

The Waterford Chronicle.

The Favourite Slave that makes the Oppressor Taciturn.

No 437

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1830

Price 6d

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

This being the day fixed for the opening of Parliament, the usual preparations were made for the occasion.

A few minutes before two o'clock the Royal Commissioners—namely, the Lord Chancellor, Earl Bathurst, Earl Roslyn, the Duke of Wellington, and the Earl of Aberdeen—took their seats, and the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod was sent to require the attendance of the House of Commons: soon after the Speaker appeared, followed by the Members, when the following speech was read by the Lord Chancellor:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.
We are commanded by His Majesty to inform you that His Majesty receives from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their desire to maintain and cultivate the most friendly relations with this country.

His Majesty has soon with satisfaction that the war between Russia and the Ottoman Porte has been brought to a conclusion.

The efforts of His Majesty to accomplish the main objects of the Treaty of the 6th July, 1827, have been unremitting.

His Majesty having recently concerted with His Allies measures for the pacification and final settlement of Greece, trusts that he shall be enabled, at an early period, to communicate to you the particulars of this arrangement; with such information as may explain the course which His Majesty has pursued throughout the progress of these important transactions.

His Majesty's lament that he is unable to announce to you the prospect of a reconciliation between the Princes of the House of Braganza.

His Majesty has not yet deemed it expedient to re-establish upon their ancient footing His Majesty's Diplomatic Relations with the Kingdom of Portugal. But the numerous embarrassments arising from the continued interruption of these Relations, increase His Majesty's desire to effect the termination of so serious an evil.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
His Majesty has directed the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy and it will be satisfactory to you to learn that His Majesty will be enabled to make a considerable reduction in the amount of the Public Expenditure, without impairing the efficiency of our Naval or Military Establishments.

We are commanded by His Majesty to inform you, that although the National Income, during the last year, has not attained the full amount at which it had been estimated, the diminution is not such as to cause any doubt as to the future prosperity of the Revenue.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.
His Majesty commands us to acquaint you, that his attention has been late earnestly directed to various important considerations connected with improvements in the general administration of the law.

His Majesty has directed that measures should be submitted for your deliberation, of which some are calculated in the opinion of His Majesty, to facilitate and expedite the course of justice in different parts of the United Kingdom; and others appear to be necessary preliminaries to a revision of the practice and proceedings of the Superior Courts.

We are commanded to assure you, that His Majesty feels confident that you will give your best attention and assistance to subjects of such deep and lasting concern to the well being of his people.

His Majesty commands us to inform you, that the exports in the last year of British produce and manufactures has exceeded that of any former year.

His Majesty laments that, notwithstanding this indication of active commerce, distress should prevail among the agricultural and manufacturing classes in some parts of the United Kingdom.

It would be most gratifying to the paternal feelings of His Majesty to be enabled to propose for your consideration measures calculated to remove the difficulties of any portion of his subjects, and at the same time compatible with the general and permanent interests of his people.

It is from a deep solicitude for those interests that His Majesty is impressed with the necessity of acting with extreme caution, in reference to this important subject.

His Majesty feels assured that on a well considered and assigning due weight to the effect of an extensive session, and to the operation of other causes which are beyond the reach of legislative control or remedy.

Alone all His Majesty is convinced that no measure of temporary difficulty will induce you to relax the determination which you have uniformly manifested, to maintain inviolate the public credit, and thus to uphold the high character of the permanent welfare of the country.

The Duke of BUCKLEIGH moved the address to His Majesty.

Lord SALISBURY seconded the address.

Lord FALCONER moved an amendment, the effect of which was to pledge the House to immediate inquiry into the distress.

After a lengthy debate, in which the Premier took part, Lord Falconer's amendment was lost by 71 to 9. The address was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4.

At two o'clock this day the Speaker took the chair, there being at that time about sixty members present. Immediately afterwards a messenger from the House of Lords summoned the Commons to hear His Majesty's most gracious speech.

The SPEAKER recounted the House, at four o'clock, and informed the Members, that to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy of His Majesty's speech.

The SPEAKER informed the house that during the recess he had issued writs for the election of members for Southampton, Limerick, and another place, the name of which we did not bear.

Daniel O'Connell, Esq. (at the left side of the table), took the oath prescribed by the Catholic Relief Bill, and shook hands with the Speaker; he then took his seat as member for the County of Clare. The Honourable Member seated himself on the third row of the opposition side of the House, and exactly opposite to Mr. Peel.

Several other Members took the oath and their seats.

The SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a letter from the Solicitor to the Commission of bankruptcy issued against Rowland Stephenson, informing him that the said Rowland Stephenson had not surrendered to the Commission, neither had he paid his creditors 20s. in the pound; but that one year had elapsed, and he was an unqualified bankrupt.

The letter having been read.

On the motion of Mr. PLANTA a new writ was ordered for the borough of Lismariner in the county of the said Rowland Stephenson.

Mr. PLANTA, in the absence of Mr. Peel, gave notice that it was the intention of his Right Honourable Friend, on the 9th of February, to move for a select committee of inquiry into the state of trade between this country and the East Indies; and on a future day, to bring in a bill connected with the subject of that inquiry.

COUNTY WATERFORD ELECTION.
On the motion of Mr. PLANTA, the following new writs for the election of Members were ordered:—

For the County of Waterford, vacant by the resignation of H. Villiers Stuart, Esq.

For the borough of East Looe, in the county of Cornwall, Esq.

For Harwich, in the county of the Right Hon. John C. Herries, who had accepted the office of President of the Board of Trade.

On the motion of Mr. SPRING RICE a new writ was ordered for the county of Westmorland.

Mr. NICHOLAS CALVERT gave notice of a motion respecting the borough of East Retford.

Lord BLANDFORD gave notice of a similar motion respecting the borough of Pezay.

Mr. E. DAYENPORT gave notice that on the 16th instant, he should submit to the House a motion relating to the distressed state of the country.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR said that on the 9th inst. he should bring under the consideration of the House a motion relating to the practice of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. S. RICE, in the absence of the Hon. Member for Cork, gave notice that on Thursday, March 4, he should move that a humble address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he would order to be placed before that House the result of an inquiry into the Established Church of Ireland.

Mr. HUME gave notice of several motions, amongst which was one for an humble address to be presented to His Majesty praying that he would be pleased to direct that every Bishop in England and Ireland make a return of the number of churches, chapels of ease, and other religious places of worship, with an account of the total number of persons belonging to each sect.—The Hon. Member also moved for a return relative to the ecclesiastical courts.

His Majesty's most gracious speech having been read from the chair,

The Earl of DARLINGTON said that he had read a copy of His Majesty's gracious speech to Parliament. On that speech it became his duty to deliver some observations, to comment at some little length on the several heads and details of which it consisted. Hear, hear.—When he first had the honour of obtaining a seat in the house, about the end of the Peninsular war, the war of White and Pines was raging as wildly in that one as the military mania was flaming all over the Continent. For reasons which it is not necessary to detail, he afterwards went to his station at the moment of the close of the War party. He, however, took no active, nor, indeed, a very decisive part, in the political conduct of the side to which he had attached himself. In the course of time, however, and a discussion of circumstances, he was able to see that great changes were pressing by his party on the Tory side—that important measures were urged on them, and were, he regretted, urged by that party. All this he witnessed in silence. He, however, recorded his opinions on these measures, though but by his silent suffrage. Though a silent, he was not, however, an inactive spectator of the political occurrences that were passing; he gave his anxious attention to the consideration of their nature and effects, and might, without violation of modesty, be allowed to say, that he not infrequently foresaw and predicted the various changes of opinions and measures that afterwards actually came to pass. He expected to be able to see the day, and he was now happy to add that his expectation was realised, when there should exist such an united and unanimous ministry as should deserve and receive the confidence and support of an independent Parliament.—That this happy period had arrived he could not but feel convinced when he looked at the present

administration, either individually at the several members of which it was composed, or at the general character of the collective body of the cabinet. Indeed, he had been of opinion, long before now, that in the various mutations of opinions the words whig and Tory had become mere empty sounds, or at best but synonymous terms, and if he were asked which party he wished should come into power, whether whig or Tory, he should answer, neither whig nor Tory—that is, neither an absolute whig, nor an absolute Tory party—cheers—and if he were asked to what sort of an administration he should be inclined to give his support, he would say, in answer, to a Tory administration acting upon whig principles. Loud laughter.—When he stated this he did not intend to throw any censure on those statesmen who, actuated by the influence of old political associations, adhered with zealous pertinacity to the name and terms of party after they had for all political purposes ceased to exist. For some years he had, in fact, belonged to no party, as he had taught himself, in the consideration of the public questions which came before the house, to guide himself by what he felt to be the general interest of the country, exclusive of all party views. And when he saw a government united to accomplish that important and most desirable object—a government labouring with incessant care for the universal good of every class, such as he believed to be the purpose and the policy of the present government, he was convinced that such an administration deserved, and therefore should most certainly receive, his earnest support. For these reasons, then, he gave his countenance to the present Cabinet, and for these reasons, he had used no artificial means to communicate the expression of his attachment—he had no private friends in the Cabinet whose partial influence could induce them to impose upon him the task which he had undertaken to perform that night, a task which he was able but inadequately to accomplish. When he considered, then, the general composition of the Cabinet as a collective body—when he looked at their characters, their principles, and their conduct; and when, in addition to this, he remembered the sound judgment, prompt decision, and unbounded liberality of his illustrious person at its head, he could not hesitate to acknowledge that the Government had his entire confidence. Having apologised for these preliminary observations, for which he requested the forgiveness of the House, he should next proceed to the speech from the Throne. His Majesty had, in the first place, informed them that he continued to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their desire to maintain and cultivate the most friendly relations with this country; and that the efforts of His Majesty to accomplish the main objects of the Treaty of the 6th July, 1827, have been unremitting. While on this part of the subject he should observe that as he intended to confer his observations strictly to the topics contained in the speech, and wished not to provoke any discussion on abstract details, he would content himself on that occasion with congratulating the happy success of the measures for its pacification and final settlement that were at present in progress. His Majesty next lamented that the prospects of a reconciliation between Don Pedro and Don Miguel were at an end; and here he would remark, that the conduct of the Ministry since the usurpation of the Kingdom of Portugal by Don Miguel, and his rejection of Donna Maria's claims, was of a most delicate and embarrassing nature. He, however, was not one of those who are of opinion that this country was bound by its treaty to interpose in the internal affairs of Portugal by force of arms; on no occasion, except in a case of hostile aggression on Portugal by a foreign foe, or for the protection of our commercial interests. In fact, after Don Miguel had obtained possession of the throne, and was supported by the will of the army, it would have been most unjust in this Government to use violent means to dispossess him. It was a duty incumbent on this country to abstain from military interference in the dispute. Such armed interposition would have been inconsistent with the spirit of our treaties, and contrary to the law of nations. The embarrassments to which our commerce was subjected for such a long time by the continuation of this dispute were certainly a serious inconvenience, and would of course stimulate His Majesty's Government to the most strenuous efforts for effecting a termination of the evil. The next topic to which His Majesty alluded was the prospect of a considerable reduction in the amount of the public expenditure, without impairing the efficiency of our naval or military establishments, which all persons and parties were bound and most inclined to see supported to the full vigour. That was as much as the strictest economist could expect, particularly at a time when they were informed that there was a deficiency in the amount of the national income. The deficit was not, however, of an alarming extent, nor such as would prevent the Government from keeping up the necessary establishments to an adequate and moderate strength, nor from supporting the public credit, their first duty as a nation. Of the projected improvements in the general administration of the law, the House could entertain but one opinion, namely, one of approbation, as also of the measures for facilitating and expediting the course of justice in different parts of the United Kingdom, and the others for effecting a revision of the practice and proceedings of the superior courts.—On the details of these measures he must be pardoned if he declined to make any lengthened observations, as he could not be expected to be accurately or deeply informed on the intricacies of the subject. The next topic was one that must have astonished the House as well as pleased them, namely, the fact that the exports of the country in the year 1829 exceeded in amount the sum of

the exports of any of several years preceding.—This fact was peculiarly grateful at a period when the country was suffering under general distress. Of such distress he admitted the existence among all classes of the country, the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial. He was aware that there were various causes and various opinions as to the origin of this distress. He was convinced too that those causes were beyond any influence of any cure that Parliament could administer.—It was consolatory, however, to remember that this country, however depressed by disappointments or difficulties, possessed an internal and innate power within her that was ever able to raise her up again to that position of renewed strength and energy from which she soared above all other countries. And in a commercial nation such instances of distress were not surprising, and it was hoped would be but of temporary existence. This was clear when they looked around and beheld the abundance of shops, factories, and engines, and all the other sources of wealth; did not these prove that the main resources of the country were still unimpaired? This was quite consistent with the present depression, which he would ascribe partly to a love of overtrading, and consequently of overproducing, and the modern habit of crowding numbers of the manufacturing population into large towns, and that at a period when the power of machinery must lessen the demand for human labour, and of course, by throwing those thousands out of employment, lay the foundation of much popular suffering—hear, hear.—Though the exports were so large, it should, he never, be allowed that there was a great depression of trade in general. This was the result of the agricultural distress; for when the price of agricultural produce was low, the farmer was disabled from buying of the manufacturer, and the distress extended from one class to another. He was aware that since persons held the interests of the two classes to be incompatible with and contrary to each other. But he would rather agree with those who thought the interests more consistent and concordant, and their adversity and prosperity more connected, common, and consistent. Without going at further length into the several topics, he expressed a hope that if he committed any material omission or mistake, they would overlook it, on the ground of his inexperience in public speaking; if, too, he had dropped any harsh expression through inadvertency, he requested the house would for the same reason forgive him. Finally, he should move an address expressive of the approbation which he in common with the house must have felt on the contents of His Majesty's gracious speech. The Noble Lord, amid general cheering, pronounced a noble address, which, as usual, was but an echo of the royal speech.

Mr. WARD, in recommending to the House the adoption of the address, said, it was now the thirtieth year of the peace, but he believed, there were many gentlemen, who, he feared, having entered the House at such a late period after the coming of the peace, were not sufficiently conversant with the inconveniences and evils of war, and might, therefore, undervalue its blessings. He trusted, however, that the Noble Duke at the head of the administration would maintain that peace to be the longest period consistent with the honour and safety of the country. There was a time when a great military character said that the House of Braganza had ceased to reign. This, a pointed family was to be driven from their throne, however true and just was their right. Such a pointed end was, however, now out of date, and whatever other effects the ill of that character produced among the nations which had been visited by the war, it had at least tended to the adjustment of the grounds of their several possessions; and restore to them several of their several interests. At the proposed reduction of the amount of the public expenditure, he was certain that the Finance Committee themselves would admit it to be reduced to the lowest possible amount. This reduction was peculiarly satisfactory in the present time of unexampled public distress. But here he should express his regret during the years of peace the debt had not been diminished. Cheers. Two nations, formerly our enemies, and who would probably be hostile to us again, though he hoped at a remote period, had taken advantage of the peace to lessen their debts. France, whose debt did not equal one quarter of ours, had had a Sinking Fund for a considerable time; and in America there would be no National Debt in the year 1831. If no reduction of our debt should take place, we should be overtaken by a war, and be plunged into difficulties the most formidable. The present condition of affairs, however, gave him some reason to hope that his Right Hon. Friend (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) would, at the proper time, do something in the way of reducing the interest of the debt. Cheering. It was on the records of the House that Sir J. Barnet, with a view to the reduction of the interest of the debt, proposed a measure for lessening the rate of private interest. The ease was now different.—Loans of money were made on a rate of private interest much lower than the interest on the public debt, so that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had only to watch the rate of the market to enable him to effect a diminution of the interest of the debt. As to the distress of which so much was said, he should be the last man in that house to be inensible to the sufferings of the people.—The distress he admitted did exist, and that of a most extraordinary character. Cheering. And the house should proceed to consider whether they could originate any remedial measure—whether other countries or the parliament of this country had discovered modes of relief for such distress; and if they found that no other legislative had ever succeeded in finding out a remedial course under similar circumstances, whether it would be just or befitting the dignity of the house

to divide the people, by a hope of parliamentary measures of relief, on which it is not advisable to rely, and which were, if not inadvisable, absurd and impracticable. Of that nature was the relief held out in the wished repeal of the malt tax—for the repeal of that impost would benefit nobody but the producers of barley—it would afford no general relief to the people.—The country was in a most dangerous condition in its monetary system, in the year 1810, as in fact there was no standard of value at that time, before the introduction of what was called Mr. Peel's Bill, but which was not more the production of his Right Honourable Friend, though he received all the blame of it, than it was of all the other members who sat on the financial inquiry that preceded its enactment. Those gentlemen saw the country in a state of panic, and were they to be eternally cried down, because they, in their zeal for the prevention of public evil, may have a little overstepped the precise line of beneficial legislation? Surely great allowances ought to be made to persons acting in such critical circumstances. The depression of trade had in his opinion arisen from several causes, partly, for instance, from the great depreciation of the value, in consequence of Austria and Prussia remaining overrated in their mining districts for their own consumption; in part from the baneful but temporary suspension of exports of withdrawing the one and two pound notes.—With respect to the agricultural distress which had prevailed to so great an extent, he (Mr. Ward) thought that it might be ascribed to the two last years' harvest having proved unsuccessful rather than to any other cause. He understood that the deficiency on those years amounted to no less than a million of quarters of corn. There was this difference between the agricultural and manufacturing distress—the latter, for the most part, was not so generally felt as the former; for the causes which generally produced distress in the agricultural classes, extended throughout the whole of that industry, but it was not the case with the manufacturers. He did not pretend to say that both agricultural and manufacturing distress were peculiar to a very great extent, but no person could be more conversant upon any subject than he was that there would be found many instances of distress. He saw no reason to despair of the resources and the energies of the country, but that we should pass through our present difficulties without the stability of the country being impaired. Our resources were so general, and so various, and were of so pliable a nature, that there was nothing to despair of. He had not been justified by the state of the country in making the observations which he had made, he was ready to submit to those observations which he had no doubt would be made by His Majesty's Ministers who did not approve of the tenor of his remarks. Hear, hear.

The address was then handed up, and was read by the Speaker.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL then addressed the House on the subject of an amendment to the address. He said he had read with very considerable attention, as he had only had an opportunity of seeing the address a very short time ago. Hear, hear.—As he had determined to move an amendment to the address, he felt this strongly. He did not mean to go over all the topics touched on by the Noble Lord or the Hon. noble Member, but confine himself to the single subject of the distress which prevailed throughout the country. The Noble Lord admitted that general distress prevailed throughout the country in his opinion, but in the speech and address it is stated only to be partial—hear, hear. After some other observations, Sir E. Knatchbull concluded by moving an amendment, that the distress prevailing in some parts of the country be left out, and that in its place a clause be inserted, in which the House lamented the great distress which prevailed in all branches of industry, and that it will adopt such measures as may tend to relieve that distress.

The Marquis of Epsford, Mr. Western, Albert Walsman, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, then addressed the House—after which

Mr. O'CONNELL rose. The Honourable Member spoke from the third bench on the opposition side. He rising excited a considerable degree of curiosity in the House and in the gallery. He began by saying, that the people whom he represented had sent him to that House to attend to their interests; and in doing the duty they confided to him, he should be frequently obliged to express his opinions to the House. In requesting the indulgence of the House on this occasion, he should endeavour to copy it by being as concise as possible. He should address himself to the subject of the speech which had been read to the House, and he felt it to be his duty to speak of it with respect. It was entitled to respect as the speech of the Sovereign; it was entitled to respect as the production of Ministers, particularly the noble and gallant Duke; it was entitled to be spoken of with courtesy on those grounds, and on these grounds he should treat it with respect. But when he came to consider the contents of it, any thing so unsatisfactory and inconsistent with a wise government could scarce be conceived. An Honourable Member near him had made some allusions to the speeches in other countries, and particularly America.—Did he think that even in France such a speech would be endured, or from a President of America addressing the genuine representatives of the people? Contrast it with the President's late speech; look at the wise and sound sentiments that speech contained, and he asked, if this House were the undoubted representatives of the people at large, whether such a speech as that now read would have been offered?—Hear, hear.—What did the speech contain? Why, first of all, that foreign nations gave the strongest assurances of peace and amity. To be sure they did; they

Servant, DOWNING.

MONDAY—SIXTH DAY.

Monday the Court was opened pro forma, and five freeholders polled for Colonel O'Grady, none for Mr Dawson...

The Dublin Evening Mail received yesterday has the most extraordinary and unjustifiable article upon the character of this Election...

(From our (Mail) Special Correspondent.)

The election for this County is virtually at an end, and the Priests and the mob have once more triumphed over the gentry of the country...

TO WILLIAM SCANLAN, ESQ. HIGH SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

Sir—In consequence of the illegal and unconstitutional manner in which the present election has been conducted, riots having repeatedly occurred in the places for polling the freeholders...

Mr Dawson having withdrawn from the contest for the reasons above stated, Colonel O'Grady will on Monday be declared duly elected by the Sheriff...

Now, at the outset, to disprove most effectually the allegation of "the Priests and the mob having once more triumphed over the gentry of the County," we submit a summary of the entire poll at both sides, the various classes of electors each in distinct relief...

The following is a list of the 501, 201, and 101 freeholders, as polled in each Barony:

Table with 2 columns: O'Grady, Dawson. Lists names of freeholders and their counts for each candidate.

Majority for Colonel O'Grady, 103 £50 Freeholders.

Table with 2 columns: O'Grady, Dawson. Lists names of 200 freeholders and their counts.

Colonel O'Grady's majority on £20 Freeholders is 209.

Table with 2 columns: O'Grady, Dawson. Lists names of 100 freeholders and their counts.

Mr Dawson's majority on the £10 class, 14.

The gross number polled in the County at large was 1830—of which 902 polled for Colonel

O'Grady, and 687 for Mr Dawson. Majority declared by the Sheriff, 215 for Colonel O'Grady.

The Breveid Protestant Clergy polled as follows—16 at a side:

For Colonel O'Grady—Dr Foster, Vicar General; Rev Edward Herbert, Thomas Mannsell, John Fitzgerald, Francis Langford, Josias Crumpton, Henry Gubbins, John Duffell, George Vincent, William Waller, Henry Wilson Stuart, John Preston, George Franklin, J. C. Creed, Wm Ashe, Joseph Jones.

For Mr Massey Dawson—Archdeacon Maunsell, Dean Lefanu, Rev Mr Jones, Arcanny; Morrison, W. Massey, Tipperary; Thomas Locke; James Martin, A. McCalloch, Thomas Gibbins, James Graves, Edward Croker, Thos Croker, Robert Croker, Thomas Westropp, Thos Westropp, jun, Joseph Prestoc.

The Rev Godfrey Massey, as Curate of Padmore, polled in Oneybeg booth, for Mr Massey Dawson.

Roman Catholic Clergy men who voted:

For Mr Dawson—Rev Messrs Murnany, Kilmallock; P. Kirby, Garagh; Thos Costello, Murroe.

For Colonel O'Grady—Rev Messrs John Shaeby, Killinain; James Ryan, Cappamore.

Majority for Mr Massey Dawson, 111.

Will the Mail have the kindness to look at this picture and look at that, as drawn by its informant? Now observe the accuracy of the special scribe—is it not clear as daylight from the above glossary, that the popular and middling class of freeholders, those of 10l. voted in large majority for Mr Massey Dawson and against Colonel O'Grady, while the 50l and 20l electors, naturally moving in a higher sphere, polled in the majority for Colonel O'Grady and against Mr Massey Dawson.

No gentleman of the name of Monkton, as the Mail asserts, was escorted by Police to the hustings, nor did there exist a Police for it, as four police were stationed at every booth with absolutely nothing to do. The simple fact is, the voter came up in a tally on Colonel O'Grady's side, and, strange to say, when asked who he would vote for, he answered, for Mr Massey Dawson, contrary to every other freeholder of the tally. This act speaks for itself, and the frequency, as was natural, elicited a burst of indignation from a circle of his own friends and relatives who had been after voting for Colonel O'Grady.

The Mail proceeds: "Between 200 and 1300 of the Kingston freeholders unpolled were obliged to be escorted home on Saturday by files of Dragoons." This is quite a delusion, no such thing; nor, if any, was there even a tinge of the number, and the election was virtually over at the time, Mr Massey Dawson having resigned. Fifteen of the Kingston freeholders voted for Mr Dawson on Saturday against Colonel O'Grady, in Costin Bunnay, where the foray lay, and not one for Colonel O'Grady.

In reference to this protest, it should be remarked that all through the election, there was only one riot in a booth, the very first day of poll, when the High Sheriff immediately adjourned to next day. Subsequently there was no interruption whatever in the booths to require the High Sheriff's interference, and the poll proceeded without adjournment, until the usual hour of disturbance, no doubt the High Sheriff would have instantly interposed his authority; his duties having only to report to him, and the remedy was that moment at hand.

Enough has been said to upset the misstatement of the Mail's correspondent, and we have laid before the public data, wherefrom to deduce a fair and impartial judgment of the whole proceedings. Common justice called for this correction, and we give it without favour or affection to any party.

TUESDAY—LAST DAY.

RETURN OF COLONEL O'GRADY.

The High Sheriff prepared the Return to the Writ of Election in his private room, and it was witnessed by himself and six freeholders, at 12 o'clock.

The Crown Court was occupied by a vast crowd, when the High Sheriff stepped to declare the member. He was followed by Col. O'Grady and a number of his personal friends.

High Sheriff—The total gross poll this election is—for Colonel Standish O'Grady, 902; for James Hewitt Massey Dawson, Esq., 687; majority on the gross poll for Colonel O'Grady 215. Great cheering. In pursuance of the

writ to me directed in this behalf, and the authority therein conveyed, I do hereby proclaim Col Standish O'Grady duly elected Member in Parliament for this County, and your sitting Member. Loud and enthusiastic cheers.

When the applause subsided Colonel O'Grady presented himself and said—Most sincerely do I congratulate you all on the happy and successful conclusion to which we have brought the arduous, the glorious struggle for your County's independence. Cheers. Your triumph is complete, and rest assured the independence which you have so manfully asserted is secure against any future aggression.

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without having the opportunity to examine and correct his sentences as he proceeds, for every six or eight lines are watched from him and put into the hands of the printer on the instant they are finished. Whether, therefore, we consider the mental or the bodily exertion which is sometimes continued for twelve or fourteen hours together, we believe it will be admitted that the duty of a Reporter requires a capacity of retention, combination, quick application, extensive knowledge, and all minor qualifications of a purely physical character, equal, if not superior, to those which are demanded by any other profession whatsoever.

THE BEAMAGE QUESTION.

On Saturday a meeting of the Landed Proprietors and Farmers of the Barony of Forth, Bally, and Ballykeena, Co. Wexford, took place at the Stores in Ballinacorney, Wexford. The attendance was most numerous and respectable, and the meeting was by far the most important which has yet taken place as respects the question at issue between the Farmers and the Merchants.

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WATERFORD MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The Managing Committee of this Institution are reluctantly compelled, by the pressure of existing circumstances, to appeal in its behalf to the humane consideration of their Fellow-Citizens.

It is with deep regret they have to apprise them that the present condition and prospects of the Charity are such as give grounds for the strongest apprehensions, that, unless the public benevolence shall promptly interpose to prevent its dissolution, the protection and succour hitherto afforded to its unfortunate inmates will speedily cease, and these unhappy beings be abandoned, at this inclement season, to the dreadful sufferings likely to result from the privations of food, clothing and shelter, with their probable consequences, starvation, disease, and death!

The number of those wretched creatures under the roof of the Asylum on the 25th of January, was One Hundred and Seventy-one, (comprising many cases of old age, decrepitude, infirmity, and helpless childhood), and there were at the same time seven hundred forty applicants for admission from other destitute paupers, whose urgent solicitations to the Committee were reduced to the painful necessity of refusing, in consequence of the straitened state of the Funds, the sum in the Treasurer's hands not being adequate to pay the

The Managing Committee feel it to be a most unpleasant part of their duty to advert to a circumstance not less true than lamentable—namely, that the benevolence of the public manifested by these fellow-citizens towards this most useful Institution, have, within the last year, considerably abated—whilst the necessity for increased exertion in its support has, within the same period, been progressively augmenting. The most convincing proof of this alluring extension of suffering amongst the poor of this city, and of the concomitant decrease of public sympathy in its behalf, will be found in the following comparative statement:—

Table with 2 columns: Year, Increase of Expenditure in the current Year. Lists financial data for various years.

The Monthly and Weekly Subscriptions averaged in the former Year 48 0 per week, in the latter year 41 0 per week.

The price of potatoes at this season last year, was only 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per stone, by weight; at present they rate from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 and 4 1/2 per stone.

The amount of subscriptions, annual, monthly, and weekly, of boxes, &c., &c., up to the 25th Jan. 1839, was only £169 10s 7d, while the expenditure for the same period (as above stated) was £523 19s 4d.

The Committee feel it unnecessary to enter into any elaborate comment on this discouraging statement, or the consequences to which the continuance of such a state of things must obviously lead, unless prevented by the prompt exertion of public benevolence. Every reflecting mind, not totally devoid of selfish feelings, must be appalled at the idea of such an addition to the mass of misery already visible in our streets, as would be produced by the seeing forth of one hundred and seventy-one more helpless and famishing wretches, rendered more keenly sensible of the sufferings to which they would thus be exposed, by the sudden cessation of the comparative comforts hitherto afforded them in the Asylum. They trust, however, that when the Fellow-Citizens shall have duly weighed all the deplorable consequences of a refusal so much to be deprecated—when they shall have taken into consideration the increased demands upon their benevolence, rendered necessary by the rigor of the season, the lamentable deficiency of employment for the working classes, all the unbalanced price of the principal food of the Poor, they will feel the necessity of coming forward promptly and liberally, to prevent the breaking up of an Establishment, which, while it administers in the most prudent and beneficial manner to the wants of its numerous inmates, is no less useful to the Citizens at large, by placing under salutary regulations such a number of impotent beggars, who, with their offspring (now subject to moral culture and useful instruction in the schools of the Institution), it left to roam in idleness about the streets, would speedily become a most galling public annoyance, spreading the contagious influence of vice, filth, drunkenness, and disease in every direction throughout the City.

The Committee are aware that the principal portion of the respectable inhabitants heretofore contributed liberally to the support of the Charity, and that many of them still continue to do so; but they have to lament, that several others have considerably reduced the amount of their subscriptions, and that a large number of others, who would have been glad to contribute at all, are deterred by the present state of the funds, from doing so. It is a most painful feeling for the wants of the unfortunate. As the statement now set before the public must disprove all misunderstanding as to the condition of the charity; it is hoped that none will in future be found so deaf to the cries of their suffering fellow-creatures, so insensible to the dictates of common humanity, or so regardless of the awful denunciations uttered by the Father of the Poor, against those who steal their hearts to resist the appeals of the wretched, as to refuse their contributions as they meanly afford to the maintenance of this invaluable Institution.

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No 123

COUNTY

This plot is noted in the Irish Interest. It was the Election and was, however, Mr Dawson gave Colonel O'Grady the gross number being 1830. Of which 902 were for O'Grady and Mr Dawson.

Majority of this Election

Evening Post in last one for the sake of popular opinion. In this Limerick one, dominating Waterford, the people, and the County as a whole, were leagued together, and to our choice to the Massey Dawson for matter of course book and order. for the present as the County for the still be becomes and venturing to strenuously endeavor Waterford. But notwithstanding all has been totally spirit and sterling the freeholders of the not according to the but according to the and convictions. The they believed, the measures as would tion of the people bound conscientious who in their opinion represent their own to think of stopping icles in Ireland. true, have been for a rotten oligarchy which for their poor. From the hold this forcible power they began to open originally an illegitimate—a usurpation of the most directly at and essence of the decrease that the Lords, but the people. Hitherto, pliantly untried for session of the House then they read the of Commons. The felt, the consequence has felt it past things is fast passing is coming back to circles. The people rights which the C ordered that they Oligarchy have no the House of Commons fight to oppose for themselves—and the time, will universal the Oligarchy, it is a of the seats during the ages of were crushed and This usurpation was injustice—an act of robbery. A garchy complete of ship that they at usurpation, and solely of the Leg tution has assigned will represent the And it is idle, as we retarding the peace lution of system w land. It is a range oppressors of the p themselves—app so endeavor to persu not be defeated. don't feel on thank —but in the eleven their spirit, and the the reports are in a tunately for the ooc rally, surrounded by have just as little as the people at, they for their wrongs at that she, despising eleven hour, all pelted, and they at So it was in Waterford, in the d rick, as by accident

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COUNTY WATERFORD ELECTION.

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

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Waterford.

GENTLEMEN—Scarcely by a great and influential body of Electors of the County of Waterford, at the approaching Election, and anxious that the popular sentiment should be expressed, and that the opportunity of presenting its opposition to that oligarchical system of government which for centuries has crushed the energies of the people, and which now again seeks the recovery of its rights, 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 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, compact, or to any overture for a coalition, calculated to compromise the independence of the 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.

I do not yield 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 affection 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 burthens, the extension of popular rights, and that shall be an object of my most anxious solicitude, and it shall be my power, to aid in the extinction of every feud and religious animosity. I promise my constituents that I shall be at my post every night in the House of Commons, and that they may rest assured, that in every division which may occur affecting their interests, they will find me voting with those in whom they repose their confidence.

To the Duke of Wellington, I am common with every man who is sincerely determined to wield the sword for the good of the Country, the power with which he has been invested by his most gracious Sovereign. I shall be ready, by my vote in Parliament, to assist him in carrying into effect every measure which shall appear to 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 distinction, and that I shall be ready 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 distinctly to the County, that no compromise shall induce me to recede from the course which I most earnestly recommend to 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 honor of personally waiting upon you all.

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

Waterford, Dec. 30, 1829.

BRIBERY OATH TO BE TAKEN BY THE FREEHOLDERS.

The following is the Oath which every Freeholder will be required to take at the Hustings. Nothing can be more comprehensive. Its object is to preserve the purity of Election to the greatest possible extent, by proving against any sort of bribery or corruption, direct or indirect.

Every conscientious freeholder who wishes to avoid the dreadful crime of Perjury, should seriously reflect on this Oath—

"I do swear I have not received, or had, by myself or any person whatsoever in trust for me, or for my own use and benefit, or for the use and benefit of any of my family or kindred, to my knowledge or belief, directly or indirectly, any sum of money, office, place, employment, gift or reward, or any promise or security for any money, office, or employment, in order to give my vote at this Election."—So help me God.

Freeholders, consider well the words of this Oath—you will be called on to take it before you give your votes at the Election, and let the voice of reason and of religion awake you to the awful importance of that act.

Your duty is to vote for that man whom in your consciences you believe to be the most fit and proper person to represent this County in Parliament. Would you vote for Lord George if you voted according to what your consciences dictated to you? It is needless to ask you a question; the whole world knows you would not. You all know that he is the enemy of your religion, you all know that he and his family have always voted against Catholic Emancipation. Why then would any of you support him? You answer, because you are in arrears, which you have been led to think will be forgiven; because you gave bonds for old debts, which his agents led you to expect will be given up; because some of your families have received money and places, and situations, or have received promises of such reward;—but look at the words of the Oath, and pause, before, for a miserable temporal consideration you stain yourselves with the horrible crime of perjury, by taking that oath.

PRUDENLY WILL BEAST YOUR CHARACTER IN THIS WORLD—PERJURY WILL DAMN YOUR SOUL IN ETERNITY! Think then of your country, think of your religion, and you must resist every man supporting those in preference to the Brevetiers. Read the oath over again, and then say, whether you can with safe conscience vote for Lord George Brevetier?

MASTER WILLIAM POTTER.

We perceive that this interesting child takes his first step on Monday evening. We have so frequently expressed our opinion of the extraordinary talents of this boy, that we conceive it unnecessary now to enter into any lengthened observation on his merits;—it is therefore to say, that we are sure no real lover of the Drama, who is desirous of encouraging juvenile talent, will absent himself from the Theatre on Monday evening. We refer with pleasure to the advertisement concerning the entertainments.

FREEHOLDERS OATHS.

Oath to be taken by a fifty pound or twenty pound freeholder, not arising from a Rent Charge.

I, of the County of Waterford, do swear that I am a freeholder of the County of Waterford, and that I have a freehold therein arising from a house (or houses, lands, or both, or other hereditaments, as the case may be) of the clear yearly value of £50 (or £20 as the case may be) above all charges payable out of the same, lying and being at (naming the townland or lands, and barony or baronies, half barony or half baronies wherein the freehold is situate in the said County) and that a solvent and responsible tenant could afford to pay for the same, as an additional rent, fairly and without collusion, the annual sum of £50 (or £20 as the case may be), as I verily believe, over and above any rent which I am liable to pay for the same, and over and above all other charges, except only public or parliamentary taxes, county, church or parish cesses, or rates and cesses on any townland or division of any parish or barony, and that the said freehold does not arise from a rent charge, and that I have not accepted or procured the said freehold fraudulently, nor in exchange for any freehold in any other County, and that I do not hold the said freehold by virtue of any lease, deed, or instrument, executed or made after the first day of July, 1829, to any person or persons, jointly, in common, or in partnership.—So help me God.

Oath to be taken by a Rent Charge.

I, of the County of Waterford, do swear, that I am a Freeholder in the County of Waterford, and that I have a freehold therein of the clear yearly value of 20l. at the least, above all charges payable out of the same, consisting of a rent charge, granted by deed, bearing date the day of in the year (or otherwise stating the nature of the title as the case may be), and that I am in the actual occupation thereof, by residing thereon (or by tilling or by grazing, or by both tilling and grazing, as the case may be) and where the freehold is held under any deed, lease, or instrument adding these words, and that the said freehold is not let or agreed to be let to the person or persons who executed the said deed or instrument, or to the heirs or assigns of such person or persons, or to any one in trust for him, her, or them, nor do I intend to let the same or any part thereof to such person or persons, or any of the a. and that I have not agreed to let it for the term for which I hold it, and that I have not procured or accepted the said freehold fraudulently, nor in exchange for a freehold in any other County, and that I do not hold my said freehold by virtue of any lease, deed, or other instrument executed or made after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, to any person or persons, jointly, in common, or in partnership.—So help me God.

Oath of freehold or registry a freehold of the annual value of ten pounds.

I, of the County of Waterford, do swear, that I am a Freeholder of the County of Waterford, and that I have a freehold therein, arising from a house (or houses and land, or with or both hereditaments as the case may be) of the clear yearly value of 10l., above all charges payable out of the same, except only public or parliamentary taxes, county, church, or parish cesses or rates, and cesses on any townland or division of any parish or barony, lying and being at (naming the townland or townlands, or a her denomination by which the place is generally known, and the barony or half barony or baronies wherein it is situate) in this county, and that a solvent and responsible tenant could, as I verily believe, afford to pay for the same, as an additional rent, fairly and without collusion, the annual sum of 10l. over and above all rent to which I am liable in respect thereof, and that the said freehold does not arise from a rent charge, and that the same arises by virtue of a deed, lease and instrument which I now produce, bearing date the day of in the year (or otherwise stating the nature of the title as the case may be), and that I am in the actual occupation thereof, by residing thereon (or by tilling or by grazing, or by both tilling and grazing, as the case may be) and where the freehold is held under any deed, lease, or instrument adding these words, and that the said freehold is not let or agreed to be let to the person or persons who executed the said deed or instrument, or to the heirs or assigns of such person or persons, or to any one in trust for him, her, or them, nor do I intend to let the same or any part thereof to such person or persons, or any of the a. and that I have not agreed to let it for the term for which I hold it, and that I have not procured or accepted the said freehold fraudulently, nor in exchange for a freehold in any other County, and that I do not hold my said freehold by virtue of any lease, deed, or other instrument executed or made after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, to any person or persons, jointly, in common, or in partnership.—So help me God.

WATERFORD ANNUITY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Waterford Annuity Company took place at the Chamber of Commerce on Monday evening last, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Alderman Henry Alcock, President; James Lawson, Esq., Secretary; and Charles Ambrose, Henry Denny, Michael Mortimer, George Brownrigg, Henry Downer, William White, William Clarke, William Lamsden, and Samuel White, Esqrs., Members of the Standing Committee; and Charles Ambrose, Henry Denny, and Michael Mortimer, Esqs. Key Keepers. The following Gentlemen were admitted Members of the Company:—Messrs. James Orlsby, Richard Sargent, and Wm. Thompson, all of this City.

WATERFORD MARKETS, SATURDAY, FEB. 6.

Table with columns: Butter, Wheat, Oats, Barley, and various prices per bushel or cwt.

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MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament assembled on last Thursday, and we shall, in our next, give the King's speech on this occasion, together with the proceedings of Friday (yesterday), on which day it is probable the Writ for the coming Election for this County was moved. We shall probably have, on that occasion, Mr O'Connell's first speech in the House of Commons. We take this opportunity of stating that we have made such arrangements as will enable us to give, throughout the Session, the earliest, most ample, and most accurate reports of the Parliamentary proceedings, which will possess an unusual degree of interest. The address in the House of Lords was to have been seconded by Lord Saltoun.

COUNTY LIMERICK ELECTION.

Saturday, the fifth day of polling, the booths were open at nine in the morning, but the exhausted state of the county gave the deputation and agents little or nothing to do in some baronies. In the booths that did poll, Colonel O'Grady not only continued to preserve his majority of the previous evening, but was rapidly adding to it. Public feeling for his cause, enthusiastic since the contest, had now become enthusiastic of success, and his agents this day spoke of the triumph of chasing the gallant Colonel should have. The populace congregated in vast numbers round his committee rooms, but no rioting of any kind occurred, all was confidence and good humour.

END OF THE CONTEST AND RESIGNATION OF MR. MASSY DAWSON.

Mr M. Dawson, conducting agent for Mr Massy Dawson, has just entered the booths, and announced the resignation of Mr Massy Dawson. Every booth in the County rang again with loud and ardent cheers at this declaration. Hundreds of voices shouted exultingly, "Victory, Glorious Victory, O'Grady and Independence forever!" The joyful sensation which the Count was excessive for a scene of huzzing, leaping, and shouting, took place, that defied all power of description. Huzzes were seen flying in the air, while others waved in triumphful circles over the heads of the people. Cheers rang through the streets with the happy intelligence, "The barrels were set on fire near the Court House and committee rooms, and that part of the town was illuminated with the blaze of barrels which were hurled through the streets on men's shoulders, amidst shouts of triumph and exultation.—No symptoms of the least rioting." These Cheers.

Colonel O'Grady still on times the poll, determined to show his strength, until the High Sheriff shall give orders to clear the booths. The gallant officer addressed the freeholders in his Committee Room window, urging them to observe a peaceable demeanour in the midst of victory.

At this hour the Crown Court is taken by storm, the multitude without having burst through the barriers formed by the police, and overcome every obstacle to their admission. The Court is exceedingly crowded in all parts, clapping, cheering and groaning in endless succession. The first was a loud and general cheer for Col. O'Grady, next for Lord Anglesey and Mr Wadler—then cheers for Lord Kingston, Lord Limerick, Lord Glumworth, Sergeant Goodie, Failors, Morrison and Costlowe, and Lord Dunraven. Mr Carew S. O'Grady rose to propose a cheer for the people, which was echoed with the most rapturous applause of nearly ten minutes' duration.

Mr Carew O'Grady having been loudly and frequently called upon, addressed the Court as follows:—Free Electors, of what I may now justly call, the Free County of Limerick, I respond to your invitation, and proclaim with pride the glories you have earned by the successive and increased majorities of Colonel O'Grady on the poll. Cheers. Your enemies have this day run out of town, that they might not prostrate themselves before the majesty of the people—loud cheers. The majority you have gained in this contest, is not so large as it otherwise would be, and I tell you why—because Gentlemen you are standing on the ashes of the old 40s. freeholders—continued cheering. Before, you had 11,000 freeholders in your County, but now there is scarce the same number of hundreds, and therefore your majority at this Election, has not been so great; but under the circumstances I allude to, it is highly honourable to your spirit. Loud cheers. You have honoured with cheers of joy the name of the Marquis of Anglesey, and why? because he groaned in pain for you when he left his right leg on the blood-stained field of Waterloo. You this day hunted beyond the walls of ancient Limerick the noisies who would trample on your rights; they made down at his liberty gap, and the first blood in pursuit of the game was the Count's blood and laughter. Free Electors, conquest flags on your banners, and your victory is the triumph of liberty over slavery, virtue over vice, and independence over intolerance. Loud cheers. I respect a Peer in his proper sphere, and when he confines himself to his duties within the walls of Parliament, not tampering with the privileges of the subject, which in a Nobleman is both illegal and unconstitutional. Should a member in the House of Commons hazard the name of His Majesty, or even a Peer in debate, he is instantly called to order and silenced by the Speaker, so strictly defined is the sphere in which he moves; and when a Nobleman comes into your city to interfere in the freedom of Election, and like a Poll Clerk to beat about your streets in search of votes, that instant the Constitution slaps the door in his face, and I call upon you to hold it fast against him—great cheers. A noble lord not far distant from you, who resides in the County Cork, the largest County in Ireland, must come to Limerick for the purpose of walking on the rights of the electors. The men of our County will dispose of their own representation despite his intrigues, and I tell that nobleman that it will concern his own interest to look nearer home, for the infant spark of freedom is now lighted up in the County Cork. The electors in that great county look with anxiety to Limerick, and

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

when they shall hear of our victory, believe me, they will achieve a second conquest there, where the very name of Independence is now unknown—loud cheers. In two days more I have the gratification to assure you the triumphal car of Liberty, like an air balloon, will be wafted through the streets of your City, by the breath of the people. Cheers. It was the People made those Lords, and they shall never beat down the People—shouts of applause.

Colonel O'Grady now presented himself, but could not gain a hearing for some moments, so great was the applause. I address you, said he, with feelings of the highest pride, of the deepest gratitude, for the honourable station in which the free and unshaken voice of the County has placed me. Those who came here to crush the independence of your County, are now dispersed by the gale of freedom. They are gone out of town, to that home, which is not to be found in our County. The count in which you were engaged this week, will reflect immortal honour on the freeholders of Limerick; it has been regarded with anxiety by every County in Ireland, and your neighbours all round will owe to your glory, and to our common struggle, thanks and gratitude. The contest between you and your enemies was a robbery of that which is dear to a manly heart—your liberty and independence; but no force they could bring forward was strong enough to put you down, and no league or coalition, however noble, shall bully you out of your freedom. While you stand together firmly and resolutely, to uphold the character of your county, I defy the world's hand to intrude upon your acknowledged right, and to dictate to you who must be your Representative. Your enemies have this day fled in disgrace from your presence—they are now over the border, they have abandoned the County, and the battle is won! Let us then show them, that as we have been daring and fearless in the fight, so we can be merciful in victory, and teach them that we can forgive the odious attempt to impose injuries and indignities upon an independent County at the hands of electors. (Voice from the gallery shouted, "forgive, but not forget.") Do your duty with this condition, repeat it at your residences, and send the good principle into the young hearts of your offspring. Shortly, it is probable, you will have another election in this County, and I call on you, if you value liberty and mean to preserve that first of blessings, then register every man of your county without delay—you will thus testify the noble alliance, and defeat a second oligarchical invasion. Again, I call upon you all to aid me, start vigorously and early from the past, and will participate any future attempt to effect your political degradation.—I shall not be wanting on my part to bring our cause to the very position which you desire.—I do and expect that all her children will do their duty. Free and resident Electors, you have conferred upon me an honour which I shall never forget—this is to me a proud moment of my life, that I am most happily the successful instrument in your hands, of asserting your independence, and while I have existence, I pledge myself to you, that every effort I can employ—all the interest I can influence shall always go with you, whether I am in or out of Parliament, to oppose any similar attempt against your constitutional rights as freemen and Irishmen. I now go forth as the independent representative of an independent County, resolved to support in Parliament all measures calculated to be of advantage to my country, and to oppose every measure in the remotest degree injurious to the national interests. When I next appear before you, I hope my public conduct will testify, that I neglected no question connected with the welfare of Ireland, or the local interests of my constituents. Again I thank you for being chosen as the organ to establish the character and independence of your native County.

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Colonel O'Grady now presented himself, but could not gain a hearing for some moments, so great was the applause. I address you, said he, with feelings of the highest pride, of the deepest gratitude, for the honourable station in which the free and unshaken voice of the County has placed me. Those who came here to crush the independence of your County, are now dispersed by the gale of freedom. They are gone out of town, to that home, which is not to be found in our County. The count in which you were engaged this week, will reflect immortal honour on the freeholders of Limerick; it has been regarded with anxiety by every County in Ireland, and your neighbours all round will owe to your glory, and to our common struggle, thanks and gratitude. The contest between you and your enemies was a robbery of that which is dear to a manly heart—your liberty and independence; but no force they could bring forward was strong enough to put you down, and no league or coalition, however noble, shall bully you out of your freedom. While you stand together firmly and resolutely, to uphold the character of your county, I defy the world's hand to intrude upon your acknowledged right, and to dictate to you who must be your Representative. Your enemies have this day fled in disgrace from your presence—they are now over the border, they have abandoned the County, and the battle is won! Let us then show them, that as we have been daring and fearless in the fight, so we can be merciful in victory, and teach them that we can forgive the odious attempt to impose injuries and indignities upon an independent County at the hands of electors. (Voice from the gallery shouted, "forgive, but not forget.") Do your duty with this condition, repeat it at your residences, and send the good principle into the young hearts of your offspring. Shortly, it is probable, you will have another election in this County, and I call on you, if you value liberty and mean to preserve that first of blessings, then register every man of your county without delay—you will thus testify the noble alliance, and defeat a second oligarchical invasion. Again, I call upon you all to aid me, start vigorously and early from the past, and will participate any future attempt to effect your political degradation.—I shall not be wanting on my part to bring our cause to the very position which you desire.—I do and expect that all her children will do their duty. Free and resident Electors, you have conferred upon me an honour which I shall never forget—this is to me a proud moment of my life, that I am most happily the successful instrument in your hands, of asserting your independence, and while I have existence, I pledge myself to you, that every effort I can employ—all the interest I can influence shall always go with you, whether I am in or out of Parliament, to oppose any similar attempt against your constitutional rights as freemen and Irishmen. I now go forth as the independent representative of an independent County, resolved to support in Parliament all measures calculated to be of advantage to my country, and to oppose every measure in the remotest degree injurious to the national interests. When I next appear before you, I hope my public conduct will testify, that I neglected no question connected with the welfare of Ireland, or the local interests of my constituents. Again I thank you for being chosen as the organ to establish the character and independence of your native County.

The gallant Officer took leave of the Court in the midst of a loud burst of applause.

The High Sheriff now declared the day's poll for Colonel O'Grady, 102; for Mr Massy Dawson, 22; Majority for Colonel O'Grady, 80.—Total majority in the Gross Poll for Colonel O'Grady—Two hundred and Ten. Immense cheers.—The High Sheriff now declared the vote of the booths would be shut on Monday, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary.

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