

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1834

Price 6d

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23. PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that the three orders of the day of March 19, 1821, June 22, 1827, and 31st March, 1828, relative to Bills to alter the Elective Franchise from boroughs...

hear—I am afraid that in going into the proof of the changes which the different great towns have undergone, I shall be obliged to trouble the house at some length, but the importance of the subject must be my excuse. I will begin with calling the attention of the House to the great increase in the population of these towns since the commencement of the last century.

representatives of trading communities could alone supply, and without reference to those feelings of which alone such representatives are the proper organs; how could the question of the trade with India and China be ever properly considered without these aids? Hear, hear, hear.

twain the royal authority on the one hand, and popular resistance on the other; and when I see how that temper, those heats, and animosities which confidence in a representative Government can alone allay, I cannot bring myself to believe that the danger is to be found in any quarter other than that which I have indicated.

remain as it is at present; for how can it suit two periods so different? The Hon. Member for Winchester (Brougham) had told them in one word, more powerful than thirty sentences that the schoolmaster was abroad. Hear, could they send him home again? Could they blind the people now? Hear, his course was as certain as that of the arrows from the bow, and as irrevocable.

paid in advance. day, and Saturday

the two houses really related—hear,

the real danger is not in the change which I propose, and which some would call insubordination; when I look abroad to other countries—when I see in a neighbouring country the collision going on between

Dr. LUSHINGTON said, the time was come when no man could assert the antiquity of an abuse as a reason for its continuance. Alterations had been made in the whole system of our laws; and were they to be told that a system of representation, framed 500 hundred years ago—that abuses which had been acknowledged in the times of James and the two Charleses—and when at the same time not a borough or city remained the same as it was then, was to remain untouched and unaltered? They must either admit that the representation of that time, or of the present, is inefficient, if it is contended that it should

(For continuation see Fourth Page)

ABOLITION OF TITHES.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT LOUTH. On Sunday last, pursuant to requisition, the inhabitants of Louth assembled at the parochial school-house, but owing to the immense crowds which attended, it was deemed expedient to adjourn to the Chapel, where the Meeting accordingly took place.

David Atkinson, Esq. of Corberry, a Protestant gentleman, was called to the Chair. P. M'Cann, Esq. of Channon-rock, was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman read the requisition, and briefly explained the object for which the meeting had been convened.

Mr Byrne rose to move the first resolution—He felt great pleasure in proposing to the numerous and highly respectable meeting he had the honor to address, a resolution which he was satisfied would meet with their cordial approbation. It was unnecessary for him to detain the meeting by dwelling at any length upon the manifold evils and abuses arising out of the present tithe system—hear, hear.—It was the duty of those who wished for the prosperity of the country to use their individual and collective exertions to remove this oppressive burden from the shoulders of the people—hear, hear.—The tithe system, instead of being a tax on property, was, in point of fact, a direct tax on the industry of the people; this it must be admitted on all hands was most unjust—it was unfair that the wealthy landholder should contribute comparatively nothing towards the support of the Church, while the hard-working but indigent peasant was obliged to pay a large portion of his scanty earnings to a church from which he derived no benefit. He (Mr Byrne) did not mean to say that the clergy should be deprived of the tithes without the substitution of some other mode of payment; he thought a moderate tax might be laid on property for their support.—Cries of no, no, let them support their church as we do. Well then let the church be supported by the Government, let the Clergy be paid out of the Exchequer, or any other mode which the Government may deem best; but he (Mr Byrne) sincerely hoped something would be done to alleviate the burdens of the people. No man in that assembly felt more disposed to go the full length with the meeting on the subject of the abolition of tithes; he fully agreed in the principle that every Church should support its own Clergy—hear, and cheer.—Nothing could be more just or equitable; it was monstrous that the great majority of the people should contribute so large a portion of their industry to the support of a Church to which they did not belong. But while he, Mr Byrne, stated this to be his opinion, he at the same time felt himself bound to advise the meeting, under existing circumstances, to adopt a middle course, to petition Parliament to alter the present tithe system and substitute in its stead a small tax on property, or else to pay the Clergy out of the Exchequer—be, Mr Byrne, thought this the most prudent course for the Meeting to pursue—he thought it the most prudent, because it was certainly the most practicable. He held in his hand a petition founded on this resolution, which, at another stage of their proceedings, he would read for the Meeting.

Mr P. M'Cann could not concur in what had fallen from his friend, Mr Byrne, in respect to the mode proposed for the payment of the Clergy of the Protestant Church Establishment. The object for which this meeting had been convened was to petition Parliament for the total abolition of tithes—to this subject he thought the meeting ought to confine itself—they had nothing to do with the other question. For his part, he would never give his sanction to any resolution or petition which recommended that a tax should be levied of the property of the country, to support a church which was already endowed with possessions which, if fairly managed and properly apportioned, would be more than sufficient to support not only the Clergy of the Protestant Church, but also the clergy of every other sect in the country. Hear, hear, and cheer. He also objected to a property tax, because it would eventually fall on the very same class of persons for whose sufferings under the present tithe system, Mr B. had expressed such deep commiseration; but above all he objected to it, because by passing that resolution, the grand principle that every sect ought to support its own clergy, would be compromised. These were no times for mincing matters; every man who wished well to the country should speak out. Half measures would not do. The people were starving, while the Parsons were living on the fat of the land. Hear, hear. The Parsons were rioting in luxury while the peasantry were wallowing in misery and want. Beside, he (Mr M'Cann) would ask what claims had those Reverend Gentlemen on their sympathy or forbearance? Had they remitted any portion of their enormous revenues in times of unexampled distress? Did they relax their usual severity in the collection of their tithes? Did they not, he would ask, tear the blanket from the sick bed of the peasant in the most inclement season? Aye, and to satisfy a demand of sixpence or a shilling. Hear, hear. Have you witnessed such scenes in this parish? Cries of we have, we have. Who then amongst us will say, that this is a period for temporising, that we ought to petition for a property tax to recompense such merciful pastors? There are indeed some individuals who I think might be taxed—and I for my own part, will join heart in hand with you all in petitioning Parliament for that purpose, I mean those cringing Catholic inhabitants of this parish who have absented themselves from our meeting—Hear, hear—but we will do without them. Such men would be of very little importance to any cause, and will be despised by all parties. I know several respectable Protestants in this parish who are not here to-day, yet who will sign our petition. Cheers. Mr M'Cann would not occupy the time of the meeting with any further observations; he, however, pledged himself, if Mr Byrne persevered in passing the resolution in its present form, he should feel it his duty to move an amendment. Mr M'Cann sat down amidst loud cheers.

Mr Byrne rose to explain.—In stating his opinion on the subject of the payment of the Protestant clergy, he did not mean to say the meeting should be governed by those opinions—he would for the sake of unanimity, decline pressing the resolution, or at least he would shape it so as to

meet the views of the Meeting—cheers—He would omit that part which related to the substitution of a property tax for the present tithe system, and merely recommend to the Government to pay the clergy out of the Exchequer, or in such other manner as they may deem best.

Mr P. M'Cann still retained his opinion that the Clergy of the Protestant Church should be supported at the clergy of all the churches, namely, by the voluntary contributions of their flock—however, as the main objection had been removed, he would decline offering further opposition.

After a desultory conversation between Messrs. Byrne, N. Marmion, M'Cann, &c.—the resolution was put from the chair, and carried.

As the Chairman was putting the Resolution, Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq. of Pavevally, entered the Chapel—he was quickly recognised by the Meeting, and received with the most enthusiastic applause.—After the cheering had subsided, Mr Fitzgerald rose and spoke to the following effect:—

Mr Chairman—I feel grateful for the reception I have just received—seeing a respectable requisition addressed to those interested in the Parish of Louth, I thought I only did my duty in thus attending, owing as I do, a small property in it. The object of this meeting is to petition Parliament on three distinct questions—an alteration in the present Tithe System—a revision of the Vestry Bill—and a repeal of the Subletting Act. The first of these is, I find, already disposed of by you—it is unnecessary, therefore, to say more of it than to hope your resolution applies generally to the hardships of the tithe enactments, without a desire to infringe on the individual rights of the respectable clergyman of the parish, or of any other, without some compensation. No doubt the present mode of laying on and collecting tithes is not alone a great impediment to agriculture, on which this County so mainly depends, but is also vexatious and rigorous in its details. I am sure, therefore, an arrangement on this basis might and would be satisfactory to all parties. The Vestry Bill requires alteration, for nothing in my mind is more hostile to the spirit of our Constitution, than that those who pay taxes of any kind, should be excluded from a vote or fair representation as well in the levying of those taxes as in their expenditure. This appears to me to be as much at variance with the true principles of Legislation as it is with common sense and fair dealing, and yet this is the leading feature of the late Vestry Bill. With respect to the Subletting Act, I am surprised it ever passed into a law, as it is a direct invasion of the vested rights of individuals in the disposal of their private property; for, I conceive a tenant having obtained a lease, possesses an absolute right to dispose of any interest derived under it as the landlord does in what belongs to him, provided he adheres to the covenants in his lease, which form at once, in my idea, his sole agreement and title in the premises—therefore, any enactment to the contrary, and particularly where it is retrospective, cannot be looked on otherwise than an arbitrary interference with the rights of private property, highly injurious to the best interests of the community. With these sentiments, Sir, I shall join in any respectful application to the Legislature for the revision and repeal of those obnoxious Statutes.—Mr Fitzgerald concluded amidst the loud applause of the Meeting.

Mr P. M'Cann again rose, and said, having yielded to Mr Byrne to a certain extent with regard to the first resolution, he now felt his duty to move—that the overgrown revenues of the Protestant Church should be sold, and appropriated to the support of that Church in lieu of the present iniquitous tithe system.

Mr Nicholas Marmion seconded the resolution, which, after a few observations from Mr Byrne, was put from the Chair, and carried with acclamation.

Mr N. Marmion here rose and after reading Mr Byrne's petition to the meeting, spoke as follows.—Mr Chairman, and fellow parishioners, we assemble here today for what I deem to be a truly laudable and constitutional purpose, to petition the Imperial Legislature to remove the intolerable weight of tithes from the shoulders of our harassed and overpowered agriculturists; and I hope our meeting will act as a stimulus to other parishes, by inducing them to follow our example, and to pull long and strongly together, till the tithe system be for ever abolished. But, gentlemen, I object, and am satisfied you will also object to the manner in which the present petition is worded. It prays the Legislature to levy a tax on property. What, shall a public meeting like this pray the Legislature for new taxes? Why the idea is quite preposterous—it is in consistent with the principles of this meeting, and of our own ideas; therefore I will oppose any such ridiculous prayer in the petition that shall emanate from this well-known patriotic parish.—Let our petition pray for the total abolition of tithes, without insinuating to Government any change through which the ministers of the Law Church should or might receive remuneration for their heavy and overpowering labours; but let it not pray for new taxes, for, God knows we are plentifully taxed already.—The object of this meeting, I conceive, is to do away with and not to create new taxes. Is it not inconsistent for us to pray in one part of our petition for the total removal of the tithe, tax, and in another part to suggest the propriety of levying a new tax. Away with such ideas; for my part I will protest against them with all my influence and might, but I have no objection if our petition would suggest to the Legislature the propriety of seizing on the enormous wealth of the Bishops, with their three millions of Erin's green acres, and letting it out to form a fund which would be more than ample to remunerate the Protestant Clergy for their labor, and be of service to the Church by reducing the splendour of the Bishops. Parishioners of Louth, do not agree to new taxes—do not agree to any measure which will have for its object the taking of money by law or otherwise out of your pockets; surely you will not agree to a new tax in lieu of the old one which you are endeavoring to do away with—perish the thought, banish the idea. No, you will never agree to a tax to be levied off your property to support the gorgeous Protestant Establishment. Mr Byrne says, we should not be too severe, and that he would not deprive the establishment of

their revenues without giving it, if not a splendor, at least a snug exchange. I disapprove of the petition in its suggestion to pay the clergy out of the Bishops' Funds, though it would not be so bad as a property tax; yet I do not think it well of us to dictate to the Legislature or to suggest to them the idea of paying the Church out of any funds collected from the people. People of Louth, do you join with me in these sentiments? What is your opinion? (Here Mr Murphy declared, that in his part of the gallery thought Mr Byrne, by submitting such a petition to them, intended to become Curate to Mr Thacker.) A laugh. No, we will never solicit Government to grant any thing in lieu of tithes to the Church. I wish that every sect should support their own clergy—hear, hear.—The New Lights support their clergy—so do the Old Lights; the Methodists, the Quakers, and so do the Catholics, even in the midst of persecution, without any aid from law, save the lash, and even beneath it they prospered, grew strong and numerous; in my opinion, a good religion has sufficient support in its doctrines, and none but a bad religion requires for its support Acts of Parliament; therefore, supporting the Protestant doctrines to be good and sufficient to sustain it—let us leave it to itself, and it will be able to maintain itself, if not with gorgeous splendour, at least with Christian humility—let it be supported by the voluntary contributions of those who think it worthy of it for its own intrinsic merits—in fact, my idea is, that all religions ought to be supported by their own respective votaries, and as the Roman Catholic Church was supported in the midst of persecution, by the voluntary contribution of its own flock, what is the name of wonder is to prevent the Protestant from doing the same? Is it not thought worthy of support by its hearers? If it be, they will undoubtedly do so; and if it be not sufficient merits in their eyes to give it that support, why the sooner they would quit such a bad concern the better for themselves and for our country. In fact, there are but few Protestants who are governed by the original articles of religion sanctioned by law. They have, in fact, all, with few exceptions, degenerated into the principles of the Methodists, the preachers of whose religion are simply remunerated by the voluntary contributions of their flocks. Let the Protestant Law Church be supported in like manner; it will be of service to it—it will destroy pluralities—make the Clergy feel that they depend on their flocks for support—make them more worthy and efficient Ministers—keep them at home and prevent them rambling from pole to pole, spending their thousands, whilst their neglected flocks are left to the spiritual guidance of chance. Thus, fellow parishioners, the abolition of tithes will be of a twofold service—to the Protestant religion by giving it more attentive and efficient Ministers; and to the entire country, whether Catholic or Protestant, by ridding it of an overgrown incubus and repeated cheaters.

Mr Byrne said he would yield to the suggestion of Mr Marmion and the petition was accordingly amended, when it was put from the Chair and carried.

We are reluctantly obliged to postpone the remainder of the Report.

There was another meeting for the abolition of tithes, in the union of Rathangan, County Wexford, on Sunday evening. It is said, that upwards of one hundred and twenty Protestants were present, and heartily cooperated in forwarding the object of the meeting.

LEASING POWERS OF BISHOPS IN IRELAND.

Head of a Bill to amend the laws respecting the leasing powers of Bishops and Ecclesiastical Corporations in Ireland.

The preamble sets forth that Archbishops, Bishops, and divers other ecclesiastical persons, and corporations, in Ireland, are, according to the laws now in force, able to grant leases binding on their successors for terms of twenty years; but such Archbishops, Bishops, or other ecclesiastical persons and Corporations cannot, except in certain cases, grant leases binding on their successors for terms exceeding twenty years. The rents received on leases so granted are greatly less than the true annual value of the lands demised, by reason whereof the lessees are frequently in the habit of paying fines or premiums for the renewals of the same; and such fines and premiums often constitute a material part of the revenues of such Archbishops, Bishops, or other ecclesiastical persons or corporations. And whereas, such practice is found to be productive of inconvenience, as well by rendering the amount of such revenues variable and uncertain, as also by checking the application to the improvement of such lands; and it is expedient that the powers of such Archbishops, Bishops, and other ecclesiastical persons or corporations, should be extended as hereinafter mentioned.

Clause 1.—Bishops, &c. may set aside subletting leases, and grant new ones. 2.—Valuers to be appointed to fix the ann. rent. 3.—Alter valuers appointed under hand and seal of parties, neither party to retract without the consent of the other. 4.—Valuers to certify what portion of rent is to be deemed in lieu of fines. 5.—Fines due at the time of valuation to be taken into account. 6.—In taking averages, sums paid in liquidation of fines not to be included. 7.—Before the expiration of any lease under this Act, the annual value to be ascertained in the manner herebefore directed. 8.—Not to prohibit clauses for a due cultivation of land, &c. 9.—If tenant forfeits his lease, it may be granted to another person. 10.—Appointment of valuers to be enrolled in the register office, for inspection. 11.—Registrar to administer oath to valuers.—One shilling fee for the same. 12.—Act not to prevent persons granting leases the same as before the passing of this Act. 13.—Not to receive or contract for any fine, premium, &c. 14.—Act not to affect existing right of under leases. 15.—Payment of rent (reserved under this Act) by lessees, to be equivalent to a renewal by law. 16.—Under leases to have the same privileges, &c. upon payment of the proportion of rent to be fixed as aforesaid. 17.—Under leases to be liable to the same obligations, restrictions, &c. as before. 18.—Not to empower persons to grant leases of land other than those they now can for twenty years.

LABRADOR FISHERIES.

The total value of the Labrador Fisheries on the spot, without the considerations of subsequent carriage and profits, is thus estimated at £11,600,000 Halifax currency, or somewhat more than the average estimated value of the exports from both the Canada and the bordering American territory. They employ 2108 vessels, and the extraordinary number of 24,000 seamen, while the whole of the Canada Trade employs 9,000; the average tonnage of the vessels does not probably exceed 70 tons, giving 140,760 tons for 150,000 tons in the Canada Trade.

It is well known that no occupation is so well calculated to form hardy seamen as deep sea fishing. Both, therefore, as a source of wealth to Great Britain, and of power to its Military Navy, this Trade may be of immense importance.

But it appears that all the British North American Colonies, with Great Britain itself, had actually engaged in the trade, during 1820, only 608 vessels, manned by 9110 men, producing 673,000 cwt of fish, and 6730 hhd of oil, whilst the United States, the only great rival naval power of Great Britain, had 1500 vessels, manned by 15,000 men, producing 1,100,000 cwt of fish, and 11,000 hhd of oil, or on a general average of ships, men, and produce, more than one half more. The superiority has been acquired too by the United States, under disadvantageous circumstances, not having the privileges of drying their fish on land, nor fishing nearer than a league from the shore, nor taking shelter in the harbours, and having a longer voyage to perform than the British Colonial vessels.

We think that our loss of this trade can be ascribed to a want of enterprise, intelligence, and economy, in our people engaged in it, but chiefly to bad commercial regulations, and to a fatal restriction of the Colonial trade.

We have not the information to enter largely upon the proof of this view of the subject, but can merely state that the American fishing vessels are manned by men, paid in proportion to the catch and success of the adventure; that their vessels are more cheaply found in materials and provisions; that the personal interest of the crew makes them more enterprising and industrious; that the markets of the whole world are open to them, to exchange or sell, and return directly or circuitously with cargoes or specie, as interest may suggest. Those, who know the importance of these advantages, must acknowledge them of great consequence.

We are almost ashamed to state our own share in the benefits of the Trade. Lower Canada figures as having 8 vessels of 2108 tons, manned by 150 men, out of 2110 vessels employed by others. We trust that amongst the efforts made by Great Britain to enhance the value of her Colonies, and to increase her own power, she will give a portion of her attention to her North American Fisheries. A Committee of the House of Commons could not be better employed than in taking extended evidence on the subject.—Montreal Gazette.

The statement shows that 9110 English fishermen caught 673,000 cwt. of fish, and made 6730 hhd. of oil; while 15,000 American fishermen caught 1,100,000 cwt. of fish, and made 11,000 hhd. of oil.

SUBLETTING ACT.

We have obtained a copy of the amended Bill, which we submit to our readers:—

A Bill to explain and amend an Act made in the seventh year of his present Majesty, with respect to the assignment and Subletting of Lands and Tenements in Ireland.

Whereas, it is expedient to remove certain doubts as to the construction of an Act, passed in the 7th year of his present Majesty, intitled, "An Act to amend the law of Ireland, respecting the assignment and subletting of lands and tenements." Be it therefore declared and enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that nothing in the said Act contained shall extend or be deemed or construed to extend to impeach or affect the past waiver of, or to revive or renew the force or operation of, any condition, covenant, or contract against assigning or subletting, made or entered into before the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and which before that day was, or would by construction of law have been held to be, waived or extinguished, by or by reason of any act, matter, or thing theretofore done, referred, or acquiesced in by any lessor or landlord or person, contracting to demise, or by his or her heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns; and any and every such act, matter, or thing, by any such lessor, landlord or person, suffered or acquiesced in before the said first day of June, shall have and shall continue to have the same effect at law and in equity, with respect to any such condition, covenant, or contract, to all intents and purposes as if the said Act had not passed.

And be it further enacted, that nothing in the said recited Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any assignment of any lands or tenements held under any lease for a term of forty years or upwards, or under any other lease with a covenant for perpetual renewal, or with a proviso or proviso coveant for renewal, where such assignment shall have been or shall be made or executed really and bona fide and for a mortgage, and for no other purpose; and that every such mortgage may be transferred bona fide from time to time, or reassigned to the person entitled to the equity of redemption, in the same manner as if the said recited Act had not passed: provided always, that it shall not be lawful for any mortgagee under any such mortgage to sublet the premises so mortgaged, in any other manner than the original mortgagee would have had power to do under the said recited Act or this Act; and that every such mortgagee claiming or being entitled to the property in mortgage, freed from any equity of redemption, shall be considered as standing in the place of the original mortgagee, and shall be liable to the provisions of the said recited Act to the same extent (but no further) as such original mortgagee would have been if the property had remained vested in him.

And be it further declared and enacted, that nothing in the said Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any dwelling house, or part of any dwelling house; nor to any letting under an order of any court of justice.

And be it enacted, that so much of the said Act as relates to any demise of lands or tenements, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

On this subject we shall avail ourselves of an extract of a letter from a Member of Parliament, who took a very active part in the business, and to whose exertions, we are assured, on this affair, the Irish public is much indebted:—

"We have succeeded in getting the Subletting Act last so amended as to relieve the country from much of its mischief, if not all. The Act will be no longer *ex post facto*, and the tenant will have the power of providing for his family by will. The latter part they have been abased and reasoned off of since the day it was last mentioned in the House, and I was apprised of our success only last night. Indeed, Lord Francis appears to have the fairest possible feeling on the subject, and on all others respecting Ireland. The Bill may be further amended in the Committee, if the landlords don't oppose."

It will require much more amendment, but we have not room to say more on the subject at present.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

Towards the end of November last, a workman employed in a quarry at Douan, in the cañon at Oyonax, in the department of Ain (France), having placed his ladder in a fissure of a rock, in order to detach a part of it, the block, on falling, exposed to view about twelve hundred bronze medals, of the second size, of the reigns of the Roman Emperors, Maximianus Herodius, and Chlorus, rather of the standing the Great, who reigned together at the commencement of the fourth century.

The fissure in the rock formed a narrow opening above the earth; and it was doubtless in a time of danger that these medals were deposited there, where they have remained during fifteen centuries. On the reverse of the greater part of them is the genius of the Roman people, offering a sacrifice on an altar, and the Mint personified, holding scales and a horn of plenty. The two reverses, the description of which follows, are the most interesting:—"Constantinus Chlorus fortunæ reduci Cass. NN." or "the happy return of our Casars." In the field is Fortuna standing up, directing a helmet with her right hand, and holding a cornucopia in her left. "Maximianus Hercules salvus Angeli Cass. aucta Kart." or "increase of health and prosperity for our Augustines and Casars, by the possession of Carthage." In the field, Carthage standing up, and having each hand filled with ears of grain. This goddess is here an allusion to the richness of the corn of Africa.

It is known, that on the division which Dioclesian made of the Roman empire with Maximianus, in the year 286, Africa came to his share. All these medals have figured corners; and some of them have also the name of Dioclesian in the corner.—Literary Gazette.

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EMPER

HOUS

PART

Lord JOHN

orders of the day 1837, and 31st November the Elec... of the... and Manchester, and done, and h... House is follow... smallest doubt t... ability of the p... about to submit... considerable deg... propositions may... should wish to... jority of this Ho... many persons w... scientific motive... of reform, to wh... the object of wh... I will only say, t... reform that was... was practicable... grounds on which... results, it is th... propose to the H... objections may b... interest of the c... years there has... and jealousy, un... between the land... hope that on th... those jealousies... shall come to a... neither with a vie... the commercial C... light; the undre... great public dist... pendent to unite... presenting over... with every kind... evils that now s... have that may... Sir, likewise... motion will be o... have been by the... this House. Few... some members of... an objection to m... on the whole, if... selves as a body a... ture. It is a pro... into this House... of the population... of the public burd... I have no shak... The motion is de... ble the town of... Leeds, to send re... do not intend: the... shall form a perm... addition to the n... I intend to invert... if any thorough i... count of corrupt p... in the crown may... have been discan... bars in this House... as at present, if... of the Bill I mea... to the amount of... it should be some... pounds a year, an... dent voters to ex... it is now more th... ed, whose any b... count of corrupti... in this House by... larger to us. The... ministers of the c... notwithstanding... each, with a single... phicant end of th... exaction of this k... the difficulties... first difficulty is i... sufficient to satisfy... and when that has... done with the co... gentlemen, that I... into more than six... transfer the franc... place. But... enough to get over... and that we are... other, we shall fu... pious and fears o... the Bill being one... to punish delinque... vacancy by sending... those who object t... on the first, say t... of corruption, an... appearance of opp... This has already b... plan which I once... of this or any oth... the Bill for any o... place the House b... whether the d... not so recent, and... into call on us to... with a mixed f... but with one in w... on the broad princ... which, if allowed... would, it will ap... tute between the t...

W. M. Browder

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE

Baron family, with the star spangled banner of...

Standish O'Grady in a vehement manner, and...

BALL AT THE CASTLE. There was a Ball at the Castle on Thursday...

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle. I have this morning seen a letter from the...

WILLIAM SHARPE WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION...

COUNTY WATERFORD ELECTION. A generous and highly respectable Meeting...

TO BE LET. EXTENSIVE FLOOR and OIL MILLS...

FROM THE OR Medical Establishment, No. 10, Church-street, Spitalfields, London...

THE MARKETS. WATERFORD MARKETS, Tuesday, March 2...

THE DUBLIN MARKET REPORT. FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20...

WATERFORD POINT NEWS, March 1. ARRIVED. Feb. 25th - None.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN FUNDS ON SATURDAY. City, Twelve O'Clock - Consols for Account...

HIGH SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1830. ANTRIM - Richard Magennis, of Durtree, Esq.

ARMY ESTIMATES. Abstract of the Estimates of Army Services for the year 1830...

THE KING'S COURT. His Majesty held a Court on Wednesday afternoon...

CEREMONIAL CHURCH - A Clergyman was patronized by the Bishop of London...

THE TROOPERS' MESS - We congratulate our readers on the intended visit of those celebrated ministers to Waterford...

Two O'Clock - Consols closed at 111. Five O'Clock - Consols closed at 111.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Price, and other financial data. Includes items like Bank Stock, Do. do. Red, Do. do. Blue, etc.

The Waterford Chronicle

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1830.

The London Mails to Saturday have arrived.

END OF THE ELECTION.

The Election has terminated in the return of Lord George Beresford. Success has been obtained (for the present at least) by bribery the most open and flagitious—by coercion the most unconstitutional—by unbounded promises of places and pensions. But though means like these have succeeded in obtaining a temporary triumph, the honest and virtuous portion of the Constituency have reason to feel proud of the noble fight which they have made.

The total number polled during the contest was announced at 5 o'clock last evening and was as follows:—

For Lord George Beresford 461—For Mr. John Barron 319—in all 780—out of this 780, Lord George Beresford's majority was only 142.

This is a miserable majority, considering how and of whom it was made up. The Beresford will perhaps boast that they had the greater part of the £50 electors. But who are they and of what description of persons comprised? With the exception of a few respectable individuals, the great bulk of the class who constitute the £50 freeholders are needy expectants and place-hunters, persons who seek for a subsistence by being quartered in one way or another upon the country, and who are not one half as independent as a respectable farmer, a £10 freeholder. There were also 42 persons who voted for Lord Geo. Beresford. Let the persons and the needy expectants be deducted from the number of votes for Lord George, and what would become of his miserable majority of 142 out of 780. But in addition to the place-hunters and the Parsons, the Beresfords were obliged to resort to bribery the most flagrant; a system of demoralisation the most extensive and horrid was carried on, and by this means a corrupt majority was obtained. This contest has developed a system of profligacy which has aroused a universal feeling of indignation. It will give rise to a counter system; a machinery, for the purpose of counteracting the engines of profligacy, will be put into action, and that immediately. The result of the present Election is not a defeat to popular principles—on the contrary, it will be productive of valuable results. Since the termination of the contest a spirit has burst forth, higher and stronger than any thing that existed before, and that spirit is accompanied with a stern determination to perseverance. It will not be the evaporation of a moment. This Election has been of much use. It has dispelled and dissipated to the winds, and for ever, the hypocritical cant by which some, though really honest might have been for a time deluded, but which was put forward by others from design, and to cover their retreat from the ranks of their country. But all this cant is now exposed and exploded. There is now a practical example of what leads to. It has let in upon our County a man who despises its constituency—who, when asked upon the hustings would he vote for the relief of the people and the Country, answered only by a sneer. The representation of the County has been given to an individual who must vote for the connoissance of the public burdens and taxes, in order, out of those taxes, to pay his mercenary supporters—that is to say, the honest portion of the community will be robbed and plundered, to make up the wages of the dishonest and the profligate. But the honest will not submit to be thus plundered. The mercenaries—the place-hunters—the dishonest and the enemies of the country are leagued in a compact combination. But there will be another combination of the honest, the virtuous, and the patriotic. Public virtue and public principle must be arrayed to put down public profligacy and public corruption—measures for this purpose have been already determined upon. Political clubs will be immediately instituted for the purpose of counteracting the machinery of corruption. This is a measure which the Beresfords have given birth to in consequence of the profligacy which the present Election has exhibited. This Election

will be one of the most fatal events which has ever occurred for the Beresfords. A spirit has been aroused amongst the intelligent portion of the community, which will prove itself formidable, and which nothing will eventually be able to resist. There is abundance of honesty, and intelligence in the Country. It only requires to be organised and combined. That these Clubs will prove powerful engines, will not be doubted by any one who has witnessed in Ireland what mighty results have followed from the smallest beginnings. The object of these Clubs will be political. They will be practically Reform Clubs—Clubs to promote a reasonable and useful reform, to see that the representation of the people shall be decided by the virtuous and not by the corrupt portion of the community. A Committee has been already appointed to draw up a "report," declaratory of the objects and principles of these Clubs. That report will be luminous, explicit, and ample—and we trust we shall be able to lay it before our readers in our next publication. It will embody the feeling which has been produced by the present crisis—a feeling the most ardent and enthusiastic, but which will be at the same time regulated with temper and cool determination—a feeling which has acquired great strength from defeat. That defeat will prove to be a most fortunate circumstance; it has commenced a new era—it has put an end to all political cant—it has warded off the apathy into which the country might have sunk. Again we repeat that a new and a bright era has commenced.

To silence any insidious or hypocritical cant, it may be well to state early to state, that these Clubs will be free from any particle of sectarian spirit—as free from it as the reform clubs, or the various other political clubs which exist in England. As to those who may be disposed to use the cant of the day about "repose" and "rest," it may be well merely to refer them to the father of this cant, Mr. Peel, who has, however, felt it his interest to keep a clean conscience, and to resist any attempt at his suppression, even after the passing of the Relief Bill.

PETITION AGAINST THE RETURN OF LORD GEORGE BERESFORD.

It has been finally determined on to petition against the return of Lord George Beresford, in consequence of the gross perjury and the unconstitutional means by which the present Election has been carried. Cases of the most flagrant bribery have been already ascertained. But it is desirable to collect as many cases as possible, in order to strengthen the grounds of the petition. It is therefore requested that every friend to liberty and to the purity of Election, will make every exertion to discover additional cases of bribery, to draw up a statement of the particulars as accurately as possible, and to transmit same to Thomas F. Carroll, Esq. Lady Lane, Waterford. The Catholic Clergy, who have so heartily and so zealously laboured to save their flock from the universal demoralisation which has been attempted, will, it is hoped, lend their valuable aid to detect and bring home specific cases of perjury, and as many of them as possible. Others too will no doubt lend the same aid. It is unnecessary to say, that should sufficient facts be adduced to convince the Committee of the House of Commons, the result will be, that Lord George Beresford will lose his seat, and his opponent will be declared the sitting Member. The matter will be prosecuted with determination and perseverance. It is desirable that the information should be communicated as soon as possible.

SHIP NEWS.

The Spanish vessel mentioned by us on Tuesday last, as having come into Reinshark, near Traamore, in this county, is safe and sound, and is expected to sail away very shortly. She is the Bonaventura, Pedro Rentier, Master. Arrived from Youghal, at Lough, Lers, Barry; Countess Fortescue, Edwards.

Admiralty Office, 18th February, 1830.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having had under their consideration the mode by which assistance may be most easily and effectually afforded to the homeward bound Trade, which may be detained by adverse winds in the Chops of the Channel, their Lordships have directed that, with a view to this desirable object, it be suggested to the Admiralty in general, to adopt the following plan on the occasions alluded to; viz:—

That the masters of merchant vessels, detained in the Chops of the Channel, and in want of assistance, should be directed by their owners, as a standing rule, to keep as near as possible, in what is usually marked on the Charts as the fifty fathoms track up Channel, namely, the latitude 49 27' N., until within about thirty miles of Scilly, stretching not more than twelve miles on each side of that parallel; and that his Majesty's ships, which may at any time be sent out to relieve the trade, should stretch along that space, and thus increase the chances of falling in with the distressed vessels. That on falling in with a vessel in want of assistance, should have the usual signal of distress, as her main top galant mast head, and make every effort to close with his Majesty's ship; and that, in order to save much valuable time in bad weather, the name of the article of which the vessel is most in want, should be written in large characters with chalk, on a log board, on the quarter beams, as the first boat sent from the main of war could then carry part of the supply.

Their Lordships will issue corresponding standing orders to their officers; but while they desire that the masters of merchant vessels should conform to these suggestions, they are anxious to press upon them, the necessity of being provided with adequate resources, to meet the contingency of foul winds, without relying too much on falling in with his Majesty's ships, even in the track pointed out, as so many difficulties may occasionally occur to disappoint such expectations. J. W. CROKER.

THE ELECTION.

SATURDAY—FIFTH DAY.

The polling goes on slowly. Great exertions being used by both parties. Two voters have arrived from London to vote for Lord George Beresford, as also an old man who had been bed-ridden these last two years. This being market day the City is crowded with people, all pressing to the scene of action to inquire the fate of the contest. The feelings of the people wound up to the highest pitch of excitement at the affair and unprincipled means resorted to on the part of Lord George Beresford. The freeholders coming in very slowly. It was expected that the polling would close this evening—however, Monday will certainly finish the contest.

Forty-two Parsons and three Quakers have voted for Lord George Beresford and not one of either for Mr Barron. This, no doubt, was consistent of the parsons, because they chose the man who will vote to keep up every burden by which the people are oppressed. But it is difficult to account for the conduct of a class of persons who go to any length rather than pay tithes. To what motives, then, can the conduct of these gentlemen be attributed to this occasion, unless it be a bigotted hostility to the creed of one of the Candidates, notwithstanding that this Candidate pledged himself to vote for the abolition of tithes. But that these gentlemen acted in an extraordinary or at least inconsistent manner, is pretty obvious—and that they should be taken into consideration as the great body of the people is equally obvious. The Quakers who voted for the support of tithes were—Mr Hill, a linen draper on the Quay; Mr Malcomson, proprietor of the manufactory at Portlaw—a gentleman who stands highly indebted to the Beresfords for refusing him a small plot of ground, and thereby putting him to several thousand pounds expense; and Mr John Stungam, an eminent brewer in this city, whose conscience would not permit him to vote for the support of those persons, a member of whose profession he takes the earliest opportunity to insult by coming to vote against him and them. At last of this matter, leaving gratitude for the moment out of the question, we tender thanks to an unfriendly act, and can't help exclaiming—truly, these friends have no other manner of exhibiting their friendship. At more leisure we shall return to this subject.

After the polling for the day was over, all crowded to the Assessor's Court to hear the announcement. In the interval, Mr Steel was greeted with the usual reproaches—"Judas, you sold your country and your religion for 3000;"—"Sneak, the traitor," with hisses, groans, and every possible mark of popular indignation. In the midst of this volley, a man who styled himself to be a boot-maker, of the name of Malzer, from Clonmel, addressed Mr Steel from the front gallery. He said he recollected the time when Mr Steel, at a meeting in Chunnel, exclaimed, in the language of King William, that "his country was a beautiful country, and worth fighting for." Cromwell thought it worth fighting for. "I use your own words—and why should we not think it worth fighting for. How did you fight for it in the present occasion? Is it by joining those who have been ever the bitter and unrelenting foes of Ireland? You expect to be returned for Louth. (Cries of "never, never.") The men of Louth will kick you out. I will go down to Louth, if I were obliged to go on one leg—a laugh—to help them to turn you out, as I have come down here to help to beat the Beresfords. Cheers. They will put in a No-representation or a Disunion first. I will tell them of your treacherous conduct, that you have deserted from the people, in turn you have lost the people's confidence. The speaker went on, at considerable length, in an animated style, to remind Mr Steel of his patriotic trip to Poumelen Heath, and his glorious deeds in the Catholic Association, and the great change that took place in his sentiments since that period. He was most happy in his quotations from Scripture and History—was heard throughout with great attention, and concluded amidst great applause.

St. Richard Musgrave, Robert Longan, Esq., and other gentlemen of the Independent Interest, were loudly cheered.

VOICE POLL.

Lord George Beresford..... 437
Mr Barron..... 343

Majority for Lord G. Beresford— 90

Lord George Beresford was about to thank the freeholders, but before he concluded one sentence the uproar and its uproar became so great, that finding it utterly hopeless to get a hearing, his Lordship suddenly took his departure amidst the renewed groans, yells, hissing, and howls of the multitude. Mr Barron then rose and was loudly cheered. The majority of my opponents, said Mr Barron, is considerable, no doubt; but the majority has not reflected much credit on the party concerned. That majority has been obtained by bribery, corruption, and the most unconstitutional coercion—has heard, and they impudently tried to give their reluctant votes. The freeholders were not allowed to exercise in a legitimate manner the privilege the constitution put in their hands. If they were left to their own free and uncontrolled choice, he was well aware that they would have had an overwhelming majority. He had pledged himself to stand by the county and he would do so. Mr Barron returned thanks to his numerous friends, and recommended the people to demand themselves peaceably and peacefully until Monday morning, when they would do as they thought fit. Loud cheers.

Mr Nicholas Parnell O'Connell said, that whatever the two of the contest might be, he felt convinced that it would prove beneficial to the cause of Ireland. Two descriptions of bribery have been resorted to to carry this Election. The first is, to bribe the Electors to stay at home—the second, to bribe the Electors for Lord George Beresford for large sums of money. It was manifest, and could not be denied, that bribery to the most flagrant extent, and corruption of the most heinous kind had been resorted to. But it was not enough to inform the present assembly of that—it would be told elsewhere—it would be brought before Parliament—loud cheers—and that very speedily—repeated cheers—and we shall know—yes, the whole country shall know

whether the representation of a great County is to be thus disposed of. Never did he witness a greater violation of the Constitution than at the present Election. The Constitution does not recognize the bringing up the Electors to the hustings at the point of the bayonet, nor will it recognize it.

Messrs. Steele, Lawless and Kenney addressed the meeting, but owing to the lateness of the hour, it being quite dark, Mr Steele was unable to deliver his speech. Mr Steele stated that he had written to Mr O'Connell, suggesting the necessity of giving notice of bringing a Bill into Parliament to prevent the recurrence of such scenes of outrage on the hustings during the present holding a meeting on the following day, in the Catholic Cathedral, to enter into resolutions, expressing the indignation of the Citizens at the manner in which the Election had been conducted.

MONDAY—LAST DAY OF THE ELECTION.

The morning of yesterday, until about one o'clock, was occupied in going through the disputed votes in the Assessor's Court. After that the Court was addressed by Mr John Barron, Mr Winston Barron, Mr O'Connell, Mr Kenney, and Mr W. J. O'Connell. We shall give the speeches in our next. At five o'clock the state of the gross poll was announced. Lord George Beresford did not appear, and was not declared a member; that ceremony will take place this morning about nine o'clock.

When it became known yesterday evening that Mr John Barron had resigned, the joy of the Protestant Catholics began to rise, and continued to do so at intervals. This was quite in character, and worthy of the party from whom it emanated. Bribery and corruption triumphed, and we had the Church kneeling and singing the opportunity to offer insult and outrage to the public. But the circumstance has not passed without effect.

MEETING ON SUNDAY AT THE CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

On Sunday last, the Meeting recommended by Mr Steele was held at the Catholic Cathedral, in this City, for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of strong indignation which have been excited in the breasts of the community at the unprincipled and unconstitutional means which have been resorted to, to carry the Election for this County.

PATRICK MORRIS, Esq., was unanimously called to the Chair—and in a brief and forcible address, explained the objects of the meeting. They might have lost the Election for the present, but they had not lost their character. Hear, hear. The spirit of the County, instead of being depressed, was aroused. Hear, hear. And the result of this contest would prove of infinite service to liberty. It would be the germ and the commencement of a systematic course of operation, which would overthrow the base and corrupt means by which the present Election had been carried. Loud Cheers. The Chairman said he was ready to hear any gentleman who might have any observations to offer.

Mr KENNEY, in rising to propose the first resolution, addressed the Meeting as follows:— Mr Chairman, Freeholders of the County of Waterford, and fellow-Citizens—It is under sentiments of no ordinary emotion, after the scenes which have passed, and of which I have been no idle spectator, that I now address you. The only particle of the British Constitution that is left to the Irish people, is the Elective Franchise; mutilated and deformed as it has been; and the Constitution watches narrowly over its exercise. It ordains in England that the military should be ordered three miles outside the precincts of any city or town in which an election is going on, and watches with extreme jealousy any infringement or intrusion made upon this privilege. Are we the same privileges to be extended to us? Are we in the rank of nations? Do we prize liberty less, or hate tyranny less than our English neighbours, that our city should be turned into a garrison while we were using our exertions to put the title-winning place-hunter Beresford out of the representation of our County?—Hear, hear. It is not, as I said on a former occasion, a contest between John Barron and George Thomas Beresford—it is a contest between monopoly and independence. I cannot express myself in language sufficiently strong to denounce the partial conduct of the civil authorities during and antecedent to the Election, and in a particular manner certain Magistrates, who had a party of soldiers ready to fire on the people while entertaining Lord George Beresford at a dinner, and denouncing the man to whom seven millions of people look up with sentiments of the purest gratitude for their political reform. But in what terms of reprobation shall I brand the base and cringing and spiritless Catholics who sat and heard their benefactor maligned the Negro Slaves in the West Indies, the Harlots of Calcutta are not more slaves at heart than those apostate Catholics. Hear, hear, hear. The people having been with us, their blessings followed us—I will not say their curses—but I will say their execrations followed those apostates. The people thirst for freedom, and let it to themselves, if the lungs of liberty were not crushed, they would breathe nothing but the pure atmosphere of freedom. But here on the altar of our Country, we will swear, that our exertions shall be so far as I am able to lay forward to the liberties of the people. Cheers. We will not rest until we accomplish our independence. Loud, long, and continued cheering. We have seen the means they have used to carry this Election—and contumaciously paraded through our peaceable streets, to intimidate the people; and we still mourn over the slaughtered corpses of our fellow-citizens. Long continued cheering—Hava we not seen a Magistrate approbated, read the Riot Act, and order the dragons to "PREPARE TO FIRE ON THE PEOPLE?" (Cries of "Shame, shame.") But we

shall know whether every little petty capricious functionary can endanger the lives of a harmless, unoffending people, to gratify whims or party feeling. Loud cheers. The goal has been their tally room; it is a pity they did not turn the drop, or, as it is called, "the gridiron," into his tally room, where many a tally was sent by a Beresford before. Loud cheers. The goal it cannot be kept for felons—and indeed I cannot apply any more appropriate name to those who were impured, as they robbed their country of the greatest blessing she possessed. Continued cheering. Although the Beresfords claim a majority, we have the real majority—we have all that is good, and virtuous, and honest in the County. Cheers. Bribery and corruption, on a scale of magnitude hitherto unknown, has been carried on to procure that majority. One man, named John Walsh, was promised One Hundred and Fifty Pounds for his vote. The man could not be bribed by Beresford; gold to waver from the cause of his country.

Dominick P. Ronayne, Esq.—I am ready to testify that, as I saw him swear to it. Mr Kenney resumed—We will be able to bring such a host of evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, as will expose to them a mass of iniquity which has never yet been equalled and send Lord George Beresford back again to abuse O'Connell and the people, in the presence of reptiles, unacknowledged Catholics. But, thank God, there is sufficiency of virtue and honesty in the County to dispense with these recreants. Hear, hear. Let us but go on, courageously and determinedly. Truth and virtue will acquire fresh strength from this struggle. The era and the day man will no longer do, and I say emphatically, Richard Power, of Cashmore, you being of the people—I give you for your political friends. The people will never trust you again. You, or any baronet, will never again design our honest Country. Cheers. Let us do our duty and punish by our own course now. We will now go to work, practically, systematically, and perseveringly. Cheers.

Mr Steele resumed, Mr Kenney's resolution, in his accustomed style of formal eloquence. Mr LANE was next to move the next resolution. Although fatigued from the labours of the week, he could not help addressing a few words on the topics which subjected the minds of all who heard him. It was pointed out to the people, who have just passed—the instances of dishonesty and corruption. A retro-spect of those would excite any man's indignation and pleasure in the breast of the patriot. These were not scenes to which the mind could revert with pleasure. It was manifestly to see the laurels we won in 1825, while they were still green, thus trampled under the foot of the despot. Hear, hear. I will not now, said Mr Lane, anticipate what the result of the late measure, the Relief Bill, may have on the County; but I will say, as a compensation again—repeal that Relief Bill—but give us back our constitution, and let us not be mocked and insulted by a shadow of representation. Loud cheering. The idea of 800 individuals being the electors of the great County of Waterford, is monstrous! This County, and I fear other counties, have been turned into boroughs, and the reign of tyranny which we put down by the sword of the elective franchise, will again raise its iron sceptre. But bad as it is, and unrepresented as we are by the numerical strength of the present limited constituency—even this number, small as it is, will not be allowed the free exercise of their rights. If every elector coming into town were allowed to go at large, and to act as free agents, there would be little doubt of the result of this contest. But all communication and all liberty was cut off. The elector was thrown into prison, and as brought up from the goal surrounded by an armed band of soldiers. But when we collect the instances of bribery and perjury, we will make out such a case as will hurl the scion of Castiglione back to his native insignificance. Cheers. The present assembly (and he was proud to witness such an array of rank, talent, and respectability before him) will stimulate the people to the deeds of 26, and will show the empire that we have all that is worthy, or worth caring for, still in our ranks. Hear, hear. There is not a conscientious Roman Catholic in the County who could say that Lord George Beresford is the man of his choice, unless those who wish to quiet themselves on the public purse—hear, hear—who wish for a participation of the leaves and filices; unless this description of Catholics—scarcely worthy to be called such—I repeat it, there is not a Catholic in the County who would join the ranks of the enemies of his country. Cheers. Mr Lane was concluded by assuring the meeting that a petition would certainly go to Parliament.

Mr W. J. O'CONNELL, in a style of manly eloquence, addressed the Meeting, and was repeatedly applauded.

Mr LAWLESS next addressed the Meeting.

The Rev. Mr SHERKIN rose immediately after Mr Lawless, and in a powerful and argumentative speech, defended the conduct of the Catholic Clergy, in interfering in the present Election. We shall give it in full in our next—as also the excellent speeches of Messrs. Steele and Lawless.

Mr KENNEY said, that the splendid Cenotaph in which he stood brought to his mind the time gone by, never, he hoped, to return, when the key of this building (the Chapel) should remain in the Mayor's pocket while the Junge of Assize was in town. It was in this building that liberty first raised its head in this city; it was here that it first sprang up from infancy to adolescence, from a pale crepe to an anthon, and fastened on and strangled the monster, Tyranny. Cheers. Mr K. in great length, and in an animated style, commented on the Catholics, the persecutors of their country who abandoned the people in the day of need. Loud cheers. He was particularly pointed in his comments on Mr Richard Power, of Cashmore, who abandoned the people in the day of need. Mr Power, who was guilty, not only of ingratitude to the Barron family personally, as well as to the County and the Country at large. He will recollect the powerful support which the family of Cashmore received from the Barron family in 1811, when the Beresfords attempted to put Colonel Palliser in for the County, and to oust Mr Power. On that occasion three hundred and fifty freeholders, headed by a member of the

Barron family, who marched in for Richard Power they have received it was an ingratitude. Mr Power abandoned the County Westford. Kenney advised voters for Lord G. Beresford, but the persons we are got in return, are calamity. The people, although incomes from Kenney conduct. Mr Power vote of thanks to refer to our ally. Mr Barron as he had not resolution. He any degree the favourable receipt the meeting. His duty. He derision of the growing himself was thenceforward leaving the County old taskmaster—received in some cause of the people in their day of when he saw the had rallied round look back to the feelings of pride he meant to incline electors of the divided and big Lord I thought. He for them; they set an example not fail to follow part, he would a perfect with respect Loud cheers.

Mr Kenney, who was the people. Where unbending interference, he did not to be admitted in Mr Barron's distinguished cheer Mr KENNEY Sherlock, that directly appointe the materials for of Lord George at hand, and in character, as a Common could This resolution and has been all Mr Steele was a vote of thank Mr Steele, in p sion to pronounce rector of Mr every occasion liberality which esteem of all li cence were disp in Newfoundle Morris was the hundred child Mr Morris was matrons, after was one of the in the City of

On Sunday County and C the late Right report of the di

COUNTY LIM

The following North in the post the return of C that the r O'Geary, Esq and was proce tutional mea sion, many pe said county, a fied in every c said election, c dered their vo the Messrs, an for the petition voted, and was were advised reposit, for t counted on the outside to vote were allowed although they had, in fact, at hold in the lan registered; to poll by the O'Geary, wh O'mau Cathol on a Catholic, according to law of having so q dered their vo O'Geary, whi tically religion tendered their dy, produce as having so qa Pengness of th with bridgege on by the ager O'Geary, filer at polling, an intimated an several of the recent polling from giving t times; that a ed January, t Curaw Smith and uncle of the one of his most addressed a l