The Waterford Chronicle.

'Tis the Voluntary Slave that makes the Oppressor.—Tacitus

No 439 — SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1830 — Price 6d

NOTICE TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

THAT MAGNIFICENT STOCK of Real SEHFFIELD PLATE, JEWELLERY, GILT GOODS, and SPLENDID CUT & PLAIN GLASS, &c. will be Peremptorily Sold by Auction, at SHARPE'S Rooms, Quay, Waterford, by order of the Executors and Administratrix.

JOSEPH MARSHALL,
Of 45, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, Auctioneer.

Sale on Monday the 15th instant, at 12 o'Clock.

The Cloths, Blankets, Silk Mercery, Printed Goods, &c. &c. will remain on Private Sale at "*sacrificing Prices.*"

FREEHOLD & LEASEHOLD FARMS TO BE SOLD.

TO be Sold, about 163 Acres (late Irish Plantation Measure,) of the Town and Lands of NEWCASTLE, situate in the Parish of Tickillen, Barony of Shilmalier, and County of Wexford. These Lands, which are only two miles from the Town of Wexford and adjoining the Mail Coach Road from Wexford to Dublin, are divided into convenient Farms. They have been very lately leased to solvent Tenants at reduced Rents, with Fines, and now produce a certain profit Rent of about £236 4s. 3d. sterling per annum. Several new and commodious Farm Houses, with Offices, have been erected within the last few years, on the Premises which are well Watered, and abound in excellent Marl for Manure. The contiguity of these Lands to the River Slaney affords every facility for landing lime, or forwarding their produce to the Wexford and Castlebridge Markets.

Application to be made (if by letter, post paid, to Mr Thomas Carroll, Lady Lane, Waterford; or to Mr Philip Redmond, George's street, Wexford, who will give every information as to title, &c.

Feb. 5, 1830.

DINNER TO LORD G. BERESFORD.

A PUBLIC DINNER will be given to LORD GEORGE BERESFORD at the DEVONSHIRE ARMS, in the TOWN of DUNGARVAN, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of FEBRUARY Instant. Such Gentlemen as wish to join in entertaining his Lordship are requested to send their names to the Devonshire Arms.

PRESIDENT.
THOMAS J. FITZGERALD, Esq. Ballynapark.

VICE PRESIDENT.
FRANCIS KENNEDY, Esq. Ballymamultina.

STEWARDS.
BERESFORD BOATE,
ANDREW CARBERY,
JOHN DOWER,
JOHN HEARN,
PATRICK DOWER,
REDMOND POWER,
MAURICE KENNEDY,
JAMES TALLON,
JOHN HEARN WATERS,
JAMES DOWER,
JAMES CREMEN,
THOMAS WHELAN,
ABRAHAM ANTHONY,
JOHN SHERIN,
ROBERT DOWER, Esqrs.

Dinner will be on the Table at SIX o'Clock.

EDUCATION.

AUGUSTINIAN SEMINARY, NEW ROSS.

The Reverend JAMES CRANE, President.

THE CLERGYMEN of the AUGUSTINIAN ORDER, at NEW ROSS, considering the advantages which would accrue to their neighbourhood and society at large, from the establishment of a School, on a comprehensive plan and moderate terms, have proposed to themselves to devote a portion of their time to this useful mode of literary improvement.

The School will open on the 1st day of March, 1830, in the former College of their order, which they have lately fitted up for the purpose.

The System of the School will embrace all those departments of English and Classical Literature necessary to fit young Gentlemen for entrance into College, especially into the College of Maynooth, Carlow and other Ecclesiastical Seminaries.

Special care shall be taken to prepare young men for Mercantile pursuits, and for those other branches of business in which the youth of the country find it their interest to engage.

The best Masters will be procured—the newest and most concise method will be adopted—and no expense will be spared to render the system of Education complete.

The General Plan will comprise the Greek, Latin, Italian, French and English Languages; History, Geography, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, and Mathematics.

The details of the system may be known by communicating with the President, or any of the Clergymen of the Augustinian Chapel House.

The Terms are—FOUR GUINEAS per Annum, for Greek, Latin, and English Education, as mentioned in the General Plan; and FIVE GUINEAS per annum, if French and Italian be added.

No Entrance Money will be required.

The Payments to be made quarterly—and the first quarter to be always paid in advance.

The quarterly days, for greater convenience, are fixed for the 1st day of March, the 1st of June, the 1st of September, and the 1st of December—so that the boy entering previously to the Quarterly Day, will have to pay in advance from the day of entrance up to the next Quarterly Day, and for the quarter thence ensuing also, unless the Quarterly Day shall have then only recently passed, in which case it may be arrenged with the President, so as not to pay in advance for the quarter thence ensuing also.

Vacation—only one month in the year—from the 1st of August to the 1st of September.

Hours of attendance in School from Nine o'Clock in the Morning till Three in the Afternoon, and on Saturdays the boys are to be dismissed at Twelve o'Clock.

Their moral and religious instruction and conduct will be carefully attended to; and should those of a different persuasion from the Roman Catholic Faith think well of sending their children to this School, there shall be no interference with their religious instruction.

The Right Reverend Doctor Doyle, who, since his appointment to the Episcopal Office in Kildare and Leighlin, has not ceased to feel and manifest the deepest interest in whatever concerns the Augustinian Order, to which he belongs, has not only approved fully of the system of Education now offered by his Religious Brethren to the Public, but arranged or suggested nearly all its details; and we are authorised to state, that its establishment, progress, and success, engage the anxious solicitude of that Right Reverend Prelate.

N.B.—Boarders will be received in the above Establishment on the most moderate terms.

WATERFORD HARBOUR.

GENERAL ABSTRACT

OF the ACCOUNT of the COMMISSIONERS for IMPROVING the PORT and HARBOUR of WATERFORD of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of all Sums of Money raised or received by them, by virtue of the Act of the 58th of George the Third. From 6th January, 1829, to 5th January, 1830, inclusive.

THE CHARGE.

		£	s.	d.
Balance of last Account in favour of the Public		£7,498	14	1
Tonnage Duty—Received from sundry Masters of Vessels		1,043	8	9
Ballast Duties—From same, for Ballast delivered them,	£10,82 11 10			
For Ballast discharged	315 10 7			
Ballast Duties		1458	2	6
Pilotage—Of Vessels Inwards	1775 13 10			
Ditto, Outwards	1577 3 10			
Pilotage		3352	17	8
Interest on £1000 Government Four per Cent. Stock		40	0	0
Miscellaneous Receipts		40	11	8
Total Charge		£13,433	14	7

THE DISCHARGE.

	£	s.	d.
Lighterage—Of Ballast delivered and discharged	681	2	0
River Suir—Cost of enlarging the Channels of the upper and lower Fords to 210 feet wide, and seven feet deep, at low water, ordinary spring tides, and other Charges	4118	19	8
River and Quay Moorings	48	19	8
Hulks, Gangways, and Wharf at Coal Quays	1104	4	4
Quays and Steps	1283	3	1
Timber, Cordage, Sails, Iron Work, &c. for use of the several Pilot Boats	253	13	1
Cost of two Six Oar Yawls for the Pilot Establishment	24	18	0
Ballast Cliff—Cost of Planting Trees and erecting Boundaries	7	10	0
Rent—Of Board Room and Offices; Ground for Ballast Quays and Cliff; and of Watch Houses at Passage and Dunmore	109	3	1
Coal and Candles for Offices	13	4	7
Stamps, Stationary, Postage, Printing, and Advertising	83 11		1
Subsistence of Pilots and Assistants on board of the Pilot Boats	190	14	7
Pension—To the Parents of an Assistant who was drowned in the Service	14	10	6
Salary—Of Secretary, Accountant, and Treasurer; Pilot Master; Deputy Pilot Master; Ballast Master; and Acting Deputy Pilot Master at Waterford; and of Collector of Rates	899	19	11
Wages—Of Messenger, three Boats' Masters, twenty nine Pilots, ten Assistants, and of extra Pilots occasionally employed	1,613	1	9
Incidents—Being petty Charges on the Establishments at Waterford, Passage, and Dunmore; expense of messengers with daily returns included	91	16	2
Total Discharge	£10,451	9	6
Balance in favour of the Public	2,982	5	1
The charge as above	£13,433	14	7

	£	s.	d.
The above Balance brought down	£2982	5	1
From which is to be deducted Loss on Sale of £387 6s 9d, Four per Cent. Stock	4	16	10
The true balance in favour of the Public	£2,977	8	3

STATE OF THE BALANCE.

		£	s.	d.
Due by the Estate of William Newport and Co		£1871	11	2
Due by Thomas S Peckston		37	4	4
Unavailable		£1908	15	7
In Government new 4 per Cent. Stock, £1,000 Cost	£1,059 12 10			
Cash Balance	48 19 10			
		1,068	12	8
Total amount of Balance		£2,977	8	3

DEBTS.

	£	s.	d.
Due to sundry Persons for erecting Quays and for other Works in progress of completion	1628	11	6

CREDIT.

	£	s.	d.
Due by the Corporation of the Trinity House, London, being arrears of Duties on sundry Foreign Vessels that entered the Port of Waterford, for the Year ending 5th January, 1830	28	2	9

WATER BAILIFFS' FEES.

An Account, shewing the Receipt and Appropriation of the Water Bailiffs' Fees, rented by the Harbour Commissioners from the Corporation of Waterford, from 6th January, 1829, to 6th January, 1830, inclusive:—

RECEIPT.

	£	s.	d.
Balance of Account to 5th January, 1829	£493	17	2
Surplus of Fund for support of the Quay and River Watch, carried to the Credit of this Account	14	14	1
Interest to 10th October, 1828, on 4 per Cent. Stock	18	10	11
Amount of Fees Collected from Masters of Vessels and from Boat Owners, in Year ending 5th January, 1830	594	4	3
	£1,121	7	6

EXPENDITURE.

		£	s.	d.
Paid two Water Bailiffs	£360 4 8			
Timber, Iron Work, &c. for Stages and Plank	165 4 1			
Cost of Stage for landing Pigs from Boats	5 0 0			
Master Cooper for Coal Barrels and Storage	30 18 4			
Cost of 14 Gas Lights, placed near the verge of the Quay, exhibited from the 15th of August, 1829	29 11 8			
Annuity to Widow Farrell	50 0 0			
Salary of Assistant Harbour Master	50 3 0			
Incidental Charges, including Wages to a man employed to supply stages and planks to Vessels, wash steps, and take charge of Hulk *British Isle*	36 3 7			
		748	5	1
Balance to the Credit of this Account		£673	2	1

QUAY AND RIVER WATCH.

RECEIPT.

	£	s.	d.
Contributions of sundry Masters of Vessels in Year ending 5th January, 1830	£253	17	11

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Wages of Watchmen	£193	4	0
Watch coats for ditto	14	2	8
Salary for Superintendent	13	17	0
Paid for Oil repair of Lanterns and Watch Boxes, Medicine for Sick Men and other Petty Charges connected with this Account	58	6	2
Total Expenditure	£280	3	10
Surplus carried to credit of Water Bailiffs' Fees	£14	14	1

By Order of the Commissioners,
GEORGE BROWNRIGG, Secretary.

Ballast Office, Waterford, Feb. 11, 1830.

THREE NEW HOUSES TO BE SOLD

TO be Sold, THREE NEW HOUSES in MICHAEL STREET, opposite to LADY LANE. Apply to George Ivie, Esq Lady Lane.

Waterford, Jan. 9, 1830.

(*To be inserted on Saturdays*)

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given, about One Hundred and Sixty Acres of the LANDS of CLANNASMUT, the property of S. H. SHEPPARD, Esq. lately in the possession of EDMOND and RICHARD LUNDERGAN.

There are two very good SLATE QUARRIES on the premises, and also a good SLATED HOUSE.

Those Lands are situated in the COUNTY of TIPPERARY, within five miles of CARRICK-ON-SUIR, and thirteen of WATERFORD.

Application to be made (if by Letter post-paid) to ALEX. M. ANCROS, Esq. Waterford.

January 26, 1830.

CHANCERY.

CECILIA KIELY, Plaintiff; DAVID W. MURRAY, FRANCIS FUDDS, and others, *Defendants*.

PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this cause and bearing date the 1st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, I hereby require all persons having Incumbrances affecting the Lands of KNOCKNEGERA and BALLYCURREEN, being the Lands in the Pleadings in this cause mentioned, prior to, or contemporaneous with, the 20th day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety three, being the date of the Plaintiff's demand, in the Pleadings mentioned, to came in and prove the same before me, at my Chambers on the Inns' Quay, in the City of Dublin, on or before the 15th day of March next, otherwise they will be precluded the benefit of said Decree.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1830.

WILLIAM HENN.

BACON CONCERN AND CORN STORE IN CARRICK ON-SUIR.

TO BE LET, for such Term as may be agreed on, and immediate possession given, the very extensive BACON CONCERN, occupied for Twenty Years by Messrs MILWARD and SKOTTOWE, situate in the MAIN STREET of Carrick-on-Suir, extending from thence to the River Suir, where boats and vessels may load out of the Store. These Stores are sufficiently extensive for the manufacture of Twenty Thousand Hogs each year, with every requisite for Melting Lard, &c.

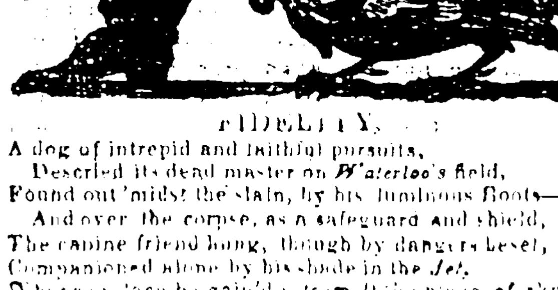
Also, a CORN STORE, 199 feet long, with Four Lofts and capacious KILN, built only 25 years, capable of holding many thousand Barrels of Grain, and well worthy the attention of the Proprietors of Mills or Distilleries. It can be worked separate from the Bacon Concern. The whole Concerns are in perfect order, and do not require a shilling to be laid out on them.

Application to be made to Messrs FLETCHER and ROE, 5, Foster Place, Dublin; or to Messrs MILWARD and SKOTTOWE, Carrick-on-Suir.

DAY AND MARTIN'S BLACKING.

THIS inestimable Composition, with half the usual labour, produces a most brilliant Jet Black, fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather—will not soil the finest linen—is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell, and will retain its virtues in any climate.

Sold Wholesale at the Manufactory,
97, HIGH HOLBORN;
And Retail throughout the Kingdom, in Bottles, Pots, and Tin Boxes, at 6d. 1s. and 1s. 6d. each.



FIDELITY.

A dog of intrepid and faithful pursuits,
Descried its dead master on *Waterloo's* field,
Found out 'midst the slain, by his luminous Boots—
And over the corpse, as a safeguard and shield,
The canine friend hung, though by dangers beset,
Companioned alone by his shade in the *Jet*.
Whence solace he gain'd; from "the place of skulls" brought
To England, he still is by sympathy wrought
To fond recollection, impressively grand,
By WARREN's *reflector* from 30, the Strand.

This easy shining and brilliant BLACKING, prepared BY

Robert Warren,

30, STRAND, LONDON;

SOLD IN WATERFORD BY	
R. Farrell, Bookseller	A. Lonergan
White & Co. Druggists	R. Davis
D. Condon, Ironmonger	D. Hickey
J. Jacob, Do.	S. Fayle
R. & R. Kehoe, Grocers	Malcolmson and Co.
Kearney, Do.	FERMOY
T. Wilson, Do.	S. Moase
W. C. Budd & Co. Do.	—— Dunn
E. Lynch Oilman	CAHIR BY
S. Phelan Bookseller	W. Burke
M. Laffan Do.	KILKENNY BY
CLONMEL BY	J. Downey,
T. S. Grubb	O. C. O'Callaghan
T. Lawler	J. Reynolds.

LIQUID, in Bottles, and PASTE BLACKING, Pots, at 6d—12d—and 18d each.

☞ Be particular to inquire for WARREN'S, 30, STRAND, All others are Counterfeit.

COUNTY WATERFORD ELECTION.

MEETINGS OF THE CITIZENS.

FIRST MEETING—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

AT a MEETING of the CITIZENS of WATERFORD, convened by public Requisition, on TUESDAY, the 2d of February, for the purpose of cooperating with the Independent Interest of the County at the approaching important contest—

Mr JAMES EGAN in the Chair—

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Moved by Rev John Sheehan, and seconded by Mr Daniel Dunford.

Resolved—That Irishmen can never expect prosperity, peace, and happiness for their native land, as long as men professing the "unchanged principles" of the Beresfords are returned to misrepresent the people in Parliament.

Moved by Mr Patrick Morris, and seconded by Mr William Murphy.

Resolved—That there can be no freedom of election as long as the Candidates upon the Independent Interest are put to ruinous expense to meet the opposition of those who have already acquired overgrown wealth by being quartered upon the public purse and fed upon the taxes, and who, when they go into Parliament, are sure to procure for themselves from those taxes that are wrung from the vitals of the people more than ample compensation for any expense they may have incurred by an election.

Moved by Mr Peter Kenney, and seconded by the Rev Mr Morrisey.

Resolved—That with a view to remove the great difficulty towards purifying the national representation, as well as towards securing the success of the Independent Candidate at the approaching Election for our County, we hereby appoint a Committee who will provide for the Freeholders in such a way as will neutralize the influence of ill-gotten wealth and unconstitutional interference.

Moved by Mr William Sullivan, and seconded by Mr Patrick Kiely.

Resolved—That the Gentlemen appointed to draw up Resolutions for this Meeting be the Committee for carrying into effect the purposes of the foregoing Resolution—that they have power to add to their number and that they do meet every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, in these rooms, until the triumph of the Independent Electors in this County be accomplished.

We, whose names are hereunto affixed, hereby offer to provide, during the approaching Election for the County of Waterford, for any number of Freeholders who shall be allocated to us respectively by the Committee:

John Sheehan, P. P. St. Patrick's	Patrick Kiely
James Esmonde, Kilmanock House	Wm Tobin
Peter Kenney	J. Everard Feehan
Patrick Morris	John Thomas Power
Wm Murphy	Wm Hearn
James Egan	John Fishavan
Joseph Dunford, jun.	Laurence Scanlan
Matthew Byrne	John McCarthy
James Redmond	Owen Carroll
Sylvester Phelan	James Cosgreve
Walter Kelly	Edward Kehoe
Robert Curtis	James Delahunty
David Condon	Pierce Cox,
Edward Madigan	Marcus Kennedy
John Hurly	John Maher
Robert Toomey	Michael Kennedy
James Morris	Daniel Doyle
Patrick Sheehan, M.D.	Patrick Dalton
	Maurice Coleman, RCE
	William Halpenny.

JAMES EGAN, Chairman.
WM HEARN, Secretary.

Mr Egan having left the Chair, and Mr Dunford being called thereto, on the motion of Mr Kenney, seconded by Mr Sullivan—

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby given to Mr Egan for his very proper conduct in the Chair, as well as for his former zeal as a Catholic Rent Collector of Waterford.

DANIEL DUNFORD, Chairman.
WM HEARN, Secretary.

SECOND MEETING—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

Mr JOHN McCARTHY in the Chair—

Moved by Mr Patrick Morris, seconded by Mr Peter Kenney, and carried by acclamation.

Resolved—That the thanks of the County and City are eminently due and hereby given to John Barron, Esq. for his promptitude and disinterestedness in coming forward to afford the opportunity of averting the national calamity of Beresford misrepresentation from the County Waterford, and that our Chairman be requested to convey to Mr Barron the above resolution.

Proposed by Mr. Peter Kenney, and seconded by the Rev. Mr Sheehan.

Resolved—That the Resolutions adopted by this and yesterday's Meetings be inserted in the *Waterford Chronicle*, and in that truly straightforward and patriotic journal, the *Pilot*, the only honest newspaper in Dublin.

JOHN McCARTHY, Chairman.
E. FEEHAN, Secretary.

FOURTH MEETING—MONDAY, FEB. 8.

Mr ROBERT CURTIS in the Chair.

Proposed by Mr Peter Kenney, seconded by Mr Wm. A. Hearn.

Resolved—That the marked and particular thanks of this Meeting are due and hereby given to the Very Rev. Dr. Abraham, for his generosity in tendering the use of the late Bishop's house to the Committee of the Independent interest during the approaching Election.

Proposed by Mr William Murphy, seconded by Mr William Sullivan.

Resolved—That a Deputation from this Meeting do wait on the Citizens to collect Subscriptions for the support of the Freeholders at the pending Election.

ROBERT CURTIS, Chairman.
J. E. FEEHAN, Secretary.

The following is a List of Subscriptions already received:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Patrick Morris	£50	0	0	J O'Meara, Newfoundland	£1	0	0
Rev J Sheehan	10	0	0	Joseph Combes (Labourer)	1	0	0
Rev J Condon	5	0	0	Paul Ffrench	2	0	0
Rev J Burke	3	0	0	Robert Toomey	1	10	0
Rev T Dixon	3	0	0	—— Delahunty	2	0	0
Robert Curtis	5	0	0	Marks Kennedy	2	0	0
Daniel Dunford	5	0	0	Daniel Murphy	2	0	0
Peter Kenney	5	5	0	Robert Kehoe	1	0	0
Rev M Coleman	2	0	0	W Aylward	3	0	0
J Everard Feehan	3	0	0	M Mullowney	1	0	0
John T Power	3	0	0	Owen Carroll	3	0	0
William A Hearn	3	0	0	Francis Smyth	3	0	0
Patrick Keily	3	0	0	Edward Lynch	2	0	0
James Redmond	3	0	0	Robert Kent	1	10	0
James Egan	3	0	0	A Friend	2	0	0
William Hearn	3	0	0	Thomas Power	1	0	0
Doctor Sheehan	2	0	0	W Connolly, M.D.	2	0	0
Rev P Morrissey	2	0	0	Thomas Carroll	5	0	0
James Morris	3	0	0	T Meagher and Sons	5	0	0
Matthew Byrne	3	0	0	Maurice Hayes	3	0	0
James Cosgrave	3	0	0	Captain M Phelan	2	0	0
Sylvester Phelan	3	0	0	Mrs Crotty	1	10	0
William Murphy	3	0	0				
William Tobin	2	0	0				
William Carroll	1	0	0				

List of Subscriptions continued.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Rev E Power	£1	0	0	Felix McCarthy	£1	0	0
Walter Kelly	1	10	0	Mr Power	1	0	0
David Condon	3	0	0	Miss Fanning	0	5	0
Rev M Burke	1	0	0	John Harden	3	0	0
Matthew Shee	2	0	0	E. Despard	1	0	0
William Pope	1	0	0	Patrick Dalton	1	10	0
John Maher	2	0	0	Mrs Sheehan	1	0	0
A Friend to the Cause	1	10	0	Thomas Carroll	1	10	0
Miss Walsh	1	0	0	John McCarthy	3	0	0
Richard Butler	1	0	0	Joseph Dunford	1	10	0
John Butler	0	10	0	J. Hynes	0	10	0
Mrs Delahunty	1	0	0	P. O'Brien	0	5	
John Hurley	1	0	0	Laurence Scanlan	2	0	0
Charles Bianconi	10	10	0	John Kent	1	10	0
Richard Fogarty	5	0	0	Thomas Lynagh	1	0	0
Laurence Scanlan	2	0	0	Wm Sullivan	1	0	0
Edw Madigan	2	0	0	James Manning	1	2	0
James St John	0	10	0	Matthew Bendy	1	0	0
Thomas Mahony	0	10	0	George Boyle	0	5	0
Roger McGrath	1	0	0	John Lawler	1	0	0
David Kirby	0	10	0	John Dalton	1	10	0
A Friend	0	5	0	Michael Burke	2	0	0
Ditto	0	5	0	A Friend	0	10	0
Edw McCarthy	1	10	0	Edmond Walsh	1	0	0
A Lady	1	0	0	Daniel Doyle	1	0	0
A Friend	1	0	0	Wm Burrow	1	10	0
Michael Hart	1	0	0	John Grady	0	18	0
John Keane	1	0	0	Mrs Knox	0	3	0
Rev Mr Boyle	0	10	0	Patrick Lowry	0	7	0
Peter White	1	0	0	John Murphy	0	10	0
Surgeon Hearn	1	0	0	Richard Phelan	1	0	0
John Hayes	1	0	0	Margaret Cody	1	0	0
A Friend	0	2	6	Mrs Ryan	1	0	0
Ditto	0	2	6	Thomas Hayes	1	0	0
Maurice Hearn	1	0	0	A Friend	0	5	0
Rev Mr Cooke	1	0	0	John Merrick	0	5	0
Rev D O'Brien	1	0	0	Richard Nugent	0	10	0
Rev M Fitzgerald P. P.	3	0	0	Michael Power	0	10	0
Richard Scallan	0	5	0	Philip Hanrick	0	5	0
Michael Power	1	0	0	Wm Mullowny	0	7	0
Rev M Flynn	2	10	0	George Oakey	0	5	0
				William Sutton	1	0	0
				Sundry small sums	0	11	0

WORK IN THE PRESS.

New Edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

On the first of March, 1830, will be published, Part First, price Six Shillings, of a new, greatly improved, and cheap Edition of the

ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, being the Seventh, including the recent Supplement to that Work. With Preliminary Dissertations on the History of the Sciences. By the late Professors Stewart and Playfair, and by the Right Honourable Sir James Mackintosh and Professor Leslie; illustrated with a new set of Engravings on Steel. To be published in Monthly Parts, and completed in Twenty Volumes, Quarto. Edited by Professor Napier.

MODE AND TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

I. By augmenting the contents of the page, but without decreasing the size of the type, the work, while much improved in appearance, will be comprised, notwithstanding the great extension of the matter, in TWENTY Quarto Volumes, handsomely printed on paper of a superior quality; twenty volumes of the present being nearly equal to twenty-four of the former Editions. Each volume will consist of 800 pages, containing a much greater quantity of matter than any similar publication—and the Proprietors hold themselves distinctly pledged to the Public, that the work shall not, on any account, exceed TWENTY-ONE VOLUMES; their present confident belief, at the same time, being that it will be completed in TWENTY.

II. The publication will proceed in monthly parts, of which six will form a volume; each part thus averaging above one hundred and thirty three pages. The first part will be published on the 31st of March, 1830. As the work is already far advanced at press, and as the printing of the whole will be finished long before the expiration of the period required for issuing the successive MONTHLY PARTS, the Subscribers will have the option, as soon as the whole is printed, of completing at once their copies of the work, or of abiding by the publication in Parts till the end of the series.

III. Each Part will be sold for SIX SHILLINGS, thus making the price of a Quarto volume, of 800 ample pages, only THIRTY SIX SHILLINGS: a price very considerably lower than that of any similar publication of the day; and which, when the quantity of matter in each volume, the quantity of Paper and Printing, the numerous Engravings, and the ability of the Articles, are taken into account, must be allowed to place the work in a highly advantageous point of view. Considering its execution and extent, it will, indeed, present the cheapest Digest of human knowledge that has yet appeared in Britain, in the convenient form of a Dictionary.

Printed for ADAM BLACK, Edinburgh; SIMPKIN and MARSHALL, London; and JOHN CUMMING, Dublin.

☞ Prospectuses and Specimens of the Work may be seen with any of the Booksellers at Waterford.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

TARBETNESS LIGHTHOUSE.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES hereby give notice that a LIGHTHOUSE has been erected upon TARBETNESS, in the Moray Firth, the Light of which will be exhibited on the ... Day of January, Current, and will be continued every night from the going away of Daylight in the evening until the return of Daylight in the morning.

The following is a specification of the Lighthouse, and the appearance of the Light, By Mr STEVENSON, Engineer to the Commissioners.

TARBETNESS forms the North ... of Cromartyshire, situate in lat 57 deg ... and in lon. 3deg. 47min. West, distant ... from the entrance to Cromarty Frith. ... Lighthouse bears from the Sunken Rocks ... Three Kings and the Kings' Sons, N.E. ¼ ... 9 miles; from Halliman's Scares lying off ... or Cowsey Point, N.N.W. ¼ W. distant 18 miles ... Clythness, S.W. by W. ¼ W. distant 31 miles ... from Culloden Rock, W. by S. distant one mile.

TARBETNESS LIGHT will be known to Mariners as an INTERMITTENT LIGHT, suddenly appearing like a Star of the first magnitude, and continuing in view 2½ minutes, when it is suddenly eclipsed for half a minute; thus producing its characteristic effect once in every three minutes. It must, however, be observed that within the Moray Frith, in a south-westerly direction from Tarbetness, where the Light cannot be mistaken for any other on the coast, it will be permanently visible, until the Mariner pass within a *Line* drawn from Tarbetness, through a point half a mile seaward of the Kings' Sons, when it will be intercepted from his view, by the high land of the coast. The interception of the Light by the land, will thus form a direction to avoid these dangerous rocks.

The Lantern is open or glazed seaward, from S.W. ¾ W. to W. ¾ N. and is elevated 175 feet above the medium level of the sea. The Light, in clear weather, will be seen at the distance of five or six leagues, and at lesser distances according to the state of the atmosphere.

By order of the Commissioners of the Northern Lighthouses.

C. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

Edinburgh, January 14, 1830.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

The Speaker took the Chair at four o'clock precisely.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN gave notice, that upon Tuesday next he would move for returns of the amount of exports and imports of British manufactured produce, from the year 1790 till the 1st January, 1830, specifying the increase or decrease, as the case might be, each year with the declared or official compared with the real value of such produce;—also, for a return of the amount of foreign goods imported since 1814—an account of the duties received and drawbacks allowed—and an account of the total imports from Ireland during the same period.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented petitions from the parishes of Killarney, in the county Kerry; of Kilmurry and Aghadoe; and of St. Michan and St. John, in the city of Dublin, against the Vestry and Subletting Acts.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Mr. S. RICE rose to present a petition from his constituents, praying that all restrictions upon these countries and India and China, should be removed. After having stated the object of the petition, the Honourable Member said, that he would take that opportunity to put a question to his Honourable and learned Friend opposite, Mr. Bankes, who had, at least till a late period, been connected with the administration of the affairs of India. A letter had recently appeared in the public prints of this country, which was stated to have been received by an official individual in India, from the Noble President of the Board of Control, and which letter contained statements of the utmost importance respecting the administration of Justice in India, and the intentions of his Majesty's Government with regard to the renewal of the East India Company's charter. The question which he wished to put was, whether or not that letter was genuine, and if it were genuine, whether there would be any difficulty in laying a copy of it before Parliament?

Mr BANKES said he felt no hesitation whatever in communicating all the information which it was in his power to give respecting the letter to which the Hon Member for Limerick had directed his attention. He begged to be allowed to say that, owing to the circumstance of a melancholy occurrence in the family of the Noble Lord alluded to, he (Mr Bankes) had not had an opportunity, these many days, of seeing him; but he understood from the Noble Lord that the letter in question was written in the shape of a strictly private and confidential communication from him to the individual to whom it was addressed, and that it was never intended to meet the public eye. He (Mr Bankes) could state, that while acting as Secretary to the India Board, he had never seen a copy of this letter, and he believed that it was not in the power of the Noble Lord himself to say whether or not the letter which had been published in the papers was a correct copy of the private letter he had written to Sir John Malcolm. Sir John Malcolm had since expressed the deepest regret that it should have come before the public, and had stated that a deliberate and shameful breach of confidence was the only means by which such a document could have been brought before the public.

Mr BROUGHAM said, that the appearance of such a letter, taking it to be genuine, was forcibly calculated to give rise to doubts as to the capacity of the writer of such a letter for the situation of the important trust which he at present filled. Hear. He, Mr Brougham, could not avoid entering his protest against the jurisdiction which appeared to be assumed by the writer of that letter over the independence of the judicial order in India.

Mr S. RICE knew nothing of the manner in which this letter had been made public, but seeing it in the public prints, he took the liberty of putting the question which he did to his Hon. Friend, and he did not think he could have asked him a kinder question, as it afforded him the opportunity for the explanation he had given, and which would have been more satisfactory if he could have denied altogether the genuineness of the letter.

Mr HUME said, if the doctrine of the Hon. Secretary to the India Board were to be adopted, we should remain in total ignorance of the administration of affairs there, for a large portion of the business between this country and India was uniformly done in the way of private communications, either from the heads of the Board of Control, or the Directors of the East India Company, explaining the way in which the official individuals were to act. He (Mr Hume) had received a copy of this letter from Calcutta. He believed it had been published in every newspaper in Bombay, and thus an opportunity was given to Sir John Malcolm to triumph over the King's Court there, which no longer could be considered as affording that protection to the natives for which it had been established. Mr Dewar, it appeared, was considered fit to fill the office of judge there, because he would truckle to the Government. Thus the confidence of the natives was destroyed, and the letter of the Noble Lord had spread dismay throughout the whole colony of Bombay. The subserviency of two of the judges, it seemed, could now be reckoned upon; and then, if Sir J. Grant should be refractory, why, according to the Noble Lord, no mischief would accrue, for he "would be like a wild elephant, led away between two tame ones." Loud laughter. He (Mr Hume) trusted, that his Learned Friend below him (Mr. Brougham) would bring this subject under the consideration of Parliament. Hear.

Mr PEEL said that different versions had been circulated in India of this letter, which he understood were very different from the one published in this country. He had asked his Noble Friend respecting it when the letter was published here. The Noble Lord acknowledged that he had written a letter of that description, but he could not say that that was a copy of it, and it was moreover a letter written hastily and inadvertently. He, Mr Peel, did not mean to say that a public officer had a right to write letters to public functionaries upon public subjects, and afterwards to screen himself from animadversion on the plea that his letters were private. Hear. He, Mr Peel, was not prepared to admit that the copy published of this letter was a correct one, as there were no means of ascertaining that at present; but he would only submit, that the whole tenour of his Noble Friend's official conduct should free him from the charge of seeking to lessen the independence of the judicial bench in India. The expression as to the wild and tame elephants was but a hasty and inadvertent joke, hazarded in a private letter, and it should not be set against the public tenour of his Noble Friend's life.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that no satisfactory explanation of this matter had been given, and that the House should consider whether the individual who could write such a letter was fitted to fill the office which he occupied.

Mr BROUGHAM inquired whether the case of Sir J. Grant, to which allusion was made in the letter, was yet decided?

Mr BANKES was not sure whether Sir J. Grant's case was as yet decided upon.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH condemned in the strongest terms the sentiments contained in the letter to which the attention of the House had been directed; but he would say that, if the Noble Lord should now come forward, and, in a manner which could not be mistaken, and which could not be concealed, disavow the sentiments of that letter, supposing it to be genuine, such a disavowal so made and so published, would be, in his eyes, a great reparation of the original fault which he had committed.

Mr RICE said that his reason for bringing this matter forward at this early period was, that the letter stated the intentions of government with regard to the East India Company's charter. He had therefore thought it right to ascertain whether the statements of the letter were true or not.

The petition was then brought up, and ordered to be printed.

MALT AND BEER DUTIES.

Lord F. OSBORNE gave notice, that on the first Thursday after Easter (we think he said; but his observations were almost inaudible) he would bring forward a motion for referring to a committee of the whole House the duties on malt and beer.

WEST INDIA COLONIES.

Mr ROBINSON—As I have a question to put to the Right Honourable Secretary for the Home Department of great importance, I trust that he will give me such a reply as will move the uneasiness which exists in England, in Canada, and in North America, upon the subject. The question is, whether any negociations are now pending between the Government of England and that of the United States, for the purpose of renewing the direct intercourse between the United States and our colonies in the West Indies.

Mr PEEL—My answer is, that a communication upon that subject has been received by his Majesty's Government from the Minister of the United States, and that that communication is still under consideration.

ADMISSION OF STRANGERS TO THE HOUSE.

The Sessional Orders were then read; and, when the question was put upon that which forbids the presence of strangers during the debates, as well as the publication of the proceedings,

Mr HUME observed that, with respect to the order then read, it was a very ancient one—so ancient, indeed, that it was altogether disregarded in point of fact; and he wished to put it to the House, whether they had not arrived at a time when the public ought to be admitted to hear what passed there—in point of form, as in fact they substantially did. It was well known that if any individual member wished the gallery to be cleared, that wish could at once be complied with without having the sense of the House taken upon it. During the last Session, when an Hon. and Gallant Friend of his, in a statement he was making, felt it his duty, in commenting upon the expense of Buckingham Palace, to reprobate the wanton squandering of the public money, and the gross neglect of duty evinced by the public officers, an H. Member rose, and, to prevent the truth from going farther, moved that the gallery be cleared. So long as this standing order continued there could be no opposition to any such motion. This he thought an extreme hardship, as it was, in fact, shutting the door against the beneficial results arising from publicity; and, when he saw what passed in that House, he was perfectly sure that if the public were not admitted—or, in other words, if their debates did not go forth, it would be far better that there should be no House of Commons. It was from that alone that any advantage accrued to the public; and, therefore, he would submit to the House whether it would not be convenient to suspend this order for the space of one year.—Being thus open, at any period when the question was raised whether the gallery should be cleared, every member would have an opportunity of showing whether he were worthy of his seat or not. And on the other hand, having it open would show that they were not ashamed of their proceedings, and not unwilling to be judged by those whose representatives they were. He was only sorry, even if that were allowed, that the accommodation should still remain bad, and it appeared impossible, at present, to improve it. However, they had it in their power to suspend this for one session—this, which every body knew might be dispensed with altogether. On that ground, therefore, he would suggest the propriety of not presenting the resolution, in order to see whether any practical inconvenience would result.

Mr Secretary PEEL said that he certainly would not acquiesce in the Honourable Gentleman's proposition—hear, hear—for he should be very sorry that the House should abandon a high privilege. The speech of the Honourable Gentleman was a strong confirmation of the absence of any necessity for doing so, as he stated the order to be a dead letter. Why, then, there was no practical inconvenience; and this was to say that the good sense of the Members in general, would not permit them to attempt any. The Honourable Member, too, had only been able to give one single instance of the order having been enforced, but every Member of the House knew and could prove what had been the general practice. What the result of unlimited access might be he would not venture to predict, but he assuredly very much doubted whether it would conduce to the maintenance of that decorum which now prevailed, in concurrence, be it observed, with unrestricted publicity. He would suggest, therefore, if the Honourable Gentleman did not agree in the resolution, that he would rather not press his opposition at present, as it would be better to have the subject deliberately considered than now suddenly brought under discussion.

Mr HUME—Perhaps the House would let the resolution stand over, as he should be sorry to have it passed—while, at the same time, he did not like at once to press its consideration. Cries of "No, no."

Mr Secretary PEEL had a strong opinion of the impolicy of the proposition, and he should be sorry to do it. The passing of the resolution would not prevent the subject from being again taken up—but he certainly could not consent that the House should abandon its privilege of clearing the House of strangers.

Mr HUME then withdrew his opposition.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that he would, on the 23d inst., move for leave to bring in a Bill to empower the towns of Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds, to send representatives to Parliament.

PETITION FROM THE CITY OF CORK.

A petition was presented against the return of Gerard Callaghan, Esq., in the room of Sir N. C. Colthurst, Bart., deceased. To be taken into consideration on Thursday, the 25th inst.

THE ADDRESS.

On the Earl of DARLINGTON appearing with the report on the Address, some discussion took place.

The report was then brought up and read. As it was about to be read a second time,

Mr HUME said it had been his intention to submit to the House an amendment to the address, for the purpose of humbly requesting that his Majesty would be pleased to cause measures to be taken with a view to effecting a reduction in the public expenditure. It was not, however, his wish to press for such an amendment at present, as he meant to bring the subject before Parliament in another shape, at no very distant period. The Hon. Member concluded with giving a notice to the above effect for Friday the 12th instant.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD expressed his entire concurrence in every sentiment which had fallen from the Hon Member for Clare in the debate of last night, and would be proud to join him in the noble task which he had proposed for his undertaking. Having said so much, he should only add, that he had an amendment to move to the address, upon which he would not take up their time with any observations. He knew not what fate his amendment might experience; but, whatever it might be, he would now, without further preface, submit it to the House. His Lordship then moved the following amendment as part of the address:

That this House feels itself called upon, in the awful and alarming state of universal distress into which the landed, commercial, and all the great productive interests of the country are at this moment plunged, to take care that your Majesty shall not be the only person in your dominions ignorant of such an astounding fact, as well as of the consequent impending danger to the throne, and other great national institutions, established by the wisdom of our ancestors, for the protection and benefit of the people over whom your Majesty has been called to preside.

That this House is at no loss to indicate the real cause of this most unnatural state of things; and, in justice to your Majesty and the whole nation, it can no longer hesitate to proclaim that cause to the world.

It is a fact already too notorious that this House, which was intended by our ancient and admirable constitution to be the guardian of the nation's purse, has, from causes now unnecessary to be detailed, been nominated for the greater part by a few proprietors of close and decayed boroughs, and by a few other individuals, who, by the mere power of money employed in means absolutely and positively forbidden by the laws, have obtained a domination, also expressly forbidden by Act of Parliament, over certain other cities and boroughs in the united kingdom.

That in consequence of this departure from the wisdom of our ancestors the nation has been deprived of its natural guardian, and has, in consequence, become so burthened in expensive establishments of all kinds, that, in a period much shorter than the life of man, the taxation has increased from nine millions to nearly sixty millions a year, and the poor rates, or parochial assessments, during the same period, have augmented from one and a half million to eight millions annually.

That, to render such a mass of taxation, so disproportionate to the whole wealth of the kingdom, in any degree supportable, recourse has been had, either from ignorance or design, to the most monstrous schemes, in tampering with the currency or circulating money of the country—at one time by greatly diminishing the value of the same, and at another time by greatly augmenting such value; and at each and every of such changes, which have been but too often repeated, one class of the community after another has been plunged into poverty, misery, and ruin, while the sufferers, without any fault or folly of their own, have been hardly able to perceive from what hand these calamities have come upon them.

That, under such circumstances, and with this knowledge before its eyes, this House would consider itself lost to every sense of duty towards your Majesty, and guilty of treason towards the people, if it did not seize this opportunity of declaring to your Majesty its solemn conviction that the State is at this moment in the most imminent danger, and that no effectual measures of salvation will, or can, be adopted, until the people shall be restored to their rightful share in the legislation of the country—that is, to their undoubted right, according to the true meaning of the constitution, of choosing the members of this House.

Mr O'CONNELL seconded the amendment.

Sir FRANCIS BURDETT said that he believed every Gentleman present knew his sentiments upon the subject of the amendment which had been just proposed by the Noble Lord. He had long thought anxiously upon it, and was still as unshaken as ever in his attachment to, and approbation of it. Friend as he was, therefore, his interposition at this moment would not be misinterpreted when he addressed himself respectfully to the Noble Lord, entreating him not to hazard the success of his proposition by putting it at a season when the mind of the House was so little prepared for it. He assured him that, by so doing, it must, of necessity, lack the support of very many gentlemen extremely well affected to it. It was a question of too much magnitude to be taken up without sufficient consideration. At the same time he must congratulate the country upon having this question taken up by the Noble Lord; it was the strongest indication of the extent of the evil when such men came forward to remedy it. His conduct did honour to the Noble Lord's honour and spirit as an Englishman, and credit to his understanding and zeal as a Member of this House—hear.—With all respect to him, however, it must be said that an amendment embracing all the questions in the address—questions of much more importance than the address itself—ought not, in justice, be pressed at such a moment as this—hear.—He, Sir F., felt the force of the amendment, and it was because he felt its force that he recommended its being withdrawn. He felt the necessity of a reform in this House, and no small alarm when he recollected what had taken place last night in another place—when he saw the Prime Minister so deaf to the difficulties of the country, as, instead of meeting those difficulties by inquiry, to show a disposition to stifle all inquiry in the embryo, and to persuade the country that the dreadful, general, and universal distress, which was every where felt, was but partial, temporary, and unworthy the attention of the Legislature.—Hear, hear, hear. Under these circumstances, though much entitled to the best consideration of the House for his talents and patriotism, he (Sir F.) hoped the Noble Lord would not do himself and his motion the injustice now to press it to a division. Hear, hear. When he, Sir F., saw the distresses of the country attributed to the improvements in machinery—improvements which all scientific men had agreed were the source of all its prosperity—loud cheers—when he saw this, and that it was so high a personage as the Prime Minister of England who published such opinions, he must say that, with all the respect which he had for the Noble Duke, who was so much admired for his great talents in the field, he could not help agreeing with him in what he himself expressed some short time before he was appointed to that high place, that, had he taken it upon him, it would be little short of insanity. When he heard such views promulgated from such a quarter, he, Sir F., had too deep an interest in the success of this question to suffer its being placed in hazard by unseasonably putting it. Hear—The Noble Duke had already met with a great deal of indulgence from this side of the House, principally because he had achieved a measure—and he was the only man who could do it—which would for ever command the approbation of all liberal men. That measure of justice to our Catholic countrymen ought to have passed half a century before; and the delay of it had brought things to such a pass in Ireland, that the alternative was either concession or civil contention. The Noble Duke had the merit of choosing the former alternative, and a great merit it was indeed. For this conduct the Noble Duke had had confidence reposed in him; but there were now other things to be done, and the Noble Duke ought to recollect what was expected from him by the country. Looking at all these things he, Sir Francis, should do all that he could to prevent this House from continuing to be what it now was—a mere tool in the hands of the minister. Cheers. They all knew the use a minister could make of a corrupt House of Commons; and who that knew any thing of the contrivers of things within these walls, and how the members, instead of representing the Commons of England, were but the representatives of a number of Peers, could say that reform, and the most effectual reform, was not wanted? The state of this House wanted no proof; it was obvious to the whole world; *id scitis, et quod vos scitis omnes sciunt.* He assured the Noble Lord that he was not influenced by any personal motives, but only concern for the cause; and upon the ground that this would be prejudiced, and the Noble Lord's patronage of it thrown away, he hoped he would not press the amendment now to a division. Cheers.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD said he had proposed an amendment, calling upon the House to tell the King that no effectual good could be done for the people till they were restored to their rights. He had great confidence in the support and advice of the Hon. Baronet opposite, Sir F. Burdett, but he had also sufficient confidence in his own common sense to be influenced by its dictates upon this occasion. He should feel it his duty, therefore, to divide the House upon his amendment.

Mr WM. SMYTH deprecated the pressing the motion at that moment as injudicious. He spoke as a friend to the principle.

Mr PEEL said a few words.

Mr WESTERN argued against putting the amendment. Though friendly to the principle, yet he should vote against the motion, if it was pressed.

After a few words to the same purport from another Hon. Member, whose name we could not learn,

The House divided, when there appeared

For the amendment	11
Against it	96
Majority against the amendment..	—85

The House then resumed, and the address was agreed to.—Adjourned, at eleven o'clock, to Monday.

VERY SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Friday last something wearing a strange appearance was discovered full a half mile from the shore; immediately boats were procured, and put off for the purpose of ascertaining what it could be; on their arrival they found a chaise and two horses swamped. The people immediately set to extricate the chaise, and on opening the blinds (all of which were up), they were horror-struck on finding it contain the bodies of Mr Lipscombe, of the Marine Hotel, of Teignmouth, and his relative, Mr John Ponsford. It is conjectured the driver of the carriage, who, from all accounts was perfectly sober, must have fallen asleep, (those inside, from the blinds being up, had doubtless composed themselves also,) and the horses, instead of taking the road along the beech, to the right, had gone towards the sea. It was almost low water at the time, and the horses having nothing to check them, continued the same route, until they came to one of the channels of the river, where the back shelving almost perpendicularly, the horses lost their footing, and were plunged into the water. Mr Lipscombe has left a wife and six children to lament his loss.—*Tyne Mercury.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—Captain Prince's company of Sappers and Miners, stationed at this garrison, is under orders for Gibraltar, to relieve Captain Grierson's company, which is coming here. The former will not embark, it is supposed, till March. Captain Cruttenden's company of Royal Artillery, at present stationed here, is under orders to embark, in the course of the ensuing month, on board the Wanderer transport for the Mauritius, and will be relieved by Capt Petley's company. The Wanderer is also to take out Major Bastard's company of Royal Artillery, now at Woolwich, to the Cape of Good Hope. The depot of the 2d Battalion of the Rifle Brigade is ordered to embark for Plymouth for Dover, on the arrival of the depot of the 39th regiment from Ireland.—*London Paper.*

THE ARMY.

War-Office, Jan. 28, 1830.

MEMORANDUM.

The half pay of the undermentioned Officers has been cancelled from the 29th instant, inclusive, upon their receiving a commuted allowance for their Commissions:—

Lieutenant John James Romney, half pay 6th West India Regiment.

Ensign James Hastings Kerr, half pay Canadian Fencibles.

Lieutenant William Charles Henry Buchanan, halfpay 69th Foot.

Apothecary Worthington Thomas Gylby, half pay.

The Commissions of Captain O'Neill and Lieutenant M'Gaskill, of the 97th Foot, have been ante-dated to June 27, 1828, that being the date they ought to bear, but they have not been allowed any back pay.

Erratum in the *Gazette* of January 17, 1829.—45th Foot—For Captain Edward French Boys to be Major, *by* purchase, vice Hilton, deceased, read, to be Major, *without* purchase, &c.

The following compose the Staff, &c. of Ireland:—Lieutenant General the Right Honourable Sir John Byng, K.C.B.—Aides-de-Camp, Captain Byng, Rifle Brigade; Captain Ramsden, 60th Foot.—Military Secretary, Lieutenant Colonel Sir F Stovin, K.C.B. half pay.—Assistant ditto, Lieutenant Siborn, 47th Foot.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—At head quarters, Dublin, Deputy Adjutant General, Colonel Gardiner, half pay; Principal Assistant Adjutant General, Colonel O'Brien, half pay; Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Wynyard, 58th Foot.

IN DISTRICTS—Assistant Adjutant General Lieutenant Colonel Turner, h p Cork; ditto Lieutenant Colonel William Moore, h p Armagh do. Lieutenant Colonel Rolt, h p Athlone; do Lieutenant Colonel Greco, h p Dublin.

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT At head quarters, Dublin, Deputy Quartermaster General, Colonel Sir J Douglas, K.C.B. Assistant Quartermaster General, Colonel R Owen, half pay. Deputy do. Lieutenant W Bace, half pay.

IN DISTRICTS—Assistant Quartermaster General, Lieutenant Colonel Ward, Limerick; ditto Major Vincent, Cork; do. Lieutenant Colonel Sir G Campbell, Bart, h p pay, Armagh; do. Major H G Broke, Dublin.

A detachment belonging to the 51st Regiment of Foot has arrived at Maidstone, from the Reserve Companies in Guernsey, on the recruiting service.

A detachment belonging to the 94th Regiment of Infantry has arrived at Bury St. Edmonds, from the Depot Companies at Devonport, on the recruiting service.

A detachment belonging to the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade has arrived at Eittingbourne, from the Reserve Companies at Dover, on the recruiting service.

James Martin and Michael Tracy, of the 44th received 900 lashes each at Cawnpore, on the 14th May, for attempting to maim themselves, in order to be discharged.

Ensign Good, of the 14th is ordered to sell his commission for insubordination, and Lieutenant Lowther, 44th, is acquitted for misappropriation of regimental funds, pursuant to Court Martial at Fort William, India.

The Brigade of Foot Guards are to change their quarters on the 25th instant, as follows:—The 1st Battalion of Grenadier Guards are to remove from Portman-street Barracks to Windsor; the 2d Battalion, from Knightsbridge, to Westminster quarters; and the 3d Battalion, from Windsor, to the Tower of London.

The 2d Battalion of Coldstream Guards are to move from Westminster to Knightsbridge.

The 1st Battalion of the 3d Guards are to move from the Tower of London to the King's Mews, and the second Battalion from the King's Mews to Portman-street Barracks.

The 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards are at present quartered in Dublin.

The 28th Regiment may be expected at Cork, from Corfu, about the end of the present month.

The 74th Regiment is daily expected in Cork, from Bermuda.

COTTON AND SUGAR CROPS IN NORTH AMERICA.

Letters from New Orleans to the 14th December, state that the sugar crops are totally ruined. Where the grower last year made 1,100 hogsheads, he will not make 450 this year.—Above the city, the frost has turned the cane black, and they cannot make sugar, or even molasses from it. It is the general opinion that the crop will not amount to more than 35,000 hogsheads, instead of 80,000 hogsheads, as it was last year. This frost destroys the prospects of sugar making beyond the old limits, 50 miles above it—such is the uncertainty of the climate; and though it has for years succeeded, it may not again for years to come. The facts, perhaps, are not quite so deplorable as they are at present reported; and we may calculate on 40,000 hogsheads, owing to the addition of some new plantations. After the cold, the weather became quite warm, and still continues so; this sours the cane, causes it to vegetate, and extracts all the saccharine matter.

Another letter from New Orleans, dated the 14th December, states that there is little doubt that the sugar crop will be materially short of that produced last year; it is now certain that many planters have not made more than a third as much, and several of the most intelligent, with whom we have conversed, assert that the crop cannot reach forty thousand hogsheads. As an offset to the deficiency on each plantation it should be borne in mind that there are many new ones, which will meet reduction, and render it less serious. It is our opinion that the crop will vary very very much from sixty thousand hogsheads, and until we see good cause to change it, we shall adhere to that opinion. The increase of cotton in Tennessee and Alabama, is beyond question; but a doubt exists as to Louisiana and Missisippi. The most prudent and sound calculations estimate our probable export at three hundred and sixty thousand six hundred to three hundred and seventy-five thousand bags. The receipts thus far, since the 1st of October, exceed forty thousand.

A letter from St. Mary, Attakapas, states that the present crop of sugar will amount to very little, though there is a great augmentation in that species of cultivation. There will not this year be one half what there was last year. This is owing to incessant rains, which have affected the whole State of Louisiana; and, secondly, to two hard frosts, on the 23d and 24th November, which have much injured the cane.

We are positively informed, and that on the confirmation of our former statement, that Lord Ellenborough is no longer considered a member of the present Administration.—*Morning Journal.*

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

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

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

In loyalty to the King and attachment to the Constitution, I yield to no man. But I am decidedly of opinion, that both will find their best support in the affections and confidence of the people. Accordingly, should you confer upon me the high honour of being your Representative in Parliament, I will support every measure that has for its object the diminution of the public burthens, the extension of popular rights, and it shall be an object of my most anxious solicitude, by every means in my power, to aid in the extinction of party feuds and religious animosities. I promise my constituents that I shall be at my post every night in the House of Commons, and they may rest assured, that in every division which shall occur affecting their interests, they will find me voting with those in whom Ireland reposes her confidence.

To the Duke of Wellington, I, in common with every friend to liberty, owe an immense debt of gratitude, and believing him to be sincerely determined to wield for the good of the Country, the power with which he has been invested by our most gracious Sovereign, I shall be ready, by my vote in Parliament, to assist him in carrying into effect every measure which shall appear to me 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 it shall be my endeavour to execute their instructions to the utmost of my ability.

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

I shall forthwith enter upon my Canvass, 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 providing 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 or sums of money*, *office*, *place*, or *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 all 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 acted according to what your consciences dictated to you? It is needless to ask you the 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 lead 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 rewards—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.—PERJURY WILL BLAST YOUR CHARACTERS IN THIS WORLD—PERJURY WILL DAMN YOUR SOULS IN ETERNITY! Think then of your country, think of your religion, and you must resolve upon supporting those in preference to the Beresfords. Read the oath over again, and then say, whether you can with safe consciences vote for Lord George Beresford?

CARRICK-ON-SUIR PETTY SESSIONS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Tuesday, February 9th, 1830.

This day (Tuesday) Henry Briscoe, of Tinvane, and Edmond T. Lalor, of Cregg, Esqrs: presided.

The salutary effects of this Court of Petty Sessions is daily becoming more visible in the great decrease of complaints in the Crown as well as the Civil cases that now generally appear on the books. There were only three or four cases on the books this day, besides some Tithe and Parish Cess cases. In all the former there were convictions. In the first of the latter that was called on, Messrs. Herbert and Leech, Churchwardens, were against William Halliday, of Doorpark Lodge, Esq., who, on being called, and not appearing,

Mr Tierney said, he appeared for Mr Halliday. He knew that gentleman to have never allowed himself to be called on a second time for any thing that he considered justly and fairly due of him; and he undertook to shew that this demand of one pound four shillings on him was illegal.

Mr J. Wood, the clerk of the church, being produced, and having gone through the proofs of the case on behalf of the Churchwardens, on his cross-examination by Mr Tierney, it appeared that the notices of the Vestry at which this money was assessed, and the appointment of same was posted by him on the outer door of the Church, on the peers of the gate of one of the avenues leading to the chapel, and on the door of the Methodist meeting-house. He also elicited from this witness, that there was an iron door or bar-gate, through which alone the public had access to the church, or to a view of the church door, on which he had posted those notices, and which was constantly locked up, except on Sundays, and that when the public had occasion to post notices, they were always apprised outside this iron door or gate, where they were in view of the public as they passed along the street. Here Mr Tierney submitted that the Churchwardens had failed in proving their case. The Vestry Act required that those notices should be posted on the outer door of the church, on the outer door of the chapel, and on the outer door of the Presbyterian meeting house, if any such meeting house be in the parish. He contended, that iron door or gate being an appurtenance of the church, and through which alone there was a public passage to the church, must be considered the outer door, and the door on which the notices were proved to have been posted, must be considered, in fact, an inner door, the public being excluded from it by the iron one—the notices had not been therefore posted, as specifically required by the Act of Parliament.

The Bench here referred to the Act of Parliament, and after carefully perusing it, said that they could not consider the iron gate as the outer door of the church, as specifically set forth in the Act, and were about to decree in favour of the Churchwardens, when Mr Tierney submitted that the point on which the Bench ruled against him in that instance, must be fatal as to the notice required on the outer door of the chapel, for the Bench had it in evidence that it was not on any door of the chapel, the notice was posted, nor even on the gate of the chapel, but on the peers of one of the doors or gates, and surely a posting on the peers of one of the gates of the chapel yard, there being several gates or doors on said yard, cannot be construed into a posting on the outer door of the chapel, as is specifically required by the act of Parliament.

The Rev Mr Sandes here interposed, and tho' he admitted that Mr Tierney's arguments as to the defect in the posting of the notices were good, if made in due time, but as an appeal had not been lodged within fourteen days after the posting of the notices, the Bench could not now take any appeal.

Mr Tierney—There could be no appeal until after the notices were posted, and in point of law, they were not posted at all. Mr Tierney left it entirely in their hands, who, after considerable exertion of tact and eloquence on the part of Mr Sandys, to induce the Bench to adopt his view of the question, postponed the adjudication, to give the Churchwardens time to procure the opinion of a lawyer on the point at issue, by which they would be guided; but required that the case should first be laid before them, that they might see that it was fully and impartially stated.

NAVAL FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR 1830.

OFFICERS.

Admiral of the Fleet, his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, K.G., K.T., G.C.B., D.C.L.

ADMIRALS—Of the Red 13; White 16; Blue 15.—Total 44.

VICE ADMIRALS—Of the Red 21; White 21; Blue 21.—Total 63.

REAR ADMIRALS—Of the Red 25; White 20; Blue 22.—Total 67.

Superannuated Rear Admirals 25; superannuated and retired Captains on full pay 14.

CAPTAINS—On full pay 589; on the half pay of 14s 6d per diem 101; on the half pay of 12s 6d per diem 161.—Total 851.

COMMANDERS—On fullpay 755; on the halfpay of 10s per diem 159.—Total 935.

Lieutenants superannuated, with the rank of Commander, 100; Poor Knights of Windsor (Lieutenants), 7.

LIEUTENANTS—On full pay 2879; on the halfpay of 7s per diem 302; on the half pay of 6s per diem 700.—Total 3581.

MASTERS—On full pay 224; on the half pay of 7s per diem 100; on half pay of 6s per diem 330; Superannuated 21.—Total 624.

PURSERS—On full pay 344; on the half pay of 5s per diem 100; on the half pay of 4s per diem 200.—Total 644.

MEDICAL OFFICERS—Physicians 12; Surgeons on full pay 738; ditto retired on full pay 53; Assistant Surgeons on full pay 363; Dispensers of Hospitals 13; Hospital Mates 3.—Total 1182.

CHAPLAINS—On full pay 45; ditto on Retired List 24.—Total 70.

The Honourable Drummond Harley Rodney, second brother to Lord Rodney, offers himself for Leominster, in the room of Rowland Stephenson. Mr Harley left Lady Rodney's residence in Harley-street, London, on Friday morning, for Leominster, for that purpose.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

On Sunday evening last, a meeting of the teachers and scholars of the Catholic schools, and other friends of these establishments in Manchester and Salford, was held in Lloyd-street, for the purpose of agreeing on some token of respect, to be presented to Mr P. J. Murphy, the master of that establishment, as a testimonial of their gratitude, for the valuable instructions they had received from that gentleman, during his superintendence of that institution. Mr Murphy, it appears, has been the principal master of this school from its establishment in 1825, up to this time; and, during that period, the reputation of the school, and the advancement of the scholars have been progressing rapidly. Persons of respectability, have earnestly solicited to have their children admitted. But the assiduous attention with which Mr Murphy laboured to promote the education of those committed to his charge, and his laborious exertions to instil sound religious principles into the minds of the young pupils, have considerably impaired his health, and he is, on that account, obliged reluctantly to relinquish his arduous duties, and return to his native country, Ireland, for the restoration of his health. We understand Mr Murphy is a member of a religious society, called "The Brethren of the Christian Schools," established in Ireland, in 1803 The object of this institution is, to educate youth. Their first establishment is at Waterford, and principal establishment in Dublin. The Rev. H. Gillow, of St. Mary's Chapel, Mulberry-street, was in the chair. The meeting was successively addressed by Mr Waters, Mr Addison, Mr Gray, Mr Magee, Mr Fox, Mr Malion, and several others, all of whom spoke in the highest terms of panegyric of Mr Murphy's zeal, ability and industry, in promoting the cause of religion and morality. It was eventually agreed to present Mr Murphy with a handsome silver box, as a small testimonial of their gratitude and esteem; and also that his portrait should be taken, by some eminent artist, to be hung up in the school, as a memorial of his worth, and of the benefits which they had derived from his exertions. We have reason to know, that Mr Murphy strenuously opposed any thing of the kind being done, on the ground of expence, in the present depressed state of the town; and it was not till urged, in the most earnest manner, by many friends, that he would yield to the wishes of his young and numerous flock. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended. Several of the Catholic Clergy of the town were present, and most of the more respectable portion of the Catholic population. The portrait will be painted by Mr Hunter, and is in a forward state.—*Manchester Times.*

EXECUTIONS FOR PIRACY.

Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Cadiz, dated the 12th of January:—"Six of the pirates of the Brazilian brig, *Defensor de Pedro*, were yesterday hanged here on the glacis beyond the land gate, and four today. The heads of six of the most notorious of those villains are placed on the fortifications nearest to the sea. The five Portuguese who are condemned to the gallies, one for ten, one for eight, and three for six years, were also present at the execution, as well as the negro boy, Jonquin Palabra, who is now to be given over to the Portuguese Consul here, in order that he may be forwarded to the heir of his original owner at Rio Janeiro, who died a natural death on board of the *Defensor de Pedro*, on her voyage from Rio Janeiro to the coast of Africa. After the mutiny took place, this poor boy was the slave of Binito Soto, who is now at Gibraltar. The four witnesses who are to give their evidence against Binito Soto left this on Friday last for Gibraltar."

Extract of a letter from the agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, dated the 11th January:—"The pirates in prison here will be tried on the 13th instant. These are the pirates who committed depredations on the British vessel, *Morning Star*, Gibbs, from Ceylon to London, on the 19th of Feb., 1828, off the Island of Ascension."

DEATHS.

On Sunday, at his residence in Tipperary, after a short illness, and in the bloom of life, Edmund Slattery, Esq. of that town. It has seldom fallen to our lot to record the death of a more amiable or excellent gentleman. To manners the most bland and engaging, he united the kindest and gentlest disposition—he was an ardent lover of Ireland, and in the bygone days of exclusion he gave the most patriotic proofs of his devotion and attachment—as a father, a husband, a brother, and a friend, his loss is irreparable, and the remembrance of his many virtues will be long and fondly cherished by the numerous and respectable circle of relatives and friends who now deeply and sincerely mourn his premature and afflicting departure from amongst them.

On the 1st instant, at Synone, in this County, the seat of his nephew, John Dwyer, Esq. in the 81st year of his age, the Rev James Slattery, for many years Parish Priest of Boherlahan and Dualla. Few men passed through a long, and up to the last few years, laborious life, more deservedly respected than this amiable Gentleman; it may be truly said of him that in the course of his ministry, whether amongst his parishioners or his brother Clergymen, or his intercourse with a mixed population, he never made an enemy, or lost a friend.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

	Butter s. d.	Butter s. d.	Wheat s. d.	Wheat s. d.	Oats s. d.	Oats s. d.	Barley s. d.	Barley s. d.
Satr	78 0	to 00 0	25 0	to 30 0	9 0	to 11 0	12 0	to 14 0
Mon	78 0	00 0	25 0	30 0	9 9	11 0	12 0	14 0
Tues	80 0	00 0	27 0	30 0	9 9	11 0	12 0	14 0
Wed	80 0	00 0	27 0	30 0	9 9	11 0	12 0	14 0
Thur	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0	0 0	00 0	00 0	00 0
Fri	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0	0 0	00 0	00 0	00 0

Only a few firkins of Butter have appeared at market since our last, and 80s per cwt were given for prime lots. The receipts of Corn from farmers still continue rather limited. The demand for Barley and Oats remains without any alteration; but Wheat seems to improve, and rated 27s to 30s per barrel—in a *few cases* 1s to 1s 6d over was obtained. Oatmeal 11s to 12s. Second Flour 35s to 37s per bag; Thirds 28s to 32s per ditto; Fourths 16s to 20s per ditto. Bacon Pigs 24s 6d to 28s 6d; Scalded 18s 6d to 24s 6d per cwt; Offal 12s to 13s per ditto; Heads 13s to 00s per ditto; Beef 3d to 5½d; Mutton 3½d to 5½d; Veal 4d to 6d; Pork 2d to 2½d per lb; Swansea 3s to 3s 2d per barrel. Whiskey 5s [illegible]. Newport Coal 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Cardiff 3s 2d to 3s to 5s 10 per gallon. In other articles there is no alteration.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, FEB. 9.

The supply of Wheat at market today was small, and met a ready sale at an advance of 1s per barrel; prime Oats were likewise 6d higher; there was also a better demand for Barley at last week's prices. Flour is generally held at an advance of 1s per cwt, and Oatmeal of 6d per ditto.

Red Wheat 29s to 33s; White ditto 32s to 34s 6d; Oats 10s to 12s 3d; Bere 00s to 00s 0d; Barley 12s to 16s per barrel.

COUNTY WATERFORD ELECTION.

MEETINGS OF THE CITIZENS.

FIRST MEETING—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

AT a MEETING of the CITIZENS of WATERFORD, convened by public Requisition, on TUESDAY, the 2d of February, for the purpose of co-operating with the Independent Interest of the County at the approaching important contest—

Mr JAMES EGAN in the Chair—

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Moved by Rev John Sheehan, and seconded by Mr Daniel Dunford.

Resolved—That Irishmen can never expect prosperity, peace and happiness for their native land, as long as men professing the "unchanged principles" of the Beresfords are returned to misrepresent the people in Parliament.

Moved by Mr Patrick Morris, and seconded by Mr William Murphy.

Resolved—That there can be no freedom of election as long as the Candidates upon the Independent Interest are put to ruinous expense to meet the opposition of those who have already acquired overgrown wealth by being quartered upon the public purse and fed upon the taxes, and who, when they go into Parliament, are sure to procure for themselves from those taxes that are wrung from the vitals of the people more than ample compensation for any expense they may have incurred by an election.

Moved by Mr Peter Kenney, and seconded by the Rev Mr Morrisey.

Resolved—That with a view to remove the great difficulty towards purifying the national representation, as well as towards securing the success of the Independent Candidate at the approaching Election for our County, we hereby appoint a Committee who will provide for the Freeholders in such a way as will neutralize the influence of ill-gotten wealth and unconstitutional interference.

Moved by Mr William Sullivan, and seconded by Mr Patrick Kiely.

Resolved—That the Gentlemen appointed to draw up Resolutions for this Meeting be the Committee for carrying into effect the purposes of the foregoing Resolutions—that they have power to add to their number and that they do meet every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, in these rooms, until the triumph of the Independent Electors in this County be accomplished.

We, whose names are hereunto affixed, hereby offer to provide, during the approaching Election for the County of Waterford, for any number of Freeholders who shall be allocated to us respectively by the Committee:—

John Sheehan, P.P. St. Patrick's	Patrick Kiely
James Esmonde, Kilmanock House	Wm Tobin
Peter Kenney	J. Everard Feehan
Patrick Morris	John Thomas Power
Wm Murphy	Wm Hearn
James Egan	John Finhavan
Joseph Dunford, jun.	Laurence Scanlan
Matthew Byrne	John M'Carthy
James Redmond	Owen Carroll
Sylvester Phelan	James Cosgrave
Walter Kiely	Edward Kehoe
Robert Curtis	James Delahunty
David Condon	Pierce Cox.
Edward Madigan	Marcus Kennedy
John Hurly	John Maher
Robert Toomey	Michael Kennedy
James Morris	Daniel Doyle
Patrick Sheehan, M.D.	Patrick Dalton
	Maurice Coleman, RCC
	William Halpenny.

JAMES EGAN, Chairman.
WM HEARN, Secretary.

Mr Egan having left the Chair, and Mr Dunford being called thereto, on the motion of Mr Kenney, seconded by Mr Sullivan—

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby given to Mr Egan for his very proper conduct in the Chair, as well as for his former zeal as a Catholic Rent Collector of Waterford.

DANIEL DUNFORD, Chairman.
WM HEARN, Secretary.

SECOND MEETING—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

Mr JOHN M'CARTHY in the Chair—

Moved by Mr Patrick Morris, seconded by Mr Peter Kenney, and carried by acclamation.

Resolved—That the thanks of the County and City are eminently due and hereby given to John Barron, Esq. for his promptitude and disinterestedness in coming forward to afford the opportunity of averting the national calamity of Beresford misrepresentation from the County Waterford, and that our Chairman be requested to convey to Mr Barron the above resolution.

Proposed by Mr. Peter Kenney, and seconded by the Rev. Mr Sheehan.

Resolved—That the Resolutions adopted by this and yesterday's Meetings be inserted in the *Waterford Chronicle*, and in that truly straightforward and patriotic journal, the *Pilot*, the only honest newspaper in Dublin.

JOHN M'CARTHY, Chairman.
E. FEEHAN, Secretary.

THIRD MEETING—FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

Mr WILLIAM SULLIVAN in the Chair.

Moved by Mr Peter Kenney, and seconded by Mr James Redmond.

Resolved—That a Deputation from this Meeting, of as many Gentlemen as choose, proceed to Passage on next Sunday (tomorrow).

Moved by Mr John M'Carthy, and seconded by the acclamations of the entire meeting.

Resolved—That the thanks of the Meeting are due and hereby given, to Patrick Morris, Esq. for his splendid Subscription of FIFTY POUNDS, towards defraying the expenses that may be incurred by the City Freeholders' Club.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN, Chairman.
J. E. FEEHAN, Secretary.

FOURTH MEETING—MONDAY, FEB. 8.

Mr ROBERT CURTIS in the Chair.

Proposed by Mr Peter Kenney, seconded by Mr Wm. A. Hearn.

Resolved—That the marked and particular thanks of this Meeting are due and hereby given to the Very Rev. Dr Abraham, for his generosity in tendering the use of the late Bishop's house to the Committee of the Independent Interest during the approaching Election.

Proposed by Mr William Murphy, seconded by Mr William Sullivan.

Resolved—That a Deputation from this Meeting do wait on the Citizens to collect Subscriptions for the support of the Freeholders at the pending Election.

ROBERT CURTIS, Chairman.
J. E. FEEHAN, Secretary.

The following is a List of Subscriptions already received:—

Patrick Morris	£50	0	0	J O'Meara, Newfoundland	£1	0	0
Rev J Sheehan	10	0	0	Joseph Combes (Labourer)	1	0	0
Rev J Condon	5	0	0	Paul Ffrench	2	0	0
Rev J Burke	3	0	0	Robert Toomey	1	10	0
Rev T Dixon	3	0	0	—— Delahunty	2	0	0
Robert Curtis	5	0	0	Marks Kennedy	2	0	0
Daniel Dunford	5	0	0	Daniel Murphy	2	0	0
Peter Kenney	5	5	0	Robert Kehoe	1	0	0
Rev M Coleman	2	0	0	W Aylward	3	0	0
J Everard Feehan	3	0	0	M Mullowney	1	0	0
John T Power	3	0	0	Owen Carroll	3	0	0
William A Hearn	3	0	0	Francis Smyth	3	0	0
Patrick Kiely	3	0	0	Edward Lynch	3	0	0
James Redmond	3	0	0	Robert Kent	1	10	0
James Egan	3	0	0	A Friend	2	0	0
William Hearn	3	0	0	Thomas Power	1	0	0
Doctor Sheehan	2	0	0	W Connolly, M.D.	2	0	0
Rev P Morrissey	2	0	0	Thomas Carroll	5	0	0
James Morris	3	0	0	T Meagher and Sons	5	0	0
Matthew Byrne	3	0	0	Maurice Hayes	2	0	0
James Cosgrave	3	0	0	Captain M Phelan	2	0	0
Sylvester Phelan	3	0	0	Mrs Crotty	1	10	0
William Murphy	3	0	0				
William Tobin	2	0	0				
William Carroll	1	0	0				

List of Subscriptions continued.

Rev E Power	£1	0	0	Felix M'Carthy	£1	0	0
Walter Kelly	1	10	0	Mr Power	1	0	0
David Condon	2	0	0	Miss Fanning	0	5	0
Rev M Burke	1	0	0	John Barden	3	0	0
Matthew Shee	2	0	0	E Despard	1	0	0
William Pope	1	0	0	Patrick Dalton	1	10	0
John Maher	2	0	0	Mrs Sheehan	1	0	0
A Friend to the Cause	1	10	0	Thomas Carroll	1	10	0
Miss Walsh	1	5	0	John M'Carthy	3	0	0
Richard Butler	1	0	0	Joseph Dunford	1	10	0
John Butler	0	10	0	J Hynes	0	10	0
Mrs Delahunty	1	0	0	P O'Brien	0	7	6
John Hurley	1	0	0	Laurence Scanlan	2	0	0
				John Kent	1	0	0

£5000 TO BE LENT.

THE WATERFORD ANNUITY COMPANY will LEND the above sum, at Five per Cent. on a Mortgage of Real Estate.

As this sum may not be called in for many years, unquestionable Security will be required.

Apply (if by letter post paid) to JAMES LAWSON, Esq. Secretary.

Waterford, February 6, 1830.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

During the Minority of Robert Romney Rea,

THE HOUSE and LANDS of CROMWELL'S ROCK, containing about 12 Acres PASTURE LAND, in the County of Kilkenny and Liberties of the City of Waterford, beautifully situated, commanding pleasing views of the City, River and Shipping. There is a Navigable Pill and Pier from which a landing can be effected on the opposite Quay of Waterford, in about five minutes.

The Furniture can be taken at a valuation.

Proposals will be received by ROBERT LECKEY, Esq. Waterford—or by HENRY HARRISSON BRISCOE, Esq. Clonmony, Piltown—(if by letter post paid).

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD TO WIT.

WHEREAS on the 7th day of February instant, I received His Majesty's Writ of Election, under Seal of the High Court of Chancery of Ireland, bearing test the 4th day of February instant, whereby I am commanded that I should cause to be duly elected one Knight of the most fit and discreet of the County of Waterford girt with a Sword, to represent the said County in Parliament, in a certain Parliament in said Writ mentioned and now holden in the City of Westminster, in the room of HENRY VILLIERS STUART, Esquire, who has accepted the Office of Steward of the three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bonenham, in the County of Buckingham, as by the said Writ fully appears.

Now, I do hereby Proclaim and give Notice that I will hold a Special County Court, at St. Patrick's Hall, Waterford, at the Hour of NINE o'Clock, in the Forenoon of TUESDAY, the 23d Day of February instant, for the purpose of Electing a Knight to Represent said County in Parliament, pursuant to the tenor of said in part recited Writ.—Dated this Ninth Day of February, 1830.

JOHN KEILY, Junior,
Sheriff of the County of Waterford.

FREEHOLD & LEASEHOLD FARMS TO BE SOLD.

TO be Sold, about 163 Acres (late Irish Plantation Measure,) of the Town and Lands of NEWCASTLE, situate in the Parish of Tickillen, Barony of Shilmalier, and County of Wexford. These Lands, which are only two miles from the Town of Wexford and adjoining the Mail Coach Road from Wexford to Dublin, are divided into convenient Farms. They have been very lately leased to solvent Tenants at reduced Rents, with Fines, and now produce a certain profit Rent of about £233 4s. 4d. sterling per annum. Several new and commodious Farm Houses, with Offices, have been erected within the last few years, on the Premises which are well Watered, and abound in excellent Marl for Manure. The contiguity of these Lands to the River Slaney affords every facility for landing lime, or forwarding their produce to the Wexford and Castlebridge Markets.

Application to be made (if by letter, post paid, to Mr Thomas Carroll, Lady Lane, Waterford; or to Mr Philip Redmond, George's street, Wexford, who will give every information as to title, &c.

Feb. 6, 1830.

DINNER TO LORD G. BERESFORD.

A PUBLIC DINNER will be given to LORD GEORGE BERESFORD at the DEVONSHIRE ARMS, in the TOWN of DUNGARVAN, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of FEBRUARY Instant. Such Gentlemen as wish to join in entertaining his Lordship are requested to send their names to the Devonshire Arms.

PRESIDENT.
THOMAS J. FITZGERALD, Esq. Ballynaparka.

VICE PRESIDENT.
FRANCIS KENNEDY, Esq. Ballynamultina.

STEWARDS.
BERESFORD BOATE,
ANDREW CARBERY,
JOHN DOWER,
JOHN HEARN,
PATRICK DOWER,
REDMOND POWER,
MAURICE KENNEDY,
JAMES TALLON,
JOHN HEARN WATERS,
JAMES DOWER,
JAMES CREMEN,
THOMAS WHELAN,
ABRAHAM ANTHONY,
JOHN SHERIN,
ROBERT DOWER, Esqrs.

Dinner will be on the Table at SIX o'Clock.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, FEB. 13.

ARRIVED.

8th—Elizabeth, Frampton, Southampton, hoops, a market; Mecromeges, Burke, Placentia, fish and oil, for Ross.

9th—Gipsy, steamer, Owen, Liverpool, general cargo and passengers.

SAILED.

8th—Caledonia, Graham, Liverpool, grain, from Cork; Brisk, Donaldson, Liverpool, wheat; Palladium, Pilkethly, Liverpool, madder, &c. from Marseilles; Albion, Lloyd, ditto, grain, from Tralee; Union, Strathie, ditto, m. goods; Richmond Hill, Morris, ditto, timber, from St. Andrews, New Brunswick; Barbadoes, Lee, Dublin, timber, from St. John's, New Brunswick, and put back; Severn, Innis, Greenock, ditto, for Chepstow.

9th—City of Waterford, steamer, Bailey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers; Caroline, Flinn, Liverpool, oil, from Harbour Grace; Sarah and Ann, Rydderick, before mentioned; Trevor, Prout, Milford, ballast; Joseph and Fanny, Lobbett, Newport, flour; Freeman, Stephen, Swansea, ditto; Zephyr, Vernon, Swansea, pigs, sheep, and flour; Kitty, Chisham, Whitehaven, ballast; Eliza and Ann, Wilkinson, Gloucester, ditto; Charlotte Kerr, Peltaich, Belfast, timber, from Prince Edward's Isle; Harriett, Goodland, Bristol, flour, &c. from Cork; Conquerer, Cadogan, Dublin, flour, from Cork; William, Gown, Dublin, herrings, from Cork; Active, Duncan, Liverpool, timber, &c. from St. John's, New Brunswick.

The Betty, from Liverpool to Mobile, was spoken with on the 18th Dec. lat. 18, long. 15, by the Harriet, Mitchinson, arrived at Hollyhead.

The Mississippi, from Charleston, has arrived off the Land's End.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1830.

The London Mail of Monday received last night, conveys no intelligence of any importance.

SPIRIT OF THE CITY.

The Citizens of Waterford were never so intensely excited upon any subject as upon the contest now about to take place. The plan of creating a bond of union and acquaintance between the Citizens and the Freeholders of the County, is a valuable idea, and will prove so in many other places. But Ireland will be indebted to Waterford for the example. One of the principal objects of the Citizens, and of all the friends of the Independent interest, is the preservation of the public peace. A violation of the peace would be the game of the opposite party. During the contest of 1826, the public peace was preserved chiefly by the people themselves, who acted as voluntary constables. A deputation of the Citizens waited yesterday on the Mayor, with a requisition, requesting him to convene a meeting for the purpose of adopting the best measures for preserving the peace at the approaching contest. The requisition is signed by upwards of 80 citizens. The Mayor said he would take time to consider, but it cannot be presumed that he will think of refusing a call made by so many, and for so laudable and necessary a purpose. An attempt has been already made to throw a stigma on the character of the citizens. On Tuesday night, the night of the dinner to Lord George Beresford, a body of military was stationed in the Town Hall. This was a most unconstitutional and uncalled for measure. But it is quite in keeping with the old system, which the Beresfords would fain perpetuate in the Country. It is true that efforts have been made to disturb the peace and to excite outrage—but this has been by the hirelings of the Beresfords, who being first hired themselves, then go about endeavouring to hire the most unprincipled, at a specific rate of so much per head. But with all their money and with all their drink, they cannot succeed in getting even a hireling mob of half a dozen. On the present occasion, the Mayor thinks it consistent with his duty to avow himself a prominent and active supporter of the Beresfords. He would, indeed, condemn the citizens in general for the zeal they have manifested—at the same time, he talks over the County affairs himself with as much arrogance as if he had, in fact, any weight or property in the County. The strain in which this functionary allows himself to speak of Mr O'Connell is certainly most amusing.

PEACE OF THE CITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

At a Meeting of Independent Citizens, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the best mode of preserving the peace of the City during the coming Election, it was unanimously agreed that a deputation, consisting of the Rev. John Sheehan, P.P. St. Patrick's; the Rev. Michael Fitzgerald, P.P. Trinity Without; Mr Peter Kenny; and some other gentlemen, should wait on the Mayor, to request him to convene a public meeting for the above purpose. Accordingly, they waited on his Worship, and when the object of the deputation was announced by Mr Kenny, the Mayor said—he was most anxious to preserve the public peace; and he believed *some* of the Catholic Clergy were actuated by the same praiseworthy motives—but he regretted that some of the citizens should attend at certain public meetings, and deliver speeches not at all calculated to allay popular ferment. He concluded by stating his intention to consult with his brother Magistrates, and give the gentlemen composing the deputation an answer as soon as convenient.

Mr Peter Kenney agreed with the Mayor, that the Roman Catholic Clergy, not *some* of them, but the *the whole* body, were anxious for the preservation of the public peace. He should also add, that the Catholic laity, by precept and example, exhibited their anxiety and ardent wish for the public tranquillity. You have alluded, said Mr Kenney, to some of my speeches that you have been pleased to consider rather democratic. I regret that your actions have not been in perfect keeping with your precepts, and I particularly regret that the Chief Magistrate of Waterford should have placed an armed band, consisting of sixty soldiers, in the Town Hall, while the city was perfectly tranquil. He felt more indignant at that circumstance, as while the lives of the citizens were placed in jeopardy, the protector of the city was present at an electioneering banquet, and enrolling himself as a supporter of the unpopular candidate and the unchanged Brunswicker. Can you, Sir, expect that the people will submit to be trampled on? I think no such thing.—The Citizens of Waterford are determined themselves to preserve the peace.

The Mayor stood up and under the influence of great excitement, told Mr Kenney he could not listen to him any longer.

Mr Kenny was about to reply, when the people, who had assembled in great numbers, cheered—but Mr Kenny requested of them to remain silent and keep the peace.

Mr Kenny and the Rev. Gentlemen then left the Office.

MISREPRESENTATION.

The following letter, which we copy from the *Waterford Mirror* of last Monday, contains the greatest tissue of falsehoods perhaps ever compressed within so small a space. For evidence of this fact we need only refer to the communication from our own correspondent, which follows these misrepresentations, and which was called forth by the extravagant exaggerations in the *Mirror*. These falsehoods were put forth also in the most insidious shape, as the paragraph is evidently worded in the most cautious manner, with the view of creating a belief, that it came from an unbiassed and impartial source.—The Independent Interest seek nothing beyond impartiality; but for our own parts, we would at any time prefer an open foe to a pretended friend. It is on such a system of misrepresentation that the Beresford party rest their expiring hopes:—

DUNGARVAN POLITICS.

RECEPTION OF LORD GEORGE BERESFORD AND HIS FRIENDS IN DUNGARVAN, ON THEIR RETURN FROM LISMORE.

PRIVATE LETTER.

(*From the Mirror.*)

Dungarvan, Thursday Evening, Feb. 4, 1830.

The people of Dungarvan have manifested on this day the best, the heartiest, and most unequivocal feelings of regard and esteem for the House of Curraghmore, by the manner in which they received Lord George Beresford and his friends, on their return from Lismore, where his Lordship was entertained yesterday by fifty of the leading gentlemen of the neighbourhood.

At about two o'clock it was announced that Lord George and his friends were approaching the town—when, by an instantaneous movement, the whole population was assembled to greet their entrance. Immediately after, the air was rent with acclamations, cheering and complimenting his and his friends' arrival amongst the citizens of Dungarvan.

His Lordship's first visit was to his Committee Room, where he was met by a numerous and respectable body of his friends, Electors of the County. Having staid there some considerable time, about in kind and complimentary enquiries after the health and wellbeing of these valued friends, in exchange for their compliments, and, after looking over, for a moment, their arrangements, he departed. He thence proceeded through Church-street and the Main-street, and arrived at the Square, where the crowds congregated in immense masses, filling up the entire of that very considerable area. The cheers and acclamations of the entire, saluting them passing along, at this moment, were loud almost to deafening, yet of a most gratifying, pleasing, and imposing character. Only one or two drunken fellows were heard to raise an adverse cry.

This dense mass accompanied his *cortege* by the Devonshire Arms and over the Bridge, giving expression to the same complimentary and enthusiastic cheering, and on taking leave, followed them, with their hearty and grateful huzzas, until their final sounds at length were lost in the distance.

Thus his Lordship departed, evidently impressed with, and delighted at the kindly, sincere, and affectionate regard manifested towards him, and his friends by the people of Dungarvan, and at the progress, observable in the *minds* of all, of their confidence in his and the house of Curraghmore's future exertions for the public good—for the prosperity of the trade of the town and the welfare of the citizens.

To the Editor of the Waterford & Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

Dungarvan, Feb. 9, 1830.

SIR—Having seen in the *Waterford Mirror* of Monday, a "Private Letter," headed, "Dungarvan Politics," I am induced to give the public, through your truly independent columns, a fair and true statement of the reception which Lord George Beresford met here on Thursday last, as every person who witnessed it, and saw the account published in the *Mirror*, was really astonished that any one could have the hardihood and effrontery to lend himself to the publication of such a tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation.

On Thursday, his Lordship arrived here about one o'clock; the instant he was recognised, two or three fellows of the most abandoned character, who were previously made drunk for the occasion, endeavoured to raise a cry in favour of the Beresfords, but the voices of these hired bravoes were immediately drowned by the stentorian *lunge* of at least five hundred, who shouted "Down with the Beresfords—down with the Black Hearts." His Lordship, who, from previous information, expected a triumphal entry, looked quite disappointed, and ordered his postilion to drive rapidly to his committee room; there he met a *few* Shoneens and two Roman Catholics, the latter renegades to the cause of their country, sitting in conclave. After his Lordship remained with them for half an hour, he again made his appearance, and was assailed with the most deafening shouts of "Barron for ever—down with the Beresfords." He, then, accompanied by Mr Uniacke, quickly decamped from the town, followed by the hisses and groans of increased numbers: as his Lordship's carriage was turning the corner of Devonshire-square, a dead cat was flung into it.

Such, Mr Editor, was the reception which Lord Beresford received in Dungarvan. Such manifestations of popular odium must the Beresfords ever be prepared to receive. The people are not unmindful or forgetful of bygone days, when the lash and the torture were the instruments so unsparingly used, on unfortunate Irishmen, for no other reason than because they were Roman Catholics. In mercy to him whose family never shewed mercy, I will drop the subject.

There is an attempt making here to get up a public dinner on next Thursday for his Lordship, but with the exception of a few hangers-on, and the two renegades already alluded to, no other person of respectability will attend.

I am, Mr Editor,
Your obedient Servant,
SPECTATOR.

P.S.—The following wanton outrage took place here yesterday:—One of the purse proud renegades was passing along the Main-street, when a poor apple-woman cried out "Down with the *Black Hearts*." This man of many pence immediately turned on his *heel*, and gave the *toe* to the poor creature's basket of apples, and called on two notorious characters, who are in the pay of the Beresfords, to trample on them; they immediately obeyed orders, and even exceeded them—for, when the poor woman endeavoured to prevent them from destroying her little stock, they struck her violently. She has lodged informations before a Magistrate of this gross and unprovoked violation of the law. The poor woman had no other earthly means of providing for four fatherless children than her traffic in apples.

MEETINGS OF THE CITIZENS.

The fourth meeting of the Citizens took place on Monday evening, for the resolutions of which we refer to our advertising columns. The following letters were read in the course of the evening.

Waterford, Feb. 3, 1830.

SIR—As Chairman of a Meeting held last night at St. Patrick's Rooms, in the City of Waterford, it becomes my duty to inclose you a resolution passed at that meeting with acclamation. It so fully expresses the feelings of the people, in favour of the cause in which you are embarked, and in which their feelings are so deeply interested, viz. the independence of your native county, now about to be asserted by you, that it leaves me nothing to add, but my warm wishes for your success.

I am, with much respect, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN M'CARTHY.

To John Barron, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

"MEETING OF CITIZENS—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.
"*Mr JOHN M'CARTHY in the Chair.*

"Moved by Mr Patrick Morris, seconded by Mr Peter Kenny, and carried by acclamation.

"Resolved—That the thanks of the County and City are eminently due and hereby given to John Barron, Esq for his promptitude and disinterestedness in coming forward to afford the opportunity of averting the national calamity of Beresford misrepresentation from the County of Waterford, and that the Chairman be requested to convey to Mr Barron the above resolution."

Clonmel, February 7, 1830.

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, inclosing a resolution passed at a meeting of the friends to the independence of the County of Waterford. I beg you will have the goodness to convey to them the high sense I entertain of the honor they have done me, and that I shall endeavour to merit the good opinion they have formed of me. It is always gratifying to an independent mind to obtain the approbation of his fellow-citizens—but it is doubly so coming from a body that has been always foremost in the ranks of patriotism and public spirit. Ireland owes a great deal to the citizens of Waterford for the manly and determined manner in which they came forward on a former occasion, to co-operate in achieving the liberation of our county from the domineering faction who had reduced the finest country in the world to a state of hopeless misery and degradation; and they have proved by their present warm and spirited exertions, that they are determined not to sully the laurels they have so nobly won.

Accept of my sincere thanks for your kind wishes for my success, and believe me to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN BARRON.

John M'Carthy, Esq. Waterford.

WATERFORD ELECTION.

Four-Mile-Water, Saturday.

(COMMUNICATED.)

There was never such enthusiasm witnessed in the villages as that which attended the proceedings of this day. At about 11 o'clock the young and popular Candidate for this County, John Barron, Esq accompanied by the Rev. Mr Brennan, who distinguished himself by his zealous and efficient support of the cause of Independence at the last Election, particularly in this Barony, together with several other Gentlemen, arrived here. They immediately proceeded to the Chapel, where, soon after Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr Kelly, who, at the termination of the service, addressed the vast congregation assembled, in a style of commanding and forcible eloquence. He contrasted the pretensions of the rival Candidates; satirised the "unchanged principles," which were always found foremost in the support of sinecures and monopoly, and concluded by exhorting the people to support the Candidate whose talents and patriotism were calculated to advance the interests of their country. The Rev. Mr Brennan followed, and addressed the meeting in a most animated and eloquent style on the same subject, and also made a deep impression on the congregation. Mr John Barron then came forward, and was received in the most flattering manner. He said, that if placed in the proud situation of their Representative, he would take his station at the right hand of Daniel O'Connell, and help him to strike at the root of Tithes and the thousand other burthens which oppress the people and injure the country. His spirit-stirring address elicited from his warm-hearted hearers the most fervent responses, and when he left the Chapel, to visit the Rev. Mr Larkin, P.P. the assembled multitude rent the air with acclamations and prayers for his welfare. His Canvass throughout this Barony has been successful beyond his most sanguine expectations. *Tipperary Free Press.*

A WILD SWAN.

A beautiful specimen of this majestic bird has for some time haunted the Suir, near Fiddown, County Kilkenny. On Monday week, about 12 o'clock, it soared gently down the river, and alighted opposite Rochel's Castle, County Waterford, where it was for a considerable period an object of interesting curiosity to some of the peasantry; and, when viewed through a telescope, presented the appearance of the same species, with the exception of showing more black over the beak. On the approach of a cot, it arose with great ease and majesty; and, after performing three or four evolutions in the then dark atmosphere, which showed off its snowy plumage to the best advantage, it bent its flight towards the sea.

The appointment of Mr Abercrombie to be Chief Baron of Scotland reflects great credit on the administration. He is a sound and able lawyer, and a most upright and honourable man.—*Times.*

DINNER TO LORD G. BERESFORD AT THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

(*From our Special Reporter.*)

This dinner took place on Tuesday last, as announced, at the Commercial Hotel. Such a dearth of talent and oratory of any kind—good or bad—was never yet witnessed at any public assembly. One sentence was the general extent of the speeches, with the exception of a few sentences from Lord George and the Mayor, which were evidently cut and dry, and got by heart.

It was most industriously given out since the first announcement of the dinner, *that no politics would be introduced.* This was certainly one of the most wretched attempts to delude, which was ever yet resorted to, and could have done so with no person but one who was already willing to be deluded. However, the dinner has now taken place, and has most decidedly shewn how far the promise was intended to be kept—as, in fact, the whole of the speaking of the night, such as it was, was entirely about politics. The Mayor's speech, which was evidently concocted and prepared, was wholly and entirely on the subject of the Election politics, and characterised only for a strong political feeling.—The citizens of Waterford will certainly view with some jealousy the Chief Magistrate of the City thus making himself a prominent partisan, inasmuch as that he is the individual to whom is intrusted to preserve the peace of the City at this critical crisis of a contested Election, and to administer justice fairly between all the parties, without favour or affection.

About six o'clock the party sat down to dinner. The only Catholics present, in addition to those whose names have already appeared as Stewards were William Power, of Dunmore—Thomas White, and John Archbold, Esqrs.

MICHAEL EVELYN, Esq. Mayor, President.

After the Cloth was removed, the Chairman, without any preface, proposed

The King. Air—God save the King.
The Dukes of Clarence and Sussex.
The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Mayor then called for a high bumper. I know you anticipate the toast which I am about to propose. The independence of the County, and not only the independence of the County, but the independence of all Ireland depends on the approaching contest. The contest has taken an extraordinary and unwarranted turn from the interference of a man (Mr O'Connell), whom I would not deny had rendered services to his country; he had assisted in that cause which was thought to be finally and irrevocably settled. The man who would disturb the peace is an enemy to his country.—(What news—this Mr O'Connell is eternally urging.)—To promote the good of the country, after the late scenes which had occurred, every man should co-operate in banishing all feuds and animosities and, cultivating peace and harmony among all classes.—It is the wish of every man who wishes well to Ireland to prevent a revival of those scenes.—But gentlemen, there are strangers, unconnected in any manner with your County—(Query—how is the speaker connected with the County?)—who would wish to revive those animosities—I allude to Mr O'Connell—cries of hear, hear.—The Constitution has wisely vested the power of returning members to Parliament, in the gentry and freeholders those who have an interest in the County, but Mr O'Connell would overleap these salutary fences. This gentleman made long speeches, full of rancour and full of falsehood, against the family of Curraghmore. He said that family was famous for the violation of its promises—but if there be one family in the country celebrated for strict and honourable dealings and attachment to their friends!!—it was the Noble Lord by his side. (We trust the worthy Alderman will find this to be the fact.) Indeed they made but few promises—oh! oh!—and the company present would bear him out, when he said they made performances: and he knew many instances himself—he would not particularise them. (He is very right in not doing so.) They have also been accused of religious bigotry!!—but he could prove from a document in his hand how totally destitute of foundation this charge was. Here the Chairman read a document, stating the number of officers, and no commissioned officers, and their respective creeds, from which it appeared that the majority of officers promoted were Protestants, and that of noncommissioned officers Catholics. (That is to say, the good places are given to the Protestants, and the poor places to the Catholics; and, besides, they could not get Protestants enough to fill these poor places.)—Gentlemen, Mr O'Connell in his speeches thro' the County, has omitted no topic, however inflammatory or irritating, to raise against the family of Curraghmore the feelings of the County. He has told a fable of Graigshoneen which happened nearly two centuries ago. There are some satellites to carry on the work, and there are some of them in the city who are very busy in disposing of the representation of the County; but who have not as much land in the county as a wren could build her nest on. (Query.—How much ground has the Mayor in the county, and how much have many others who are, equally with the Mayor, active partizans?) Mr O'Connell goes through the county, makes fine speeches against the House of Curraghmore, and calls it independence. He would make the people slaves, and call it independence. Why, the astonishing boldness of the man is enough to rouse all that is really independent in the County to support the Noble Lord by my side. The cause they have is so weak that they employ fabrication and deception. This having failed, they now resort to intimidation; but gentlemen, when I see such an assembly of rank, property, and intelligence as this around me, I think this will fail also. Gentlemen, in conclusion, I will say, that from this bright ray of genuine independence which I see here this night, I have no doubt of the result of the contest, and that you will put the Noble Lord beside me in Parliament, who will independently represent your independent County.

Lord George Beresford, and the real independence of the County.

Lord GEORGE BERESFORD, after returning thanks for the manner his health had been drunk, proceeded to recapitulate the different charges brought against him, each of which he denied in their turn. He detested religious intolerance. His Lordship went on to state his attachment to the Constitution, and that as long as the Catholic Question was in agitation he opposed it as a political measure, not as a religious question. (What a sophism—he opposed Emancipation in every sense.) But since that measure passed, he resolved to give it his support, and if a repeal of that Act were proposed—(who would propose it?)—he would oppose it. [This is a very safe offer.] That it was as a matter of courtesy he called on the late Doctor Kelly. Mr Barron, said the Noble Lord, states his wish to lessen the burthens of the people—so do I, Lord Cheers. [A Beresford to lessen the public burthens!!!] The Noble Lord accused Mr Barron of being the arch agitator. [Lord George offered £1500 to this arch agitator to join him.] But the freeholders would not be led away by an "itinerant mountebank." He would be glad Mr Barron would shew reasons why he should be selected in preference to him. He denied he was adverse to all kinds of changes. The *flattering* manner he has been received during his canvass, (? his Lordship's reception in Lismore, Cappoquin, &c.!!!) left little doubts of his success; and he concluded by hoping, that nothing should tempt his friends to relax their efforts 'till they put him into Parliament as the representative of the County of Waterford.

The Duke of Wellington and the rest of his Majesty's Ministers.

Sir John Newport.

Richard Power, Esq. the Member for the County.

The Vice President, Mr Nicholas Power.

Mr POWER—I return you many thanks, I hope there is great prosperity in store for Ireland.

The Marquis of Waterford.

The Knights of St. Patrick, and may all the poisonous reptiles who would poison it with religious discord, be exiled for ever.

Major Tyler and the 97th Regiment.

Major TYLER returned thanks.

Colonel Pattison.

Colonel PATTISON returned thanks.

The Imports of Ireland, and may its absentees be the first.

The British Constitution, and may all who participate in its benefits tender it their support.

Kind Landlords and grateful Tenantry.

The Duchess of Northumberland.

Lady Beresford.

The Stewards.

Mr NAGLE returned thanks in a few words.

The firm friends of independence and genuine good feeling in the County Waterford.

Mr Gun Paul.

Lord Doneraile.

The Fox Hounds of the County Waterford, and Maurice Ronayne, Esq.

Mr RONAYNE—I am indebted to the Noble Lord for the fox hounds, and the £10 freeholders will, I am sure, do their duty. [On the latter point, the eloquent speaker may make his mind easy.]

The Exports of Ireland, and may the disturbers of her peace be her first cargo.

Sir Mears. The Agent to the Marquis of Waterford.

Mr MEARA returned thanks, but in so low a tone of voice as to be totally inaudible. However, he was extremely brief.

The Chairman said he had to propose a toast which was suggested by a friend near him, it was the health of a gentleman whom he hoped we should soon compliment as Bishop—he would give

The Very Rev. Dr. Abraham.

The Farming Society of the County Waterford.

Mr ROBERTS returned thanks.

At half-past eleven o'clock the Chairman retired—after the retirement of the Chairman, there were several cries for Mr Nicholas Power and Captain Doyle to take the chair. Captain Doyle took the chair for a few moments, when there were loud cries for Mr Maurice Ronayne, Captain Doyle retired from the chair, and Mr Ronayne took his place where he remained when we left the room.

LIST OF THE MINORITY

ON SIR E. KNATCHBULL'S AMENDMENT—FEB. 4.

†Althorpe, Viscount	Marjoribanks, S
Attwood, W	Macdonald, Sir J
Blandford, Marquis of	Morpeth, Viscount
Beaumont, T W	Mundy, F
Baring, Sir T	Mackintosh, Rt Hn Sir J
†Brownlow, Charles	†Marshall, J
†Bastard, E P	Maberley, J
Burdett, Sir Francis	Normanby, Vis.
†Bankes, H	Norton, G
Bankes, W	†Osborne, Lord F W
Bernal, R	†O'Connell, Daniel
Bright, H	Ord, W
Bentinck, Lord G	†Palmer, R
Brougham, H	†Palmer, C C
Baring, F	Palmer, N
Calcraft, J	Palmerston, Vis.
†Colvert, N	Phillimore, Doctor
Calvert, C	Peachy, General
Cavendish, W	Prothero, E
Clinton, F	Russell, Lord J
Canning, Right Hon. Sir S	Rice, S
Carter, J B	Robarts, A W
Dawkins, H	Rickford, W
†Duncombe, Hon. W	Robinson, G
Duncombe, T	Sefton Earl of
Davenport, E	Scott, Hon W
Dick, Q	Smith, S
Davison, J E	Smith, A
Encombe, Viscount	†Smith, Hon R
†Fergusson, R C	Stanley, Hon E G
Fazakerley, J N	†Sebright, Sir J
Fyler, T B	Sadler, M T
†Fane, J	Trant, W H
†Grant, Right Hon. C	Thompson, C P
Grant, R	†Trevor, Hon R
Gascoyne, General	Tynte, C K K
Gordon, R	Tennyson, C
Guest, J J	Uxbridge, Earl of
†Graham, Sir J G C	†Vivian, Sir R H
Howard, H	†Wodehouse, E
Harvey, D W	Warrender, Sir C
†Heathcote, Sir W	Wall, C B
Huskisson, Rt Hon W	Wyvill, M
Inglis, Sir R H	Wood, Ald
†Knatchbull, Sir E	Wood, C
Kemp, T R	Wetherell, Sir C
†King, Hon General	Wells, J
Lamb, Hon G	†Westenra, Hon R
Lushington, Dr	†Whitbread, W H
Labouchere, H	†Western, C C
Lester, B	Wilson, Sir R T
Langston, J H	Waithman, Ald

† County Members.

Two puncheons of linseed oil, with marks, were picked up off Flambro' Head, by the ... don, Needham; and one also with marks, between Flambro' Head and the Spurn, ... Kingston.

COUNTY

The follow...
BARRON to t...
terford:
To the Gentl...

GENTLEMEN—... body of Elector... sentation of m... Election, and a... not on that occ... manifesting its... misrule which f... Ireland, and w... pernicious sway... made upon me...

In coming for... shall be enable... to the cause in ... most distinctly ... never have bee... to any coalition... alition, calculat... this distinguishe...

A soldier by ... climation would ... of my King and ... the civil rights ... It will not be c... the ranks to def... chise, those rig... asserted by the...

In loyalty to ... tution. I yield... opinion, that h... affections and ... should you conf... your Represent... every measure ... the public burt... and it shall be a... by every means... of party feuds a... constituents the... the House of C... that in every di... interests, they ... Ireland reposes...

To the Duke ... friend to liberty... and believing hi... for the good of ... has been investe... shall be ready, b... carrying into eff... me calculated t... large.

I shall be alw... rom any of my ... the County, with... endeavour to ex... my ability.

From the patr... body of the Elec... dependent Inter... most triumphant... pledge myself ... circumstance sh... test. I would re... dent Interest, to... every direction.

I shall forthwi... in the course of ... ing upon you al...

Waterford, D...

BRIBERY O...

The followi... holder will be ... Nothing can b... is to preserve ... est possible ext... of bribery or ... Every conscie... avoid the dread... riously reflect ...

"I do swear I... or any person wh... use and benefit, ... family or kindre... or indirectly, an... or employment, ... curity for any m... give my vote at ...

Freeholders, ... Oath—you wi... you give your ... voice of reason... awful importan...

Your duty ... your conscienc... and proper pers... liament. Woul... acted according... to you? It i... the whole, wo... all know that h... You all know ... voted against ... then would an... swer, because ... have been led t... you gave Londo... lead you to ex... some of your f... places, and sit... of such rewards... oath, and pause... consideration, y... rible crime of ... PERJURY WILL... THIS WORLD—... SOULS IN ET... country, think o... solve upon supp... Beresfords. R... say, whether yo... for Lord Georg...