

County Waterford Election.

A List of the Freeholders of the Barony of DECIES WITHOUT 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.
Dungarvan	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	April 1817	Lawlor, Patrick	Prospect Hill	Dungarvan	April do
Barron, Wm	Castletown	Williamstown	April 1808	Longman, Michael	Dungarvan	Williamstown, &c	Nov 1814
Barron, James	Sarahville	Fahagh	do	Longman, Robert	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	April 1822
Barron, John C	Dublin	Killoster	April 1807	Musgrave, C P	Mountrivers	Mountrivers	Nov 1796
Barron, Edward	Stradbally	Killedangan	Aug 1812	Murry, Lawrence	Ballynoiskahy	Ballynoiskahy	Aug 1797
Barron, Pierre O	Carrickbaron	Carrigahilla	May 1814	Magrath, John	Woodstock (town)	Woodstock	April 1801
Browning, Jeffery	Carass, Co Limerick	Greenanmore	Aug 1814	Mulcahy, Thomas	Durrow & Millers	Durrow & Millers	Sept 1806
Browning, Mull	Richmond	Richmond, &c	do	McCrigh, Michael	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	Aug 1807
Burrows, Philip	City of Waterford	Mountain Castle	Feb 1823	McGuire, Thomas	Ballynamuck	Ballynamuck	April 1812
Burrows, Pierre Rd	Waterford	Ballylynch	April 1825	Merritt, James A	Clonra	Clonra	Oct 1812
Burrows, Edward	Tournore	Cutteen	do	Murphy, John	Prospect	Prospect	April 1820
Burrows, P O	Sarahville	Abbeyside	June 1825	Murphy, Francis	City of Dublin	City of Dublin	Nov 1825
Burrows, Wm M	Hermitage	Killoster	Oct 1826	Newport, Sir J. M.	Carrobbella	Carrobbella	October 1816
Crosse, Clutterbuck	Donarville, Co Cork	Quarter Affairs	April 1817	O'Dell, John	Newpark	Newpark	Nov 1796
Crosse, Abraham	Quarter	Carrigeon	Feb 1802	O'Brien, Robert	Brooklodge	Brooklodge	Oct 1806
Colleder, Richard	Cahornalogue	Cahornalogue	Oct 1803	O'Brien, Denis	Tarra	Tarra	Oct 1809
Conary, Michael	Quarter	Upper Garrane	Oct 1811	O'Reilly, John	Clonsarragh	Clonsarragh	July 1826
Cones, A, jun	Ballydaniel	Mountain Castle	Sept 1824	O'Dell, John	Carraiglea	Carraiglea	September 1825
Copping, Wm	Saltor Bridge	Knockroo, &c	July 1807	Power, Samuel	Ballyhanbag	Ballyhanbag	Oct 1795
Chearsley, Richard	Saltor Bridge	Kilnegrange	July 1829	Power, Richard	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	Oct 1800
Chearsley, Wm	Ballynamindra	Nugent's Burgery	do	Power, John	Kilcomragh	Kilcomragh	Oct 1801
Duery, Patrick	Kilnegrange	Ballyhussa	Oct 1805	Parker, John R	Killoster	Killoster	April 1800
Dalton, Patrick	Nugent's Burgery	Ballynamuck W	January 1813	Power, Redmead	Dooa	Dooa	Aug 1807
Dona, Thomas	Tramore	Blanchawry	May 1811	Power, John	Lockea	Lockea	October 1808
Dyer, George	Kilkenny	Killosera	Jan 1817	Power, Rev Wm	Alfane	Alfane	do
Duckett, Richard	Tivoli	Dungarvan	July 1825	Power, James	Lower Lure	Lower Lure	May 1809
Duffy, Thomas G	Youghal	Cappoquin	Jan 1817	Power, Maurice	Ballybay	Ballybay	do
Donohy, Henry	Youghal	Ballynaree	July 1825	Power, John Bury	Kilcomragh	Kilcomragh	July 1809
Giles, Walter	Dungarvan	Blanchawry	Oct 1823	Power, Richard	Carraiglea	Carraiglea	Oct 1809
Galway, Wm	Cappoquin	Dungarvan	Oct 1828	Power, Nicholas	Ballyhanbag	Ballyhanbag	Jan 1813
Greene, John	Youghal	Ballynaree	Oct 1796	Power, Robert	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	Jan 1813
Garde, Henry P	Duckspool	Ballynaree	Oct 1805	Power, Edward	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	June 1814
Greene, John	Burgery	Ballynaree	July 1807	Power, Wm	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	Nov 1814
Humble, John M	Clonoscoran	Ballynaree	April 1808	Power, Wm	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	June 1826
Hunt, Charles	Kilmacthomas	Ballynaree	August 1824	Power, John	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Holy, Pierre	Kilmacthomas	Ballynaree	April 1828	Power, Lorenzo	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Holy, George	Cappoquin	Ballynaree	Oct 1803	Palliser, Hugh	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Holy, William	Cappoquin	Ballynaree	June 1809	Power, William	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Holy, Richard	Lismore	Ballynaree	Jan 1813	Peer, George B.	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Kiely, Arthur, Rev	Belview	Ballynaree	Aug 1825	Pier, Samuel	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Keane, John	Cappoquin	Ballynaree	Oct do	Power, William R.	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Kierovan, Pierre	Cummeen	Ballynaree	April 1796	Power, Patrick	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Kiely, Arthur	Belview	Ballynaree	Jan. 1804	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Kennedy, Matthew	Dungarvan	Ballynaree	April 1801	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Kierovan, Dapier	Kilnegrange	Ballynaree	do 1806	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Kierovan, Pierre	Tallacole	Ballynaree	May 1809	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Keefe, John	Mountain Castle	Ballynaree	June do	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Keefe, Denis	Scart	Ballynaree	July 1810	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Kennedy, Edward	Dungarvan	Ballynaree	January 1813	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Kiely, John	Clifton	Ballynaree	do	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Kierovan, Pierre	Kilnegrange	Ballynaree	Feb 1813	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Keane, Michael	Richmond	Ballynaree	May 1813	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Kennedy, Edward	Dungarvan	Ballynaree	July 1814	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Kiely, John	Stradbally	Ballynaree	January 1815	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Kiely, John, jun	Dungarvan	Ballynaree	Aug 1824	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Kiely, John	Springmount	Ballynaree	April 1826	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Kiely, Beverly	Springmount	Ballynaree	do	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Kiely, Thomas E	Kilrosent	Ballynaree	May 1825	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Keefe, Denis	Lismore	Ballynaree	June 1825	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Keating, Bryan	Dungarvan	Ballynaree	July 1825	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Keating, Michael	Kilrosent	Ballynaree	July do	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Keefe, Denis	Dungarvan	Ballynaree	July do	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Keefe, Patrick	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	Jan 1828	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Longan, Patrick	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	Jan 1807	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Lawlor, John	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	July 1811	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Longan, Thomas	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	Jun 1813	Power, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do

TWENTY POUND FREEHOLDERS.

Bryan, Simon	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	April 1826	Higgins, Patrick	Abbeyside	Abbeyside	April do
Barron, Wm	Tramore	Abbeyside Castle	July do	Higgins, Thomas	do	do	Oct 1824
Barron, Edward	Cappoquin	Knockroo	Nov 1826	Hunt, Thomas	Briskay	Briskay	Aug do
Brown, John	Abbeyside	Knockroo	Oct do	Hunt, Thomas	do	do	Oct 1825
Boate, Edmund	Ballyvoile	Knockroo	Sept do	Kelly, John	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	Sept do
Bryan, James	Croughnam-dree	Croughnam-dree	July do	Kelly, D. minick	do	do	July 1825
Britt, Patrick, jun.	do	do	June do	Keane, Patrick	do	do	do
Britt, Patrick, jun.	do	do	do	Kelly, James	do	do	do
Boyle, Patrick	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	April do	Kennedy, P. jun	Springmount	Ballynaree	Jan do
Baker, Stephen	do	do	Jan do	Lawlor, Patrick	Mount Ulick	Dungarvan	July do
Colebert, John	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	Dec 1825	Leamy, John	Dungarvan	do	do
Connors, Peter	Garryclone	Dungarvan	Sept 1825	Morrissey, Timothy	Dungarvan	do	Sept 1824
Cramlin, James	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	do	McSwaney, James	Dungarvan	do	June 1825
Cones, W. jun.	Sualawn	Ballynaree	July do	McGrath, James	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	July do
Cones, Abraham	Knockadromlea	Knockadromlea	June do	Mahony, Michael	Ballyduff	Ballyduff	Dec do
Carroll, John	Carrigeenaha	Carrigeenaha	do	McCarthy, Denis	Ballyduff	Ballyduff	do
Carey, Richard	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	May do	McCarthy, Wm	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Carbery, Andrew	do	do	do	Morrissey, Rev. Tho	Stradbally	Stradbally	June 1826
Dalton, Luke	Knocknamaly	Knocknamaly	June 1829	Nowlan, Thomas	Stradbally	Stradbally	Aug do
Dalton, James	Knockroo	Knockroo	July 1825	O'Connor, Rev. Tho	Carrick-on-Suit	Carrick-on-Suit	April 1826
Dyer, Benjamin G.	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	do	O'Connell, Rev. Tho	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	June 1826
Dower, John	do	do	do	O'Connell, Rev. Tho	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	May 1824
Dalton, Pat, jun.	Knockroo	Knockroo	Sept do	O'Brien, Maurice	Abbeyside	Abbeyside	June do
Duggan, John	Ballycullane	Ballycullane	Aug 1824	Power, Nicholas	Ballyvoney	Ballyvoney	June do
Dower, Patrick	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	do	Power, John	do	do	do
Dower, Patrick	do	do	do	Power, Robert	Moneyvro	Moneyvro	do
Duggan, Michael	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do	Power, William	Carrick-on-Suit	Carrick-on-Suit	do
Egan, Patrick	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do	Power, Richard	Belville Park	Belville Park	July do
English, John	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do	Power, Samuel Wm	do	do	do
Fitzgerald, Richard	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do	Power, Henry B	Belville	Belville	do
Flannery, John	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do	Power, James	Ballyvoile	Ballyvoile	do
Fennell, James	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do	Power, Lory	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	Jan 1826
Finn, Patrick	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do	Power, John	Liadubba	Liadubba	do
Flannery, Thomas	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do	Power, Michael	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	June 1829
Fudge, John	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do	Power, Michael	Annacott	Ballycullane	Aug 1824
Foley, Thomas	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do	Power, Michael	Johnstown	Ballycullane	do
Fitzgerald, Peter	Newtown	Kilgobbinet	July 1825	Power, Michael	Maryville	Ballycullane	July 1825
Gleeson, John	Knockroo	Knockroo	do	Power, Michael	Garrane	Ballycullane	Oct do
Greene, William	Nugent's Burgery	Nugent's Burgery	do	Power, Michael	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	do
Galvan, Eugene	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	do	Power, Michael	Mount O'Dell	Dungarvan	Dec do
Goff, Edward	do	do	do	Power, Michael	Abbeyside	Abbeyside	do
Hannigan, Patrick	Croughnam-dree	Croughnam-dree	do	Power, Michael	Carrickroo	Carrickroo	do
Hughan, James	Cheekpoint	Cheekpoint	do	Power, Michael	Moneyvro	Moneyvro	do
Hulbert, William	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	do	Power, Michael	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	do
Hennigan, Edmond	Croughnam-dree	Croughnam-dree	do	Power, Michael	do	do	do
Hannigan, Wm	do	do	do	Power, Michael	do	do	do
Hayes, Andrew	Stradbally	Stradbally	do	Power, Michael	do	do	do
Hearn, John	Hearnshill	Ballynaree	do	Power, Michael	do	do	do
Hughan, Robert	Dungarvan	Killedangan	do	Power, Michael	do	do	do

TEN 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.
Patrick Walsh	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	June 15, 1829	Patrick, Connell	Mogehy	Mogehy	June 20, 1829
Simon Brien	do	do	do	Patrick, Dowling	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Patrick Walsh	Knockatubber	Knockatubber	do	Edmond Power	Mogehy	Mogehy	do
Patrick Conan	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	do	Thomas Troy	Dungarvan	Dungarvan	do
Thomas Scannin	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do	George Cunningham	Williamstown	Williamstown	do
Patrick Egan	Carrigahilla	Carrigahilla	do	James Cummins	Carrigahilla	Carrigahilla	do
Mat Cummins	do	do	do	Chas M. Carthy	Garranbane	Garranbane	do
David Heenan	Carrigahilla	Carrigahilla	do	John Whelan	Cutteen	Cutteen	do
Thomas Galvan	Carrigahilla	Carrigahilla	do	Richard Whelan	do	do	do
Patrick Terry	Garranbane	Garranbane	do	Thomas Whelan	do	do	do
Laurence Walsh	Congregal	Congregal	do	Philip Coffey	do	do	do
Thomas Keane	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do	Laurence Power	Carrigeon	Carrigeon	do
John Power	Tourenena	Tourenena	do	Luke Quenly	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Edmond Power	do	do	do	James Norris	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
Richard Walsh	Corradoon	Corradoon	do	Patrick Morrissey	Affane Hunter	Affane Hunter	do
John Magrath	Booleventeen	Booleventeen	do	Thos Fitzgerald	Stradbally	Stradbally	do
Michael Magrath	do	do	do	John Hogan	do	do	do
David Magrath	do	do	do	Edmond Roche	do	do	do
James Magrath	do	do	do	John Kiely	do	do	do
John Walsh	Corradoon	Corradoon	do	Pat Kennedy	Ballynaree	Ballynaree	do
John Bliger	Carrigeon	Carrigeon	do	Wm Morrissey, jun	Saltor Bridge	Saltor Bridge	do
Thomas Butler	do	do	do	James Walsh	Parkeagragh	Parkeagragh	do
				Michael Walsh	Mount O'Dell	Mount O'Dell	do

ROUTE OF MR. THE CO. (From the Waterford) We have already g... places in which... his stay in the... be in Carrick... will breakfas... Donnell, Esq. who... from the co... honourable Member... Mr O'Connell will... the subject of the... After which he se... here he will aga... accounts which... ing, we have th... are in progr... Mr O'Connell... ample reception... by whom he will... From Kilmactho... Dungarvan, where... dock, and where... ing is also exte... astian. Mr O'Con... ublic dinner in D... and Friends of the... On Friday, Mr O'... address the peopl... er which will be... which we refer to... above are merely... Freeholders' Dinn... throughout the Cou... dinner will be giv... the City of Water... of gratitude to the... Ireland, but also... en in favour of the... occasion. From... open us, we have... one of the most n... dined dinners whic... city. Mr O'Connell goes... and, and there will... there on that... sion to know will... ded. PROGRESS OF MR. Letters have been r... of the County, g... gress of the canvass... encouraging stating that... the most universa... the people of T... cafes, and drew him... own. WATERFORD (From) Although we have ne... affairs of late, we... different spectato... whom, is not u... happy to assure of... use advances. The... rebolders of Waterf... and have taken me... cess. Committee... country. Public... asone at Kilmactho... which the finest spirit... eloquent speeches... ing intimates that... are about open m... about which exte... as contemptible. DINNER AT (From the Dublin) On Wednesday last th... a few of the gentry... posed, dined togeth... clock Mr. John Barr... ended by some friend... was received with a... ed freeholders, who... nced to canvass. Ab... own to dinner. The... extremely suitable... who presided. Mr... rived with marked... sentiments the exp... time. PRINCE LEOPOLD.— ty that the Prince h... tence. The Morning... been definitely

MENT OF... the deepest regret, and upon some subjects of the greatest interest to the Country with more than sufficient...

the deepest regret, and upon some subjects of the greatest interest to the Country with more than sufficient... Mr. Latouche, he hoped, would not give utterance to a single sentiment derogatory to him; if he did, would be in contradiction with all those sentiments of respect and gratitude...

Union was impracticable. He recollected a period when all that was wealthy in the country—all that had power or influence in the state, and the lowest of the population who carried arms...

REMARKS FOR BURNS AND SCALD.—From the number of accidents which have lately taken place, and by which several persons have been dreadfully burned or scalded to death...

A melancholy circumstance occurred at Woolwich on Saturday last, in the sudden death of Major Taylor, of the Royal Artillery...

TO THE RIGHT REV. DR. DOYLE, ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF KILDARE AND LEIGHLIN. York street, Dublin, Jan. 5, 1829. Right Rev. Sir—I have this day leant from your published letter of December 29th...

it but the never ceasing effort of those who are a little lower to imitate and overtake those who are a little higher? And what practices or what opinions have ever been prevalent in the upper ranks of any nation...

worst demoraliser of the land, extensive distillation, with its chimneys, its brands, its bribery, its perjury, and all its other debauched and idle habits, among which drunkenness is not the least conspicuous...

At Waterford, on the 12th instant, in the hey-day of youth and vigour, Mary, eldest daughter of John Kelly, Esq. This interesting and highly accomplished young lady, in whom was concentrated every virtue which could adorn, and every qualification which could elevate, fell the victim of a slow and painful disease...

WATERFORD MARKETS, SATURDAY, JAN. 23. Table with columns for Butter, Hops, Oats, and Barley, listing prices and quantities.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 13. The supply of Grain being abundant to-day, wheat sold heavily at a further reduction of 1s. 0d. per bushel...

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS. Table with columns for Stock Name, Price, and Date (Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday).

COUNTY WATERFORD ELECTION.

THE FREEHOLDERS and Friends of the Independent Interest of the County Waterford, will DINE together—

On SUNDAY next, the 24th Instant, at TRAMORE. Mr O'CONNELL will be present.

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

MR. O'CONNELL'S ARRIVAL IN THE CO. WATERFORD.

Mr O'Connell has most punctually fulfilled the engagement which he had made with the County Waterford. The Hon. Member left Dublin on Wednesday morning in an elegant light travelling carriage (which he has purchased expressly for such occasions) and arrived in Kilkenny that night.

From Carrick, Mr O'Connell, according to engagement, and accompanied by a number of the friends of the Independent Interest, set out for Kilmacomas, but was stopped on his way at Clones, by an immense concourse of the people of that part of the country, who had assembled there, determined to hear a speech from the great Liberator.

cession was also cheered by a very excellent band, who played airs the most spirit-stirring and appropriate to the occasion. At the entrance to Kilmacomas a triumphal arch was erected, adorned with green and other colours.

About six o'clock, a large party sat down to dinner (as advertised in our late publications). Mr John Barron, the Candidate of the Independent Interest, taking the Chair as President, with Mr O'Connell at his side, and Robert Longan, Esq. at the extreme end of the room as Vice President.

After breakfast Mr Barron, accompanied by several of his friends, and amongst them Mr O'Connell, proceeded to canvass such freeholders in that neighbourhood as he had not previously called upon or met with. The Boreforda, amongst other of their inventions, have been reciting the names of several freeholders in that country as pledged to Lord George Boreford.

A hasty meeting of the Committee was then summoned, after which the friends of the Independent Interest set out for Lismore, where another meeting and a public dinner was to have taken place that day (Friday).

The Freeholders' Dinner at Tramore on tomorrow (Sunday) will be most numerously attended. A public dinner was to have been given to Mr O'Connell on Monday next in Dublin, by all the charities of that metropolis.

A deputation of the Directors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland had a conference on Saturday with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the Treasury.

COUNTY WATERFORD ELECTION.

The following is the Address of Mr JOHN BARRON to the Electors of the County of Waterford:

Gentlemen—Solicited by a great and influential body of Electors to become a Candidate for the Representation of my native County, at the approaching Election, and anxious that the popular sentiment should not, on that occasion, be deprived of the opportunity of manifesting its opposition to that oligarchical system of misrule which for centuries has crushed the energies of Ireland, and which now again seeks the recovery of its pernicious sway, I feel it a duty to obey the call thus made upon me.

In coming forward to be the instrument by which you shall be enabled to maintain your independence, I owe it to the cause in which I am embarked to state, which I do most distinctly and unequivocally, that I am not, and never have been, either directly or indirectly, a party to any coalition, or compact, or to any overture for a coalition, calculated to compromise the independence of this distinguished County.

A soldier by profession, my first duty as well as inclination would be, in time of war, to fight the enemies of my King and Country. But when, in time of peace, the civil rights of the community are in danger, I trust it will not be considered out of my sphere to step from the ranks to defend, with the arms of the Elective Franchise, those rights which have been heretofore so nobly asserted by the Freeholders of Waterford.

In loyalty to the King, and attachment to the Constitution, I yield to no man. But I am decidedly of opinion, that both will find their best support in the affections and confidence of the people. Accordingly, should you confer upon me the high honour of being your Representative in Parliament, I will support every measure that has for its object the diminution of the public burdens, the extension of popular rights, and it shall be an object of my most anxious solicitude, by every means in my power, to aid in the extinction of party feuds and religious animosities.

To the Duke of Wellington, I, in common with every friend to liberty, owe an immense debt of gratitude, and believing him to be sincerely determined to wield, for the good of the Country, the power with which he has been invested by our most generous Sovereign, I shall be ready, by my exertions, to assist him in carrying into effect every measure which shall, in your estimation, be calculated to promote the welfare of the Empire at large.

I shall be always most happy to receive suggestions from any of my constituents, and from all persons in the County, without any restriction—and it shall be my endeavour to execute their instructions to the utmost of my ability.

From the patriotic spirit which pervades the great body of the Electors, and from the strength of the Independent Interest, I do not entertain a doubt of the most triumphant success; and I now, in conclusion, pledge myself most distinctly to the County, that no circumstance shall induce me to recede from the course I would recommend the Friends of the Independent Interest, to commence their exertions at once in every direction.

I shall forthwith enter upon my Campaign, and shall in the course of it, have the honour of personally waiting upon you all.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient, faithful servant, JOHN BARRON.

Waterford, Dec. 30, 1830.

ABOLITION OF TITHES.

The great County of Devon, as we learn from the Exeter News, just received, assembled on the 15th instant, the High Sheriff in the Chair, and on the motion of the Hon Newton Fellows, came to an unanimous resolution to petition Parliament for the abolition of tithes.

A CATHOLIC CHOSEN LORD MAYOR.

On Friday last, being the charter day of the Corporation of the City of York, the Hon Edward Peto, of Stapleton-park, was chosen Lord Mayor of that City for the ensuing year.—York Herald.

We have authority to state, Mr V. Fitzgerald has not yet given any direct intimation of his intention to retire from office. As, however, his usual attendants state that perfect recovery is not to be expected, it will be but the cares of his difficult and laborious office upon his mind, it is highly probable that he will either retire altogether, or allow his duties to be performed for a time by Mr Herries. The latter gentleman enjoys the confidence of the Premier, who considers him to be a perfect man of business.—Court Journal.

THE ARMY.

Accounts received in Limerick on Tuesday from the 24th Regiment, and the 34th at Halifax, left those corps in excellent health. The following distribution of the 5th Regiment of Infantry, whose headquarters are at Galway, took place last week:—Captain McDonnell and Captain Spencer's companies to Oughterdo, to relieve the grenadiers under Captain Johnson, and light infantry under Captain Bent; Captain Buller to Tuam, to relieve Captain Welsh's company; On Monday, Capt Smith's company to Ballinacorney, detaching one subaltern, one sergeant, and 20 men, to Mount Shannon, to relieve Captain Deane at the same station; Capt Harrison's company to Dunmore, to relieve Brevet Major Dubouche's, ordered to head quarters.

The Hon Major Grey has assumed the command of the 6th Rifles in Limerick, in the absence of Colonel Bunbury, gone to England. Detachments from the 95th Regiment from Carrigrohane, are shortly to move to Ennisinnion, Kildush, and Corrán.

At a Court Martial held in Coventry on Monday, the Deputy Judge Advocate, in his address to the Court, said—Marching money in England is not, as it is in Scotland and Ireland, a personal allowance; and, in consequence, the longest and most fatiguing day's march in England gives no claim, of itself, to the allowance. Marching money is only granted for those days on which soldiers are billeted upon and dined by innkeepers; and it is not to be granted to soldiers to repay them the sum prescribed by law for the meal which they are required to supply to troops so billeted on a march.

The payment of half-pay to Naval Officers from the 1st of October to the 31st of December last, will begin to be made on the following days:—On the 18th, 19th, and 20th of January; on the 21st, 22d, 25th, 26th, and 27th of January; on the 28th and 29th of January, to Masters, Surgeons and Purser, and their Attorneys.

POLITICAL UNION IN ENGLAND.

It is probable, we think, that England will speedily have to witness a Society constituted somewhat upon the principles of the late Catholic Association of Ireland. There appears to be the Birmingham Gazette a requisition most numerously and respectfully signed, addressed to the High Bailiff, for a meeting on the subject of General Distress, Reform in Parliament, and a Political Union between the lower and the middle classes of the people. The High Bailiff declined calling the meeting. Mr. Thomas Atwood, a gentleman of great wealth and talent, whose name is at the head of the requisitionists, and several other gentlemen of consideration, have accordingly convened a meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, mechanics, artisans, and other inhabitants of the town of Birmingham—in short, an aggregate meeting, similar to those so often held in Dublin, to consider the expediency of forming a general political Union, the object of which is to effect a reform in the Commons House of Parliament, the requisitionists being of opinion that the general distress which now afflicts the country, and which has been so severely felt at several periods during the last fifteen years, is entirely to be ascribed to the gross mismanagement of public affairs, which mismanagement, they say, can only be remedied by Parliamentary reform.—The proposed Union is intended to be governed by a political council.

PROTESTANT COLONIES—THE SCHEME OPPOSED BY ORANGEMEN!

We find by the following in the Londonderry Journal, that Orangemen in the North have been the chief opponents of the extension of the plans of the Society.—“We understand that no meeting for an auxiliary Protestant Colonization Society, took place at Newtownards, on Saturday last, as had been announced. It was said that there the popular indignation to the scheme is such, that the Deputation from Dublin felt that the announced meeting would have had no chance of success. Strange as it may appear, we have been assured by the fact that a majority, that the chief opposition the Protestant Society has encountered, has been from the members of Orange Lodges in the North; and that their exertions have been most successful in the South and West of Ireland. There is no engine in this which we are desirous to have some explanation of.”

A vessel arrived at Greenock has brought New York Papers to the 12th ult. The only fact worth notice is, that the Spanish Government seems at last to concur with the United States and this country, in a determination to suppress piracy.—(This is the first time that the West India sea has been found safe with respect to the parts of Cuba and Porto Rico; but it seems that the sentence of the law has been carried into effect on seven of those delinquents, who have been tried and executed at Porto Rico.)

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The Norwich Mercury says—In this district alone, within a few months, we have had more than twenty vessels wrecked, several of which have become wrecks of some, all, and others part, of their crews have been lost. On Sunday night signals of distress were heard of Blakeney bar, which proved to be, from the William and Mary, belonging to South Shields, coal-laden, from Newcastle or Sunderland to London. She had on board twelve hands, seven of whom were lost. Her long boat becoming unfastened, seven of them jumped into her, but only one got to the land. A sea broke over the boat and swept the six away; of the five who remained in the vessel four came ashore with her alive, and one, the boy, was buried in the coals, a portion of the bulk head having given way. The tide rose higher on Sunday night than it has done for twenty-two years.

THE MALT TAX—MEETING IN NORFOLK.

The people of Norfolk have resolved to petition for a repeal of the Malt Tax, which is said to press more on the agriculture of that county than of any other part of England. An application, however, was expressed at the meeting that an extensive remission of taxes on consumable articles would be the signal for the imposition of an income or property tax.

FIRES IN LONDON.

There were two fires in London on Friday evening. One of them was not extensive; but the other, at a linen draper's named Wild, in Rasthane Place, was a most destructive one. The flames raged with such fury that four females were obliged to leap from the windows into the street, and were much injured in consequence.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

Persons who pay money to an insolvent in prison, after he has made an assignment of his effects, can be called on to pay it over again, should the assignees require it.

DEATH OF LORD REDESDALE.

This Nobleman died at his seat in Gloucestershire, after a short illness, on Saturday last.—His Lordship enjoyed a pension of £4,000 a year, as Ex-Chancellor of Ireland. He was in his 88th year.

WINDSOR, JAN. 16.

We have the satisfaction to state that the King is quite well, having perfectly recovered from a severe cold caught at the last Council. His Majesty is also free from all eonty symptoms, and walks better and more freely than he has done for the last twelve months.

A deputation from the West India merchants and planters waited on the Duke of Wellington on Saturday, at the Treasury. The Marquis of Chandos, as Chairman of the Committee of the West India merchants and planters, headed the deputation, having come to town from his seat at Wotton, Bucks, on purpose to attend the conference. The interview with the Ministers lasted a considerable time.

Lord Dungarvan arrived in Dublin, from his father's seat (the Earl of Cork's) in England, on Saturday. The Earl and Countess of Cork are expected in the course of the spring on a visit to Lord and Lady Dungarvan, when they will proceed to visit his estates in the south.

SOCIETY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.

The first meeting of this Society, since the commencement of the present year, was held on Tuesday in the Coffee-room of the Royal Exchange. It was much more numerously attended than any of the former meetings of the Society. Amongst those present we observed Lord Cloncurry, Mr. Henry Grattan, M. P., Mr. O'Connell, M. P., Sir Charles Morgan, Messrs. J. D. La Touche, Willan, Haughton, Hart, Howell, Brophy, Scott, Molloy, J. D. Mullon, &c. &c.

Shortly after three o'clock, Lord Cloncurry was called to the Chair. Sir Charles Morgan expressed his pleasure at seeing Mr. La Touche present, in accordance with a letter from the Society requesting his attendance—and he trusted that some understanding would be come to that day, by which the valuable co-operation of Mr. La Touche would be secured to the Society. He would honestly acknowledge his impression, that much of the future usefulness of the Society depended upon the active exertions of Mr. La Touche as one of its members.

Mr. La Touche rose, and proceeded to explain his reasons for having written the letter in question. He said he never arrogated to himself the merit of being the founder of the Society; the Secretary was perfectly correct in stating (as he read it in the newspapers) that he was not. For the purpose of showing his reasons for thinking that the Society had departed from its original principles, he would refer to two documents.—The first was the prospectus of the Society prepared by Mr. Nicholas P. Leader, Mr. H. Grattan, and Dr. Grattan. The second was a statement prepared by the Committee, who were appointed when the Society was formed to draw up a report of the objects and views of the Society, for the purpose of being submitted to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis of Anglesey—Charles a Nobleman, whose name as long as Ireland exists, will be thought of with all the gratitude and respect which is justly due to him. The prospectus he referred to stated that the Society would direct its attention to the suggesting to their friends, both in and out of Parliament, amongst others, such practical measures as in their judgment were calculated to encourage agriculture, the fisheries, and other means that would benefit the country; but to exclude altogether every paragon political subject. From the statement it was obvious the Society pledged itself not to take up any political question.—Now, he conceived that the Society departed from its original object, in the instance of admitting suggestions of proceeding to revive certain Acts of the Legislature, which in his view did not come under any of the heads mentioned either in the prospectus or the report. However, in offering this opinion, he did not mean to say, that if a law existed injurious to Ireland, that Ireland should not complain—he did not maintain any such thing. If measures were to be taken to endeavour to effect a repeal of an Act injurious to the country, he did not conceive the Society was the body to take up that subject, but the constituents in the several counties and towns throughout the kingdom. If a law injurious or oppressive to the country were in operation, it was their duty to come forward and remonstrate against this law, which, if they neglect, it might be said they did not feel. Moreover, he considered this Society, in doing so, assumed to itself the privilege of expressing the sense of the country at large upon the merits of an Act of Parliament, which, upon looking to the list of its members, he did not consider they were entitled to do. Even amongst those enrolled on the list of members, how many gave their attendance? Generally speaking from ten to twenty. Certainly these ten or twenty gentlemen, residing, perhaps, in or near the City of Dublin, could not be considered as expressing the sense of the country upon Acts of the Legislature—to suppose so were both ludicrous and mischievous. According to the principle the Society admitted, of entertaining suggestions to alter Acts of the Legislature, he thought they might go into the East India question, and the currency to the Currency. Having stated his reasons for entertaining the opinion that the Society departed from its original objects, he thought himself called upon to state what he considered would be the evil consequences resulting from it, and also to point out a remedy. He thought it would be an evil, and one that would operate with an injurious effect to the country, to make this Society, as it were, a centre of political agitation, and keep that alive throughout the country.—Hear, hear. He conceived that before the settlement of a great question, political agitation was absolutely necessary; but now that question being happily settled, Ireland wants repose. Ireland wants tranquillity—hear, hear—and every friend of the country should endeavour to promote tranquillity. According to the same principle, any member would be justified in standing up in the Society and proposing a petition for a repeal of the Union. He would not say whether the Union was good in its original or not; but he would say, that agitating so a repeal of the Union appeared to him calculated to throw Ireland back—to injure the country materially. Even if a repeal of the Union was practical, which he conceived it was not, he looked upon it as a step towards the separation of the two countries, that appeared to him fraught with frightful mischief. He would venture to suggest one evil, which he hoped would not be considered irrelevant. The cause of reform in making rapid progress amongst the British public. Hear. Also amongst the Irish public.—The Irish public were advancing rapidly in intelligence through the means of an enlightened press; and the most vital blow that could be given to reform would be a repeal of the Union; for the most desirable reform would be effected by uniting two public together, not by separating them. Let both join their ball for reform, and the question must succeed. In conclusion, Mr. La Touche suggested that the Society should retract its steps, adhere to its original objects and views; by doing so, he calculated it would achieve great advantage to the country, for Ireland was making some advance to prosperity—the revenue of Ireland was increasing—the contributed no more to the revenue of the empire than formerly.

Mr O'Connell listened to the respectable gentleman who had just concluded, certainly with the deepest regret and greatest interest. Mr. La Touche did him the injury of giving utterance to him; if he did, all those matters which he mentioned, the sentiments he expressed, the reflection, inherently too, his forsaking it, the Society should be glad to hear him state as Society had achieved was no existence the proposal was nothing. Now, just that would fell with the sentiment, as the very Show him any land, and it fell otherwise they themselves under cation. Mr. La Touche met to do, although they should do, the doing of the improper, unfortunately be the country to the distress will ing than at this increase of the r in the copious ministers reduce the additional duty was greater cheap whiskey? although he was tainly not with whiskey drinking thing; he spoke tress that existed consumption of he is unable to the numbers of and there concur cost of which; get him out of it is thus that said they were ture. It was reading Acts of to know that an Mr. La Touche, a egulatory or th which were fetter be obtained with several Acts of themselves enjoy. Acts of Parliament to Mr. Brownlow subject of reclaim Therefore, if it the Society was a Legislature, they to write to Mr Heedings on his A stated that to obt of Legislation it ing.—As to the uly when it wa not over dispose Grand Juries inc When in the Gr patronage of asse amount, to the e To effect change to have some bo men to give dire Saurin once abo the Union;—eg paid for liberty. like to enjoy it v ceedingly pledged claim in tranqui when the Society in a different sit Then a demand lic mind, society party feuds, w country was fo that dissension men may come fer the real and lead. They ta sufficient subtlet He might be bet but in his opinion the population of prosper when the farms, leaving no out the country? al in the propos for this reason he from touching up posed both that c Bill, which he r Society, because part of the ton Church; and as bring forward the of Catholics an concerned, dispos concerning the d original views, he touché had spok As to the treatm a horrible corruptio rorted to to ear effect. Great ch was profaned, an through the mis situations in the given to individual tions. All this estimate Parliament time; but Ireland soon (and he hope that he hope at Mr. La Touche Union but; the not Irishmen th was spoken of. Englishmen. H on this subject, i Mr. La Touche, w