



The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1853

No 425

Price

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From the United States Telegraph of Dec. 8.)
Washington, Dec. 8.
This day, at two o'clock, the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following MESSAGE.

Message to the Senate and House of Representatives.

It affords me pleasure to tender my friendly greetings to you on the occasion of your assembling at the seat of Government, to enter upon a new and important duty to which you have been called by the voice of our countrymen. The task which is now before you, under a provision of the Constitution, to present to you, as the Federal Legislature, the Twenty-four Sovereign States, and the millions of happy people, a view of our foreign relations, and to propose such measures as, in the discharge of my official functions, have suggested themselves as necessary to promote the objects of our policy.

In communicating with you for the first time, it is to me, a source of unfeigned satisfaction, to find that you are united in sentiment, and that we are at peace with all nations, and that our country exhibits the most cheering evidence of general welfare and progressive improvement. Turning our eyes to the other nations, our great desire is to see our brethren of the human race secured in the blessings of peace, and advancing in knowledge, industry, and social happiness.

Our foreign relations, although in their general character peaceful and friendly, present subjects of difference between us and other Powers, of deep interest, as well to the country at large as to many of our citizens. To effect an adjustment of these shall continue to be the object of our earnest endeavours, and notwithstanding the difficulties of the task, I do not allow myself to apprehend unfavourable results. Blessed as our country is with every thing which constitutes national strength, she is fully adequate to the maintenance of all her interests. In discharging the duties of my office, I have been particularly attentive to the Executive in this respect, it is my settled purpose to ask nothing which is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing which is wrong; and I flatter myself that supported by the other branches of the Government, and by the intelligence and patriotism of the people, we shall be able, under the protection of Providence, to cause all our just rights to be respected.

Of the unsettled matters between the United States and other Powers, the most prominent are those which have for years been the subject of negotiation with England, France and Spain. The late period at which our Ministers to those Governments left the United States, render it impossible, at this early day, to inform you of what has been done on the subjects with which they have been respectively charged. Relying upon the justice of our views in relation to the points committed to negotiation, and the reciprocal good feeling which characterizes our intercourse with those nations, we have the best reason to hope for a satisfactory adjustment of existing differences.

With Great Britain, alike distinguished in peace and war, we may look forward to years of peaceful, honourable, and elevated competition. Every thing in the condition and history of the two nations is calculated to inspire sentiments of mutual respect, and to carry conviction to the minds of both, that it is their policy to preserve the most friendly relations. Such are my own views, and it is not to be doubted that such are also the prevailing sentiments of our constituents. Although neither time nor opportunity has been afforded for full development of the policy which the present Cabinet of Great Britain designs to pursue towards this country, I indulge the hope that it will be of a just and pacific character; and if this anticipation be realized, we may look with confidence to a speedy and acceptable adjustment of our affairs.

Under the Convention for regulating the reference to arbitration of the disputed points of boundary under the fifth article of the Treaty of 1802, the proceedings have hitherto been conducted in that spirit of candour and liberality which ought ever to characterize the acts of Sovereign States, seeking to adjust, by the most unexceptionable means, important and delicate subjects of contention. The first statements of the parties have been exchanged, and the final replication, as our part, is in a course of preparation. This subject has received the attention demanded by its great and peculiar importance to a patriotic Member of the Confederacy. The exposition of our rights, already made, is such, as, from the high reputation of the Commissioners by whom it has been prepared, we had a right to expect. Our interests at the Court of the Sovereign who has embraced his friendly disposition, by assuming the delicate task of arbitration, have been committed to a citizen of the State of Maine, whose character, talents, and intimate acquaintance with the subject, eminently qualify him for so responsible a trust. With full confidence in the justice of our cause, and in the probity, intelligence, and uncompromising independence of the illustrious arbitrator, we can have nothing to apprehend from the result.

From France, our ancient ally, we have a right to expect that justice which becomes the Sovereign of a powerful, intelligent, and magnanimous people. The beneficial effects produced by the commercial convention of 1823, limited as are its provisions, are too obvious not to make a salutary impression upon the minds of those who are charged with the administration of her Government. Should this result induce a disposition to embrace to their full extent the wholesome principles which constitute our commercial policy, our Ministers to that Court will be found instructed to cherish such a disposition, and to aid in conduct-

ing it to useful practical conclusions. The claims of our citizens for reparation upon their property, long since committed under their authority, and, in many instances, by the express direction, of the then existing Government of France, remain unsatisfied; and must, therefore, continue to furnish a subject of unpleasant discussion, and possible collision, between the two Governments. I cherish, however, a lively hope, founded as well on the validity of those claims and the established policy of all enlightened Governments, as on the known integrity of the French Monarch, that the injurious delays of the past will find redress in the equity of the future. Our Minister has been instructed to press these demands on the French Government, with all the earnestness which is called for by their importance and irrefragable justice; and in a spirit that will evince the respect which is due to the feelings of those from whom the satisfaction is required.

Our Minister recently appointed to Spain has been authorized to assist in restoring evils alike injurious to both countries, either by concluding a Commercial Convention upon liberal and reciprocal terms, or by urging the acceptance, in their full extent, of the mutually beneficial provisions of our navigation acts. He has also been instructed to make a further appeal to the justice of Spain, in behalf of our citizens, for indemnity for spoliation upon our commerce, committed under her authority—an appeal which the pacific and liberal course observed on our part, and a due confidence in the honour of that Government, authorize us to expect will not be made in vain.

With other European Powers our intercourse is on the most friendly footing. In Russia, placed by her territorial limits, extensive population, and great power, high in the rank of nations, the United States have always found a steadfast friend. Although her recent invasion of Turkey awakened a lively sympathy for those who were exposed to the desolations of war, we cannot but anticipate that the result will prove favourable to the cause of civilization, and to the progress of human happiness. The Treaty of Peace between these Powers having been ratified, we cannot be insensible to the great benefit to be derived to the commerce of the United States, from unlocking the navigation of the Black Sea—a free passage into which is secured to all merchant vessels bound to ports of Russia under a flag at peace with the Porte. This advantage, enjoyed upon conditions by most of the Powers of Europe, has hitherto been withheld from us. During the past Summer, an antecedent, but unsuccess-ful attempt to obtain it, was renewed, under circumstances which promised the most favourable results. Although these results have fortunately been thus in part attained, further facilities to the enjoyment of this new field for the enterprise of our citizens are, in my opinion, sufficiently desirable to ensure to them our most zealous attention.

Our trade with Austria, although of secondary importance, has been gradually increasing, and is now so extended, as to deserve the fostering care of the Government. A negotiation, commenced and nearly completed with that Power, by the late Administration, has been consummated by a Treaty of Amity, Navigation and Commerce, which will be laid before the Senate.

During the recess of Congress, our diplomatic relations with Portugal have been resumed. The peculiar state of things in that country caused a suspension of the recognition of the Representative who presented himself, until an opportunity was had to obtain from our official organ there, information regarding the actual state, as far as practicable, prospective condition of the authority by which the representative in question was appointed. This information being received, the application of the established rule of our Government, in like cases, was no longer withheld.

Considerable advances have been made, during the present year, in the adjustment of claims of our citizens upon Denmark for spoliation; but all that we have a right to demand from that Government, in their behalf, has not yet been conceded. From the liberal footing, however, upon which the subject has, with the approbation of the claims, been placed by the Government, together with the uniformly just and friendly disposition which has been evinced by his Danish Majesty, there is a reasonable ground to hope that this single subject of difference will speedily be removed.

Our relations with the Barbary Powers continue, as they have long been, of the most favourable character. The policy of keeping an adequate force in the Mediterranean, as security for the continuance of this tranquillity, will be persevered in, as well as a similar one for the protection of our commerce and the fisheries in the Pacific.

The southern Republics of our own hemisphere have not yet realized all the advantages for which they have been so long struggling. We trust, however, that the day is not distant, when the restoration of peace and internal quiet, under permanent systems of government, securing the liberty, and promoting the happiness of the citizens will crown, with complete success, their long and arduous efforts in the cause of self government, and enable us to salute them as friendly rivals in all that is truly great and glorious.

The recent invasion of Mexico, and the effect thereby produced upon her domestic policy, must have a controlling influence upon the great question of South American emancipation. We have seen the full spirit of civil discussion rebated, and perhaps for ever stifled in that Republic, by the love of independence. If it be true, as appearances strongly indicate, that the spirit of independence is the master spirit, and if a corresponding sentiment prevail in the other States, this devotion to liberty, cannot be without a proper effect upon the Councils of the mother country.

The adoption, by Spain, of a pacific policy towards her former Colonies—an event consoling to humanity, and a blessing to the world, in which she herself cannot fail largely to participate—may be most reasonably expected.

The claims of our citizens upon the South American Governments, generally, are in a train of settlement, while the principal part of those upon Brazil have been adjusted, and a Decree in Council, ordering bonds to be issued by the Minister of the Treasury for their amount, has received the sanction of his Imperial Majesty. This event, together with the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty negotiated and concluded in 1828, happily terminates all serious causes of difference with that Power.

Measures have been taken to place our commercial relations with Peru upon a better footing than that upon which they hitherto rested; and it is to be expected that a proper disposition on the part of that Government, important benefits may be secured to our citizens.

By interested as we are in the prosperity of our sister Republics, and more particularly in that of our immediate neighbour, it would be most gratifying to me were I permitted to say that the treatment which we have received at her hands had been as universally friendly as the early and constant solicitude manifested by the United States for her success gave us a right to expect. But it becomes my duty to inform you, that prejudices, long indulged by a portion of the inhabitants of Mexico against the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, have had an unfortunate influence upon the affairs of the two countries, and have diminished that usefulness to his own which was justly to be expected from his talents and zeal. To this cause, in a great degree, is to be imputed the failure of several measures, equally interesting to both parties; but particularly that of the Mexican Government to ratify a treaty, negotiated and concluded in its own capital and under its own eye. Under these circumstances, it appeared expedient to give to Mr. Poinsett the option either to return or not, as, in his judgment, the interest of his country might require, and instructions to that end were prepared; but, before they could be despatched, a communication was received from the Government of Mexico, through its Charge d'Affaires here, requesting the recall of Mr. Poinsett. This was promptly complied with, and a representative of a rank corresponding with that of the Mexican Diplomatic Agent now in this Government, was appointed. Our conduct towards that Republic has been uniformly of the most friendly character; and having thus removed the only alleged obstacle to harmonious intercourse, I cannot but hope that an advantageous change will occur in our affairs.

In justice to Mr. Poinsett, it is proper to say that my immediate compliance with the application for his recall, and the appointment of a successor, are not to be ascribed to any evidence that the imposition of an improper interference by him in the local politics of Mexico was well founded; nor to a want of confidence in his talents or integrity; and to add, that the truth of that charge has never been affirmed by the Federal Government of Mexico, in its communications with this.

I consider it one of the most urgent of my duties to bring to your attention the propriety of amending that part of our Constitution which relates to the election of President and Vice-President. Our system of Government was by its framers, deemed an experiment; and, they, therefore, consistently provided a mode of remedying its defects.

To the people belongs the right of electing their Chief Magistrate; it was never designed that their choice should, in any case, be defeated, either by the intervention of electoral colleges, or by the agency of certain contingencies, to the House of Representatives. Experience proves, that, in proportion as agents to execute the will of the people are multiplied, there is danger of their wishes being frustrated. Some may be unfaithful; all are liable to err. So far, therefore, as the people can, with convenience, speak, it is safer for them to express their own will.

The number of aspirants to the Presidency, and the diversity of the interests which may influence their claims, leave little reason to expect a choice in the first instance; and in that event the election must devolve on the House of Representatives, where it is obvious the will of the people may not be always ascertained, or if ascertained, may not be regarded. From the mode of voting by States, the choice is to be made by 21 votes, and it may often occur that one of those may be controlled by an individual Representative. Honours and offices are at the disposal of the successful candidate. Repeated ballots may make it appear that a single individual holds the cast in his own hand. May he not be tempted to come his reward? But even without corruption—supposing the probity of the Representative to be proof against the powerful motives by which he may be assailed—the will of the people is still constantly liable to be misrepresented. One may err from ignorance of the wishes of his constituents; another from a conviction that it is his duty to be governed by his own judgment of the fitness of the candidates; finally, although all were inflexibly honest—all accurately informed of the wishes of their constituents—yet, under the present mode of election, the minority may often elect a President; and when this happens, it may reasonably be expected that efforts will be made on the part of the majority to rectify this injurious operation of their institutions. But this injurious operation of this character should result, although an evil of this character should result from such a perversion of the first principle of our system—that the majority is to govern—it must very certainly that a President elected by a minority cannot enjoy the confidence necessary to the successful discharge of his duties.

In this, as in all other matters of public concern, policy requires that as few impediments as possible should exist to the free operation of the public will. Let us, then, endeavour so to amend our system that the office of Chief Magistrate may not be conferred upon any citizen but in pursuance of a fair expression of the will of the majority.

I would, therefore, recommend such an amendment of the Constitution as may remove all intermediate agency in the election of President and Vice-President. The mode may be so regulated as to preserve to each State its present relative weight in the election; and a failure in the first attempt may be provided for, by confining the second to a choice between the two highest candidates. In connection with this amendment, it would seem advisable to limit the services of the Chief Magistrate to a single term, either four or six years. If, however, it should not be adopted, it is worthy of consideration, that a provision disabling for office the Representatives in Congress upon whom such an election may have devolved, would not be proper.

While Members of Congress can be constitutionally appointed to offices of trust and profit, it will be the practice, even under the most conscientious adherence to duty, to select them for such stations as they are believed to be better qualified to fill than other citizens; but the purity of our Government would doubtless, be promoted by their exclusion from all appointments in the gift of the President, in whose election they may have been officially concerned. The nature of the judicial office, and the necessity of securing in the Cabinet, and in diplomatic stations of the highest rank, the best talents and political experience, should, promptly, except those from the exclusion.

There are, perhaps, few men who can, for any great length of time, enjoy office and power, without being more or less under the influence of feelings, unfavourable to a faithful discharge of their public duties. Their integrity may be proof against improper considerations, immediately addressed to themselves; but they are apt to acquire a habitual laxity with indifference to the public interests, and of tolerating conduct from which an unscrupulous man would shrink. Office is considered as a species of property, and Government rather as a means of promoting individual interests than as an instrument created solely for the service of the people. Corruption in some, and in others a perversion of correct feelings and principles, should Government from its legitimate ends, and make it an engine for the support of the few at the expense of the many. The duties of all public officers are, or at least admit of being made, so plain and simple, that men of intelligence may readily qualify themselves for their performance; and I cannot but believe that more is lost by the long continuance of men in office than is generally to be gained by their experience. I submit, therefore, to your consideration whether the efficiency of the government would not be promoted, and official integrity and integrity better secured, by a general extension of the law which limits appointments to four years.

In a country where offices are created solely for the benefit of the people, no one man has any more intrinsic right to official station than another. Offices were not established to give support to particular men at the public expense. No individual wrong is therefore done by removal, since another appointment by no continuation in office, is a matter of right. The incumbent becomes another with a view to public benefit; and when their removal, they are not to be sacrificed to private interests. It is the people, and they alone, who have a right to complain, when a public officer is substituted for a good one. Who is removed has the same means of obtaining a living that are enjoyed by the millions who never hold office. The proposed limitation would destroy the idea of property now so generally connected with official station, and although individual distress may be sometimes produced, it would, by promoting that rotation which constitutes a leading principle in the republican creed, give a healthy action to the system.

No very considerable change has occurred, during the recess of Congress, in the condition of either our agriculture, commerce, or manufactures. The operation of the Tariff has not proved so injurious to the two former, nor so beneficial to the latter, as was anticipated. Exports of foreign goods have not been sensibly diminished; while domestic consumption, under an illiberal excitement, has increased the production much beyond the demand for home consumption—the consequences have been low prices, a temporary embarrassment, and partial loss. That such of our manufacturing establishments as are based upon capital, and are prudently managed, will survive the shock, and be ultimately profitable, there is no good reason to doubt.

To regulate its conduct, so as to promote equally the prosperity of these three cardinal interests, is one of the most difficult tasks of Government; and it may be regretted that the complicated restrictions which a new embarrass the intercourse of nations, could not by common consent be abolished, and commerce allowed to flow in the channels to which individual enterprise always its strongest guide—might direct it. But we must ever expect self-legislation in other nations, and are, therefore, compelled to adapt our own to their regulations, in the manner best calculated to avoid serious injury and harassment the conflicting interests of our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactures. Under these impressions, I invite your attention to the existing Tariff, believing that some of its provisions require modification.

The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon articles of foreign growth or manufacture, that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries; and

the inducements to advance even a step beyond this point, are controlling in regard to those articles which are of primary necessity in time of war. When we reflect upon the difficulty and delicacy of this operation, it is important that it should never be attempted but with the utmost caution. Frequent legislation in regard to any branch of industry, affecting its value, and by which its capital may be transferred to new channels, must always be productive of hazardous speculation and loss.

In deliberating, therefore, on these interesting subjects, local feelings and prejudices should be merged in the patriotic determination to promote the great interests of the whole. All attempts to connect them with the party conflicts of the day are necessarily injurious, and should be discountenanced. Our action upon them should be under the control of higher and purer motives.—Legislation subjected to such influences can never be just, and will not long retain the sanction of a people whose active patriotism is not bounded by sectional limits, nor insensible to that spirit of concession and forbearance which gave life to our political compact and still sustains it. Discarding all calculations of official ascendancy, the North, the South, the East, and the West, should unite in diminishing any burden of which either may justly complain.

The agricultural interest of our country is so essentially connected with every other, and so superior in importance to them all, that it is scarcely necessary to invite to its particular attention. It is principally as manufactures and commerce tend to increase the value of agricultural products, and to extend their application to the wants and comforts of society, that they deserve the fostering care of Government.

Looking forward to the period, not far distant, when a sinking fund will no longer be required, the duties of those articles of importation which cannot come in competition with our own productions, are the first that should engage the attention of Congress in the modification of the Tariff. Of these, tea and coffee are the most prominent; they enter largely in the consumption of the country, and have become articles of necessity to all classes. A reduction, therefore, of the existing duties will be felt as a common benefit; but, like all other legislation connected with commerce, to be efficacious, and not injurious, it should be gradual and certain.

To put the property involved in the increased revenues arising from a sales of the public lands and in the steady maintenance of that produced by imports and tonnage, notwithstanding the additional duties imposed by the Act of 19th of May, 1828, and the annual importations in the early part of that year.

The balance in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1829, was 5,972,435 dollars and 81 cents. The receipts of the current year are estimated at 24,692,230 dollars; and the expenditure for the same time at 26,161,595 dollars, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of January next, of 4,410,070 dollars, and 14 cents.

There will have been paid, on account of the public debt, during the present year, the sum of 12,405,035 dollars and 80 cents; reducing the whole debt of the Government, on the 1st of January next, to 48,563,490 dollars and 30 cents, including seven millions of five per cent. stock, subscribed to the Bank of the United States.—The payment on account of the public debt, made on the 1st of July last, was 8,715,462 dollars and 81 cents. It was apprehended that the sudden withdrawal of so large a sum from the Banks in which it was deposited, at a time of unusual pressure in the money market, might cause much injury to the interests dependent on Bank accommodation. But this evil was wisely averted by an early anticipation of it at the Treasury, aided by the judicious arrangements of the officers of the Bank of the United States.

The state of the finances exhibits the resources of the nation in an aspect highly flattering to its industry, and auspicious of the ability of Government, in a very short time, to extinguish the public debt. When this shall be done, our population will be relieved from a considerable portion of its present burthens; and will find, not only new motives to patriotic affection, but additional means for the display of individual enterprise. The fiscal power of the States will no longer be increased, and may be more extensively exerted in favour of education, and other public objects, while ample means will remain in the Federal Government to promote the general welfare, in all the modes permitted to its authority.

After the extinction of the public debt, it is not probable that any adjustment of the Tariff upon principles satisfactory to the people of the Union, will, until a remote period, ever, leave the Government without a considerable surplus in the treasury, beyond what may be required for its current service. As then the period approaches when the application of the revenue to the payment of debt will cease, the disposition of the surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberation of Congress, and it may be fortunate for the country that it is yet to be decided. Considered in connection with the difficulties which have heretofore attended appropriations for purposes of internal improvement, and with those which this experience tells us will certainly arise, whenever power over such subjects may be exercised by the general Government, it is hoped that it may lead to the adoption of some plan which will reconcile the diversified interests of the State, and strengthen the bonds which unite them.—Every member of the Union, in peace and in war, will be benefited by the improvement of inland navigation and construction of highways in the several States. Let us, then, endeavour to attain this benefit in a mode which will be satisfactory to all. That hitherto adopted has, by many of our fellow citizens, been deprecated as an infraction of the Constitution, while by others it has been viewed as inexpedient. All feel that it has

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE

County Waterford Election.

A List of the Freeholders of the Barony of UPPERTHIRD, who will be competent to Vote at the approaching Election.

FIFTY POUND FREEHOLDERS.

Name of Freeholder.	Place of Abode.	Name of Freehold.	Date of Registry.	Name of Freeholder.	Place of Abode.	Name of Freehold.	Date of Registry.
Ardagh, Wm jun	Maryfield Mills	Glenafouca	May 24, 1814	Morris, George	Waterford	Clonea	Oct. 20, 1793
Ardagh, Wm	Waterford	do	Feb 21, 1825	Moore, Christopher	Kilmacthomas	Glenafouca	April 20, 1801
Anthony, Peter	Seafield	Carrickcastle	June 13, 1825	Malbonson, D	Clonmel	Bridge of Clonmel	March 10, 1809
Bolton, Rev Henry	Waterford	Curraduff	Jan 17, 1812	Merritt, James A	Prospect	Kilshon and Mo- nakey	Oct 5, 1819
Baron, James	Stradbally	Georgstown	April 5, 1815	Malbonson, Joseph	Clonmel	Corporation Mills of Clonmel	June 10, 1825
Beresford, Right Hon Lord G T	Curraghmore	Coolfin	April 16, 1817	Malbonson, Joshua	Clonmel	Miles of Clonmel	June 1835
Barron, Wm Wm.	Balmont	Coolnaborna	May 27, 1825	Malbonson, John	do	do	do
Congreve, John	Mount Congreve	Glynn	March 17, 1824	Mansfield, Walter	Yeomanstown	Rathgormick	Feb. 1826
Cooke, Robert	Kilfinan	Cappagh	August 1, 1825	Medlicott, Rev J	Rocket's Castle	Coolroe	July 1829
Cano, Richard	Fortwilliam	Kilowan	May 16, 1825	Neville, Thomas	Annamah	Clonmoyle	April 1803
Diney, Wm	Portman-sq, London	Bolindesert	October 28, 1821	Newport, Rev F	Waterford	Ballyquin	Oct. 1810
Deunis, Wm	Tramore	Coolgebeg	Aug 22, 1825	Nugent, Thomas	Knocknacrohy	Knocknacrohy	Oct. 1814
Disney, Sir Moore	Churchtown	Churchtown	Sept 24, 1825	O'Donnell, Val.	Carrick-on-Suir	Nunshorough	June 1825
K C B	Waterford	Shankill	January 6, 1826	O'Shee, Arnold	Montpellier	Ballygarry	July 1829
Daly, John	Little Bridge	Commons of Clon- mel	October 6, 1795	Power, John	Callan	Tour and Glinn	Oct. 1801
English, Richard	do	Suir Island	Feb 22, 1813	Power, Nicholas	Stradbally	Georgstown	August 1814
Grubb, Thomas	Clonmel	Suir Island	Nov 3, 1825	Power, Joseph	Annmount	Carrickcastle	do
Grubb, Joseph The	Suir Island	Suir Island	Nov 3, 1825	Power, Laurence	Carrick-on-Suir	Carrickbeg	do
Grubb, Robt. Sam.	Clonmel	Suir Island	Nov 5, 1825	Power, Theobald	do	do	October 1814
Gordon, Samuel	Springgarden	Fairy Hill	Nov 5, 1825	Power, Edmund	Gurteen	Gurteen	March 1813
Geary, Darby	Ballythomas	Springgarden	Feb. 1813	Power, Richard	Bonmahon Lodge	Carricbeg	April 1817
Hoarn, Beverly	Little Bridge	Ballythomas	Aug. 1814	Power, John	Carrick on Suir	Fiddens, &c.	May 1818
Hearn, David	Shanakill	Ballythomas	Oct 6, 1795	Power, Henry	Clonmel	Kilgarry	July 1822
Howell, John	Little Island	Shanakill	April 5, 1793	Power, William	Glin Lodge	Scarfa	June 1825
Hally, Michael	Little Island	Little Island	April 10, 1802	Power, James	Ballydine	Rosces	do
Hutchinson, Robert	Kilmurria	Kilmurria	April 25, 1807	Phelan, Andrew	Clonmel	South Clonmel	September 1825
Hoarn, John	Waterford	Croan	Jan 7, 1825	Roche, George	Wobinehill	Coolinwagheda	August 1806
Kieravan, John	Dungarvan	Ballythomas	Jan 10, 1825	Ronayne, Maurice	Knockaderry	Ballynahine	July 1829
Kieravan, Patrick	Ballydurn	Ballydurn	Oct 12, 1801	Shahahan, Michael	Rocket's Castle	Rocketcastle	September 1814
Kieravan, Edmond	Grageavalla	Grageavalla	Oct 23, 1805	Shahahan, John	Serahan	Serahan	March 1813
Kieravan, Edmond	Curraheen	Curraheen	July 18, 1807	Saule, Richard	Carrick-on-Suir	Carrick-on-Suir	July 1814
Kieravan, Edmond	Munshorough	Ballylohy	Oct 7, 1811	Pierce Barron Staf- ford	do	Ahamahougdh	April 1826
Keating, Thomas	Knocktenord	Knocktenord	March 1, 1813	Wilson, Richard	Carrickbarrow	Ballicahane	October 1801
Keefe, Patrick	Killea	Glanannon	April 1, 1818	Wall, Charles Wm.	Ballicahane	Ballicahane	October 1806
Keating, Nicholas	Munshorough	Munshorough	April 8, 1825	Wilson, Edward	Coolnamuck	Ballycane	March 1813
Lecky, R L	Dublin	Mountain and Com- mons of Clonmel	Jan 19, 1802	Wall, James W	Coolnamuck	Coolnamuck	August 1825
Longan, Robert	Ballynacourt	Garravane	Jan 10, 1804	Wilson, John	Fothard	Ballycane	March 1828
Maquay, George	Dublin	Feddine	Oct 20, 1795	Walsh, Thomas	Woodstock	Killoten	April 1824

TWENTY POUND FREEHOLDERS.

Anthony, Mark	Dunmore East	Ballinabanoge	July 1825	Kirwan, Andrew	Kilcanave	Kilcanave	May, 1825
Briscoe, Henry	Tinvane	Cowclerabane	October 1823	Maurice, Thomas	Waterford	Muniniale	September 1825
Burke, Tobias	Carrick on Suir	Bolandasart	August 1825	Morrison, Wm	Kilmacthomas	Kilmacthomas	June 1825
Boyle, Patrick	Carrickbeg	Milvale	June 1825	McGrath, Michael	Serabane	do	do
Butler, Michael	Kilkinneve	Kilkinneve	May 1825	Morrissey, Thomas	Knockavalla	Knockavalla	May 1826
Browne, Thomas	Graigshoneen	Graigshoneen	August 1824	Morrissey, Michael	Ballydurn	Ballydurn	do
Cooke, John	Kilfinan	Cappagh	August 1825	Moore, William	Ballyneal	Ballyneal	do
Collinan, Martin	Buolybeg	Buolybeg	June 1825	McGrath, James	Serabane	Serabane	do
Cantmell, Richard	Ballythomas	Ballythomas	do	Moore, Christopher	Kilmacthomas	Glenafouca	April 1824
Coleman, Wm	Glenacuse	Glenacuse	May 1826	McGuire, Pierce	Woodstown	Woodstown	August 1824
Callaghan, Owen	Tallow	Tallow	do	Norris, Laurence	Kilbrack	Kilbrack	June 1825
Cunningham, Edw.	Ballyneal	Ballyneal	do	Norris, Michael	do	do	May 1825
Casey, James	Ballyneal	Ballyneal	do	O'Flinn, George	Clonea Castle	Glyntown	June do
Curtis, Thomas	Coolroe	Coolroe	do	Oakley, Patrick	Graigshoneen	Graigshoneen	May do
Doyle, Richard	Glyntown	Glyntown	June 1825	Power, Paul, sen	Buolybeg	Bewlybeg	June 1825
Dooley, M P	Ballyneal	Ballyneal	May 1825	Power, David	Labardane	Labardane	do
Dooley, John	Ballydurn	Ballydurn	do	Power, Laurence	Ballycane	Ballycane	do
Doyle, Nicholas	Clonmel	Clonmel	September 1825	Power, Patrick	Kilbrack	Kilbrack	May 1826
Fitzgerald, Nichs.	Ballyneal	Ballyneal	May 1825	Power, Michael	do	do	do
Fitzgerald, Nichs.	Ballyvaliken	Ballyvaliken	do	Phelan, James	Ballyneal	Ballyneal	do
Fitzgerald, John	do	do	do	Power, James	Ballyvaliken	Ballyvaliken	do
Frayne, Martin	Rabeanaloon	Dunbratten	January 1825	Power, Edmond	Clonmel	Clonmel	do
Goff, Philip	Kilmavee	Kilmavee	May 1825	Power, Martin	Glyntown	Glyntown	do
Goff, Thomas	do	do	do	Quigley, James	Ballyneal	Ballyneal	May 1825
Grady, Denis	Kilbrack	Kilbrack	do	Quinlan, John	Landscap	Landscap	March 1824
Hally, Wm	Lisbane	Lisbane	August 1825	Reade, Richard	Carrickbeg	Carrickbeg	July 1825
Headen, Patrick	Carrickbeg	Carrickbeg	June 1825	Shahahan, John	Ballyneal	Ballyneal	May 1825
Hearne, Roger	Kilcanaway	Kilcanaway	May 1825	Shahahan, David	do	do	do
Hassit, Denis	Kilclooney	Kilclooney	do	Shahahan, Wm	Whitstown	Little Whitstown	do
Harney, Michael	Ballydurn	Ballydurn	do	Shahahan, Thomas	Serahan	Serahan and Cool	do
Harney, Geoffrey	do	do	do	Sweeney, Patrick	Clonmel	Clonmel	May 1825
Jones, William	Clonmel	South Clonmel	November 1825	Thompson, Robert	Killedraughtane	Killedraughtane	August 1825
Jones, Henry	do	Coole Island	March 1824	Tobin, Thomas	Knocknacrobry	Knocknacrobry	May do
Kilmartin, Thomas	Knockadory	Knockadory	June 1825	Vesly, Nicholas	Knockhouse	Killon	January 1829
Kirby, James	Knocktonora	Knocktonora	June 1825	Ward, Matthias	Bolindesert	Bolindesert	August 1825
Kierwan, Wm	Ballydurn	Ballydurn	do	White, John	Labardane	Labardane	June 1825
Kierwan, John, jun	Kilmagrogue	Little Whitstown	May 1825	White, Thomas	do	do	do
Keating, Thomas	Knocktonora	Knocktonora	do	Wall, Morris	Kilmacthomas	Kilmacthomas	do
Kierwan, Michael	Ashown	Kilclooney	do	Walsh, Michael	Ballyneal	Ballyneal	May 1825
Kennedy, Thomas	do	do	do	Walsh, David	Bridgestown	Bridgestown	do
Keating, John	do	do	do	Walsh, Edmond	Kilmavee	Kilmavee	do
Kennedy, James	do	do	do	Whelan, Patrick	do	do	do
Kennedy, Joseph	do	do	do	Walsh, John	Knockavalla	Knockavalla	do

TEN POUND FREEHOLDERS.

Name of Freeholder.	Place of Abode.	Name of Freehold.	Name of Landlord.	Date of Registry.	Name of Freeholder.	Place of Abode.	Name of Freehold.	Name of Landlord.	Date of Registry.
John Walsh	Ballyvaden	Ballyvaden	John and Arnold O'Shea	9th June, 1829.	John Power, Jun.	Lackindarra	Lackindarra	Henry W. Barron	20th July 1829.
Richard Walsh	do	do	do	do	Michael Cahill	Georgstown	Georgstown	James Barron	do
John Linehan	Ballylough	Ballylough	do	do	Edmond Hallidan	Ballyvalane	Ballyvalane	do	do
John Mooney	Munshorough	Munshorough	Henry W Barron	do	Richard Power	Georgstown	Georgstown	do	do
John Donnell	Glanabuca	Glanabuca	Chris. Moore and Wm Ardagh	do	Michael Hennessy	Ballyvalane	Ballyvalane	do	do
Michael Donovan	Georgstown	Georgstown	James Barron, jun	do	John Mooney	Knockindorihy	Knockindorihy	John P O'Shee	do
John Power	Carrigbeg	Carrigbeg	Eilon Lewis & Ju- dith Donnell	do	Pierce Mooney	do	do	do	do
Rev. Roger Power	Georgstown	Georgstown	James Barron, jun	do	Joseph Glasheen	Rathguge	Rathguge	do	do
Thomas Dooley	Ballyneal	Ballyneal	Marquis Waterford	do	Richard Power	do	do	do	do
John Power	Graigshoneen	Graigshoneen	do	do	Thomas Power	do	do	do	do
James Lucas	Curraghmore	Curraghmore	do	do	James Power	do	do	do	do
John Kierwan	Ashown	Kilclooney	do	do	Nicholas Hally	Lisbane	Lisbane	do	do
Michael Shanahan	Serahan	Serahan	do	do	Michael Power	do	do	do	do
Henry Wheatley	Clonegam	Clonegam	do	do	Thomas Kearney	Ballylough	Ballylough	do	do
Peter Waterstone	Coolfin	Coolfin	do	do	Michael Melican	Curraghphilliben	Curraghphilliben	Robert Power	do
Thomas Dunn	Kilmacthomas	Kilmacthomas	do	do	Richard Vesle	Kilmacthomas	Kilmacthomas	Marquis of Water- ford	do
Patrick Power	Fahafila	Fahafila	John Barron	20th July, 1829.	Martin Hassett	Labardane	Labardane	do	do
Nicholas Power	do	do	do	do	Edmond Sheehan	Ballyneal	Ballyneal	do	do
David Habasy	do	do	do	do	Martin Power	Glyntown	Glyntown	do	do
Patrick Power	do	do	do	do	Michael Power	do	do	do	do
Matthew Mooney	Munshorough	Munshorough	Henry W Barron	do	David Flinn	Fallow	Fallow	do	do
John Power	Lackindarra	Lackindarra	do	do	O. Callaghan, sen	do	do	do	do
Rev. Roger Power	Georgstown	Georgstown	James Barron, jun	do	O. Callaghan, jun	do	do	do	do
Thomas Dooley	Ballyneal	Ballyneal	Marquis Waterford	do	Richard Power	do	do	do	do
John Power	Graigshoneen	Graigshoneen	do	do	Thomas Power	do	do	do	do
James Lucas	Curraghmore	Curraghmore	do	do	James Power	do	do	do	do
John Kierwan	Ashown	Kilclooney	do	do	Nicholas Hally	Lisbane	Lisbane	do	do
Michael Shanahan	Serahan	Serahan	do	do	Michael Power	do	do	do	do
Henry Wheatley	Clonegam	Clonegam	do	do	Thomas Kearney	Ballylough	Ballylough	do	do
Peter Waterstone	Coolfin	Coolfin	do	do	Michael Melican	Curraghphilliben	Curraghphilliben	Robert Power	do
Thomas Dunn	Kilmacthomas	Kilmacthomas	do	do	Richard Vesle	Kilmacthomas	Kilmacthomas	Marquis of Water- ford	do
Patrick Power	Fahafila	Fahafila	John Barron	20th July, 1829.	Martin Hassett	Labardane	Labardane	do	do
Nicholas Power	do	do	do	do	Edmond Sheehan	Ballyneal	Ballyneal	do	do
David Habasy	do	do	do	do	Martin Power	Glyntown	Glyntown	do	do
Patrick Power	do	do	do	do	Michael Power	do	do	do	do
Matthew Mooney	Munshorough	Munshorough	Henry W Barron	do	David Flinn	Fallow	Fallow	do	do
John Power	Lackindarra	Lackindarra	do	do	O. Callaghan, sen	do	do	do	do
Rev. Roger Power	Georgstown	Georgstown	James Barron, jun	do	O. Callaghan, jun	do	do	do	do
Thomas Dooley	Ballyneal	Ballyneal	Marquis Waterford	do	Richard Power	do	do	do	do
John Power	Graigshoneen	Graigshoneen	do	do	Thomas Power	do	do	do	do
James Lucas	Curraghmore	Curraghmore	do	do	James Power	do	do	do	do
John Kierwan	Ashown	Kilclooney	do	do	Nicholas Hally	Lisbane	Lisbane	do	do
Michael Shanahan	Serahan	Serahan	do	do	Michael Power	do	do	do	do
Henry Wheatley	Clonegam	Clonegam	do	do	Thomas Kearney	Ballylough	Ballylough	do	do
Peter Waterstone	Coolfin	Coolfin	do	do	Michael Melican	Curraghphilliben	Curraghphilliben	Robert Power	do
Thomas Dunn	Kilmacthomas	Kilmacthomas	do	do	Richard Vesle	Kilmacthomas	Kilmacthomas	Marquis of Water- ford	do
Patrick Power	Fahafila	Fahafila	John Barron	20th July, 1829.	Martin Hassett	Labardane	Labardane	do	do
Nicholas Power	do	do	do	do	Edmond Sheehan	Ballyneal	Ballyneal	do	do
David Habasy	do	do	do	do	Martin Power	Glyntown	Glyntown	do	do
Patrick Power	do	do	do	do	Michael Power	do	do	do	do
Matthew Mooney	Munshorough	Munshorough	Henry W Barron	do	David Flinn	Fallow	Fallow	do	do
John Power	Lackindarra	Lackindarra	do	do	O. Callaghan, sen	do	do	do	do
Rev. Roger Power	Georgstown	Georgstown	James Barron, jun	do	O. Callaghan, jun	do	do	do	do
Thomas Dooley	Ballyneal								

