

The Waterford Chronicle.

Tuesday, February 16, 1830

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No 140

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9.
MR. PLINCA moved a new writ for the borough of Wichelesse, in the room of Henry Brougham, Esq. who had accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.—Ordered.
MR. O'CONNELL presented a petition from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of a parish in the County of Cork, against the Subletting Act and the Vestry Act.
 Also a petition from the Union of Middleton, against the same Act.—Ordered to be printed.
LORD PALMERSTON gave notice of a motion upon the affairs of Portugal, for Thursday, the 18th inst.
SIR B. KNATCHBULL presented a petition from certain landowners, farmers, and others of several parishes in the County of Kent, complaining of great distress, and praying relief by the remission of taxes, or by any other mode the House might think fit to adopt. Also, a similar petition from Wrotham, in the same County, and another from Benningdon.—Ordered to be printed.

MR. HUME moved for returns of the number of persons committed to the various prisons of the metropolis, in the year 1829, upon arrest for debts under *mesne process*; and also for a return of the number of persons committed for small debts to the same prisons, specifying the amount.

After a few words from Mr. Peel, Mr. D. W. Harvey, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Secretary Peel, and Mr. O'Connell, the returns were ordered.

MR. HUME also moved for a return of the number of persons imprisoned during the same time by the courts of law.—Ordered.

MR. HUME also moved for similar returns relating to the prisons of Dublin.—Ordered.

MR. GORDON brought in a Bill to authorise the transfer of certain balances in the hands of clerks of the peace in the different counties for the maintenance of lunatic asylums.

The Bill was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on a future day.

MR. WODEHOUSE said he had to call the attention of the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer to a subject upon which it was certainly his intention to take the sense of the House upon a future day. It was his intention to move for a copy of the minutes of evidence given by Alexander Baring, Esq. before a committee of his Majesty's Privy Council, on the 23rd of April, 1828, touching the policy of adopting silver as a standard, either alone or in conjunction with gold. He rose to ask whether the Right Hon. Gentleman would oppose such a motion or not.

The **CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER** said he should not object to the production of the evidence, reserving to himself the right of being allowed to add other evidence opposed to that of the Hon. Member for Callington.

MR. S. RICE gave notice of a motion for the 10th of March for a Select Committee, to inquire into the state of the poorer classes in Ireland, and to endeavour to point out a remedy for the same.

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

MR. PEEL—Sir, his Majesty's Government feel it to be their duty to avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of redeeming the pledge which they gave at the close of the last session of Parliament, that they would, early after the commencement of the present Session, themselves propose a course of inquiry, for the purpose of investigating the state of the commerce between this country and our East India possessions. It is proposing that committee, my statement should, so far as its length is concerned, appear disproportioned to the vast importance of the subject, or if I should forbear from entering on the present occasion into those manifold and most important details which are connected with this topic, I beg to assure the House that it is not from any indifference or insensibility to the paramount attention which the subject demands, but from the recollection of, and the reflection on, the position in which I stand to-night, and on the duty which the undertaking of to-night devolves upon me. It is no part of my duty to submit to the House any plan for their future Government; it is no part of my duty to state the views and opinions of the Government with respect to the renewal of the present privileges possessed by the East India Company. My duty is confined to the proposal of an inquiry; and I trust that there will be no attempt made to embarrass that inquiry, while entering into that collection of opinions and facts which must form the subject of future consideration on a question involving more important interests and imposing higher obligations of moral duty than any question which comes within the sphere or scope of public affairs, as can be prevented to the consideration of the legislature.—hear, hear. I have another motive for avoiding the discussion of details at present—which is, because it is no part of my present object to provoke a lengthened discussion or conflicting opinions on the affairs of India. I think that it is facts, and not conflicting arguments, at which we ought to get in the first instance.—hear, hear.—I will propose the appointment of one committee for the purpose of examining that great mass of documentary evidence which is ready to be submitted to their notice, and of instituting that personal examination of the witnesses, who are both conversant with the facts at which we want to get, and qualified by local information to form opinions worthy of our attention.—hear, hear.—I propose the appointment of only one committee, rather than two or three committees, because I doubt whether every part of the subject is not so intimately connected together as to give us a better chance of simplicity and information from the labours of one committee than of two or three.—hear, hear.

Such, for instance, as one on the subject of finance, one on our trade with India, and one on our trade with China. The whole of these questions are so intimately connected, that I fear confusion would be more likely to arise from their being separated than from their being joined; and for this suggestion I have to make my acknowledgments to the Honourable Member for Callington (Mr. Baring), from whom any suggestion must always be considered as valuable. I apprehend that the having more than one committee would oblige them to travel over much of the same ground; and in the event of their reports running counter, the question would rather be bewildered than cleared by their labours.—hear, hear.—I propose this committee, Sir, with a view of instituting a full and unimpeded investigation into the state of the affairs of the East India Company, and every document connected with those affairs shall be laid before that committee, without the slightest reserve. This committee, Sir, is not proposed for the purpose of ratifying any engagement entered into between the Government and the East India Company; no such engagement, open or secret, expressed or implied, exists.—hear, hear.—nor is this committee proposed for the purpose of sanctioning any premeditated determination on the part of Government; no such determination has been formed.—hear, hear.—But having stated that to such engagement has been entered into on the part of Government, I feel myself entitled on this very account to impress on the House the extreme importance of the measure before them, and to implore them to consider that they must have other objects in view than the merely determining in what manner British commerce is to be carried on in that part of the globe.—hear, hear. There are other considerations connected with it of much greater importance. It is for you to consider the political character of the institutions with which you are about to interfere; it is for you to consider the vast tracts, all of which are dependent on the regulations which shall be made; it is for you to consider the immense revenues those regulations yield, larger than those produced by most other countries. You have then to consider how wide and comprehensive the subject is, together with the various modes and degrees in which you do wish to affect the finances of the country—the constitution of this country—the influence of the crown—and other interests of the greatest importance. Among these are the interests of the East India Company themselves; and in speaking of this body, I can only allude to them in their political character. With respect to that, I can say that any investigation will do them credit; they appear to me to have been satisfied with the course of proceeding the general welfare of all those who had been committed to their charge.—hear, hear.—only, comparing their mode of proceeding with any other colonial government, I think it will be found that the power committed to their care has been exercised in such a manner as greatly to redound to their credit. Above all, I beg this House to bear in mind that they were called upon to administer to the interests and feelings of a people very peculiarly situated. I therefore entreat the House to avoid any rash experiments, though they may *a priori* appear to be good and satisfactory. We have to bear in mind that the form of government now prevailing in India has existed there for a great number of years; and though I am not prepared to say that in one or two instances the form could be done so would be satisfactory to the natives yet I am prepared to assert that it will be difficult for us to venture upon a course of interference we rarely venture upon any experiments. Of course this inquiry may go into the details of the East India Company; we must state the amount of revenue now received with the amount received at the present time; we must examine what prospects there are of raising the amount of the civil charge, and what proposals there are as to the gross revenue, so as to make it equal to the charges. With respect to the commercial concerns of the East India Company, the documents that will be presented to the Committee will contain much important information. On this subject, however, I abstain from pronouncing any opinion; but I may, nevertheless, refer to the returns that will be made, as sufficient to convince any calm and judicious man that the suggestions and expectations have been held out as the result of any arrangement for opening the trade with India. However, in case of any objection, it will be fully supplied. It will be shown what effect the free admissions of the Americans has had on the trade of this country in all parts of the world;—and it will be shown that in the case of that nation as furnished by the Company and by individuals trading on their own bottom for private speculation—on all these points the fullest information will be given, and any other information that can be presented shall be laid most faithfully before the Committee. Among the other considerations that will present themselves to the Committee, I have reserved for the first place that which appears to me to be the most important—the welfare and interests of those who are now subject to the dominion of this country. It is, Sir, I have seen returns which make the amount of the native population immediately subject to the control of this country, not less than a million of persons.—hear, hear.—When we consider the extent of territory over which our power is acknowledged—when we consider the enormous mass of population subject to our dominion—when we call to mind the great extension of empire by which that dominion has been extended—when we reflect on the immense distance from which sovereign authority over those regions is exercised—when we call to mind the difference in language, manners, religion, and usages, between ourselves and the almost countless thousands over whom we govern, the mind cannot fail to be amazed at the contemplation of objects so vast

and various. But whatever may be the sentiments we entertain upon the question, sure I am at least, that we must approach the consideration of it with a deep feeling, with a strong sense of the responsibility we shall incur—with a strong sense of the moral obligation which imposes it upon us as a duty to promote the improvement of the country, and the welfare and well-being of its inhabitants, so far as we can, consistently with the safety and security of our dominion, and the obligations which we may be bound. We shall undoubtedly feel ourselves called upon to consider what are the measures that may best tend to protect the natives of those distant regions from wrong—to secure to them their personal liberty and the fruits of their industry—in a word, to endeavour, while we still keep them under British rule, to atone to them for the sufferings they endured, and the wrongs to which they were exposed, in being reduced to that rule, and to afford them such advantages and comforts as their such benefits as may in some degree console them for the loss of their independence.—hear, hear. These, Sir, are considerations which, whatever may be the anxiety to extend British conquest and to maintain the rights of British subjects, must indisputably be entertained in all British Parliament. Avoiding, then, Sir, all minute details, to enter into details, however important, unwilling to touch upon any topic that may provoke discussion, and which, for the reasons stated, I am anxious to avoid—I have cautiously refrained from touching any point upon which there could be any conflict of opinions. And now, Sir, in this same spirit I shall conclude by simply moving for a Select Committee to inquire into the present state of the affairs of the East India Company, and to inquire into the state of trade between Great Britain, the East Indies, and China." **MR. W. WHITMORE** agreed with the Right Honourable Gentleman that it was the most prudent course in the present instance to avoid details. The magnitude of the inquiry had been stated in forcible terms by the Right Honourable Gentleman, but it was not exaggerated, for there was a question involving larger or more important considerations. He thought, however, that the Right Honourable Gentleman seemed disposed to confine the inquiry rather too much to the financial and commercial parts of the question. Other parts, however, were equally worthy of consideration, of which he might mention the actual state of the law in India (both civil and criminal), which was a most important part of the question, and one which must be considered, if the legislature meant to satisfy the claims which the subject had on its consideration. On a subsequent occasion he would exhibit a picture of the actual state of the law in India, which would convince any Honourable Member that a reformation in that most fundamental part of any new measure. That part of the question which was improperly called "the colonization of India," depended entirely on the state of the law, and without looking at this, it was impossible to settle the commercial part of the question. In conclusion he expressed a hope that the committee would be fairly and impartially chosen. The eyes of India and of England were on their proceedings, and if the committee were a packed committee, little benefit could be expected.—hear, hear.

SIR J. MACDONALD suggested that the Right Hon. Gentleman should state the names of the committee before the discussion proceeded further.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL said he had been obliged to exclude many names, to keep the committee within reasonable limits; at the same time, it was necessary that it should be a large committee, to enable it to be subdivided for the convenience of inquiry. He had endeavoured to choose Members from amongst the manufacturing, the commercial, and the landed interests, as represented in that House.

The names of the Committee were as follows:—**MR. BARRING**, **MR. BATHURST**, **MR. CHAMBERS**, **MR. HASKINS**, **LORD MILTON**, **MR. WOOD**, **MR. ARBUTHNOT**, **SIR R. VIVIAN**, **MR. HART DAVIS**, **MR. W. W. WENN**, **MR. R. GRANT**, **MR. STANLEY**, **SIR J. MACKINTOSH**, **MR. HUNT**, **MR. ALDERMAN THOMPSON**, **MR. G. MOORE**, **MR. G. BANKES**, **MR. LIVING**, **MR. P. COURTESY**, **MR. W. WHITMORE**, **MR. P. R. THOMPSON**, **MR. T. GREENE**, **MR. J. PEEL**, **MR. S. WORTLEY**, **MR. FERGUSON**, **LORD ASHLEY**, **MR. LITTLETON**, **MR. S. RICE**.

SIR J. MACDONALD concurred with the preceding speakers in thinking that this subject involved considerations affecting not only the vital interests of the country, but the well-being of nearly 100 millions of human beings under our control and dominion. In treating this subject he felt himself called upon in the first instance to advert to the letter addressed by the president of the Board of Directors in this country to the governor of one of the Presidencies in India. How, or why that letter came before the public might be a question of interest to the parties, though it was none to the public. The letter was addressed by the highest authority on Indian affairs in this country to a Governor in India, and written not for amusement, but as a guide for the public conduct of the party to whom it was addressed. It could not be considered, therefore, as a private document, but as conveying the tone and spirit of the Government in this country with respect to the administration of justice in India. The result of the communication appeared to be a desire on the part of the Government improperly to control the administration of justice in that country, which was much worse than depriving it of justice altogether. There could be no means better calculated to bring justice into contempt in India than the means suggested in the letter, although the Right Honourable Gentleman, Mr. Peel, appeared most anxious to render the judicial bench independent in every other part of the world. If the letter was not disavowed, the question arose whether the House was not giving itself much trouble for nothing, and imposing a great deal of unnecessary labour on a committee without any good end? The noble writer of the letter in question adverted to the renewal of the

charter as a matter determined upon. He said, either "we will renew the charter probably this year, if not the next." It was obvious, and perhaps, to object to any of the names on the committee, but the general complexion of that committee, he thought, would not, or might not, satisfy the great commercial and manufacturing classes. It was necessary these great interests should be fairly represented, as well as that great Indian authorities should be placed on the committee. As to Lord Ellenborough's letter, he must only assume, after what had been now stated, that the Noble Lord wrote in ignorance of the intentions and determination of his colleagues in the government.

MR. HUME wished to know whether the inquiry of the committee was to be confined to the present state of India, or whether the effects of the existing institutions were also to be considered.

MR. SECRETARY PEEL said he had taken the words of his motion from that made last year by the Hon. Member opposite (Mr. Whitmore), so as to open a wide door for inquiry. As to the names of the committee, he had selected them after the best consideration, and with a view to perfect fairness. The House, however, would reserve its own judgment, independent of any opinion of the committee.

SIR J. MACDONALD thought the committee might be advantageously reduced by taking away the names of three India directors which the Right Honourable Gentleman proposed. They partook so much of the character of parties, that they would be more properly examined as witnesses than appointed as judges.

MR. HUME suggested that the names of Sir Henry Patnell, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Mahony, and Mr. H. Warburton, should be added to the committee.

MR. GEORGE BANKES—I had been about to rise immediately after the Hon. Member, because observations had fallen from him respecting my Noble Friend the President of the Board of Control, which it would be a dereliction of duty upon his (Mr. B.'s) part not to answer. On the other night he was embarrassed, not only on account of the recent allusion which had depicted him of seeing and conversing with his Noble Friend on the subject, but also on another point—namely, with respect to the necessity that might exist for alluding to other persons who had been called on to answer certain charges, which he was not then aware did not form part of the letter spoken of—his name, Sir John Grant.—Since then he had an opportunity to inform himself that the question before his Majesty's Council had no reference to the circumstances which had taken place antecedently to the writing of the letter by the Noble Lord; consequently, the difficulty which would have stood in the way, were he to have spoken of a person who might have subsequently been placed on trial, was at an end. Circumstances that had lately taken place in a distant colony had given rise to the letter in question. He would advert to the part taken by the Hon. Member for Calne (Sir J. Mackintosh) who in his speech attached blame to the Noble Lord and his colleagues, for that they designed to consider this great question as settled, and to dictate authoritatively to the public. The Honourable Member had referred to the sentiments of the Noble Lord, as expressed in the public papers, which were to this effect:—"As we may not, improbably, renew the charter next year." The Noble Lord had shown him (Mr. Bankes) the copy of his letter, the only copy he had, and which came to him from Sir John Grant, at Bombay, through his son, and in just copy the word "review," not "renew." Laughing. He had, when this subject was touched by the Hon. Member for Calne, suggested that the error was not only possible but probable, especially as the copies in the different English papers varied from each other.—Did it not then turn out that this was true, and with respect to the most material part of the communication? As to the circumstances which led to the correspondence, he would say that this letter was not, as had been charged, intended as a manifesto from the Board of Control, for regarding the judges and destroying their independence. It was, in fact, a reply to a communication sent by Sir J. Malcolm, under circumstances that made him think the peace of the country in danger by having the feelings of alarm and distrust excited in the natives. So strong was the Governor's impression of the danger, that he sent dispatches over land, pressing for the prompt attention of Government on the subject. A new experiment was tried at the period spoken of, to render the natives at any distance from the presidency amenable to the jurisdiction of our courts—or courts, strangers to their language, and of which they entertained the greatest jealousy. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") The notes of the Marquis of Hastings during his tour through the provinces subjected during his Government to the British crown, stated that there was a universal feeling of abhorrence against the introduction of British law, or of being brought directly or indirectly within the reach of British law, or of being directly or indirectly within the Courts of justice. The consequence was, that when this strange experiment was tried, contrary to the usage of every proceeding judge—and he would appeal, it now in his place, to the Hon. Member for Knarborough (Sir James Mackintosh), in support of his assertion—the Governor was obliged to interfere.—The judges issued process against a Hindoo; and though the natural disinclination of all the natives to appear in a British court was manifested, they issued process upon process. Sir John Malcolm was appointed to; and he, with the vigour and determination belonging to him did interfere; he said that the process should not, for the first time, be made an instrument of tyranny and oppression under his administration.

He did this patiently, and implored the judges not to proceed until reference was made to the authorities at home. They, however, thought they had the power, and that they could not refuse to act when required. The death of one of them (Sir C. Chambers) put an end to the contest; and it was justly to say of that judge that there was no one of more amiable character, although he had fallen in this mistake. Cries of "No, no." He would show, under the authority of the King and Council, that it was a mistake. It was then, in reference to this instance, that the private letter of the Noble Lord was written. The chief justice having died, two vacancies occurred on the bench.—These were supplied; and under these circumstances it was that the letter of his Noble Friend was written. With respect to the appointment of Sir Wm. Seymour, he wished to refer to the words of the Noble Lord, to show that he had been moved by no improper motive. "The power judge appointed in the room of Sir C. Chambers is Mr. Wm. Seymour, of the Chancery bar. The Lord Chancellor has a very good opinion of him; and, generally, I think, he appeared to have higher claims than any other candidate. He is a gentleman in his manners, and a man of cultivation and 2. He seems to have a right notion of his duty, and of the law, which has been so strangely misapprehended." He had observed, on a former night, upon the justice of judging a person by a private and confidential letter, and for this reason, in a private and confidential letter, particular expressions might be made use of in an ambiguous sense, which yet would convey to the mind of the person to whom the letter might be addressed a perfect and correct sense of what it was the writer meant. He had a peculiar reason for putting in these words—land right notions of his duty, and the reason was this—that when Sir Wm. Seymour was introduced to the Noble Lord, in consequence of having received an intimation that the Noble Lord was inclined to appoint him, the Noble Lord, in a conversation with him with respect to his duties, and to satisfy himself how far the person whom he did not know, might be fit for so high and important a station, put general questions to him on the subject. "My Lord," said Sir William Seymour, "I cannot answer you better, nor will I desire to answer you better, with respect to my duties, than by showing you what I consider them to be." He then produced extracts from the writings of Sir William Jones, and added—"these I consider to be the duties of an East India judge, and by these my conduct shall be regulated." This was to which the Noble Lord referred when he said that Sir William Seymour seemed to have correct notions of his duty; he having brought forward as high and noble a standard of authority as any gentleman could desire. The flag of the Noble Lord at the first he wrote the letter was that one of the duties—and one of the paramount duties—of his office, was, as the Honourable Member for Calne had described, to watch over the interests of the natives under our rule. At the time he wrote the letter, that was the paramount feeling of his mind. This matter became the subject of consideration before his Majesty's Council. Sir James Grant, concerning himself gravely, sent over a representation, and there was a hearing before the King in Council. On every point it was determined that Sir James Grant was entirely wrong, and the Governor entirely right. The decision of the Privy Council concluded by saying that his Majesty had been pleased to approve of their determination, and that all persons were to govern themselves accordingly. At this Council were present the Chancellor, both the Chief Justice, and the Chief Baron, and it was considered as a *concordia vocata* for the consideration of matters of the highest moment. It is a case where the Judge was so wrong and the Governor so right—where alarm was so prevalent, and dejection and distress, as recorded in the minutes sent home by Sir J. Malcolm, so painful—would it not produce irreparable errors if a person, anxious to give the earliest relief to the minds of the natives, should not have written a letter, signifying to the person to whom they looked for comfort and protection, that he would continue to comfort and protect them? Despatches had one tendency, and a private letter another. The Noble Lord, as President of the Council, had nothing to do with the Judges from the moment of their appointment. Noting but the Parliament or the King in Council could interfere with these Judges. His Noble Friend could send no letter in his public character, and his private letters were only dictated from a spirit of humanity. This was not the first time that circumstances of this kind had happened in India. Very shortly after the introduction of our law—after the introduction of the Supreme Court—there was a collision, almost precisely of the same nature, in which Parliament refused to interfere between Sir Elijah Impey and Mr. Warren Hastings. On looking back to the debates it would be found that that produced a great sensation. In that case all the Judges were on one side, and the President and Council on the other. A Bill was then introduced, and some remarkable words used, which put the question in its true light, and also showed that his Noble Friend had acted in the discharge of his duty; and that he had done what Parliament does when desired to give relief to those great and reasonable laws then entertained by the native Legislature. The Act, after reciting the difficulties which had occurred and the inconvenience of collision, concluded by saying, "and whereas it is expedient that the inhabitants shall be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of all their ancient laws, statutes, rights, and privileges." For that purpose the Act of 1781 was passed. He trusted he had vindicated his Noble Friend from the aspersions which had been cast upon him. He did

(Per continuation see Fourth Page.)

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 commitment of the Friends of the Independent Interest, to commence their exertions at once in every direction.

I shall forthwith enter upon my Campaign, and shall in the course of it, have the 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 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 you 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?

FREEHOLDERS' OATHS.

Oath to be taken by a Freeholder in the County of Waterford, not wishing to take a Rent Charge.

I, do swear that I am a Freeholder of the County of Waterford, and that I have a freehold therein, arising from a house (or houses, lands, or both, or other hereditaments, as the case may be) of the clear yearly value of £50 (or £20 as the case may be) above all charges payable out of the same, lying and being at (naming the townland or lands, and barony or baronies, half barony or half baronies, wherein the freehold is situate in the said County) and that a solvent and responsible tenant could afford to pay for the same, as an additional rent, fairly and without collusion, the annual sum of £50 (or £20 as the case may be), as I verily believe, over and above any rent which I am liable to pay for the same, and over and above all other charges, except only public or parliamentary taxes, county, church or parish cesses, or rates and cesses on any townland or division of any parish or barony, and that the said freehold does not arise from a rent charge, and that I have not accepted or procured the said freehold fraudulently, nor in exchange for any freehold in any other County, and that I do not hold the said freehold by virtue of any lease, deed, or instrument, executed or made after the first day of July, 1823, to any person or persons, jointly, in common, or in partnership.—So help me God.

Oath to be taken by a Rent Charger.

I, do swear, that I am a Freeholder in the County of Waterford, and that I have a freehold therein of the clear yearly value of 20l. at the least, above all charges payable out of the same, consisting of a rent charge, granted by deed, bearing date the day of in the year on the lands of (naming the lands mentioned in such deed, and the barony, or baronies, half barony, or half baronies, wherein the same lie), and that I am in the possession thereof, to the clear amount of 20l. yearly, and am entitled to receive the same as it becomes due, to and for my own sole use and benefit—and that I have not procured or accepted the same fraudulently, nor in exchange for a freehold in any other County.—So help me God.

Oath of freeholder registering a freehold of the annual value of ten pounds.

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

CATHOLIC KING'S COUSNEL.

A report is current through the Hall that three Roman Catholic gentlemen are to be shortly invested with silk gowns. There are to be, it is said, an equal number of Protestants raised to the same station. We sincerely hope that this honour is well founded. It is manifestly unjust to individuals to withhold from them the place to which their talents should have lifted them; but the effect upon the public mind is a still more important consideration. The Catholic body expect proofs of the fair dispositions of government. It is not enough to say that the best inclinations exist; there must be overt acts of intent. It is surprising that measures are not at once adopted to refute those who insist that the old system is to be adhered to. We believe that it is not, but we wish to see our faith built upon a substantial foundation.—Dublin Morning Register.

Mr Devonshire Jack on it to be the Chairman for the county of Derry. It is argued from his accepting the office that the salaries are to be increased. A happy combination of the territorial blessing of the Old Testament with the spiritual felicities of the New, are amongst the ordinary objects of pious aspiration.

EQUAL LOVE.—In 1394, one Lopez, a Jew, who was physician to Queen Elizabeth, induced by the promise of large rewards from Fuenes and Shara, the joint governors of the Netherlands, undertook to administer poison to his Royal Mistress in her medicine; but the plot having been discovered to the Earl of Essex, Lopez, with two of his confederates were lodged in the Tower, and were subsequently hung, drawn, and quartered. Lopez at his death affirmed "that he loved the Queen as much as Jesus Christ,"—a sentiment which coming from a Jew, afforded much mirth to the bystanders.—Memoirs of the Emperor of London.

MILITARY PROFESSIONS.

ADDRESS TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEARNED AND THE NAVAL AND MILITARY PROFESSIONS.

GENTLEMEN,—You have been trained and placed, by the circumstances of the society in which you have lived, in professions, by which to gain a livelihood or distinction. No one who is rational can attach blame to you on this account.

Your professions have arisen from two suppositions—first, that it is impracticable to form arrangements to produce wealth to satisfy all; and secondly, that man is capable of feeling and thinking; and, consequently, of acting as he pleases.

The time, however, has arrived, when, by a new power unknown to our ancestors, more real wealth can be easily created, than the inhabitants of the world can advantageously use; or than they will ever desire to possess.

And the late progress of knowledge has been such that it is become publicly known, that it does not belong to the nature of man to feel and think as he pleases; but that he is compelled to feel and to think according to laws of his nature, made without his knowledge or consent.

In consequence of these changes in society, your professions have become not only unnecessary but most injurious to yourselves, and to every individual of the human race.

It becomes, therefore, your duty to yourselves and to your fellow-men, to aid in creating other arrangements to supersede all necessity for the longer continuance of your professions, and your duty, in this case, will be found to be in strict accordance with your interest and your happiness.

When the change of circumstances proposed shall be effected, (and the knowledge now existing will effect it,) such child will be so taught, trained and placed, that he will be, of necessity, honest, sincere, and intelligent, and will possess unlimited charity and kindness for his fellow beings; the practice of which virtues will constitute the pure and genuine religion, which can alone be of any real utility to God or man.

The profession of law will be no longer necessary; for individual riches under the new arrangements will give place to a simplicity of public wealth, which will by a rational application of manual, mental, and scientific power, be annually produced, to an amount greatly beyond the wants or wishes of all.

No one will then be required by law to think, or to say that he thinks, contrary to his conviction; or to feel, or say that he feels, in opposition to his impressions; for all will speak only what they are obliged to think and to feel, and they will act accordingly.

Under these rational circumstances, law, or the ingenuity of lawyers, will not be required.—All differences, if it be possible for differences to arise in a rational state of society, will be speedily adjusted by the prompt decision of individuals, formed by a rational education, to be honest and intelligent, and who would be duly appointed to perform these friendly offices for society.

Physicians will be no longer necessary, for every child will acquire sufficient knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the human frame to understand the nature of his own organization and particular constitution, and thus be enabled to adopt proper measures for the prevention or speedy-cure of any disease; for, as each individual must possess a more intimate acquaintance with his own constitution than any physician is likely to obtain, each will regulate his food and exercise as his feelings may dictate. Good air, proper exercise, temperance in all things, and the absence of corroding anxieties, together with the enjoyment of full liberty to speak whatever they may feel and think, will tend to keep all individuals in the best state of health and spirits.

Surgeons may be occasionally useful, but accidents or diseases, requiring surgical operations, are not likely to be frequent, when all shall be trained from infancy to be rational, and when in order to produce this character, all must necessarily be surrounded, through life, with rational circumstances only.

Your professions have been generally filled by individuals who, under the old irrational notions of society, were supposed to possess by nature superior intellectual powers, when compared with the other members of the family from which they were selected.

In the improved society that will arise, when all shall be trained in rational circumstances only, the individuals naturally possessing superior intellectual faculties will become members of a new profession, in which their powers will be applied to the most valuable, instead of the most injurious purposes. They will be taught to acquire a correct knowledge of the influence of circumstances, in giving a superior or an inferior direction to the human faculties, and will thus become "Professors of the Science of the Formation of Character," which science will soon be discovered to be, beyond all comparison, more valuable to themselves and their fellow beings than all other sciences hitherto discovered.

The practice of this new profession will become, in a rational state of existence, the most important of all occupations; and therefore the first department in every society.

In this new state of existence, when men shall be taught from infancy to understand the laws of their natures, and the conditions necessary for their happiness, no motive will arise to render it necessary that men should be united, for the purpose of destroying each other's lives, their productions, and all the means of human happiness; they will discover that all such proceedings, through the past ages of the world, have been the very essence of irrationality.

The energies and faculties necessary to combat war, or, in other words, to destroy upon a large scale, and to inflict misery upon nations, will, under the change which knowledge will speedily produce, be applied to create real wealth; to preserve and to distribute it; and thus to promote the happiness of the community, to which those valuable powers belong. And the immense waste of human labour, now sustained in the creation and support of the naval and military professions, will also, under the change about to commence, be applied to the preservation and improvement of society, in order to secure to every one the

greatest amount of enjoyment of which his organization is susceptible; and of the nature and extent of this enjoyment no one yet can form a just estimate.

No one portion of society will feel the magnitude and importance of this change in a higher degree than those individuals, who, by their professions, are compelled to murder some of the most noble and generous of their fellow beings; and to render void the labour of others who have been occupied in producing for the public the necessities, comforts, and luxuries of life.

It is not possible, irrational as men have hitherto been forced to become, for a member of the naval or military profession to reflect upon his occupation, without feeling deeply conscious of the misery which it inflicts upon the human race.

Under the change proposed, those individuals who have hitherto been compelled to be the destroyers of the human race, would become the most active promoters of its happiness.

Permit me, therefore, to request your best attention to the consideration of the principles on which this change is proposed to be made; and of the consequences which these principles will produce in practice.

R. BART OWEN.

49, Bedford-square, Feb. 2, 1830.

CONFIDENTIAL SYSTEM.

The British Army has long assumed the foremost rank among the forces of Europe, for the admirable state of its discipline, distinguished gallantry in action, and the highest order of honor. The esprit de corps is beyond suspicion, and the honorable bearing of its officers, equally marks the accomplished gentleman and the brave soldier. Proud as the country must justly feel of the high character of its Army, and the efficacy of that system which regulates the whole material in its various details, there are still unfortunately some dark spots stamped upon the system upheld at the Horse Guards, which call most earnestly for public inquiry. These foul stains must be thoroughly washed out before the system can challenge the unqualified approval of military men, or civilians, happily less aware of its pernicious consequences. There is, we blush to acknowledge, a species of espionage, a sort of secret surveillance, encouraged at Head Quarters, and well known to the Service, under the terrible title of the "Private and Confidential."—This inquisitorial system, which absolutely exceeds in mean artifice and low-down tyranny the enclaves of the Spanish Inquisition, is based upon the most odious principles, resulting in the utmost degree to every pure and virtuous spirit. Its jurisdiction is allowed to pervade the entire Army, and there is no one branch of its inhumane protest removed from its iniquitous and degrading control.

Colonels of Regiments are expressly encouraged to note down privately the slightest shade in the deportment of the officers under their command, and to transmit a confidential report thereof, with self-complimentary, to the Horse Guards. Thought, word, or action, is not suffered to escape the often-judicious eye of this secret tribunal, while honour and reputation may be sacrificed to the cruel whim, caprice, or prejudice, of a superior officer, and the prospects of many a bold and promising youth for ever blasted, without any knowledge of his offence, or any trial whatsoever. Is not this a tremendous power to repose in any commanding officer, unless he be a very picture of human perfection? Surely, it is a very thing but safe and judicious, giving the subject the lightest consideration. We are informed this inquisitorial system has been rigidly enforced to more than one instance, both on home and foreign stations, but frequently in the latter, where the facilities are proportionally greater; and officers have been compelled to resign their commissions without absolutely knowing for what, or having an opportunity of facing their accuser and bearing his charge. Should not then this glaring abuse be at once eradicated? It is an evil of the most magnitude, a disgrace to our military system, and a just reproach to the nation, where its infamous sway has been too long endured, though universally reprobated. In its nature the private report system is decidedly illegal, and the clandestine channel through which the charge is preferred, and the subsequent secrecy, must render obligatory any attempt at retaliation by the accused party.

With General Lord Hill, we presume, rests the power of straggling this ugly hydra—the monster, though in motion before his Lordship's accession to the Horse Guards, may yet be crushed for ever. We hope and believe, then, a proper representation on the subject will draw the notice of this heroic and excellent Nobleman, whose high services have so much exalted the character of the British Army, and improved the efficiency of its regulations.

COURT MARTIAL.—A General Court Martial has been sitting in the Barracks, at which Colonel Rowan, of the 58th regiment, presided, and sixteen other officers attended, for the trial of John Harcourt, private of the 9th, accused of having had his musket charged with the same diabolical intention as Moore was said to have had on Christmas night, when he shot his comrade, Michael O'Brien, namely, to assassinate the Adjutant. The result of this trial will not be made known until the subject is laid before the Commander-in-Chief.—Northern Whig.

DEATH FROM COLD.—A man named Tinney, a jobbing shoe-maker, who frequented bars and markets with old shoes, was found dead on Sunday morning on the Dublin bridge. He was returning from Drumcor market on Saturday, and it is supposed he perished through the inclemency of the weather. A verdict to that effect was returned.—Northern Whig.

DEATH OF A DWARF.—An inquest was held at the Fox and Knot public-house, Fox and Knot-court, Smithfield, on Friday, on the body of Harry Watson, a dwarf, who was only three feet six inches in height. The poor little fellow had been sitting with Morgan, the Welch dwarf, a few days before with the gloves, and it was supposed had been then injured, but the surgeon was of opinion he had died of apoplexy, and a verdict to that effect was returned.—London Paper.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

(From the London Papers of Monday.)

DEATH OF LORD GRAVES.

In the Chronicle of this morning there appears an account of a most distressing event, that occurred in the family of a distinguished and yesterday respected Nobleman, during the course of yesterday afternoon. We have now the melancholy tidings, to communicate to our readers, that the paragraph in the Chronicle alludes to that much-esteemed Nobleman Lord Graves, one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, and for many years the loved and confidential friend of His Majesty, who put an end to his existence by inflicting a deep and severe wound in the throat with a razor. This sad and heart-rending event has overwhelmed the family and relations of the noble individual with grief and sorrow indescribable; for few men, whether in the light of a husband, a father, or a friend, possessed more amiable and endearing qualities than Lord Graves. The alleged cause for this mournful occurrence is the unhappy discovery that an impostor, of too unenviable an illustrious Personage, and one to whom His Lordship was fondly and devotedly attached, had since his appearance in the public prints, His Lordship has been noticed to be gloomy, silent, and depressed, ever wishing to be alone, and in private and secluded apartments, doubtless brooding over the stain of dishonour that had fallen upon his noble family, until his feelings became of so poignant a nature, that he could no longer endure them.

INQUEST ON THE BODY. At eleven o'clock this morning, an inquest was held before J. H. Gell, Esq. at the Manor's Arms, Maltrax Street. From the evidence of the Lordship's travelling servant, it appears he had lately been greatly depressed in spirits. At four o'clock yesterday afternoon, he was asked his Lordship for a parcel, which he had told him to send to Lady Graves, at Hampton Court. The parcel was given to him; it contained a letter from his Lordship to her, and he took it to the coach office, in Piccadilly. Witness returned, and he put out his Lordship's things to dress, as he was going to dine at the Marquis of Anglesey's. His intention to order a coach to go before seven o'clock—he went out for the purpose, and on his return, after cleaning his Lordship's shoes, took them into his room. The door was not locked. He did not see his Lordship; but observed the looking glass standing on the table, covered with blood, and two candles burning in front of it. Witness called for assistance, and his Lordship was found on the floor of the room, close under the dressing table, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and two arteries lying beside him. Medical assistance soon arrived, but his Lordship was quite dead.

Mr James Anderson stated, that he had attended his Lordship professionally. It was his opinion that his Lordship's state of mind was greatly depressed, arising both from bodily disease and mental excitement; and in one of those fits of excitement, he had no doubt he committed the dreadful act.

The Coroner briefly addressed the Jury, who returned a verdict, "That the deceased cut his throat with a razor."

His Lordship married a sister of the Marquis of Anglesey, and was aged 53.

It is with extreme sorrow that we announce the death of a very amiable nobleman, Lord Graves, who, in a fit of delirium, last night put an end to his existence at his house in the neighbourhood of Hatfield Square. His Lordship had for some days, we understand, suffered great distress of mind on account of a recent occurrence, of a delicate nature, in his family, and to which we can only thus slightly allude.

His Lordship throughout the day had been very desponding, and during the afternoon, after reading one of the newspapers of the day, retired to his dressing room, and with a razor inflicted a deep wound in his throat. His Lordship was discovered lying on his back, with the blood running in streams from the wound, but he was not extinct. Medical assistance was immediately sent for; and in a very few minutes three Gentlemen were in attendance; but the jagged laceration having been divided, and also the trachea, surgical skill was unavailing, and before six o'clock His Lordship was a corpse. Information of this distressing occurrence was sent to the various members of his Lordship's family, and also to the Castle at Windsor. His Majesty's feelings we are sure would be extremely wounded at hearing the painful intelligence.—Morning Chronicle.

We are extremely sorry to announce that Lord Graves died suddenly last night at his house in Hatfield Street, Hatfield Square. There will, of course, be many rumours put in circulation touching this melancholy occurrence, but we consider our duty, when called upon to state its painful event, to abstain for the present from any unnecessary remarks.—Morning Journal.

DETERMINED TO GET DRUNK.—A young man, named W. Crisp, who was described as a linen draper's shopman, was charged at Marlborough-street, on Friday, with being drunk and disorderly in Bedford-street, on the previous evening. Mr Conant told him he must pay a fine of five shillings. Defendant, holding out the money, said you had better take it for three weeks.—Mr Conant.—What do you mean? Defendant.—Why, I mean to say that when I once get drunk, it is always three weeks before I get sober again. Laughter. Mr Conant.—Oh, then the next time we see you, we shall doubtless find you drunk. Defendant.—Ah, but I shall go into the country for the remainder of the time. The Defendant was then discharged.—London Paper.

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TO THE PROPRIETOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE, AT HIS OFFICE, ON THE QUAY, WATERFORD.

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