

Wm. Bradley

Wm. Bradley

The Waterford Chronicle.

To the Voluntary Slave that makes the Oppress - Tacitus

No 431

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1830

Price 6d

WATERFORD ELECTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

On Wednesday Mr. O'Connell proceeded from Dublin, on his electioneering circuit through Waterford, and slept that night at Kilkenny. Thursday, at six o'clock in the morning, he started for Carrick-on-Suir, and arrived about nine—he found there that he had been expected, and that preparations had been made to give him a suitable reception. A vast concourse of the gentry, freeholders, and inhabitants of the town and neighborhood, proceeded out of the town to meet him, and an elegant *déjeuner* was prepared at the house of William O'Donnell, Esq. After breakfast, the member for Clare addressed, from the steps of the hall door of Mr. O'Donnell's house, the dense multitude collected in front. He told the people that the last time he addressed them in that town, which was in 1826, he promised them that if they stood by him in a united, peaceable, but determined effort to put out the Beresfords, Emancipation was certain. He had kept his word—Emancipation was obtained—and he now told them that if they would again join him in a similar effort he would obtain many things much wanted to carry the objects of the Relief Bill into effect, and render it a benefit to the poor people of Ireland. One of his principal measures of immediate relief which he proposed, and expected from the co-operation of the English people to accomplish, was the abolition of the onerous burden of tithes. The Beresfords, who were a family gorged with tithes, who had Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Dignitaries, of all sorts in the church, whose members had every thing but curacies, for these required labour, and were badly paid—such a family would not join him in the abolition of tithes. Whoever voted for a Beresford, therefore, voted for tithes and against him who would engage to have them abolished. Mr. O'Connell then dwelt upon various other measures of reform he meant to advocate in all of which Beresford would be his opponent and Barrow his supporter. He particularly dwelt upon the repeal of the Union, which was received with immense cheering. He pointed out the situation of the town of Carrick-on-Suir itself, as an exemplification of its necessity. He reminded the people that at the period of the repeal of the Union seven thousand persons in that town were supported by the woollen trade; at the period he addressed them there were not 20 persons supported by it, and the population was reduced, in consequence, to the extreme destitution, all for want of a resident gentry and a home market. He forcibly deprecated some atrocious crimes which were lately perpetrated in that neighbourhood—he called upon the people, in the name of their God and their country, to abstain from outrage—to obey the law, for he was the enemy of God and man who violated it.

In the other towns through which Mr. O'Connell proceeded he urged similar topics, varying them in some measure according to circumstances and local notions. In some places he dwelt principally upon tithes, or vestry exactions, or Grand Jury jobbing, as the pressure of each was most keenly felt. To the gentry he urged the pride of independence, to the poor the pressure of intolerable burthens. He reminded the clergy of the atrocious falsehoods and insinuations of the Beresfords upon their characters, in the petition of 1826, and however unwilling he knew they were to mingle actively in politics, still he need not remind them that they had the moral conduct of their parishioners in charge, whom he knew they would carefully guard against the contamination of bribery and perjury, the only mode by which the Beresfords hoped to succeed.

The first place Mr. O'Connell visited after his departure from Carrick-on-Suir was Clonon, an estate of the Beresfords; there he addressed the people with his wonted success. He next proceeded to Kilmacthomas, where he again addressed them, and then to Dungarvan, where he passed the night of Thursday. Much interest was attached to this town—it was considered the strong hold of the Beresfords; every engine, which bribery, promises, and falsehood could employ, was set to work, and the Beresfords boasted that they had succeeded in corrupting the great body of the freeholders. A public dinner was prepared at the inn for Mr. O'Connell, to which about one hundred of the gentry and freeholders sat down—John Barrow, Esq. the now candidate, in the chair. At this dinner the toasts were proffered in a brief but gentlemanly and forcible manner by the chairman. In the evening, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. W. Barrow, and several other gentlemen and freeholders addressed the chair in eloquent and patriotic speeches. In the morning (Friday) Mr. O'Connell personally canvassed the freeholders of Dungarvan, accompanied by Mr. John Barrow, Mr. D. Rowan, Mr. Logan, and several other gentlemen. His canvass was eminently successful; he did not get one refusal, and only one or two hesitated between neutrality and support. After once more addressing the assembled multitude from his carriage, he departed for Cappoquin, crossing the roads and a band of amateur musicians accompanying him. In the market place of Cappoquin, he again addressed the people, and proceeded to Lismore, where another public dinner was prepared by the gentry, inhabitants and freeholders of that town and neighborhood. Mr. Nicholas P. O'Gorman presided at this dinner, which was numerously attended and graced by the presence of a great number of ladies. The Chairman read letters from Sir R. Muzgrave, and Mr. Villiers Stuart, promising their active and warm support to the popular candidate; also from the agent of the Duke of Devonshire, whose estate, Lismore is, promising the strictest neutrality on the part of the Duke, and permitting the tenantry the full exercise of their elective rights, according to their consciences, without any interference from their

landlord. This announcement was received with loud cheering by the freeholders in his Lordship's estate, the greater number of whom attended the dinner. The town of Lismore was splendidly illuminated in the evening.

On Saturday Mr. O'Connell went to Tallow, in the morning, where he addressed the people for more than an hour, having, I forgot to tell you, previously addressed the people at Lismore. He proceeded then on his route to Waterford, through Dungarvan, Kilmacthomas, &c.—the roads lined as he passed, and at every village received with the greatest demonstrations of respect. In Waterford he found another public dinner prepared—Roger Hayes, Esq. in the Chair—where the same enthusiastic spirit of freedom and independence was manifest which so honourably characterized the rest of the county. I forgot to mention that the success of Mr. O'Connell's efforts have not been confined to Catholics. In many places Protestants, former supporters of the Beresfords, pressed forward, and, unsolicited, tendered their unpurchased votes for the independent interest. The fact is, the mutual distrust engendered by the penal code wears rapidly away with its extinction. The people begin to find they have a common interest, and that if the intelligent classes of all denominations do not take the lead in giving efficacy to the principles of the relief bill, or leave the redress of the burthens which afflict the poor to the poor themselves, and safety and property cannot long be secure, and that safety as well as principle and humanity require the gentry should lead, by constitutional measures, that reform of abuse which otherwise will excite a spirit of outrage in the population, from the exasperations of despair, which will not be controlled. There are, however, a few Catholics in the county of Waterford, who affect to sneer at every political exertion. They are so now-fangled by unaccustomed political privileges, that they think they show gentility and aristocracy by adopting already the jargon of the old court party. The cant with these is—"what do we want—no emancipation is granted? We want reform, &c. But these have the satisfaction of being laughed at secretly by the strictest, who are they are, and despised by the people, whose rights they have abandoned. Aliens in feeling, and non-descripts in character, they are few as they are detestable—all the independence of the county—all its intelligence, whether Catholic or Protestant, feel that there is no true respectability or substantial strength but with the people. The enthusiasm of the lower order of people against the Beresfords at first surprised me. But that surprise vanished when I came to the Curraghmore estate and saw the miserable state of their wretched, equalled, almost houseless tenantry, compared, particularly, with the tenantry of the Barrows, and all the contiguous estates. I find their landlordism in equal estimation with their politics.—*Pilot.*

COUNTY OF LIMBRICK ELECTION.

On Monday the Election commenced, when, after the High Sheriff had declared the hustings open, Colonel O'Grady was proposed by James Lyons, Esq. and seconded by John Tuthill, Esq.; J. M. Dawson, Esq. was proposed by Sir Aubrey de Vere Hunt, Bart. and seconded by Edward Croker, Esq.—after which the Candidates polled one each, when the polling was adjourned to next day. When the Candidates were returning from the hustings the mob expressed much disapprobation to Mr. Dawson, and proceeded to throw stones, one of which struck Mr. Croker, of Croon, and another hit Mr. Fitzgerald.

TUESDAY—SECOND DAY.

Eleven o'clock.

The Courthouse in every direction is crowded to excess with a most turbulent multitude. The Sheriff's Deputies all in their respective Booths, and the business slowly proceeding amid a scene of the utmost confusion and disorder.

Twelve o'clock.

Mr. Dawson's first Tally commenced. Still the most frightful confusion—boxing—breaking up pieces of the benches, galleries, &c. and flinging them at each other, particularly in Upper Connelloe. The Police could not possibly effect any order.

Halfpast Twelve.

Several complaints rapidly coming in to the Assessor's Room that the polling could not be gone on with—that the Courthouse was torn in pieces, and the lives of several in imminent danger.

One o'clock.

Colonel O'Grady's polling commencing, the confusion and disorder still increasing to a more alarming degree, and further complaints coming in to the Sheriff that nothing could be done; that Colonel O'Grady's first tally was just going on, but could not be proceeded with.

Much debate and confusion—the High Sheriff determined on adjourning till to-morrow; some were for having an hour's adjournment; some for having the Police clear out the gallery by force.

Halfpast One o'clock.

At length at this hour the High Sheriff adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow. Some Gentlemen objecting to such a proceeding, the High Sheriff said the Act of Parliament was his protection, and he would hear no objection. (35 Geo. II. cap. 20, 12.)

Mr. Walker O'Grady, coming out of the Assessor's room, said that the whole proceeding (including the disturbance) was a scheme to ground a petition upon.

The High Sheriff, whose exertions were most praiseworthy and considerable, called in now all the deputies, who gave up their poll-books, but upon being called to give the state of the Poll, declared he could not, as it was an adjournment, under such circumstances, and not a day's regular proceedings.—*Limerick E. Post.*

N. P. O'Gorman, Esq. is retained by Colonel O'Grady at the above election.

HILARY TERM.

Saturday being the first sitting day of Term, the Courts were opened with the usual formalities.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

The following gentlemen were called to the Bar, and were on Saturday sworn before the Lord Chancellor:—James Martin, Thomas Darcy Mahon, Joseph Fitzgerald, Andrew Norton Oulton, Andrew Carew O'Dwyer, John Thomas Groves, Gerald Fitzgibbon, Robert James Barclay, John Glascock, Bartholomew Lloyd, Eugene Macarthy, Richard O'Connell, Henry Brock, George Gibbs, and M. Castello, Esq. Four of these gentlemen were Catholics.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

The following are the cases in the list of this Court:—

CAUSE FOR JUDGMENT—Usher v. Bradley; Motion for Opinion of the Court—Belton v. Moore.

CAUSES FOR ARGUMENT—Ferguson v. Rooney; same v. M'Queen; Pearson v. Archdeacon; same v. Murphy; Kingsmill v. Walsden; Rooker v. Hunter; Kelly v. Jacob.

MOTIONS FOR NEW TRIALS—M'Loghlin v. Galbraith; Confield v. Balle; Roberts v. Forlong; Bates v. O'Neill; O'Brien v. Sullivan; Kelly v. O'Kea; Wallis v. Smith; Power v. Driscoll; M'Donnell v. Grady; O'Brien v. Murky; Kirwan v. Elwood; M'Fingon v. Shields; Boyd v. Perrin.

MOTIONS SAVED—Hamilton v. Doherty; O'Flaherty v. Smith.

NEW TRIALS DAYS—Thursday, 28th January; Monday 1st February; Saturday, 6th February.

AFTER TERM—Monday, 13th February; Tuesday, 21 February, a dies non.

The Hon. Justice Jubb entered the Court at one o'clock, when the following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—

CHRISTOPHER JERRY—Albion W. H. Archer, John Tynan, Peter Morrison, King, and Harry; John Semple, Robert White, Charles Torrey, Samuel Lamper, Samuel Warren, Henry Bunn, Anthony Lefroy, James Ferrer, Robert M'Clintock, George Kinsman, Robert Armstrong, Jeremiah Harzison, Maria Keane, M. N. Mahon, George Grant and Richard Knight, Esqrs.

CHIEF CLERK—Sir Robert Shaw, Henry Arden, John Arthur, Wm. Rathbone, Sir Richard Wilcox, Francis Savage, Benedict Arthur, Daniel Mackey, W. P. Healy, S. W. Stubbs, Andrew Burke, Henry M'Quinn, John Dowdley, Frederick Parker, Wm. Pender, R. S. Browning, Robert Smith, P. Fottrell, P. R. Cotter, John Gould, John Power, George Stapleton, and Wm. Abbott, Esqrs.

Judge Jubb stated that it was not necessary to make any observation to either Jury.

The King v. Richard Redford Roe.

Counsel applied on behalf of Mr. Mahon, that Mr. Roe should be brought up on Monday, in order that the argument might be proceeded with. Motion granted.

Pentland v. Langhain.

Counsel applied on the part of the defendant to enter judgment, as in case of a non suit. The cause had been in issue since Hilary Term 1829, and there had been no proceedings since taken.—Application granted.

Parker v. Howlin.

An application was made on behalf of the defendant, Mr. Howlin, that he should be discharged out of custody, and that he should be freed from the conditions of the bail bond given by him to the Sheriff of Wexford, upon entering a common appearance. The application was grounded on the insolvency of the affiant to hold the defendant to bail. The affidavit of the plaintiff set out a bond, upon the condition of which Howlin had been arrested for a sum of £10,000. It appeared on the face of the condition of this bond that no debt was due to the plaintiff. The plaintiff in his affidavit stated, that James Howlin was indebted to him in the sum of £10,000, which had been lent and advanced by him to the firm of Davis of Liverpool, at the request of Howlin, and which sum had been secured to be paid by Howlin. The bond entered into by Howlin was dated 11th March, 1829, and it stated that Parker, the plaintiff, and Davis, were about transacting business with each other, and it from March 1829, to January 1831, it should appear that in their dealings with each other Davis had, on the closing of accounts and transactions between them, become indebted to the plaintiff, then Howlin should be responsible to the amount of £10,000. The counsel for Mr. Howlin relied upon this condition of the bond, to show that his client could not be charged with any debt that had not accrued within March 1829 and 1831. Davis might have owed £30,000 to the plaintiff prior to the bond being passed by Howlin, and yet since that period it might appear upon the transactions between the plaintiff and Davis, that the balance was in favor of the latter. It did not appear in the plaintiff's affidavit that the debt had accrued since the bond was passed, it was only for that time that Howlin was responsible.

Counsel on the part of the plaintiff replied that it did not matter whether the debt had accrued since the bond was passed, but the question should be, on a full settlement of accounts between the parties, was there a debt to the amount of £10,000 due by Davis to Parker—if there were, and the plaintiff had not sworn, then Mr. Howlin's bail could not be discharged.

The Court directed that Mr. Howlin should be discharged. The application was granted without cost.

LIBEL.

The King v. Wm. Daniel Geary, Esq. Proprietor of the Limerick Evening Post.

The Counsel for the prosecutor, Mr. Jerris, the Ex-Mayor of Limerick, applied to have the defendant in this case brought up to receive the judgment of the Court.

Judge Vandeleur asked where the case had been tried.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

The King v. John Hanrahan.

An application was made to have the *certiorari* obtained in this case quashed, as it had been procured irregularly, and contrary to law. The application was postponed to Monday, on account of the illness of Mr. Hanrahan's Counsel.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

The King v. Woodley.

In this case a conditional order for a criminal information had been obtained against the defendant by a Mr. Noble Johnson. Counsel on the part of Mr. Woodley appeared to show cause why the conditional order should not be made absolute. The conditional order had been obtained on the affidavit of Mr. Johnson, who stated that he was entitled on a certain lease for twenty years to lands of which the defendant, Woodley, was the landlord. In 1824, a bill of inquiry had been filed by the father of Mr. Johnson, but upon his death the cause had abated.—Mr. Woodley's Counsel said he did not know why any mention of this lawsuit was made by Mr. Johnson, except for the purpose of showing that there existed some hereditary ill-blood between the parties. Mr. Johnson's affidavit then proceeded to state that in September last Mr. Woodley had restrained for rent, and set up a claim of his right to enter the lands of Johnson's sub-tenants for the purpose of raising stones. Johnson said that if an application had been made to him by Woodley, for permission to enter the lands, it was probable that he would have granted it. Woodley, without having made any application to Johnson, did enter into the lands of the sub-tenants, by whom they were apposed, and the consequence was, that summonses were issued against the under-tenants of Johnson, for an assault on those in the employments of Mr. Woodley. The prosecutor attended the Petit Sessions with his under-tenants, and the complaint of Woodley was dismissed by the Magistrates. Mr. Johnson stated that for a year and a half prior to this transaction, he had no conversation with Woodley, and upon this occasion he could not but admit that Mr. Woodley had given him no notice. Scarcely after the summonses had been discussed at the Petit Sessions, Mr. Johnson mounted his horse, and overtook Mr. Woodley upon the road. Mr. Woodley was in a jaunting car with his servant, who was seated beside him, and Mr. Johnson said, that as he was passing Woodley, that person stood up in his car and thus accosted him—"You are a d-d—quondam, a ruffian, and a coward!" Woodley's language was, according to Mr. Johnson's statement, coarse and unprovoked; and to it the prosecutor replied, "that he was much obliged to Mr. Woodley, but as he knew what his wishes were, he had no objection of committing a breach of the peace." Johnson said that he did not know that he could have given any possible cause of offence to Mr. Woodley, except his having smiled, as he believed, in passing Woodley's car; but Mr. Johnson did not say whether his smile was a good humoured one, or one of contempt, and it was the only possible reason he could suggest for Woodley's gross and outrageous language. Mr. Johnson further stated, that he immediately afterwards turned round and reported the matter to the Magistrates at Petit Sessions, and he was accordingly bound over to keep the peace, and the Magistrate advised him to issue a summons, which he did, but it would appear, he changed his mind shortly afterwards as to the proper mode of proceeding, and thought it better to make his application to that High Court. There was another affidavit put in on the part of Mr. Johnson, which was made by a person named Jeffords, and accused the most opprobrious language to Woodley, and which was said to have been used by him in speaking of Johnson. These were the affidavits put in on the part of the prosecution; upon the part of the defendant, an affidavit was filed, in which he admitted that he did make use of the very gross expressions attributed to him; but he said that they escaped from him in a moment of irritation, and at a time when he thought that very insulting gestures were used by the prosecutor towards him. He said that the prosecutor, when he had passed him on the road, turned round to him, and in the most insulting manner grinned at him—laughter. There was a difference between a grin and a smile, and this was a grin of triumph on the part of Mr. Johnson, that he had defeated Mr. Woodley at the Petit Sessions. He, Mr. Woodley, thought that it was intended by Mr. Johnson to provoke him to a breach of the peace, and he therefore did say that Johnson was "a damned rascal," &c. He spoke the words in the heat of passion, and never intended to commit a breach of the peace himself; he had a wife and children, and was not desirous they should be deprived of their protector, and he further stated, that he never sent or received a message in the course of his life. He also said that no insulting language would have been made use of by him, if Johnson had not turned upon him in a rage and grinned at him. Mr. Woodley denied altogether the language attributed to him by Jeffords, and said that he never used language disrespectful to the character of Johnson. An affidavit was also made by the servant of Mr. Woodley—The servant deposed that when Johnson passed Woodley on the road, he turned round on his horse, and with his hands akimbo, smiled in the most insulting manner at Mr. Woodley. This, the Counsel for Mr. Woodley stated, was not a cause for criminal information; the prosecutor had provoked the language that was made use of, and that language was uttered in the heat of blood, and the defendant, Mr. Woodley, regretted that it had ever been made use of.

The Chief Justice asked if Mr. Woodley had stated so much to the prosecutor?

COURT OF KING'S BENCH Monday.

The King v. Richard Redford Roe.

The prisoner Roe was brought up in custody at an early hour on Monday morning.

The Counsel for the prisoner stated, that in this case a writ of error had been sued out, to which demurrer had been taken by the Crown, averring that there was a duplicity in the assignment of error. Mr. Green had argued this case on the part of the crown, and had, in support of his arguments, cited a great variety of cases; but they were all civil cases, and he was not able to show a case on the crown side to support the demurrer on the ground of duplicity. In civil cases that which was called duplicity could not exist in criminal pleading; and a person in the situation of Roe had a right to put forward every thing, either in law or fact, that could be favourable to him. In truth, it is not for the crown to look into the record, and to show that any error existed in that record, even though the prisoner had not assigned such an error, still the Court would be bound to give him the benefit of that error. Mr. Green had argued that this was a writ of error, *coram nobis*, and that the Court could not look to error in its own judgments—his, on the contrary, argued that he would be able to show that in criminal cases the Court can review its own judgments—he should refer to the case of the King v. Cornwall, *12th M. D. C. 131*. In the case of *Gibbs v. Waseley*, 12th M. D. C. 131, the duplicity was the assignment of a double error—but no error appearing in fact, the Court affirmed the judgment. The Court of duplicity was not, however, the rule in criminal cases, and the prisoner had a right, in a Crown case, to the advantage of every thing that might lead to his acquittal. He (the Counsel for Mr. Roe) had no doubt that he would be able to show that a writ of error did exist in the record, and that the judgment ought to be reversed. The first objection was, that the alleged suborner, Mr. Roe, had been tried before the principal in the perjury, Mary Weston, was convicted. This brought to issue the very important question—could a suborner for perjury be tried and convicted, and a habeas corpus granted upon him, before it be proved that there either had been perjury or a perjuror? The indictment stated, that "Richard Redford Roe, intending to injure Nicholas Mahon, did suborn Mary Weston to make oath that Mahon was indebted to her in the sum of £50,000; and in consequence of that subornation, she falsely and wickedly deposed that Mahon was indebted to her in the sum of £50,000." Two distinct offences were charged here—the perjury by Weston and the subornation of Roe, and he had been tried and convicted, and judgment passed before the conviction of Weston. It is a matter of indifference whether Roe should be tried before or after Weston then the crown should go the length of establishing this proposition, that even though no perjury was proved to be committed on the trial of the principal, still that the conviction of the suborner should stand good. The perjury is said to have been committed by a specified person, and her guilt was essentially required, for the purpose of establishing the guilt of Roe. Such was the argument on behalf of Roe. The Counsel for Roe then proceeded to assign several other errors, and among them was this—that the Court had no power to transport out of his Majesty's dominions. The sentence here would transport Mr. Roe to New South Wales, part of which was not in his Majesty's possession, and a captain of a vessel acting under this sentence, might place Mr. Roe, among the savages of New South Wales, where his Majesty had no jurisdiction. The only statute, the 7th William III, that gave any power like this, was on for transporting Papal Archbishops, Bishops, and Abbots, and that was not the one under which the Court acted in this instance.

The Court stated that they would require the Counsel for Mr. Roe to proceed next day with his argument.

Mr. Roe wished the case to be postponed to Thursday.

The Court said it should come on next day.

Mr. Roe was then removed, in custody of Mr. Philipps, one of the Turnkey's of Newgate.

CRIMINAL INFORMATIONS.

The King v. William Brett, Esq. Proprietor of the South Free Press.

An application was made on the part of the prosecutor to have the conditional order for the criminal information made absolute. No cause having been shown, the application was granted.

The King v. Wm. Daniel Geary, Esq. Proprietor of the Limerick Evening Post.

The defendant in this case was ordered to attend on Tuesday to receive the judgment of the court. The Chief Justice desired that the criminal information should be laid before the court.

The court then adjourned.

EX-OFFICIO.

The Attorney-General has filed two *ex officio* informations against the proprietor and printer of the *Freeman's Journal*, one for an alleged libel published in connection with the Beresford trials, the other upon the subject of the Sublating Act.—*Evening Packet.*

By publication of the Hon. the MAYOR.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, 1850,

MRS. JOHN WILLIAM.

Will be presented Shortly, at the

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Sir Peter Teazle, Mr. J. M. ...

For Oliver Surface, Mr. ...

Joseph Surface, Mr. ...

Charles Surface, Mr. ...

Lady Teazle, Mrs. ...

AN ADDRESS,

Written expressly for the occasion, by

MAURICE O'CONNELL, ESQ.,

ELDEST SON OF

DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.

Will be spoken by

MRS. JOHN WILLIAM.

A variety of Singing.

To conclude with the excellent Farce of

THE BROKEN SWORD.

The Performers will commence at halfpast

SEVEN.

Boxes, 10s. 6d. ...

Pat, 5s. ...

Gallery, 1s. ...

Entrance to the Boxes—Lady Lane, Pit and Gal-

lery—Bere of the Apartments.

Tickets to be had of Mrs. JOHN WILLIAM, at Mr

Lee's, William-street.

LATE ELECTION CLAIMS.

THE MEMBERS of the late COMMITTEE

of Messrs. POWER and SPARTAN are requested

to meet at my office, Lady Lane, on MONDAY

EVENING, the 24th of FEBRUARY next, for the

purpose of investigating the several claims

of the late Committee, and to give a vote to a

final adjustment of the same.

THOMAS F. CARROLL,

Agent to the Committee.

Waterford, Jan. 27, 1850.

IVERK FARMING SOCIETY.

THE SPRING PLOUGHING MATCH

will be held at FANNINGSTOWN, on TUES-

DAY, the 24th of FEBRUARY next. Those

Members who mean to attend the DINNER are

requested to send their Names to Mr. ANTHONY, of

Paterson, a few days previously.

Names of Ploughs are entered.

January 27, 1850.

EXCISE.

IN conformity with the Commission of His

Majesty, the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of His

Majesty, THE EXCISE, do hereby give notice

that the Excise Officers, in Ireland, under the

Authority of the Excise Board, do hereby

require that the several Excise Officers, in

Ireland, do hereby require that the several

Excise Officers, in Ireland, do hereby require

that the several Excise Officers, in Ireland,

do hereby require that the several Excise

Officers, in Ireland, do hereby require that

the several Excise Officers, in Ireland, do

hereby require that the several Excise

Officers, in Ireland, do hereby require that

the several Excise Officers, in Ireland, do

hereby require that the several Excise

Officers, in Ireland, do hereby require that

the several Excise Officers, in Ireland, do

hereby require that the several Excise

Officers, in Ireland, do hereby require that

the several Excise Officers, in Ireland, do

hereby require that the several Excise

Officers, in Ireland, do hereby require that

the several Excise Officers, in Ireland, do

hereby require that the several Excise

Officers, in Ireland, do hereby require that

the several Excise Officers, in Ireland, do

hereby require that the several Excise

Officers, in Ireland, do hereby require that

the several Excise Officers, in Ireland, do

hereby require that the several Excise

Officers, in Ireland, do hereby require that

the several Excise Officers, in Ireland, do

hereby require that the several Excise

Officers, in Ireland, do hereby require that

the several Excise Officers, in Ireland, do

hereby require that the several Excise

Officers, in Ireland, do hereby require that

the several Excise Officers, in Ireland, do

hereby require that the several Excise

Officers, in Ireland, do hereby require that

the several Excise Officers, in Ireland, do

hereby require that the several Excise



THE KING.

We have received the following from a corres-

pondent at Windsor, upon whose information

we can rely:—Globe.

Windsor, Tuesday Evening.

I am sorry to say that the King has had a relapse.

Yesterday morning, at four o'clock, Sir Henry Hallford

was sent for by express to attend on his Majesty, whom

he found very unwell indeed—but in the course of the

day the means taken by Sir Henry relieved his Majesty

considerably, and he is today something better. Sir

Henry returned to town late last night.

THE KING'S HEALTH.—We have great satis-

faction in being enabled to contradict the rumours

that have been in circulation on the subject of

his Majesty's health. The King having suffered

from cold, is now better. The severity of the

weather, of course, prevents out-door exercise,

but we understand that his Majesty has resumed

his usual habits in his Palace.—Courier.

It is stated that the Duke of Wellington, rather

than encounter the objections in a certain high

quarter to the elevation of Prince Leopold to the

throne of Greece, has agreed to postpone the

consideration of the measure till he has an oppor-

tunity of ascertaining the sentiments of Parliam-

ent.

The Premier is said to have animadverted

with some severity on the conduct of the Colonial

Legislatures, in placing themselves in opposition

to the measures recommended by the Govern-

ment.

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE.—The funeral of this

distinguished artist took place on Thursday.

There was a great crowd collected, and a vast

number of private carriages followed the hearse.

It is rumored in high circles that the Duke

of Wellington fully intends to recommend to Par-

liament some change in the mode of the Govern-

ment.

Mr. Secretary Peel will give a grand Parliam-

entary Dinner on the 3d of next month, to a

numerous party of Members of the House of

Commons, on the opening of the Session of Par-

liament.

A French traveller, who has recently published

an account of his tour in Holland and the Ne-

therlands, having occasion to allude to our

Schlegel and Newton, calls the one *Chicippir*,

and the other *Noucaillon*.

It is almost certain that the Hornet, United

States ship of war, has been lost coming from

Veracruz, with 350,000 dollars on board. She

has been missing nearly three months.

The owners of the ship *Progress* have paid to

Greenwich Hospital the wages and oil money for-

warded by Samuel Haslam, for maintenance and re-

fractory conduct at Davis's Straits last year.

Mr. Peel, it is said, has undertaken to bring in

a bill to regulate, and, of course, to do away

with, many of the enormous, not to say unjust

and impolitic, fees now demanded by Clerks of

the Peace.—*London Paper*.

The Prefect of Toulon has given notice to the

Commissionary of Marseilles, stating that he has

received information that some armaments are

going forward at Algiers, and recommending to

double the convey of the shipping under sailing

orders.

A splendid ball was given on the 26th of No-

vember, at Tullis, to celebrate the happy termina-

tion of the war with the Porte. It is worthy of

remark that the wives and daughters of many

of the citizens were present—a circumstance

which has not before taken place at Tullis dur-

ing the 30 years which it has been occupied by

the Russians.

LONGEVITY.—Died on the 4th instant at East

Mounsey, Surrey, three persons, who attained

ages made 275 years, William Turner, 92; Mrs.

Raymond, 95; and William Cannon, 91; most

strange to say, they all expired on the same morn-

ing, and had the use of their faculties till the

last.

By a Decree of the Liberator, dated Guayaquil,

August 24, the introduction of Foreign Salt is

forbidden in all the Ports of the Colombian Re-

public. The Decree was to take effect in forty

days.

Letters from Carthagena, of November 12,

represent the differences between Colombia and

Peru, as all adjusted. Bolivar was to return to

BOURNE AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCESS

SOPHIA OF GLOUCESTER.—Thursday, about two

o'clock, a tragical event took place at the man-

sion of the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, on

Blackheath, by which her Royal Highness and

her establishment were thrown into great alarm

and confusion. The circumstances of the dread-

ful affair are as follow:—About a fortnight

ago, his Majesty being in want of a couple of fine

deer for his palace at Windsor, sent word to

the Princess requesting that two, the finest that

could be selected from Greenwich Park, might be

sent, and forwarded at the expiration of two days

to the Royal Palace. Her Royal Highness immedi-

ately issued her warrant for the destruction of the

deer, and gave it to Mr. Buck, the deputy ranger,

who without delay gave the necessary instructions

to Mr. John Eggleston, the parkkeeper, who had

the sole care of them. Eggleston, who had un-

fortunately of late addicted himself to drink-

ing, neglected to attend to the warrant, and a dys-

entering elapsed with the arrival of the deer at

Windsor, Mr. Robert Eggleston, his brother, who

has the superintendance of the deer in Hyde

park, proceeded immediately to Blackheath, to

ascertain the cause of the neglect, where he found

his relation in such a state of inebriation that he

could not obtain from him any information, and

under these circumstances he (the brother) took

his rifle and shot the couple of deer required,

which were without delay forwarded to Windsor.

The negligence of Eggleston next day reached

the ear of her Royal Highness, who was particu-

larly partial to him, his family having been in

the royal service for above a century, and she

thereupon gave instructions that the night ven-

ue on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, in order

that she might reconnoitre with him on the im-

propriety of his behaviour. Her Royal High-

ness's commands were accordingly communicated

to him by one of the household, and he said

that they should be attended to. On Wed-

nesday he received instructions to shoot a doe

for the table of the Princess, and to bring

it with him on the following morning.

Pursuant to his orders, the unfortunate man

loaded his rifle, and about 12 o'clock yesterday

from them that they are UNCHANGED.

they will find us also unchanged.)—

George of your

entry to the

to mar-

brims,

Brims-

petition

at the

Hear,

resford,

after the

ommons

lummies

People,

and can

any one

our-

as to

of the

ord?

most

mo-

tion

as

every

age—

is up-

to

stant

athol-

ical

dis-

play

of all

devo-

no

des-

relig-

ing

slav-

chiers,

pray,

and

such

your

Lord

O'CONNELL'S ROUTE THROUGH THE COUNTY WATERFORD.

will give in our next the continuation of

ports of Mr O'Connell's addresses to the

and also of the public dinners which have

place.

O'Connell dined, as announced in our pre-

vious numbers, in Waterford on Saturday, and

on Sunday. The Hon. Member left

Waterford yesterday morning for Dublin, in the

express, and perfectly convinced, from what

he heard of the success of the Independent

party at the coming contest. But expressed

his determination to come to the County

again immediately before the Election,

Table with 4 columns: Stock, Flour, Sugar, Tea. Includes prices for various commodities.

The Waterford Chronicle

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1853.

The London Mail to Saturday, inclusive, has been received—see subjoin extracts: FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Courrier de Smyrne, of Nov. 22.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.—There is a kind of uncertainty in political affairs here which cannot be particularly specified, and which has a general influence on people's minds. They ask whether peace is really concluded, and though the conventions and manifestos which confirm it are publicly known, war appears to be at hand. Nothing appears to be settled on a durable foundation, and every one endeavours in vain to divert himself of a well founded uncertainty, which is manifest in all the movements of the diplomatic circles. After the measures of several Cabinets, whose interests may be seriously affected by certain conditions of the treaty of peace, the affairs of Greece alone afford sufficient ground for confusion and misunderstanding. The dream of the restoration of a Greek empire seems to be not yet wholly banished from some heads, and, with all its delusions, may be continually before the eyes of the chief of this new State, till some Cabinet the least interested in this question (that is, other than the Russian) will unalterably fix the territorial and political limits when the deliverance of Greece shall cease, and sanctioned them by a solemn declaration. The protocol of 22d of March can only be considered as a stumbling block; it contains so many clauses that could not be executed—it consists of so many unconnected propositions—that Russia in her treaty appears to have referred to it only as a kind of cover of Babel which shall mislead all those who may attempt to complete the edifice. The manifesto of the Emperor is drawn up with moderation and dexterity which characterise all the acts of that Government. One of the eminent talents which it possesses in a high degree, consists in slipping into these political documents, especially those which concern its relations with Turkey, statements to which it gives a form approaching verities, a character of acknowledged truth, and of faithful observance of treaties; whereas, they are every thing but agreeable to truth, and preceding stipulations. Thus, for instance, in the manifesto of the 10th of September, anything that relates to the nations of the East as the Ottoman dominion, is capable of very decided refutation; and yet this passage, which is drawn up with so much dexterity, has already produced its effect in Europe. For who will be disposed to look into old conventions, in order to appreciate the true spirit of the case which is spoken of? The immense majority of those who will read this document, and even most of the statesmen who are immediately interested in a due examination of it, will be satisfied with an apparent meaning, and applaud the generosity which restored nations to the rights formerly stipulated in their favour, and which have been violated by despotism. But on a closer inquiry, you find that this is not so. At what time were the privileges of Moldavia and Wallachia such as they are now made by the treaty? It was not even to 1463, when Mahomet the Second granted to Wallachia, which he had conquered, the mildest terms, we should find nothing like what is now demanded. A century later, Moldavia obtained from Seliman the First the same privileges, which, subsequently modified, were partly renewed at the beginning of the 17th century, when the Poles restored that province to the Porte. The same happened under Mahomet Fourth; and even in our times, by a Hatti-Scheriff of Solim Third. In all the treaties concluded by Russia, it has never failed to call these privileges to mind, and again to stipulate for the execution of them. If we take the latest convention, that of Akerman, the 25th of September, 1826, which is a supplement to the treaty of that name, it says, in 1826, "the duration of the Government of the Hospodars shall be seven years." In 1826 Russia requires it shall be for life. In 1829, the police were managed under the Hospodars by a certain number of armed Mussulmans, with an Aga chosen and appointed by the Porte. In 1829 Russia not only excludes from the province all Ottoman soldiers, but will not suffer a single Mussulman to be there, or to possess a house or a field in it. In 1826 the contributions of produce in kind, from the province to the Government at Constantinople, which were fixed at the time of the conquest, were formerly mentioned, and founded on the circumstance that these provinces were the granary of the Porte. All parts of the Hatti-Scheriff of 1822 were confirmed; and it is added, that they shall henceforward be punctually executed. In 1829, the provinces, which have doubtless ceased to be the granary of the Porte, are released from all contributions in kind, and are to pay a tribute, the amount of which is not even mentioned, but as it substitutes money for produce, and deprives it of one of its resources. In 1826, it was stipulated, with respect to Servia, that every thing relative to that province, especially the districts separated from it should be settled between the Porte and a Servian deputation. In 1829 we hear no more of this deputation. Russia alone represents the interests of Servia; and as for the districts, the extent and limits of which are not known even to the Porte, Russia will certainly determine them. It is therefore not only not true that the Treaty of Adrianople, in the parts relative to the nations of the same religion with the Russians, contains a sanction of former privileges and conventions, but it is certain that this Treaty is an enormous abuse of force, which entirely overthrows the ancient order of things, to put in its place another,

London, Friday, January 22. We have this morning received private Letters and Papers from Paris on Tuesday. The Courrier Francais speaks of the project of an expedition against Algiers, in conjunction with the Pacha of Egypt. This Paper says, that independently of a General Order, a relation of the Count Guilleminot, that Ambassador had sent M. Huddler, one of his Attache's Camp, to the Pacha, to treat with him on the subject. "The whole plan," says the Courrier, "was arranged by these two individuals with the French Consul General Drouot." M. Huddler has arrived at Marseille, and was about coming to Paris, when he received orders by the telegraph to remain where he was. Letters from Toulon state, that orders have been sent to M. de Rigay to return immediately to France.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER OF PORTUGAL.

London, Saturday, Jan. 23. Authentic accounts from Paris, of the 20th, state that the French Government had received a telegraphic despatch from Lyons, announcing the death of the Queen Dowager of Portugal. The date of Her Majesty's decease was not mentioned in the despatch.

Calcutta Journals, of the 15th August, have been received this morning, but they are bere of political news. The use of steamships, as they are termed, was meeting with great encouragement on the Ganges. The question of reducing the basin, or army allowances, continues to be discussed with considerable animation. The indigo crop is quoted at a probable amount of 120 to 130,000 mounds.

Halifax Papers, of the 31st date of the 31st instant, were received this morning; and it is a curious fact, that they contain accounts from the United States nearly a fortnight later than our dates from New York. The decline in the value of the United States Bank Stock, caused by the President's Message, was then 6 per Cent., a serious abatement on a capital of 6,000,000 sterling.

We have received accounts corroborative of previous statements, that the Russian troops lately employed against the Turks were suffering severe losses from disease.

We have received Newfoundland Papers to the 22d of October, but they do not contain any interesting worth extracting. The weather had been very stormy.

We have received Bermuda Papers to the 20th. The transport, Topik had arrived from England with a company of artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd.

There was a meeting yesterday at Cambridge, for the purpose of petitioning for the abolition of the Salt and Beer Tax, and for a reform of the system of Licensing public houses; to which, in the course of the meeting, was added a resolution in favour of economy.

The expenditure on Windsor Castle and the new Palace was mentioned among the means of public extravagance. His rather exorbitant sum than in its amount that it is necessary. It is not on Palaces that any great saving in the expenditure can be effected. When a man wishes to bring his expenses to a level with his income, he must not expect it by exchanging his gold watch for a silver one, but by selling his horses and discharging his servants, and limiting his purchases of all sorts. Palaces bear about the same proportion to the national expenditure as baubles and trinkets bear to the expenditure of an individual. They may be offensive when they are gaudy in times of distress, but they are no offensive than injurious, unless they divert our attention from greater evils. In order to have substantial economy, it must be carried into every part of the expenditure, and must be applied not only to those services which are manifestly useless, but to those which have a show of utility. This is a very important matter for the paragon of economy to keep steadily in view.

Extravagance of late years has not consisted in the increase of structures of a very unnecessary nature. These were the ancient, venerable, and comparatively harmless shapes of national waste; they carried about them an odium which was sure to counteract their power. Since the peace they have from time to time been encroached upon and reduced, while there has been a gradual increase of the less odious, but more rigorous and prolific expenses of large establishments. A singular or pensioner received his income—glad if he could avoid any exertion. How more active class of pensioners may work for our ruin. The nation, like an individual, is ruined not by those who receive money without a pretence of utility, but by pensioners made to those who make a show of serving it. We are suffering, not under our sinecures or palaces, but under deserving and able and gallant people of all kinds—under our army, our navy, our agriculture, our commerce, our civil establishments, and our colonial enterprises. Against these the attention should be directed of all men who do not merely intend to divert themselves by their own noise.—Globe.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS ON THURSDAY.

Consols opened at 93 1/2 for Account, and 94 for early Transfer. The commencement of business, no variation in other Stocks was noticed. The nearest prices of the following are: Consols for Money 93 1/2; Reduced 93 1/2; Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced 100 1/2; New Four per Cent. 101 1/2; Consols for Account 94 1/2.

In the Foreign Market little doing, and the prices stationary. The Quotations received from Paris, this morning, are rather lower.

Use of Cash.—It is pretty well ascertained that the fall in French Funds, which was known here in the course of the afternoon of yesterday, contributed to depress Consols, notwithstanding the primary cause is the quantity of Stock sold into the market. The quantity of Stock sold is reported to be 1,000,000. The quantity of Cash is reported to be 1,000,000. The quantity of Cash is reported to be 1,000,000.

MR O'CONNELL IN THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

We have already mentioned the arrival of Mr O'Connell in Carick, and the enthusiastic reception he received in that public spirited town. After breakfast the Hon. Member ascended the platform which had been erected at Mr O'Donnell's hall door. Upon his appearance he was greeted with a deafening burst of applause from the dense mass of people who had been for some time waiting in the most anxious expectation.

As soon as the applause had subsided, the Hon. Member proceeded to address the assembly, and made ready to say the following words: Fellow countrymen! It is unnecessary for me to tell you the purpose for which I have now come down to the County of Waterford, at a time which is so much peculiarly important to me, and to you, and to the County of Waterford. I have come down to you in a crushing anxiety to witness the fulfilment of the most sacred duty which is laid upon me by the people of this County. I have come down to you in a crushing anxiety to witness the fulfilment of the most sacred duty which is laid upon me by the people of this County.

There is not a poor man who has been made to feel, and heavily to feel, a contribution of his money. The people most heavily made to feel a contribution of his money. The people most heavily made to feel a contribution of his money.

There is not a poor man who has been made to feel, and heavily to feel, a contribution of his money. The people most heavily made to feel a contribution of his money. The people most heavily made to feel a contribution of his money.

There is not a poor man who has been made to feel, and heavily to feel, a contribution of his money. The people most heavily made to feel a contribution of his money. The people most heavily made to feel a contribution of his money.

There is not a poor man who has been made to feel, and heavily to feel, a contribution of his money. The people most heavily made to feel a contribution of his money. The people most heavily made to feel a contribution of his money.

There is not a poor man who has been made to feel, and heavily to feel, a contribution of his money. The people most heavily made to feel a contribution of his money. The people most heavily made to feel a contribution of his money.

There is not a poor man who has been made to feel, and heavily to feel, a contribution of his money. The people most heavily made to feel a contribution of his money. The people most heavily made to feel a contribution of his money.

There is not a poor man who has been made to feel, and heavily to feel, a contribution of his money. The people most heavily made to feel a contribution of his money. The people most heavily made to feel a contribution of his money.

They came to Mr Milroy, because they knew he was a friend, and they would make use of that name to get the more easily to do what they intended to do. But the man who was the most likely to be deceived by the name of a friend, was the man who was the most likely to be deceived by the name of a friend.

They came to Mr Milroy, because they knew he was a friend, and they would make use of that name to get the more easily to do what they intended to do. But the man who was the most likely to be deceived by the name of a friend, was the man who was the most likely to be deceived by the name of a friend.

They came to Mr Milroy, because they knew he was a friend, and they would make use of that name to get the more easily to do what they intended to do. But the man who was the most likely to be deceived by the name of a friend, was the man who was the most likely to be deceived by the name of a friend.

They came to Mr Milroy, because they knew he was a friend, and they would make use of that name to get the more easily to do what they intended to do. But the man who was the most likely to be deceived by the name of a friend, was the man who was the most likely to be deceived by the name of a friend.

They came to Mr Milroy, because they knew he was a friend, and they would make use of that name to get the more easily to do what they intended to do. But the man who was the most likely to be deceived by the name of a friend, was the man who was the most likely to be deceived by the name of a friend.

They came to Mr Milroy, because they knew he was a friend, and they would make use of that name to get the more easily to do what they intended to do. But the man who was the most likely to be deceived by the name of a friend, was the man who was the most likely to be deceived by the name of a friend.

They came to Mr Milroy, because they knew he was a friend, and they would make use of that name to get the more easily to do what they intended to do. But the man who was the most likely to be deceived by the name of a friend, was the man who was the most likely to be deceived by the name of a friend.

They came to Mr Milroy, because they knew he was a friend, and they would make use of that name to get the more easily to do what they intended to do. But the man who was the most likely to be deceived by the name of a friend, was the man who was the most likely to be deceived by the name of a friend.

They came to Mr Milroy, because they knew he was a friend, and they would make use of that name to get the more easily to do what they intended to do. But the man who was the most likely to be deceived by the name of a friend, was the man who was the most likely to be deceived by the name of a friend.

Lead-ers of "Down with the Beresfords."—Has you not in this very County, Lord George Beresford rallying all the bad passions of your County—calling upon the Protestant gentry to form themselves into a Brunswick Club—to march themselves in array against the people, himself the very host and president of this Brunswick Club, and the very first name on the petition for the County Waterford, praying that the Catholics should never be emancipated? Hear, hear, hear. This same Lord George Beresford, who, in the vigour of his heart, after the last election, presented to the House of Commons a petition of the vilest and most infamous character against the Catholic Clergy, the Catholic People, and the Catholic Gentry of this County; and can I believe it, or is it possible, that there is any one Catholic so lost to every sense of honour—so cringing, so base, and so servile, as to go now, after all this, the supporter or the partisan of this same Lord George Beresford? This man, who persevered, up to the last moment, in denouncing the Catholic religion as "a man-made idolatry"—who was striving every nerve to keep those Catholics forever in bondage to the land. This man, who was, up to the very last moment, hailing the Protestant religion as the Catholic, and branding the Catholics as slaves, and unfit for liberty—or, as I should say, who were not to be trusted—who were not to be believed on their oath. Lord George Beresford, I ask again, any Catholic so devoid of all those feelings of human nature—so devoid of every sentiment of respect for himself—so devoid of all affection or regard for his religion, as to be now the sympathizer and cringing slave of this same Lord G. Beresford? Lord George Beresford, if there be any such Catholic, all I pray is, that that infamy may be his lot. Lord and I repeat to you, that if there be any such Catholic, it was not a together with me for Lord George Beresford, nor was he altogether wrong, when he said that the Catholics ought to have been still kept as bondsmen, and that they were unfit for liberty. Hear, hear. If there be any such Catholics to be found, point the finger of scorn at them—mark them out from amongst you, and give them a name that will stick to them while they live. I will give you a name for them. We had at one time a sort of political intrigue in the County of Waterford, and had it not for the appearance of a certain man, it would have been a very different matter. It was not a together with me for Lord George Beresford, nor was he altogether wrong, when he said that the Catholics ought to have been still kept as bondsmen, and that they were unfit for liberty. Hear, hear. If there be any such Catholics to be found, point the finger of scorn at them—mark them out from amongst you, and give them a name that will stick to them while they live. I will give you a name for them.

Lead-ers of "Down with the Beresfords."—Has you not in this very County, Lord George Beresford rallying all the bad passions of your County—calling upon the Protestant gentry to form themselves into a Brunswick Club—to march themselves in array against the people, himself the very host and president of this Brunswick Club, and the very first name on the petition for the County Waterford, praying that the Catholics should never be emancipated? Hear, hear, hear. This same Lord George Beresford, who, in the vigour of his heart, after the last election, presented to the House of Commons a petition of the vilest and most infamous character against the Catholic Clergy, the Catholic People, and the Catholic Gentry of this County; and can I believe it, or is it possible, that there is any one Catholic so lost to every sense of honour—so cringing, so base, and so servile, as to go now, after all this, the supporter or the partisan of this same Lord George Beresford? This man, who persevered, up to the last moment, in denouncing the Catholic religion as "a man-made idolatry"—who was striving every nerve to keep those Catholics forever in bondage to the land. This man, who was, up to the very last moment, hailing the Protestant religion as the Catholic, and branding the Catholics as slaves, and unfit for liberty—or, as I should say, who were not to be trusted—who were not to be believed on their oath. Lord George Beresford, I ask again, any Catholic so devoid of all those feelings of human nature—so devoid of every sentiment of respect for himself—so devoid of all affection or regard for his religion, as to be now the sympathizer and cringing slave of this same Lord G. Beresford? Lord George Beresford, if there be any such Catholic, all I pray is, that that infamy may be his lot. Lord and I repeat to you, that if there be any such Catholic, it was not a together with me for Lord George Beresford, nor was he altogether wrong, when he said that the Catholics ought to have been still kept as bondsmen, and that they were unfit for liberty. Hear, hear. If there be any such Catholics to be found, point the finger of scorn at them—mark them out from amongst you, and give them a name that will stick to them while they live. I will give you a name for them.

Lead-ers of "Down with the Beresfords."—Has you not in this very County, Lord George Beresford rallying all the bad passions of your County—calling upon the Protestant gentry to form themselves into a Brunswick Club—to march themselves in array against the people, himself the very host and president of this Brunswick Club, and the very first name on the petition for the County Waterford, praying that the Catholics should never be emancipated? Hear, hear, hear. This same Lord George Beresford, who, in the vigour of his heart, after the last election, presented to the House of Commons a petition of the vilest and most infamous character against the Catholic Clergy, the Catholic People, and the Catholic Gentry of this County; and can I believe it, or is it possible, that there is any one Catholic so lost to every sense of honour—so cringing, so base, and so servile, as to go now, after all this, the supporter or the partisan of this same Lord George Beresford? This man, who persevered, up to the last moment, in denouncing the Catholic religion as "a man-made idolatry"—who was striving every nerve to keep those Catholics forever in bondage to the land. This man, who was, up to the very last moment, hailing the Protestant religion as the Catholic, and branding the Catholics as slaves, and unfit for liberty—or, as I should say, who were not to be trusted—who were not to be believed on their oath. Lord George Beresford, I ask again, any Catholic so devoid of all those feelings of human nature—so devoid of every sentiment of respect for himself—so devoid of all affection or regard for his religion, as to be now the sympathizer and cringing slave of this same Lord G. Beresford? Lord George Beresford, if there be any such Catholic, all I pray is, that that infamy may be his lot. Lord and I repeat to you, that if there be any such Catholic, it was not a together with me for Lord George Beresford, nor was he altogether wrong, when he said that the Catholics ought to have been still kept as bondsmen, and that they were unfit for liberty. Hear, hear. If there be any such Catholics to be found, point the finger of scorn at them—mark them out from amongst you, and give them a name that will stick to them while they live. I will give you a name for them.

Lead-ers of "Down with the Beresfords."—Has you not in this very County, Lord George Beresford rallying all the bad passions of your County—calling upon the Protestant gentry to form themselves into a Brunswick Club—to march themselves in array against the people, himself the very host and president of this Brunswick Club, and the very first name on the petition for the County Waterford, praying that the Catholics should never be emancipated? Hear, hear, hear. This same Lord George Beresford, who, in the vigour of his heart, after the last election, presented to the House of Commons a petition of the vilest and most infamous character against the Catholic Clergy, the Catholic People, and the Catholic Gentry of this County; and can I believe it, or is it possible, that there is any one Catholic so lost to every sense of honour—so cringing, so base, and so servile, as to go now, after all this, the supporter or the partisan of this same Lord George Beresford? This man, who persevered, up to the last moment, in denouncing the Catholic religion as "a man-made idolatry"—who was striving every nerve to keep those Catholics forever in bondage to the land. This man, who was, up to the very last moment, hailing the Protestant religion as the Catholic, and branding the Catholics as slaves, and unfit for liberty—or, as I should say, who were not to be trusted—who were not to be believed on their oath. Lord George Beresford, I ask again, any Catholic so devoid of all those feelings of human nature—so devoid of every sentiment of respect for himself—so devoid of all affection or regard for his religion, as to be now the sympathizer and cringing slave of this same Lord G. Beresford? Lord George Beresford, if there be any such Catholic, all I pray is, that that infamy may be his lot. Lord and I repeat to you, that if there be any such Catholic, it was not a together with me for Lord George Beresford, nor was he altogether wrong, when he said that the Catholics ought to have been still kept as bondsmen, and that they were unfit for liberty. Hear, hear. If there be any such Catholics to be found, point the finger of scorn at them—mark them out from amongst you, and give them a name that will stick to them while they live. I will give you a name for them.

Lead-ers of "Down with the Beresfords."—Has you not in this very County, Lord George Beresford rallying all the bad passions of your County—calling upon the Protestant gentry to form themselves into a Brunswick Club—to march themselves in array against the people, himself the very host and president of this Brunswick Club, and the very first name on the petition for the County Waterford, praying that the Catholics should never be emancipated? Hear, hear, hear. This same Lord George Beresford, who, in the vigour of his heart, after the last election, presented to the House of Commons a petition of the vilest and most infamous character against the Catholic Clergy, the Catholic People, and the Catholic Gentry of this County; and can I believe it, or is it possible, that there is any one Catholic so lost to every sense of honour—so cringing, so base, and so servile, as to go now, after all this, the supporter or the partisan of this same Lord George Beresford? This man, who persevered, up to the last moment, in denouncing the Catholic religion as "a man-made idolatry"—who was striving every nerve to keep those Catholics forever in bondage to the land. This man, who was, up to the very last moment, hailing the Protestant religion as the Catholic, and branding the Catholics as slaves, and unfit for liberty—or, as I should say, who were not to be trusted—who were not to be believed on their oath. Lord George Beresford, I ask again, any Catholic so devoid of all those feelings of human nature—so devoid of every sentiment of respect for himself—so devoid of all affection or regard for his religion, as to be now the sympathizer and cringing slave of this same Lord G. Beresford? Lord George Beresford, if there be any such Catholic, all I pray is, that that infamy may be his lot. Lord and I repeat to you, that if there be any such Catholic, it was not a together with me for Lord George Beresford, nor was he altogether wrong, when he said that the Catholics ought to have been still kept as bondsmen, and that they were unfit for liberty. Hear, hear. If there be any such Catholics to be found, point the finger of scorn at them—mark them out from amongst you, and give them a name that will stick to them while they live. I will give you a name for them.

Lead-ers of "Down with the Beresfords."—Has you not in this very County, Lord George Beresford rallying all the bad passions of your County—calling upon the Protestant gentry to form themselves into a Brunswick Club—to march themselves in array against the people, himself the very host and president of this Brunswick Club, and the very first name on the petition for the County Waterford, praying that the Catholics should never be emancipated? Hear, hear, hear. This same Lord George Beresford, who, in the vigour of his heart, after the last election, presented to the House of Commons a petition of the vilest and most infamous character against the Catholic Clergy, the Catholic People, and the Catholic Gentry of this County; and can I believe it, or is it possible, that there is any one Catholic so lost to every sense of honour—so cringing, so base, and so servile, as to go now, after all this, the supporter or the partisan of this same Lord George Beresford? This man, who persevered, up to the last moment, in denouncing the Catholic religion as "a man-made idolatry"—who was striving every nerve to keep those Catholics forever in bondage to the land. This man, who was, up to the very last moment, hailing the Protestant religion as the Catholic, and branding the Catholics as slaves, and unfit for liberty—or, as I should say, who were not to be trusted—who were not to be believed on their oath. Lord George Beresford, I ask again, any Catholic so devoid of all those feelings of human nature—so devoid of every sentiment of respect for himself—so devoid of all affection or regard for his religion, as to be now the sympathizer and cringing slave of this same Lord G. Beresford? Lord George Beresford, if there be any such Catholic, all I pray is, that that infamy may be his lot. Lord and I repeat to you, that if there be any such Catholic, it was not a together with me for Lord George Beresford, nor was he altogether wrong, when he said that the Catholics ought to have been still kept as bondsmen, and that they were unfit for liberty. Hear, hear. If there be any such Catholics to be found, point the finger of scorn at them—mark them out from amongst you, and give them a name that will stick to them while they live. I will give you a name for them.

Lead-ers of "Down with the Beresfords."—Has you not in this very County, Lord George Beresford rallying all the bad passions of your County—calling upon the Protestant gentry to form themselves into a Brunswick Club—to march themselves in array against the people, himself the very host and president of this Brunswick Club, and the very first name on the petition for the County Waterford, praying that the Catholics should never be emancipated? Hear, hear, hear. This same Lord George Beresford, who, in the vigour of his heart, after the last election, presented to the House of Commons a petition of the vilest and most infamous character against the Catholic Clergy, the Catholic People, and the Catholic Gentry of this County; and can I believe it, or is it possible, that there is any one Catholic so lost to every sense of honour—so cringing, so base, and so servile, as to go now, after all this, the supporter or the partisan of this same Lord George Beresford? This man, who persevered, up to the last moment, in denouncing the Catholic religion as "a man-made idolatry"—who was striving every nerve to keep those Catholics forever in bondage to the land. This man, who was, up to the very last moment, hailing the Protestant religion as the Catholic, and branding the Catholics as slaves, and unfit for liberty—or, as I should say, who were not to be trusted—who were not to be believed on their oath. Lord George Beresford, I ask again, any Catholic so devoid of all those feelings of human nature—so devoid of every sentiment of respect for himself—so devoid of all affection or regard for his religion, as to be now the sympathizer and cringing slave of this same Lord G. Beresford? Lord George Beresford, if there be any such Catholic, all I pray is, that that infamy may be his lot. Lord and I repeat to you, that if there be any such Catholic, it was not a together with me for Lord George Beresford, nor was he altogether wrong, when he said that the Catholics ought to have been still kept as bondsmen, and that they were unfit for liberty. Hear, hear. If there be any such Catholics to be found, point the finger of scorn at them—mark them out from amongst you, and give them a name that will stick to them while they live. I will give you a name for them.

Lead-ers of "Down with the Beresfords."—Has you not in this very County, Lord George Beresford rallying all the bad passions of your County—calling upon the Protestant gentry to form themselves into a Brunswick Club—to march themselves in array against the people, himself the very host and president of this Brunswick Club, and the very first name on the petition for the County Waterford, praying that the Catholics should never be emancipated? Hear, hear, hear. This same Lord George Beresford, who, in the vigour of his heart, after the last election, presented to the House of Commons a petition of the vilest and most infamous character against the Catholic Clergy, the Catholic People, and the Catholic Gentry of this County; and can I believe it, or is it possible, that there is any one Catholic so lost to every sense of honour—so cringing, so base, and so servile, as to go now, after all this, the supporter or the partisan of this same Lord George Beresford? This man, who persevered, up to the last moment, in denouncing the Catholic religion as "a man-made idolatry"—who was striving every nerve to keep those Catholics forever in bondage to the land. This man, who was, up to the very last moment, hailing the Protestant religion as the Catholic, and branding the Catholics as slaves, and unfit for liberty—or, as I should say, who were not to be trusted—who were not to be believed on their oath. Lord George Beresford, I ask again, any Catholic so devoid of all those feelings of human nature—so devoid of every sentiment of respect for himself—so devoid of all affection or regard for his religion, as to be now the sympathizer and cringing slave of this same Lord G. Beresford? Lord George Beresford, if there be any such Catholic, all I pray is, that that infamy may be his lot. Lord and I repeat to you, that if there be any such Catholic, it was not a together with me for Lord George Beresford, nor was he altogether wrong, when he said that the Catholics ought to have been still kept as bondsmen, and that they were unfit for liberty. Hear, hear. If there be any such Catholics to be found, point the finger of scorn at them—mark them out from amongst you, and give them a name that will stick to them while they live. I will give you a name for them.

Lead-ers of "Down with the Beresfords."—Has you not in this very County, Lord George Beresford rallying all the bad passions of your County—calling upon the Protestant gentry to form themselves into a Brunswick Club—to march themselves in array against the people, himself the very host and president of this Brunswick Club, and the very first name on the petition for the County Waterford, praying that the Catholics should never be emancipated? Hear, hear, hear. This same Lord George Beresford, who, in the vigour of his heart, after the last election, presented to the House of Commons a petition of the vilest and most infamous character against the Catholic Clergy, the Catholic People, and the Catholic Gentry of this County; and can I believe it, or is it possible, that there is any one Catholic so lost to every sense of honour—so cringing, so base, and so servile, as to go now, after all this, the supporter or the partisan of this same Lord George Beresford? This man, who persevered, up to the last moment, in denouncing the Catholic religion as "a man-made idolatry"—who was striving every nerve to keep those Catholics forever in bondage to the land. This man, who was, up to the very last moment, hailing the Protestant religion as the Catholic, and branding the Catholics as slaves, and unfit for liberty—or, as I should say, who were not to be trusted—who were not to be believed on their oath. Lord George Beresford, I ask again, any Catholic so devoid of all those feelings of human nature—so devoid of every sentiment of respect for himself—so devoid of all affection or regard for his religion, as to be now the sympathizer and cringing slave of this same Lord G. Beresford? Lord George Beresford, if there be any such Catholic, all I pray is, that that infamy may be his lot. Lord and I repeat to you, that if there be any such Catholic, it was not a together with me for Lord George Beresford, nor was he altogether wrong, when he said that the Catholics ought to have been still kept as bondsmen, and that they were unfit for liberty. Hear, hear. If there be any such Catholics to be found, point the finger of scorn at them—mark them out from amongst you, and give them a name that will stick to them while they live. I will give you a name for them.

Lead-ers of "Down with the Beresfords."—Has you not in this very County, Lord George Beresford rallying all the bad passions of your County—calling upon the Protestant gentry to form themselves into a Brunswick Club—to march themselves in array against the people, himself the very host and president of this Brunswick Club, and the very first name on the petition for the County Waterford, praying that the Catholics should never be emancipated? Hear, hear, hear. This same Lord George Beresford, who, in the vigour of his heart, after the last election, presented to the House of Commons a petition of the vilest and most infamous character against the Catholic Clergy, the Catholic People, and the Catholic Gentry of this County; and can I believe it, or is it possible, that there is any one Catholic so lost to every sense of honour—so cringing, so base, and so servile, as to go now, after all this, the supporter or the partisan of this same Lord George Beresford? This man, who persevered, up to the last moment, in denouncing the Catholic religion as "a man-made idolatry"—who was striving every nerve to keep those Catholics forever in bondage to the land. This man, who was, up to the very last moment, hailing the Protestant religion as the Catholic, and branding the Catholics as slaves, and unfit for liberty—or, as I should say, who were not to be trusted—who were not to be believed on their oath. Lord George Beresford, I ask again, any Catholic so devoid of all those feelings of human nature—so devoid of every sentiment of respect for himself—so devoid of all affection or regard for his religion, as to be now the sympathizer and cringing slave of this same Lord G. Beresford? Lord George Beresford, if there be any such Catholic, all I pray is, that that infamy may be his lot. Lord and I repeat to you, that if there be any such Catholic, it was not a together with me for Lord George Beresford, nor was he altogether wrong, when he said that the Catholics ought to have been still kept as bondsmen, and that they were unfit for liberty. Hear, hear. If there be any such Catholics to be found, point the finger of scorn at them—mark them out from amongst you, and give them a name that will stick to them while they live. I will give you a name for them.

Lead-ers of "Down with the Beresfords."—Has you not in this very County, Lord George Beresford rallying all the bad passions of your County—calling upon the Protestant gentry to form themselves into a Brunswick Club—to march themselves in array against the people, himself the very host and president of this Brunswick Club, and the very first name on the petition for the County Waterford, praying that the Catholics should never be emancipated? Hear, hear, hear. This same Lord George Beresford, who, in the vigour of his heart, after the last election, presented to the House of Commons a petition of the vilest and most infamous character against the Catholic Clergy, the Catholic People, and the Catholic Gentry of this County; and can I believe it, or is it possible, that there is any one Catholic so lost to every sense of honour—so cringing, so base, and so servile, as to go now, after all this, the supporter or the partisan of this same Lord George Beresford? This man, who persevered, up to the last moment, in denouncing the Catholic religion as "a man-made idolatry"—who was striving every nerve to keep those Catholics forever in bondage to the land. This man, who was, up to the very last moment, hailing the Protestant religion as the Catholic, and branding the Catholics as slaves, and unfit for liberty—or, as I should say, who were not to be trusted—who were not to be believed on their oath. Lord George Beresford, I ask again, any Catholic so devoid of all those feelings of human nature—so devoid of every sentiment of respect for himself—so devoid of all affection or regard for his religion, as to be now the sympathizer and cringing slave of this same Lord G. Beresford? Lord George Beresford, if there be any such Catholic, all I pray is, that that infamy may be his lot. Lord and I repeat to you, that if there be any such Catholic, it was not a together with me for Lord George Beresford, nor was he altogether wrong, when he said that the Catholics ought to have been still kept as bondsmen, and that they were unfit for liberty. Hear, hear. If there be any such Catholics to be found, point the finger of scorn at them—mark them out from amongst you, and give them a name that will stick to them while they live. I will give you a name for them.

Lead-ers of "Down with the Beresfords."—Has you not in this very County, Lord George Beresford rallying all the bad passions of your County—calling upon the Protestant gentry to form themselves into a Brunswick Club—to march themselves in array against the people, himself the very host and president of this Brunswick Club, and the very first name on the petition for the County Waterford, praying that the Catholics should never be emancipated? Hear, hear, hear. This same Lord George Beresford, who, in the vigour of his heart, after the last election, presented to the House of Commons a petition of the vilest and most infamous character against the Catholic Clergy, the Catholic People, and the Catholic Gentry of this County; and can I believe it, or is it possible, that there is any one Catholic so lost to every sense of honour—so cringing, so base, and so servile, as to go now, after all this, the supporter or the partisan of this same Lord George Beresford? This man, who persevered, up to the last moment, in denouncing the Catholic religion as "a man-made idolatry"—who was striving every nerve to keep those Catholics forever in bondage to the land. This man, who was, up to the very last moment, hailing the Protestant religion as the Catholic, and branding the Catholics as slaves, and unfit for liberty—or, as I should say, who were not to be trusted—who were not to be believed on their oath. Lord George Beresford, I ask again, any Catholic so devoid of all those feelings of human nature—so devoid of every sentiment of respect for himself—so devoid of all affection or regard for his religion, as to be now the sympathizer and cringing slave of this same Lord G. Beresford? Lord George Beresford, if there be any such Catholic, all I pray is, that that infamy may be his lot. Lord and I repeat to you, that if there be any such Catholic, it was not a together with me for Lord George Beresford, nor was he altogether wrong, when he said that the Catholics ought to have been still kept as bondsmen, and that they were unfit for liberty. Hear, hear. If there be any such Catholics to be found, point the finger of scorn at them—mark them out from amongst you, and give them a name that will stick to them while they live. I will give you a name for them.

Lead-ers of "Down with the Beresfords."—Has you not in this very County, Lord George Beresford rallying all the bad passions of your County—calling upon the Protestant gentry to form themselves into a Brunswick Club—to march themselves in array against the people, himself the very host and president of this Brunswick Club, and the very first name on the petition for the County Waterford, praying that the Catholics should never be emancipated? Hear, hear, hear. This same Lord George Beresford, who, in the vigour of his heart, after the last election, presented to the House of Commons a petition of the vilest and most infamous character against the Catholic Clergy, the Catholic People, and the Catholic Gentry of this County; and can I believe it, or is it possible, that there is any one Catholic so lost to every sense of honour—so cringing, so base, and so servile, as to go now, after all this, the supporter or the partisan of this same Lord George Beresford? This man, who persevered, up to the last moment, in denouncing the Catholic religion as "a man-made idolatry"—who was striving every nerve to keep those Catholics forever in bondage to the land. This man, who was, up to the very last moment, hailing the Protestant religion as the Catholic, and branding the Catholics as slaves, and unfit for liberty—or, as I should say, who were not to be trusted—who were not to be believed on their oath. Lord George Beresford, I ask again, any Catholic so devoid of all those feelings of human nature—so devoid of every sentiment of respect for himself—so devoid of all affection or regard for his religion, as to be now the sympathizer and cringing slave of this same Lord G. Beresford? Lord George Beresford, if there be any such Catholic, all I pray is,