Waterford Chronicle.

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

No 443 TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1830 Price 6d

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS, OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE abstained from addressing you since the pretensions of Mr Winston Barron have been transferred to his younger brother. But the day is now fixed when you must decide who shall fill the place lately occupied by Mr Villiers Stuart in the representation of your County. And although the flattering result of my canvass leads me to hope and believe that you will be yet spared the agitation of a contest, I am only the more bound upon that account to pay to the Electors of this my native County every tribute of respect which it becomes an independent Candidate to offer.

My address has been for some time before you, and that of my competitor still retains its place in the columns of his family Newspaper. Of Mr John Barron as a public man, I know nothing; I must, therefore, collect his principles from that address; and judging him by that standard, I seek in vain for that difference of opinion between him and me which would induce a lover of his Country to involve the County of Waterford in the agitation of a contested Election, in order to effect Mr Barron's return; and I am compelled to conclude, that my opponent rests his claims to your support, upon the advantages which he possesses over myself, in his opportunities of forwarding the objects which I am at least as anxious, if not as able, to accomplish.

In the anxiety professed by Mr John Barron "to extinguish party feuds and religious animosities," to "diminish the public burthens," and to "assist the Duke of Wellington in every measure calculated to promote the interests of the Empire," I cordially coincide. The sincerity of these his professions, has, to a certain extent, been tried already. Mr John Barron has had ample opportunities of evincing his anxiety to extinguish "party feuds and religious animosities," and I ask you all, Gentlemen, whether the whole progress of his canvass has not been one unremitting effort to revive and perpetuate them.

You have heard me lately of my unchanged principles. The principles in which I have lived, and in which I hope to die, are those of firm attachment to the British Constitution, and to the Protestant religion. Before the great measure of Emancipation had passed into a law, I was, I will never deny it, honestly opposed to it. Now that it has passed into a law, I consider its adjustment final and irrevocable; and I am as honestly opposed to any attempt at its repeal. And if the supporters of the Relief Bill would labour half as earnestly as I do to promote its real objects, and to spread a veil over the transactions of the last few years, harmony and concord would soon be established between Protestant and Catholic, and their equality and brotherhood would be as apparent in all the relations of society, as they are upon the Statute Book.

My opponent appears to rely upon the separation of Catholic from Protestant, of Tenant from Landlord, upon subjecting the Constituency of the County to the tyranny of the mob—in fine, upon reviving party feuds and religious animosities." The miserable failure of Mr O'Connell's late unprincipled attempt to accomplish these unwarrantable objects, has completely destroyed Mr Barron's hopes of success. But if he shall ever venture to appear upon the hustings as a Candidate for the representation of the County of Waterford in Parliament, I call upon every man who has the welfare of that County at heart, to come forward and support, not me, or the family from which I am descended, but the independence of the Constituency and the freedom of Election, which it will be my pride to assert, and which are sought to be sacrificed to the selfish ambition of a family, respectable I admit, but scarcely entitled to claim your suffrages upon that ground.

It would ill become me to conclude without expressing my gratitude for the cordial, the almost unanimous support which I have received during my canvass. But when I reflect upon the unwearied kindness of my old and long tried friends, and the generous frankness with which those whose opinions differed from mine upon a late occasion, have accepted the hand I offered them, I cannot find language to express the feelings which such recollections excite, and the only tribute I can offer you is, the labor of a life which, whether in public or in private, shall be devoted to your service.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
With every sentiment of respect and esteem,
Your faithful and devoted servant,
GEORGE THOMAS BERESFORD.
Curraghmore, Feb. 12, 1830.

MR. O'CONNELL.

The *Leeds Patriot*, in reviewing the speeches in the House of Commons on the first night of the Session, says—"Mr O'Connell has started well to redeem his pledge to his constituents and to the Irish people. His speech was at once manly and to the point. There was no special pleading or chicanery about it. His lawyer's gown seemed to be outside the House; and he appeared like the true representative of a free people.

BIRTHS.

At the South Parade, in this City, the Lady of Major Rottenberg, of a Son.
Tuesday, at Arthurstown, County Wexford, the Lady of Richard Lewis, Esq. M.D. of a Son.

MARRIED.

Monday, at Middleton, by the Lord Bishop of Cloyne Robert Uniacke Fitzgerald Penrose, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, second son of James Penrose, Esq. of Woodhouse to Frances Matilda, eldest daughter of the Rev Dodwell Austen, Rector of Middleton.

DEATHS.

On Friday, Ambrose Langley, Esq.
At Beresford-house, at St Mary's, Montreal, on Monday, the 4th January, in the 85th year of his age, the Hon Sir John Johnson, Knight and Baronet, Superintendent General and Inspector General of Indian Affairs in British North America, and a member of the Legislative Council of that Province.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE read, in the papers of Saturday last, an Address from Lord George Beresford to the County of Waterford. In this Address, which has been so long looked for, and so long under deliberation, the County has another essay upon his Lordship's Principles. Finding it, however, difficult to make out a new version of his own Principles, he has taken the convenient course of adopting mine.

His main solicitude on all late occasions has been, that a veil should be drawn over the whole tenor of his past political life, and having, therefore so little merit of his own to which he could venture to call the attention of the Electors, he endeavours to question the sincerity of the pledges which I have, in my former Address, made to the County. This he attempts to do by a most disingenuous distortion of truth.

He attempts to shew that I am anxious to perpetuate party feuds and religious animosities. This charge I fling back with the contempt which it merits, and I charge him distinctly with being the person to introduce into the contest any thing like a religious feeling, by his gratuitous appeal to his "Protestant principles," the well-understood watchword of party in this country, and which was put forth for the purpose of arousing, on the part of the Protestant portion of the Constituency, that feeling of religious animosity which was just then beginning to subside but which it answered his Lordship's Electioneering purposes to revive. It would be obviously my advantage, in the present contest, that religious feeling should be altogether laid aside, as I confidently feel that I would then have amongst my supporters many who are now carried away by the temporary feeling which my opponent designedly appealed to. Independently of this interested motive, and despite of his Lordship's attempt to transfer to me that which exclusively attaches to himself, I now repeat my most sincere anxiety to see every remnant of religious animosity totally banished from the country, and in its place the most universal harmony and concord existing amongst all classes.

He states that I seem to rely on the separation of landlord and tenant. It could not, in the first place, be my interest to have landlord and tenant separated. I am supported by the decided majority of the tenantry of the County, with the full approbation of their Landlords. I have in the true spirit of the Constitution, and as it is the duty of every Candidate to do, canvassed every Elector in the County, so far as time has permitted me—I have done so openly and fairly. But I call upon my opponent to say whether there has not been tampering with the tenants of some Landlords who are not supporting him—whether efforts have not been made to "separate landlord and tenant" by the unfettered, base and profligate means of bribery and corruption?

My opponent reverts to his conduct as connected with the Catholic Question, and for the purpose of exculpating himself on that question, he resorts to the most pitiful sophisms. He states that he now yields to the decision of the Legislature—I ask what merit has he for this? What other course could he adopt?—What could he do other than yield his assent, reluctant though it be, to the decision of the Legislature?

But laying aside his conduct on this question, what has been the uniform tenor of his Parliamentary life, and how has he voted on all other questions affecting the interest of the people?—Has he not been ever the pensioned supporter of the Government—the subservient supporter of every job which the Minister thought proper to bring forward. Is he not at this moment the pensioner of the Government? Yet he calls upon this independent County to return him to Parliament, in order that he may go back to his accustomed seat on the treasury benches, and to vote as he has been all his life accustomed to do, at the command of the Minister.

He states that he "cordially coincides" in the principles which I have put forward, and that he will "assist the Duke of Wellington in every measure calculated to promote the interests of the Empire." But will he dare to oppose the Duke of Wellington in any measure which may *not* be for the good of the Empire? I will.—Will he join in pressing on the Minister the measures of retrenchment and reduction which the distress of the people loudly calls for? I will.—Will he call for the abolition of Tithes—the repeal of the Vestry Act—the abolition of places, and pensions, and sinecures? I will.—Upon all other points, his Lordship observes the most cautious silence; and it is not surprising that he should—for could it be expected that he would call for the abolition of the very system upon which he and so many of his family subsist?—Can a man thus circumstanced aspire to be the independent representative of an independent County?

My opponent states, that of me, as a public man, he knows nothing. To this charge I most willingly plead guilty; but I cannot certainly retort it—for of him, as a public man, or at least a member of the legislative body, much is known. I do not, however, feel that I have any great reason to envy the Noble Lord his political character. Not to be known at all is better than to be known to disadvantage. I am not under the necessity of soliciting forgiveness and oblivion of my past life.

The Noble Lord has made allusion to the respectability of my family.—Upon this ground I am perfectly ready to meet him; and I now tell him that my family were respectable and extensive proprietors in Ireland before the name of Beresford was known or heard of—and, even at the present day, after being the victims of perversion and forfeiture of their estates, there are few of them who cannot boast of having a much better property in the County than he has, and that, too, without being quartered on the public purse. My family disdain his Lordship's certificate of their respectability.

My opponent affects to treat the popular feeling with much disregard. I am not surprised at his affecting to disregard that which he has failed in all his efforts to obtain.

I cannot conclude this address without paying the tribute of my respect to the people, for their very peaceable and orderly conduct since the commencement of my canvass.

To those friends who honour me with their support, I beg to express my most respectful gratitude. To those whom I cannot numerate amongst that number, I can only say that if they did so honour me, I trust they would have no cause to regret it. But sincerely as I may regret the absence of that support, it is unnecessary for me to say that I am incapable of entertaining towards any individual a feeling of private or personal animosity.

I shall meet my Friends on next Tuesday morning, at the Hustings, with the most perfect confidence of success.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
With every sentiment of respect and esteem,
Your obliged and obedient faithful servant,
JOHN BARRON.
Waterford, Feb. 15, 1830.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16
(Continued from our last.)

SUBLETTING ACT.

Lord F. GOWER rose, in pursuance of a notice of motion which he had given upon the subject, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to explain an Act passed in the 7 th year of his Majesty's reign, with respect to the assignment and subletting of land and tenements in Ireland. He (Lord Gower) did not mean any infraction of the Bill, nor would he suffer it to be infringed in the slightest. His object was merely to have the Act explained, and partially amended. It was supposed to have an *ex post facto* operation: the legal authorities in Ireland, differed upon the subject; this it was that he wished to have by an amended Act set at rest. By a clause which he would introduce, he would also do away with any possible injury that was supposed to arise upon the Act to individuals holding leasehold property.

Mr T. WALLACE, Member for Yarmouth, said that although there were still other portions of the Bill which were highly objectionable, perhaps any one part of it which deprived a father, who had perhaps expended all his savings upon his leasehold, from devising his property among his children—hear—still he could not withhold his thanks from the Noble Lord, for proposing to amend the Act, even to the extent mentioned by him.

Mr A. DAWSON condemned the principle of the Act; and said that the Legislative Union between this country and Ireland would never be at best until the Statute Law of Ireland and England was the same.

Mr O'CONNELL said, that his predominant feeling in addressing the House upon this question, was anxiety to divest it of all party and political considerations; he wished it to be treated simply upon its own merits, and not as a question between one side of the House and the other. Hear, hear. He had bestowed much attention upon this Act, and could conscientiously declare that he believed it mischievous, and in proof of this his belief, he referred to the Report of the Lord Mayor's Committee lately made at Dublin, from which it appeared that of the seven thousand persons then famishing in that city, the greater number had been driven from the country by the operation of that Act. Now, this fact he stated upon testimony that could not be doubted—but he begged to refer it, that he had not been himself in Dublin at the time. To resume, however, this Act had met with great disapprobation, and had created great dissatisfaction throughout Ireland. Many petitions had been presented against it, last Session, and several had already come in this year. In stating this he begged not to be understood as meaning to oppose the Noble Lord's motion, which was certainly calculated to effect some good, but it did not go far enough. He thought the present Act ought to be destroyed; and, if there was any principle in it worth preserving, (which he much doubted) it might be embodied in a new one. But, at the same time, he begged to ask what that principle was? For himself, he must say, that he could recognise none in it, except that of thinning the population—by partial population it might be—but still of thinning the population, and altering contracts in favour of the rich, and to the detrimental of the poor. He contended, also, that the effect of the Bill would be directly the reverse of what was expected from it; for, under its operation, no man would take more land than he could himself make use of. Besides, it would increase the pauper population in diminishing the quantity of land which each man could hold; and instead of creating a division of the country into large farms, it would create a more minute subdivision than ever had before existed. He, therefore, appealed to the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite, and other Members of the Administration, who had displayed so much anxiety to reform our legal abuses, and entreated them to consider whether it would not be better to repeal this Act altogether; and if he could assure them, that if it were deemed necessary to make any new law upon the subject, he would be most happy to afford them the full benefit of his humble efforts in arranging the statute in a new form. But he begged to submit to them to let it was bad legislation to make one Act to amend another—because, first, there was the difficulty with respect to each understanding of those statutes, and then there was the confusion, which gave them a sort of third meaning. Hear, hear, hear. As he before said, he considered this law was advantageous to the rich and detrimental to the poor; but he was not one of those who considered the cause of and Ireland injurious to Ireland. He considered, as a matter of history, that many of the nobility and leading gentry of Ireland had sprung from this class of society. There would hence arise a contrast to that which would compel the merchant to retail his own goods in his own proper person, and it tended to check that which had in some degree warded off the ill effects of absenteeism from Ireland; because the middlemen was a sort of market for the labouring population; he lived amongst them, and consumed the productions of the soil; he certainly shared the profits of the great proprietors, but he divided them with the people. In conclusion, he stated that the Act had produced infinite dissatisfaction in Ireland—it was constructed upon a mischievous and mistaken principle—it was injurious to the poor—it was the fruitful cause of litigation—and it contained no beneficial principle which might not be better produced in a new bill.

Mr DOHERTY, the Solicitor General for Ireland, said he would not follow the Honourable Member for Clare through all the details upon which he had touched, which he (Mr Doherty) thought might be better discussed in the Committee, clause by clause. With respect to the general question, if the political life of the Hon. Member (Mr O'Connell) had commenced on the first day of that Session, he (Mr Doherty) might, perhaps, have laboured under the mistake that it should be discussed upon its own merits, without reference to politics or party, as the Hon. Member had expressed his desire it might be; but when he happened to know that it had been made the subject of agitation, and had been rendered an object of dissatisfaction in Ireland (though by no means to the extent stated by the Hon. Member) he could not bring himself altogether to subscribe to the sincerity of that Hon. and Learned Gentleman's declaration. Before proceeding further, however, he had to state that he was not the legal adviser of the Secretary for Ireland at the time when this Act was passed. He was the unworthy successor of one whose character ought to have been sufficient to protect this measure from having been at least intended to produce the baneful effects attributed to it by the Hon. Gentleman and Learned Gentleman. Hear, hear. The Honourable Member seemed not to understand the policy or the history of this Act. This Act had emanated from a Committee of the House of Commons, before which there were two objects prominent. One was the Catholic Question, the other that now before the House. In favour of the Catholic Relief Bill there was a preponderance of opinion, resulting from the evidence; but here was no difference of opinion at all as to the necessity of a Subletting Act. Hear, hear. It was true that nothing could be more fair than for the Honourable Member for Clare to advocate the middlemen; but this was not the feeling of the Committee; they thought that those middlemen impoverished the country by interposing between the Landlord and the occupying tenant; and the Act had been first contemplated in consequence of a representation from the gentry of Ireland. It had been complained that the gentry had divided their land and ruined the country. They said it was not their fault. They declared that they had instructed their agents to take all measures to prevent such a subdivision, but in vain; there was some defect in the law, which for ever prevented their success; there was a technical difficulty, and it was this—no matter how strictly you worded the covenant with the person you might select for your tenant, still, in consequence of the power of subletting, there was a mode of escape; for though you might choose some respectable man, and say to him, I can rely on your solvency, your industry, and your honesty, and therefore I will entrust to you these 500 acres of land; but I wish only for you—yet notwithstanding all this, the proprietor would, perhaps, find these 500 acres divided into as many parts; so that where he had left a flourishing tenantry, he would now only have a set of paupers. The Honourable Member had said he did not see the principle of the Act—it was this, that people should perform their contracts. Hear, hear, hear. It never was intended that the tenant should be the only person upon the land; neither as a legal man would he pretend to say (much as he thought of the able Secretary's talents) that he had constructed a perfect statute. No; but then the Noble Lord was willing to receive all suggestions for its amendment in the committee—hear, hear. It was very true this Act was liked by the landlords, because it compelled the tenant to observe his contract. It was evident the proprietor ought to have absolute power and control over his own property; and he was not bound to enter into an agreement with any body but him he chose. He also contended that the measure was not contrary to the interests of the peasantry. A great part of the tenantry of Ireland, it was well known, were worse off than the beast that browsed upon the land. It was therefore high time to make an effort to ameliorate their condition; and his Act had been brought forward with the view of raising the peasantry to the scale of civilization, and rendering them beings with whom there might be that degree of communication and intercourse of kindness, by which there could be no permanent bond of union between landlord and tenant. If, It was not, as the Hon. Member for Clare had represented, the act of a haughty aristocracy to exasperate the people. He felt himself almost called on, by the situation he held and certainly on the opportunity he possessed for forming a judgment on the subject, to bear his testimony to the beneficial effects already produced by the Bill of last year. He would give, as the result of his observation, that the settlement of that question had done more for the advantage of Ireland than even the warm friend of Catholic Emancipation could have anticipated. It had done all the good it was hoped, and more of the harm but were superseded. By without passion or prejudice, they went calmly and steadily forward, looking to Ireland with no other view than that of ameliorating her condition; he was convinced they would soon see in making most great strides in the road of improvement. Already discontents were taking from among the upper classes; and at this moment those in the highest situation of the Catholic Hierarchy, who no long r ago than last year were discontented and dissatisfied, were now employed in pouring forth their admonitions of peace and good will. He (for it is God, that in the debates in that House, which might be temperate, nothing would pass there that might exasperate the people of Ireland.—Hear, hear. Little would avail if all was transacted here, if topics of exasperation were used nearer the scene to which they applied.

Lord ALTHORP approved of the principle of the Bill, which however he thought imperfect.

Sir H. PARNELL was glad the Noble Lord had brought the subject before the House. The clauses of this Bill were very objectionable, but the object of the Bill was a fair one, namely, to give effect to contracts between landlords and tenants.

Sir F. BURDETT said that as to the fact stated by the Honourable and Learned Member for Clare, that the Subletting Act had tended to push enlarged portions of the pauper population of Ireland, he would not then, the statement of the Honourable and Learned Member; but it was the subdivision of land which had, in a great measure, created that poverty. There was something in every country, but especially in such a country as Ireland, stronger than Acts of Parliament, and that was the custom of the people. The Honourable and Learned Member must, on that subject, be better qualified than any other man to give the House information, and to guide them in the attainment of their evident wish for the amelioration of Ireland. He was glad to hear from such an excellent and independent authority as the Solicitor General for Ireland, the salutary effects of the great measure of last Session, and he should indulge with that Hon. and Learned Member in hopes of the future increasing prosperity of that country. But when he heard these statements, and the statements of the same Honourable and Learned Member, as to the satisfactory falsifications of all the prophecies of benefits that measure would produce, he could not help asking whether the Member for Clare, more than any other person, was not the man to whom the country was indebted for these advantages? So that in referring to that Hon. Member, they ought not to go backward in his career to find cause of blame, and, least of all, to seek to discover it in those expressions which the heats of discussion on that great question had called forth. The present was not a party question, and he trusted it would not so be treated.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL thought that the law of England and Ireland might be advantageously assimilated in many respects; but still there were peculiar circumstances which made a difference in each. They had not now to consider whether a law should be passed to prevent subletting in Ireland. That law had passed; and the only object now was to provide remedies for some objections which had been discovered in the operation of that Act. The Member for Clare had said that the first clause of the late Act worked much mischief. It had not been the intention of the Legislature that it should do so, nor did these mischiefs result from any want of care in the wording of the Act; for use what care they could, it was impossible to ensure success

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN—Unknown to many among you but by *name*, my first duty in this address is to apologise for intruding myself on your attention—My vindication may be summed up in one emphatic word—*I am an Irishman*—a friend to the freedom and honour of my native land, and the determined opponent of those whom I consider are her acknowledged and devoted enemies. I speak of public men in their public capacity, and if I do not shew to your satisfaction that the family who seem to flatter themselves with a *prescriptive* right to the representation of the County of Waterford, are the most unworthy of that honour of any other in Ireland, I will surrender any pretensions to that national confidence which is at present my greatest source of pride, and I will leave the field to be triumphantly rode over by the Lord of Curraghmore and his dependents.

With either of the Candidates for your favor, I have not the honor of a personal acquaintance.—But of the *public* acts of one of those Candidates and of the public acts of his family, I am very far from being ignorant. Who does not know the *sayings* and *doings* of the Beresfords for the last forty years? What child, who has risen from the cradle within that period, who has not heard that ominous name, mingled up with the cries and sufferings of our Country? The pages which record those sufferings, and the hands which inflicted them, should be written in *characters of blood.* The heart sickens at the contemplation of calamity so cruel—persecution so wanton—despotism so insatiable. But Providence has vindicated the rights of humanity. The victim, were he to rise from the tomb, would witness the miserable humiliation of his taskmasters. He would behold the family which succeeded in blasting the hopes of his Country, so far back as 1795, *cast down* and prostrate in 1830, praying a generous people to let fall the curtain on the past—to forget the blood that was shed—the devastation of the cabin—the cries of its inhabitants—and above all, the national degradation entailed on posterity by those who now *dare to aspire to its confidence.* No wonder Lord George Beresford should call on the people of your County to bury the transactions of the past in *everlasting oblivion.* No wonder he should tremble at the idea of recalling to your memory those scenes in which he and his family took so distinguished a part. But who is the cause—whose is the hand which turns back the pages of the past? Is it not he who comes forward, *not* to ask for forgiveness but *reward*—not for the Christian *silence* of an injured country, but the honors and fame and station which should only be conferred on the devoted friend of her freedom. Had Lord George sunk into the solitude of retirement—had he endeavoured, as he was in duty bound, to conciliate national forgiveness by a becoming acknowledgment of past errors—what Irishman would be so unworthy *of the day* in which he lives as to stir the ashes of the persecuted, or point out the hand which dug the grave in which the name and glory of Ireland is buried? But Lord George Beresford comes before Ireland, and *challenges* her regard—calls for inquiry into his political life—tells her he is her friend—a lover of peace and national happiness—an enemy to discord—and a determined enemy to the repeal of the late Catholic Relief Bill. The Noble Lord will pardon me for saying—all these professions are mere *vox et præterea nihil*—words—*mere* words—which the common sense of the country will laugh at, and the friends of Lord George will lament. Ireland wants something *more* that *general* professions—*she demands special pledges*; her situation requires a representative that will examine every *artery* of national grievance, and bind himself to relieve it as far as lies in his power. When Lord George tells Ireland THAT THE PRINCIPLES IN WHICH HE HAS LIVED, AND IN WHICH HE HOPES TO DIE, ARE THOSE OF FIRM ATTACHMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION AND TO THE PROTESTANT RELIGION, are we to understand that the Constitution to which he is attached, is that under which Ireland has been reduced to the state of a Province, or his Protestant religion is that under whose abuses the Irish people have been, and still continue to be, plundered? Does not the *cloven foot* of the Beresfords discover itself under the specious declaration of Lord George? Does not his Lordship know that the keen and piercing eye of the Irish mind will immediately suggest the suitable commentary on his Lordship's declaration? No, no. It is an idle experiment, the Beresford family are now making on the *credulity* of some, and the *knavery* of others. The credulous Catholic who foolishly reposes confidence, would soon pay the penalty on the exposure of his *folly*; and the *speculating* Catholic knave would be punished, by a contemptuous oblivion of his services. I now caution the *respected proprietor of* FAITHLEGG HOUSE, in the course he has taken, boasting, as he justly does, of being connected with one of the honestest public men Ireland ever gave birth to—not even the character of his respected relative can protect him from the vengeance of public observation.—The forty shilling freeholder, in the conscious pride of his integrity, will shed tears over such an error—but the men who remain who are not yet robbed of their rights—the independent ten pound freeholders will rally round the sacred standard of national independence, and atone, by a splendid display of public integrity, for the temporary lapse of a few honest but unreflecting Irishmen. What! Catholics to appear on the hustings in support of the pretensions of a Beresford to *the confidence* of Ireland.—I ask those Catholics who, with a mawkish affectation of charitable feeling, say we must *now forget and forgive*, what security have they that Lord George Beresford will not be the advocate of *every abuse* under which their country is now suffering? Will Lord George support the repeal of the Vestry Bill—this almost unequalled act of Legislative plunder, which empowers a Protestant architect—a Protestant bricklayer—a Protestant carpenter—a Protestant glazier—a Protestant slater—and a Protestant smith—aided by the Parson and his Clerk, to call a meeting in Vestry, resolve that a Church, worth five or ten thousand pounds, shall be built, though ninety-nine out of a hundred in the parish loudly protested against it. Will Lord George Beresford join Daniel O'Connell in the repeal of that most cruel and unjust Act? Has he made any pledge on the subject?—I call on Lord George, and Mr Barron too, to make the pledge before a single vote is polled. What will Lord George do in the House with regard to the Subletting Act—Grand Jury abuses—Law abuses? What will his Lordship do with the absentees?—What with the starving poor of Ireland, who are obliged to see their children famishing in the land which they cultivate, and from which the world is fed by its produce—what will Lord George do on this subject? His Lordship parades on his determination to oppose *the repeal* of the Catholic Relief Bill. I would rather see the Noble Lord endeavour to conciliate the nation's voice by a public pledge that he would endeavour to restore the rights of the bravest and truest body of men by whom any country was ever distinguished—the Forty-shilling Freeholders of Ireland. But why should I thus put such a question? Do you not know that this Election takes place because the Forty-shilling Freeholders are DISARMED—that, after achieving the most glorious triumph on record, they are now exposed to the vengeance of the Beresfords, by the loss of that constitutional power which drove those Beresfords from the County in 1826? Here—here in Waterford, the experiment is to be made—here the question is to be decided, whether the *Ten Pound Freeholders* will be able to beat down their ancient taskmasters; and, though we are reduced in numbers—though the bones and sinews and hearts of the County of Waterford cannot take the field—yet they will take their station in the upper gallery—they will keep their eye on the stage and its *dramatis personæ*—and make an example of the defaulter, by the loud and long expression of their honest resentment. *I do not* despair.—The Beresfords must be kept down, or IRELAND WILL NOT RISE. I shall make common cause with my countrymen, and, on the day of struggle, support that great national principle, the triumph of which may still give *some hope* to our devoted land.

With anxious wishes that the result may be honorable to you and to Ireland,

I remain, with sincere regard,

Your faithful and devoted servant,

JOHN LAWLESS.

15, Leeson-street, Dublin,
February 10, 1830.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS—*BRIBERY.*

We would call the particular attention of those whom it may concern, to the following extract from the late Election Act. Several quarters in which this species of bribery has been negociated are well known, and they shall be held up to public execration:

No person can vote out of a freehold of less than the clear yearly value of £10; and the voter must be also twenty-one years of age. *Any person asking, seeking, or receiving any gift or reward, directly or indirectly, for himself or others, in order either to give or abstain from giving his vote, or if he shall procure or in any way obtain others to do so by promises or rewards, he shall forfeit the sum of 500l* and he shall *himself be disabled from ever again voting*, after judgment shall have been obtained against him. Freeholds granted fraudulently, or in exchange for others in another County, or in consideration of any increase or diminution of rent out of any other lands, shall not entitle a person to vote out of them. All fraudulent and collusive conveyances of Freeholds, shall be held void against the granter, and any person or persons voting with or by virtue of them, shall be liable, on conviction of such act, to a penalty of £100.

PENALTIES.

Any person voting from a registered freehold, of which he is not in possession, may be *imprisoned for six months.* Persons polling twice, or personating voters, may be punished by *two years' imprisonment.* Any person voting out of an alleged and not a real freehold, or a lease of which the lives are at the time of voting expired, or which lease has expired, after notice not to do so by any candidate or his inspector, shall *forfeit Twenty Pounds*—and any person who shall forge certificate of registry, or any other document necessary for the registration or polling of any vote, shall, on conviction of such offence, be punishable with *transportation for seven years.*

Any person voting during the course of an election a second time, or personating any other elector, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished with imprisonment or transportation, for any term not more than seven years, at the discretion of the Judge.

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 reward—but look at the words of the oath, and pause, before, for a miserable temporal consideration, you stain yourselves with the horrible crime of perjury, by taking that oath.—PERJURY WILL BLAST YOUR CHARACTERS IN THIS WORLD—PERJURY WILL DAMN YOUR SOULS IN ETERNITY! Think then of your country, think of your religion, or you must resolve upon supporting those in power, 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 fifty pound or twenty pound freeholder, not arising from a Rent Charge.

I of in the County of , do swear that I am a freeholder of the County of 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, of in the County of do swear, that I am a Freeholder in the County of 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, of in the County of do swear, that I am a Freeholder of the County of 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 denomination by which the place is generally known, and the barony or half barony or baronies wherein it is situate) in this county, and that a solvent and responsible tenant could, as I verily believe, afford to pay for the same, as an additional rent, fairly and without collusion, the annual sum of 10l. over and above all rent to which I am liable in respect thereof, and that the said freehold does not arise from a rent charge, and that the same arises by virtue of a deed, lease, and instrument, which I now produce, bearing date the day of in the year (or otherwise stating the nature of the title, as the case may be), and that I am in the actual occupation thereof, by residing thereon (or by tilling or by grazing, or by both tilling and grazing, as the case may be, and where the freehold is held under any deed, lease, or instrument adding these words), and that the said freehold is not let or agreed to be let to the person or persons who executed the said deed or instrument, or to the heirs or assigns of such person or persons, or to any one in trust for him, her, or them, nor do I intend to let the same or any part thereof to such person or persons, or any of 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.

THE WEATHER ON THE CONTINENT.

In the memory of man so severe a frost and so much snow has never been known in Germany. In Hungary the snow reaches to the tops of the houses. At Bruges the weather is so severe, that not a night passes without three or four persons being frozen to death. Great preparations are making to prevent the effects apprehended from the breaking up of the ice, and the melting of the snow, which often inundate Holland. On Thursday three mails were due from Ostend, a circumstance unheard of; but it is to be accounted for by that harbour being in a state of blockade. Before the port is a field of ice, extending as far as the eye can reach, in the midst of which are to be seen two fishing boats making signals for assistance, without the possibility of receiving any succour from the shore, nor have they the power to extricate themselves. If the thaw does not come soon, the poor fishermen must inevitably perish. The cold is so excessive at Trieste that all the shops and warehouses are closed. At Brussels the thaw commenced on Sunday, and continued gently to dissolve the ice which the streets have been accumulating for more than two months.—The ice was so strong on the Rhine, that a heavy diligence, weighing five or six tons, passed over it on Friday last, at Dusseldorf. The few English families who had taken up their quarters in Spa, have been obliged to take refuge at Liege, to avoid the danger of being *eaten* up by the wolves!

A Frenchman, accused of having spoken too freely on political subjects at St. Petersburgh, was recently arrested and sent to Cronstadt, to be conducted thence to the frontiers, without having time given him to apply to his Ambassador for protection. The Duke of Mortemart, being informed of this misadventure before his expulsion from the Russian territory, immediately wrote to the Minister, Count Nesselrode. His Excellency took this opportunity to claim a treaty, in virtue of which no Frenchman can be molested in Russia till the French Ambassador has been made acquainted with the charge against him, in order that he may employ his authority according to circumstances.

FRENCH PRISONS.—It appears by the last report of the Committee for the Improvement of Prisons in France, that the number of prisoners during the year 1829, exceeded that of 1828 by 3,700; of the number confined in 1829, 15,000 earned, by labour, 1,450,000 francs, of which 585,000 francs were distributed among them, and the remainder deposited, as a reserve for their support on leaving prison, until they can obtain employment. The ameliorations in the prisons are highly spoken of; and a proper classification of prisoners appears to have produced very beneficial results.—*Literary Gazette.*

HORSE FAIR.—At the Spring Horse Fair of Newtown-Limavady on the 8th inst. about 250 horses of all sorts were exposed for sale; amongst which were a number of useful farm horses, and a few good roadsters; in the latter a good gelding horse was valued at 60 guineas.—Prices varied from that sum downwards, but there being but few buyers of high priced cattle, we heard of none sold above 35 guineas. A handsome draught colt was sold for 30 guineas; and a good grey colt for 20 guineas. The market was numerously attended, and several promising young horses exchanged owners in the course of the evening, at from 15l. to 24l. Considering the scarcity of money, the dealers had every reason to be satisfied with their day's work; in fact, the Spring and Summer horse Fairs of Newtown-Limavady promise a result long sought for in the County of Derry—namely, a good central market where Gentlemen and Farmers can purchase and sell good horses at a convenient distance from home.

A VALENTINE.

TO MISS . . . .

Peace! to a the young spirit [illegible]
[illegible] sorrow. May thy brow
Pass [illegible] life's stormy waste,
As serene and as beautiful as now.
When all within is peace,
How nature seems to smile,
Delights that never cease,
The live long day beguile;
From morn 'till dewy eve,
With open hand she show'rs
Fresh blessings, to deceive
And sooth the silent hours.
(*May this be ever thine.*)

Feb 11, 1830.

VALENTINE'S DAY.

Leave politics, Harry, for this is the day
When you promised with me you would wander alone,
To the grove, where the birds are sweet chanting the lay,
And Spring is just mounting her freshly clad throne,
This, this is the day, when my heart shall entwine,
Around thee my only, my true VALENTINE.

Remember how often, when lately the frost
O'er the thinly clad Cupid his icicles flung,
And the rude winds of Winter the wanderers tost,
And the cottager's thatch all with snow was o'erhung:
You told me, and truly, and sweetly, that mine
Were the arms to be blessed by my dear VALENTINE.

I have loved you: how long?—'tis full seven years past;
But they're moments which fleeted as fast as morn's dew,
When the sunshine of day to the night succeeds fast,
And your eyes are the sunshine that pierces me through,
Till the warmth of affection exchanges with thine,
My first and my fondest, my true VALENTINE.

February 14.

ILLUSORY APPOINTMENTS.

A BILL TO ALTER AND AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO ILLUSORY APPOINTMENTS.

[Note.—The words printed in *italic*, are proposed to be inserted in the Committee.]

Whereas, by deeds, wills, and other instruments, powers are frequently given to appoint real and personal property amongst several objects, in such manner that *none* of the objects can be excluded by the donee of the power from a share of such property: And whereas, appointments in exercise of such powers, whereby an unsubstantial, illusory, or nominal share of property affected thereby is appointed to, *or left unappointed to devolve upon* any one or more of the objects thereof, are invalid in Equity, although the like appointments are good and binding at law: And whereas, considerable inconvenience hath arisen from the rule of Equity relative to such appointments, and it is expedient that such appointments should be as valid in Equity as at Law; be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that no appointment which, from and after the *passing of this Act*, shall be made in exercise of any power or authority to appoint any property, real or personal, amongst several objects, shall be invalid or impeached in Equity, on the ground that an unsubstantial, illusory or nominal share only shall be thereby appointed to, or left unappointed to devolve upon any one or more of the objects of such power; but that every such appointment shall be valid and effectual in Equity as well as at law, notwithstanding that any one or more of the objects shall not thereunder, or in default of such appointment, take more than an unsubstantial, illusory, or nominal share of the property subjected to such power.

Provided always, and be it *further enacted*, that nothing in this Act contained shall prejudice or affect any provision in any deed, will, or other instrument, creating any such power as aforesaid which shall declare the amount of the share or shares from which no object of the power shall be excluded.

Provided also, and be it further enacted and declared, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed, deemed or taken, at Law or in Equity, to give any other validity, force, or effect to any appointment, than such appointment would have had if a substantial share of the property affected by the power had been thereby appointed to, or left unappointed to devolve upon any object of such power.

SINGULAR CHARACTER—A SKETCH FROM REAL LIFE.

To the close observer, and active searcher after eccentricity, how numerous are the instances which this great and populous metropolis presents to the gratification of appetite, and how frequently will the good natured inquirer find at once his curiosity satisfied, and his feelings interested for the subject of his inquiry. In the present instance, the individual whom we are about to notice, is *no longer amongst us*, but his name is still recollected by those who reside in the neighbourhood where he dwelt, and one of his eccentric acts laid the foundation of a custom, which has since afforded one day annually of mirth and festivity to thousands; we allude to the late celebrated Mr Daniel Day, the eminent block-maker, of Wapping, to whom Fairlop fair owes its origin. Mr Day was the possessor of a small estate situate in Essex, and in the immediate vicinity of that renowned oak which for ages sustained the above title. To this venerable tree, it was Mr Day's custom, on the first Friday in July, annually to repair, accompanied by a party of his friends and acquaintances, and under the shade of its widely spreading branches to give his guests a repast, consisting of beans and bacon, with a *quantum suff.* of good ale and punch to raise their spirits, and many a time has the silence of the sylvan scene been affrighted and put to flight by the echoes of the merry song and jocund laugh which were sent forth by the happy group which invariably surrounded the hospitable board of Mr Day upon this his anniversary. The fame of Mr Day's harmless celebration, however, in time spread abroad, and other parties were formed to meet him and participate in the honours of the sitting—the founder of the feast never failed to provide a bountiful supply of beans and bacon, which he himself distributed from that which served him for "kitchen, parlour, and hall," the trunk of the old oak. Amongst those who followed him, were a party consisting of about forty of the blockmakers of Wapping, denominating themselves Day's men, who, determined to follow in the path of their leader, and do things in a singular style, used to travel from Wapping to Fairlop every year, in a vessel resembling an Indian canoe, hollowed out of one piece of fir, covered with an awning, mounted upon a four-wheeled carriage, and drawn by six horses; and this practice they continued for many years, even after the Fair was established, and had become the resort of thousands of the inhabitants of the metropolis.

A few years before the death of Mr Day, his favourite oak was shorn of one of its largest branches by a violent storm, out of which Mr Day had a coffin made for himself, and in which, upon his death, at the age of 84, his remains were deposited. In the course of his life he was once thrown from his horse, and once overturned in a carriage, and fearful that such a mischance might overtake his remains after death, if he ran the hazard of a vehicular or equestrian conveyance to the place of interment by land, his corpse was, according to his own direction, conveyed by water to Barking, accompanied by six journeymen block and pump-makers, to each of whom he bequeathed by will a guinea and a new leathern apron. Such was the origin of Fairlop fair.—*Weekly Times.*

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Geo. Catton

THE WATERFORD CHRONCILE

LEVEE AT THE CASTLE.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant held his first Levee for the season at the Castle on Tuesday. It was attended by the following personages:

PRIVATE ENTREE.

The Commander of the Forces and two Aides-de-Camp.

The Commander of the Garrison and Aides-de-Camp.

The Master of the Rolls.

The Under Secretary of State.

The Attorney General.

The Adjutant General and Sir F. Stovin.

MARQUISSES—Downshire, Headford, Ormonde.

EARLS—Meath, Longford, Ossory, Wicklow, Leitrim.

LORDS—Plunkett, Langford, Dunsany, Decies, E Chichester, Killeen, Muskerry, Crofton, F Paulett, G Hill, Dorchester, Frankfort de Montmorency.

Le Compte de Canclaux, French Consul.

Most Rev Dr Murray, Catholic Archbishop of Dublin; Most Rev Dr Kelly, Catholic Archbishop of Tuam.

Right Rev Dr French, Catholic Bishop of Kilmaduagh and Kilfenora.

DEANS of Ardagh, Killaloe, Clonfert, Ross.

ARCHDEACON—Packenham, Lindesay, Sir George Bishopp, Kingsbury.

HONOURABLES—D Plunkett, P Plunkett, Barnewall, H Blackwood.

SIRS—J C Coghill, Compton Domville, E S Haynes, W Burrowes, A E Bellingham, R A Hodson, W L Young, T C Morgan, R G Booth, A Clarke, C L Giesecke, T Esmonde, W Freemantle, C Vernon, J Jervis, M Somerville, H Lees, Henry Mereuyth.

The Knight of Glinn.

The Governor of the Bank of Ireland.

JUDGES—The Chief Justice, the Chief Baron, Vandeleur, Johnson, Torrens, Pennefather, Jebb, Burton.

The Chief Remembrancer.

SERGEANTS—Lefroy, Goold, and Blackburne.

The Surgeon General

The Physician General.

Commissary General Luscombe.

Deputy Commissary General Haines.

Assistant Commissary General Kearney.

Assistant Quartermaster General Vincent.

Deputy Inspector Commins.

The Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs.

ALDERMEN—Abbott, Harty, Perrin, Tyndall. Sir Robert Shaw, M'Kenny, Beresford, Morgan, Sir John Kingston James; and Montgomery.

COLONELS—Hon. G Cathcart, Wilmot, Scott, C B Sankey, Allen, Morris, Molyneaux, Shaw, Godby, R A Grove, Hart, Brown, Bruce, O'Brien, White, Grogan, Colby, Maitland, Drummond, Stannus, Patrickson.

MAJORS—Shirley, Wingfield; Weld, Scott, Pepper, Freeman, Cobby, Morgell, Humfries, Mitchell; R A Hill, Powell, White (Town Major), Parke, Palmer, Gore, Thompson, Spottiswood, Edgeworth, Chester, Smith.

CAPTAINS—T R Smith, Edwards, Lindesay, Cottingham, Bellingham, Kean (R N). English, R E Rower, Bryan, Bennett, Magennis, Jull, Ravenscroft, Gooch, Wineyard, Selwyn, Thorpe, Hankey, Robins, Hankey, Cornwall, Duffgan; Rawdon, Chandler, W O'Connor; D St Quentin, Rudyard, Price (R N), Herber (R N), Le Poer Trench (R N). Whitty (R A), Baines, Hackett, Studdart (R N). Doyle, Hort, Dirom, Hartley, Mallet, Gordon, Thompson, Davies, Lockwood, Irving, Ellison, Stephens, Roberts, Hustler, Laurenson, Thompson, Dundas, Snelton, Montgomery, White, English, Hutchinson, Hern, Edwards.

LIEUTENANTS—Cornelins, Hallahan, R N, Boyes, Eldridge, Stone, R A Larcombe, Cheamley, Mitchell, Morris, Warren, Lucas, Trevor, Smith, Fitzimon, O'Connell, (Austrian service) Molesworth, Senhouse, Byron, Wilmot, Scott.

REVERENDS—Hon W C Plunkett, R H Wall, Kennedy, T Stoyte, F Morrisson, E Johnson, F Chamley, Hon Howard, R Dickson, J Reid, Tighe Gregory, Phelan, A S Adamson, W Burgh, R Wolfe, R Packenham, Guinness, P Berry, J Gregory, Lloyd, S F T C D, Foster, T P Griffith, C Elrington, F T C D, Langrishe, C Welseley, R Crone, W Peacock, Dr Stuart, J Lowry, Hon J Pomeroy, T B Magennis, E Burrowes, Stephenson, Sir F L Blosse, Dr Crawford, Hyde, Turners, Handy, S O'Sullivan, Disney, Verschoyle, A Ellis, Dr Sadlier, S F T C D.

DOCTORS—Peile, Litton, Duggan, Slater, Reide, Ekington, Crampton, Renny, Orpen, Hughes, West, Ferguson, Mills, Ireland, Macnamara, Simon.

MESSRS—H H Hamilton; Matthew, 17th Lancers; Lloyd, 76th Foot; G G Morgan, 7th Hussars; H Forbes, Coldstream Guards; Drummond, do; N Smith, (High Sheriff, Westmeath), R R Fitzgerald (do. Meath), Archbold (do. Kildare), E Litton, Cruise, H Hamilton, Leroy, W Kemmis, jun., Staples, A Ball, R Pendland, O'Gorman Mahon, W C Quin, A Boshe, W Haig, J W Finlay, F M Chutock, M Guire, P J West, G Cavendish, Savage, R F Batly, J A Hamilton, E Batly, N Gore, J Brownlow, Q D Hume, J Crampton, H Bathurst, A Carew O'Dwyer, T. O'Brien, G J O'Connell, J O Moore, West, Butler, Bryan, Hardman, R Hamilton, Macnamara, Crofton, Twaites, M'Kay, J Moore, M C Seymour, W T West, by, Disney, G Bennet, Mahony, White, H J Westby, W H Curran, E Robson, T Abbott, Steed, R H Kelly, Farrell, F Walker, Sneyd, Pennie, Pollard, J W Ardle, S White, J Hardman, T Christmas, Forbes, 17th Lancers, Hanson, do. Cox, 7th Hussars, S Paget, do. Grey, Swan, Neta, 17th Lancers, Wodehouse, 7th Hussars, J R Commins, 17th Foot, Dopping, T H Hutchinson, W Saxon, Langham, G Madden, R Carmichael, T T Magan, C Morton, (High Sheriff, county Cavan,) Peyton, (do. county Leitrim,) Wills, W E Trench, Ball, T L Hutchinson, Hobbs, G Studdart, A Curry, W Scott, Trench Graves, Vincent Finlay, Snagg, Vickers, Colby, Schoales, Nesbitt, Hughes, Hall, Darley, Guinness, Griffith, Vernon, Boyd, Smyly, Sankey, Shaw, Hinchey, P Shaw, R S Kennedy, Galway, Wade, Edwards, Cox, Lambert, Kelly, Fitzpatrick, D O'Reilly, Grady, M'Alphin, Wade, Parke, Power, Hill, Massey, T Farrell, Nixon, Whaley, Foster, Manders, Dunn, Rowley, Thompson, Pittar, Fitzsimon, Smith, Fox, Montgomery, Morgan, Greene, Cosby, Napier, R Gregory, Armstrong, Knox, Ruxton, T Bushe, Brooke, Fetherstone (H), Musiere, Torrens, Barton, M'Cartney, Moore, J T Corballis, Howley, W C Kyle, Hunn, Saunders, Grogan, Dopping, Boyd, Casey, Nunn, Law, M'Kane, Borough, O'Dwyer, Forrar, Major, R Bell, Ottley, Hutchinson, Blakeney, Tuite, P Wilson, J S Townsend, B Corballis, V Bennett, (High Sheriff, King's County.)

THE ARMY.

By a letter received in this City, dated Demerara, December 18, we learn that the head quarters of the 85th Regiment had arrived at Barbadoes, in the Lord Cochrane, safe and well, after a voyage of seven weeks. The other two divisions were not arrived at that date, nor were they expected for three weeks or a month.—Captain Dundas's and Captain Wise's companies were to be at Demerara; the Grenadier and No. 1 Battalion companies were to go to Berbice.

It has been intimated that no soldier having any sort of claim to pension is to be proposed for discharge at the approaching reduction, unless he be absolutely worthless—which will prevent any increase of the Pension List. The limited service soldiers, who refuse extending their services for life, without bounty, are likewise to be discharged, on the principle that the country gets no adequate advantage from the temporary services of men who can so readily leave the army at their own pleasure. The average number of sickly and ineligible in each corps is understood to be about twenty-five; but it is impossible to ascertain the number of limited service men, although they are accounted for in the monthly returns sent to the Horse Guards—both classes cannot, however, exceed three thousand men. Since 1827 every Regiment has been kept fifty under its establishment, which occasions a decrease of seven thousand; and if the sick and limited service men be added, the number of troops voted last year can now be at once reduced to ten thousand men without the least inconvenience, leaving yet to be disposed of several thousand overaged and undersized men, who have no claim to pensions.

On Monday a company of the 92d Highlanders proceeded from Kilkenny to Ross, under the command of Captain Noel, for the purpose of relieving the company previously stationed there.

The Royal Artillery, Queen's Bays, 60th Rifles, and 62d Regiments, in Limerick, had a field day on Tuesday, at Newcastle.

The 6th Dragoon Guards, or Carbineers, at Dorchester, are under orders to embark for Ireland.

The 12th, or Royal Lancers, at Edinburgh, are under orders to embark for Ireland.

The Scots' Greys and Queen's Bays replace the 6th and 12th.

The reserve companies of the 2d, or Queen's Royals, have moved from Shorncliffe to Chatham.

The reserve companies of the 31st Regiment have moved from Dover to Chatham.

The reserve companies of the 44th and 48th Regiments have marched from Deal to Chatham.

The service companies of the above four Regiments are on the East India establishment, and the movement to Chatham is to facilitate the embarkation of detachments

The reserve companies of the 73d Regiment are ordered to embark at Cork for Devonport, to replace the 94th reserve.

The reserve companies of the 94th Regiment, at Devonport, will embark for Cork, to replace the 73d reserve.

Major General Sir David Stewart, of Garth, Governor of St. Lucie, died at that island on the 20th of December.

It is said that Lieutenant Colonel Godby will succeed the late Lieutenant Colonel Durnford in command of the Royal Artillery at Jamaica.

The *Amelia*, from Cork, with ten officers and 150 men, arrived at Jamaica on the 20th Dec, to reinforce the Regiments in that island.

By a letter from Barbadoes, dated 5th of January, we learn that the brig *Robert*, which left Liverpool on the 24th of October, with detachments of the 19th and 86th Regiments, had arrived (all well) after a long passage. The island was very healthy.

Since the arrival of the 11th Regiment from Bermuda, at Cork, the main guard has been resumed in that City.

Lieutenant Burrows, 38th Regiment, has arrived at Nenagh, to replace Lieutenant Robertson, of that corps, who proceeds on leave of absence from that detachment.

A SOUND SLEEPER. A French paper states that a Monsieur Maurice, a person fifty seven years old, and registrar of Fenfengeres, in the department of Lower Seine, was found, on the 31st of December last, lying asleep in the barn of a person named Bosset, having at that time slept sixteen days. During the last four years four similar accidents have befallen him; his first sleep took place in April 1826, and lasted ten days, the second five days, the third eight days, and the fourth sixteen days.

Saturday morning week, Philip M'Manus was found dead in the snow, in the Townland of Dullahan, near Dromore, in the County of Tyrone. An Inquest was held on the body, when the Jury returned a verdict, that 'the deceased perished from the severity of the night, within a mile of his father's house, on his way home from the fair in Debridge.

WATERFORD MARKETS, SATURDAY, FEB 20.

	Butter		Wheat		Oats.		Barley.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Satr	74 0 to	80 0	27 0 to	31 9	9 9 to	11 6	12 0 to	13 6
Mon	74 0	80 0	27 0	31 9	9 9	11 6	12 0	13 6
Tues	74 0	80 0	27 0	31 9	9 9	11 6	12 0	13 6
Wed	74 0	80 0	27 0	31 9	9 9	11 6	12 0	13 6
Thur	82 0	90 0	27 0	31 9	9 9	11 6	12 0	13 0
Fri	82 0	90 0	27 0	31 9	9 9	11 6	12 0	13 0

About 20 firkins of New Butter appeared at market yesterday—the prices rated at 82s per cwt.—The supply of Corn from farmers still continues rather small. Wheat has advanced in price; 27s to 31s 9d per barrel is the quotation. Oatmeal 11s to 12s. Second Flour 35s to 37s per bag; Thirds 28s to 32s per ditto; Fourths 10s to 20s per ditto. Bacon Pigs 25s 0d to 26s 9d; Scalded 17s 8d to 24s 0d per cwt; Offal 11s to 12s per ditto; Heads 12s to 13s per ditto; Beef 3d to 5½d; Mutton 3½d to 5½d; Veal 4d to 6d; Pork 2d to 2½d per 3s 4d; Swansea 3s to 3s 2d per barrel. Whiskey 5s pound. Newport Coal 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Cardiff 3s 2d to 5d to 5s 10 per gallon. In other articles there is no alteration.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, FEB 17.

ARRIVED

17th—Two Brothers, Pearse, Falmouth, ballast; Fame, Miller, London, do; Mary, Davis, Pheasant, Browning, and Jane, Burkel Newport, coals; Ellen, Cavet, Swansea, culm.

18th—Nora Creina, steamer, Stacey, Bristol, general cargo; Four Brothers, Booth, Newport, iron.

19th—Tom Pipes, Williams, Neath, coals; Edward, Sweeny, Cork, whiskey, brandy, &c.

SAILED.

17th—Gipsy, steamer, Owen, Liverpool, general cargo; Pandora, Baldwin, Newport, ballast; Lord Ebrington, Day, Swansea, do; Tucker, Lowther, do, flour; Friends, Barnard, Providence, Jones, Emma, Miller, and Janetta, Murphy, Bristol, grain and flour; Herefordshire, Lowday, Gloucester, do; Amity, Nichols, do, oats; Alert, Symons, Cardiff, limestones; Mary and Betty, Pitt, Ilfracombe, pigs; Elizabeth, Fisher, Newport, ballast.

18th—Ellen, Dand, Cork, empty casks; Johanna, Murphy, Liverpool, oats, from Bantry; Commerce, M'Grath, Southampton, oats; Devonshire, Lowther, Swansea, flour; Hero, Lovering, do, ballast, from Ross; Three Sisters, Grandy, London, provisions.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

Lord STANHOPE presented a petition from the owners and occupiers of land residing in a town in Oxfordshire, praying that government would take into consideration the existing distress of the country, and for a repeal of the duty on malt and beer.—Ordered to be laid on the table.

Lord STANHOPE said he would take that opportunity of asking a question from the Noble Duke at the head of his Majesty's Government. It would be in their Lordship's recollection that on the first day of the Session the Noble Duke held in his hand a paper, from which he read extracts, containing an account of the amount of paper money and gold and silver coin that had been in circulation since the year 1819. Now he wished to know whether the Noble Duke had any objection to produce that document? It he had no objection, then he should be glad to have it laid on the table; but, in case the Noble Duke did object to its production, he would then feel it his duty to make a motion upon the subject, as he considered the paper to be a gross fallacy and misstatement.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said, the paper alluded to by the Noble Lord as having been read by him on the first night of the Session, was a memorandum made by himself after a conversation entered into with a gentleman sufficiently informed to give an accurate opinion on the subject. He did not think the paper was such as he could lay upon the table, but he could assure the Noble Lord that he had not the slightest objection to give him all the information he might require.

Lord GODERICH said he had a motion to make which, he thought, would throw considerable light upon the subject. It was for a return of the quantity of gold and silver coin issued from the Mint since the year 1819, distinguishing the quantity of each year, and of the quantity exported since the same period. Now, with regard to the latter part of his motion, he was aware that no law could compel any individual when he went abroad to give an account of the gold and silver coin he had with him, yet still, where a considerable quantity was exported a return was made by the Excise, and from which they would be enabled to form some conclusion of the probable amount. He would therefore take the liberty of moving for the return.

After a few words from the Duke of WELLINGTON and Lord STANHOPE, Lord Goderich's motion was put and carried, and the conversation dropped.

Lord RANDOR moved for an account of the number of stamps issued for five and ten pound notes from the year 1826 up to the latest period. Ordered.

Lord STANHOPE, seeing the Noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs in his place, wished to ask him whether a treaty of commerce, called by misnomer a reciprocity treaty, had been signed between this country and Austria.

The Earl of ABERDEEN replied, that a treaty had been signed, and he hoped it would soon be laid on the table.

Lord VERNON presented a petition from the merchants of Bath, against the game laws. Laid on the table.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE presented a petition from a town in Yorkshire, praying for a free trade between this country and India.—Ordered to be laid on the table.

Lord SHAFTESBURY presented a petition from Chester, praying that Government would take into consideration the agricultural distress of the country.—Ordered to be laid on the table.

A person presented an account of the cases decided by commission under the Assess-Tax Act.

Mr Danvers presented a copy of the regulations passed by the Governor of Bengal

A person presented the Imperial Gas Company Contingency Fund.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEB. 15.

A person from the British Museum presented accounts, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr Macauley took the oaths and his seat.

Mr S. RICE moved the issuing of a new writ for the County of Radnor, in the room of J F Lewis, Esq. who has accepted the office of Treasurer of the Navy. The Hon. Member stated his regret at the cause of the appointment, which was the retirement of the Right Honourable Member for Newport from the public service. He hoped that retirement would be of short duration; but whether short or long, he was sure that the Right Hon. Gentleman would be followed into it by the esteem and the regret of all who knew him.

The Marquis of CHANDOS gave notice, that on Tuesday, the 23d, he should present an important petition upon the subject of the duties on sugar and rum.

Mr EGERTON presented a petition from the nobility, gentry, clergy, freeholders, and others of the county palatine of Chester, complaining of general distress, and praying for an inquiry into the state of the currency, and for the most rigid economy and retrenchment. The Honourable Member declared his concurrence in the prayer of the petition.

Mr DAVENPORT supported the petition.

Mr W. PEEL presented accounts relating to the silver coin. Ordered to be printed. Also papers relating to the archdeaconry courts of Norwich.—Order to be printed.

Mr WODEHOUSE rose to postpone a motion of which his Honourable Friend, the Member for Shaftesbury, had given notice. In postponing this motion, he and his Honourable Friend, in conjunction with the Hon. Member for Callington, the Members for Dorset, the Member for Cumberland, the Member for Kent, and many others, were actuated by a desire not to embarrass the Government. They had heard from the Right Honourable Gentleman what had led them to believe that the Government intended to consider of some measure relating to the banking system. He should be obliged to the Right Honourable Gentleman if he would state to the House what the intentions of the Government were.

Mr Secretary PEEL said that he had made no declaration which rendered it unnecessary for the Hon Member for Shaftesbury to persevere in any course which he had previously resolved upon. He must therefore leave the Honourable Member to act upon his own discretion. He should content himself with repeating what he said the other night. He expressed his concurrence in the proposition that an improved system of banking might be at some time established in this country.

Mr WILBRAHAM moved for returns of the sums paid out by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on account of the Savings' Banks.—The Hon. Member said he had heard it asserted that, notwithstanding the distress of the country, its capital had increased and was increasing. His object was to ascertain in whose hands it might be increasing. It was possible that the heart might be too full of blood while the extremities were in a state of starvation.

After some observations from Mr WODEHOUSE, as to the printing of some minutes of evidence upon the subject of the motion,

Mr O CONNELL presented a petition from a person named Foster, praying for a repeal of the legislative Union between England and Ireland. Also for the names of the Grand Jurymen and Common Councilmen of the City of Dublin during the year 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, and 1829. Ordered.

Mr BANKES presented a petition of the trustees of the British Museum, praying for their annual grant.

Mr DICKENSON presented a petition from an individual, complaining of individuals inoculating children for the small pox.

Mr HUME said that some legislative provision ought to be made to prevent inoculation for the small pox. Laid on the table.

Upon the motion of Mr GORDON, the Lunatic Asylum Balance Bill went through a Committee, and was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER having moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into the Committee of Supply,

Mr HUME, in a speech of considerable length, moved the following resolution:—

That this House will forthwith proceed to the repeal and modification of taxes to the largest possible extent, that the civil, military, and naval establishments of the country will admit, as the means of affording general relief to the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Maberly, Mr Western, Lord Althorp, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr C. Wood, Mr Herries, Mr Charles Grant, Lord Howick, Mr Peel, and Mr Wodehouse, took part in the discussion.

The House then divided—

For the motion	69
Against it	184
Majority	115

After the division some discussion took place and the Marquis of BLANDFORD moved an adjournment of the question.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that his only desire was that the public business should proceed, and with that view he wished the estimates might now be laid before the House, that what the Government meant to do should be known.

Mr MABERLY and Mr HUME wished the statement to be made now.

The House then divided, when there appeared—

For the adjournment	9
Against it	189
Majority	180

We understand that an Honourable Member having intimated his intention to divide the House again, the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not press his motion for the Committee.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

The twelve Judges met this morning for the purpose of giving judgment in the case of Rook and Dean, which came before their Lordships on a writ of error. The case originally came on in the Common Pleas, and that Court pronounced judgment upon it. It was taken to the King's Bench, which reversed the decision of the Common Pleas. Their Lordships affirmed the decision of the King's Bench.

The House adjourned during pleasure at a quarter past four o'clock.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past five, but there being no business to proceed with, their Lordships adjourned a few minutes afterwards.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock.

LONDON BRIDGE.

Mr Alderman WOOD brought up the Report on the London Bridge Bill.

Mr Alderman WOOD presented a petition from the inhabitants of the Ward of Cripplegate, complaining of general distress, and praying for a reduction of taxation. The Hon. Member gave notice that on the 23d inst. he should submit a motion to the House respecting the price of coals.

Lord ALTHORP presented a petition from Northampton, and two others from places in that county, complaining of the distressed state of the country, and praying for a reduction of taxes.

After a few words from Mr CARTWRIGHT, the petitions were ordered to be printed.

Mr FANE presented a similar petition from a parish in Oxfordshire.

Mr HUME gave a notice of the following motions:—

On the 8th of March—For a Committee to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the British Settlement at Sierra Leone.

On the 10th March—To abolish the office of Receiver General of Land and Assessed Taxes' and to transfer the duties of such office to the Excise.

On the 23d March—To abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Great laughter.

Mr HUME then moved that the names of Mr O'Connell and Mr Cust be added to the Committee on the Select Vestry Bill.—Ordered.

The Hon. Member then moved for a return of the number of bankrupts that have been committed to Newgate, Whitecross street prison, the King's Bench, and the other prisons of London, by the Commissioners of Bankrupts.

Lord J. STUART presented a petition from the County of Glamorgan, praying for a reduction of taxation.

LAW OF LIBEL.

Mr O'CONNELL said, that on Wednesday, the 3d of March, he should bring on the motion of which he had given notice, declaring that truth is not nor shall not be a Libel.

Mr BENETT presented a petition from a parish in Wilts, complaining of the general distress of that part of the country, and praying for a reduction of taxes. The Hon. Member said that he could bear witness to the distress mentioned by the petitioners, and hoped when the question relating to the distress of the country came before the House, it would meet with that attention its importance demanded.

Mr PORTMAN, in rising to support the petition, said he was astonished the other evening to hear the Ministers of the Crown deny that distress existed in the country. When he heard such a statement, he could not let his constituents imagine that he sat mute. He, however, could assure the House, from his own knowledge, that the distress of the country was general—it was not confined to the agricultural interests, but affected every class of the community. Ministers must take off many taxes; the Malt Tax, for one, would afford great relief, but not only that, but many others must be taken off, and one substituted that would fall on those who were able to pay; one which would touch the pockets of absentees as well as those residing in this kingdom. Ministers must boldly come forward and do this—if they did not feel themselves strong enough to bring forward such measures, they must enlist those into their service that would be bold enough to do their duty, for the country must be relieved, and if not speedily, Ministers would then see by the petitions that would be poured in from all parts, what a state of distress existed. He had thought it proper to make these observations to negative the assertion of his Majesty's Ministers denying that distress existed.

Sir J. WROTTESLEY gave notice, that on Thursday next, he should present a petition from Lichfield, in the County of Stafford, against the practice of paying labourers' wages with goods.

THE LATE PROSECUTIONS.

Sir CHARLES WETHERELL gave notice that on Wednesday, the third of March, he should move for copies of the *ex officio* information, the remarks of the Judge, and he would make use of by the Jury in delivering their verdict, in the late prosecutions against the MORNING JOURNAL.

Colonel SIBTHORPE gave notice that upon the 3d of March he should move a resolution for the repeal of the standing order of the House relative to the non-admission of strangers, as far as it regarded Reporters, and also to provide for their better accommodation.—Hear, hear.

Mr STANLEY presented a Petition from the King's County, praying the House to take into its consideration the state of the Poor Laws.

Mr MARSHALL presented a Petition from the Town of Leeds, against the renewal of the East India Company's Charter.

Mr WHITMORE was induced to believe that all his Majesty's Ministers agreed upon the subject. The Honourable Member were not asked whether it was the intention of his Majesty's Ministers to give notice in April next of the cessation of the Company's Charter in three years.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not know what the Hon Member meant by saying that his Majesty's Ministers were not agreed upon the subject. His Majesty's Government went into the argument upon the Committee, without any engagements, and free from all pledges. With respect to the question put forth by the Honourable Member, he, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, could not but think the Honourable Member must be under a mistake with respect to it. There was no necessity to give notice of it till April 1831. Before that period arrived many circumstances might arise which would affect the course his Majesty's Government might take.

Mr WHITMORE expressed himself satisfied.

Sir G. PHILLIPS believed that the Committee had caused great jealousy in the manufacturing districts, particularly on account of an Hon Friend of his (Mr Marshall) being rejected from that Committee.

SUBLETTING ACT.

Lord L. GOWER moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Subletting Act for Ireland, the intention of it being, not to affect its principle, but to amend portions of it that were deemed to have ex post facto operation there.

Mr WALLACE thanked the Noble Lord for the magnanimity he had evinced in bringing forward this measure.

After Mr O'Connell and some other gentlemen had delivered their sentiments, leave was given to bring in the Bill.

(We shall give a full report of the Debate on this subject in our next.)

GREECE.

Lord J. RUSSELL brought on his promised motion on the state of Greece, and concluded a speech of some length by moving—

"That this House learns with satisfaction, that his Majesty has recently concerted with his Allies measures for the pacification and final settlement of Greece; and it trusts that his Majesty will be enabled, at an early period, to give such information as may explain the course his Majesty has pursued in this important transaction.

"That it is the confident hope of this House, that such final settlement will be found to secure to Greece territory sufficient for national defence; and that the Government will be provided with full powers to adopt those institutions which are suited to the wishes of the people."

A rather interesting discussion followed (but which we are prevented from giving to-day from want of room), in which Mr Peel, Sir J. Mackintosh and Lord Palmerston took a part. The motion was finally negatived, and the House adjourned at five minutes to ten o'clock.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Friday	Satur.	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur
Bank Stock	252½	252½	252½	252½	..	..
Irish p.c. Con.	92¼	92½	92¾	92½	..	..
Do. do. Red	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gr Du 3½ p c	91½	91¼	91½	91½	..	..
Do St. 3½ p c	98½	98½	98½	98½	..	..
Do new 4 p	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..	..
Gd Can L 4	..	..	..	61	..	..
Do do 6 p ct	89½	89½	90	90½	..	..
R. Exch. St.	45½	45½	..	..	..	..
Gov Deben	..	..	..	..	..	..

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1830.

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

LORD GEORGE BERESFORD.

There certainly never was a greater object of pity than Lord George Beresford, in attempting to make out any kind of grounds upon which he could call for the support of an honest constituency. If he look back to his past life—and that life is now tolerably advanced—he finds in the entire course of it not a single incident except of a description from which he is most anxious to draw away the attention of the public. The burden of all his late appeals, and of all his earnest solicitation, is—"*Don't look back—Don't look back.*" Lord G. Beresford has been for more than a quarter of a century a public man.—Why is it that he cannot point back to his past life? Why does he not refer the County to *that* criterion, as a guarantee for his conduct, should they elect him as their representative? He is ashamed and afraid to refer to any one period of his whole political life, and can such a man as that hold up his head, or look any honest body of Electors in the face? PAST LIFE is the standard by which any man who has been long on the political stage, should be judged. But Lord George cannot venture to appeal to this criterion. To what means, then, does he resort to procure his return for an independent County? To promises of places, situations, and sinecures—that is, he endeavours to procure support by promising that he will use his influence to quarter as many as possible on the public purse. He has, in consequence, every hungry expectant at his heels, and if he were returned, he would go into Parliament to represent, not the wants of the country, but the wants and necessities of those who are hanging upon him. Is this a sort of man who will be likely to vote for retrenchment?—and for the reduction of places, situations, and sinecures? Let the County, therefore, look to his future life, and see what it is likely to be—one continued series of voting for jobs, places, and sinecures. Is this the man to be sent into Parliament by a Country that is crying out already to be relieved from the load of burdens and taxes under which it is sinking and groaning? Let the place-hunters and expectants be deducted from Lord George Beresford's supporters, and then let the country see how many he would have left.

SECRETS FROM THE ENEMY'S CAMP.

Lord George Beresford in his late address, amongst other attempts at deception, insinuated that he could scarcely believe his antagonist was in earnest, or that he would venture to come to a contest. But a document has fallen into our hands which shews how very different was the secret and real feeling of Lord George and his chief managers. This document is a letter from his Lordship's Committee in Waterford, addressed to one of his supporters, in which those managers let out their real fears and feelings—bears the signature of CHARLES S TANDY, and was issued simultaneously with the publication of Lord George's address. In the public address his Lordship puts forward a piece of idle vaunting and empty bravado. He there says—"The flattering result of my canvass leads me to hope and *believe*, that you will be spared the agitation of a contest." How different is this from the admission made *at the very same time*, in the private and pressing letter which we now publish, and in which our readers will find the following passage—"*The extraordinary and unremitting exertions made by Mr John Barron, require the presence and support of every friend of his Lordship to counteract them.*" Let our readers compare these two assertions, and conclude from them what reliance is to be placed on Lord George Beresford's declarations. We here insert the letter. Any person having the least doubt can see the original at this office.

LORD G. BERESFORD'S COMMITTEE ROOMS,
Waterford, 14th February, 1830.
(The 14th was a Sunday.)

SIR,—Lord George Beresford informs us, that he is honoured with your support at the approaching Election for the County of Waterford. The extraordinary and unremitting exertions made by Mr. John Barron, require the presence and support of every friend of his Lordship to counteract them.

Lord George Beresford directs us to solicit your attendance at the Hustings, on the 23d Instant- and we trust that you will not disappoint him. Nothing but supineness on the part of his friends can leave any doubt of the result.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
CHARLES S. TANDY.

From this it appears that there is at least some "doubt of the result."

We have heard of another letter which has been issued as a circular, and since the above, to the following effect:

"From information which has reached this Committee, it is requested that you will redouble your exertions."

In fact it has been stated openly by one of the avowed partizans of the party, that their only hope now rests upon bribery. What a credit it would be to the County Waterford that its representation should be obtained by such means. But it will not—though there may be some extent of rottenness, there is more of virtue. Will Lord George Beresford come forward before the County and say that bribery has not been used to try and procure his return—we call upon him to do so. But all the bribery will not answer.

THE CITY AUTHORITIES AND THE FREEHOLDERS' BULLOCK.

The wrath of our City authorities was in no small degree excited by hearing that the honest ten-pound freeholders are to be regaled on prime bullock beef. In our last a paragraph was communicated, describing the triumphant entry of a fat bullock, which had been sent as a present to the freeholders, from James Esmonde, of Kilmahnock-House, Esq. The butchers of Ballybricken went in a deputation to wait on the bullock at the other side of the bridge, where after giving him some refreshments, they dressed him out with green boughs—ribbons, green and orange, and various other colours—arranging it, however, so as that the animal should trample the orange ribbons under his foot. From the wording of the paragraph in our last, it would appear that the animal had been decked at Mr Esmonde's, which, however, was not the case, as the ceremony of his toilet did not take place until he arrived on the precincts of the untouched city. We have been requested by Mr Esmonde to correct the misapprehension as to the decorations—which, though in character as an ebullition of popular feeling, would not be quite so in a gentleman:—

To the Editor of the Waterford & Weekly Waterford Chronicles
Kilmannock House, Feb. 18, 1830.

SIR—I regret to perceive that my trifling contribution of *a fat Bullock*, towards the support of the Electors of the Independent Interest, who are about to be entertained by the Citizens of Waterford during the approaching contest, should have given occasion to the manifestation of party colours. To those who know me it is not necessary, yet to others who may have read the statement, it may be well to say, that I totally differ in taste from those who did dress the animal in the way you describe, or who think they advocate any good cause by wounding the feelings, or even the honest prejudices of any individual in society.

I remain, Sir, very truly yours,
JAMES ESMONDE.

With reference to the "procession," of the bullock, the following rather descriptive letter has been sent to our office:

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

SIR—I would request the insertion of these few lines, as a creditable instance of the *patriotic* spirit which is still to be met with in some of the most ancient and respectable of our Catholic gentry. Your readers are already aware that the independent Citizens of Waterford are making the most active preparations for entertaining the Freeholders of the Independent Interest—and that they have obtained for their accommodation, from the Very Rev. Dr. Abraham, the house of our late lamented Bishop, Dr. Kelly, in George's-street.

Yesterday, James Esmonde, Esq. of Kilmanock House, sent in from his demesne, a fat bullock as a present to the Citizens for the use of the Freeholders. This fine animal arrived yesterday morning at the County Kilkenny side of the Bridge of Waterford, where he was turned into a yard for a short time to rest. A party of the Ballybricken butchers went over, and were busily engaged in decorating their victim with garlands and fillets, after the fashion of Homer's sacrifices. But our "City Authorities," who are always as busy as bees in a tar bottle, were determined to have a finger in this pie. Henry Alcock, Esq. entered the yard, and insisted that, as a Magistrate, he would arrest the bullock, but by virtue of what Statute or Act of Parliament the present writer knoweth not. The attendants on the bullock insisted upon knowing whether any information had been lodged against him, or any warrant for his arrest issued. Not being satisfied on these points, they were proceeding to conduct him into town; but Mr Alcock ran to the Bridge, took the key from the toll man, and locked the Bridge gate. A long altercation and very abstruse law argument ensued. Deputations, both on behalf of the bullock and on behalf of Mr Alcock, proceeded to town, to consult the higher authorities. In about half an hour, Mr George Wright, the Chief Constable of the City, arrived from the Mayor, to state, that after the most serious deliberation, it did not appear that there was any legal ground of arrest against the bullock. The horned animal was therefore set at liberty amid the acclamations of his attendants. The gates were thrown open, and the fine animal, with a profusion of ribbons flying from his legs, his horns and his tail, was marched in triumph through our ancient City, until he was lodged in a field belonging to Mr Curtis. What a peaceable country this must really be, where our constituted authorities have so little to occupy them!!!

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
AN ADMIRER OF GOOD BEEF.

P. S. I forgot to mention that Mr Esmonde also sent in ten sacks of potatoes, as a necessary appendage to the Beef. The potatoes were not arrested, as not being endued with animal life. Your readers must, I am sure, recollect the scene which some time since took place in our City Court-house, when our City Authorities laid their claws on some hams and bacon, the property of the Very Rev Dr Abraham. What a longing these authorities have for a bit of good meat!

KILMACTHOMAS.

The same system of outrage against the people which was practised in 1826 has again manifested itself amongst the virulent Beresford hirelings, in Kilmacthomas. At that period the Shoneens were conspicuous for their orange outrages upon the people. Those ruffians are allowed to keep fire arms, and the consequence is, that the lives of the people are in the most imminent danger. They are liable to be fired on from behind walls or out of windows by those to whom arms are thus most improperly intrusted. On last Wednesday evening a shot was fired out of a house in Kilmacthomas, upon the people who were assembled in the street, and one poor woman was so severely wounded, that it is thought her leg must be amputated. This wanton firing upon the people has naturally produced the strongest degree of excitement; but the people may depend that the outrage shall not escape investigation. This is the way that the Beresford cause is sustained. Some military have been marched into Kilmacthomas. This the people will not regret—they will find the army their best protectors. The troops of the line have always been distinguished for steadiness, discipline, and good conduct towards the people, and form a striking contrast with the cowardly creatures who would commit every kind of outrage which they could with impunity. But the Beresfords shall not shoot the people with impunity. There was a time when they could do so—but that time is gone.

The English Opera House, situated in the Strand, London, was totally consumed by fire on Monday night.

OLD TRICKS REVIVED.

The tea kettles are in requisition again. The little steamer, the ECLIPSE, which has been lying so long at our Quay, and in which the passengers were so few that all plying to Ross has been long given over, has been sent on an Electioneering voyage to Dungarvan. But all will not do. The people of Tipperary, in 1826, would not commit themselves to a hulk, like convicts, and the Dungarvan men will spurn the stratagem in the same way.

No Freeholder will go into a machine in which he may be scalded like a pig. The Beresfords have already dragged half a dozen freeholders into town and thrown them actually into gaol.—Is this the freedom of Election? Will the freeholders submit to be treated as slaves? We warn the Freeholders of the West against this stratagem.

BRIBERY OATH.

In order to preserve the moral character of the country, it is right to mention that every Freeholder must take the Bribery Oath *before* he will be allowed to vote for Lord George Beresford at the approaching Election. The awful nature of this oath, should be well understood, for none can take it with safety, but such as are enabled to say that they vote for either Candidate, from a conscientious conviction that he is the more fit and proper person to represent the County. If otherwise, and that the Freeholder, taking the oath, suffers himself to be influenced by a fear of punishment, or a hope of reward of any kind, he must certainly perjure himself. The Freeholders then should observe great caution, and pause before they incur the tremendously awful responsibility of such an oath.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSESSOR.
(COMMUNICATED.)

A report was yesterday in circulation to which it is difficult to attach credit—namely, that Mr. Hassard is to be the Assessor at the approaching election, notwithstanding his having been appointed, on Mr Barron's part, and that of his Committee, that strong objections were entertained to his being so appointed, inasmuch as that he (Mr Hassard) is not only closely connected with some of the warmest supporters of Lord George Beresford, but also that Mr Hassard was one of his Lordship's confidential Counsel at the last Election. It is therefore difficult to believe the rumour, and the more so, because, independently of the character of the High Sheriff as an impartial man, it is said that on entering office he declared that he would appoint no Assessor who should not meet the approbation of both candidates. There is also this additional reason for believing that such a report must be unfounded, that it is quite improbable that the learned gentleman himself, or indeed any gentleman of the Irish Bar, would accept the appointment after being aware of the legitimate objections made to him.

Several Gentlemen, friends of the Independent Interest, have already arrived in town. The contest for Waterford will attract, from all parts of Ireland, persons who feel an interest in the future welfare of the country. Mr O'Connell, of the County Limerick, whose speech at the Limerick election appeared in this Journal, arrived in town last night. Counsellor Roe[illegible] also arrived last night. Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman will be in town this day. Mr Lawless arrive on Sunday; and also on Sunday, by the Bristol steam packet, Daniel O'Connell, Esq. the Member for Clare.

LORD GEORGE BERESFORD'S DINNER AT DUNGARVAN.

To the Editor of the Waterford & Weekly Waterford Chronicles.

SIR—This town has been thrown into a state of great tumult by the expected arrival of Lord George Beresford to preside at a dinner which (with the benevolence that so eminently characterises that family) he had ordered for the entertainment of a few retainers at Dungarvan. His Lordship, true to his appointment, arrived at five o'clock, from Mr Uniacke's, escorted by a strong party of police, by whom he was handed over to a file of soldiers with fixed bayonets, and they in their turn, handed him over to the keeper of the Inn. This was a scene calculated to excite strange notions of the *freedom of Election*. This was a practical illustration of the old and 'unchanged' Beresford system. The display made on this occasion was calculated to impress the spectator with the idea of an execution. The Police, the Military, and the name Beresford, yelled forth amidst the imprecations of an indignant populace, would lead the bystander to look about involuntarily in quest of the *drop* or *triangle*.

The dinner passed off as dull and silently as the dismal meal of a set of prisoners or convicts on board a hulk.

The intellect of the company was very much on a par with their patriotism or principle. The party was chiefly composed of a few hungry expectants. Mr Fitzgerald was, of course, an exception to this; but what motive can actuate this gentleman, in thus degrading himself, it is difficult to conjecture.

Forty policemen stood sentinels outside, ranged round the dying embers of a bonfire languid and flagging as the spirit that lit it, while the wretched hired rioters repaired to public houses to spend their pound a head, which was the sum paid to them, and was the dear-earned price of their mercenary exertions in mimicking popular feeling.

The company were just such a batch as one would willingly make a present of to *Ireland's enemy*, with the exception of *one individual*. In compliance with the old adage, *nil de mortuis nisi bonum*, it is better to say no more of him, as he may be considered dead to every fine feeling of patriotism, and public spirit. It is now too late for the Beresfords to attempt conciliating public opinion. A member of that ill-omened family shall never misrepresent this independent County. The people will have a man to represent their own wants and wishes, and those of the empire at large—not the wants or wishes of a few hungry expectants.

I will send you, by the next post, a list of the few spiritless and degraded creatures who formed the Beresford cortege.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
SPECTATOR.

Dungarvan, Wednesday, night.

ELECTION FUND.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
A Lady	1	0	0	H W Barron	100	0	0
Rev Mr Foran, R C C	1	0	0	John Scallan	0	10	0
Michael O'Neill	1	0	0	Edward Fennelly	1	0	0
Miss Murphy	1	0	0	William Knox	0	5	0
Pierse Cox	0	10	0	William Walsh	1	0	0
A Lady	0	6	0	Thomas O'Reilly	0	10	0
Edward Kehoe	3	0	0	James Keir	0	5	0
Matthew Power	0	5	0	John Harper	5	0	0
S Walsh	0	5	0	Peter Prendergast	1	10	0
Robert Roche	1	0	0	A Friend	2	0	0
A Friend	1	0	0	Rev Mr Boyle 2d subscription	0	10	0
Michael Ennett	1	0	0	Patt. Madox	0	2	6
James S Harper	1	0	0				

PASTORAL ADDRESS.
(From the Pilot.)

For two or three days past there has been a great bustle here among the Beresford faction—the old Hoof-bound Protestants and the new mongrel Papists, who have been packed together under the Beresford whippers-in, every where running about boasting that there was a pastoral address about to appear from the Catholic bishops. They pretended to know its contents. They said it was actually a prohibition to the clergy against interference in politics; that it was, in fact, a Beresford pastoral, intended and timely calculated to save them at the pending election. So impressed were the faction with the truth of their own inventions, that the agent of the Beresfords, who appeared particularly knowing and joyous upon the subject, actually, it is said, contrived to get an early proof sheet copy to send to the Beresfords, that other copies might be struck off, and the county prostrated beneath the iron hoof of those political monsters. Well, the pastoral appears and has not fulfilled one of their expectations. It is fraught with piety, charity, Christian love and loyalty, but no interference with the rights of the clergy and the people. How could the Beresford faction dare to impute to these high and exemplary characters, who know the intimate connexion between the doctrines of Christianity and the principles of freedom—how could they impute to them such an act as prohibiting the just, salutary and useful exertions of the Catholic clergy in behalf of their flocks, who are bound as clergymen and citizens to aid in relieving from misery and misrule a people who adhered with such undeviating fidelity, amidst persecution and suffering, to their religion?

Upon the very face of the pastoral, there is also an internal evidence that it does not even insinuate or imply a prohibition to the clergy against politics, what address being actually itself political. Inculcating *support* of the Duke of Wellington, which is equally a political act, with *opposition* to the Beresfords.

We call then upon the exemplary and pious Catholic clergy of Waterford, in the name of that very address, for the sake of the gratitude they bear the Duke of Wellington, to oppose the Beresfords. The members of that tithe and taxe-eating family must, and will be, the secret or open enemies of that system of economy and retrenchment in church and state, to which the Duke is pledged, and which is now absolutely necessary—not alone to the stability of the ministry, but to the very existence of the constitution. Let the Catholic clergy and laity then obey the example and precept of their revered bishops, and support the Duke of Wellington by turning out the Beresfords.

THE UNCHANGED BERESFORDS.
(From the Pilot.)

The Beresfords, when they thought they had, by trickery and delusion, divided the people and broken down the public mind, slipped on the *fact* that their principles were unchanged. Now that they find popular opinion threatening them with political extinction, they endeavour to retrace their steps, and truckling to the Catholics now as they did in their first address to the Protestants, they are anxious to explain their meaning away. My unchanged principles, mean my Protestant opinions, says Lord George, in a late address, as if there was any reason for him to have asserted what was never denied, that he had Protestant principles. Yes, his Protestant principles are unchanged, and we all know what are called, falsely called, *Protestant* principles by his party. Protestant principles mean, and always meant, in the vocabulary of that faction, the dominion of the bayonet—of corruption, plunder, monopoly, fraud force, and fear. They mean the despotism of the rich, and the impoverishment of the poor—the jurisprudence of the lash—the creed of picketting, flogging, hanging, half-hanging, with a peculiar skill in the scientific adjustment of the pitched cap, and a taste for the instructions of the triangle. This is the Protestantism of the faction, and no doubt this Protestantism is UNCHANGED!!

LIBERTY AND OLD IRELAND.

Remember the precept of Kelly the brave;
Tho' the good Bishop's labours are o'er,
Though lost to Manonia and cold in the grave,
He exhorts us to freedom no more—
That Soul of our cause who so often has given
His counsels to guide us, is flown;
But Liberty's Tree which he planted has thriven
Too well to be now overthrown.

2

Manonia, when Nature embellished the tint
Of thy Fields and thy Mountains so fair,
Did she ever intend that a Tyrant should print
The Footsteps of Slavery there?
No! Freedom whose smiles we shall never resign,
Go! Pull the base Beresford Band,
That no longer will kneel at their Pension fed Shrine,
Upheld on the west of the Land.

3

Forget not our martyr'd companions who stood
In famed Tara by our side,
Disfranchised by despots, because they were good,
The Forties so valued and tried.
The Sun that now blesses our cause with his light,
Saw their Cabins thrown down on the plain—
Oh! let him not blush when he leaves us to night,
To see that they suffered in vain.

INSTALLATION OF KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.—We understand the Lord Lieutenant has come to the resolution of holding a Chapter of the illustrious Order of St. Patrick. There are now four vacancies, and the concourse of strangers—and those of the first rank—which such a ceremony would necessarily assemble in the metropolis—the splendour of the dresses, and the festivities induced—that of the splendid ball usually given by the newly created Knights on such occasions, inclusive would render, a service to the trade and manufactures of Dublin, surpassing in extent and efficacy any other mode that could be devised. It is said to be at the suggestion of her Grace the Duchess of Northumberland; and, if such be the case, it gives her another claim upon Irish gratitude.

BIRTH.

On the 13th inst. at Ballygullan, in this County, the Lady of Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, Esq. of a son and heir.

POOR LAWS—MEETING AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The meeting, which was adjourned from Saturday, took place on Wednesday at the Mansion House, and was numerously and respectably attended. In the absence of the Lord Mayor, William Lunell Guinness, Esq. was called to the Chair.

Mr Cole proposed a resolution, expressive of the opinion of the meeting in favour of the extension of a system of poor laws to Ireland.

The resolution was supported by Messrs. Williams, R. O'Gorman, Kelly, Howell, Lawless, and other gentlemen.

Mr J. D. Mullen opposed the motion, and moved the following amendment:—

Resolved—That any discussion upon the poor laws is at present premature, and should not be entertained until such a system is suggested as shall be free from the many objections to the mode of administering these laws in England, and suited to the peculiar circumstances and condition of Ireland.

The amendment was seconded by P. Æ Singer, and supported by Mr Finn, who concluded with a motion of adjournment to Saturday, which was carried. The Lord Mayor came in during the discussion, and stated his perfect readiness to accommodate the meeting on Saturday, or on any future day to which they should adjourn, for the consideration of the important question before them.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL DECREE FROM LIMA.

(COPY OF DECREE.)

1st—From the expiration of twenty days of the publication of this decree all goods and merchandize, which may remain in the stores of the Custom-house, shall be taken out, paying the duty on them, or re-exporting them, as may best suit the owners.

2nd—After the expiration of the time fixed in the preceding article, should the owners not take away their goods, the collector will forthwith take the most prompt steps for their examination, valuation, and sale by public auction, as warranted by the law; giving due notice to the public by advertisements, according to custom, and with their produce the duties of the republic shall be covered, and the surplus of the money shall be held at their disposal, should any remain.

3d—If the produce of the goods should not cover the duties, the owners shall be called upon to make good the deficit, so that the republic do not suffer the least prejudice. If the owners should allow the goods to remain in the stores for one year from the date of their introduction and successively, this order shall hold good with as many as may be imported.

4th—The Minister of Finance is charged with the fulfilment of this decree, causing it to be printed, published, and circulated.

Given in the house of the supreme government of Lima, the 23d day of Sept. 1829.

PIRACY.

The following is published at Lloyd's:—

Extract from the *Curacoa Courant* of the 28th Nov. 1829.

"On the 15th of Nov of last year we stated that on the 9th of that month Capt. J. Ure, & the late Capt Beazley, of the armed brig Bolivar, late President, under the Buenos Ayrean flag, with three other officers of the same vessel, had been committed to prison by the police, and that criminal proceedings were to be instituted against them. Those proceedings have taken place, and sentence of banishment was decreed on the 3d instant, and pronounced on the 13th against the said Captain John Ure for unlawful acts and practices amounting to piracy, against the said late Captain Robert William Beazley, for aiding, abetting, and furthering unlawful acts and practices amounting to piracy; and against William Bathurst for aiding and furthering unlawful acts and practices amounting to piracy. The two first mentioned for life, and the last for ten years.

SUBLETTING ACT.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Thurles took place in the Market-house of that town on Tuesday last, to petition for a repeal of the Subletting act, J. Fogarty, Esq. in the Chair. The meeting was numerous and respectable, and the petition agreed to be forwarded to Mr O'Connell for presentation. Another meeting will be held on Sunday, to petition Parliament to devise some means to relieve the commercial and agricultural distress of the country.

GENERAL POST OFFICE CASE.

At the Commission Court Dublin, on Wednesday, Mr Robert Scott Harrison and Mr George Wilkinson were put on their trial for conspiring to defraud the King of his revenue.

The Jury brought in a verdict acquitting Mr Robert S. Harrison, but finding Mr George Wilkinson guilty.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF RESTITUTION.

William Walsh, tanner, Brownstown, in the County Kilkenny, lately received from the Rev. John J. Hogan, 2, Hammond Lane, Dublin, the sum of twenty three sovereigns and eighteen guineas, being part of a sum of money which he lost in May last.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Feb. 15.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Hon Cecil Forrester, one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bedchamber, in the room of the Hon Major General Henry King.

ASSASSINATION OF A FRENCH COLONEL.—On the 27th of last month a regiment at Toulon was going through its exercise, and was preparing to quit the ground, when the Colonel, D Astane, called from the ranks a sergeant of grenadiers, named Butterling. The sergeant stept out, and in a moment discharged his musket at the Colonel, who fell dead on the spot. The sergeant was immediately arrested, and made no attempt to escape. His motives for such an act are inconceivable. He had been punished several times by an adjutant of the regiment for breach of duty, and had laid a plan for taking a sanguinary vengeance on the adjutant; but of his Colonel he had no cause to complain, and the foul deed is ascribed to an impulse of insanity, excited by an apprehension that he was on the point of being exposed and punished.