



PROCEEDINGS IN DERRY—MAGHERAFELT RIOTERS—JUDGE VANDELEUR'S CHARGE—CITY OF DERRY ELECTION—INTENDED PROSECUTION IN DERRY ON THE 12TH OF AUGUST.

Derry, Sunday, August 8, 1830.

At five o'clock yesterday evening, Judge Vandeleur took his seat in the Crown Court. The following Grand Jury were soon after sworn:—

Alexander Robert Stewart, Foreman; Sir James Bruce, Sir Robert Bateson; Theobald Jones, Henry Barre, Beresford, Esqrs.; Sir Robert Alexander Ferguson, John Hart, Alexander Alexander, Marcus Hill, Esqrs.; Sir Francis M'Naghten; John Crommie, John Claudius Beresford, Hugh Lisle, William Hamilton Ashe, Thomas Scott, Richard Hunter, John Acheson Smyth, Andrew Ferguson, Rowley Miller, and Stewart Bruce, Esqrs.

The Learned Judge "apologised to the Grand Jury for the late hour of his arrival from Lifford, where important business unavoidably detained him. He felt great satisfaction in calling their attention to the light state of the Calendar, which included no crimes of great enormity. He felt himself bound not to delay the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury longer, but would send them up the estimates of the Lunatic Asylum."

The Crown business here is unusually light, indeed there would be scarcely any thing worth reporting to occupy the time of the Judge, Jury or Crown Lawyers, had not the ultra-loyalists of Magherafelt cut out some work for them. The Judge's charge was contrary to the expectation of a crowded Court which had assembled from an early part of the day to hear it. I shall offer no remark upon it until the trials of the Magherafelt rioters shall be terminated, and of these your readers shall have the earliest and most accurate report. It is the wish of every rational person here, that the prosecution against these misguided men may be carried on with an impartiality, which, while it will ensure the future peace of the country, will teach the Orange party a truth of which as yet they appear to be ignorant, namely, that the laws having at length put all the King's subjects on an equality, without distinction of sect or party, it will be not only advisable, but prudent for them to find out some other means of acquiring a character for superior loyalty, and of proving their devotion to civil liberty, than by shooting Papists and burning houses. The Government, it is plain, do not require their services any longer, although the poor dupes themselves cannot perceive it; the day is gone by, when it was considered necessary to countenance a faction, in order that a wily Minister might with more ease carry his pernicious measures—but alas! for Protestant ascendancy—

"Old times are changed, old manners gone," and we much doubt if even in the "maiden city," the boast of a Dublin Corporation could now be verified, "that let the faction do what it would, a Jury would acquit them."

I am sorry to find that the "Pretence Boys are to make a foolish parade on the 12th of this month. It does not signify that they promulgate in a manifesto, that their procession is not intended to offend any other class of their fellow subjects, but merely to commemorate the deeds of their forefathers. If my observations should meet the eyes of any of those degenerate sons, I would beg to remind them that their ancestors achieved immortality, because they opposed despotism, and battled in the cause of freedom—and that they would have blushed, could it have been possible for them to witness, during the last thirty years, the servility of those who would wish to be thought the descendants of liberty, were on the contrary like a Swiss Corps, tolerated for the assistance they rendered those who would oppress and enslave their country."

The City Election commences on Wednesday, when it is expected there will be a great display of popular feeling. Captain Hart is, and it is justly so, popular to state, he deserves to be the popular Candidate; although a Member of the very worst Corporation in the Kingdom, and a de-voted disciple of Toryism, yet with an ardour worthy of the brightest day in the history of Ireland, he has espoused the cause of freedom, and declares himself the champion of Reform—the friend of the Press—the foe of corrupt Corporations, and of all other injurious monopolies. If Captain Hart be not a HALF-MEASURED MAN, and is really sincere in his professions, Derry will have reason to bless his name; he has the people to a man on his side, and he has only to look to France to learn that the wishes of the people cannot always with safety and success be disregarded. It will be his own fault if he do not make the party opposed to him buy victory at an immoderate price! Sir Robert Ferguson's backers are losing courage; up to the present moment I understand they find it difficult to prevail on any of the aristocrats to propose him—even the Mac-Syccophant Gazette, the organ of the party, abstains from dosing the public with its unreadable logic in his behalf. The people of Derry should come forward and compel the candidates to pledge themselves to support Reform and Retrenchment, and strenuously to advocate the repeal of the abominable Corn Laws, which have the effect of bringing the mechanic to the brink of starvation. I shall send you an account of the proceedings of each day until the election (which commences on Wednesday) shall be terminated.—Dublin M. Post.

THE LATE FATAL DUEL. We have reason to know that it is not the intention of the relatives of the late lamented and highly respected Standish O'Grady, Esq. to prosecute Captain Smith, or Lieutenant Markham. When we consider the deep wound which feeling must have experienced in the late melancholy event with which those names are associated, we confess that such an instance of kindness, forbearance, and humanity, is considerably enhanced in our estimation, and makes us, if possible, regret still more the premature loss of the excellent young gentleman whose memory is honoured by so much noble magnanimity.—D. M. Post.

WORKSHIRE ELECTION. The Election for this great county terminated on the second day (Friday last), and gives another triumph to the principles of popular freedom, by the return of Lord Morpeth and Mr. Brougham, at the head of the poll. The numbers were—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Morpeth (1164), Brougham (1285), Bethel (1123), Ducombe (1063), Stapleton (94).

MR. HUME RETURNED FOR MIDDLESEX. We congratulate himself—we congratulate his independent electors—we congratulate England—on the election of Mr. Hume for Middlesex. It is another triumph gained for the sacred cause of Reform.

WEST INDIA SLAVERY.

We had given ourselves credit for having expressed our opinions on the subject of Negro Slavery, with all necessary precision and firmness. We thought that we had been frequent and forcible enough in our denunciations of slavery, and sufficiently clear in pointing out its concomitant evils, to prevent any thing like a suspicion of our being indifferent as to its existence. We have, however, been charged by some correspondents with culpable apathy, and a criminal neglect of our duty towards the slaves of Britain; and we are therefore induced, perhaps, at the risk of offending some of our readers, to state in brief our views on this important subject. We have called the negroes of the West Indies the slaves of Britain—legitimately have we done so—for Britain is chargeable with the crime of constituting them slaves, and is responsible for their continuance in that predicament. Almost every appeal made by the West India proprietors, and their well-paid advocates in favour of slavery, recognises this connexion between Britain and the negroes. While the friends of emancipation appeal to our patriotism in support of the claims of our black fellow subjects, the upholders of slavery appeal to the same principle in contending for what they call their rights, i. e. the privilege of keeping 800,000 human beings in a state of ignominious bondage. Great Britain is, without hesitation, identified by the latter with the slavery of the West Indies. "You have led us into the difficulty and danger," say they, "and you must extricate us from them." We have been induced to embark our capital and energies in West India property, on the assurance of indemnity which you have given us." If there be this connexion between Britain and the slave system, ought we not to be ashamed of it? ought we not to arouse ourselves from our supineness, and determine on the extinction of a system so abhorrent to the feelings of every true Briton—so inconsistent with the constitution of our country—so opposed to the first laws of human nature and the first principles of the Christian religion? The following extract from a letter from the West Indies, dated June 16, 1830, (from Jamaica, we believe,) which we have received from a correspondent on whom we can depend, will, we doubt not, arouse the indignation of every individual who reads it—

"A few days ago, a member of one of our churches was publicly flogged with a cart whip, and afterwards worked in chains simply and for nothing else, but praying to God in a place of public worship, and that too, after his owner had given him full permission to attend his chapel; but this would not serve him. There is a law here, that no slave, or free person of colour, shall be allowed to preach, and the magistrate who presided on the occasion, would insist upon it that preaching and praying were the same; and consequently, as no slave is allowed to speak a word about his God, he must be flogged, and flogged he was; and then, with a chain about his neck, worked in the public streets as an example to other transgressors who might be so wicked as to cry 'God be merciful to me a sinner.'"

This communication serves to show the utter incompatibility of slavery with religion. It is obvious enough, for the writings and the practice of the West Indians, that the slaves are treated in all respects as beings without souls. They are well fed, forsooth! so are the hogs which the English farmer rears for the slaughter. They are cheerful and merry! so is the drunkard who drowns in liquor the sorrows of his heart. But if we inquire as to their moral and intellectual culture, all is silent as the grave, and dark as the interior of pandemonium.—Weekly Free Press.

DROGHEDA ELECTION.

The cause of one of the candidates for this borough appearing desperate, his friends—for we cannot suppose he would do it himself—have resorted to the horrible expedient of purchasing support. Bribery and corruption are now resorted to for the purpose of counteracting the legitimate influence of independence and integrity. It is now money versus patriotism; and those who are base enough to barter whatever they have of the latter, find no difficulty in obtaining sovereignty in exchange. We have been told a strange tale of a meeting, consisting of sixty nine Freeman of Drogheda, being held in a certain tavern in Capel-street, in this city, a few evenings ago, when the virtuous electors agreed on giving their support to a certain candidate for the moderate sum of two thousand pounds!!! Some individuals were appointed to open the negotiation, and from the increase of the party to whom we allude on the poll, we suppose the terms were accepted. Freeman's Journal.

ILLEGAL ASSEMBLAGES.

At the Kilkenny Assizes five men were arraigned for a riot and assault at Rosbercon, on the 21st of March. It appeared from the evidence of the police, that the prisoners had two poles, to one of which two flags were fastened—one a green and the other an Orange handkerchief. It was stated on behalf of the prisoners, that these handkerchiefs were casually borrowed from two girls, who were along with "the boys," and that on the day in question they were assembled as usual to play at "high-gates." There were about 100 men and women collected together, and their great offences were shouting before the police office, and spilling a can of water. They were acquitted of the assault, and found guilty of the riot. Mr. Scott, the counsel for the crown, stated the object of the prosecution was not so much to subject the traversers to punishment, as to convince the people that the taking part in any such meetings would leave them at the mercy of the law. The learned gentleman referred to party meetings held in other parts of Ireland, where such meetings were declared illegal; and it was to prevent such being held in any part of the country, that prosecutions of this nature were principally intended.

NATURAL AFFECTION AND MILITARY DISCIPLINE.—During the fighting in Paris last week, the 5th regiment were ordered to "Make ready" to fire on the people on the Boulevard. They did so "Present!" and they turned their pieces on their Colonel, waiting with singular coolness for the word "Fire!" That officer immediately broke his sword on his knee, tore off his epaulettes, and retired. The people threw themselves into the arms of the soldiers, who received their embraces, but maintained their position. "Vive la Republique!" (regiments of the line) was, in consequence, during the night, and ever since, a constant exclamation with the people.

A plan of a complete counter-revolution has been found amongst the papers of the Duchess d'Angouleme. It will be soon published.

THE SPANISH CONSPIRACY.

Towards the end of last week secret information was received that a vessel lying in the river, and laden partly with artillery, called the Mary, with a red streak, was on the eve of sailing with an expeditionary force against the Spanish Government; on which orders were issued to Lieutenant Simpson, of the Swallow preventive cutter (accompanied with a full description of her) to board her should he fall in with her; in obedience to which, he went in pursuit of, and on Thursday evening descried her, near Blackwall Reach, and after a smart chase succeeded, about sunset, in boarding her, when, on overhauling her, he discovered a large stock of fire-arms, consisting of one hundred and fifty muskets, with bayonets for all; fifty cutlasses; fifty common swords; four officers' ditto, four saddles, and about 2,000 rounds of ball cartridge.

Lieutenant Simpson lost no time in giving information at the Custom House, and Sir R. Bernaldo and the Spanish Consul proceeded to the vessel, which the former, with much difficulty, ascended, owing to the Spaniards having taken the precaution of greasing her sides, ropes, &c. On arriving on board Sir Richard was addressed by a tall, stout man, wearing a cloak, and in broken English said, "he knew the Consul was an Englishman, as they liked the English, he should be happy to see him on board." The Consul was, however, advised by Sir Richard Bernaldo not to go on board. It is supposed that this individual is General—, and that he was perfectly acquainted with the person and official character of the Consul. Each person on board (sixty-eight in number) was required to sign his name at length; and the same demand was made of a waterman named Webber, who, in going down the river after the vessel was captured by the Swallow, discovered a brown paper parcel floating on the water, supposed to have been thrown overboard by the Spaniards, when pursued, with a nine-pounder shot attached to it for the purpose of sinking it; and containing two thousand circulars in the Spanish language, to be distributed among the Constitutional troops, and printed by Mr. Matthew Taylor, of Coleman-street. The whole of the arms were deposited on board the Swallow cutter, and the ammunition on board a powder boat, lying off Burgess's-hole. During the night, the entry of which the Spaniards spent in singing and shouting for the constitutional cause, a party of the preventive service men from Woolwich, under the command of Lieutenant Heskely, were on guard on board the Spanish vessel, which duty is to be continued until some arrangement can be made for disposing of the prisoners. The affair occupies much attention, and excites considerable interest.—London Morning Paper.

TRIBUTE TO THE FRENCH PATRIOTS.

The glorious struggle for French liberty is terminated; blood has been shed, but the cause was a righteous one; and the glory which the actors in the terrible drama are crowned, is the most sublime that brave men could ambition. But is there to be nothing done for the relatives of those who fell in the struggle for liberty? will we not make known to Frenchmen that we sympathize in their sufferings, participate in their rights of justice, and rejoice at their success. Englishmen have led the way in making this virtuous and grateful acknowledgment; already has a subscription been opened in London, to relieve the distresses of the widows, mothers, and sisters of those whose blood has been purchased from their countrymen, and relieved them from the tyranny of a despotic King and corrupt Ministry; and whose heroism has taught a lesson to the cruel, how unwise it is to be unjust. Yes, Irishmen, too, will prove, by imitating the example of their neighbours, that human liberty has gained by the exertions of French patriotism. We publish, with great pleasure, the following letter from an excellent and liberal nobleman; let us hope that the call will meet a ready response from every lover of his country.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal. Clontarf Lodge, Drogheda, August 6, 1830. Sir—The glorious struggle into which the French nation has been forced by the recent unprincipled violation of its rights and liberties, commands the respect and sympathy of every free spirit. The common sentiment of the whole of these countries seems to be in admiration of the simultaneous determination of the French to resist the abominable aggression practised against them. The peculiar temper and character of the resistance tend to exalt us as far as necessary, and no farther, is doubtful, if possible, to heighten our respect for the situation of that great people.

I beg to propose, through the medium of your patriotic paper, that the Irish nation shall enter into a subscription for the surviving soldiers in the late struggle at Paris and their families; the amount of which may be transmitted to any Irish house at Paris, to be added to the French national subscription already opened.

I have no doubt a similar subscription will be effected in the sister kingdom, where the principle of constitutional liberty is so strongly cherished, from the honour of the present.

Such a proceeding as this which I recommend will establish a basis for a friendly feeling between the people of these United Kingdoms and the French people of a description which nothing can hereafter interrupt. It is a better medium through which to rely for the conveyance of our sentiments and our sympathies, than the calculating language of diplomatic routine. The military gentleman at the head of the present administration may or may not disapprove of the principles of the French patriots. Little care we. The nation is unanimous in thinking they could not act otherwise; and let us act so as that the national opinion shall neither be misunderstood or misrepresented.

I am, Sir, your faithful servant, WESTMEATH. I will subscribe my name for £25. The Hon. Thomas Hugh Nugent, &c.

We have just heard that the editor of the Representative of the People was sent for last night at eight o'clock by Sir Richard Bernaldo, and questioned by him as to the authorship of the articles in his paper; as to the copyright—as to his political opinions, &c. The magistrate said he had been instructed to take this step by the Home Department. What does this mean? It is more like a proceeding of the Bourbon Government in France than any thing English. Sir Richard Bernaldo discharged his extraordinary mission with the utmost courtesy.—Globe of Saturday.

THUNDER STORMS.

On Friday afternoon we were visited by a more tremendous thunderstorm than has been experienced here for many years. The day was extremely fine and warm until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when heavy drops of rain began to descend, and shortly afterwards flashes of lightning darted through the air, followed by incessant bursts of thunder. The rain, in the mean time, accompanied by hail stones, continued to fall with such violence as to resemble sheets of water, and rolled in rapid streams through the deserted streets, till it reached the lowest parts of the town, and rushed into every cellar within its reach, the terrified inhabitants in vain employing their utmost endeavours to keep out the increasing flood. In some places a quantity of gravel, mixed with broken shells and particles of bone, were left by the rain, which circumstance had led to the supposition that a waterspout had burst over the town, an opinion which the violent descent of the rain would no doubt serve to strengthen. No serious accident has occurred, as far as we can learn, with the exception of the falling in of part of the land opposite the old custom-house. The thunder and lightning continued during the whole of the afternoon, and the storm did not subside until after eight o'clock. A house in Crabtree-lane was struck with lightning, and its roof burned on his back; we are glad to learn, however, that no material injury was sustained by any of the men.—Liverpool Courier.

A sad accident occurred at Dorcock on Friday last, during a thunder storm. Among others at a lad of the name of Kelly happened to be abroad. A few moments before his death he was conversing with a female on the state of the elements, little dreaming that his end was so near. Just as the other left him a vivid flash of lightning preceded a loud and appalling peal; and when the woman started, and even hurt, turned instinctively round and looked after the fall, she beheld him lying motionless at a little distance. The alarm was soon given, and other persons brought to the spot; but their humane efforts were unavailing. The fatal bolt had previously sped, and sealed the fate of a human being with something like the speed of its own flight. Report says, the lad was shifting the tail of a cow, and that the iron dibble had attracted the lightning. To the above we have to add that a similar accident occurred at Kendal. Two men who were either at work or standing in a garden, were struck simultaneously with the electric fluid. One of them, though stunned and scathed, is recovering, but the other was taken up a livid corpse. Though these are the only particulars that have reached us, we fear the fact itself is too true.—Dunfermline Courier.

We have heard of few accidents from the lightning on Friday. A boy at Seafield, near Leith, was struck by the fluid, by which he is paralysed in his legs and arms. The storm appears to have passed from west to north, and to have been general throughout the country. At Kilsyth two men were unfortunately killed while at work in the lime-works of Mr. Stirling; they were struck twice by the electric fluid, and were carried home insensible, where they died soon after. The storm commenced at Aberdeen soon after nine o'clock on Friday evening, and continued to present the same grand and terrific appearance which it exhibited here, until three o'clock on Saturday morning.—Caledonian Mercury.

A gentleman belonging to Edinburgh while travelling in his gig in Fifeshire, on Friday last, from the Plasterers' Inn to Kirkcaldy, was struck on the left arm by lightning, which became quite powerless. While in this situation he called at a farmhouse close by and stated his melancholy case, when, to his surprise, he was refused admittance, and ordered away.—Edinburgh Courier.

During the thunder storm in Edinburgh, on Friday, when the water was eighteen inches deep in the Cowgate, a drunken Highland porter fell before a loaded cart, the wheels of which went over both his thighs. When examined by a surgeon, although they were found much contused, there was no fracture, and Donald accounted for it by observing that he had got "an unco saft fat."—Caledonian Mercury.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PARIS.

One of our countrymen, who has been established for a number of years as a printer in Paris, and who has a large establishment in London, shut up his office, and fought on the Boulevard, on the 28th, as a tirailleur, and thus procured several muskets for his men. On the 29th, accompanied by some friends and several of his workmen, he was at the attack of the Louvre, amongst the first who entered the Tuileries, and afterwards attacked the Royal Guards entrenched in houses in the Rue St. Nicaise and St. Honoré. From the corner of the street they kept up an incessant fire for nearly an hour, till at length he called on the others to follow him, and rushed through a shower of bullets, into the house in possession of the Guards, who seeing themselves thus attacked within and from without surrendered, and it was our countryman who received from them upwards of 60 muskets officers' sabres, &c. He afterwards employed every effort to save these men, but succeeded in saving very few, for the firing still continuing from the third story, the people were so furious that they slew every Guard they could approach. Two of his men were killed; one of them has left three infant children. We have the pleasure to announce to his numerous friends in this country that he himself escaped miraculously without even a scratch. On his return home at night, besmudged with blood and gore, he was loudly greeted by his fellow-citizens and neighbours. Mr. Ponceau, formerly letter-founder in London, was on the spot where the above workmen were killed and generously gave 200l. to the widow.

Amongst those who fought most bravely and effectively for the French Charter, were the Students of the Polytechnic School. What extraordinary youths! Emerging from school, thrown in an instant into the midst of an armed and outrageous population, they assumed the command of the various masses that presented themselves, with a quietude and modest confidence that clothed them in an instant with authority. Their heroism in battle confirmed their influence, which, the battle over, was exerted in a manner that will appear incredible in the eyes of posterity. Not a life was sacrificed after the fighting had ceased.

OPENING OF A MUMMY.—A mummy which was brought from Egypt by Baron Denon, was some time ago opened at the rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Society at Newcastle. The bandaging was remarkably clumsy, and seemed like loose pieces carelessly wrapped with narrower ones, resembling tapes. When this was removed, there was a common spiral bandage, from the feet upwards to the head, which appeared very neat. The operators next came to a crucial bandage, not very well put on, and then to another bandage, crossing in one direction. Several pieces of cloth were now discovered, which seemed to have been laid over the body after a certain degree of wrapping had taken place, to keep all as straight as possible. After removing some other bandages, a fifth crucial bandage was met with, which made two crosses about the neck and shoulders, finishing at the feet. A singular bandage then appeared from the neck over the face across the occiput; compresses of many folds were found across the face, and large compresses from the feet upwards being removed. A spiral bandage from the feet upwards being freed, the moisture from the contents of the wrappings was very perceptible. Several pieces of bark were then discovered, and a strong bituminous odour prevailed. The bandaging altogether weighed more than 30lbs. In the course of the operation, a sheet of bituminous cloth, of more than usually large size, was discovered; the moisture between which and the body was considerable. The vacant space between the legs and the arms, and the body, were filled with compresses, so as to preserve the regularity of the form. The humeri seemed to have been forced aside, and the cavity of the shoulder filled with bitumen, which bore evident marks of having been poured in while in a heated state. The head was enveloped in a very thick compress. The moisture had penetrated so strongly, that it was now difficult to remove the bandaging without destroying the texture and the color. The perfection of this mummy was remarkable. Perhaps, considering the supposed age, (between two and three thousand years), there was hardly ever a mummy opened in such preservation. There was considerable pliancy of the joints. The arms admitted of a good deal of motion. They were spiral bandages, but one up and down, the other beginning at the top. No papyrus was discovered in any part whatever. Within the bandaging much flesh, there was much bitumen, which had been run in when hot. The cuticle remained at the roots of the nails. In one instance, so careful had the embalmers been of this, that to preserve the nail, a piece of thread had been tied about the root where the cuticle was coming off. The abdomen was remarkably soft, and was so moist that it was difficult to touch it, but when it was touched, it was found very perfect. The teeth were good, the nose rather flat, but straight; the balls of the eyes had been taken out, and the sockets filled with linen or tow. The hair was perfect; it seemed of a light texture, and not woolly. There was no section of the abdomen. The arms appeared much straighter down than in most of the mummies that have been opened. The fingers and toes might also be taken for the remains of a person who had been only a few years embalmed.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns: Commodity, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Includes Butter, Flour, Oatsmeal, Potatoes, &c.

There was rather a good supply of Butter at market on Tuesday, which was sold at from 62s. to 72s.; and the demand was rather brisk. The market was also well supplied yesterday, with a slight reduction in price.—Weighted on Tuesday, 3s; yesterday, 4s.—firkins.

In our Corn markets we have scarcely any thing doing. Some new oats appeared, which sold at 15s. to 17s. per barrel. No Wheat or Barley came to market. Flour has declined about 2s. per bag; and in Indian Corn, Meal a considerable reduction has also taken place. In Oatmeal and other articles no alteration.

KILKENNY MARKETS, August 10. Butter, 72s. per cwt.; Barley, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. per do.; Oats, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per do. Flour (per bag)—14s. 6d. to 15s.; 24s. 3s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.; 3ds. 28s. 6d. to 30s.; 4th. 24s. 6d. to 26s. 6d.; 5th. 22s. 6d. to 24s. 6d.; 6th. 20s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; 7th. 18s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.; 8th. 16s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; 9th. 14s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; 10th. 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; 11th. 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; 12th. 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; 13th. 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; 14th. 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; 15th. 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; 16th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 17th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 18th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 19th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 20th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 21st. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 22nd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 23rd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 24th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 25th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 26th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 27th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 28th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 29th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 30th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 31st. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 1st. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 2nd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 3rd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 4th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 5th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 6th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 7th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 8th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 9th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 10th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 11th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 12th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 13th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 14th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 15th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 16th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 17th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 18th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 19th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 20th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 21st. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 22nd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 23rd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 24th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 25th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 26th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 27th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 28th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 29th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 30th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 31st. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 1st. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 2nd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 3rd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 4th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 5th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 6th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 7th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 8th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 9th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 10th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 11th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 12th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 13th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 14th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 15th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 16th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 17th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 18th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 19th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 20th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 21st. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 22nd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 23rd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 24th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 25th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 26th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 27th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 28th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 29th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 30th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 31st. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 1st. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 2nd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 3rd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 4th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 5th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 6th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 7th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 8th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 9th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 10th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 11th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 12th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 13th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 14th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 15th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 16th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 17th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 18th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 19th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 20th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 21st. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 22nd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 23rd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 24th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 25th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 26th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 27th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 28th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 29th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 30th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 31st. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 1st. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 2nd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 3rd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 4th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 5th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 6th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 7th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 8th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 9th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 10th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 11th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 12th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 13th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 14th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 15th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 16th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 17th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 18th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 19th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 20th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 21st. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 22nd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 23rd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 24th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 25th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 26th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 27th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 28th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 29th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 30th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 31st. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 1st. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 2nd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 3rd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 4th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 5th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 6th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 7th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 8th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 9th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 10th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 11th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 12th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 13th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 14th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 15th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 16th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 17th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 18th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 19th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 20th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 21st. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 22nd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 23rd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 24th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 25th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 26th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 27th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 28th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 29th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 30th. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 31st. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 1st. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 2nd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 3rd. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; 4th. 1s. 6d. to 3

COUNTY CARLOW ELECTION.

From the Special Reporter to the Waterford Chronicle.

On Monday morning last, at eleven o'clock, the High Sheriff, HENRY FALKNER, Esq., entered the Court-house, and having read the writ for holding the Election and qualified, according to law, inquired if there was any freeholder ready to put in nomination one or more Candidates for the representation of the County?

Mr. Wm. BROWN, of Brown's-hill, presented himself at the front of the hustings, and proposed HENRY BRAUN, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent the County of Carlow in Parliament. This Gentleman was completely inaudible, in consequence of the low tone of voice in which he spoke, and the noise which prevailed in the Court-house.

ROBERT DOYNE, Esq., of Tullow, seconded Mr. BROWN'S nomination.

Sir THOMAS BUTLER proposed THOMAS KAVANAGH, Esq., and dwelt upon the reputation of his private virtues, and of his being a descendant of the ancient Kings of Ireland.

PULIP NEWTON, Esq., seconded Sir THOMAS BUTLER, and spoke largely in praise of Mr. KAVANAGH'S private virtues.

Sir THOMAS BUTLER then proposed HORACE ROCHEFORT, Esq., and eulogised his great capabilities for becoming a useful public man, and a valuable Member of Parliament. His personal character also, was such as to justify the best hopes they might entertain, if they should elect him as a representative for the County. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. LECKEY, of Ballykiely, delivered a most eloquent and chaste panegyric on Mr. HORACE ROCHEFORT, during which he was loudly cheered, and concluded by seconding the nomination of Sir THOMAS BUTLER.

Mr. HENRY BRAUN presented himself to the meeting in the midst of an uproar of groaning, hissing, and yelling, which it is almost impossible to describe—until

Mr. THOMAS FINN rose, and said, that such conduct was most disgraceful, besides, it was a bad compliment to their High Sheriff, Mr. Falkner, who was esteemed for his gentlemanly and good qualities wherever he was known. (Cheers.) If, therefore, they did not intend to insult him, and oblige him to use force for the purpose of putting an end to such disorder, they would suffer Mr. Braun quietly to proceed. (Cheers.)

Quiet being restored, Mr. BRAUN commenced by saying that great activity had been used by a person who was not fit or qualified to take so active a part in the affairs of the County. He then proceeded to give an account of his parliamentary career, which was quite unintelligible to all those who stood near him, amongst whom was our reporter. He said that except a few, he had all the independent gentlemen on his side. [Water Blakey, of Ballyvellen, Esq., immediately stood up, and, in the most vehement manner, told the Hon. Member that what he asserted was not true.] He did not enter into any particulars as to his parliamentary conduct; but declared that his past life had been so perfectly pure and independent, that he had no doubt whatever but that he would be once more returned for the county. (Gross and loud laughter.)

Mr. THOMAS FINN told the Hon. Colonel, that, if it was to him he alluded, he would counsel him to retract what he had said before he would leave the Court House. (Cheers.)

Mr. KAVANAGH next presented himself, and was received pretty much in the same manner as his late parliamentary colleague. After some time he was allowed to proceed, and gave nearly the same account of his stewardship as his Hon. Son-in-law had rendered—declaring that he had acted conscientiously, and to the best of his judgment, as a parliamentary man—said he was no orator, and that he really thought that was no loss to him. (Laughter.) If it were not for orators in the House of Commons, the business of the nation would not be so often at a stand; and he, therefore, did not think it was requisite for a parliamentary man to be an orator. (Gross and loud laughter.)

Mr. HORACE ROCHEFORT next presented himself to the meeting, and was received with the most enthusiastic and long-continued cheering. His appearance is perfectly boyish; but, being remarkably handsome, and having addressed the freeholders with the utmost grace, dignity, and self-possession, there has been few men ever received in a public meeting with such extraordinary marks of popular favour. He delivered a most able speech, in the course of which he called upon the other Candidates to declare whether they had formed a coalition.

On which Mr. BRAUN stood up, and gave a most shuffling and evasive answer, which contained a virtual admission that there was a coalition between himself and his father-in-law. (Gross and loud laughter.)

Mr. ROCHEFORT then read, in detail, every specific pledge which the people of Ireland are now requiring from their Candidates, and declared that he would, if returned by the freeholders of the County of Carlow as their independent member, redeem every one of those pledges. He concluded one of the best, most methodical, and statesman-like speeches that we have ever heard in a public meeting, and sat down amidst acclamations, which, ringing through the Court, were caught and echoed by the assembled multitudes in the streets outside.

Mr. WATER BLAKEY then rose and addressed the meeting nearly as follows:—

Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen—I beg leave to make a few observations, and hope for the kind indulgence of this great assembly. Two years have elapsed, when at a county meeting, assembled in this town, I was pledged to my countrymen that, humble an individual as I was, I should be found at my post, when circumstances required, and an opportunity offered, to call our Representatives to account for their conduct in Parliament. I now redeem that pledge; and in this great assembly, and on behalf of the great majority of the people, with all the respect due to our late Representatives, I beg to demand from them an account of their stewardship. Tell me, countrymen, we shall witness such a day as this—it is our Carlow, and with Gods aid, we will

make good use of it. This day, we struggle for independence—on this day, if you are honest, you will achieve your country's freedom—if you are false and subservient, you deserve to remain slaves. So many years have passed, since the Freeholders of this County had any thing to do with its Representation, that they had almost forgotten their importance. High and mighty as a Candidate may fancy himself, enormous as his income, intoxicated with his own dignity, may, were he even the descendant of Kings, it is only to you, honest Freeholders, he can look for the distinguished station of becoming the organ of your sentiments in Parliament. You have already heard much of the claims of the respective Candidates for this high honor, and still higher trust of their individual merits and demerits—you will form your own opinions; you will, moreover, I am sure, act independently, and not degrade yourselves by giving a vote contrary to your consciences. Thanks to the spirit of Mr. Rochfort, he has sounded the tocsin, and with alacrity we answer the call. We are as a people regenerated, raised from a state of apathy to a sense of our great importance, and fortunately at a moment the most critical to redeem the character of our country—Freeholders, will you suffer any longer the existence of an unworthy family compact, a coalition not creditable to the parties who form it, nor conducive to the interests, if rightly understood, of those honorable men, (for they are all honorable men,) who with all their might contribute to support it. Oh! my countrymen, how degrading, how humiliating should such a coalition and such support be, to the feelings of independent men. We will no longer endure it; it is too disgraceful. (Great cheering.) We will no longer remain a laughing stock, an object of scorn to the surrounding counties. If in this mighty struggle, in a few instances, some independent spirits (and may God bless them,) give but one vote to their Landlords, reserving the other for their country, those kind and generous, those considerate and most amiable Landlords, may blame themselves—their hearts will tell them, if they have by acts of kindness a right to expect the entire affections of their tenants. I will not enter on any defence of, or take from the encomiums bestowed on the gentlemen proposed as fit persons to do our work in Parliament. As private individuals, each of them may have his merits; but on public grounds I take my stand, and here protest against them. I am unwilling to speak ungraciously, but I am bound to say, that as public men they have proved themselves unfit Representatives for a patriotic and independent people. (Cheers.) This it must be admitted is good reason why we should now require pledges for their future conduct. Refusing to give them, I take to be as great an insult as they could offer to their already irritated Constituents. Well, then, as we are speaking on the score of pledges, I see nothing, Sir, for the highest spirit to hold, as an objection to this most salutary principle. Let us, for argument sake, suppose, that a member of Parliament possesses a fair share of intellect—that he has been long tried and found faithful—even then, should he be vain to think, that he alone is more enlightened than the aggregate of his constituents, and when some matter of high importance, perhaps in the way of taxation, or some other infringement on our liberties, is proposed, surely it is not reasonable that this honorable person, made honourable by these very men, should not consider himself what he is, the servant of the people, or should hesitate to take the sense of his constituents, as to the vote he should give. To my countrymen, as regards us, it comes to this—our late Representatives despise, forsath, the opinions, or the puny efforts of the people, and in their golden dream feel perfect security, and laugh as to scorn. They have shortly to learn another lesson. Mr. Rochfort, determined to serve his Country, to remain at his post, and work for the benefit of Ireland, has no difficulty in giving pledges, as he only declares the honest sentiments of his heart, and I sincerely believe he will, to the full, redeem his pledges. Freeholders, do your duty! (Great cheering.) Fly to the standard of Independence, keep Rochfort at the head of the poll—do this, and you'll find him ever grateful, and your honest and efficient Representative. Mr. Blakey concluded amidst great cheering.

Mr. THOMAS FINN next presented himself, and was received with cheers; he spoke nearly as follows:—

Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen—When I came to this meeting, I entered the Court-house with a resolution not to let one word fall from my lips which could be considered personally offensive to any man; but the Hon. Colonel does not seem to think that he is involved in trouble enough already—he is furnishing fresh provocations to that public indignation which his past conduct has so richly deserved. (Cheers.) He has alluded to me, and said that I was "not a fit person to take an active part in the public concerns of this County." I tell that gentleman, that if he thinks I know him not, he is mistaken—I tell him, that before his progenitors had "a local habitation or a name" in Ireland, my ancestors were the first in blood, the first in rank, and the most illustrious for the services they had rendered their native country. (Cheers.)

Colonel BRAUN immediately rose, and came forward to the front of the hustings. He said that Mr. Finn must have completely misunderstood him—that he did not allude to him at all, nor intend to offer him the slightest disrespect.

Mr. FINN resumed—It is well that the Gallant Colonel spoke to be misunderstood by me, and that we were not to have any question of pedigree raised. I have now, Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen, to take a retrospect of the Gallant Colonel's past life as a public man, for the last six years, and in doing so, if I should be somewhat diffuse, I hope to be pardoned. I am no holiday orator, who comes forward on every occasion for the purpose rather of obtaining public notoriety than doing a service to my country. When I think I may be useful, I shall not shrink from the discharge of my duty, but I never shall be found trespassing on the attention of a public meeting merely to show that I can make a speech. (Cheers.) I shall take the liberty of examining the Gallant Colonel's conduct in his three-fold capacity of a Commander of his Majesty's Forces, a Magistrate, and a Member of Parliament. In brief, it is difficult to mark the distinction between his military and his magisterial prowess. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, you all know Kitty McCasey. (Great laughter.) The Gallant Colonel, comparing the gravity of the magistrate with the skill of the partisan, and being determined that if Kitty McCasey escaped the civil law, she should not escape the laws of war, made regular approaches to the citadel of Kitty McCasey at the Market Cross. (Loud and long-continued laughter.)

Kitty McCasey is a very respectable woman, who keeps a standing at our market place, on which she exposes for sale partridges, snipes, rabbits, ducks, and drakes, and several other commodities of the same description. However, on a certain day, she had the misfortune to buy a hare, which was immediately discovered on her standing by one of the Colonel's out-sets. (Laughter.) Kitty and the hare were seized, and being brought before a bench of our Magisterial Solomon, with the Colonel presiding, they awarded a penalty of £5 against Kitty, or in default of payment, to be forthwith transmitted to Mr. Kirwan's celebrated fortress. (Laughter.) Kitty having declared that if her soul and body were to be both disposed of, they would not produce five pounds, was thereupon given into the custody of our municipal myrmidons, and marched off to jail, with drums beating and colours flying, with the captured hare on the top of a pole, and carried before Kitty in the same manner that they used to carry the *labarum* of the ancient Romans in time of war. (Hours of laughter, in which Colonel Braun joined.)

Colonel BRAUN declared, that what Mr. Finn stated was not the fact—(laughter)—in so far as he was concerned, for that he had been in London when all that happened.

Mr. FINN resumed and said—I do not know of my own knowledge that every thing I have stated is true; but it was so represented to me, and it now appears that so far as the Gallant Colonel was implicated, my statement has been poetical. (Laughter.) The next great exploit which the Colonel performed, was in his memorable campaign against Captain Woodcock. (Great laughter.) On that occasion the Colonel, who considers that no man in this county but himself, and a few more like himself, has a right to pick the leg of a partridge or the thigh of a hare, had his choleric excited against the Captain for his slaughter of snipes and partridges, which he was also in the habit of eating. (Laughter.) So on a certain day, one of the Colonel's vassals discovered Captain Woodcock approaching the encampment of one Edward Nolan, and he warned him off, or that he would be taken prisoner. (Laughter.) The Captain disregarding the challenge of the sentinel, moved on with his two dogs, and walked over fourteen yards and seventeen inches of the said encampment, which happened to be a part and parcel of the Gallant Colonel's estate. (Laughter.) For this outrage upon civil and military law, the Captain was summoned before a bench of Magistrates, where the Gallant Colonel presided, with his able engineer, Counsellor Waters, and several other magistrates, who though not counsellors, were equally learned in the law as that gentleman. (Laughter.) They determined, after due deliberation, that the value of the fourteen yards and seven inches was £20, and they accordingly awarded that Captain Woodcock should pay £20 sterling for spilling fourteen yards and seventeen inches of this barren bog, belonging to the estate of Colonel Braun. (Great laughter.) The Captain then lamented, as well he might, that he had ever come to Ireland, and said, that on one occasion during the Peninsular war, he had been asked by some mercenary friars in Spain "if Ireland was not a good place to beg in, and that he had replied to their question by stating, that he heard the people of Ireland were mostly all beggars themselves, and that it could not, therefore, be a good place to follow their usual occupation." (Laughter.) In reply, they asserted, "that Ireland was famed for hospitality, and that the people could not be hospitable and at the same time be beggars." Induced by the representation of these friars to visit Ireland, when the Gallant Captain was prosecuted by the Gallant Colonel, he asked where the Colonel had seen service, for that he looked very unlike a military man. (Great laughter.) The Captain was told that the Colonel had only "heard of battles, and wished to follow to the field some warlike lord," but that Heaven never "granted what his sire desired." (Roars of laughter.) However, Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen, the Captain, who is a veteran soldier, though not old, and who "knows a thing or two," said that he never would capitulate to a feather-bed soldier, "bless his soul," and he accordingly threw up redoubts, and God knows what, which had the effect of compelling the Colonel to make a precipitate retreat, his rear being covered by that able engineer, Counsellor Waters. (Here the laughter and cheering became so general as to stop Mr. Finn for some minutes.) One word, Mr. Sheriff, as to the past conduct of certain Magistrates in this County. It may be thought presumptuous of me to lecture these gentlemen; but what little I shall say will not throw any imputation on their motives, or the acknowledged legality of their decisions. I do not charge them either with corruption or a wilful breach of the law. I charge some of them with great ignorance, and with criminal negligence in not having instructed themselves better in the duties appertaining to their station. The penal code of these countries has been acknowledged in the House of Commons to be the bloodiest and most rigorous of any penal code in Europe, inasmuch that virtual perjuries are committed by juries every day in the year, rather than convict criminals of offences where the result might be a weight of punishment entirely disproportionate to the offence of the delinquent. I ask, Sir, is it fitting, under such circumstances, for Magistrates to be carrying the provisions of the criminal law into execution in their utmost rigor, and are they not bound to temper justice with mercy? (Cheers.) I tell them, in this place, that I know the feelings of the people of all classes in this County, and that except within the narrow circle of their own little coteries, it is said that they must be more cautious in future that they have been heretofore, or their decisions will not be respected, although they may be enforced by the sword of the law, they will lose the confidence of the people, and, perhaps, the little veneration they yet entertain for our public institutions may be inverted into a thorough and unmitigated detestation of every thing connected with the administration of public justice in Ireland. (Great cheering.) I now come to examine the Gallant Colonel's conduct in Parliament, and I hope to demonstrate to you that his merits, as a senator, are not inferior to those which he has displayed as a military commander. (Laughter.) I begin by asking the Gallant Colonel where was he when the bill was brought into Parliament for enfranchising the poor Israelites, the descendants of Abraham and Isaac, and Jacob? (Laughter.)

Colonel BRAUN rose and said, that, as he supposed Mr. Finn had other questions to put to him, he would reserve himself until the conclusion of

that gentleman's speech, and that he would then answer all his questions together.

Mr. FINN resumed—The Gallant Colonel will, as soon as I have done, in the same style of education that characterised his first speech, and which I protest, although standing within one yard and a half of him, I could not at all comprehend. (Great laughter.) He said that he had always done his duty, but did not tell us precisely in what way. He said that he pledged himself to give no pledges, but to give as much satisfaction to the independent electors of this county as he had ever given before. (Laughter.) He did not understand the meaning of particular pledges, and said that he had been so long in Parliament, it was not worth their while to turn him out on account of matters which he did not exactly understand; and so the Gallant Colonel, after a solemn, though apparently well studied, justification, which meant any thing or nothing, has left us just as we were before he commenced his rigorous speech. (Great laughter.)

Gentlemen, although the Gallant Colonel's senatorial career, and that of his honorable colleague beside me, affords ample materials for ridicule, I cannot restrain the expression of my just indignation at the conduct of men who are said to be very religious, when I see them abandoning that oppressed race who are to be united one day or other with the great body of Christians, in the House of Commons, when their assistance might have been so useful. (Cheers.) I call upon every honest man in this meeting, whether he be Protestant, Catholic, Presbyterian, or Quaker, to mark his sense of such unfeeling conduct, by scolding with indignation one or other of these worse than useless automatons from the representation of your County. (Great cheering.) Mr. Finn then interrogated Colonel Braun, whether he had supported Sir R. Inglis when he brought forward his motion in behalf of Protestant soldiers? whether he had voted for modifications of the Subletting and Vestry Acts? whether he had assisted Mr. O'Connell in his exertions to procure a satisfactory disclosure of certain hidden and untold facts relative to Donnell and Borrisokane? whether he had voted in favour of the Forgery Bill, and some other matters of less moment?—but to all these interrogatories, the Colonel was perfectly silent. [Mr. Finn was about to give the Colonel some credit for signing the Thatched House resolutions, but the Gallant Gentleman disclaimed all merit on that score, as he said he had neither attended the meeting, nor signed the resolutions agreed to there.] Mr. Finn then described the conduct of certain landed proprietors, who had sent their drivers to intimidate the tenants that were determined to vote for Mr. Rochfort, and whose agents had previously written letters of intimidation to a number of those tenants; and (said Mr. F.) the Catholic tenant who would, under such circumstances, yield to the intimidation of his landlord, ought never to have been emancipated, and that he would deserve the execution, not only of every honest man in the County of Carlow, but of the whole population of Ireland. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Mr. Finn then said, I now come to the Gallant Colonel's partner in senatorial merit, and declare that it was with great regret I heard that excellent Baronet and friend of the people, Sir Thomas Butler—(great cheering)—allude to the royal descent of Mr. Kavanagh, and offer that fact as a make-weight in the scale of that Hon. Gentleman's merit. What I shall say of that Gentleman's ancestor, Dermot MacMurrough O'Kavanagh, cannot detract from Mr. Kavanagh's own personal worth or public virtue; but I feel that it would not be right to allow the persons here assembled to depart with an impression that Mr. Kavanagh can be entitled to the private respect of magistrates, or the public support of the independent freeholders of this County, by its being known that he is a descendant of that most atrocious ruffian Dermot MacMurrough O'Kavanagh. (Great cheering and loud laughter.) A miscreant, who was stained with the guilt of every crime which could be told over in the catalogue of human enormity, and who completed his career of infamy by bringing the unlucky Saxons amongst us, who have kept this country in a state of turmoil and discussion, from the first hour that they set foot upon our shores up to the date of the present election. (Great cheering and loud laughter.) While the Honorable Gentleman was making his speech, and telling of one or two things which he had done for the good of the country, and omitting all mention of those things which he had left undone, I reminded him that he forgot to tell us where he was on the night of the 30th of March, 1823, when the last division was taken on the Catholic Relief Bill in the House of Commons. Some of the gentlemen near me thought the interruption was unfair, but I believe the Hon. Gentleman himself will admit, that it was useful to him, and that he ought to be obliged to me for affording him an opportunity of explaining the matter.

(Here Mr. KAVANAGH turned round and said, that he was obliged to Mr. Finn for enabling him to explain that fact, and that he was convinced Mr. Finn's opposition to him was honest and conscientious, and that he acknowledged his debt of merit was that of a gentleman.)

Mr. FINN resumed, and said, the Honorable Gentleman, in explaining the fact which I alluded to, stated only that he did not vote against the Catholic Relief Bill, but I hold in my hand the *Dublin Weekly Register* of the 5th of April, 1829, and in that Paper there is a record of the majority and minority on that occasion, and Mr. Kavanagh's name is set down as having been absent from the House of Commons.

(Here Mr. KAVANAGH declared I upon his honour that it was a mistake of the newspaper, for that he not only was in the House of Commons on the night mentioned, but had actually voted for the passing of the Catholic Relief Bill.)

Mr. FINN resumed, and said—Gentlemen, whatever my opinions may be of Mr. Kavanagh's merits, in every respect, to represent the independent electors of this County in Parliament, his private character is such as to warrant me in saying, that if his return depended upon a single vote, and that the telling of a lie procured him that single vote, and the consequent representation of the County, I do not believe he would tell that lie to obtain it. (Loud cheering.)

The Honorable Gentleman has in the enumeration of those good works and qualities which he relies upon as being conclusive in his favour, informed us that his greatest merit, and that which best qualifies him to be your representative is that he is no orator. (Great laughter.) I see in this count a young Gentleman, the son of a man whose name will adorn the future page of Irish history, and his presence will not restrain me from saying

what I think of his father, I mean the present Chief Justice of the King's Bench. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen when I was a boy, I often listened with inexpressible delight, to the eloquence of that highly gifted man in the Irish House of Commons. (Cheers.) I have afterwards known him with equal pleasure as a pleader at the bar, and as a dispenser of Justice from the Bench, and if Mr. Kavanagh's argument, in favour of dumbness, was a proper one, and had that weight with mankind in general, as an evidence of merit, which he seems to think it ought to have, we would not now be able to say that that man, who boasts such a rare combination of intellectual excellence, held an exalted station as the reward of that excellence, and Charles Keadal Bashi, would never be Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland. (Great cheering and laughter.) I beg leave to ask the Honorable Gentleman, where was he when the division took place in the House of Commons on the question of enfranchising the Jews?

Mr. KAVANAGH rose and said, that he could not recollect where he was on that night.

Mr. FINN resumed and said—Gentlemen here is another recommendation to your favour—Mr. Kavanagh has no memory. (Hours of laughter.) Mr. Finn then proceeded to interrogate the Honorable Gentleman upon a variety of subjects, connected with his Parliamentary career, the answers to some of which interrogatories and Mr. Finn's observations thereon, kept the meeting in roars of laughter for near half an hour, to the great gratification of the audience and the evident mortification of Mr. Kavanagh's friends.

Mr. FINN then said—Gentlemen, I have trespassing very much on your time. (No, no, and great cheering.) But I thought the conduct of these two luminaries of the senate house, had such a deal of modest confidence in it, in having the face to appear before us at all, that no punishment which could be inflicted on them by me would sufficiently repay the obligations we owe them. (Loud cheering.) There is not one single question of importance to Ireland which has been discussed in the Imperial Parliament during the last six years, which they have not either totally neglected or voted against, with the solitary exception of the Catholic Relief Bill. How such men can come before the people, and with such effrontery as I have seen one of them assume this day, requiring you to send them back to Parliament, that they may have an opportunity of again perpetrating their enormous absurdities, seems to me not a little extraordinary; but this is the age of stupidity, credulity, and impudence. (Great laughter.) I had hoped that they would have modestly retired to that station in private life which they are so eminently calculated to adorn, and atone, by a very rigorous penance, for their past transgressions against the people. (Great laughter.) Gentlemen, I am proud to say that Lord Killeen and Mr. O'Connell, the only two Irish Catholics in the House of Commons, have nobly fulfilled their promises to the country and the people. (Great cheering.) They voted in favour of every measure which was brought forward for the purpose of improving the condition of Ireland, and its beggary population. They voted in favour of the Jews' Bill—the Protestant Soldiers' Relief Bill—(Here Mr. Kavanagh said that it was only a notice of motion of Sir Robert Inglis, to which Mr. Finn assented)—in favour of the Forgery Bill; and, to sum up all, there was not one single question, in which the rights of conscience were to be established, or the amelioration of the human race provided for, that these two Irish Catholic Members were not most active and conspicuous in supporting. (Cheers.) I am not the slavish follower of Mr. O'Connell, or any other man. I am no bigot or fanatic, as my Protestant friends here can testify; but I should be wanting in gratitude to those two honest and indefatigable assertors of popular rights, if I were not to avail myself of this opportunity to declare that they have been of more national value in the House of Commons, than nearly the entire remainder of the Irish members. (Cheers.) I suppose the Gallant Colonel and his Honorable Colleagues are by this time pretty well tired of my eloquence—(Laughter)—and I shall, therefore, conclude by thanking Mr. Falkner, the High Sheriff, for that kindness and courtesy which have nothing constrained in them, but which constitute a portion of his native character. (Cheers.) To the assembled gentlemen and freeholders I also feel very much indebted for the patient and attention with which they have heard me.

Mr. FINN then retired amidst great cheering, and very much exhausted, having spoken for two hours in a meeting thronged almost to suffocation, and from which several gentlemen had been obliged to retire in consequence of excessive heat.

Counsellor FINN then addressed the meeting, but we are obliged to defer the insertion of his observations until our next publication.

STATE OF THE POLL.

First Day—Monday.

Rochfort ..... 24  
Braun ..... 21  
Kavanagh ..... 17

Second Day—Tuesday.

Rochfort ..... 158  
Braun ..... 199  
Kavanagh ..... 169

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER DATED CARLOW, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10.

The above fact, and prominently, with which Mr. Rochfort has addressed large bodies of people here, prove him to be a young man of great native talents, and extraordinary promise. In fact, his extemporaneous effusions would not be discredit to a veteran in eloquence, besides the ardour, and ingenuities of his character, and his voluntarily pledged to the cause of the people, he has become their perfect hero, almost every voter of the county, and Kavanagh's, are availed even in the booths, he the gross and exorbitant of the people, notwithstanding the repeated threats of the despots to condemn them. Would you believe that there are in this town, rich shopkeepers, and a few miles hence, some rich farmers, all Catholics, some of whom have been terrified by their landlords to retain customers, have voted for them, thereby bringing upon themselves and their families the heaviest imputation of all the honest and independent electors of the county, whether Protestants or Catholics. Such Catholic results as these never should have been anticipated. Were it not for the defection of these fellows, Mr. Kavanagh would have beat Braun and Kavanagh every hour since the poll commenced. I have the very best reasons for supposing that there have been traitors in the councils of Mr. Rochfort, and I am sure that at no very distant day the foul and atrocious double-dealing of those contemptible pretenders to patriotism will be fully exposed.

Carlow, Tues day Night, 8 o'Clock.

Just before closing this letter, I have been informed that a Brewer here, who voted for Braun, and who supplies the Catholic College with ale, had his drags sent back to this, for it is the only way to punish such mercenary, and as strongly recommended in Mr. Rochfort's committee last night, the adoption of the *berlinian*, this news pleased me beyond measure. He assured of it, that nothing but strong measures will put down the enemies of the people, whether they belong to the high or low classes.

on your brow, and those of your children, the indelible...

Now, then, Electors, at the first onset, you rise or perhaps...

I suppose then, Electors, now that you are independent...

Yes, Electors of the County of Wexford, these two persons...

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—FORTY PERSONS KILLED.—NEWCASTLE, Aug. 3.—I am sorry to say...

Is he not a man truly eloquent?—truly capable of pouring...

The Duke of Orleans has been chosen King of France by the Deputies...

ARRIVAL OF THE LIBERATOR. Mr. O'CONNELL, accompanied by Mr. STEELE...

DEKE OF BORDEAUX.—At the birth of the Duke of Bordeaux...

BANKS, the sculptor, was simple and frugal in his general style...

BOTANY BAY.—Attached to the establishment in Botany Bay...

Dover, Aug. 6.—Amongst the passengers arrived this day from France...

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS. Table with columns for Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. We have to apologize to many of our subscribers for the non-arrival of the Chronicle...

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1850.

The London Journals to Monday arrived last night—the following are extracts:

The Duke of Orleans has been chosen King of France by the Deputies. The Crown is to be settled on the Duke...

ARRIVAL OF THE LIBERATOR.

Mr. O'CONNELL, accompanied by Mr. STEELE, arrived in this City at five o'clock last evening.

GENERAL ELECTION.

CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION.—Gross poll on Monday. For Mr. Moore 1415, For Mr. Moore 1219, For Mr. Grattan 711.

CITY OF CORK ELECTION.—State of the gross poll on Tuesday. The Honourable John Boyle 1111, Daniel Callaghan 833, Herbert Ballin, Esq. 384.

CITY OF LIMERICK ELECTION.—The following was the state of the gross poll on Tuesday: For Mr. Rice 408, For Mr. Dixon 371.

GALWAY TOWNS.—Gross majority on Friday for Mr. O'Hara 63. DROGHEDA, Aug. 9.—At the close of the Poll to-day, the numbers were on the Gross up to that time: O'Connell, 109, North, 57.

CAVAN.—Mr. O'Connell, it is said, goes down to Cavan as Counsel for Mr. Sanderson. Mr. Coote has resigned. The remaining Candidates are, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Sanderson, and Sir William Young.

SLIGO BOROUGH.—On Wednesday last, John Wynne, Esq. son of Owen Wynne, Esq. the late Member, was elected Representative of the Borough of Sligo in Parliament. Saturday Lord Bernard was elected for Bandon. Mr. Efrhen, the late member, and O'Connor Don have been elected for the County Roscommon without opposition. Edward Blount, Esq., the Secretary of the late British Catholic Association, has been returned to Parliament for Steyning, in Sussex.

Now that the Election has terminated, at least for the present, we feel ourselves called upon for the satisfaction of our numerous readers...

The feeling of the majority of the people was, and is, decidedly in favour of Sir Edward Dering, whom they now consider to have been treated with any thing but justice, or honourable feeling.

Mr. WIGRAM, in his address on the first day of the election, must certainly have left the minds of the people a little disatisfied, as to the conduct he meant to pursue in Parliament...

The meeting separated by passing a vote of thanks to CHARLES JACON, Esq., the Chairman. We have just heard that the majority against Sir E. DERING on the gross poll was only one, and that the mistake occurred in the hurry of tallying it up.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY. [FROM OUR CARRICK-ON-SUAIR CORRESPONDENT.]

COUNSELLOR HAYES, who came into Carrick early on Sunday morning, intimated to the people that an independent candidate would start for the County Tipperary.

It was moved by WILLIAM O'DONNELL, Esq. and seconded by ANTHONY M. RYAN, Esq. that HENRY BRISCOE, of Tinivane, Esq. do take the Chair, which was carried with the most enthusiastic acclamations.

JOSEPH WILLIAM O'DONNELL, Esq. rose and said, that Mr. ROE, of Rosborough, was determined to start for the County on the Independent Interest, and it was his wish to see what support he was likely to meet with in this town.

THE CHAIRMAN said, that he had the honour of presiding at several meetings of the inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, but that he had never before felt so much pleasure as on the present occasion, for he saw by the Gentlemen there assembled that they were anxious to act in unison for the common welfare of the County.

It was then moved, seconded, and carried, that the gentleman who was to start on the independent interest, should get their entire support; to which an amendment was agreed, that in case any other gentleman, worthy of their support should start, that he would get their second vote.

THE NEW COINAGE. A jury of the Six was assembled on Friday morning in the Receipt of Exchequer Office, Westminster Hall, for the purpose of arranging a new coinage, in consequence of the death of his late Majesty.

Our distinguished countryman, Thomas Moore, Esq. was to have arrived in Dublin on Tuesday.

what he was going to say, in vain did the persons in the Court cry out "shame! shame! return back." The Mayor, Mr. WIGRAM, and their party quitted the Court, and the chair was left vacant.

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From the... the H... entered... writ for... cording... holder... Candida... Mr. H... HENRY... to repre... This Ge... sequenc... spoke, a... house... Mr. RO... Mr. BA... Sir T... NAGH, E... his priv... of the... Part... BUTLER... KIVANA... Sir T... ROCIFO... for valu... character... hopes th... lin as a... cheers... Mr. L... eloque... ROCIFO... and conc... THOMAS... Mr. F... meeting... hissing... to descri... Mr. T... conduct... complim... who was... If, there... and obli... putting... Mr. BRU... Quiet... saying th... son who... part in... ceeded to... reer, who... who stood... ported... independ... ny, of B... in the m... ber "but... not enter... party cou... been so... had no m... more re... laughter... Mr. T... if it was... to retrac... the Co... Mr. K... received... late part... was also... about... had read... eutiously... parliame... that he... (Laught... House... would n... fore, the... laughter... Mr. H... to the r... enthusia... penance... nly had... holders... possessio... a pub... of popu... speech, a... other Ca... formed u... On wh... shing... virtual n... tween h... hiva... Mr. R... cize pled... require... he wou... County... rodeem... one of th... like spee... meeting... ringing t... by the... Mr. W... the meet... Mr. S... a few ob... gence of... elapsed... this town... humble... at my po... opportu... to acco... I now re... assembly... the peop... late Rep... an acco... our Carn...