	. .	7,975	24	29	53	Common Council.	9	portreeve, by the body at large, from the burgesses.	burgesses, by the body at large, from the freemen.	23	certain burgesses and freemen, selected by the body at large.	8	by nomination of the common council, and subsequent election by the body at large.	by the body at large; is a barrister.	by the body at large.	none, save that of justice of peace; not exclusive.	portreeve.
669	ARMAGH	Armagh.	26th March 1613.	. .	9,470	13	3	16	Sovereign and Free Burgesses.	13	sovereign, by sovereign and free burgesses, from the free burgesses.	free burgesses, by the sovereign and free burgesses.	12	none . . . . .	..	by special favour of sovereign and free burgesses.	none	by sovereign and free burgesses.	none	none
687	BANGOR	Down .	18th March 1612.	. .	2,741	13	0	13	Provost and Free Burgesses.	13	provost, by provost and free burgesses, from the free burgesses.	free burgesses, by provost and free burgesses.	12	none . . . . .	..	by special favour of provost and free burgesses.	none	none	none	none
693	BELFAST	Antrim .	27th April 1613.	. .	53,287	15	6	21	Sovereign and Free Burgesses.	15	sovereign, by sovereign and free burgesses, from three of the free burgesses selected by the lord of the castle.	lord of the castle by tenure, constable of the castle, nominated by the lord of the castle, and 12 other free burgesses, chosen by the sovereign and free burgesses.	14	none . . . . .	..	by special favour of the sovereign and free burgesses.	none	by sovereign, free burgesses, and freemen.	none, save that of justice of peace; not exclusive.	sovereign.
735	CARLINGFORD .	Louth .	9th Aug. 1619.	. .	1,319	13	0	13	Sovereign and Burgesses.	13	sovereign, by sovereign and burgesses, from the burgesses.	burgess, by the sovereign and burgesses.	12	none . . . . .	..	by special favour of the sovereign and burgesses.	none	none	none, save that of justice of peace; not exclusive.	sovereign.
741	CARRICKFERGUS.	Carrickfergus (Town.)	14th Dec. 1612.	. .	8,706	41	919	960	Assembly, consisting of Mayor, 16 other Aldermen, 2 Sheriffs, and 22 other Burgesses.	41	mayor, by the body at large, from the aldermen, to be approved of by the lord lieutenant and council. sheriffs, by the body at large, from the burgesses, to be approved of by the lord lieutenant and council.	aldermen, by the mayor and aldermen, from the burgesses.	17	burgesses, by the mayor, sheriffs, and burgesses.	24	by birth, marriage, and apprenticeship, and by special favour of the body at large.	by the lord lieutenant. To be approved by the lord lieutenant and council; must hold in the law; &c.	by the body at large, to be approved of by the lord lieutenant and council.	jurisdiction of a county of a town; have a gaol delivery.	mayor and recorder.
789	CHARLEMONT .	Armagh.	29th April 1613.	. .	523	2	0	2	Legitimate Body defunct, save two Free Burgesses.	..	usurping portreeve elected by usurping corporators; approved of by lord lieutenant and council.	usurping free burgesses elected by usurping corporators.	4	none . . . . .	..	by special favour of usurping corporators.	none	usurping town clerk approved of by lord lieutenant and council.	none	none
801	DROGHEDA . . .	Drogheda (Town.)	22nd March 1697.	17,365	15,138	26	400	426	Assembly, consisting of Mayor, 23 other Aldermen, 2 Sheriffs, Sheriff's Peers, (indefinite,) and 14 other Common Councilmen.	69	mayor, by the assembly, from the aldermen. sheriffs, by the assembly, from the freemen.	aldermen, by the assembly, from the freemen.	24	common councilmen; 14 elected by guilds of trade; the rest are sheriff's peers, or those who have served the office of sheriff.	43	by birth and apprenticeship, and it seems by marriage; also by special favour of the assembly.	by the lord lieutenant; charter states "lawyer," is a bar.	by the assembly.	jurisdiction of a county of a town.	mayor, recorder, mayor of the staple, and two senior aldermen.
899	DUNDALK	Louth .	4th March 1674.	. .	10,750	17	23	40	The entire corporation.	..	balliff, by the balliff, burgesses, and freemen, out of the burgesses.	burgesses, by the balliff, burgesses, and freemen, out of the freemen.	16	none . . . . .	..	by special favour of the body at large, electing upon vacancies, Rex v. Page, 2 Ridg. P. C. 445.	by the balliff, burgesses, and freemen.	none, save that of justice of peace; not exclusive.	balliff and recorder.	
909	DUNGANNON . .	Tyrone .	27th Nov. 1612.	. .	3,515	13	3	16	Provost and Free Burgesses.	13	provost, by the provost and free burgesses, from the free burgesses.	free burgesses, by the provost and free burgesses.	12	none . . . . .	..	by special favour of the provost and free burgesses.	none	none	none	
915	DUNLEER	Louth .	3rd Aug. 1678.	. .	710	2	8	10	Sovereign and Burgesses.	..	sovereign, by the sovereign and burgesses, from the burgesses.	burgesses, by the sovereign and burgesses.	..	none . . . . .	..	by special favour of the sovereign and burgesses.	by the lord lieutenant assigns of Georp.	is also recorder.	none	sovereign.
919	HILLSBOROUGH.	Down .	19th Dec. 1662.	. .	1,453	13	3	16	Sovereign and Burgesses.	13	sovereign, by the body at large, from the burgesses.	burgesses, by the sovereign and burgesses.	12	none . . . . .	..	by special favour of the provost and burgesses.	by the lord lieutenant Downshire; learned in the law; borough court &c.	is also recorder.	none, save that of justice of peace; not exclusive.	sovereign.
925	KILLILEAGH . .	Down .	10th March 1612.	. .	1,147	13	12	25	Provost and Free Burgesses.	13	provost, by the provost and free burgesses, from the free burgesses.	free burgesses, by the provost and free burgesses.	..	none . . . . .	..	by special favour of the provost and free burgesses.	none	by the body at large.	none	none
939	MONAGHAN . . .	Monaghan	25th March 1613.	. .	3,848	13	6	19	Provost and Free Burgesses.	13	provost, by the provost and free burgesses.	free burgesses, by the provost and free burgesses.	12	none . . . . .	..	by special favour of the provost and free burgesses.	none	by the body at large.	none	none
955	NEWTOWNARDS.	Down .	25th March 1613.	. .	4,442	8	0	8	Provost and Free Burgesses.	8	provost, by the provost and free burgesses.	free burgesses, by the provost and free burgesses.	12	none . . . . .	..	by special favour of the provost and free burgesses.	none	none	none	none

CORPORATORS who are Borough Magistrates.	CORPORATORS who are <i>ex officio</i> County Magistrates.	Nature and Limit of Jurisdiction of COURT OF RECORD. <i>N.B.</i> —State whether or not disused.	GAOL, State of.	AVERAGE REVENUE.	AVERAGE EXPENDITURE, exclusive of Payments in Reduction of Debt.	DEBT.	Whether any Accounts, and how kept.	PATRONS.	REMARKS.
portreeve.	none	disused	no borough gaol.	£125 10s.	£100 (exclusive of law costs.)	none	kept by town clerk, audited occasionally by a finance committee.	William Parkinson Ruxton, Esq.	Inhabitants insist that corporate estates worth £1,000 per annum have been spoliated.
none	none	disused	no borough gaol.	none	none	none	none	The Lord Primate.	Sovereign and free burgesses (with the dean and chapter) are commissioners of pipe water; average income, as such, about £363 per annum. The corporation own "The Mall" and hold several charitable funds.
none	none	disused	a "black hole."	£60.	£57.	none	kept by the provost.	The "Ward Family."	
sovereign.	none	disused	no borough gaol.	none (save tolls taken by sovereign, worth £500 a-year.)	none	amount of charitable funds lost.	none	The Marquis of Donegall.	Sovereign and free burgesses are commissioners of police; sovereign and lord of the castle are harbour commissioners. Average annual income of the former £7,363, of the latter £7,651. Principal of charitable funds dissipated by the corporation £3,402.
sovereign.	none	disused	a "black hole."	none	none	none	none	— Moore, Esq.	Inhabitants insist that extensive tracts of commons of the town have been spoliated.
mayor and recorder.	none	tholsel court held, jurisdiction unlimited in amount.	town gaol, united to that of the county of Antrim.	£358.	£264.	none	kept by treasurer, — audited occasionally by members of assembly.	The Marquis of Donegall.	Almost the entire county of the town, (containing 16,698 statute acres,) and other lands adjoining, were vested in the corporation. All have been aliened or leased for long terms at nominal rents, with the exception of the Knockagh, (about 200 statute acres,) and "the Commons" (2,648 statute acres.) The commons are greatly neglected; the validity of a recent lease of a valuable farm (the Nine Score Acres) is disputed. The members of the corporation are unable to verify their rental.
none	none	the usurping body have instituted a court, with jurisdiction to £3 Gr. 8d. Irish.	none	£3.	£2 10s.	none	kept by usurping portreeve.		
mayor, recorder, mayor of the staple, and two senior aldermen.	none	tholsel court held, with jurisdiction unlimited in amount. Court of Conscience, under 30 Geo. III. c. 39, s. 23, with jurisdiction to 23s. Irish.	gaol of county of town, in good condition, accommodation occasionally insufficient. A great expense to the district.	£4,500.	£3,700.	£14,008 18s. 5½d.	kept by treasurer, regularly audited by a committee of accounts.		It is estimated that the corporate estates in lands and houses, if out of lease, would now let for more than £12,000 a-year. They are principally tenanted by members of the corporation, who, until the year 1833, were alone permitted to become tenants, and who are still considered entitled to renew leases at one-fourth of the annual value, fixing down another fourth at rates arbitrarily fixed upon, and varied at different periods.
bailliff and recorder.	none	disused	a "black hole."	£80.	£150.	£1,126 10s.	kept by treasurer, annually audited by two members of the corporation.	The Earl of Roden.	Inhabitants insist that extensive tracts of commons of the town have been spoliated.
none	none	disused	no borough gaol.	none	none	none	none	The Earl of Rarfurrie.	
sovereign.	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	Disputed between Mr. Coddington and Mr. Rodolph De Salis.	Corporation extinct.
sovereign.	none	none	two "black holes."	none	none	none	none	The Marquis of Downshire.	
none	none	disused	"a black hole," a "wretched and unwholesome place."	none	none	none	none	Lord Dufferin.	There are about 57 acres of commons belonging to the town.
none	none	disused	no borough gaol.	£194 9s. 11d.	£194 9s. 11d.	£	by surjeant at mace, and treasurer of town committee.	The Earl of Rossmore.	Part of the revenue is raised by a tax imposed by the corporation under colour of bye-laws, and by suing in the superior courts those who do not pay. Inhabitants complain of this as a grievous oppression.
none	none	disused	no borough gaol.	none	none	none	none	The Marquis of Londonderry.	This corporation is virtually extinct.

North-western Circuit.

Page.	NAME of PLACE.	COUNTY.	Governing Charter, Date of.	POPULATION, 1831.		Number of Corporators, including Burgesses and Freemen, 1833.			TITLE and NUMBER of GOVERNING BODY.		MAYOR	ALDERMEN, (or Second Body, however named.)	COMMON COUNCILMEN, (or Third Body, however named.)	FREEDOM, how acquired.	RECORDER, By whom elected, and Qualification. N.B.—If any be elected in the law whether a Justice.	TOWN CLERK, By whom Elected, and Qualification.	CRIMINAL JURISDICTION, Over what Offences, and whether or not Exclusive.	CORPORATORS who are Borough Magistrates.	
				City or Borough.	Town, including Suburbs.	Def.	Indef.	Total.	TITLE.	No.	By whom chosen, and from whom. N.B.—If not annually chosen, state the period of service.	By whom chosen, and from whom. N.B.—If not chosen for life, state the period of service.	No.						By whom chosen, and from whom. N.B.—If not chosen for life, state the period of service.	No.
973	AGHER	Tyrosce.	15th April 11 Jan. I.	832	..	3	6	9	..	burgomaster, by the burgomaster and free burgesses, out of the free burgesses.	free burgesses, by the burgomaster and free burgesses, out of the inhabitants.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
977	BELTURBET . .	Cavan.	20th March 11 Jan. I.	2,026	..	9	0	9	provost	provost, by the provost and burgesses, out of the free burgesses.	free burgesses, by the provost and free burgesses, out of the inhabitants.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
987	CAVAN	Cavan.	15th Nov. 8 Jan. I.	2,321	..	6	0	6	..	sovereign, by the sovereign, portreeve, burgesses, and freemen, out of the burgesses, by charter.	Burgesses, by the sovereign, portreeve, burgesses, and freemen, out of the freemen and inhabitants.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
999	LYMAVADDY .	Londonderry.	30th March 11 Jan. I.	2,431	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1003	BALLYSHANNON	Donegal.	23d March 10 Jan. I.	3,779	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1007	BOYLE	Roscoman.	25th March 11 Jan. I.	3,483	..	13	0	13	borough master and free burgesses.	borough master, by borough master and free burgesses.	free burgesses; by the provost and free burgesses, but the person elected burgess is first made free.	12	none . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
1013	CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.	Leitrim.	11 Jan. I.	1,870	..	13	0	13	provost and free burgesses, according to the charter.	provost, annually by the provost and free burgesses, from among the free burgesses.	free burgesses according to the charter.	12	none . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	COLERAINE . .	Londonderry.	26th June 11 Jan. I.	5,752	..	36	common council, composed of aldermen (including the mayor,) and burgesses.	mayor, by the common council, from the aldermen.	aldermen, by the common council, from the burgesses.	12	burgesses, by the common council; in practice, any person is eligible, at the option of the common council, but the person elected a burgess is first made a freeman.	24	by special favour.	there is a town charter, elected by common council; the burgess that he shall be eligible to be; the provost remains appointed about 18th Irishman, and a town.	there is a town clerk appointed by the common council.	there is no criminal jurisdiction, except that in the next column, which is exclusive, under the charter, and extends to felonies and crimes of lesser degree.	the mayor, recorder, and those aldermen who have served the office of mayor; and if those do not amount to six, then so many with them of the aldermen according to seniority as make up that number.
	DONEGAL . . .	Donegal.	27th Feb. 10 Jan. I.	830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ENNSKILLKEN	Fermanagh.	27th Feb. 10 Jan. I.	6,050	..	15	15	30	portreeve and free burgesses.	portreeve, annually by the portreeve and free burgesses, from the free burgesses.	free burgesses, by portreeve and free burgesses.	14	none . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	JAMESTOWN .	Leitrim.	1st Feb. 10 Jan. I.	974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	KILLIBEGS . .	Donegal.	13th Dec. 14 Jan. I.	724	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	LIFFORD . . .	Donegal.	27th Feb. 10 Jan. I.	1,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	LONDONDERRY .	Londonderry.	11 Jan. 15 Car. II.	10,620	14,030	28	common council, consisting of 12 aldermen, including the mayor, 24 chief burgesses, and 2 sheriffs.	mayor, by the common council, from the aldermen. Sheriffs, by the common council.	aldermen.	12	chief burgesses.	24	by birth, servitude, marriage, and by special favour.	appointed the crown, upon the part of the corporation; learned in the law.	by the common council.	to hear and determine felonies, including murder and crimes of lower degrees. City sessions held three times a-year. This jurisdiction is exclusive under the charter.	the mayor, the recorder, such of the aldermen as have served the office of mayor and aldermen to the number of six in all.
	LONGFORD . .	Longford	26th Nov. 20 Car. II.	4,516	..	15	..	..	sovereign, bailiffs, and burgesses.	sovereign.	bailiffs and burgesses.	14	none . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	SLIGO	Sligo	30th Mar. 11 Jan. I.	15,152	..	13	15	28	provost and free burgesses.	the provost is elected in practice from the free burgesses. The charter gives the right of election to the free burgesses and commonalty, from the free burgesses.	free burgesses, by provost and free burgesses, from the free burgesses.	12	none . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	STRABANE . .	Londonderry.	.. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	ST. JOHNSTOWN	Longford	3d April, 3 Car. I.	255	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CORPORATORS who are Borough Magistrates.	CORPORATORS who are <i>ex officio</i> County Magistrates.	Nature and Limit of Jurisdiction of COURT OF RECORD. <i>N.B.</i> —State whether or not disused.	GAOL, State of.	AVERAGE REVENUE.	AVERAGE EXPENDITURE, exclusive of Payments in Reduction of Debt.	DEBT.	Whether any Accounts, and how kept.	REMARKS.
none . . .	none . . .	before provost; jurisdiction £3 6s. 8d.; disused.	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	Corporation extinct.
provost.	provost.	before bailiff and steward; jurisdiction, £6 13s. 4d.; disused.	damp and unhealthy.	about £9.	£4.	£100.	none.	
provost.	none . . .	before recorder; jurisdiction, £20; disused.	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	Corporation extinct.
. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Corporation extinct.
borough master.	none . . .	jurisdiction, five marks; disused.	no borough gaol; a bridewell maintained by the county.	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	The inhabitants allege that considerable tracts of land near the town formerly belonged to the corporation. Corporation extinct.
none . . .	none . . .	jurisdiction within the borough to the amount of five marks; disused.	none but the county gaol.	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	The patron is Lord Leitrim. There has been election of any member or officer since 1826. The corporation do not exercise any functions.
the mayor, recorder, and those aldermen who have served the office of mayor; and if these do not amount to six, then so many with them of the aldermen according to seniority as make up that number.	none . . .	jurisdiction within the borough, similar to that of the lord mayor and aldermen of London, and with power to sit daily. This court is now fallen almost into disuse.	there is a gaol or bridewell partly maintained by the county on ground rented by the corporation. It needs improvement.	rental not varying £418 15s. 6d. tolls on an average of three years, £314 0 4½ total £732 18 10½	none save interest on the debt.	£1,500.	until the appointment of the present chamberlain in 1831, the accounts of the revenues of the corporation were kept with those relating to the private property of the patron.	The patron is the Marquis of Waterford. The members of the corporation are all in effect the nominees of the patron or of his family. The property of the corporation consists of lands, of which they have been in possession from a very early period, and of tolls. The revenues have been in effect administered altogether by the patron, his family, or agent. They do not appear to have been, (at least in recent times,) applied to private purposes. But it is alleged some of the lands have been demised to friends of the patron's family on terms less favourable to the corporation than would have been granted if the property were under public management.
none . . .	none . . .	jurisdiction, five marks; extinct.	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	Corporation extinct.
portreeve.	none . . .	jurisdiction, five marks; little resorted to.	no borough gaol.	£596 10s. 9d. including tolls.	£595 2s.	£300 Irish.	kept by a receiver. For some years well kept.	The patron is the Earl of Enniskillen. The tolls of town form the chief income of the corporation.
sovereign, in office, and for one year after.	none . . .	jurisdiction, £20; extinct.	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Corporation extinct.
sovereign.	none . . .	jurisdiction, forty shillings; extinct.	none . . .	. . . . .	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	Corporation extinct.
none . . .	none . . .	jurisdiction, five marks; extinct.	no borough gaol.	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Lord Erne was the patron. The charter gave no property to the corporation, but it is probable that Sir Richard Hansard, who appears to have been the chief undertaker of this part of the new plantation of Ulster, in the reign of king James I., gave to the corporation the property, of which, after a good deal of investigation, clear evidence has been obtained. The proprietor of the soil was a party to several acts of the corporation, by which, as corporator, he concurred in leases, reserving rents to the corporation. The terms of some of these leases are still outstanding, and will shortly expire. The terms of other leases expired recently.
the mayor, the recorder, such of the aldermen as have served the office of mayor and aldermen to the number of six in all.	the mayor, recorder, and four aldermen to be included in every commission of the peace for the county.	held before the mayor or recorder, with civil jurisdiction within the city, and liberties unlimited in amount.	the gaol is the gaol of the city and county, and is a fine building, fully sufficient for its purpose.	all the property belonging to the corporation, and not derived from Acts of Parliament, imposing public trusts, has been sold under executions, except the rent paid upon a lease of the market tolls, which amounts to £170 yearly.	none . . .	Estimated debt, Feb. 1833. } £. s. d. Paid off by executions } 66,444 17 6 } 34,690 9 11½ } Since contracted. } 31,748 7 6½ } 1,224 0 0 } 32,971 7 6½	From 1803 to 1823, accounts not accurately kept. During the present chamberlain's time, the accounts are clear.	The corporation had considerable corporate property, almost all of which was sold under executions in the year 1832. They have under several acts of parliament, the receipt and management of the tolls of the Derry Bridge, and harbour tonnage dues. They are heavily in debt, without present means to discharge their engagements, and have no corporate fund whatever applicable to corporate expenses.
sovereign.	none . . .	there is a seneschal's court not corporate; jurisdiction to £200, by same charter which created corporation.	no borough gaol.	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	
the provost acts as justice of the peace within the borough, and has also a jurisdiction under a local statute.	the provost is usually made a justice of the peace for the county.	jurisdiction, five marks. This court is held, not as a Court of Record, with process and proceedings resembling the Manor Courts.	there is no borough gaol.	£93 0 0	£93 0 0	none . . .	none. The revenue goes to the provost as his official income.	Owen Wynu, Esq. is patron. All the members of the corporation are his nominees. The sovereign and burgesses are <i>ex-officio</i> commissioners under an act (43 Geo. III. c. 9.), conferring extensive powers for paving, lighting, and cleansing the town of Sligo, and improving the harbour. The influence thus in effect possessed by the patron is the subject of great complaint.
sovereign,	. . . . .	jurisdiction, £20; extinct.	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	none . . .	Corporation extinct. Charter gave lands, which appear to have passed into the hands of private individuals.