





LIST OF NOTICES

Serial on the Clerk of the Peace of the County of Waterford, for the Registry of Freeholds, at the General Sessions of the Peace, to be held at St. Patrick's Hall, Waterford, the 12th day of April, 1830.

- 1. Peter Power of Tramore, House, barony of middlethird, townland of Tramore—yearly value, 10l.
2. Wm. Hogan of Goat Island, barony of Upperthird, south suburbs of Clonmel—yearly value, 20l.
3. Edmund Dunphy of Garravone, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Garravone—yearly value, 10l.
4. Thomas Edmund Day of Garravone, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Garravone—yearly value, 10l.
5. Patrick Day of Garravone, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Garravone—yearly value, 10l.
6. Thomas Connors of Garravone, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Garravone—yearly value, 10l.
7. Thomas Day, of Garravone, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Garravone—yearly value, 10l.
8. Michael Faran, of Garravone, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Garravone—yearly value, 10l.
9. John Faran of Garravone, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Garravone—yearly value, 10l.
10. James Rockett of Garravone, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Garravone—yearly value, 10l.
11. Peter Walsh of Scartleagh, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Scartleagh—yearly value, 10l.
12. Richard Bartel of Scartleagh, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Scartleagh—yearly value, 10l.
13. Nicholas Power of Scartleagh, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Scartleagh—yearly value, 10l.
14. Patrick Foley of Scartleagh, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Scartleagh—yearly value, 10l.
15. Alexander Richard Pope of Waterford, Rent Charge, barony of Upperthird, townland of Lyrenewagh—yearly value 20l.
16. Joseph Pope of Sion Hill, Rent Charge, barony of Upperthird, townland of Lyrenewagh—yearly value 20l.
17. Richard Pope, jun. of Sion Hill, Rent Charge, barony of Upperthird, townland of Lyrenewagh—yearly value 20l.
18. Edmund Halsey of Carrickbeg, Lands, barony of Upperthird, townland of Churchtown—yearly value 10l.
19. David Power of Knockavalla, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Knockavalla—yearly value 10l.
20. Robert Shaw of Springfield, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Coolroe—yearly value 10l.
21. Robert Malcolmson of Clonmel, Rent Charge, barony of Upperthird, south suburbs of Clonmel—20l.
22. David Malcolmson, jun. of Clonmel, Rent Charge, barony of Upperthird, south suburbs of Clonmel—yearly value 20l.
23. Patrick Power of Tramore House, barony of Middlethird; townland of Tramore—yearly value 10l.
24. Maurice Chesley of Ballymorris, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Ballymorris—yearly value £10.
25. Michael Foley of Whitefield, House and Land, barony of Middlethird; townland of Whitefield—yearly value £10.
26. Matthew Power of Ballybreck, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Ballybreck—yearly value £10.
27. Pierce Power of Ballybreck; House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Ballybreck—yearly value £10.
28. John Hayes of Ballybreck, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Ballybreck—yearly value 10l.
29. Michael Hunt of Adamstown, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Adamstown—yearly value 10l.
30. Pierce Power of Power's Knock, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Power's Knock—yearly value 10l.
31. Edmund Power of Power's Knock, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Power's Knock—yearly value 10l.
32. Michael Doherty of Woodlands, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Tramore—yearly value 10l.
33. Nicholas Joy of Ballinlough, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Ballinlough—yearly value 10l.
34. Richard Walsh of Ballyraden, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Ballyraden—yearly value 10l.
35. Wm. Poulton of Kildan, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Kildan—yearly value, 10l.
36. Edmund Fitzgerald of Ballinbrack, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Ballinbrack—yearly value, 10l.
37. Wm. Power of Lisshane, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Lisshane—yearly value, 10l.
38. David Hoare of Ballyshannogue, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Ballyshannogue—yearly value, 10l.
39. Wm. Power of Ballyshannogue, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Ballyshannogue—yearly value, 10l.
40. Darby Brien of Ballyshannogue, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Ballyshannogue—yearly value, 10l.
41. John Butler of Ballyshannogue, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Ballyshannogue—yearly value, 10l.
42. Thomas McNamara of Carrickbeg, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Carrickbeg—yearly value, 10l.
43. Wm. Power of Carrickbeg, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Carrickbeg—yearly value, 10l.
44. John Farnall of Carrickbeg, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Carrickbeg—yearly value, 10l.
45. Maurice Carey, barony of Upperthird, south suburbs of Clonmel—yearly value, 20l.
46. Myrice Casey of Clonmel, barony of

- Upperthird, south suburbs of Clonmel—yearly value, 10l.
47. John Tarahan of Bawnfona, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Bawnfona—yearly value, 10l.
48. Patrick McGrath of Tour, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Tour—yearly value, 10l.
49. Thomas Hahony of Tour, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Tour—yearly value 10l.
50. Maurice Boland of Tour, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Tour—yearly value 10l.
51. Walter Forri-tall of Glin, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Glin—yearly value 10l.
52. Philip Purcell of Glin, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Glin—yearly value 10l.
53. William Hurley of Glin, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Glin—yearly value 10l.
54. John Hickey of Glin, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Glin—yearly value 10l.
55. Alexander Bell Lowe of Land-scaps, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Cappagh—yearly value 20l.
56. Robert Thomas Carey, jun. of Ballinamona, Rent Charge, barony of Middlethird, townland of Munnahogue—yearly value 20l.
57. O. Pen Power of Knockderry, Lands, barony of Middlethird, townland of Munnahogue—yearly value 20l.
58. James Power of Munnahogue, Towns, barony of Middlethird, townland of Munnahogue—yearly value 20l.
59. Michael Brien of Munnahogue, Mill and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Munnahogue—yearly value 10l.
60. Jelroy Power of Ballylough, Lands, barony of Gaultier, townland of Ballylough—yearly value 10l.
61. Patrick Power of Ballylough, Lands, barony of Gaultier, townland of Ballylough—yearly value 10l.
62. John King of Kileriggle, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Kileriggle—yearly value 10l.
63. Nicholas Power of Tramore, House, barony of Middlethird, townland of Tramore—yearly value 20l.
64. William Marchant Ardagh of Waterford, Lands, barony of Gaultier, townland of Ballyvoere—yearly value 20l.
65. James Killy of Knockrona, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Knockrona—yearly value 10l.
66. Thomas Manning of Ballymaclete, House and Land, barony of Gaultier, townland of Ballymaclete—yearly value 10l.
67. Robert Wilson of Ballysheane, Lands, barony of Upperthird, townland of Ballysheane—yearly value 20l.
68. Owen Power of Kilsaltery, Lands, barony of Middlethird, townland of Munnahogue—yearly value 20l.
69. Samuel Ring of Waterford, House, Ollivies, and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Tramore—yearly value 20l.
70. Michael Murphy of Carrickshannagh, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Killogeog—yearly value 10l.
71. Edmund Hayes, jun. of Ross, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Ross—yearly value 10l.
72. James Ryds of Knocklerry, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Knocklerry—yearly value 10l.
73. Michael Hanly of Chryndall, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Chryndall—yearly value 10l.
74. Jeremiah Gunston of Cullinagh, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Cullinagh—yearly value 20l.
75. Richard Gamble of Cullinagh, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Cullinagh—yearly value 20l.
76. Jason Backs of Kilmeehan, House, Mill, and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Kilmeehan—yearly value 20l.
77. Robert Backs of Kilmeehan, House, Mill and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Kilmeehan—yearly value 20l.
78. Thomas Topping of Lisheen, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Darulla—yearly value 10l.
79. William Power of Maunboro, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Maunboro—yearly value 10l.
80. Patrick Power, jun. of Fahalla, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Fahalla—yearly value 10l.
81. Denis Hahony of Fahalla, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Fahalla—yearly value 10l.
82. Patrick W. J. of Faldine, House and Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Faldine—yearly value 20l.
83. William Power, son, of Gaultstown, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Gaultstown—yearly value 10l.
84. William Power, jun. of Gaultstown, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Gaultstown—yearly value 10l.
85. Thomas Henry of Sheveron, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Sheveron—yearly value 10l.
86. John Cammins of Sheveron, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Sheveron—yearly value 10l.
87. Edmund Power of Sheveron, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Sheveron—yearly value 10l.
88. Nicholas Kelly of Sheveron, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Sheveron—yearly value, 10l.
89. Michael Power of Sheveron, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Sheveron—yearly value, 10l.
90. Thomas Quilty of Tramore, House and Land, barony of Middlethird, townland of Tramore—yearly value, 10l.
91. Wm. Keose of Carrickbeg, House and Premises, barony of Upperthird, townland of Carrickbeg—yearly value, 10l.
92. John Bayle of Carrickbeg, Land, barony of Upperthird, townland of Carrickbeg—yearly value, 10l.
BAT. DELANDRE, Clerk of the Peace.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING. SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND. OF ALL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. On Tuesday, at two o'clock, pursuant to advertisement, the first, or rather the adjourned, meeting of the "Friends of Ireland, of all religious denominations," was held at the Parliamentary Intelligence Office, 23, Stephen-street, Dublin, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee which had been appointed on Monday, 23d ult., to draw up the rules and to explain the objects by which the New Society is to be governed and guided. The meeting was unusually and respectably attended. At a few minutes after the appointed hour, on the motion of Mr O'Connell, M.P. EDWARD HERVEY, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair. Mr Dwyer was appointed Secretary to the meeting. Mr O'Connell then rose and read cheers and said—Mr Chairman, it is my duty to make a report to the committee of the principles on which this Society is based; that duty has been confided to me, and I shall endeavour to discharge it. The petition for the repeal of the Union, Mr Lawless will produce to you—it is a beautiful point of composition; but as it is a most important subject that is to be submitted to the Legislature, it will require a great deal of consideration. The petition contains several passages full of taste and elevated sentiment; but we want one in which will be detailed as great a number of facts as possible, and those submitted as matter of argument. When Mr Lawless proposes the petition, he will be entitled to the thanks of the Society; I know he has taken steps to furnish many particulars to the committee, and we shall have him chairman of it. The repeal of the Union is, however, only one of the objects we have in contemplation; we propose to institute an inquiry into various other causes which affect the prosperity of the country, so that many may be able to join our Society, who may not be disposed to agree to all the measures it will have in view. It is not intended to be at all exclusive; and in framing its basis we have endeavoured to embrace every one who has any grievance to complain of. We shall require men to pledge himself to any particular topic; the only pledge that we will require is, that every one will use his best exertions for the benefit of Ireland. I was always of opinion it was absolutely necessary we should have in Ireland an animating society to put the machinery of Parliament in motion. I was deeply impressed with this conviction before I entered the House of Commons—but I could not be one moment there without being perfectly satisfied of the correctness of the opinions I had previously entertained. Hear, even though the Parliament, which is called "Imperial," were the best that could possibly be devised or conceived—even though its members were all honest, intelligent, and working men—and every one that knows anything of the state of that house, must also be aware that it is not what I have described—hear, hear—but if it even were, still I do say, it could not efficiently legislate for both countries—it could not fix the attention of the English mind upon the state of Ireland, so as to develop her resources and improve her condition; and, at the same time, attend to the wants, the wishes, and the interests, both to civil and domestic, of Great Britain. Hear, hear. But, Sir, the British Parliament—and I emphatically call it "British," because there is no Irish interest in either house—cannot legislate usefully for Ireland, because the members who compose it are ignorant of our situation; and what is worse, they are careless about our interests. Hear, hear. I am therefore thoroughly convinced, every day and every act of the present Parliament more and more convince me of the necessity of having in Dublin a rallying point—a society which will give the people, if not redress, at least the means of obtaining a redress of their grievances which will prevent the passions of the people from overflowing the banks within which it is necessary they should be confined; direct the moral and physical energies of the country into the constitutional channel, by which alone they can be productive of ultimate success; prevent the growth of crime, originating in misgovernment; and at length give the people legitimate relief. Cheers. Such a Society would be useful, not only to the country, but to the government, as it would effectually mar the machinations of incendiaries, and teach the people that no good can be lasting which is achieved by violence, or by any other than legal and constitutional means. Hear, hear. We had in Ireland before a society, whose leading object was different from that which this society has in view, but its good effects upon the public mind were the same. Hear. The grand object of the present society will be to improve the moral condition of Ireland—to develop her boundless resources—to give a new impetus to trade, which is now stagnant—to agriculture, which is now on the wane, and to commerce, which is now almost extinct in this country—in fine, our object shall be to increase the wealth by securing the peace of Ireland. This shall be the motto and the leading object of our society, and it will be its effect I have no the slightest doubt. Another reason I have for proposing the formation of such a society is, that it will check absenteeism. Hear, hear. One of the greatest misfortunes which has been entailed upon Ireland by the Union, is absenteeism; and if I had no other cause of complaint against the Imperial Parliament, I would advocate a repeal of the Union, for the purpose of putting an end to the absentee and parsimonious system of non-residence. Hear, hear. Were the British Parliament ever so disposed to improve Ireland, still I could not be friendly to it, when I read in the course of absenteeism—in other words, the prolific source of the misery and destitution of my country. Cheers. The absentee proprietors of the soil of Ireland take away the income of the country—they drain off all our resources—they deprive the merchant of his gain, the trader of his profit, the labourer of his hire, and the agriculturist of the means of cultivating his land—and all this to give to other nations those advantages which ought to be employed at home. The effect of this mischievous system is, that the soil of other countries is cultivated, while the fruitful soil of Ireland is left neglected and unimproved—our streets

are deserted, our shopkeepers unemployed, and our merchants unable to compete with foreigners, even in the home market. It may be said there were always before the Union, I admit there were some, but the number has been highly increased since that disastrous period. Where now are our hundred and fifty nobles and our three hundred commoners, who used to roll about in their carriages through Dublin—who resided in our city—who were obliged to live eight months of the year in Ireland, and whose establishments, retinues, and servants, were a source of great benefit to traders and to the poor in whose vicinity they resided? Those men, when they lived at home, were obliged to mix with the people—to associate with them—to ascertain their wants, and to meet their wishes; otherwise they could not advance their own political interests. And was not this an advantage which every Irishman should wish to see restored to his country? Hear, hear, hear. Well, how is Ireland at this moment represented? The representatives of Ireland are composed of two classes—one which is called liberal, and the other anti-Catholic. The anti-Catholic member was returned solely because he vowed and swore to be a patriot by his party. This is certainly a species of political shame. I should not much admire—hear, hear. The other party of patriots are equally bad and equally contemptible in my judgment—hear, hear. I confess I don't know which of the two I would prefer—the man who voted against me in order to get a seat in Parliament, or the man who supported our claims for the purpose of securing the interest of Catholics—hear, hear. These men gave us, like true patriots, their annual vote, and for this would claim our confidence and esteem—although I know that many of them were exceedingly delighted at the defeat of the question which they pretended to support. These gentlemen will, I suppose, feel greatly annoyed and astonished at what I say; but I have made it a rule always to speak what I feel; and I must observe, that since I went to Parliament, I received less support from Irish liberals than from English Tories—hear, hear. I feel it my duty to speak out—it is my political conviction to tell the people the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—cheers. The people of Ireland require a radical change in their representatives. I tell the Protestants and the Dissenters of the North, it is idle any longer to retrace useless men their representatives merely because they may entertain political antipathies to their Catholic fellow subjects—and to the Catholics of Connaught and Munster I say, "be no longer the dupes of liberalism—return no more as your representatives who have not the talent to preserve your interests and the honesty to support them." Hear, hear. This is the time for exertion and not for inactivity; and the folly of supporting a corrupt or an inefficient representative is, or at least ought to be, manifest to every man in Ireland at this moment. Ireland now wants a man, and active, and well informed person to really represent her wishes, and maintain her interests in Parliament; and the man is a rogue or a fool who would any longer vote for an anti-Catholic liberal or a liberal known. Cheers. For myself, I no longer, in politics, mind or ear what a man's religion is. He may be a Catholic or a Protestant, a Presbyterian or a Methodist—that is his affair, not mine—between him and his God let the matter rest; but give me the honest man, and with him shall I cooperate to adorn the condition of our common country. Loud cheers. Morality and religion are good and valuable ingredients in a man's political character, and no man can be an honest politician if he has not a moral man; but we have no right to pry into the secret feelings of another, and the man who would do so, would be committing a bad infringement upon the rights of the Daisy. Hear, hear. Before Catholic Emancipation was granted, Irishmen were divided—the Protestant had his monopoly to defend—and no one blames him clinging to it as long as he could. These were, however, in the Protestant body many noble and pure spirits, who despised monopoly and ascendancy, and joined us, because they loved justice and wished to see it triumphant—men whose the impulse of noble feeling, and sensible only to the calls of reason, of justice, and humanity, around whom my heart-strings would twine—whom every fibre of my heart would cling to—of whom I would here give utterance to my sentiments, only the presence of some of them forbids my giving expression to the feelings of esteem and affection with which I regard them. Cheers. No man can therefore charge me with ingratitude when I express my thorough contempt for those who traded upon their popularity, and who when elevated upon the shoulders of the people to fortune, ornaments, and fame, then basely and shamefully gave up the country, on a prey to the corrupt—whether whigs, liberals or Tories, in both Houses of Parliament. Hear, hear. The consequence of this unfortunate decision is, that no country in the world is circumstanced as Ireland at this moment is. Her population equal to ten tenths of the free soil of Europe has soil fertile and genial, her commercial resources—without which wealth could be useful—boundless, and her people merry, precocious, and industrious. There is no country on earth which produces more of the things with which man cannot dispense than this island does, and no nation stands less in need of the aid, in any point of view, or blessed by heaven, and prolific in every thing that is useful or ornamental to man, indebted with harbours large enough to contain the shipping of the world, and protected from every wind, beautiful and enriched by nature—that country is the poorest and most wretched in the civilized world. After 1782 Ireland began to revive fast. Villages became towns, towns became burghs, burghs became cities, mountains became so high, and the very hogs were turned into tin and other terrible plagues—cheers. O, there was never known such a spring in any nation on earth as I found made in the short space of ten years. And what a melancholy picture does this extraordinary land now present! Trade at a stand, the noise of commerce hushed, the loom idle, the shuttle still, the labourer unemployed, the rich lying out with doubly stride the provinces—deploring the cottages of the poor, and fixing the mansion of the rich with edamity and mourning—hear, hear,

and this is my, I say, the only cause of a suggestion—Ireland has a heart, bleeding at every pore; those resources which should help her through the crisis are flowing fast away from her, and she is hourly becoming like a blasted tree—animation is almost dead, and death is almost certain. It is proper support and assistance must be not to those afflicted by the Union state—cheers. The struggle cannot be made successfully by Catholic, or Protestant, or Presbyterian, or Quaker, or Methodist, or any sect whose; but if the Methodist will combine with the Quaker, the Quaker with the Dissenter, the Dissenter with the Protestant, and the Protestant with the Catholic, then will we have our united planks, whose combined efforts will be irresistible—which will renovate Ireland again, give health, and wealth, and comfort to her people, clothe the mountains with verdure, make the hills fertile, infuse gaiety and liberty into the plains, and stir up the buzz of commerce in the towns and cities—loud cheering. It may be said, we ought not to forgive those who opposed us. Forgive us, the brightest gem in the crown of the Christian and of the patriot—I say it, and I boast of it—cheers. I regret the names of those who in the day of contest, stood arrayed against my rights; but I can never forget those who observed and fought with me in the struggle. Say, more—if our guardian opponents will in future call us any "glorious memory," unless it be the memory of discord and hate, I will cheerfully drink the toast. Cheers. If there be still in Ireland any sibilant, which is sustained by party and unaccompanied by virtue, I will most readily adopt it as the emblem of our common union. Cheers. Let all old and silly differences be buried in oblivion, remembering that our common country can never be happy or prosperous until her children are united. Let us on the ruins of past political and religious animosity, raise a pedestal of freedom on which shall be engraved the names of every sect and class, and bearing the motto of the good federal union—taking from England nothing and giving to Ireland—all—health, freedom and power. England has no interest in Ireland's being divided and impoverished. The pitiful drops which flow from Ireland now, are of no use to England. It is not for the people of the country that the wealth of Ireland is accumulating in England, but for the benefit of the growing parasites who plunder the power, who turn the earthenware of the country into momentary fortunes. Cheers. England, I think, has no interest in the prosperity of Ireland. She may, it is true, have some advantages from our industry; but she cannot which distresses Ireland, and consequently her destruction upon England. There should be a common gathering in a harvest of wealth from our declining colonies, but she should have her like the Indian, in order to get at the root, she strike down the tree whose fruit had herself and her children for centuries. Cheers. A woman has in children in the tree of Ireland's prosperity, but still its roots remain corrupt and unimproved, and though the foliage may be bright, the trunk still retains within it an envenomed and an invigorating sap. Loud cheers. Oh, it is a glorious tree, which has withstood the shock of ages and the wreck of time. That tree will yet cast out rich branches—it will overshadow the land we delight to dwell in, scattering the odour of freedom, of harmony, and of peace around the sphere of its existence; and under its shade shall all fishermen repose, blessing the soil for its fertility and the God which made it fruitful, and forming a solid and impenetrable square, which no power can scatter or destroy. Loud and continued cheering. How is it that Ireland was trodden down? I heard it said in another place, that the Union was entered with the will of the people of Ireland. I deny the assertion. Hear, hear. The seeds of discord had been sown by the Government long before 1800, and at the period that the Minister of England, aided by the perfidious and apostate nation of Ireland, had been plotting the destruction of our domestic Parliament, rebellion was stalking abroad through the country, and the ministry took no measures to put it down. On the contrary, they fostered it—and as a proof, they had on their list the names of every Colonel of United Irishmen in the North, and yet not a man was arrested until the combustible matter with which the country was surcharged exploded. Then it was that the liberties of Ireland were trampled down along with her Parliament—hear. In Tipperary did not one of the Hutchinsons—one of those party patriots—a lord—who care not a farthing for Ireland—say Lord knows, Ireland pays them off in their own coin—confound laughter—did not one of the Hutchinsons, I say, prevent, by force, the inhabitants of Clonmel from meeting to protest against the Union? And did not a Colonel Connor, his name was Daniel Connor—a laugh—I'm sorry to have my name in such bad company, but he was not the second Daniel—laughter. Did not I ask, this Colonel Connor, at Maryborough, lead the King's troops for the purpose of remonstrating against the injustice and the unconstitutional conduct of the man who betrayed their trust by voting for the abolition of the Irish Parliament? Hear. These are facts, plain incontrovertible facts, which no man can deny. Force was used—blood was used to carry that ignominious measure. And I ask, was not military restraint? The army, the navy, the bench, and the bar were brought over; every thing which could be bought or sold—the bishop's mitre or the judge's ermine—the lawyer's gown or the soldier's sword—were all sold as the price of the vote, which ruined Ireland, and transferred her Parliament, and by removing extinguished it. Hear, hear. O, Sir, the memory of the base pliancy, the disgraceful enemies, the infamous allies, the perfidy, the violence and the corruption by which the Union was effected, can never be forgotten until the measure itself shall be repealed. The recollection of the means can be effaced only by the abolition of the ruinous results. Cheers. I am an advocate for the repeal of the Union. Great cheering. I would not, at the same time, have the new Society so moulded as to prevent others who might differ from me on that point, from joining in the struggle for Ireland's regeneration. Hear, hear. I see my friend Mr Lawless does not exactly concur with me on this head; but I think he will

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS. Table with columns for Stock Name, Price, and other financial data.

The Waterford Chronicle. SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1830.

The London Mail of Wednesday contains no foreign intelligence of any importance.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

The Quarter's Revenue was made up on Monday night, and presents a decrease of £245,812. This deficiency falls principally on the Excise—amounting to £308,880. On Stamps there is a decrease of £1200, and on Miscellaneous £27,322.

ABSTRACT of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain and Ireland in the Years and Quarters ended on the 31st of April, 1829, and the 31st of April, 1830, showing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof.

Table showing Revenue for Years ended April 30, 1829 and 1830. Columns include Customs, Excise, Stamps, Post Office, Taxes, and Miscellaneous.

Table showing Revenue for Quarters ended April 30, 1829 and 1830. Columns include Customs, Excise, Stamps, Post Office, Taxes, and Miscellaneous.

FANCY BALL.

The preparations making for the Fancy Ball on Wednesday night (see Advertisement) are proceeding with the greatest activity, and numerous parties of fashionable are arriving from a distance. It will be most numerously attended.

DINNER IN DUBLIN ON MONDAY NEXT.

Mr John Clarke has received letters from Drogheda and Dundalk, on the subject of the Dinner at Hayes's on Monday, the 12th instant, from one of which the following is extracted:—

DEPUTY VICE-TREASURER.

The Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald has appointed his third son to be Deputy Vice-Treasurer of Ireland. On Monday evening a new writ was ordered in the House of Commons for the County of Kerry, in the room of the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, who has accepted the office of Vice-Treasurer of Ireland.

Accounts from Newfoundland of the 9th March, state that the Seal Fishery was about to commence, with the prospect of a successful result.

Foundations, from a general melting of snow on a change of temperature, have extended even to the South of Spain. The town of Orizaba, in Mexico, was subjected, about three weeks ago, to a flood, which not only overflowed the streets, but laid the Cathedral and private houses several feet under water.

A Club has been formed in Carlow for the purpose of opening, if not of disfranchising altogether, that Borough.

We understand there has been no interference on the part of Government with respect to any vessels that may have been chartered, or were about to be chartered, for the service of any Foreign Power.—Courier.

Preparations are making in His Majesty's Palace, St. James's, for his reception in London, to hold a Levee and a Birth Day Court. The King will hold a Court this day (Wednesday) at Windsor.—Globe.

WEXFORD. To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle.

But why should Nobles all our thoughts oppress? Rise, honest men! and slay the man of Ross.

Sir—There is no man, at the present moment, who can be unwary of the insidious and dangerous effects which have resulted to Ireland from the unconstitutional interference of Peers in Elections, which ought to be, in the strict meaning of the word, popular. All our standard legal authorities, Sir, have over and over again addressed arguments conclusive and irrefragable, as to the illegality of that interference; and it has given me no small gratification to learn, that a Committee of the House of Commons has, in a case with which we liberal spirits are all familiar, exemplified the truth of those doctrines, in favour of wresting from lordly domination the rights and franchises of the ancient Borough of Wexford.

I trust, Sir, that Wexford, thus rescued from aristocratic rule, will know how to appreciate and requite the services of those who so gallantly fought her battle, and insured to her the august privilege of being truly represented in the great Council of the nation. Let not Hervey be forgotten by the people of Wexford—let not the people of New Ross forget themselves. I trust, too, that the decision of the Committee will have its due effect on the propensity which actuates so many Noble Lords to usurp the privileges of the people, and to appropriate to their private purposes what was intended for the benefit of the community at large. But if it is deplorable to reflect on the influence so long and so destructively wielded by the Peerage on our popular Elections, it is consolatory to know, that that influence is on the wane; and that whenever her representations shall be purified, such evils as the law will not be suffered to deform the polity of Great Britain.

Sir, a Correspondent of a Wexford Newspaper, under the signature of AFRICA, and in words of fire, lately called on the members of the House of Commons, that model of virtuous politicians, to assist the struggling energies of his fellow townsmen of New Ross, to a cordial cooperation with their suffering countrymen, in the war they have so emphatically declared against the desolating ravages of tithes.

Martha! thou hast well answered JUSTITIA. You covered yourself with glory in the campaign of Waterford. Your caustic invectives made many a recreant Irishman bite the dust, and thy love of country remains as unchanged as the principles of the Hierophants. Martin! for his thou shalt have honour among the people, and they shall talk of thee in their great assemblies; and so long as you live, they shall call you 'the Man of Ross'; and when your patriot spirit shall wing its way to purer worlds, they shall sorrowfully exclaim, 'verily a true man hath fallen this day in Israel!'

But, Mr Editor, is there not to be found a man of Enimacorthy, and a man of Gorey, and a man of Ferns, to open the eyes of Irishmen to the disgraceful (as I must call it) position in which they bend their necks to the oppressive yoke, the burden of a most oppressive tax? The sufferers of Taghmon await but Mr Waddy's arrival to take their Chair—let him not disappoint them. I doubt whether there is a single man in the community, arrived at years of discretion, who does not now regret the repeal of the tithes, and who does not wish to see the tithes abolished. The sufferers of Taghmon await but Mr Waddy's arrival to take their Chair—let him not disappoint them. I doubt whether there is a single man in the community, arrived at years of discretion, who does not now regret the repeal of the tithes, and who does not wish to see the tithes abolished.

What a fertile subject for the display of parolous rhetoric! What an apposite succedaneum for the revival of those models of eloquence lately roused forth in the numerous Bazaar meetings, with the contemptible view of keeping Irish tithes payers stronger to the maintenance of agriculture, and on the interests of religion? What a fertile subject for the display of parolous rhetoric! What an apposite succedaneum for the revival of those models of eloquence lately roused forth in the numerous Bazaar meetings, with the contemptible view of keeping Irish tithes payers stronger to the maintenance of agriculture, and on the interests of religion?

It would be trifling to bear the strain of reasoning in which the recipients of tithes would expend the prayers of their moral chemistry, by which this execrable tax can be made to consist with religion, policy, expediency, morality, peace, equity, or common justice. On this topic, Sir, I have an excellent Paper to dilate. The public have been enlightened, and the political Press, to which Ireland owes so much, never yet said 'let there be light,' without producing it. I am at a loss, however, to elucidate the very mysterious phenomenon which the neighbouring County of Wexford at this moment presents to the eye of an attentive observer of the passing incidents of the tithes war—I mean that her extremes, Shelburne, Ross, Barry, and Forth, should be at this moment evincing all the attributes of an active vitality, while the centre as yet remains lifeless; but I trust not irretrievably so. Oh! Sir, if Enimacorthy, the heart of just Wexford, were for a season dead, let the stirring recollections of her noble struggles in the campaigns of 1828 and 1829 work out the moral miracle of her resurrection. Let her now come forward in her strength, and administer the potent antidote of honest indignation against this wide-spread pestilence which shepherds the land. Do not the precincts of Enimacorthy enshroud a host of lofty spirits? and will they slumber now?—Oh! Sir—

Do hearts that once beat high for praise, Now cool that pulse an more?

Enimacorthy is the territorial, if not the legal metropolis of the County Wexford. Its many and honest proprietors, the Hon. Newton Fellows, was lately the Chairman of a vast meeting of the County of Devon, convened to petition the Legislature to give its consideration to the subject of tithes, and the petition of such absorbing interest to Irishmen of all religious persuasions. Will not Enimacorthy share the noble indignation with which the Hon. Newton Fellows views the consequences of this insupportable scourge of Irish property? I know that she will be true to herself, and that she will not abate the expression of her feelings on an occasion so momentous.

Let, then, but a becoming enthusiasm and fervour animate the men of Enimacorthy, and soon we shall see the wholesome contagion bursting the mountain limits of one northern harrier, and spreading from parish to parish, like the burning fever of the land of Sefton, until it has pervaded the utmost corners of the Island, and united her children as sufferers in common in one vast moral confederation, against a system so repulsive with unmitigated evil.

Legislature and Government can give no relief until it is unprovokedly demanded by the voice of the people.

How small of all which human slaves endure, That part which Laws or Kings can cause or cure! When that voice has once gone forth, then will come future Wellington (or, perhaps, the existing one) tell the world that he has not been taken into their serious consideration this mighty subject, which agitates the public mind, and for yielding economy to the majesty of the public voice. That time, Mr Editor, I believe is not far distant, for the sake of your own credit as a PUBLICIST.

MARCH 31, 1830.

DEATHS.

In this City, on Monday last, Mr John O'Brien, a highly respectable Citizen. He was the oldest Roman Catholic (even in this City) having been licensed with his freedom on the day of the birth of Charles received the same privilege, passing through here on his way to England.

On Monday evening, in Wexford, Mrs Devereux, widow of the late Richard Devereux, Esq. and her only child, the poor destitute orphan who roamed homeless, the wretched mother, the helpless father, and who sought by aid to alleviate the pressing wants of misery, will deeply lament her demise. Though her years were protracted to far beyond what is generally given to the majority of mortals, yet to those who felt the benignity of her heart, and the Christian feeling which characterized her through life, will deplore her death. To all who were so happy as to enjoy her acquaintance, her loss will be deeply and long long regretted—unhappily on their own accounts, but that charity has lost one of its sincerest benefactors; but she has left a faithful pledge behind to follow her footsteps.

WATERFORD HOUSEHOLDERS' CLUB.

A meeting of the Club took place on Monday evening.

Mr W. M. HEARN in the Chair.

Mr Dowling acquainted the meeting that several householders had been summoned by the Churchwardens for the Vestry Cess. He wished to know whether it was the intention of the Club to protect the parties—at all events, he should be glad that the members would receive protection.

The Chairman was aware that a number of summonses had been issued, but was rather inclined to think that the members of the Club had been studiously avoided.

A long conversation ensued, in the course of which some gentleman observed, that as the 40th section of the new Vestry Act provided, "that every assessment and apportionment, and every act, order, or charge made in a Vestry in any parish, &c. against which, in the whole or in part, any appeal is hereby permitted to be made, if not duly appealed from within the time prescribed, his final, binding, and conclusive, in all intents and purposes in law and equity," he thought it would be difficult to make out a case with regard to the Vestry Cess alluded to, as the Acts of the Vestry had not been appealed from; he, therefore, was of opinion that it would be much better to make arrangements now to meet the onerous at the approaching Easter Vestry, than to waste our strength fighting shadows.

Mr Nugent differed widely in opinion from the last speaker. He thought, in point of fact, no Vestries had taken place on the occasion alluded to, he would be glad to know what was a Vestry? It was not simply a meeting of Parishioners, for if it were, the present meeting was a Vestry—not further, was it a meeting of Parishioners in Church—if it were, we had a Vestry every day in the week. Applause.—What then was it that stamped with a legal character, and gave powers of taxation to an assemblage of Parishioners in Church? What, in fact, made them a Vestry? Was it not a compliance with certain forms laid down by the law of the land? And without this compliance with these forms, it is utterly debarred of all power of taxation. Now, he contended that the forms prescribed by the Act of Parliament which he held in his hand, had been completely disregarded in the instance alluded to. The 4th Section of this Act requires "that copies of the notice for convening the Vestry be posted on the principal door of such Church or Chapel, and on the door of some one Meeting-house for religious worship of the Presbyterian Congregation, if any within such parish, &c. and that no such Vestry shall be holden for any purpose respecting which Roman Catholics shall be capable of voting, until such notice shall have been given in manner aforesaid, and also by affixing another copy of such notice on the doors (mark you, Gentlemen, the Act says doors, not bars) of some one Roman Catholic Chapel within such parish." The object of the Legislature was evident in requiring the notice to be affixed to the doors of the Catholic Chapel, for they saw that ours was the religion of the land, and that for the accommodation of the immense congregations in Roman Catholic houses of worship, it is necessary that there be many doors; and as the vast majority of tax-payers profess that religion, the Legislature wisely decided that every opportunity should be afforded the unfortunate Catholic of learning when the work of plunder was to come on. They have specially enacted in this section, that when it is quite sufficient to affix one copy on one door of the Church and Presbyterian Meeting-house, it is necessary that copies be posted on all the doors of the Catholic Chapel or Chapels within the parish. But what have they done in this instance?—they have actually omitted to post a single notice upon any door of any Catholic Chapel, although there are two in this Union. The object of this omission is too evident to require comment—but without going into the body of the notice, and examining the articles, the trickery that is there observable, he was convinced that no magistrates in existence, unbiassed by party prejudice, could hesitate an instant to decree that a meeting so got up was not a Vestry, but an assemblage of men actually called together to minister to the appetite for spoliation of a few interested individuals. He was confident we could make a case, and a triumphant one. Every defect in the notice, and they were numerous, was fatal to the Churchwardens; and he pledged him self, if only common justice were done, that in every case we would defeat them, because that at every step would be observable the infamy, the rottenness of the system. Mr Nugent sat down amidst loud applause.

Mr Nugent again rose to acquit the meeting that he (Mr Nugent) was summoned on that day for Lamp Tax, but he had not the least doubt of succeeding in this case, too, for the 38th section of the Police Act was conclusive, and utterly cut off the contractors, at least for this year; and he (Mr N) would be sure to learn whether he could recover the tax paid by him (Mr N) last year, which tax also was levied in direct violation of the Act alluded to. So sure was he, however, in the present instance, of success, that he felt confident the Contractors would never appear.

Mr W. A. HEARN fully concurred in the view Mr Nugent took of the Vestry Act, and suggested, a defeat if the people were deluded, and had an honest Bench of Magistrates to try them. To be sure, we had not a single Catholic Justice in this Catholic City—but yet he trusted there was honesty enough among our Aldermen to pronounce an impartial decision, even to a Vestry case. The Secretary thought that Thomas Carroll, Esq. should be employed on the part of the Club to defend the people. He was quite sure, from the general tenor of that gentleman's conduct, that he would discharge that duty faithfully, as from his (Mr Carroll's) intimate acquaintance with every provision of the Vestry Act, no man could be better qualified. At all events, he (Mr N) would secure his assistance in his own case.

Mr Dawson having been called to the Chair, and the marked thanks of the meeting voted to Mr W. Hearn, for his very proper conduct in the Chair, the meeting separated, fully impressed with the absolute necessity of procuring a full attendance of the people at the Vestries of Easter Monday and Easter Tuesday.

The Club then adjourned to Friday (yesterday) evening.

HIBERNIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A public meeting of the Hibernian Temperance Society took place on Wednesday, at the Rotunda, Dublin. It was most numerously and respectfully attended, and the ladies formed a large portion of the assemblage.—Mr CRAMPTON, K.C. was called to the Chair.

He entered into a long and animated description of the objects of the Society. He said there had been misunderstandings respecting its purposes and principles, and assured them, that the Hibernian Temperance Society was entirely unconnected with any of the party feelings which had so long distracted this country. It comprised members of all sects, and was supported by men who differed most widely on subjects of party feeling. Its object was to restrain that flood of intemperance which threatened to bury in eternal ruin the great mass of the people. It did not seek to do this by addressing its instructions to confirmed drunkards, but to the temperate, thro' whose instrumentality it hoped to effect the desired change. He hoped to prevail on his countrymen to adopt the plans of this Society. He would offer an illustration of its facts. He had a neighbour, an esteemed and valued friend, in whom many persons were interested, and a wife, children, servants, various persons, all dependent on him; he laboured under a destructive malady, which art and science in vain attempted to relieve, and he was given over by his physicians—and friends; he possessed a remedy—a specific cure, for this grievous complaint which his friend suffered; and what did humanity, friendship dictate? He drew to him—he administered to his relief, and restored him to his family and happiness. This picture was not the work of fancy's loom—it was a well-founded fact. Their country was the patient—drunkenness the disease—and they, its friends, might afford the relief, by the establishment of Temperance Societies. The remedy was simple, practicable, and effectual; and it was their duty as Christians, as patriots, to administer it. Drunkenness produced pauperism, disease, distress, crime, with its attendant consequences of shameful punishment and ignominious death. It was the destroying disease of the country. The proofs were in the crowded jails and dockets; and if they asked those concerned in the administration of the law what were the crimes they would be told that three fourths of the criminals were man addicted to the use of ardent spirits. The hospitals—charitable institutions—the rooms of the indigent—and the garret of the wretched, presented the same consequences, arising from the same cause. Official documents in his hands, from their amiable and talented Recorder, from the excellent Chairman of their County, and from other men engaged in duties that made them acquainted with the subject, proved that the great cause of crime in this City is the use of ardent spirits. He deplored the absence of the Recorder, who was only prevented from advocating the objects of the Society on the platform that day, by his attention to his public duties; and read a communication from him, in which he mentioned, that of an average of fifty criminals tried weekly in the City Court, four-fifths of their crimes resulted from intemperance. So much for the fact, that ardent spirits are the cause of crime. The increase of crime has been found to be in proportion to the increased sale of ardent spirits, and the decrease of both similarly happens from Parliamentary documents, that in the year 1820, the number of gallons of ardent spirits paying duty and consumed in this country, was twelve millions; from that period until 1829, there was a gradual increase, but in that year what was the amount?—the frightful increase to twenty five millions! Let them look back to the last nine years, and judge whether he was rash in asserting that the progressive increase of the use of ardent spirits was followed by a progressive increase of crime. He would now turn to a more cheering prospect, and direct their attention across the Atlantic. There, in those of the northern states, the consumption of ardent spirits has decreased more than one half, and the falling off in crime and pauperism, and all their evils, has been commensurate. He did not mean to assert that the use of ardent spirits was the only cause, but he considered it as the principal one, of the crime, disease, and distress of our country. He would now show them the remedy—one which he would have been laughed at, perhaps, six months ago for proposing—the establishment of Temperance Societies. These institutions were not of European origin; their discoverer was Deane B. Beach, of Boston, in the American State of Massachusetts—a man whose name will be enrolled among the Howards, the Jenners, and all those philanthropists who have conferred important blessings on their fellow beings. Those may have been something favourable to the success of his discovery in the circumstanced of his country. Perhaps there is a youth in millions as individuals, and a treacherousness in that youth which is not to be found in more mature age. About three years since the first Temperance Society was established in Boston, when intemperance was very prevalent; that the greatest apprehension was felt lest the country should have been an entire nation of drunkards. Dr Beacher proposed his plan, simple plain, as a remedy for the evil. He saw the matter in its true light, and addressed himself to the temperate as accessories before the fact, and after the fact; blessed with pure, philosophical minds, they could restrain the lives from crime while their example advocated the dissemination of ardent spirits, among others.—Should people be moderate in the use of poison,—of arsenic, hencock, or opium? Ardent spirits are a poison, and he would say that not—taste not!—a little is injurious, but watch it its death! The Learned Gentleman pursued his arguments in favour of temperance, and the establishment of societies for that object, with much force, and was repeatedly cheered.—He stated that already 250 temperance societies were formed in America, and 200,000 members enrolled in them. The church, the senate, the bench, and the bar, all had become advocates of these institutions, and he wished that our judges and lawyers would imitate those of America.—He denied that the revenue would be injured by the system, and said that America, nearly the first state in the world, would soon eclipse the parent country, unless England asserted the cause of temperance, and effected some change in the habits of her people. He concluded amidst loud applause.

Dr Sadler moved the first resolution in a short speech—it was seconded by the Surgeon General, in an able statement of the effects of drunkenness on the health and morality of the people.

The Rev. Dr. Edgar, Professor of Divinity in the Belfast Institution, moved the next resolution, and entered into a long disquisition on the scriptural and historical facts respecting the use of wine and ardent spirits. He was proceeding with a statement of his knowledge of the unhappy consequences of intemperance in a number of members of his own profession in the north of Ireland, when he was interrupted by cries of "Shame, shame—such a thing cannot be the fact—name—no, no, shame." He said he should sit down, if the Chairman desired him, but he trusted there was that good feeling in the meeting which would believe that he would not lightly state anything injurious to the profession he belonged to—cries of "Shame," repeated.

The Chairman said that any person who wished to controvert the statements made by Dr Edgar, should be allowed an opportunity of doing so after he had spoken, and requested he might now be heard quietly.

Dr Edgar resumed, and said that if any person had felt himself aggrieved by what he had described, he would feel pleasure in giving him a meeting, either in the committee or elsewhere, and would engage to give him perfect satisfaction as to the truth of his statements. He had presented such facts to the meeting, to prove that temperance men are the chief instruments in producing intemperance, and the practice in the north of Ireland, of people presenting spirits to their clergyman, when he called to their houses, as a mark of hospitality, was a temptation to form intemperate habits, which it required more than ordinary fortitude to resist. He knew an instance in which a clergyman had made an excellent use of this practice—hear, hear. After endeavouring to prevent the people of offering spirits to him, when he visited them, he at length told them, if they were able to expend so much money in a needless luxury, he would in future receive the price in lieu of the article, and hand it over to a missionary society, which he did, and was able to raise a large sum in this manner.—The Reverend Gentleman gave many similar details in a candid, manly manner, and mentioned an important fact, that although the Scotch decried the Irish as drunken and disposed to crime, official documents proved that the average yearly consumption of ardent spirits by each Scotchman was five gallons, while the Irishman only consumed two and a half, and that their criminal returns presented a similar excess. He said that there were between forty and fifty temperance societies at present in Ulster, containing about 2,500 members. He was several times cheered while delivering a long speech, and heard in the latter part of it with much attention.

Lord Cloncurry seconded the resolution, and made a few observations on the utility of such societies.

A Mr Kerthel stood up in front of the platform, and was proceeding to address the Chairman, as he said, in reply to some of Doctor Edgar's statements, when the Chairman intimated him that he would be heard when the resolutions of the Society were adopted, but it was not the usual course to hear him before.

Lieutenant General Broome, Clayton, Vice-President of the New Ross Temperance Society, proposed the third resolution, which was seconded by The Rev. George Carr, in a luminous, animated, and talented speech, during which he alluded in warm and laudatory terms to the excellent influence of the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, in restraining intemperance, and his exertions in forwarding the object of the society. He said that prelate had discovered that no less than 32,000l. a year were spent in the use of ardent spirits in the town of Carlow alone, independent of the duty paid by distillers.

Rev. William Urwick moved the fourth resolution, and made a forcible speech in support of the society.

Mr Woulfe, Assistant Barrister for the county Galway, seconded the resolution, and being loudly called on by the meeting, came forward and addressed it in an eloquent and impressive discourse on the benefits such societies are calculated to produce in this country, which he represented as labouring under very great distress at present.—He was frequently cheered, and sat down amidst much applause.

Colonel Palmer proposed the fifth resolution, and mentioned a suggestion, that the evening of society should be appointed to allow the mechanics an opportunity of hearing the arguments, in favour of temperance societies, urged with such force to-day.

Major Sirr seconded the resolution. Alderman Morgan moved the sixth resolution, in which the cordial thanks of the meeting were given to the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Dr. Edgar, the Rev. George Carr, Dr. Cloney, and the other active friends of the society.

Rear-Admiral Oliver seconded this resolution. The Chairman, in putting it, said their thanks were eminently due to Dr. Doyle. He really wanted words to express the deep respect, the reverence with which he looked up to that distinguished, pious and patriotic prelate.

The resolution and observations were received with great cheering by the meeting. Mr Jackson, K.C., was afterwards called to the chair, and the thanks of the meeting given to Mr Crampton.

WATERFORD MARKETS. SATURDAY, APRIL 10. Table with columns for Butter, Wheat, Oats, Barley, and other market prices.

- List of names and titles, including Peter middlefield, Wm. Upperbird, John K. barony of Uppery, and many others.