



THE BUDGET.

(Continued from first page) proceeded to state the probable amount of the expenditure during the same period for which I have mentioned the revenue. The first head of our expenditure is that which concerns the national debt, and the interest and management of the national debt during the present year will be 25,670,425, or say in round numbers, 25,670,000. Some gentlemen may be surprised that the amount should be very little different from the expenses of the antecedent year, but that is the result of an operation of last year, by which a considerable amount of Exchequer bills was funded and added to the permanent debt, making a reduction in the unfunded debt. There will also be an additional charge on account of the annuities which have been created since the Act was passed last year (the sum we did not hear, owing to the manner in which the Right Honourable Gentleman lowered his voice.) There are annuities to which we could assign the period of extinction, and some to which we can look forward to become extinct in consequence of the death of the holders. The sum required for this description of annuities is £2,692,000. We must add to this the interest upon exchequer bills, 750,000, making the charge for the interest and management of the national debt 29,112,000. The next head of expenditure of the country is the pensions, superannuations, salaries, and allowances charged on the civil list, which I must take at something less than last year, and say 2,120,000. On a previous occasion I have stated to the House the several items on which I propose to make reductions, and having already explained in detail the grounds of the reductions made, I shall not now again enter into that matter. Hear, hear, hear. It appears on the face of the estimates that are on the table of the House, that the proposed reductions in the estimates of the year, compared with those of last year, amount to 1,480,743. The sum of 16,580,000, for the year 1830 will cover the different charges for the army, the navy, the ordnance, and the miscellaneous expenditure. The total amount of the public charge for the present year, for which the House will have to provide, will be 47,812,000, leaving a clear surplus of 2,867,000. The payments of annuities transferred to the consolidated fund require that this surplus should be as great as it is after defraying all charges; and I shall, in order to keep up the revenue, have to submit two measures to the House; one is a resolution which I shall have to place in your hands this evening, and the other I shall bring before the House in a different shape. The House must be aware that arrangements had long been contemplated to consolidate all the laws relative to the stamp duties. It is part of that plan to have them laid on one system throughout the whole empire, and a measure was prepared during the last summer to consolidate all these laws, which is now ready to be presented to Parliament. It will be my duty on an early day to submit this measure to the House, and explain its details; at present I shall only say that it has for its object to assimilate the laws relating to the stamp duties in the different parts of the empire, to place the management of the whole of that branch of the revenue under one head, and make similar articles easy where subject to the same duties; although this measure involves no augmentation of taxation, yet, in consequence of some stamps being now lower in Ireland than in England, its effects will be to increase the revenue. Hear. On the people of that country the same stamp duties will be imposed as are imposed here. The House will not expect me now to enter into the details of this measure; I will only say that it will enable us to dispense with a separate establishment, and otherwise reduce the expense of collecting the stamp duties. Hear, hear. From the effects of consolidating the laws, and the reductions I have mentioned, I expect that the advantage to the revenue this year will be under this head, 110,000. The resolution, Sir, which I shall put into your hands applies to the regulation of a subject of another kind, though from it I expect no very considerable increase of revenue—the resolution relative to spirits, on all kinds of which made in this country I propose to levy an additional duty. Hear, hear. The House will bear in mind that the great reduction of the duty which had been formerly proposed was intended chiefly with a view to put an end to an extensive system of smuggling, which seriously affected the revenue, at the same time that it corrupted the morals of the people. In reference to imposing a lower rate of duty in Ireland and Scotland than in England, the House would recollect that it was supposed to be necessary to put an end to a system which was an appurtenance to the country. Those who proposed that reduction had in contemplation when the duty was lowered, that as soon as the establishments for illicit distillation should be broken up, the duty on spirits should be gradually raised so as not to endanger the return of smuggling. I propose at present the augmentation of the duty on spirits, but not to such an extent as to risk the return of the evil which we have now happily got rid of. What I propose, therefore, is, that the duty on spirits made in Ireland and Scotland, which is now two shillings and tenpence a gallon, shall be raised to three shillings. On the best information which I have been able to collect, I am inclined to believe that this small increase of duty will give no encouragement to illicit distillation, and that the increase of the duty will give us a corresponding increase in the revenue, without any corresponding evil. If the House should concur with me, I have no doubt that the operation will be beneficial. With respect to England, in which the danger from illicit distillation is not so great, and in which it has never been practised to the same extent as in Ireland and Scotland, I propose to raise the duty on spirits to the House to raise the duty on English spirits 1s. per gallon, and make the duty 8s. per gallon instead of 7s.—an increase which is not likely to encourage an increase of illicit distillation. The amount of the increased revenue derived from this source will be about 330,000, which being added to the surplus already mentioned, and compared with the whole expenditure, will leave us a surplus of about 3,000,000. The reduction of the revenue by the abolition of the taxes on beer, leather, and cider, will be less than one million pounds, which will be met by the measures I propose.

Gentlemen will bear in mind that the surplus is not only desirable to reduce the national debt, but also to support public credit. It is necessary to guard against possible defalcation. In the circumstances of the country it is also, I believe, necessary as a caution, and as a guard against the greatest danger that can befall us in a financial point of view—the danger of borrowing under disadvantageous circumstances. There is, however, something more than the revenue and the expenditure of the present year to be looked at. It must be obvious to the House, that in examining the taxes to be repealed, and what will be the operation of repealing them, they must look not only on the probable effect of the reduction not only on the present year but also on the following year, 1831. The whole reduction of 3,400,000 will only then come into effect. To meet this or a great part of it, the House has many resources on which it may confidently rely. In examining attentively the present state of the country, looking to the state of the exchanges with foreign countries, looking too, to the great accumulation of capital to the diminished rate of interest, the public markets for all public and private securities, I cannot entertain a doubt that the House has the power effectually and conveniently to reduce that part of the national debt which now bears an interest of 4 per cent. Hear, hear, hear. It is, therefore, my intention, as a result of an examination of the revenue, for the future to look for a part of our resources from a diminution in the rate of interest. In a few days I shall have the honour to propose to the House to fix a time for giving notice of some early day of the terms on which they would offer to the holders of the 4 per cent. stock, a stock of less annual value. It is not to the reductions that have already taken place, however extensive; that I look for the approbation of the House and the country. It is to the various departments of the Government, all exercised as they are in an examination of the minutest kind into the expenditure of every branch of the public service that I look for the means of still further relieving the burthens of taxation; for we are prepared to engage in an inquiry—indeed, I may say, we are engaged in an examination embracing every public department; and we propose in conformity with the precedent which has in one case proved so beneficial that respecting superannuations, to confide the execution of that inquiry to gentlemen connected certainly in some degree with the Government, but totally unconnected with the particular departments to which these inquiries are to be extended, with a view of ascertaining how far it may be possible to make still further reductions in the same manner and to the same extent. The Government propose to empower a commission to deal with the whole of the colonial expenditure—hear, hear, hear. And here I may perhaps be permitted to advert to a subject which came under discussion on one of the evenings when I last lately the misfortune to be absent from the House. I allude to the subject of superannuated allowances; and for my own part I can have no hesitation in saying, that a regulation has been already made on the subject—hear, hear. I remain of the opinion I have always professed on this question, that whatever may be done with respect to the superannuations already granted, or what ever may be the extent of our right to meddle with those allowances now, we are bound to look narrowly at the method of granting them in future. It will perhaps be sufficient to mention that by the terms of a treasury minute, passed in the course of last summer, every person hereafter accepting office under Government is required to submit to an annual reduction according to the account of his salary, and which is to be formed into a fund out of which the superannuation allowances are to be paid; and it will be my duty, in the course of a few days, to bring in a bill to authorise the appropriation of the produce of that fund, and to regulate the method by which it may be most beneficially managed for the advantage of individuals and the relief of the public purse. If it should appear, at the time that the Bill is introduced, advisable that a committee be appointed to investigate the whole of the subject, and to inquire into the necessity of going even further into other branches of the public service than the Government have already proposed, I have no hesitation in saying that I shall feel it my duty to move for that committee, and to go into any inquiry it may recommend, with a view to ascertain to what extent it may be right to go, keeping in mind what is just to the public servant and what is just with regard to the public. I think it is almost impossible to imagine that the malt tax should not receive a very great increase from the reduction of the duty on beer, that the general stimulus which generally results from the reduction of taxation will have a most beneficial effect on every branch of industry which contributes, immediately or remotely, to the revenue—hear, hear. If those calculations should prove favourable—and I have no reason to apprehend they will not—then the application of the further surplus will be the means of adding still further to the comforts of the people; but if, on the contrary, they prove unfavourable, and that a deficiency is to be supplied in the financial arrangements, I am confident that Parliament will know how to deal with that mischance, if it does arise, and that it will not shrink from the performance of its duty to the country, in making a provision for the deficiency. For my own part, I can say with all sincerity that I have laboured most earnestly to select the course which I thought most conducive to the public good, and that I have endeavoured, in the application of those means placed in my power, to give relief in that quarter where I knew the greatest distress prevailed; and that I have exercised the discretion proposed to me in that manner which I conceived to be most conducive to the comfort and happiness of the labouring classes of the people—hear, hear. If I should be disappointed in the effects I anticipate from that selection; if the revenue, instead of being benefited, should be injured, I shall still have the satisfaction of feeling that my intentions were good, and that I erred with an earnest desire to relieve. I do not think, however, that we shall fail; I see in the darkness that has lately surrounded us a ray of light. I think that there is now every prospect of our emerging from the clouds of misery and distress, by which we have been enveloped, into a state approaching to something of greater happiness and prosperity; but if I shall unhappily be disappointed in that

expectation, I shall deplore, but not regret my error. I shall rejoice that I have made an attempt to relieve those classes which have been suffering so much from distress, and I shall be well content to acquiesce in the obliquity of having made a false calculation. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded amidst loud cheers, by moving the usual resolution. Mr. A. BARING observed that no Gentleman in the situation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer could come down with a clearer statement than the Right Honourable Gentleman had.—Yet as the financial statement was rather concise, he (Mr. Baring) feared that it did not reach the understanding of many Members. The Right Honourable Gentleman proposed a reduction of 3,400,000, and as his surplus was only 3,070,000, the nominal deficiency in the revenue next year would be 330,000, and to meet this deficiency, the Right Honourable Gentleman had no resource but in the probable augmentation of the revenue, and in the stamp department. The Hon. Member spoke in a low tone for some time; when we could hear him we understood him to say that this was the first Chancellor of the Exchequer who ever swept away all surplus—cries of no, no. The Hon. Member would say yes; as far as figures would go, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had swept away all surplus except what might be gained by the proposed reduction in the 4 per cent.—He (Mr. B.) did not mean to say that there was any security required for the public creditors, for there was no danger. When the statement of the Right Honourable Gentleman shall have reached the public, they will say, "Is that all; are there to be no more reductions?" Without reference to the mode in which this was accomplished, the number of persons interested in the public funds was 1,370,000; the number of accounts kept at the bank of England, on account of the national debt, was 274,823. These persons were generally the most intelligent part of the community; and if no petitions came from them, it was because they felt secure in the solvency of the nation. He looked on the statement of the Right Honourable Gentleman as hollow and unsafe; it gave the country no prospect of ever getting rid of the debt. The Honourable Member read an extract from a pamphlet lately published, proposing to raise the four per cent. to 5 per cent., giving 70l in the latter for 100l of the former. This would effect a reduction in the national debt of 30 per cent. at once, which would more than counterbalance the increase of interest. He should not like to see a permanent financial system established in times of distress. He would be better pleased to see the Right Hon. Gentleman withstand the pressure of the moment, and come prepared hereafter to establish a permanent system of finance. France, America, and Prussia, were reducing their debt; and was this to be the only country that would not endeavour to get rid of her burthens? As it was, he thought the Right Hon. Gentleman had made a judicious selection in the reductions which he proposed; but instead of relieving the pecuniary of the country, as the Right Hon. Gentleman had stated he should do, by repealing the tax on beer, it would be found that he would relieve the artisans of the towns. The Hon. Member concluded by expressing the satisfaction with which he heard the speech of the Right Hon. Gentleman, and he was sure the country would bear it with equal satisfaction. Hear, hear. Lord ALTHORP differed from his Honourable Friend in some respects; but he agreed with him in this, that the public creditor had no reason to feel alarmed. He thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made a good selection in the taxes which he proposed to reduce; but there were many other taxes which bore hard on the labouring classes, and which were now very productive to the revenue; such as the duties on tobacco, which ought to be got rid of. Mr. ROBINSON spoke in favour of the proposition made to the House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but thought that the Right Hon. Member ought to have gone much farther; but as he had no motion relative to the reduction of taxation, but pressed upon the poor, he should not advert to the subject farther upon that occasion. Mr. HUME expressed his gratification at the statement made to the House by the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer; no tax was more pernicious than the tax upon beer, and he was satisfied that its reduction would be ultimately a saving to the country of 28,000,000 instead of 25,000,000 annually. By the reduction of that tax, he was also of opinion that the public would reap considerable advantage, for by the regulations of the revenue, the manufacture of the article of leather was confined to a few monopolists.—For making these reductions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer was deserving of great credit. His (Mr. Hume's) great regret was that he did not go far enough. He thought the Right Hon. Gentleman might have gone further without any fear of ill consequence arising to the revenue; for from the year 1816 up to 1823, a reduction of taxation had taken place to the extent of 29,200,000, and yet the revenue of the last year was more than a million short of the amount produced in the year 1817. So that from this it was argued that the Right Hon. Gentleman need not fear for the revenue in the reduction of taxation. He thought a reduction of two or three millions more might take place with great safety. Mr. DARLAY said that the reduction of the tax upon beer was a great advantage to the public. Now that the tax is off the brewer's would have no objection to the feet trade being thrown open. Mr. STABLEY also expressed himself gratified with the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He said that the credit of the country stood then upon a surer ground than formerly. The Budget was, in his opinion, the best that had been brought before the House. But he thought that the reductions had been to the extent they might have been brought up. A large portion of the army might with safety be reduced. He did not fear any danger to the revenue from the proposed reductions. Mr. HENLEY said that while he could not withhold the expression of his satisfaction respecting the proposed reduction, he must say that he thought the West India interest had been overlooked by the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite. He asked why should the duty on rum be 3s in Ireland and Scotland, while that upon whiskey was only 2s. The duty on sugar, too, was enormous, and ought to be reduced. Mr. Alderman THOMPSON, after complimenting the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the amount of taxation that had been reduced, said he considered the amount of the duty chargeable upon spirits, upon Malvois, and upon a policy on which only 3s is charged, there was a government duty of 24d. Mr. HUSKISSON said, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had gone to the very verge of reductions. But he thought he might have gone farther, and placed a tax to meet the reduction in an unemployed capital. He hoped that it was necessary to obtain a loan, in consequence of the proposed reduction in the 4 per cent., that the loan would be obtained from the public and not from the Bank of England.

Sir C. BURRELL and Sir T. AGLAND approved of the Budget. Lord FORTON said that the tax ought to have been taken off the malt, then the public would be the gainers, which he feared they would not be by merely having the duty taken off the beer. Lord HOWICK spoke in favour of raising the duty upon spirits. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to what he said, said that the Hon. Member for Carrington (Mr. Baring) must have misunderstood him if he supposed that he, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, did not contemplate a surplus in the revenue for 1831. What he said was this—it was an experiment that would give a surplus of three millions, as he could have wished, but certainly not less than 1,600,000. He hoped by reducing the beer tax to place a barrier against the drinking of spirits. Mr. BARRING explained. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER in reply to the observation made by the Hon. Member who spoke last, said that it was his intention to carry the proposed measures into effect. Mr. D. W. HARVEY did not think that the public would benefit by the reduction of the tax upon beer, and he hoped the people would not rest satisfied until they obtained a free trade in corn. The taxes ought to be reduced at least 12 millions, & a tax laid upon property to meet that reduction. The resolutions relative to the reduction of the tax upon leather, beer, &c., and the increase of the gallon duty upon spirits, after the process of 15th March, were then put from the Chair, and passed the House. EAST RETFORD. Mr. CALVERT proposed the third reading of the East Retford Bill. Mr. HOBHOUSE moved that it be read that day six months. A few words from Sir R. Wilson and Mr. Ferguson, the House divided, when the numbers were, For the third reading, 184 Against it, 83 Majority for the third reading, 91 VOTING BY BALLOT. Mr. O'CONNELL, who on his legs when he returned to the gallery, moving his resolution, that all the elections should be taken by ballot. They were first to consider whether election by ballot was calculated to do away with bribery and corruption.—The vote in that case could be only known to the individual who voted, unless he made a declaration, in which case he might be made a witness. It was equally plain that, if he did not make a declaration, he might have voted directly the reverse of what he declared. Hear, hear, hear. What, then, was the result of this? The fact was plain that the voter might conceal the vote he had given if he pleased, and it was equally plain that, if he did not make a declaration, he might have voted directly the reverse of what he declared. Hear, hear, hear. What, then, was the result of this? The fact was plain that the voter might conceal the vote he had given if he pleased, and it was equally plain that, if he did not make a declaration, he might have voted directly the reverse of what he declared. Hear, hear, hear. What, then, was the result of this? 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known to the laws of God and man. Oh! how blasted are the instruments of his ignominious and selfish ambition! How ruinous its effects upon the morality and happiness of my country! How must the widow weep beneath the withering raps of that unholy plowman by which he must be gored! How must the orphan roam through the world's bleak common to beg the bread of which industry is despoiled in his native land by Beresford extortion! Forbid it Heaven! forbid it men of Waterford! that such a dread infliction should be endured upon the industry, the hopes and honour, the sanctity of our country, and this too, in the holy name of conciliation and oblivion. What! are we to conciliate crime, robbery and pollution—taxes, and jobbing, and lug their foul and putrefying corruption to a living but emaciated embrace?—

contemplation to survey this assembly—to stand up in the midst of men who have devoted great endowments and proud pulses to the regeneration of their country—to behold Spartan spirits and Athenian minds congregate to the banquet of public virtue, to pay the meed of their homage to the inappreciable worth and vast genius of a fellow countryman, who has fought foremost and most fearless in the van of battle. Cheers. He comes here to-night covered with the dust of strife, and the scars of conflict, to receive the verdant coronal of public gratitude, and to bind his brow with the oak leaf crown which is twined by the emotions and affections of his fellow-citizens: Cheers.—More puissant than the falchion or the battle brand, 'tis mind alone, imperishable, celestial faculty! that nerves the hero's arm, communicates the pulse that animates the patriot's heart, gives fire to the blood and tension to the sinew, and imparts those proud emotions and throbbing convictions, destitute of which man degrades the human form, and proves himself unworthy to be the image of his God. Great cheering. Oh! how glorious is it that when God has vouchsafed great talents to a favoured being, that he uses them as the trustee of Providence—that he devotes them to the holy cause of giving happiness and elevation to his fellow-men—of breaking the rod of oppression—of sustaining the feeble and protecting the weak—and of aiding to re-establish the fortunes of a glorious people, and making them, instead of the victims of squalid misery, the participators of happiness, prosperity, and freedom. Cheers. Independent of the compliment to Mr Kenney, this night establishes your conviction that where the young heart of a country yearns for its regeneration, the regeneration of that country is more than half accomplished:—

and when I got it, Waterford must inevitably be my residence. Hear, hear, and cries of "you will be welcome." I am really overpowered by your kindness. My efforts in the late struggle were very feeble—no, no—and by that great struggle you are entitled to immortal honour; but if I were instrumental in gaining the independence of your County, I would say, that I am more than compensated by the friendly reception I have met with from you. Hear, hear. The sun shall cease to roll when I shall forget the marked attention you have paid me; but, above all, never, never shall I forget the placid, benign smiles of the pious, virtuous, fascinating ladies of Waterford. Great cheers and laughter. They are capable of making an impression on the heart of an Irishman that cannot be obliterated. Great laughter. You cannot conceive what a pleasant sensation I feel at making you all laugh so heartily. How like beaten men we look just now. Cries of hear, hear. Well, when Mr O'Connell praised the English and the Clare ladies at the great radical meeting in London, I think it but just to bestow that high encomium on the ladies here they so deservedly merit. Cheers. I fear, Mr Chairman and Gentlemen, that I am trespassing too long on your kind indulgence.—Cries of no, no. It is with deep regret; I must now take my leave of you, as I am determined to depart from your City in a day or two—cries of no, no—and lest it would not be in my power to call on you individually, please to accept my most warm and unfeigned thanks. Farewell. God bless you all. Mr O'Connell sat down with enthusiastic cheering, which lasted for several minutes.

ON MONDAY NEXT (20th instant), a MEETING of the COUNTY and CITY of WATERFORD will be held in this City for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament against TITHES, INCUMBERT MONEY, and VESTRY TAXES. The Hour, as well as the Place of Meeting, will be duly notified. March 22, 1830.

NOW LOADING AT DUBLIN FOR WATERFORD.

THE fine Schooner, THREE SISTERS, of Cork, Wm. Loxton, Master, will sail on the 28th INSTANT. For Freight or Passage, apply to RICHARD POPE & CO. Waterford, March 22, 1830.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF WATERFORD.

WE, the Undersigned, request you will call on as early a day as possible, a PUBLIC MEETING of the Merchants, Traders, Shipowners, and Masters of Vessels, to take into consideration the Provisions of a Bill lately brought into Parliament by the Commissioners for Improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford.

Waterford, 20th March, 1830.

Thomas Meagher, John O'Neill, Richard Fogarty, John Kenney, John Power, Michael Power, James Galwey, Henry Dowson, Edward Keble, Patrick Tierney, Richard Keble, Daniel Dunford, Edward Lynch, James Morris, Edward Burke, Joseph Nash, Thomas White, Thomas Fogarty, Samuel White, Joshua Williams, Charles Boyer.

IN compliance with the above requisition, I request a MEETING of the Merchants, Traders, and Shipowners of the City, and of the Masters of Vessels trading to this Port, at the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY the 20th Instant, at ONE O'CLOCK, for the purpose of the said requisition mentioned.

Waterford, 22d March, 1830. M. EVELYN, Mayor.

Surgeon Goss, from London, is now in Dublin, and may be consulted every Day, (Sunday excepted), personally, or by Letter, at No. 8, Lower Merion Street, Dublin, from Nine in the Morning until Two; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from Six in the Evening until Nine.

Surgeon Goss will leave Dublin on the 9th of April.

GROSS'S WORKS.—(EIGHTEENTH EDITION.) "Hominum pagina nostra sapit." "Our page relates to man."—MARTIAL. Price 3s. in boards, Eighteenth Edition.

THE ÆGHS OF LIFE.

A Non-Medical Commentary on the Indications arising from Human Frailty, in which the nature, symptoms and beneficial effects of Self Abuse, Intemperance, and Libidinousness, &c. are fully developed; with practical observations on Sexual Debility and Mental Irritation, with some interesting Observations on Vegetable and Animal Life; in Part II. is a Series of Cases illustrative of the preceding subjects, explaining them in a familiar manner.

By GOSS and CO. Consulting Surgeons, London. Nature's best, si quis cognoverit uti.—Claudian. Omnia esse deum, si quis cognoverit uti.—Claudian. Since Heaven to all the fund of bliss supplies, Infrugal application marks the wise.

2. THE SYMPHONY, a Familiar Treatise on Disorders arising from Lust, Venereal Gonorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, &c. with a variety of remarks occurring in a most extensive practice, each section explained by cases.

3. HYGIENE, a Non-Medical Analysis of some Complaints incidental to Females, in which are offered some important admonitions on the peculiar debilities attending their circumstances, symptoms, and formation. The subject of Sterility is especially dwelt upon. Interesting and important cases illustrate the subject.

Quotius Venus? Heat? color? decens?

Whether does Love? Ah! where the charming bloom? The roses may be hid of Sherwood, Paternoster-row, London; or Paris, 23, Grafton-street, Dublin; and of all Booksellers. Price 6s. each.

Messrs. GOSS and Co. are to be consulted, as usual, every day at their house, and Patients in Dublin, and the remote parts of Britain can be treated successfully on describing minutely the case, and enclosing a remittance for Advice and Medicine. No difficulty can occur, as the medicines will be securely packed and carefully protected from observation.

GOSS and Co. M.R.C.S. Surgeons, No. 11, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, London.

Surgeon Goss is under the necessity of leaving Dublin on the 9th of April, and therefore requests the earliest possible communication from those patients who may be desirous for his advice.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, MARCH 22.

ARRIVED.

10th—Swan, Galley, Cork, whiskey and herrings.

20th—Kitty, Harris, Cork, whiskey and herrings.

21st—City of Waterford, steamer, Bailey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers.

SAILED.

10th—Elen, Carrill, London, grain; Malvina, Chapman, ditto, provisions; Jane and Susan, Harvey, Penzance, grain and four; put back; United Brothers, Fox, Shoreham, grain, &c.; Mary, Davis, Bristol, ditto and four; St. Michael, Murphy, Liverpool, ditto; Elizabeth, Bond, Nowhaven, provisions; Sarah and Eliza, Woolcott, Bileford, ballast; Ruby, Potter, Portsmouth, grain; Selsey, Lancaster, Falmouth, grain and four; Favourite, Duck, London, provisions.

20th—Nora Creina, steamer, Stacey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers; Malcolin, Pond, London, provisions; Fox, Curtis, Neath, limestone; Jane and Susan, Harvey, Penzance, Falmouth, No. four, oats, &c.; Channel, Davis, London, provisions.

21st—None.

SHIP NEWS.

DEMONIA EAST, March 20.—Arrived William and Mary, Young, from Baltimore for Dublin, with passengers; At Bridge, Hayes, from Glasgow, with coals. Arrived from Youghal, at London, Betty, Jones.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD.

At Deal, Wharfinger, Cousins.

At Limerick, 20th, Mary Ellen, Pearce.

At Bristol, 12th, Botsey, Steplings.

An Address hostile to the Ministry has been voted in the French Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of 40; the numbers being 221 to 181. It is now to be seen whether the King will dissolve the Chamber or change his Ministers, or whether the present Ministers will attempt to retain their places by making concessions to the opposition.

TO BE LET, from 25th 31 Month (March), for such Term as may be agreed on, separately or together, about Fifteen Plantation Acres of the LANDS of MOUNT MISERY, now in the possession of RICHAUD POPE, and adjoining his Demesne. The Land is in prime condition, and all under grass, and beautifully situated for building, having a large front to the road, and opposite the City of Waterford.

Also, the large YARD near the Bridge, well adapted for the sale of Calk, Coal, Timber, &c. and the Building Stone Quarries close by said Yard, and on the Carrick Road.

Application to be made to EDWARD ROBERTS, Stamp Office, at St. C. Jacob, on the Premises. Waterford, 2d Month 23d, 1830.

TO BE LET, the EXTENSIVE FLOUR and MILL, within Three Miles of Carrick-on-Suir, belonging to Mr Saxon, as formerly advertised.

The House and Demesne of ANNSBOROUGH, adjoining said Mills, with Offices and Garden, in perfect order, will be let from year to year.

A large and commodious CORN STORE on the Quay of Carrick, capable of containing Ten Thousand Barrels Corn, with a Kiln, and suitable Machinery. Also, to be let, and possession given as soon as fair value is offered, about 100 Acres of the Lands of CULLABHEN.

Application to Mr HAYDEN, Carrick-on-Suir, Feb. 4, 1830.

LEASEHOLD FARMS TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY the 20th March inst., at WHITE'S HOUSE, Waterford, 156 Acres of the Lands of NEWCASTLE, situated in the Parish of Tickenill, Barony of Shillmoghery, County of Waterford. These Lands, which are only two miles from the Town of Waterford, and adjoining the Ballinacorney Road from Waterford to Dublin, are divided into two Farms. They have been very lately leased to solvent Tenants at reduced Rents, with Fosses, and now produce a certain profit rent of about £230 4s 3d sterling per annum. Several new and commodious Farm Houses, with Offices, have been erected within the last few years on the Premises, which are well watered, and abound in excellent Marls for Manure. The Contiguity of these Lands to the River Suir affords every facility for landing lime, or forwarding their produce to the Waterford and Castlebridge Markets.

Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock. March 19, 1830.

EXTENSIVE FLOUR MILLS.

TO BE LET, or the INTEREST SOLD, the MILL of GREENAN, called the ISLAND MILL, adjoining the Town of THOMASTOWN, COUNTY of WILKENS, in perfect order, with every sort of office adjoining, capable of working THREE HUNDRED BARRELS of WHEAT WEEKLY, not requiring any expenditure, being lately built at an expense of £2000. There is ample storage for 8000 Barrels of Wheat. The Premises are situated in an excellent Corn Country, with the advantage of direct Water-carriage to Dublin and Waterford. There are about Nine Acres of Prime LAND and extensive OSHERY attached—the whole subject to the small rent of £2 10s 6d.

For further particulars, apply (by letter post-paid) to WILLIAM SMITH, Esq. 31, Kildare Street, Dublin; Messrs. Boyes, St. Andrew Street, Dublin; and Mr EDWARD CROFTON, Thomastown, who will show the Premises.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

MILL OF GALLOWAY LIGHTHOUSE.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the NORTHERN Lighthouses hereby give Notice that a Lighthouse has been erected upon the MULL of GALLOWAY, in the County of Wigtow, the Light of which will be exhibited on the night of FRIDAY, the 26th day of MARCH, 1830, and every night thereafter, from the going away of daylight in the Evening, till the return of daylight in the Morning.

The following is a Specification of the position of the Lighthouse, and the appearance of the Light, by Mr. Stephenson, Engineer to the Commissioners:—

The Mill of Galloway forms the southern extremity of the Mainland of Scotland, situated in lat. 54 deg. 45 min. north, and in long. 4 deg. 40 min. west. By Compass, the Lighthouse bears from the largest of the Skerries Rocks, W. by N. distant six miles; from Barrow-head, W. by N. distant sixteen miles; from the point of Ayr Lighthouse, in the Isle of Man, N. N. W. distant twenty-one miles; from the Call of Man Lighthouse, N. N. E. distant thirty-six miles; from the South Rock, or Kilmartin Lighthouse, in Ireland, E. N. E. by E. distant twenty-six miles; and from Copeland Lighthouse, also in Ireland, S. E. by E. distant twenty-one miles. The Light will be open or visible seaward from N. N. E. to N. W. by W. but the best lands of Dunoon show the Light from the view of the Mariner in coasting along the Porpatrick shore.

The Light will be known to Mariners as an INTERMITTENT LIGHT, suddenly appearing like a star of the 1st magnitude, and continuing in view two and a half minutes, when it is suddenly extinguished for half a minute, thus producing its entire effect once in every three minutes.

The Lantern is elevated 325 feet above the medium level of the sea, and in clear weather the Light will be seen at the distance of seven or eight leagues, and at lower distances, according to the state of the atmosphere.

By order of the Commissioners of the Northern Lighthouses, C. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

Edinburgh, March 9, 1830.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1850.

The London Mail of Saturday had not arrived when we put to press.

CONSECRATION OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. WILLIAM ABRAHAM, R. C. BISHOP OF WATERFORD AND LISMORE.

This important ceremony took place on Sunday, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Waterford. The Most Rev. Dr. Luffin, of Cashel, was the Consecrating Bishop, assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, of Cork, and the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, of Limerick. The Right Rev. Dr. Egan, of Ardferret and Agadoe, and the Right Rev. Dr. Kinella, of Osory, were in the Choir. The Very Rev. Dean Macnamara, of Limerick, and a considerable number of other Clergymen attended. The Very Rev. Doctor Connolly, of Carrick-on-Suir, read at full length the Bull which contained the appointment. The Rev. Mr. Fitzgibbon, of Limerick, led the Choir. The Rev. Michael Burke, of Carrickbeg, preached an excellent Sermon, chiefly concerning the authority, the duties, and the awful responsibility of Bishops. The text was from 1 Kings, ch. x. v. 35.—'And I will raise me up a faithful priest, who shall do according to my heart, and my soul; and I will build him a faithful house, and he shall walk all days before my anointed.' The Cathedral was crowded. We understand that the collection at the doors produced above seventy pounds. This sum is to be devoted to charitable purposes.

In the evening the Prelates and Clergy were entertained at dinner by the Right Rev. Dr. Abraham, at the City and County of Waterford Liberal Club House.

We would beg to direct attention to a requisition which we this day publish, calling a meeting for next Monday, to consider on the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the most oppressive of all taxes—Tithes, &c. This burden presses in a greater or less degree on every class, creed, and denomination of British subjects. All, therefore, are interested in the object of the meeting, and should make it a point to attend.

BALL AT THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

On Thursday evening a public Ball and Supper were given at the Assembly Rooms, which, though not numerously, were very fashionably attended. Dancing commenced a little after ten, with a striking Quadrille of Swiss Peasants, whose costumes were peculiarly appropriate, forming a most interesting group. Amongst the fair Payannes we noticed—Mrs. Winston Barron, Mrs. E. Hobson, Miss Maher, Miss Mary Ann Maher, Miss Lee, Miss Rose Harper, Miss Greene. The dresses of the fair Berniceles attracted the attention and universal admiration of the assembly. Shortly after 12 the company sat down to an excellent supper, after which dancing was resumed with redoubled zest, and continued until past 4 o'clock. Quadrilles, Waltzes, and Spanish dances were kept up with great spirit.—The band of the 97th Regiment gratified the company with several delightful airs, from Rosini, and other distinguished composers during the intervals between the dances. Upon the whole, we have seldom, of late, seen a Ball at our Assembly Rooms so brilliantly attended, or so admirably conducted. Amongst the company, which comprised a large portion of the beauty and fashion of Waterford and its neighbourhood, we noticed Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Pattison, the Misses Newport, Miss Wallace, Miss Henrietta Wallace, the Misses O'Ghelle, Miss Rowan, Miss Briscoe, Miss Napier, &c. &c.

INCREASE OF POPERY NEAR YOUGHAL.

In the course of the trial of the long-pending fishery cause between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Smith of Ballinacorney, on Thursday last, in our County Court, one of the witnesses for the plaintiff (an old fisherman named Martin Power) was asked by the Chief Baron what was the price of salmon per pound in that neighbourhood fifty years ago?—To which the old man replied, that it then sold for one penny per pound, but that it was now from a shilling to fifteen pence, and sometimes sixteen to eighteen pence a pound! Some of the Barristers, in conversing on this remarkable difference, attributed it to a decrease in the quantity caught—others, to the increase of the population—and others, again, seemed to think it must have been owing to the 'steamers'; but Mr. Shell, who was present, gravely assured them that they were all mistaken, as the real cause of the advance in price was the enhanced demand, occasioned by 'the growth of Popery'!

Friday Mr. O'Connell presented the petition against the return of Lord George Beresford; to be taken into consideration 27th April. Thursday he presented the Carrick-on-Suir petition against the Subletting Act.

CITY OF CORK ELECTION.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Freeholders, and Freeholders. Rows include Callaghan, Newnam, Callaghan, and Newnam for both Friday-Eighth Day and Saturday-Seventh Day.

Majority for Callaghan... 64

Saturday the body of a young man from Dungarvan, who was drowned in the Scotch Mill in this City, during the late Election, was picked up very near the spot where the unfortunate accident occurred.

At our late City Assizes Mr. John Fitzsimons was acquitted of forgery.

Lord L. Gower has postponed his motion on the Subletting Act to 27th April.

DINNER TO MR. KENNEY.

As we stated in our last, this Dinner took place on last Wednesday (St. Patrick's day)—Counsellor WALSH presided.

Shortly after the cloth had been removed, the Chairman said—In the discharge of that high and arduous duty which you have imposed upon me, with so much importunate kindness as scarcely left me deliberation or alternative in taking the chair which I now fill, I proceed to announce the first toast. Had this been an ordinary conjuncture, or had this great and respectable assembly been convened for no other purpose than mere conviviality, I should probably confine myself to a simple announcement of the toasts, as they are prepared for me by your Committee. But when I recollect that it is not for the indulgence of mere sensual pleasure or animal gratification that we are now assembled, but to distinguish great individual merit, and promote great political objects—I had almost said national redemption—I feel myself called upon, in announcing the toasts, to endeavour to give utterance to those moral truths and political principles which they are intended by you to represent and convey. This is the proper use and reasonable object of toasts on every occasion like the present. The toasts which will be given tonight, must stand as the signs or the symbols of your political faith. But though I must be taken also to be, as your chairman, the representative or trustee of your feelings and principles, I do not wish that you should be responsible for my expression of them. In order, therefore, to guard you against any responsibility of this sort, I intend to be cautious without cowardice, and explicit without declamation. But should I be so unfortunate as to misrepresent your sentiments or involve your responsibility, I invite you to express your dissent individually, whenever it may be necessary, but with all due regard to decorum and order. There are, however, but two courts on which there can be a chance of any contrariety in our sentiments or any explanations of them—and these are the first on the list. But the very first is where it ought to be and what it ought to be—the People, yes the People, from whom every thing comes, and by whom every thing, whether of wealth, power, or virtue, is produced, and for whom kings and princes, thrones and altars, constitutions, dynasties and governments are created and should be subservient.—Cheers. What would all these be without the people?—baubles and phantasy. What would a king be without subjects?—a chimera. Who fills our armies and fights our battles?—the people. Who builds our palaces, constructs our dwellings, gives us food and raiment, and converts the barrenness of earth into the fertility of nature?—the people. What is a nation's pride?—a bold peasantry.—Who best represents the majesty of God, and is the instrument of all his blessings to the world?—the people. In now, therefore, giving to the people a priority in our toasts, we mean no disrespect to kings or princes; we mean no interference with, or objection against the actual distinctions of civic or political rank. Where virtue is, there are most virtuous. We mean no disaffection, revolution, or jacobinism against kings or governments—but we mean to tell both that as the people is the foundation of all power, their morality and happiness should be the end and aim of all governments, and that our first labours shall be, to give, in the immortal words of a great patriot, "a constitution to the people, and a people to the constitution," and that by so doing we feel we best consult the prosperity of the State, the glory of our King, and the honour of our God. Loud cheers. I therefore give you—

The People, the true source of all legitimate power. CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, I am now about to propose to your consideration that phenomenon in human contrivance, a political being who never dies, and can do no wrong. This ingenious theory is intended to protect our Government against dissolution, and shield its head against any personal responsibility. If I were sure that it was not impious and profane, I could wish, for the sake of the illustrious personage to whom it is said to belong, as well as for your sake, that this were the attribute of his nature rather than the fiction of his station. It is, however, but a fiction of law, but a much wiser and more innocuous fiction than many of the other fictions of law are, which deform our polity and delude the people. But, Gentlemen, I have now proudly to congratulate you that the keen sense and just perceptions of the people are fast brushing them away as the cobwebs of antiquity, and the sooner they are all brushed away to the town of all the Capulets the better for the people and the safer for King, who should be taught to look for homage and respect from positive virtue, rather than fictitious impeccability. Under our system it would be of little consequence whether our Kings were peccable or impeccable, provided the people have that just and due share in the Legislature and Government of the country, which the Constitution intends, and for which our forefathers fought. Ours is not a kingly or a monarchical Government, but one that is compounded of the three great forms of Government, into which all human Governments may be resolved—monarchy, oligarchy or aristocracy, and democracy. When these are happily adjusted, allowing to neither a usurpation over the other, the result will be heavenly order and human happiness—the stability of the throne and the altar, and the prosperity and freedom of the people.—But whenever the King is not loved, the Peers are not respected, and the People are not happy. You may now conclude, that the Constitution has lost this balance, and that a disease has somewhere invaded it. To discover by time where this disease lies, is wise, to proclaim it is salutary, and to endeavour to redress and remove it with the temper, determination, and dignity of freemen, is the duty of every free-born citizen, which justice and philosophy will sanction, and the Constitution sanctifies. It is not from any spirit of a democratic impatience I now proclaim

these salutary truths—I proclaim them for the honour of the King and the safety of the Constitution. I am anxious to see my King a patriot Prince, as I am sure he is disposed to be—I am anxious to relieve the Constitution from the gangrene thereof now eating it up from no tyranny of his, from no disaffection of the people, but from the swindling baseness of a vile oligarchy, who are at once usurping the King's prerogative and the people's rights. It is to rescue the King and the Constitution from their unholy rapine, our struggle now is. In order to maintain this struggle triumphantly, I call upon the people to support the King, and surround his throne with their loyalty, and in the issue and out of respect for the Constitution which the King represents, and is appointed to execute and protect, I give you—

The King. The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, I have now come to the immediate and interesting subject of our entertainment. In the very recent and very important struggle which was made for the independence of our country, the people of Waterford sustained a distinguished, a vigorous and virtuous part, so much so, that while I am grateful to God for all his favours, I can never cease to praise him for the very locality of my birth, for having enabled me to claim kindred and fellowship with the virtuous, the genius, the patriotism of the citizens of Waterford. It has been thought necessary and it is useful to hold out their example to the freemen of the country and the freemen of the world, as a model for imitation and all future and similar struggles. This could not be done more effectually than by selecting from amongst them one individual who represents in himself almost all their accumulated energies and virtues. In now presenting him to you, they are respected and he is honoured as he deserves to be.—Hear.—He has brought to our cause on this and every other occasion, unquenchable zeal, indomitable honesty and distinguished powers. I know him also to have sacrificed private attachments, and endangered personal and professional interests. I will not insult him by bespeaking your sympathy and support under such sacrifices; but I will take leave to suggest consolation and encouragement by saying, that though public duty may sometimes entail sacrifices, it always confers self-consciousness and honour, which the base can never feel, nor wealth can ever buy. I present him to you fresh from the field of glory, but not without the stars and trophies of the fight—yes, he has been awarded by the British violence of the vilest of our foes—by men who were never brave where honour was to be won, or virtue was to be promoted—by men who were brave only where rewards would be ascribed to us. The assaults of such assaults may offer insult and perpetrate an injury, but can never inflict dishonour on the moral worth and spotless fame of the happy individual whom you this night consecrate to the approbation and applause of all that is patriotic and virtuous in the land. I give you—

Our guest, Mr. Peter Kenney. Great applause. When the cheering which accompanied the announcement of Mr. Kenney's name had in some degree subsided, he rose and was greeted with renewed marks of the most enthusiastic approbation. Silence being at length obtained, he proceeded to address the numerous and highly respectable assembly in a speech of which the following is a brief outline:—

Mr. President, Fellow Citizens, and Fellow Countrymen—Never before have I risen to address any assembly with a heart that palpitates as mine does now, or with a tongue that labors over the expressions of gratitude that it vainly attempts to utter. When I consider the high eulogium pronounced on me by the talented Chairman, and the manner in which it has been received by such a company as this, comprising, as it does, all the worth, talent, and independence of our great City and County, the 'peating tenant' of my breast tells me in every throb, that it would be impossible for me in suitable language to return thanks for the imperishable honour you have this night done me. Loud cheers. Time may roll over my head—my sphere of existence may be long or short—Prosperity may raise her cup to my lips, or Adversity's rough hand may dash it to the earth—but let fortune frown or smile, it is not in the power of fate to erase from my recollection the grateful remembrance of the kindness of my fellow citizens, who have this night stamped 'sterling' on my conduct by their unpurchaseable approbation. I trust that you shall never have occasion to recall the mark of favour you have conferred on me, or that the blush of shame will mantle over your cheeks for any recreant act of mine. Loud cheers. I commenced my career of sanitary agitation with the men whom I see around me—the Collectors of the Catholic Rent. Hear, hear, hear. Their character stands too high for any panegyric of mine; but I may be permitted to say, that if singleness of heart, purity of intention, and vigour of action be the passports to honourable distinction, the Catholic Rent Collectors of the City of Waterford have an undisputed claim to the high prerogative of their country's applause. Loud cheering. Of that body I was not an inactive member; in their school of freedom I learned my first lesson of independence; they deputed me to repeat the lessons at the altars of my country—singly I obeyed the mandate, and I found in the hearts of my fellow countrymen a responsive echo to the call for universal cooperation which I made on them. Reiterated cheers. There was the first Secretary who corresponded with O'Connell, in order to put in activity and life the great machinery of the Rent, which, like the lever of Archimedes, was destined to raise from the dead a nation that had for centuries prostrate. Tremendous cheering. They stood up in the face of man and Heaven, and proclaimed the triumph of intellect and mind over despotism and oppression. Hear, hear, hear.

—Night wanes— The murk clouds that round our mountains curled melt into morn. And light awakes the world! (Loud applause.)

The Algerine Act, that hists in the pale of the far-vaunted British Constitution, passed—it might as well have been so much waste paper, for, thanks to O'Connell, Ireland set at naught the boasted omnipotence of Parliament, and melted in the furnace of the Association the clumsy manacles that were manufactured by the senatorial goalers of his native land. Tremendous applause. Let tyranny for ever blush, let tyrants for ever tremble, when they recollect that the genius of one man combated, single-handed, against the 'collective wisdom' of Britain, mocked their edicts, and unravelled the complicated tissue of that heartless piece of legislation, which, whilst it acknowledged the existence of oppression, denied to the suffering the miserable privilege of proclaiming their wrongs and their wants. Loud cheers. The sturdy arm of O'Connell again upheld Erin's emerald banner. When the coward slunk back and the timid hesitated, you, men of Waterford, were the first to range yourselves under its standard. Great applause. Need I refer to what your acts were under such a leader? Let the Bastion of 1829—let the routed Brunswickers—let the defeated Beresford's answer—

"The night of our darkness and slumber was passed, The morn'g of our mountains had beamed out at last; The Cummer rocks were illum'd with its rays, And our rapid stream rolled bright in the blaze." The recollections of those days, and the health I read on remind me that there is a tribute of gratitude due to the illustrious dead—hear, hear, hear. While one pulse of feeling mantles through an Irish core, one lofty thought of generous emotion finds a resting place in the human breast, so long the memory, O! renowned Kelly, will be fondly cherished by every man who prizes liberty and abhors despotism—loud applause. Let those who deride liberty's temple, because it is surmounted with the cross, remember that were it not for an Irish Bishop, Ireland would to this day continue to be prostrate at the feet of Assa—hear, hear, hear.—He came to us from America, and took from his sandals the dust of American freedom. His earlier gleams with the light of liberty caught from the tomb of Washington, and the brighter jewel in the concentrated mire of the Langton of Waterford and Lismore, was the morning star of Irish independence, reflected from the dazzling firmament of the great hemisphere, to which a benign Providence had directed the prow of Columbus, in order that the persecuted children of freedom might have a resting place from tyranny upon its broad and expansive bosom, and repose in luxury under the ample soling of its prolific and luxuriant constitution—tremendous shouts of applause. I argue well from the circumstance that one club has commenced its exertions under the roof that was once sanctified by the presence of your departed Prelate, and around which his spirit still hovers. It will be most soul-stirring and cheering to me that after your glorious struggle on the side of independence, you resumed your efforts, and begun by paying so distinguished a compliment to the humble individual who has the honour to address you—hear, hear, hear.—If there is any act of my life which affords more than another inspires me with pleasing emotions, it is the participation I enjoyed in the late contest. I assure you that highly as I appreciate the honour you have bestowed on me, I feel still more proud that it was permitted me to fight in the same ranks with the honourable minority who stood forward in bold opposition to tyranny, and voted for the disenfranchisement of their native land, and the liberty of the human mind—loud cheering.—The issue of the late contest will ever the cause of liberty more than a popular triumph. The chaff has been separated from the grain—and the sterling integrity of the people has come forth with more splendour from the dross with which it was surrounded. Com's the next contest when it may, it is on the feelings of the people we rely, and not upon the partial traitors who so basely betrayed us—

"Oh for a tongue to curse the slave, Whose treason lark with withering blast, Comes o'er the councils of the brave, To blast them in their hour of night!"

Great cheering. We have read in history of men who have exhibited in their actions the ambition of a divested mind, to have their names recorded in the annals of infamy. That must be the species of notoriety sought for by the Beresford satellites—the quondam friends of liberty in this country. They formerly bent their knees to the same shrine with us, but now they offer up their idolatrous and mercenary orisons to the rising sun of Carrigmore. Hear, hear, hear. How great must be the unselfish position caused by the Upride influence lately called into action, which, like the devastating Simoon, has blasted the character of the young scions of a respectable stock, who lately pledged a solemn pledge, and stood by their duty by a promise to restore to them their property to them by his father; but when they fulfilled the measure of their infamy, he transferredly abandoned them, and left them to the bitter gaspings of their twofold calamity. I do not envy them the temporary triumph of treachery and broken faith. Labour a majority gained by the sabre and the bayonet—by the gall and the prison cell—by coercion and imprisonment. Hear, hear, hear. I feel proud that I did not stand back in inglorious inactivity, and perch myself on a distant hill to look with sentimental superiority on the important contest. I entered the thick of the fight, and was covered with the dust and sweat of the scars of the battle. Were the contest to come on again tomorrow, the ruffian violence of a tyrant magistrate would not deter me from fearlessly doing my duty, the duty of any British subject, to afford a facility for every honest elector to come without restraint to the hustings. It is rather unusual in a free country for the candidate for popular favour to address his auditors by the appellation of "A mob." It did not exhibit much hereditary talent for canvassing to his Lordship to commence by addressing the people—

"Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat." Permit me, Gentlemen, to allude to the gross and abominable perjury that disgraced the aristocratic party at the late election. It required not very great powers of perception to know by the baggled countenance, the quivering lip, and the unsteady eye of the wretch who held the gospel of truth in his hand while the Beresford bribe was in his pocket—that conscience smote him even at the threshold of crime. The greatest punishment

that we can visit such a Judas with is to leave him to the pang of remorse. Remorse—it never leaves us, A blood-bound staunch, it tracks our rapid path Through the wild labyrinth of youthful frolic, Unheeded perchance until old age hath tamed us, Then in our hour when time hath chill'd our joints, And left no hope of combat or of flight, We hear her deep-moaned thrill, Announcing all of misery, and woe, and wretchedness—that judas us.

Mr. Kenney here alluded to the disgraceful system of employing a hired mob as the servile tools of a party—then charging the great body of the people with the acts of these hirelings.—Mr. Michael Hannan was employed in this another part of the country. The Romulus of Ballybricken, and the Remus of Dungarvan, snatched by the wolf of Carrigmore, were let loose on the public, and very efficiently they executed their duty. I am happy to find such intelligent characters employed in so congenial an office.

"Par noble Fratrum." Excuse, gentlemen, the trespass on your time—no—no—I trust that you will never have cause to regret this distinguished mark of approbation paid to me. I shall always regard this as the proudest moment of my life—"Semper bonus, nomenque tuum audeoq; mane, bunt."

Permit me to preface the health of a gentleman that I see on the Chairman's left; he has been always a steady friend of independence—one of your holiday liberals—I mean Mr. Morris, of Boleke. His character stands so high, that I conceive it to be quite unnecessary to indulge in a lengthened eulogium. I shall, therefore, conclude by proposing his health, and I am sure it will be received with that rapturous approbation that should always hail the announcement of an honest upright man.

It is impossible to give any thing like an adequate description of the tumultuous applause which marked the conclusion of the eloquent speaker's address. The whole company rose as if by one impulse, and continued for several moments to indulge in the most fervid and enthusiastic demonstrations of regard and admiration.

Mr. Morris's health was thereupon drunk with every manifestation of honour and enthusiasm. Mr. Kenney rose again in a few moments, and proposed the health of—

The Chairman spoke shortly to this toast, and acknowledged his profoundest gratitude for the honor that was done him, and strongly avowed his determination to stand by the people in every just cause, as he had hitherto done in his past short but unflinching career. Cheers.

The Chairman—The next name upon my list is that of the most distinguished man which this country now presents. The fame of his good works and patriotic life is now spread throughout the world; the result of his useful labours is only yet left in this country, but if I mistake not he seems destined to liberate more countries than this. Be this as it may, however, he has entitled himself to our gratitude by services and sacrifices which I know you deeply feel, as I fondly prize, but have no power to toll—but, if I had, what necessity to tell that O'Connell is liberty's apostle and Ireland's patriot. I give you his health, with nine times nine.

Daniel O'Connell, Esq. Ireland's Liberator. Nine times nine.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, though I have already, I fear, inflicted too much tediousness upon you, yet I think you will indulge me in a few observations on the toast I have now to announce—the more so as it is intended to compliment an absent friend, and pledge you to an honourable cause which is or was associated with him, "The Independence of our County." By this association, I do not mean that this great cause should depend upon any individual—but as it was so associated in our recent struggle, and as the individual proved himself no way unworthy of that high association, we best justify ourselves and mark our motives in now complimenting him by shewing the ground on which we do so, and that it is, his connection with and devotion to the independence of our county. But while I say this, let me add that if it were necessary to commit that sacred cause to the sole support of any individual, I know no man on whom I would place greater reliance than Mr. John Barron. Yes, I never yet met a young man of a purer heart or a sounder head, whose discretion and talents so much transcended his years. I now say this solemnly, though my acquaintance with him is but of very short duration. In saying I believe I need not tell you, I am no flatterer—it was not difficult to know him—he has no mystery, affection, or hypocrisy about him. He himself told you he was but a young soldier. This has been imputed to him as a reproach; while it was forgotten that his antagonist, though an old soldier in every sense of the word but the right one, had and has never yet drawn a trigger in the service of his country, though he has wasted much of his best ammunition to the foul injustice of the war's rights. It is not thus that Mr. John Barron intends to graduate in his profession of arms and grow old in its service. He is not so wise in his generation or cunning in his nature. He does not affect to be an antiquarian, a virtuoso, or a philosopher. He is no pigmy in his moral or mental dimensions—no scold in his propensities—no coxcomb in his nature. He is not soiled by mean and selfish double dealing, and has no petty ambition about him. His bit nature to be frank—his profession to be manly. An assault was about to be made upon the independence of our county, so heroic and wicked as to have scared away all other men from its defence. When every other man was deaf to the call of honour and of duty, he came forward at your summons, and stood in the breach with a virtue and a valour that should never be forgotten, even in defeat. But was once a defeat? It may be so sneered at by those partial traitors who went out from us, and whose infamy shall never die. Was it not a moral triumph, and must it not ultimately end in a real one? Yes, our defeat is better calculated to inspire respect and command the admiration of all honourable men than the polluted triumph of the lordly hireling who was and is our opponent, and who won his present success by trampling down every sacred principle

knows to the law blasted are the his selfish ambition! the morality and must the widow pine of that unho be gorged? How world's bleak com industry is despoil ford extortion! the be endured upon our, the sanctity the holy page o What I are we to pollution—lithr, feet and purity emanating embro. Quid memorem infu Ebera? Dilecti! Are we to concil the sacrifice of a bear, hear. A ble bet happy o fies that were d were depopulat that were scattere in the winters of the Beresford's? widows and starv must yet be off ravaging lusts of O! men of W for honour, no morals, no anxie for crime, abou least some bowe abhor, denounce constitution and for otherwise m Your children. can ever reap— by your labour, reness to you; exhaust your to heat, but acle will eat the brea of Waterford, by and your childre wrongs, and by and kindred and of your ances—o by the respect yo holy pastor, by future, and by t you arise, arise strength and put their destroying h honor of the br the blessing of th poor, and the p you. The langu crime, and sustai no strength. Th their post, our cl ready to take the on your side, areo no men with th sy and man un Viceroy, victory y you. John Barron, and Mr. H. W. Bar posed the Vice Pr the Independence Mr. Power bri thanks—and poin there was a loud r ing and spoke me I have always Carrick, and if e a stronger vibrat when the public s town have been r centristic burst pervaded this as dance of Carrick, felicitous selectio health you have d unity of witnessi to offer my assets and inexhaustible has worked in the is not alone persom afforded, but, be and liberally and the public treasur had her Sparta, a glows in Carrick w every other distr been outraged w of representation, d at the ignominy r rendered this mug it to be de-ho of Cheers. There's impats additional has been paid my has proceeded fro tablished imperish of this county, i stood by the public spirit of the C legitimate expansion did offer he has m large portion of hi of the people. C Barron sacrificed public life, and end with the heroism of —but upon the h together on the lin and like the repes tastic Tom tempor sible strength o through every oppi filigary. Loud chie happens that while higher classed feel laca boils in the Carrick that there is of the volcano, and as patriotic and b proud am I to pre vestal flame of pat in the breasts of i tence and example tere—loud cheers. ble length, Mr. M-C