



THE LAST NIGHT OF THE LAST YEAR.— IRELAND AS IT IS!

If a great man struggling with adversity be the subject of all objects of mundane contemplation, a great nation, the struggles of which are over, and the discordant elements of which, after a lapse of ages, are gradually uniting in one common bond of interest and amity, is the most gratifying sight to the most blessed aspect of humanity that even a stoical philanthropy can desire, or the selfish wisdom of epicureanism propose.

As I stood, on the last night of the last year, on a spot I had occupied a twelvemonth back, surveying the same forms of representation performed by other actors, I could not fail to recall the very different sensations which the same images then awakened.

Still, the great political storm, which had so long agitated and disturbed all the natural relations of life, though now broken up and slowly pushing into quiet, continues audible in its important mutterings, and leaves the echoes of its former fury behind it.

The manufacturing classes, though they never mixed up their interests with a view to which could not eventually confer on them no immediate benefit, have, during the last year, felt the pressure of a more than ordinary accumulation of wretchedness, and with arms crossed on their motionless looms, they send from their dreary sheds, in that dreary quarter of the metropolis where lonely misery of all kinds retires to suffer and die, the appalling complaint of unavailing industry.

check which has swelled the cry of popular discontent; for they have seen with mortification, the ranks of high society thrown open to all, who by their condition in life, or accidental position, from their wealth, talent, or consideration, are entitled to fill them.

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Kilbarrack-street, Jan. 19, 1820.

PAYMENTS OF DEBTS OUT OF REAL ESTATES.

Abstract of a Bill for consolidating and amending the laws for facilitating the payment of debts out of real estates.

The preamble observes—Whereas it is not reasonable or just that, by the practice or contrivance of any debtors, their creditors should be defrauded of their just debts, and nevertheless it hath often so happened, that where several persons having, by bonds, covenants, or other specialties, bound themselves and their heirs, and have afterwards died seized in fee simple of and in manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, or had power or authority to dispose of or charge the same by their wills or testaments, have, to the defrauding of such their creditors, by their last wills or testaments, devised the same or disposed thereof in such manner as such creditors have lost their said debts; for remedying of which, and for the maintenance of just and upright dealing, it is proposed to be enacted, that all wills and testamentary limitations, dispositions, or appointments, already made by persons now in being, or hereafter to be made by any person or persons whatsoever, of or concerning any manors, messuages, lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any rent, profit, term or charge out of the same, whereof any person or persons at the time of his, her, or their decease, shall be seized in fee simple, in possession, reversion, or remainder, or have power to dispose of the same by his, her, or their last wills or testaments, shall be deemed or taken (only against such person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, and his and their heirs, successors, executors, administrators, and assigns, and every of them with whom the person or persons making any such wills or testaments, limitations, dispositions, or appointments, shall have entered into any bond, covenant, or other specialty binding his, her, or their heirs, to be fraudulent, and clearly, absolutely, and utterly void, frustrate, and of no effect; any pretence, colour, feigned, or presumed consideration, or any other matter or thing, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Clause II. enables creditors to recover upon bonds, &c.

III. If there is no heir-at-law, actions may be maintained against the devisee.

IV. Not to affect limitations for just debts, or portions for children.

V. Heir-at-law to be answerable for debts, although he may sell estates before action brought.

VI. Where action of debt is brought against the heir, he may plead rans per descent.

VII. Devisee liable the same as heir at law.

VIII. Traders' estates shall be assets to be administered in Courts of Equity. Creditors by specialty to be paid first.

IX. Parol shall not demur by or against infants.

X. Persons having a life interest may convey the fee, if the estate is ordered to be sold.

THE ARMY.

A memorial has been addressed to Sir H. Hardinge, Secretary at War, respecting the Paymaster's Department in the various Regiments which are now stationed in Ireland.—The Memorialists (more especially those who hold the office of Paymaster Sergeant) complain that their pay is totally inadequate to remunerate them for their laborious duties, for when a paymaster retires from a Regiment, either on full or half pay, seven or eight months elapses, and often a longer time, before another is appointed;—a Committee acts in the mean time, who generally being responsible persons, the whole weight of business devolves on the Paymaster's Clerk, from which circumstance alone a just estimate may be formed of the arduous and confidential situation he holds, and as it appears on reference to the army returns, that the accounts are equally as well made out when the regimental business is conducted by a Commission, as when it is superintended by a Paymaster, it cannot but be said, that the Paymaster's Clerk or Sergeant who conducts the whole should be paid for his extra exertions.

This will appear the more clear, when it is explained that the Paymaster Sergeant cannot rise in the Army, for the following reasons.—1st, It is very seldom that any private in a Regiment can be found eligible to fill his place, as in general they are not sufficiently educated to make up the Regimental accounts; therefore, when a young man enters the service who is capable of doing this, he is eagerly caught up by the Officers and placed in this situation, and as soon as they find the valuable nature of his services, they will not part with him; consequently he gets no promotion. Now many men for their exemplary behaviour are made Colour Sergeants and Quartermaster Sergeants, who can scarcely read or write, and get a very material advance in their pay, while the Paymaster's Clerk is obliged to drudge on with a poor allowance, at the same time that the rest of the soldiers have their liberty the greater part of the day—besides the mortification he must sustain at seeing others advanced to officers, who have not been in the service one half the number of years. On these accounts the Memorialists pray to be placed on the same footing with their brother soldiers who have deserved and received extra pay and promotion.

To the Editor of the Limerick Chronicle.

Sir—I read with much gratification the article in last Wednesday's Chronicle, on the confidential system, and cordially concur with you in deeming that system may be speedily abolished.

If, indeed, the powers that system conveys to commanding officers could be so extended that their use appeared to be of as much benefit, as their abuse is detrimental to the service, I should not trouble you with my commentaries.

Let us assume a visionary conception—let us imagine these powers are only exercised by judicious, honorable and deserving men; upon this very liberal concession, we will enquire whether the confidential system can be of benefit to the service. A man of honor, judgment and discretion, in giving a secret account of the character of his officers under his command, would express himself with extreme caution—whatever he observed he would be ready to qualify; he would not speak from suspicion, but from demonstration. Any reports he made to the House of Lords, he would be prepared to verify to a Court Martial.

Our question then is reduced to this:—Is the service more benefited by an officer's misconduct being punished by the sentence of a Court Martial, than by the decree of a Commanding Officer? If the latter, why is the former ever resorted to?

Perhaps it may be said an officer who cannot discharge his duties from intellectual incapacity, should not be prosecuted for neglect of duty—his conduct as such should be spared the pain of an exposure of his infirmities. This, I own, appears to be a solitary case wherein it would be more humane, and as equitable, to dismiss the officer without the intervention of a Court Martial.

But in all other classes, of cases such as contumacious towards superior officers, disobeying or evading at their orders, brutality of manners, quarrelsoms or disgraceful behaviour, &c. which are usually the grounds of confidential accusations, it would be to say the least—as well to refer to a Court Martial: seeing that no man is justified in making such accusations, unless he can prove them.

Thus, although each officer who assaults other officers' characters, through the medium of confidential reports, is honorably, justly, and discerning, and the confidential system can be no benefit to the service.

But let us no longer admit more than an adversary could claim, but let us assume what our observation justifies, and we shall see the system under review is not only barren of good, but is prolific of evil.

Encouraged as commanding officers are, to make every little circumstance prejudicial to the use under their command, many of them who have not a high and enlarged sense of honour, influenced by their own whims or misguided by the malicious misrepresentation of others, may trace the characters of many meritorious subordinates. A commanding officer who acts in such a manner, degrades himself and lowers his profession in the eyes of every man of reflection and integrity. So as a commanding officer is like a common sewer—by him disgusting rumours from many sources are received, their impurities are combined, and the confidential reports the loathsome discharge he delivers. In a regiment under such a man social happiness is destroyed, the manners of officers are corrupted, and their genius debased. In such a regiment we shall always find a bad understanding subsisting, and a propensity for cabal manifested; we shall find the officers distrustful, jealous and discontented.—Integrity, frankness, honest independence of spirit—qualities which so grace and adorn the military character—cannot be developed without peril. The commanding officer's authority may indeed be despotic, but either the prospects of

those beneath him are gloomy and precarious, or their condition is disgraceful and humiliating.—They have to choose between an honourable, but hazardous, and an infamous, but safe, career.—The officer who, as a Christian, a man, and a gentleman, will not sacrifice high duties to a creeping obsequiousness to his commander's whims, may be exposed to the most tremendous vengeance. Not only trivial but grave operations must be adopted to suit the taste and wishes of a confidential reporting Colonel—no only must the hair be curled, the waist attenuated and the moustachos dyed, if he should so disdain it, but at a Court Martial the vote which is given and the sentence which is pronounced, must be regulated by the hints he throws out. It is true the most honorable men might be controlled in the former case, but in the other case they, by rejecting and scorning all other influence but the consciousness of their reasonings and the dictates of their consciences, may subject themselves to the resentments of a man whose falsehoods may condemn them to indignity and starvation. On the other hand, men who choose to conduct but that which tends to injure their temporal interests, may secure themselves against the slanders of the most profligate Colonel. By a constant and unwearied attention to his whims and passions, by promptly and ingeniously inventing expedients to indulge them, by cheerfully offering their consciences as an oblation to satisfy and appease, by always developing the most profound contrivances for his person, character, and life—such men may prosper. Here, Sir, a melancholy and humiliating fact, that in the Army, a profession which is designedly honorable, and may be prosaized by their uprightness, and elevated by their benevolence.

People so much often write from passion than from principle, that it may be supposed I am a self-interested man in the confidential system; but, thank God, it has been my singular and happy lot always to serve under honest and happy leaders, who have never undervalued me. I have had for my superior officers men of such a high and noble mind, and of such a noble heart, that I have never been in the least prejudiced or ignorant of society, the consequence of an officer leaving the army is considered as the disgrace of his reputation, is considered as a disgrace to his name. Now, when we see that a displeasure may be inspired by the causes I have related—and when we see it may arise from incident to the honour of the person who suffers from it, we should not, without further inquiry, form an opinion injurious to the character of that person. I, of course, do not allude to a dismissal by the sentence of a Court Martial. I confess myself, whenever I hear of an officer being dismissed, or of his promotion being stopped in consequence of a confidential report, I immediately form an opinion favourable to his character. For if he had really misconducted himself, it is most likely he would have been brought to a Court Martial; and the best evidence is often the strict security against his suffering from the confidential system.

Unless the system is abolished, I look forward with dismay to the change which public opinion will inevitably bring to regard to the officer who commands, and the officer who is obliged to make, he says, the former will appear in the eyes of the world belonging to a profligate and impudent crew, while the latter will be considered a moral Achan, whose birthright has been produced by his crime and prey.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, the humble Petition of the undersigned Protestant Inhabitants of Westland.

That we respectfully solicit the attention of your Hon. House to the Church Establishment of Ireland. Anxious for the preservation and purity of that Church to which we belong, we feel pain that certain abuses and imperfections which have from time to time crept into it, are still suffered to exist.

Our ancestors wisely considering that funds derived from the public should be appropriated, at least in part, to public benefit, devoted that portion of the property of the country which was allotted to pious and religious purposes, not merely to the support of the Ministry, but also to uphold the Churches, to instruct the ignorant, and to relieve the distressed.

In modern times these funds which from various causes have increased exceedingly, are now almost exclusively absorbed by the members of the higher orders of the Clergy, while the working classes of the Ministry, the Curates, are inadequately provided for, and the public are embarrassed with the support of the Church, the Schools, and the poor.

The tithe system presses hard on the farming classes and much impedes agricultural improvement, the process of suing for tithes in the Bishop's Court is excessively expensive and unsatisfactory to the laity, the Judge of the Court being a Clergyman will always be supposed more or less interested in any suit for the recovery of tithes.

Your Petitioners feel it unnecessary to express all matters which need Reformation, but they earnestly pray your Lordships' serious consideration to the present state of the rich Church, and that you will make such enactments as will restore that ample property now in their hands to its original use; secure the Ministry a more equal distribution than at present exists—ameliorate the tithe system—abolish the jurisdiction of the Bishop's Courts in suits for tithes, and reform generally the Ecclesiastical Courts in criminal and civil proceedings.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—At a late sitting of the Paris Royal Academy of Sciences some discussion arose relative to the inquiries made by M. Lachoyre, a Clerk in the Excise, who says that he solicits a pension from the King. The Academy, it seems, some time since decided that it would no longer entertain this question, nor that of the quadrature of the circle, nor the trisection of the angle—problems which it considers impossible of solution; and thinking also that it is a loss of time to endeavour to solve them—a mere waste of the time of men of genius.

POOR LAWS.

On Saturday there was a meeting at the Mansion House, Dublin, when the discussion on the subject of the Poor Laws was resumed. The expression attributed to Mr. O'Connell with respect to the increase of the poor under the curbs of the Relief Committee having been caused by the operation of the Subletting Act, was contradicted by several members of the committee.

Mr. Brion advocated the introduction of Poor Laws into Ireland, and submitted the following plan, which he stated had met the approbation of several distinguished persons in this country:— Plan for the Employment and Relief of the Poor of Ireland.

First.—With regard to Dublin and other Towns. That each house pay an assessment according to the Minister's Money, new valuation; the tenant deducting the landlord's share thereof from the rent, in proportion to the valuation, in order to support an establishment on the plan of the Mendicity Institution, wherein labour and relief shall be given to the poor, under the management of a board, consisting of two overseers from each parish in the city, annually appointed in an open meeting of house-holders, together with the clergy of each denomination.

Secondly.—With regard to the counties. That Government appoint engineers for each province, to lay out plans and superintend public works, such as making piers, harbours, removing the bars of rivers, improving inland navigation, &c.

That any unemployed pauper may be sent to the district work by the overseers or guardians of the poor, and his wages charged to the townland wherein he was born.

That any odd parish or number of parishes may undertake works, and find employment for their poor.

That all Grand Jury Presentments for roads and public works, before they are passed, receive the approval of the district engineer, and be executed by the parishes belonging to each parish where the works lie.

That the assessment on each townland for works of public works, be apportioned between landlords and tenants, according to valuation under all existing leases.

That all disputes arising from this assessment, &c. shall be decided by a titration or umpire.

That as some persons dread an excessive pressure of the assessment, the labour rate do not exceed a certain poundage for a certain period, on the valuation.

SPRING ASSIZES.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT. Wicklow, March 8. Kilkenny, March 22. Wexford, 12. Clonmel, 25. Waterford, 17.

Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, Justices. Hon. Justice Tolson, Carew Smyth O'Grady, Esq., Register. Andrew Taiters, Esq., Registrar.

The Grand Jury of the County of Wicklow, will be sworn at twelve o'clock at noon, and the Grand Jury of the several other Counties and Cities throughout the Circuit, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the Commission Days, and the Criminal and Civil Business commenced after proceeded upon in said Counties and Cities—Appeals and Records, Civil Bills cognizable at the Assizes, and by Nisi Prius, must be entered with the Registrar, before the sitting of the Court in each Town. All Informations and Recognizances must be delivered to the Crown Office before the Commission Days; such Presentments and Witnesses in Criminal Cases as do not attend at the sitting of the Criminal Court, on the first day in each County, will forfeit their Recognizances, and will not obtain any order for their Expenses.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

Ennis, March 1. Tralee, March 18. Limerick, 9. Cork, 24. The Hon. Baron Pennefather, Justices. Samuel Delap, Esq., Register.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Trim, March 1. Maryborough, March 13. Mullingar, 5. Carlow, 19. Phillinstown, 9. Naas, 22. The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice, Justices. The Right Hon. Lord Plunkett, Hon. Justice Jebb, John Donville, Esq., Register. Wm James McCausland, Esq., Registrar.

NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT.

Drogheda, March 4. Armagh, March 18. Dundalk, 10. Carrickfergus, 23. Donaghlan, 15. Downpatrick, 29. Hon. Justice Moore, Justices. Hon. Justice Johnson, Hon. Justice Todd, Esq., Register. William Lewis, Esq., Registrar.

NORTH-WEST CIRCUIT.

Londonderry, March 5. Omagh, March 23. Carrigrohane, 12. Londonderry, 20. Londonderry, April 3. Hon. Justice Jebb, Justices. Hon. Justice Vandelaar, Rowley Heyland, Esq., Register. John Lambert, Esq., Registrar.

CONNUGHT CIRCUIT.

Roxborough, March 8. Castlebar, March 23. Carrick-on-Shannon, 12. Galway, 23. Sligo, 17. Hon. Baron Sir W. C. Smith, Bart., Justices. Hon. Justice Barton, George Fleetwood, Esq., Register. Samuel S. Reeves, Esq., Registrar.

The Custom House is in a state of great excitement to-day; a list of all the contested resolutions has been sent from the Treasury; and as no Custom-house Clerk can now act as agent and Customs Clerk, about two-thirds of the gentlemen in the long room have resigned under the present system. It is not uncommon for 2000l. or 3000l. to be gained by a year when the nominal salary of the clerk is 1500l. to 2000l. per annum.—Globe.

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On the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Orders and Communications, in every language, to be addressed to the Proprietor at the Chronicle Office, Quay Waterford.

Advertisements and notices on the right margin, including 'THE BELL AND DRAGON', 'SAMPUEL', 'TO SAIL MARCH', 'SUPERB', 'ROBECK', 'SIR-I', and 'Dr. Esom'.

passage for Mr Grattan, with reference to the... I tremble for the return to power of your old task-

Mr JOHN BARRON then presented himself to the meeting, and was received with acclamations, waving of hats, and cheering, which lasted for several minutes.

since the passing of the Relief Bill, have been directed to that object. It ought to be buried; but if Lord George Beresford chooses not only to disinter it, but to endeavour to infuse into it a disgusting revivification, by a species of moral galvanism, by talking of his "Unchanged Protestant principles," he compels me to enquire, by a metaphysical analysis of his words, and his actions, negative as well as positive, what meaning we are to attach to these expressions, and how far our construction of their meaning is compatible with our trusting him as a representative of a County, so renowned in the history of Ireland's regeneration, or, indeed, of any County at all.

Mr Lawless addressed the meeting at great length. We are unavoidably obliged to postpone this gentleman's speech till our next.

Mr STRELLER then came forward, amidst reiterated acclamations, and spoke as follows:— Mr High Sheriff, and Electors of Waterford! Although I am not much in the habit of following the advice of those whom I consider the enemies of Ireland, yet upon the present occasion, I will not refuse to follow the advice of Lord George Beresford, for I shall avow while I am addressing you the most perfect good humour. Indeed, I think I may venture to affirm that I have that characteristic of our country, a keen relish for everything humorous, and therefore it would be utterly impossible but that I must be at this moment eminently gratified after listening to the light and playful irony of the speeches of the Noble Lord himself, and of his proposer and seconder; speeches which would actually appear to be serious to any one who was unacquainted with his Lordship's history, and the history of his family; but even these, admirable as they are in their way, sink to nothing in comparison with that parody of impassioned irony which we have just heard from the Gallery, in the portentous eulogium passed upon the Beresfords. (Shouts of laughter, and great cheering followed this allusion to the speech of Counselor Walsh, who had spoken from the gallery.) I assure you, Mr High Sheriff and Electors of Waterford, that from the hour when I entered your City, in consequence of my anticipation of certain triumph, I have enjoyed uninterrupted good humour; and I will give you a proof of it. What was the very first thing to you suppose I did this morning before breakfast? It was this—I walked up to the Gaoil, that I might do myself the pleasure of enquiring after the health of Lord George Beresford's voters, and expressing my hope, that no more of them had made their escape during the night. Great laughter. The Qualification Booths of the free Electors of the Beresfords are very appropriately within the walls of a prison; and as I passed under the gallows or drip, in front of the Gaoil, observing a piece of hay rope, or what we call in Clare and Limerick, a sugan, hanging between the iron rails, I could not but regret that Lord George's voters should escape; their legs were not tied by sugan, like those of pigs given to the market, when they were brought from the prison to do the duty of Electors at the Hurlings. (Shouts of laughter.) Well, so much for levity, and now I come to serious matter. Ye men of Waterford, you know that I have thrown my life, my soul, my feelings, and my energies into the cause of Ireland. Hear, hear, hear. Now, there is in me of Sir Walter Scott's Novels, a passage which incomparably applies to my situation and feelings at the present hour. Rob Roy says, in colloquy about Rashleigh, "a false friend never served a good cause." Great cheering. Now, ye men of Waterford, although I utterly dissent from the course taken by my friend, Shell, and think he was guilty of a very great error of judgment in accepting his present situation, yet still I should hold myself a perfidious friend, and unworthy to be trusted in the working of the 'good cause' of Ireland, unless I here openly and unequivocally avowed my deep and bitter regret, that upon the entrance of my friend, Shell, into this Court, this morning, you who were ever yourselves contending for justice and fair play, should, without giving him a hearing, have treated him with contumely. There he sits, the Counselor of Lord George Beresford—he has, in my opinion, taken an utterly erroneous view of the duty of a Barrister; he has acted with unbecomingly and with unbecomingly firmness upon his own view of his own duty. Hear, hear! He is the more expounder of the existing law. O! but when I speak of the existing law, and remember that under the existing law the Catholics of Ireland are no longer status in the land of their forefathers, and when I consider how much he has contributed by his persevering and magnificent exertions in the Catholic Association, and on Penetration (that, and in London, to secure a code of law to be what it is at present, and you the men—are you Irishmen, and have you hearts which can glow with gratitude for services done you, and with admiration for transcendent genius, and subject Richard Shell to the test of the same kind of judgment you would pass upon a man of whose principles you were unassured. He has, I repeat it, and I reiterate it, he has committed an error of judgment, a suspicious error in being employed at all; for I do not think, though he does, that he was bound in honour, according to the rule of conduct established among Barristers, not to refuse a retainer; but is there one here who does not perceive most clearly that his acting merely as counsel, and at the same time deservingly tending to be more than a mere expounder of the law, is a more deadly, more deadly, treacherous to the Beresfords, than the two retainering exponents of his gorgeous eloquence, or even the speech in their honour, delivered by Mr Walsh from the gallery. Hear, hear, hear, and laughter and acclamations. We have been accused of endeavouring to revive religious discussions by this contest in Waterford. I not only deny the justice of the imputation, but I will maintain, and I will search it upon the souls of our opponents, for they, and not we, are the persons by whom the subject is revived. Lord George and his friends say, that whatever tends to revive religious discussions, ought to be buried for ever. I say so too, and all my efforts,

since the passing of the Relief Bill, have been directed to that object. It ought to be buried; but if Lord George Beresford chooses not only to disinter it, but to endeavour to infuse into it a disgusting revivification, by a species of moral galvanism, by talking of his "Unchanged Protestant principles," he compels me to enquire, by a metaphysical analysis of his words, and his actions, negative as well as positive, what meaning we are to attach to these expressions, and how far our construction of their meaning is compatible with our trusting him as a representative of a County, so renowned in the history of Ireland's regeneration, or, indeed, of any County at all.

was offered to the Irish Catholics. Good. Did Wellington endeavour to prevent this? Not at all. No gracious expression of disapprobation was uttered by his Grace upon the occasion. The matter worked to a crisis, and as rest is an element of consolidation of a fractured limb, so we made repose the element of the moral organization and political consolidation of the power of the Irish people. At this time, while Ireland was in a state of repose, as perfect as the repose of the smooth ocean in a calm, a certain man was heard in the North to yell for what he called the purification of Ireland, by the effusion of TORRENTS OF BLOOD!—Hear, hear, hear. None of the Brunswick Clubs disdained themselves with him, by protesting against this horrible expression of the man of 88; and, by not protesting, too, in my opinion, identified themselves with him; and the Government appeared to me to identify itself with them all by not expressing any disapprobation. That moment I took my resolution—I held a Chapter of Librators at the Twenty-stone of Limerick; and, after I had distributed the green ribbon, I addressed the people, and implored and adjured them not to play the game of their enemies, by any interruption of their tranquillity. I told them, taking a form of expression from the Old Testament, that Ireland had now, under the insurmountable influence of the sanguinary blood-brotherhood, become a clime where one might "call upon the lightnings," and that they should say "here we are!" I told them that, "upon the knees of our hearts!" I implored and adjured them, by the duty they owed their country, and by every hope of happiness hereafter, which they derived from the faith in their fathers, and the sires of their fathers had died, not to be wrung into any act of violence. I told them, and I adjured my speech in the newspapers, that if matters arrived at such a crisis, as that an appeal to Heaven and the force of our own right arms should be inevitable, I would put myself at their head, and fight and die with them if it should be necessary. Tremendous cheering. (A voice cried from the crowd, "Aye, remember O'Brien.") [Mr Steele, desisting from the matter on which he was speaking, said, I cannot find words to express the pain which is inflamed upon me by allusion here to that subject. Mr William O'Brien was young, and ill advised; my duty constrained me to do what I did; and he, upon that occasion bore himself like a brave and honourable man. I rejoice that he received no harm; and I repeat it, the allusion to my difference with him gives me extreme pain, for I wished it to be forgotten for ever.] cheering. They took my advice, for they knew that they could rely upon me, and that to the last raising of my heart, I would prevent, as long as I could, any hostile collision, and they trusted me, that if matters were forced to extremities, I would not be found deficient in my duty. I was in Spain in the last war, and the Spanish Constitutional Assembly and heads of the Cortes, honoured me by appointing me their confidential agent in England after the fall of Cadiz. Last winter I introduced to each other, in London, the Liberator Quigro and the Liberator O'Connell. The great Quigro is an exile from his country, he who in the year 1820 was at the head of the Liberator's army of Spain now resides in privacy in England. While I was in Spain, I marked the evil of their not having acted with decision in that country in the Revolution, and Spain is now under the sway of her tyrant. Glory to the great Quigro for his humanity—but his clemency was a mistaken effort of a benevolent spirit, for the crisis demanded an obdurate energy of purpose. I have said before, I now repeat it here, and my words through the press will circulate through the world, that if I had found it necessary to call the people to arms, and I do not think a present in the south of Ireland would have refused to rush to arms on my summons; and I had been drawn to this tremendous extremity, unless my orders were ill obeyed, the trumpet of the avenged blood in the day of God's judgment could awaken the deep and hallowed slumber of the Bonapartists of Ireland. Tremendous acclamation. And yet the supporters of Lord George Beresford have the hardihood to come forward in the face of High Heaven and their country, and to vaunt after 1828 and 1829 the claims of the family to the gratitude of Ireland!!! And now, Electors of Waterford, with respect to Lord George Beresford's Protestantism, his unchanged principles of Protestantism; let us ascertain by investigation and analysis what he means by the form of expression. He says that we want to separate Catholic and Protestant, and landlord and tenant. To this position of his Lordship I offer the most decisive refutation; I am a Protestant and a landlord, and I am anxious for the existence of the most kindly relations between Catholic and Protestant, landlord and tenant, and yet I am the opponent of his proposition to the confidence of Ireland. Hear, and cheering. What the Noble Lord means by unchanged Protestant principles, is quite evident from his words, and from the texts which he has refused, and yet, after all this, the Noble Lord has the hardihood to vaunt the merits of his family, and their benignity to Ireland, as a cause why he should be returned as the representative of a County so illustrious as yours for its public spirit and patriotism. With respect to Lord George's Protestant principles, I should be glad to have the words precisely defined, but we must endeavour to collect them from his words and from his actions, negative as well as positive, and from the declarations he has made, and from the texts which he has refused—hear, hear, hear—and an analysis of these will, I think, afford incontrovertible proof that he should be considered the principles of his Lordship. With respect to more Catholic Emancipation, ye men of Waterford, was there one of us, who took an active part in the proceedings of the Association, who did not treat with derision the supposition that in mere Catholic emancipation—in the mere fact of the Catholics not being slaves—every thing was done for Ireland? What is the mere removal of the brand of slavery, if a system of policy based and founded upon unchanged Protestant principles is virtually to perpetuate the practical evils of a manly law—if the people are to have no relief from Vexatious Acts, and Tithes, and the other innumerable and iniquitous oppressions by which the Catholics are ground down to the earth under the existing system? (Great cheering)

since the passing of the Relief Bill, have been directed to that object. It ought to be buried; but if Lord George Beresford chooses not only to disinter it, but to endeavour to infuse into it a disgusting revivification, by a species of moral galvanism, by talking of his "Unchanged Protestant principles," he compels me to enquire, by a metaphysical analysis of his words, and his actions, negative as well as positive, what meaning we are to attach to these expressions, and how far our construction of their meaning is compatible with our trusting him as a representative of a County, so renowned in the history of Ireland's regeneration, or, indeed, of any County at all.

I have been so much in the habit of having recourse, to my speeches and writings, to scriptural illustrations, while the question was a religious question, before the granting of Emancipation, that I cannot forbear from availing myself of one of the same description now—and I ask, when Christ was crowned with a diadem of thorns, and buffeted by his persecutors, was he a king, even though they bent the knee before him; and called unto him, saying, "Hail King of the Jews?" Can the Irish Catholic, although the brand of vassalage be removed from the Statute Book, be considered a perfect freeman, while still under the sway and domination of laws, as iniquitous in practice, as they are absurd in their principle—the Vexatious Act, for example, and the obligation to pay tithes to the Clergy of a Church, to which he does not conform? Hear, and great cheering. The cause of Ireland is now in your hands, ye men of Waterford, for you are to show Ireland that the spirit of her regeneration is not to be broken by her oppressors; it is in vain that the slyest Catholic Liberator—O'Connell—enthusiastic cheering—should be sitting at this hour in the Imperial Parliament, the Representative of Ireland, if any part of Ireland be untrue to the sanctified cause of the whole country, and the good of the country is to be achieved by a purification of the representation in the first instance. Can any man exert energy in your service if you are untrue to yourselves? Lord George Beresford will not pledge himself to act as the spirit of Ireland now demands of her representatives, and his Protestant principles, are manifestly the principles of an aristocrat and a tithing man—hear, hear, over the people. But the people are too intelligent and too spirited to return such a man to Parliament, and in resigning in Captain Barron's favour, which I now do, I congratulate the Electors of Waterford and of Ireland on the selection of such a man for the representation. Great cheering. Of his public spirit and of his talent, he has this day given irresistible testimony by his speech on his nomination, and he will not be long unknown in public life as he has been declared to be by the count of the Noble Lord, which was certainly any thing but generous coming from one who had laboured with so much invidious activity to keep him, and his seat in obcurity and depression—hear, hear, and great cheering.—My friend Lawless said while he addressed you, that he would infinitely rather support a Protestant who had stood by his side in the struggle and who was anxious for the representation of a County, than any Catholic, however respectable, and highly gifted. I am a Protestant, whose glory it is to have stood firm in the struggle but at the same time a Protestant, who am not anxious to be in Parliament. (The truth is, I can aspire to no higher goal than that which I know I possess, and feel an honest confidence that I will never lose—the moral and confidence of the people of Ireland.) Mr Steel sat down amidst enthusiastic cheering and acclamation.

Mr WYKE, at a late hour of the day, entered the Court, and addressed the meeting. His speech, though ready for publication, is unavailably postponed for this point, as well as the speeches of Counselor Walsh and Mr Wynne.

At five o'clock, the Sheriff called for a show of hands for the respective Candidates, upon which the Sheriff declared that the majority was decidedly in favour of Mr Barron.

A poll was then demanded, and the Court was adjourned to nine o'clock the following morning.

WEDNESDAY—SECOND DAY.

This day, the entire of the morning until about one o'clock, was occupied in preliminary arrangements. The following Gentlemen were sworn in Sheriff's Deputies for the respective Baronsies:—

- 1 Decies Without..... John Musgrave
2 Upperhill..... Pierre G. Barron
3 Middlehill..... Thomas Fitzgerald
4 Decies Within..... Patrick Keefe
5 Cashmore and Cashride..... Thomas Wyke
6 Gantier..... Roger Hayes
7 Glenaheny..... Benjamin Johnson

When the polling was ready to commence, the Council of the respective Candidates took up for the choice of polling the first tally in the respective Baronsies. Lord George Beresford's Council was in six Baronsies out of the seven, which gave his Lordship a decided advantage, and occasioned him to have a majority in the evening. The polling may scarcely be said to have commenced until this day. Of those who were polled yesterday, several were objected to on both sides. The decision of the Assessor on these objections will not be known until this evening. The number objected to stands as follows in the respective Baronsies:—

Table with 3 columns: Decies Without, Decies Within, Middlehill, Upperhill, Gantier, Glenaheny, Cashmore and Cashride. Rows for Barron and Beresford, and a Total row.

The total number polled yesterday, including the objected votes, may be seen in the following statement—as also the class to which the voters belong:—

Table with 2 columns: Barron, Beresford. Rows for 10 Fifteen, 21 Twenties, 48 Tens, and 17 Protestant Ministers.

The circumstance of Lord George's having won the vote in six Baronsies, a large majority even than he had, as he gave him the advantage of polling 6 men in each of these Baronsies (that is 30 votes) before Mr Barron could poll one. But this circumstance will not, of course, in any degree affect the result of the contest.

Clonnel, Monday, February 22, 1830.

Mr Eyre Coote was elected this day, to represent the Borough of Clonnel, in Parliament. Mr Thompson, the son of a freeman, was the only dissenting vote.

About 11 o'clock this morning, four or five persons, tenants of Lord Middleton, on the lands of Four-mile-water, were on their way to the Waterford Election. As soon as it was understood that they were to vote for Lord George Beresford, they were hooped and hissed at by a vast multitude of people who were collected in the streets, watching the arrival of any one hostile to the Independent Interest of the County of Waterford. Two of those persons afterwards paraded the streets, as if daring the people. A party of the Queen's Bays, and the Police were put in requisition, and those rascals left town, amid the hisses and groans of a great number of people.

