

# The Waterford Chronicle.

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## COUNTY OF WEXFORD ELECTION.

From the Special Reporter to the Waterford Chronicle.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14.

This being the day appointed to elect two representatives to serve in Parliament, as members for this County, the Court was full before 11 o'clock. One of the galleries was exclusively occupied by the ladies, who added much to the attraction of the scene.

Mr. BROWN, the Sub-Sheriff, entered the Court at near 11 o'clock, and said he had received directions to have it cleared—he therefore requested all those persons who were then present to leave the Court.

Mr. WALKER answered him by saying that neither he (the Sub-Sheriff) nor any other man had a right to make such an order, and that he for one would not quit it.

Mr. JACOBS also said unless he were dragged out of the Court, he would not quit it.

Mr. CARR (the principal agent for Mr. LAMBERT) said, that such an order was quite illegal, for that was the Freeholders' Court. Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart. and several other gentlemen having expressed their determination not to leave the Court, the Sub-Sheriff retired, and the affair dropped.

Soon after 11 o'clock ROBERT SHAPLAND CARW (one of the late members) and CESAR COLCLOUGH, Esqrs., Mr. BOYSE, and the four Candidates, viz. Col. CHERESTER, Lord VALENTIA, Mr. LAMBERT, and Mr. ROWE, with several other influential gentlemen, appeared on the Hustings—they were severally greeted by the applause of the meeting.

Mr. WALKER then said, that as a freeholder he called upon the Sheriff to open the doors to the public, as the appointed time, namely, eleven o'clock, had passed by—he then remarked on the shameful attempt that was made to turn part of the public out of the Court, and if they refused then to open the doors, he as a freeholder would move for an adjournment. [Here there were cries for the Sheriff to appear.]

The HIGH SHERIFF, H. M. G. MORGAN, Esq., soon after entered the Court, when the usual proclamation was read. After the doors had been opened, the crush became so great that we were scarcely able to obtain standing room.

There were three cheers given for Mr. LAMBERT, as soon as the proclamation was read.

Mr. SCOTT, K. C., (the assessor appointed for this occasion,) then said—The precept of our Lord the King has directed that we should proceed to hold this election in order that the freeholders should elect two Representatives for the County of Wexford, to serve in the next Parliament. You will, therefore, now elect two fit and proper persons, pursuant to such precept, to be your Representatives. I have been given the names of four gentlemen, and it is expected will be proposed, but of course, the freeholders are at liberty to propose any other gentleman they please.

R. S. CARW, Esq., then rose and said—Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen, I beg leave to propose Colonel ARTHUR CHERESTER, as a fit and proper person to represent you in the ensuing Parliament, and I will tell you why I come forward here to propose him. He has a large claim on the liberal and independent freeholders of this county. In 1825 he came forward, and offered himself as a Candidate for the election of a representative for this county, and although I was opposed to him, he never uttered one unkind or unbecoming word against me. With regard to the future, I hope I may venture to say that he will discharge his duty in such a manner, as an honest Member of Parliament ought to do. I am peculiarly situated with respect to all the other Candidates, and I beg leave to occupy a little of your time in telling you why. My friend, Mr. LAMBERT, with whom I was connected in politics for some time, would demand from me much of my support, but that I had proposed it to Colonel CHERESTER before I heard that he intended to start for this county. I, however, do not hesitate to state now that if you elect Mr. LAMBERT, he will discharge his duty with honesty and zeal. With respect to Lord VALENTIA, I feel that I can under many compliments to Lord HORSFORD, for the manner in which he supported me on several occasions, and for which I will be ever grateful; and with regard to Mr. ROWE, I must say that his family had always supported mine, and I should be very sorry if he could for a moment imagine that I felt any hostility towards him; but I must prefer my old and tried friends. Perhaps I may be allowed here to thank you all for the confidence you have, for so long a time, reposed in me. Since I first came forward as a Candidate for your suffrages, I was the friend of reform and the enemy of corruption, the friend of retrenchment. I advocated these things for 18 years in your service. Mr. CARW concluded by referring to the conduct of Colonel CHERESTER during his Parliamentary career, as the best test he could give for his future conduct, if he should be so fortunate as to be elected their representative.

CESAR COLCLOUGH, Esq.—I beg leave to second the nomination of Colonel CHERESTER, who has been almost always a resident here and spending his property in this county. During his past parliamentary conduct he has been so far from me as to displease the approbation of his constituents. I have not had the honor of addressing you for nearly four years. I was brought up in the old school. [Here the learned gentleman spoke at some length on the progressive improvement that has taken place within a few years.] Since then a complete revolution has been effected in our people; for when I see Lord SYMONDS with his lady beside him praying for the Pope, I have great reason in saying so, as after praying for the British Sovereign, they pray for the sovereign Pontiff and the government under whose protection they now live. Is not that praying for the Pope? [Lord laughter.]

et nos mutemur in illis." He concluded by saying, I hope that this election will be conducted with that calmness and christian charity that become us as gentlemen, and I now declare that I will set my face against the manœuvring and trickery that are sometimes practised.

WILLIAM BLACKER, Esq., of Woodbrook, then rose and said, Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen—I beg leave to propose HENRY LAMBERT, Esq., of Carnew, as a gentleman in every way fully qualified to represent you in Parliament. [Great cheering.] That hearty cheer shows plainly that he is not unknown to you. He has always acted in a straightforward manner in the politics of this county, and he now comes forward as a candidate, on truly independent principles, and possessing splendid talents—let us return him faithfully and honestly.

Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart.—In the absence of Mr. TOTTENHAM, who intended to present himself before you, to second the nomination of Mr. LAMBERT, I am called on to come forward for that purpose, and I feel the greatest satisfaction in saying that if you return that gentleman to serve you in Parliament, he will discharge his duties faithfully, honestly and efficiently. [Great applause.] Gentlemen, that is one reason that urges me to second the nomination of Mr. LAMBERT; another is, in consequence of the long friendship that has existed between that gentleman and me; but I would not for a moment allow the latter to influence me, if I did not think that his zealous, active, and determined services were sincere. I will not trespass any further on the attention of the meeting, but will leave it to Mr. LAMBERT himself, who is fully competent, to tell his own story.

Mr. COLCLOUGH proposed JOHN ROWE, Esq., and Mr. THOMAS DRENNY, Esq.—I rise to second the nomination of Mr. ROWE with the greatest pleasure, from the conviction I feel that his political integrity will be as conspicuous as his private worth. He is a young gentleman of sterling worth—for I have known him from his infancy—and he is unshackled by the chains of any party. If he be so fortunate as to be returned your representative, I am sure he will merit it by his purity and independence. He is placed above the reach of venality, and he will never be found in the ranks of corrupt politicians. Mr. ROWE is a young man, and inexperienced; but in that respect he will be improving every day—and there are many young men who will be chosen to sit in the next Parliament as young as Mr. ROWE. With sterling integrity, while co-operating with many judicious friends in Parliament, they may work the salvation of our country, and raise its glory. I now conclude by wishing that the seconding of the nomination of Mr. ROWE had fallen into more able hands than mine.

ABEL RAM, Esq., proposed Lord VALENTIA, and Colonel ROCHFORD—I am extremely sorry that the absence of John TOTTENHAM, Esq., who intended to second the nomination of Lord VALENTIA, obliges me to devolve upon me to do so, being unable to do justice to his merits. In the year 1783, Colonel Barry, now Lord FARNHAM, stood up and secured the independence of the County of Wexford; and I now trust that Lord VALENTIA will do you credit if you return him as your representative.

Colonel CHERESTER then came forward to address the meeting. I must, sir, in the first place, return my most grateful thanks to the two gentlemen who nominated me as your representative in the ensuing Parliament, and I beg to thank you all for the manner in which you received it. It is not my intention now to make political promises, for my sentiments are already known to you by my votes, while I had the honor of sitting in the British House of Commons. Professions are very easily made at the hustings, but I desire to be judged by my past conduct in Parliament. There is, however, one subject that engages the attention of this County, and that is, the increase of taxation upon Ireland, which the Government mediate bringing forward. [Lord cheering.] This is a subject which would more especially affect this county, and I now declare here, that I will consider it to be my duty to give such measures as these emergency opposition that will lie within my power. [Great cheering.] I can have no hesitation in informing you, that in this subject be brought forward, should I be so fortunate as to be elected your representative. [Great cheering.] I appear before you this day as a candidate for the honor of becoming your representative, and I now think it is my duty to state, that I have not formed or mediated the slightest coalition with any person or party, nor did I do any one thing that might interfere with the independence of the County of Wexford. I cannot say more in contradiction of the malicious reports which have appeared against me, both in print and otherwise. There has been a considerable opposition made against me on account of my alleged non-residence in this county. Now, for myself I deny that I deserve the term of an absentee candidate, for I have resided more or less in this county, and I appeal to you to say whether my estate is at all like that of an absentee. It is very convenient for those who are hostile to me to bring this charge forward against me;—the enemies of mine are obliged to have recourse to it when they are unable to discover any more serious charge against me. I will hereupon consider it to be my duty to reside more constantly among you, for I do not think I could consistently perform my duties in Parliament without having a constant residence in this County, by which I would have a more intimate acquaintance with you all. I have said thus much, because I think it necessary to state fully and plainly my feelings on the subject of non-residence. I thank you very much for the inquiries with which you have honored me, and I will now conclude by saying, that if you will do me the honor of electing me your representative, no exertion shall be wanting on my part to render myself in every respect worthy of your choice. [Great cheering.]

HENRY LAMBERT, Esq., then rose, and said—Freeholders of the County of Wexford, I thank your votes, to place me in the situation of a Member of your representative body in Parliament. I have a deep sense of the obligations that are laid upon me, and I will be happy to be on the side of your choice. I have

lived long among you, I have attentively studied your condition, I know your wants, I am prepared to consult your wishes, I am determined to discharge my duty towards you honestly, and I hope not inefficiently. [Lord cheering.] Your late representatives have retired into private life, accompanied by the gratitude and good will of their constituents.—With Lord STAFFORD I of course differed in politics, but in friendship and mutual regard, I had no difference with that respectable nobleman. Of R. S. CARW, what can I say that he has not amply deserved?—[Cheer.] He has left us a shining model of incorruptible integrity, of stainless honour, of inviolable fidelity to his country's welfare.—[Lord and continued cheering.]—It is fit that I should lay before you a sketch of my political opinions—I claim credit for what I am about to say, for I have never hitherto flinched from a thing I professed. First, then, I declare myself a thorough reformer.—[Lord cheering.]—and I will tell you why I am so—I have looked long and anxiously at the condition of our country. I have seen Ireland impeded in its advance to that rank among civilized nations, which its natural fertility, its brave, intelligent, and numerous population, its fertile soil, its happy climate, its agricultural, manufacturing and mercantile interests involved in a prosperity and a rank; and during the late Session I remarked that when any Member attempted to direct the attention of Parliament to the sufferings of the nation, either there was no attendance, or the House resolved, by great majorities, that it would not inquire into the causes of the miserable condition that had fallen on the people. I say this, and I became impressed with the absolute necessity of reform. There must be a reform in the principles of election itself, and a reform in the mode of conducting public business. There must be reform in the administration of civil law—reform in our Grand Jury system—reform in our Church Establishment. [Lord cheering, with a cry for him.] I understand those cheers, mingled as they are with some faint suggestions of disapprobation; but, what I mean by a reform in the Church Establishment is simply this—a reform of the abuses in the Church; and where is the sensible, impartial Protestant who will deny that such abuses exist? I will go as far in recommending them as any honest, thorough Protestant will go, but I am not prepared to go farther. I might have expatiated if I pleased—I might have said that the question of Church Reform was not a fair one to put to you, but I wish to conceal nothing from you, Freeholders, before I leave this Court, you shall have my political sentiments freely, fully, without reserve or equivocation. It has frequently been my misfortune to have had my words either misunderstood, or purposely misrepresented. I here distinctly and positively declare, that by reform I understand amendment and not destruction. I do not seek, nor shall I ever lead my aid to the mad and impious attempt to raise some fanciful fabric of Utopian perfection on the ruins of our glorious Constitution. There is another subject which I shall mention, though that it may be considered a delicate one for me to touch on—I mean the conviction that should exist unalterably between landlord and tenant. [Great cheering.] I am a landlord myself, and I know well, and can appreciate as I ought, what it is to possess the good will and affection of my tenants, and I here declare most solemnly that nothing could ever induce me to punish in any manner, directly or indirectly, a tenant who had voted contrary to my wishes from conscientious conviction. My friend, Mr. COLCLOUGH, who is now present here, made the very same declaration before me within these few days past. Mr. NEWTON FELLOWS, during his late visit to this county, assured me that although he had promised his interest, yet that he had his full approbation and consent to entrust the country to the Parliament estate, and that he never should feel displeased with any tenant who voted honestly, according to the dictates of his conscience. No, no, thank Heaven! no power can ever be used to go back to where we were. As well might a silly monopolist whose stores were filled with last year's produce, expect that the yellowing harvest should cease to ripen at his command, and for his profit. [Lord cheering.] I should like to see some forth from the dark and maddening ruins of feudal oppression, some antiquated owl, blinking under the broad glare of noon-day reason, and gravely propounding the sage and comfortable doctrine that a landlord should draw a bill on his agent, in favour of whom ever he pleases, for some such representation would be well if he would accompany his cheque by an order for a decent quantity of legislative capacity and of political honesty. It would be amusing to hear this kind of bill read at the bar of a court, and to see the miserable wretch bound to pay him so much in cash, and so much in conscience. [Lord cheering.] But above all things, I should like to see a candidate come forward and avow that he sought to be returned for a great and independent county, on the principle that the freeholders were to be asked to poll him on his merits. I know not if we can find a candidate willing enough to make the whole of his estate, as he is, a mere empty shell, and to give up for such a candidate, if there be a great one, and to put him under the banners of his own and independent party, and to give a collar on his neck, with the name of some great name, as it were, to the great indignation of the people, and to the indignation of the great indignation of his own and independent party. I have said thus much, and I will now conclude by saying, that if you will do me the honor of electing me your representative, no exertion shall be wanting on my part to render myself in every respect worthy of your choice. [Great cheering.]

JOHN ROWE, Esq., next addressed the meeting. I am bound to solicit your suffrages for the district of Carnew, being one of your representatives in the British Parliament. I am assured you that I am actuated by no other motive than that of a sincere desire, while in the enjoyment of youth and health, to exercise all the energies of my mind and body for the welfare of my native country. Should I be so fortunate as to be chosen your representative, the only compensation I should ask for the faithful discharge of the important trust reposed in me, would be the consolation of having contributed my efforts towards the goal of Ireland. I would ask no other compensation.—I am unconnected with Ministers, for I want nothing from them—I have not connected with any person or party—I stand clear from the independent interest of this county. I am a resident landed proprietor—and I have had from my youth the advantage of forming a local knowledge of the dispositions of the people. In standing forward now as a candidate, should I be so fortunate as to be chosen your representative, I pledge myself that in every measure that comes before the House, I shall use my best endeavours, both in and out of Parliament, to obtain every information within my power; and according as the measure may appear to affect the community at large, it shall have either my most strenuous support, or my uncompromising opposition. It is unnecessary for me to say that I have been, and ever will be, opposed to those taxes which the Ministry lately meditated bringing forward against this country. I now return you thanks for the kind attention with which you have listened to me.—[Lord cheering.]

Lord VALENTIA next came forward and said—Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen, the privilege is now placed in your hands of choosing a proper representative for the County of Wexford to serve you in the ensuing Parliament. I now come forward to solicit your suffrages. This is not the first time I have appeared here as a candidate, and with God's blessing it will not be the last time that I shall stand here in that capacity. I have borne my share in one of the most arduous contests that ever took place in this realm, when for upwards of three weeks the election lasted, and I polled on the last man. I appeal now to my conduct on that occasion, as to whether I am worthy to appear here now. I appeal to the language used in my favour, particularly by Mr. William Harvey, and I trust that in this business I have done nothing to forfeit the good opinion of those friends. I pledge myself that I will pursue the same conduct during this struggle. It is unpleasant to be obliged to talk so much of myself, but strange rumours have gone abroad, one of which was, that in 1820 I formed a junction with Lord STAFFORD for the purpose of betraying the County of Wexford. I now declare that I never had any understanding with Lord STAFFORD, directly or indirectly on the subject, so help me God. I certainly admit that I acted wrong in 1820, but I suffered for it, and am sorry for it, and cannot now say any more. There is another report abroad, which is, that I have formed a junction on the present Election—this I deny most positively. I never formed a junction, but once, and then it was against my will, for I was forced into it. I have formed no junction now with any of the candidates. These are the principles I mean to support in Parliament, if you do me the honor of electing me. I am the friend of no man or party—I will not look to men but to measures, and I will carry those only which will be the welfare of their country at heart. [Cheer.] I also express my determination in every possible way to oppose any additional taxation upon Ireland. [Cheer.] I will never support those measures that attempt to degrade Ireland. [Cheer.] With regard to reform, I will support it wherever I find abuse, and I will oppose monopoly on all occasions. A great question has been raised in England, which must greatly affect this county, and which has been passed unmodified by every other candidate—I allude to the East India charter. I will not give any positive pledge to oppose every measure, but I will pledge myself to oppose every monopoly. I am much obliged to Mr. CARW for the honorable manner in which he spoke of me along with the other candidates. I will with the other gentlemen offer my tribute of esteem in the highest manner, and I now say, that if Mr. CARW had chosen to remain in the situation of a candidate at this election, I should not now have had the honor of addressing you; but it was his retirement that opened the place, and which had induced me to step forward as a candidate to fill it. When I first addressed you, I saw no other address but that of a retired candidate, Mr. WADDY. An allusion has been made by a gentleman (Mr. H. LAMBERT) who addressed you, to the connection that should exist between landlord and tenant. I entirely coincide with him in regard to this matter. I have never put any constraint upon my tenants, telling them that I was a candidate for the County of Wexford, and that if I deserved their friendship I hoped they would use it. [Great cheering.] I have not nothing more to say, except that I thank you sincerely for the kindness with which you have heard me. I would be the last person to interfere with the wishes of the people. I do hope sincerely that I shall not be the same man as in 1818; and that the same spirit shall actuate every candidate, and every other person employed in this country. I only ask for your play—I have no other wish than that, and I appeal

to any person to say whether I have not always given fair play. [Cries of "you shall hear it."] That is my claim now; and I assure you if I am placed in that high situation which is now my greatest object to attain, you will find me always at my post, and determined to do my duty. I do not seek to go to Parliament for my own amusement—I have no employment to engage my attention, and therefore, my active exertions shall be used in promoting the welfare of my Country. I have been in Ireland many years, during which time I think I spent as much money as any other young man in a similar situation in life. I hope I shall spend the future years of my life among you, as I will never be an absentee from this Country, for I must necessarily know the wishes of my constituents to carry them into Parliament, and I pledge myself to do every thing that I may consider conducive to the prosperity of Ireland.

[Great applause followed the delivery of this speech, after which there were several calls for Mr. Boyse and Mr. Waddy to address the Meeting.] The Assessor of the persons in Court to maintain silence, so that every freeholder who wished to speak should be heard. CATHERINE WADDY, Esq.—Mr. Sheriff, I return you thanks for allowing every freeholder to address this meeting, and, as such a person, I now rise to offer a few observations to this highly respectable assembly. I have for many years been in the habit of addressing the people of Wexford, and I hope my services have not been thrown away upon you.—I wish to commence by saying that I have no hostility, hatred, (indeed this is a word I do not like to use,) or ill will to any of these Gentlemen who have addressed you—nor is it my intention to say one word that might hurt their feelings. I do not mean to say that I ever used an unconstitutional expression. I some time ago came down from Dublin to attend a meeting of Catholics who were then about to petition Parliament for those rights they have since obtained.—It was a meeting held in this County, and at it certainly advised the tenants of Lord Courtown not to support Lord STAFFORD any longer; but it was afterwards reported that I said I hoped that Lord STAFFORD might be drowned before he got back. Nothing less would do me but a watery grave for Lord STAFFORD! [Laughter.] Is there any man that thinks I could use such weapons as these? So great a calumny was never uttered to Lord Courtown; and yet I have heard that some of his family actually believed that such words were used by me. I have a great respect for Lord STAFFORD; but in politics, I never knew a more mistaken family than his. I am not coming forward here to make an oration that would occupy three columns of a newspaper, and which, after all, would do no real good for the country; but I come here to warn the people against any act that might injure themselves hereafter. In the present state of the constituency of this County, which is now so few in number (although I say it with a heavy heart), this election, about which we are all engaged, is a thing, after all, only like the election of a churchwarden of a parish, about which there is a great fuss, and nothing more. [Laughter.] This is nicknamed the County of Wexford Election, at which there is the enormous number of nine hundred votes to be polled! Where are the Catholic Clergy?—poor fellows! they are not here. [Great cheering.] I wish they were here, and that they had a right to stand up and speak as freeholders. Why have they not as good a right to do so as the Clergymen of the Established Church, who will come in here by-and-by marshalled by a Bishop? I believe that their votes will be all plumped.—[Laughter.]—but they so keep their minds to themselves, that you will only hear one word drop from their lips.—[Laughter.]—The county of Wexford has resolved itself into a select committee, composed of about one lord, one bishop, one honorable, and two esquires.—[Great laughter.]—Here is the election of the whole stock together—I inserted my address at a time when only two gentlemen had remained over, something like a postscript from last year.—[Laughter.]—I certainly intended to have formed a third, but I then thought I was beginning to get so old, that I might not look altogether well when my name would be stamped on the Sheriff's parchment with an M. P. following it.—[Great laughter.]—I have heard, with infinite pleasure, the speech of my friend Mr. Lambert, whose talents I highly appreciate.—If he came forward and said, my dear friends, I am on my knees before you, be so good as to do me a member for the county of Wexford, I would then have opposed him; but I will now give him my vote and assistance, since he has come forward manfully here to-day, and disclaimed any influence that the landlord can have over the votes of his tenants, and this too in the face of the aristocracy.—[Cheer.]—I hope Mr. Lambert will be at the head of the poll, and I trust, that Mr. ROWE is possessed of the same opinions as Mr. Lambert.—[Cries of "so be it, which were answered by the question of "how do you know whether he is or not, if he is, let him express them?"] Mr. ROWE made a very sensible, short speech, and it was very well for a beginner. If he had subscribed to your opinions, he would be entitled to your support. After some further observations, Mr. Waddy concluded his speech amid great applause, thanking the meeting for the attention with which they heard him.

After Mr. WADDY had concluded his address, Mr. THOMAS BOYSE, rose and said—Mr. Sheriff and Electors of the County of Wexford, if I be able to do a blessing you I would wish to do so. In the first place, then, I beg to say that I am a reformer. [Great cheering.] Having said so much, I think I might as well now sit down. [Laughter.]—I might as well now sit down. [Laughter.]—But I trust I shall not unnecessarily trespass the bounds of strict order if I offer some observations to the Meeting. With regard to myself, allow me to say, that I could not think of occupying the time of this meeting with any matters which had a personal relation to the humble individual before you; but that my name has been associated with this business. [Here the noise became so loud that Sir Thomas Esmonde thought it necessary to beg of them to be silent.] I thought it my duty to offer my best, most grateful and humble acknowledgments to that influential body of the County which had done me the honor of considering me a fit and proper person to represent this County in Parliament. To such an honor I never aspired. As, however, in cases of this nature,

or insulting expressions towards those who differed from me in opinion—and now, that the wisdom and liberality of Parliament have thrown down the barriers that separated us, I have the satisfaction to reckon among my most zealous supporters, the very persons who to the last moment were strenuously opposed to Catholic emancipation. They have posted themselves real Christians and truly loyal men; the political objection being removed, they have held out their hand in cordial adhesion to their fellow-Christians, in constitutional submission to the laws of the realm. Can I ever forget such friendship? Never!—Will any one dare to think I would betray such confidence? Oh, God!—never, never!—[Lord and continued cheering.]—I thank you, Gentlemen, for your kind attention; words now avail but little, for we live in an age of action—but what I have spoken is the truth, and what I have this day professed, I will scrupulously practice.

JOHN ROWE, Esq., next addressed the meeting. I am bound to solicit your suffrages for the district of Carnew, being one of your representatives in the British Parliament. I am assured you that I am actuated by no other motive than that of a sincere desire, while in the enjoyment of youth and health, to exercise all the energies of my mind and body for the welfare of my native country. Should I be so fortunate as to be chosen your representative, the only compensation I should ask for the faithful discharge of the important trust reposed in me, would be the consolation of having contributed my efforts towards the goal of Ireland. I would ask no other compensation.—I am unconnected with Ministers, for I want nothing from them—I have not connected with any person or party—I stand clear from the independent interest of this county. I am a resident landed proprietor—and I have had from my youth the advantage of forming a local knowledge of the dispositions of the people. In standing forward now as a candidate, should I be so fortunate as to be chosen your representative, I pledge myself that in every measure that comes before the House, I shall use my best endeavours, both in and out of Parliament, to obtain every information within my power; and according as the measure may appear to affect the community at large, it shall have either my most strenuous support, or my uncompromising opposition. It is unnecessary for me to say that I have been, and ever will be, opposed to those taxes which the Ministry lately meditated bringing forward against this country. I now return you thanks for the kind attention with which you have listened to me.—[Lord cheering.]

Lord VALENTIA next came forward and said—Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen, the privilege is now placed in your hands of choosing a proper representative for the County of Wexford to serve you in the ensuing Parliament. I now come forward to solicit your suffrages. This is not the first time I have appeared here as a candidate, and with God's blessing it will not be the last time that I shall stand here in that capacity. I have borne my share in one of the most arduous contests that ever took place in this realm, when for upwards of three weeks the election lasted, and I polled on the last man. I appeal now to my conduct on that occasion, as to whether I am worthy to appear here now. I appeal to the language used in my favour, particularly by Mr. William Harvey, and I trust that in this business I have done nothing to forfeit the good opinion of those friends. I pledge myself that I will pursue the same conduct during this struggle. It is unpleasant to be obliged to talk so much of myself, but strange rumours have gone abroad, one of which was, that in 1820 I formed a junction with Lord STAFFORD for the purpose of betraying the County of Wexford. I now declare that I never had any understanding with Lord STAFFORD, directly or indirectly on the subject, so help me God. I certainly admit that I acted wrong in 1820, but I suffered for it, and am sorry for it, and cannot now say any more. There is another report abroad, which is, that I have formed a junction on the present Election—this I deny most positively. I never formed a junction, but once, and then it was against my will, for I was forced into it. I have formed no junction now with any of the candidates. These are the principles I mean to support in Parliament, if you do me the honor of electing me. I am the friend of no man or party—I will not look to men but to measures, and I will carry those only which will be the welfare of their country at heart. [Cheer.] I also express my determination in every possible way to oppose any additional taxation upon Ireland. [Cheer.] I will never support those measures that attempt to degrade Ireland. [Cheer.] With regard to reform, I will support it wherever I find abuse, and I will oppose monopoly on all occasions. A great question has been raised in England, which must greatly affect this county, and which has been passed unmodified by every other candidate—I allude to the East India charter. I will not give any positive pledge to oppose every measure, but I will pledge myself to oppose every monopoly. I am much obliged to Mr. CARW for the honorable manner in which he spoke of me along with the other candidates. I will with the other gentlemen offer my tribute of esteem in the highest manner, and I now say, that if Mr. CARW had chosen to remain in the situation of a candidate at this election, I should not now have had the honor of addressing you; but it was his retirement that opened the place, and which had induced me to step forward as a candidate to fill it. When I first addressed you, I saw no other address but that of a retired candidate, Mr. WADDY. An allusion has been made by a gentleman (Mr. H. LAMBERT) who addressed you, to the connection that should exist between landlord and tenant. I entirely coincide with him in regard to this matter. I have never put any constraint upon my tenants, telling them that I was a candidate for the County of Wexford, and that if I deserved their friendship I hoped they would use it. [Great cheering.] I have not nothing more to say, except that I thank you sincerely for the kindness with which you have heard me. I would be the last person to interfere with the wishes of the people. I do hope sincerely that I shall not be the same man as in 1818; and that the same spirit shall actuate every candidate, and every other person employed in this country. I only ask for your play—I have no other wish than that, and I appeal

to any person to say whether I have not always given fair play. [Cries of "you shall hear it."] That is my claim now; and I assure you if I am placed in that high situation which is now my greatest object to attain, you will find me always at my post, and determined to do my duty. I do not seek to go to Parliament for my own amusement—I have no employment to engage my attention, and therefore, my active exertions shall be used in promoting the welfare of my Country. I have been in Ireland many years, during which time I think I spent as much money as any other young man in a similar situation in life. I hope I shall spend the future years of my life among you, as I will never be an absentee from this Country, for I must necessarily know the wishes of my constituents to carry them into Parliament, and I pledge myself to do every thing that I may consider conducive to the prosperity of Ireland.

[Great applause followed the delivery of this speech, after which there were several calls for Mr. Boyse and Mr. Waddy to address the Meeting.] The Assessor of the persons in Court to maintain silence, so that every freeholder who wished to speak should be heard. CATHERINE WADDY, Esq.—Mr. Sheriff, I return you thanks for allowing every freeholder to address this meeting, and, as such a person, I now rise to offer a few observations to this highly respectable assembly. I have for many years been in the habit of addressing the people of Wexford, and I hope my services have not been thrown away upon you.—I wish to commence by saying that I have no hostility, hatred, (indeed this is a word I do not like to use,) or ill will to any of these Gentlemen who have addressed you—nor is it my intention to say one word that might hurt their feelings. I do not mean to say that I ever used an unconstitutional expression. I some time ago came down from Dublin to attend a meeting of Catholics who were then about to petition Parliament for those rights they have since obtained.—It was a meeting held in this County, and at it certainly advised the tenants of Lord Courtown not to support Lord STAFFORD any longer; but it was afterwards reported that I said I hoped that Lord STAFFORD might be drowned before he got back. Nothing less would do me but a watery grave for Lord STAFFORD! [Laughter.] Is there any man that thinks I could use such weapons as these? So great a calumny was never uttered to Lord Courtown; and yet I have heard that some of his family actually believed that such words were used by me. I have a great respect for Lord STAFFORD; but in politics, I never knew a more mistaken family than his. I am not coming forward here to make an oration that would occupy three columns of a newspaper, and which, after all, would do no real good for the country; but I come here to warn the people against any act that might injure themselves hereafter. In the present state of the constituency of this County, which is now so few in number (although I say it with a heavy heart), this election, about which we are all engaged, is a thing, after all, only like the election of a churchwarden of a parish, about which there is a great fuss, and nothing more. [Laughter.] This is nicknamed the County of Wexford Election, at which there is the enormous number of nine hundred votes to be polled! Where are the Catholic Clergy?—poor fellows! they are not here. [Great cheering.] I wish they were here, and that they had a right to stand up and speak as freeholders. Why have they not as good a right to do so as the Clergymen of the Established Church, who will come in here by-and-by marshalled by a Bishop? I believe that their votes will be all plumped.—[Laughter.]—but they so keep their minds to themselves, that you will only hear one word drop from their lips.—[Laughter.]—The county of Wexford has resolved itself into a select committee, composed of about one lord, one bishop, one honorable, and two esquires.—[Great laughter.]—Here is the election of the whole stock together—I inserted my address at a time when only two gentlemen had remained over, something like a postscript from last year.—[Laughter.]—I certainly intended to have formed a third, but I then thought I was beginning to get so old, that I might not look altogether well when my name would be stamped on the Sheriff's parchment with an M. P. following it.—[Great laughter.]—I have heard, with infinite pleasure, the speech of my friend Mr. Lambert, whose talents I highly appreciate.—If he came forward and said, my dear friends, I am on my knees before you, be so good as to do me a member for the county of Wexford, I would then have opposed him; but I will now give him my vote and assistance, since he has come forward manfully here to-day, and disclaimed any influence that the landlord can have over the votes of his tenants, and this too in the face of the aristocracy.—[Cheer.]—I hope Mr. Lambert will be at the head of the poll, and I trust, that Mr. ROWE is possessed of the same opinions as Mr. Lambert.—[Cries of "so be it, which were answered by the question of "how do you know whether he is or not, if he is, let him express them?"] Mr. ROWE made a very sensible, short speech, and it was very well for a beginner. If he had subscribed to your opinions, he would be entitled to your support. After some further observations, Mr. Waddy concluded his speech amid great applause, thanking the meeting for the attention with which they heard him.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

FORMATION OF A NEGROES' FRIENDS SOCIETY IN WATERFORD.

On Tuesday a very numerous and respectable meeting took place at the Town Hall, at the instance of a deputation from the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society, for the purpose of carrying into effect some measures for the abolition of this detestable system in the British Colonies.

The Mayor having been called to the Chair, Captain Straward (who stated that he was deputed to act on this occasion by the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society) said that some errors prevailed on the subject of slavery, to which he would in the first place address himself. There were many who conceived that the slave trade was now abolished. About twenty years ago, the right of foreign traffic in slaves was done away, and it was made unlawful to import slaves from Africa to any of our colonies; but though thus much had been done, it was a great mistake to suppose that the slave trade had been abolished. This was only the foreign trade in human beings; the home trade still flourished in all its abominations as bad as ever.

This right, which ought to be called a wrong, was still acknowledged, and more than eight hundred thousand of our fellow subjects were its victims. It was called a right, and no doubt it was just such a right as that of the tiger to his prey. It was the right of force and tyranny—of power on the one hand, and weakness on the other. It was wrong considering the nature of this right of property which the masters claimed in their slaves. They were in possession of their property it was true, and he would admit that possession gave a good title in certain cases. In America, where he had lived a good deal, a twenty years' possession of land gave a man an indefeasible title to it. Its validity in numerous cases was admitted in all countries; but never could it be asserted that possession could give man a title to his fellow creature. Such a claim here upon the face of it the assumption of the tyrant and liar. By the principles and laws of our free constitution, all men were equal—equal as to their right to personal security and the security of their property. When, therefore, these slave owners cried out for compensation—compensation, he considered them no more entitled than a thief would be for being obliged to refund property that he had stolen. But what should this compensation be for? Should a man be compensated for filching the good of his slave—for depriving him of his wife or child, or the reward of his labour? Should he be compensated for the value of his right to flog his fellow-creature at his own will and pleasure? But setting aside this view of the question, there was good ground for asserting that the master had already obtained compensation enough. Mr. Bickel, a gentleman who was well acquainted with the subject, and had written upon it, had shown that in the island of Jamaica a seven years' service by the slave amply paid the master for his purchase money. But had we not already paid enough for the assertion of justice by the sacrifice of fifteen millions of debt and thousands of lives in this detestable traffic? It is a truth in the eye of our laws that a slave is our fellow subject. As a subject then he has from his infancy, in return for that allegiance which he is bound to by law, an inherent right to protection. Yet in defiance of this may not the master rob the slave of his labour—may he not deprive him of his wife or his child, and use him with impunity in all respects like a beast of burden? In the island of Jamaica there is a building called the "hot-house," which is used at once as a prison and an hospital, to which the masters are at liberty to send their slaves, for the master may imprison his slave at pleasure. This is another of the "rights" for which he claims compensation! But further, a master may flog his slave whenever he pleases, provided—there is a limitation—that he does not exceed thirty-nine lashes at any one time with such a whip as this. [Here Mr. S. produced a whip with a long heavy handle and a tremendous lash at least two inches in circumference at the thickest part.] This whip was brought from Jamaica, and by no means exceeds the size of the one commonly used by the drivers. It is a fair specimen of its kind. [A feeling of great horror pervaded the assembly at the sight of this dreadful instrument of punishment.] Such is the condition of a fellow-subject in the colonies of Britain. But these indignities, it would seem, were not enough. The slave is prevented from receiving mental instruction. It was enacted by the House of Assembly of Jamaica that the slave shall not be instructed before six o'clock in the morning and after six o'clock in the evening—a law which completely precludes the practicability of his receiving any instruction at all. The rights of the slave are, in short, a mockery. The master may even depute his authority to another, and exercise that right which he undoubtedly has—that is to say, such a right as the devil has to involve the souls of men in crime and misery—through another. The name of Lord Nugent may be mentioned as a voucher for the following occurrence: A slave returning at evening to his hut, heard issuing thence the most piercing cries; he hurried to the spot, and beheld the agent or driver beating his wife most unmercifully. Impelled by the feelings of nature, he attempted to rescue her, and struck the driver a blow which knocked him down, but did not kill him. What was the consequence? The slave was brought to trial, and hung till he was dead, before his wife's eyes. Thus the slave has not that right which nature and law give to all of us to defend our wives or children even unto death when it is necessary. The slave, except on what are called the Crown Colonies, has no right to redeem himself. This indeed would be hardly possible, such is the condition of the slave, in very few cases—in the case of the field negro never, and seldom in that of the domestic or house negro. An affecting instance lately occurred. A female slave on the estate of Mr. Wood had saved money to purchase her liberty. This woman made her way to London (we did not collect by what means) and she went to service. Her case was well known to Mr. Fringle and Doctor Lushington, who interested themselves much about her. She was, however, not happy, and longed to return to her husband, and she determined to do so if she could obtain her freedom by purchase. For this purpose she applied to Mr. Wood, but in vain. His answer was, "so long as you remain in London you are free; but if you return to Antigua you become my property, and you shall be used as such." There was an instrument of torture used in Jamaica called the "cart whip." On this point he might use the authority of Lieutenant Smith, but as his testimony

had been questioned, he would not resort to it.—This whip, however, had been described as like a one that every lash of it must cut like steel. Mr. Barrett, of the Jamaica assembly, when contending for the abolition of it, and showing that such a measure would be only the same sort of innovation as that by which Europe had freed herself from the opprobrium of the Inquisition and the rack, affirmed in that assembly, that 39 lashes of this whip (and so many were allowed by law) were equal to 500 of the cat-o-nine tails, such as was used in military punishments in these countries. Mr. S. then continued to relate a number of anecdotes, all painfully illustrative of the cruelties and miserable consequences resulting from slavery. One case seemed to excite particular horror; it was that in which a certain Reverend Thomas Wilson Bridges had for no fault but out of mere wanton whim, ordered a young female slave of his to be beaten by two men with bamboos; after being beaten till her back from her neck to her feet was one entire mass of laceration, she was put into confinement.—She escaped from it in the night, and claimed protection of Mr. Cox, a benevolent magistrate.—The case was submitted to the council, and it was put to the vote whether or not the master—the Rev. Thomas Wilson Bridges—should or should not be prosecuted; and it was decided by a majority of fourteen to four voices that no prosecution should take place. Mr. S. then contended that there could be no such thing as an amelioration of negro slavery, and that nothing short of total abolition could be listened to. He would recommend every one to inquire into the subject—to "prove all things and hold fast to that which is good." The means which he had in view to employ were—first, petitions to Parliament for unqualified abolition; secondly, to pray for the removal of duties that favour slavery; thirdly, to establish societies auxiliary to the Anti-Slavery Society; and fourthly, to take away the lure of gold from the slave owners by the disseminations of articles which were the produce of slave labour. With respect to the objection that the slaves were not yet in a condition to receive emancipation, he must observe, that the masters had had a notice of forty years' standing on the subject, and that it was their fault if the slaves were in such a state. He, however, entirely denied the position that they would not be benefited by entire and instant emancipation. He then mentioned instances where the experiment had been tried and had been found fully to answer. One instance had occurred in the island of Tortola; another at Sierra Leone, where the slaves had been taken from Barbadoes and emancipated in the former place. St. Domingo was another.—Here the slaves had completely obtained their liberty, and the commerce and population of the place had been rapidly on the increase ever since, while in our own colonies we had nothing but complaints of distress, and the slave population was certainly decreasing. He concluded by moving a resolution expressive of the opinion of the Meeting, that the practice of slavery was disgraceful to the British nation, and called loudly for abolition.

The Reverend Mr. Woods (of the Methodist connexion) addressed the meeting at considerable length, and made a very powerful appeal in behalf of the wretched slaves. He exposed the shuffling practices of the Colonial Legislature, by which all the intentions of the British Parliament were completely defeated. He appealed to Ireland, if she were free herself, to come forward and assist those who were in the gloomiest bondage and wore the chains of the most cruel slavery. We had now a gracious King, he said, who was not ashamed to shake the rough hand of a British tar, and he trusted that the same benevolent Monarch would feel the same pride in bestowing the same beneficent boon on a poor but redeemed negro. (Cheers.) Mr. Carr followed to the same effect. He alluded to the practice of smuggling slaves from Africa, and mentioned some facts too clearly demonstrative of the horrors of slavery in whatever shape it may exist. As it was not the practice, he said, for ladies to petition Parliament, he would recommend them to petition the Queen on the subject. He concluded by moving an adjournment of the meeting to next evening, when he expected that several gentlemen, friends of the measure they had in view, would be present. He stated that Mr. O'Connell would attend.

The several resolutions were carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned.—Mail.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVE SHIP. We last week stated that his Majesty's ship Victor had captured a slaver with one hundred and ninety-two slaves on board. A Jamaica Paper, which we have received by the Spey, informs us that Captain Keane, the commander of the Victor, fell in with her while cruising off the Island of Cuba, and after a chase of eight hours succeeded in capturing her. She proved to be the Emilio, from the Bight of Biafra, bound to St. Jago, and had lost twenty of the poor creatures with which she was freighted on her passage.—There were hardly any provisions, and only one cask of water on board, when she was captured.—The Victor proceeded with her to Havana, to deliver her up to the Commissioners under the "Slave Trade Restriction Treaties for adjudication." This made the second slave vessel that had been captured within six weeks. When the Victor first saw the Emilio, she was in company with a schooner, also supposed to have been a slaver, as directly she made out the Victor to be a ship of war, she fired a salute, and swept dead to windward, and was soon out of sight. We think the powers of Christendom very unworthy of the mild and benignant influences of the Gospel of Jesus till they shall have faithfully united to put an end to this horrible trade in human beings.—Edinburgh Packet.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE SUFFERERS IN THE LATE STRUGGLE IN PARIS. We have much pleasure in publishing the following communication from George Evans, Esq. of Portman:—To the Editor of the D. R. Post. Sir—I had the pleasure of reading the admirable letter of Lord Westmoreland, relative to a description for the wounded, and the widows and children of those who so nobly distinguished themselves in the late glorious struggle that took place in Paris. I had intended to have reprinted any subscription to my friends in France, but wishing also that the subscription should succeed in this country, I take the liberty of placing in your hands £25 for that purpose. Though a humble individual, I feel deeply interested in the success of the Revolution, and being in relation to France itself, but as necessarily the precursor of institutions for the well-being of mankind, more in unison with the present state of the civilized world.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, GEORGE EVANS. Portman, August 8, 1830.

FRENCH REVOLUTION.

We have received by express from Paris, letters and papers dated Saturday night, from which we select the following interesting particulars:—

Saturday Evening, August 7. Charles the Tenth arrived at Dreux on Wednesday last at three o'clock in the afternoon, in a state of great dejection and in tears. The Dauphiness appeared less distressed, but her dress was simple in the extreme. The Duchess de Berry was dressed in men's clothes, and was most deeply affected. Her two children were with her. The countenance of the Dauphin was as expressive as usual. All the royal family came in one coach, 400 of the National Guard at Dreux were under arms, and were harangued by M. Odillon Barrot. The body guards entered the town. A few regiments of the Gardes, thinned by the combats and by desertion, halted at about five hundred yards from the Faubourgs; the commissioners were to license these troops. Only eight or ten general officers, with Marmont, remained near the King, among whom was M. de Guiche. On entering the town Charles the Tenth asked for a glass of wine and water, which was given immediately. He then took up his lodgings at the house of M. de Baucy. The tri-colored flag was hoisted on the steeples and on all the public establishments.—Charles X. slept on Thursday at Verneuil, and post-horses had been ordered to take him and his family to Cherbourg.

The first person who recognised the ex-minister Peyronnet, after his arrest, was a citizen of Tours, who had been by him refused a pardon for a young man executed in that city by a sentence of the council of war. Other arrests have also taken place at Tours. The ex-minister Chateaufort was seized, with another individual, who refuses to tell his name, who assaulted the jailer, and was consequently thrown into a dungeon. They were wandering in the country, endeavouring to pass the Loire. They were first seized at Membrotte, fettered, and placed in charge of the gendarmes at Tours. M. de Chateaufort discovered himself in prison, but the other persisted in remaining unknown. Five other unknown personages had also been taken as they were going down the river in a small boat; on passing under the bridge, one of them threw himself into the river, and remained lying on the sand with his face on the ground.—Two others were obliged to land, and ran to seek concealment. They were all taken. It was said that M. d'Antuchamp was amongst them.

On Friday night, about nine o'clock, an assemblage of 400 young men went to the court before the Chamber of Deputies, in order, as they declared, to protest against the acknowledgment of an hereditary peerage. They formed a double line, and when a deputy passed, saluted him with cries of "Down with the hereditary peerage." At the same time the whole group took off their hats and mingled with their cries "Long live the deputies," "Honour to the deputies." The disorder increased and many orators appeared. The Chamber was disturbed, and M. Benjamin Constant and M. G. Lafayette addressed them, and entreated them to retire. At last General Lafayette himself came upon the steps and addressed them, and after bearing testimony to their noble conduct, continued:—

"I am entitled to your attention because the opinions that have induced you to come here are my own. I know how to support them, while I fear you may fall into errors. Permit me, in addition to so many motives, to require you to consider my personal feelings. I have engaged my honour that no disturbance shall interrupt the proceedings of the Chamber, and any painful scenes pass at the doors, I shall be as it were responsible. It is with me a point of honour, and I place my honour under the protection of your friendship." This had the desired effect, and the group dispersed, singing the Marseillais hymn.

The Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom has appointed Lieutenant-General Comte Colbert to be Commander of the Cavalry of the Guard, which is to be re-organised.

By a decision of the Minister of the Finances, the Administrators of the Post Office are suppressed, and their functions performed by a Council, to meet twice a week.

It was said Count Mole was to draw up the address of the Chamber of Peers. M. Guizot, the Minister of the Interior, had restored to the Portuguese emigrants the grant made by the Chamber of Deputies, and of which they had been deprived by M. de Peyronnet.

It was reported that Charles was to embark at Cherbourg for Holyrood-house, his former residence, in Scotland.

The Jeanne d'Arc frigate, having on board the Duc of Angiers and suite, left Mahon on 28th ult. for Naples. In case the Duc is refused admission, he will be conveyed to Leghorn.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION OF THE 6TH. After some discussion respecting the act of the abdication of Charles X., it was resolved to deposit it in the archives of the Chamber, contrary to the opinion of some members, who would have passed to the order of the day, considering that act as in itself a nullity.

On the motion of M. Bauxou, it was resolved that the thanks of the Chamber should be given to the city of Paris, that the Government should be invited to provide for the erection of a monument worthy to transmit to posterity the remembrance of the events which it will be destined to preserve.

To the City of Paris, the grateful country, on all sides supported.

At 10 o'clock, M. Dupin, sen. reporter of the committee, said, "I obey your committee, and the just impatience of the Chamber, by presenting to you its report. I do not intend to add any thing to the excellent reasons so ably developed by the author of the proposal (namely, M. Bernard) to revive the charter. I shall speak to you only of the modifications made by the committee in the proposal itself.—The committee has unanimously recognised the vacancy of the throne, but at the same time that it recognises it as a fact, it has thought it its duty to declare it as a right emanating from the legitimate resistance of the people to the violation of its rights. For these fifteen years we have been the victims of violation, some-times of the letter and sometimes of the spirit of the charter. We propose to you to suppress the 6th article. This is the article which has been so much abused—but to take away every pretext from malevolence, it would not have it thought that it intends

the slightest violation of the Catholic religion. The 5th article says, every one professes freely his religion. The 7th article, speaking of the support of the several modes of worship, will say that the Catholic religion is that of the majority of the French, and that the ministers of that religion shall be paid by the Government.

The Committee proposes to efface from the charter the terms which apply to the liberty of the press; subsequent laws will regulate the use of this liberty, and will repress its excesses.

The 14th article has become the ground of a multitude of attacks upon the public liberties. Your Committee, preserving to the Crown the prerogative of insuring the execution of the laws, has proposed to hinder it from ever violating them under colour of that article so odiously interpreted.

We have reduced the 25 years, the age necessary to be an elector. No extraordinary tribunal can be created under any denomination whatever. We have returned to legality with respect to article 63, by saying that the colonies shall be governed by particular laws. The 7th article has undergone an important modification: it is in the presence of the Peers and the Deputies that the King, at his accession, will swear to observe the laws confided to the patriotism of the National Guard.

The article of the Chamber of Peers has drawn our attention. That Chamber, the protector of the laws, ceased to fulfil its duties on the creation of the 70 new Peers; it seems to us that the Chamber of Peers ought to annul those nominations.

The last part of the proposal has for its object to found a new establishment in favour of a noble Prince. This Prince is an honest man; if he swears the observance of the charter, it will be a trust. The act, under the influence of a great necessity, and our disorders, will be hailed by the public gratitude.

The Chamber of Deputies, taking into consideration the urgency of the occasion, and the events of the 26th, 27th, and 28th of July, declares that the preamble of the charter is suppressed, and that the other articles may be modified as follows:—

M. Dupin then read the proposal, as amended by the committee.

After some further debates, it was resolved to adjourn the further discussion till the next day.

On the 7th of August, in this sitting the proposal of M. Bernard was discussed at very great length. M. de Conny spoke against it, and he thought that the Chamber had no right to change the order of succession to the throne. Charles X. and his son had abdicated, and certainly had a right to annex a condition to their abdication. Their right to the crown of France was a divine right, which we cannot take from them. The several articles of the report having been discussed, the President read the following:—

On the acceptance of these dispositions and propositions, the Chamber of Deputies declare, lastly, that the annual and urgent interests of the French people call to the throne his Royal Highness Louis Philip d'Orleans, Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, and his descendants in perpetuity, in the male line, according to the order of primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of women and their descendants.

This article was adopted by an immense majority. The extreme right took no part in the debates.

It was then proposed, by M. Brigade, a "that the magistracy be newly organized."

An amendment was made, by M. Mauguin, that "the Judges shall cease their functions after six months, if they do not receive a new appointment."

Another amendment was then submitted, by M. E. Salvette, that "the Judges appointed under Charles X. shall be submitted to a new nomination."

After much animated debate, the amendments of M. Brigade and M. Mauguin were negatived.

The Chamber of Deputies declared, thirdly, that it was necessary to provide successively by separate laws, and in the shortest method possible, for the following objects:—

- 1. The application of a jury to the offences of the press.
2. The responsibility of ministers and other agents of power.
3. The re-election of deputies promoted to public functions with salaries.
4. The annual vote for the contingencies of the army.
5. The organization of the National Guard, with the intervention of the National Guard in the choice of their officers.
6. The arrangements necessary, in a legal manner, the rank of officers of all ranks by sea and land.
7. The departmental and municipal institutions founded on the elective system.
8. Public instruction and liberty to teach.
9. The abolition of the double vote, and the fixing the electoral candidates and the eligibility.
10. M. de Padoux proposed as an amendment to apply the jury to political offences as well as to offences of the press.—Agreed to.

The President then read the last paragraph. In consequence, his Royal Highness Prince Philip d'Orleans, Duke of Orleans, Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, shall be invited to accept and swear to the clauses and engagements above announced, the observance of the constitutional charter, and the modifications indicated, and after having done so before the assembled Chambers, to take the title of the King of the French. The last paragraph was adopted. The President proposed to vote by ballot on the whole of the report, which was adopted, and likewise that this method should be carried to his Royal Highness, not by a deputation, but their whole Chamber in a body.

It was further resolved, on the motion of M. Etienne, that this message should serve as the address which it was intended to make to the Prince. In conclusion, the President said the Chamber is going immediately on foot to the Palais Royal, to carry the message, which shall be accompanied by the brave National Guard.

A letter accompanying the express, says,—"The Duke of Orleans received the Chamber of Deputies with an emotion and cordiality which gained every heart. He will be immediately proclaimed King of the French."

Lord Cochrane has sent to General Lafayette, 10,000 francs for the relief of the wounded—namely, 5,000 from himself, and 5,000 from Lady Cochrane.

The official part of the Monitor contains the nomination of the Dukes of Chartres and Nemours to the dignity of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

Orders have been received at this port not to pay any honours to the ex-King of France should he land here.—Hampshire Telegraph. Six millions four hundred thousands dollars of the public debt of the United States was paid off the 1st of July.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDERS. Horse Guards, July 31. The King has been pleased to command, that the Sergeants of Regiments of Infantry shall be armed in future with Pistols instead of Pikes. Arrangements will be made with the Master General and Board of Ordnance, with the view of carrying his Majesty's pleasure into effect. By command of the Right Honourable General Lord Hill, Commanding in Chief, JOHN MACDONALD, Adj. General.

Horse Guards, August 2. The King has been pleased to command that the following alterations shall take place in the Army:—The uniforms of the Officers of the Regular Forces to be placed in gold, except those of the Household Troop, who are to continue to wear their present gold embroidery.

The whole of the cavalry, with the exception of the Royal Guards (Blue), to be dressed in red, at the expense of clothing.

The moustachios of the Cavalry (excepting in the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, and the Hussars) to be abolished; and the hair of the non-commissioned officers and soldier, throughout the regular force, to be cut close at the sides and at the back of the head, instead of being worn in that bushy and unbecoming fashion adopted by some regiments.

The four regiments of Hussars to be dressed perfectly alike. Their officers to have one dress only, and that of a broad costly pattern, which will forthwith be prepared.

The cap lines and tassels worn on the caps of the officers and men of the infantry to be abolished, and the tassel of both officer and soldier to be shortened, so as not to exceed more than eight inches above the cap.

The Garter to be abolished. The Officers of the Light Infantry, throughout the Army to wear a Green Turt, instead of a Feather. The Bands of Infantry Regiments to be dressed in White (Clothes with the Regimental Facings).

The Stars on the Strap of the Officers' Epulettes, to be that of the Order of the Bath, instead of that of the Order of the Garter, with the exception of those Regiments for whom a National Badge has been authorized by the War Office.

These arrangements to have reference to future supplies, and are not to prevent either Officers or Soldiers from wearing out their present appointments, or such as may be in progress of preparation, it being however understood, that this indulgence is not to extend beyond Christmas, 1831, in the case of Regiments at home, or beyond Christmas, 1832, in the case of Regiments abroad.

Patterns of the new clothing for Hussars and Bands of Infantry Regiments, as well as of the Tuffs for the Light Infantry, will be prepared immediately, and deposited for general information and guidance, at the office of Military Boards.

A pattern of the gold lace to be adopted for the Regular Forces at large (with the exceptions already specified) will be deposited in like manner, as will, also, a pattern of red cloth of the proper quality and dye, to serve as a guide for the Cavalry.

The King has been further pleased to command, that the teachers, which have been specially allotted to the General Officers of the Army, shall, on no account whatever, be worn by either Staff or Regimental Officers, who are hereby enjoined to adhere strictly to the feathers prescribed for them by regulation.

All donations from the regulations established by the King, as they regard dress, are peremptorily forbidden by his Majesty.

The King has been pleased to dispense with officers of the Army appearing, either at Levees or Drawing-rooms, in shoes and buckles; they will accordingly appear, upon those occasions, in the trousers prescribed by regulation.

By command of the Right Honourable General Lord Hill, Commanding in Chief, JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

Horse Guards, August 4. The General Commanding in Chief has received the King's commands, to notify to the Army, that the Mourning for his late Most Excellent Majesty, King George the Fourth, is to cease on the 11th of the present month.

By command of the Right Hon. the General Commanding in Chief, JOHN MACDONALD, Adj. General.

The diseases of the Western Isles leaves the invalid but little time for penitence or reflection. In the short space of three days the fever which rages in the brain, and burms in the blood of the victim, is either defeated and defied by the hardy vigour of a young and healthful constitution, or extinguished by the cold and clammy touch of death. To-day I dine with the strong and healthy; to-morrow I follow him to his home of home. The grin skeleton, however, is usually more lenient to the old inhabitants than to the new comers.

It is this that the afflicted father curses with the curse of bitterness; over this does the mother mourn in the tenderness of her grief. But I have seen a hundred of the aged who have passed their grand climacterics. Sixty, seventy or eighty years, have rolled over their hoary heads, and they are now on the high road to a hundred; and yet they show no signs of dying. They live on in the hardihood of their health, in spite of the sighing of their relatives, and the impatience of their heirs.

And I have seen the young too, the young, the beautiful, the brave; they came in the pride of health, they were flowers that promised long to blossom in their beauty. They were gay, and innocent, and joyous; wild as the air they breathed; unthinking as the earth they trod on; beloved by their relatives, admired by their friends, and triumphing in the prospect of happiness; and happiness was theirs, and they enjoyed it. And a week passed away, a week of pleasure, the dissipated pleasure of the world; but it passed soon in its blissfulness, and then came fever, and it seized them with its burning grasp; and disease, and it breathed upon them the breath of corruption; and a phantom, a grin, gaunt, gloomy, grinning phantom, and it touched them with the withering hand of death.

So the flowers were blasted in the loneliness of their bloom, and the young in the elasticity of their youthfulness, and the beautiful in the pride of their beauty, and the brave in the vanity of their courage. They were conveyed to their last home, and their parents wept for them a season, a short season, and their relatives mourned for them a while, a little while, and their friends missed them for a day or two. After this came pleasure, and in hand with oblivion; and the dance and the festival were resumed, and the worms feasted on the buried, and the men forgot them in their gaiety."

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COUNTY CARLOW ELECTION.

From the Special Reporter to the Waterford Chronicle.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

Mr. LANGFORD next addressed the meeting, and said, that Colonel Breen's address to the meeting was of an extraordinary nature. He declined giving them any pledge, and he was so far entitled to praise for his candour. If they returned him to Parliament he would go in as the representative of his own wishes and opinions, and not as the representative of the people. (Cheers.)

After such a speech as they had heard from Colonel Breen, they elected him as their representative, they could not reproach him with having broken his promises, for he had made them no promise whatever. Mr. Langford concluded by recapitulating the pledges which had been given to the people by Mr. Rochford, during which he was loudly cheered.

Counsellor FINN addressed the meeting nearly as follows:—Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen Freeholders—I want words to express my astonishment at the confidence with which your late representatives have appeared before you this day. They have not one single merit, as public men, to recommend them to their late constituents, nor one recorded fact in their favour, to prove that they have done any thing to serve their country. (Cheers.) I may be told that they have voted for Emancipation, but if it were not the pleasure of their Director (the Duke of Wellington) they would not have done so. I do not thank Wellington for conceding that question to the irresistible expression of the public will; I do not, therefore, thank his creatures for having voted in his favour. (Great cheering.) Gentlemen, it is not a little extraordinary that while Colonel Breen and Mr. Kavanagh pretend here they are the friends of the people, and state to you in general terms, that if you send them back to Parliament, they will protect your rights, they have been both found uniformly supporting the rotten Corporation of Kilkenny. It was only the day before yesterday, as I have been informed, that Mr. Kavanagh went to Kilkenny, and voted against the friend of the people. (Gentle and hisses.)

Mr. KAVANAGH stood up and said, that he voted for Mr. Bailey. Counsellor FINN resumed—Mr. Bailey is a highly respectable gentleman, and one that it is supposed he stands on corporation interests; he would have few enemies as a public man; but he is exposed to Mr. Leader, and that fact should be taken as quite conclusive that he stands up against popular rights, and that his friend here (Mr. Kavanagh) has identified himself with the enemies of the people. (Gentle and hisses.) Colonel Breen has also uniformly voted in the City of Kilkenny against the popular Candidate. (Gentle and hisses.) And yet, gentlemen, Colonel Breen and Mr. Kavanagh have stated to this assembly that they would do their duty to the people of this County if they were once more sent to Parliament. They are patriots here, and they are the enemies of the people in Kilkenny. I ask you, do you believe that such men are sincere in their professions? (Cries of "No, no, no, no.") I am sure you do not. Look a little further, gentlemen, to the conduct of Colonel Breen; you see him in Kilkenny upholding a rotten corporation; you see him and his brother affecting to assist the people in their attempt to open the rotten borough of Carlow. (Gentle and hisses.)

(Here a voice in the gallery cried out, "we are humbugged.") Counsellor FINN continued—Gentlemen, what was the object of Colonel Breen in making such a parade here about the Borough of Carlow, while he was supporting a corrupt and plundering Corporation in Kilkenny? I will tell you—his conduct as a Member of Parliament had earned for him the disapprobation of his constituents. His conduct as a magistrate had brought on him the displeasure of the people. His unpopularity in this County is as universal as it deserves to be, and he comes forward with a species of legible patriotism for the purpose of averting that public indignation which he is quite conscious of deserving. (Cheers, and cries of "he knows it well.") I ask you, gentlemen, will you suffer yourselves to be captivated by such contemptible artifices? Place the public life of Colonel Breen for the last six years in contrast with his late display of public virtue, which had its origin, I am convinced, in apprehensions that he would lose his seat in Parliament, and can you be brought to believe that all the fuss he has made about the Borough of Carlow, was any thing but the most despicable trickery. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it was with no small degree of pleasure that I beheld the hearing of our young Candidate this day at the hustings. (Great cheering.) I have been long accustomed to attend public meetings, and to hear public speakers, and I protest that I was never more agreeably surprised in my life than to see that fine young man present himself to the meeting, with such confidence in his countenance, and the words of matured wisdom flowing from his tongue. (Great cheering.) Such a young man would be of more value to you than the Court House full of such representatives as Colonel Breen and Mr. Kavanagh. (Cheers and laughter.) In every respect, Mr. Rochford is qualified to be the representative of the people. His personal character is of the highest order. His courtesy and affability to the poor have completely won their affections, and he is their idol. He is no aristocrat in his demeanour, and values himself not on that rank or estate which fate or fortune so often throws into the lap of a fool. (Cheers and laughter.) He has appeared amongst us this day with the becoming dignity of a gentleman, and divested of that pride and arrogance which the little great ones of the present day so often assume. He has clearly proved to this meeting, that while he is aware of what is due to his own station, he justly appreciates the favour of his countrymen. Gentleman-like, eloquent, and persuasive—uncontaminated by an intercourse with the minions of power—I declare that, if I am not more mistaken in my individual judgment than I have ever been in my life, Mr. Rochford will not only be a most valuable Member of Parliament, but one of the most efficient supporters of public right that ever came into the House of Commons. (Great cheering.) Colonel Breen's address to the meeting, and the support of the Catholic question, and that in the presence of the Freeholders in this County to oppose him. (Gentle and hisses.) With a single fact I shall demolish his claims on our gratitude for the part he took on that occasion. I assert that shortly before that question was carried the Colonel

came vice-president of a Brunswick Club. Let him now come forward and say, that my charge is groundless. (Gentle and hisses, and cries of "Ah! Brown.") (Counsellor Finn having waited for an answer, and not receiving any from Colonel Breen, resumed.)—The Colonel does not deny that what I state is fact, and what is the conclusion? That if the Government persevered in its opposition to the friends of the people, Colonel Breen would still be found in the ranks of the intolerant; but because his masters had determined to grant us emancipation, then the Colonel all at once became a liberal. (Cheers.) I have it from good authority that when a Brunswick Club was about to be formed in this County, shortly before the passing of the relief bill, Colonel Breen was, of course consulted upon the subject. Oh, yes, by all means (said he): we will have a Club, but let us call it "a Constitutional Club." A very respectable gentleman present on that occasion (one of the Mr. Watson's) said, "that they should not bring the question: let us call it (said he) by its true name, an Orange Club." I esteem Mr. W. for his manly, candid, and straightforward reply as much as I despise Col. B.'s mean, evasive, and double-dealing conduct on that occasion. As a public man, he deserves the contempt of the Catholics, for his under-hand hostility, and he deserves the contempt of the honest Protestants for his hypocrisy. (Great cheering.) I call upon one or both of these gentlemen to retire from the hustings, and not to put the County to the trouble of a contested election. Let them, as the only atonement they can make to the people for doing all the mischief they have done, give way to Mr. Rochford, and some other independent gentleman who may be chosen by the independent freeholders. If they are not determined to stand the poll in defiance of the public voice, and in utter contempt of public opinion, they will follow my advice. If they do preserve, and should be returned, this meeting will attest—the voice of this County will attest—that they shall not be considered our representatives. (Great cheering, and cries of "no, no, never.") They will be indebted for their return to the vilest and most base manoeuvres. To intimidation, to treachery, and to the partial return of that bad spirit of religious bigotry, which I hoped had been laid for ever. (Great cheering.) Let them not, however, fancy that the cause of public corruption with which they seem to have committed their fortunes, will prosper. Let them look to France. There the disfranchisement of an insignificant portion of the electors, in comparison to the whole, was a propelling cause of the Revolution. Here the Duke of Wellington disfranchised two hundred thousand 40s. freeholders at one fell swoop. There Polignac, the tool of Wellington, attempted to destroy the Press by open violence. Here the Duke of Wellington attempted the same by the most insidious treachery; but let him beware, and never force the people to draw a comparison as to whether it is better to have a country, containing nine millions of slaves or eight millions and a half of free citizens. (Long and continued cheering.) We have, as a forerunner of what the Duke of Wellington would do, if he dare, the infamous Act, which was intended to stifle the expression of the public voice, whether that voice came from Protestant or Catholic. Let the Duke of Wellington be well watched by the independent Members of Parliament, and by the great body of the people. (Cries of "we'll watch him well, and great laughter.") He is the enemy of public liberty, and I verily believe that if tyranny had been successful in France we should have been treated to a sample of it in these countries. I have been told, but can hardly give credit to the information, that virtual subornation of perjury has been practised with very little scruple to procure the votes of freeholders at this election. Such a proceeding cannot be sufficiently reprobated. Shall we be told, gentlemen, that the man who may be a bible reader and a singer of psalms in private, and who knows and countenances the virtual subornation of perjury, is a good Christian or a Christian at all? (Cheers, and cries of "no, he is not.") Gentlemen, I shall no longer trespass on your attention. I had much more to say, but do not mind myself very well. If those who have promised to support Mr. Rochford will not violate a solemn promise and a sacred obligation, he will be at the head of the poll, and out one of the other Candidates must go. If Mr. Rochford shall be defeated—if solemn promises shall be broken—if intimidation and low insolence shall be successful, Mr. Rochford may be defeated, but he will feel a consciousness of having done his duty, and his present state of degradation. He cannot be lowered in public opinion by the result, but the County of Carlow will be long dishonoured. (Loud cheers.)

A strange gentleman next rose and said, that he had come from a distant part of Ireland, intending to vote for Mr. Rochford and Mr. Kavanagh, but from the sort of equivocation that was evident on the part of two of the Candidates, and the speeches he had heard delivered by the gentleman who addressed the meeting, he was determined to give a plumper for Mr. Rochford. (Great cheering.)

The Sheriff then put the question, and the show of hands in the Court-house being as fifty to one in favour of Mr. Rochford, the other candidates demanded a poll.

MR. LAMBERT AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE COUNTY WEXFORD—LARGE SUBSCRIPTION.

By one of those mistakes which so often occur in newspaper offices, we did not receive Mr. G. KAVANAGH's letter, from Ross, until Thursday evening, announcing that the subscriptions already amount to FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, and that the popular feeling is decidedly in favour of Mr. LAMBERT, as being the independent candidate for the County.

DINNER IN WEXFORD TO MR. WIGRAM. A Grand Dinner was given at the Assembly Rooms, Wexford, on Monday, to Mr. Wigram, M. P. and Mr. Rufus Wigram, by the members of the Wexford Club.

THE WELLINGTON MINISTRY. The Peel family seem to have been particularly unamiable in the elections. Sir Robert has come in on his own half of the borough of Lambeth, displacing his brother. Another brother is ousted at Barchinoweth, and Colonel Peel has been finally driven at Norwich by a new man, though long in possession of the ground.

DUNGARVAN ELECTION.

After the Candidates were respectively proposed and seconded, Mr. Lamb addressed the Meeting, (which did not appear disposed to receive him very kindly) by referring to the circumstance of his long connexion with the Borough, which he had the honour to represent in two Parliaments; he alluded to the circumstance of his having been elected to the office of Mayor of the Borough, while in Parliament, the constant advocate of the great measure of Emancipation, but for the success of which, his honest opponent, Mr. Romayne would not that day have the opportunity of endeavouring to supplant him; he dwelt on the ingratitude of a Roman Catholic being the first to endeavour to dissolve the tie between him and the Borough, which he had faithfully represented for eight years, from which circumstance he had reason to complain of being in the address of his opponent called a stranger. (Here he was interrupted by cries of "so you are, so you are, we want a real Roman Republic.") The Hon. Gentleman concluded by expressing his confidence of success.

Mr. Romayne then addressed the Electors, stating that his object in offering himself to their consideration, was to render service to the people of Dungarvan in particular, and to the community in general, by an endeavour to break in upon the corrupt and unjusticial Borough-mongering influence, equally injurious to the public interest, whether exercised by Whig or Tory. His honest opponent had evidently grounded his claim to their support on his advocacy of the Catholic Question in Parliament. He thought there was a considerable want of magnanimity in the opposition thus made to Catholic gratitude, on this ground. If Mr. Lamb and it rather advocated in Parliament, thought the passing the Relief Bill a salutary measure, they merely disapproved of the means; but surely they had entered on such extraordinary debt of gratitude to the Catholics, as would justify them in thus perpetrating a treachery in their own minds, and the obligation. (Cheers.) But as his honourable rival had relied so strongly on his parliamentary support, that great question, may not he venture to remind them, that he, though not a member of the united Parliament, was one of the earliest members of a domestic Parliament, the old Catholic Association, which had at least as much influence on the success of that question, as the advocacy of the Hon. Gentleman and his colleagues in the great Parliament at the other side of the water. (Cheers.) But giving Mr. Lamb, against whom personally he preferred no charge, full credit for his votes and his motives, what are the claims on Catholic gratitude of him who sent him here, and thro' whom alone he could have any pretensions to the representation of this Borough? He alluded to the Duke of Devonshire. In 1429, when the first decisive blow for emancipation was struck in the County of Waterford, what was the policy of his Grace? (Hiss, hiss.)—Was it not as far as in him lay to defeat the popular candidate, Mr. Stuart, and keep the County a close borough between himself and the Berestords? (Cheers.) By what means did his agent, Colonel Curry, whom he saw at the side of Mr. Lamb, endeavour to accomplish the magnificent project?—why, by means worthy of the cause—by the unconstitutional and despicable attempt to disfranchise the tenants, by insisting on the suppression of their second votes. Many of the gentlemen who surrounded Mr. Lamb in the opposite gallery were then members of Mr. Stuart's committee; they could tell, if they would, how authoritatively the Colonel announced to them the following threat—"If you oppose to poll a single tenant of the Duke's against his inclination, I will instantly poll ten at the other side." Fortunately, however, for the Catholic cause, the Colonel misjudged his strength; the tenants of his Grace did, on that occasion, assert their civil rights in defiance of every menace, and notwithstanding the sagacious precaution of the Col., who had a steam-bomb to convey them from Lamb's by sea, to prevent the possibility of their being informed by the popular enthusiasm, should they travel to Waterford by land. (Great cheering and laughter.) Had the cause of Liberty been defeated on that occasion in Waterford, it would have experienced the same fate in Louth and Monaghan, and subsequently in Clare, and Ireland would be at this hour unemancipated. If the patriotic and good fortune of the country presided, they owe little of their success to the conduct of his Grace and his agents. (Cheers.) Mr. Lamb seemed to have taken offence at being called a stranger. Little as he (Mr. R.) was disposed to hurt his feelings, he should take leave to reiterate the assertion, founded as it was in truth, for though he had been their representative in two Parliaments, he believed they could boast of the honour of his presence amongst them just twice before that time, that was upon the days of election. (Cheers.) Nothing so remarkable in the proceedings of the day had presented itself to his (Mr. R.) observation as the evident shame and disappointment evinced by his friend in the sky-blue coat in the opposite gallery he meant Slyman, the superb Mr. John Galvey—how continued laughter, even among the friends of Mr. Lamb—on his failing to produce by the waves of his bravay arm, that respectful silence and attention from the people, to which he seemed to think himself so well entitled; but Slyman should have known that it was only when he was at the right side he could expect any such deference to his best; but, perhaps, his failure in this instance was more properly attributable to the absence of his magnificent eloquence than to the want of the good qualities of Fortunatus's wishing cap, in which he had so recently exhibited himself to the gaze of admiring thousands. (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. R. concluded by saying that if the Electors returned him, they would return a man who would naturally feel the same predilection for the prosperity and interest of his native land, that Mr. Lamb as a good Englishman necessarily felt for the glory, superiority, and pre-eminence of England. By the result of the contest what it may be, Mr. R. would have accomplished his object, in having rendered a service to the people of Dungarvan. (Great cheering, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs.)

YOUNG.—Mr. Ponsbury is elected for Young; Mr. Smith on Friday had 120 persons admitted to their freedom, who were previously refused by the Mayor. On Saturday Mr. Ponsbury and Mr. Smith were regularly proposed and seconded. The Corporation poll all the old Freeman before Mr. Smith could poll any; when his return to poll came on, it was discovered by the Lawyers that Mr. Smith's Freeman could not vote for six months, but that they were certainly free—so that the borough is completely opened—this looks well for the cause of liberty.

CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION.—State of the Great Poll on Wednesday.— For Mr. Moore, 1836; For the Recorder, 1569; For Mr. Gosman, 1911.

CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION.—At the conclusion of the poll, on Wednesday, the High Sheriff declared the numbers to be— For Lord Bracken, 117; Colonel White, 112; Mr. Haughey, 191; Colonel Talbot, 79.

CITY OF LIMERICK.—Gross Poll on Wednesday.— Mr. Robinson, 524; Mr. Deane, 437. Majority, 87.

CITY OF KINGSBRIDGE.—The Election for Kingsbrudge terminated on Wednesday evening, in the return of Mr. Leader, by a majority of 103.

CITY OF CORK.—The contest in this City terminated on Wednesday. The Hon. Mr. Boyle, and Mr. Daniel Callaghan were declared duly elected. The following is the state of the gross poll at the termination of the contest:— For Boyle, 1162; For Callaghan, 871; For Mr. Deane, 283.

CITY OF CORK.—The Election for the County of Cork took place on Wednesday, when Lord Boyle and the Honourable Robert King were returned without opposition.

COUNTY OF CLARE.—O'Gorman Malton and Major Macnamara have been returned for Clare. Sir E. O'Brien retired.

COUNTY WEXFORD.—The Election for this County commenced on Tuesday. After the proceedings had terminated, Richard Hancock, Esq., brother to Lord Castlehaven, proposed Colonel Rochford; and Gustavus Lambert, Esq., of Beau-Park, seconded his nomination. Sir Richard Nagle proposed Mr. Tait, and Henry Arabin, Esq., Barrister-at-law, seconded the nomination. Mr. Chapman was proposed by Dalton Pollard, Esq., and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Vignoles. A fourth candidate, a Mr. Deane, a Roman Catholic, was then put in nomination, after which a poll was demanded, and at its close the numbers were— For Colonel Rochford, 72; Chapman, 75; Deane, 57; Dalton Pollard, 20.

ARMAGH ELECTION.—Mr. Brownlow and Lord Adelson were returned without opposition, on Tuesday. Mr. Brownlow was proposed by Colonel Gless and seconded by Captain Johnson. Colonel Blacker proposed Lord Adelson, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Kelly. Mr. Brownlow declared himself a through Reformer. A few of the old Brunswickers ventured to the hustings, and cried out for Varner—but he was non est inventus.

COUNTY LOUTH ELECTION.—This election commenced on Monday. The Court was crowded to great excess. After the writ had been read, Mr. Lamb proposed, and Mr. O'Callaghan seconded the nomination of Mr. Alexander Dawson; Mr. McClintock was proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Thadall, and seconded by Mr. Thompson of Annagassan; Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Hugh O'Callaghan proposed and seconded Mr. Stiel; Mr. M. Boller was proposed by Mr. Sturford, of Main, and seconded by Mr. Chester, of Cartown; Mr. John Chester, seconded by Mr. Atkinson, proposed the nomination of Mr. Anthony Marston. The respective proposers, seconders, and candidates spoke at considerable length.

TUESDAY.—The state of the poll, as announced this evening by the Sheriff, was— Dawson, 117; Stiel, 89; McClintock, 74; Boller, 24. The real state of the poll, including the disputed votes, is— Dawson, 110; Stiel, 121; McClintock, 111; Boller, 44.

COUNTY WICK ELECTION.—The Election for the County of Wicklow took place at the Court-house, in the town of Wicklow, on Tuesday, the 10th instant. The late members, Mr. James Grattan, and the Honourable Mr. Howard, were returned without opposition.

WEDNESDAY.—The poll, announced, including "rebel votes," this day, was as follows:— Dawson, 297; McClintock, 168; Stiel, 152; Boller, 65. The real state of the poll, was understood, however, as regards McClintock and Stiel—for the former, 211—for the latter, 198. It was expected that the Election would terminate on Thursday.

DROGHEDA ELECTION.—The last accounts from Drogheda represent this election as still doubtful. Whether Mr. O'Connell or Mr. North may be returned by the Sheriff, it is certain the numerical majority at either side would be small. Great exertions have been made by government for Mr. North. The hacks have been put in requisition from the farthest parts of Ireland, and £5,000 at least has been spent, while Mr. O'Connell has not spent a shilling. He will, however, be the sitting man if not the returned Member. The indignity of non-resident freemen has been declared in the cases of Limerick and Wexford, and is exactly analogous to Drogheda, the principal supporters of Mr. North there being non-residents. (Pit.)

ly be returned to the country—useful to the men who are returned to represent you. It is well to call your representatives to account—to inquire keenly and steadily into their qualifications—to demand from them the journal of their services—to demand, with a still more indelible voice, pledges and contracts for the future. But this is not to be done without rousing the people. I roused them—I called them from their lethargy—I placed them here—I sent forth their voice yesterday, and was determined to support it—pledged to-day—I put them in a position to ask the people with effect—then in a position to enforce them—and I have vindicated. I hope, their ancient character, before the entire country; and I will even go still farther, and will tell the Noble Lord, and still his supporters who sit around him—gentlemen who support me with more than once professed their earnest desire of conciliation and repose—that that conciliation they cannot have—that that repose they shall not have—until their opinions, accompanying the great moral march of the age, and becoming more and more consonant with the wants and wishes of the people, shall make such conciliation natural, such repose honourable, and liberate us from the necessity of enforcing what might be conceded with so much greater advantage. Year after year—election after election, without some such change, they must make their minds up to the disturbances of a contest—they must bear the eternally recurring annoyances of domestic divisions and discord—they must endure to see the country in a state of smothered warfare—two principles in constant contention, and all those embittering circumstances which such struggles leave behind in unsubdued fermentation through every rank of society. As long as the taxation is uncorrected—as grand jury jobbing is protected—and vestry impositions are upheld—so long is it right, and just, and fitting, that the people should call out for representatives to reform the enormous abuses—so long is it right they should be offered the opportunity—so long is it right they should stand here, with the means of opposition in their power—so long is it right they should find men who will lead them, if required, to the combat. There is, I trust, no deficiency of such men in this free country; but if other men retire, depend upon it, as long as I live, they shall never want a person to stand forward for them. But of this enough. I now turn to the consideration of the immediate subject which called me before you. I addressed the Hon. Gentleman should think of nothing. Though I cannot but admit the existence of the divisions to which he refers, I have not, indeed, come to the same conclusions as the Honourable Gentleman—but these conclusions influence him and his supporters, though they do not influence me. He thinks it impossible, under such circumstances, to return two popular members; and as the contest would thus lie between a both, and not against Lord G. Berestord, he offers to cede his pretensions to me. I cannot take advantage of his offer—it is impossible, consistently with all my former professions, I ever will. Never will I consent to stain my fair fame, or to disgrace my pledged pledges by such a deed. When I first came forward to solicit the suffrages of the County, I distinctly stated to each elector that I had no intention or desire whatever to interfere with the return of Mr. O'Connell; on the contrary, I professed an anxiety, sincere and constant, to see him on the poll before me—to see him in preference to myself in the House of Commons, because I believe I could render to Ireland greater services than I could render; because he had shown more energy, and because the electors had steadily and uniformly supported him, that such was to be the condition of my return. Yesterday reported, in the face of the County, the same assertions. Can I date from that day, I had had said that there was the chance with the election and that of his friends, to see returned to the County two popular Members. He thinks otherwise, and acts on the thought. He has, in fact, made a bargain with me, that he will support me, and I will support him. This bargain is a bargain, but it is a bargain that I shall never be bound to keep. No, Sir, I will do my duty, and not my bargain. The election is closing; Mr. O'Connell, if he returns from Waterford, retires from Parliament. I will perform my word. I shall not retire. I resign myself to Mr. O'Connell, rather than to what I consider the dictates of honour. I beg it to be distinctly understood, that in favour of no other man in Ireland, do I have a word to say, would I have given such a pledge, or thus have called my place, and that whatever may be my conduct on the occasion, on any future I hold myself at liberty to do as I may judge fit, and to contest. This I repeat to Mr. O'Connell or rather to what I consider the dictates of honour. 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