

# The Waterford Chronicle.

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## FRENCH PAPERS.

(From the *Moniteur de Monday, August 16.*)

### PROCLAMATION.

Frenchmen—You have preserved your liberties. You have called me to govern you according to the laws before me; for me it is to ensure respect to the government of law which you have achieved by conquest. I may not allow another to reject an authority to which I must submit myself.

It is necessary that the administration [of the law] resume its ancient course in all respects. Many changes, indeed, have been effected, and others are in preparation; but meanwhile it is necessary that the authority of the State remain in the hands of men firmly attached to the national cause.

A movement so sudden and so vast could not be effected without some momentary confusion; and that confusion has reached its terminations; and I require of all citizens that they gather round the magistrates to aid them in maintaining, for the common benefit, order and liberty.

Some reforms are necessary in the public service—the receipt of certain papers charges the country with a heavy burden. Laws shall be proposed to remedy this evil: in the examination of this matter, no complaint shall be smothered, no interest forgotten, no fact lost sight of.

But until the new laws shall be enacted, those now in force must be obeyed—reason inculcates this, and the public safety requires it.

Let every man exert himself to convince his fellow-citizens of the necessity of the crisis; for myself, I shall not fail of performing my promises hereafter, nor of discharging my duties as president.

Frenchmen—Europe beholds our glorious revolution with admiration, not unmixed with astonishment. She asks, can it be possible that such events can take place by the force of civilization and energy, and without throwing society into confusion? Let us dissipate all doubts upon the subject. Let a government, as orderly as it is popular, instantly succeed to the overthrow of absolute power. Liberty and public order! this is the device borne on the colours of the National Guard of Paris; be it also in effect the spectacle which France shall display to Europe. In a few days we have ensured for ages the happiness and glory of our country.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

Paris, August 15, 1830.

The Keeper of the Seals, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Justice,

DEPONT DE L'EUVE.

(From the *Messenger des Chambres de Tuesday.*)

It is stated with certainty that the King received to-day an autograph letter from his Majesty William IV., containing the most positive expressions of good understanding with France and the King of the French.

It was only on the statement of a German traveller that the *National* of Brussels had announced the march of sixty thousand Austrians towards Italy. This information is perfectly hypothetical.

A letter from Leipzig, dated July 30, says—“Our city has been a theatre of disorders during the last few days: the people rose against the authorities; the riot lasted for several days; the soldiers used their bayonets—a citizen was killed and several wounded. The University and the citizens united to pay distinguished honours to the dead.”

The German letter which gives this news does not explain the cause of the tumult.

Amongst the General officers mentioned as about to receive superior or territorial commands are, Lieut.-General Chassel, commanding the army in Africa; Lamarque, chief commandant of the provinces of the west; Barrois, Brayer, Morand, Delort, Bigarré Guyot, Dumoustier, Bonet, Bachelut, Petit.

The *Marechaux de Camp* Gourgaud, Fabvier, Blamont, Henion, Bagnères, Nogues, Lafitte, Pinoteau, Desargus, Chistiani, Charras, Dautanour.

Amongst the Colonels and superior officers are named Messieurs Galbois, Guichard, De Lascours, Blaquefort, Bro, Oredner, Schaeft, Tancarville, Bergeret, Groudy, Prues, Duchastel, Plauzeau, Lavostine, Lacour, Dalember, Lafitte, Janin, Jeannin, Marbot, Puits Contamine, Marion, Clerget, and Simon Lorrerie.

A most tragic event nearly took place this morning in the place Vendôme. M. de Plazanet, Colonel of the *Sapeurs Pompiers* of the city of Paris, was nearly killed as he was reviewing his corps.—There was a report current that during the late events he had given orders to fire upon the people; he only owed his safety to the brave Colonel Fabvier, his old comrade, who answered for his patriotism.

The sentiments of Colonel Plazanet have been personally known to us for a long time, and we cannot believe that he who first proposed to offer a banquet to his young comrades of the *Ecole Polytechnique*, who during the conspiracy of 1820 offered guns to those who would then strike for liberty, could think of opposing it in 1830.

It appears that M. Molé is devoting his powerful talents to the subject of the new embassies.—It is said that only two of our diplomatists will escape in this necessary purgation. Rumour still mentions the Comte de Elehaut, Lieutenant-General and Aide-de-Camp of Napoleon, for London. He was employed with success by him in many important missions, and has obtained much influence in England by his marriage.

The Baron Fain and M. Oudart are named the head of the private cabinet of his Majesty.

The *Gazette d'Etat de Prussia* gives extracts from the *Debats*, *Messenger*, *Quotidienne*, and the *Gazette*. It translates the word Lieutenant-General by *Stattthalter* (Governor); it makes, however, no comment. The Prussian government appears to contemplate our revolution, if not with sympathy, at least without the least hostile intention. The order transmitted to the authorities of Cologne, to refuse an asylum to French refugees, sufficiently proves that Prussia does not contemplate any interference in our internal affairs. It seems that the Prussian press might express its opinion on this head; but it is apparently from a fear of alienating the country to discussions that the *Gazette d'Etat* abstains from touching on a subject on which it coincides with the government.

The subscription open at Geneva, at M. J. Barbezat and Co's, in favour of the widows and children of the French citizens who have died for their country, amounts to 675 francs 80 cents. It only commenced on Friday last, and will continue through this week and the next. The French resident at Geneva, who desire to participate in the patriotic work, are requested to call on Messrs. Barbezat and Co. Several citizens of Geneva have subscribed.

## FIRST MILITARY DIVISION.

ORDER.—In conformity with the orders of the Minister of War, the Lieutenant-General commanding the First Military Division desires the officers of all ranks who are in Paris without legal authority, to return to their homes or to rejoin their regiments immediately. Those officers who have leave, and do not reside in Paris, will also go to their respective departments, unless they are authorized by the Minister of War to reside in the capital; in this case they must present themselves, within 24 hours, to the General Staff-Major of the First Military Division, Rue de Lille, No. 1, to have their leaves and permissions examined.

The Lieut.-General commanding the division,  
BARON MAURIN.  
Paris, August 16, 1830.

One of the first thoughts of the King was of the wants of the working class, and of the great works that could be immediately undertaken. During yesterday, his Majesty, accompanied by M. Fontaine, visited the Louvre, and was for a long time engaged in considering plans and means of completing this grand monument. We are informed that the former idea of M. Fontaine, to compensate for the irregularities of the Louvre by a circular gallery on the Place du Carrousel, will be adopted and applied to the works that will be immediately taken in hand, as well as those pertaining to the arrangement and completion of all the details.

The Keeper of the Seals, Secretary of State for the Department of Justice, went this day, August 16, at eleven o'clock in the morning, to the palace of the Chamber of Peers, to deposit amongst the archives of the Chamber the Ordinance of the 13th of this month, which determines what titles the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family are henceforward to bear. This Ordinance has been transcribed at length on the registers of the civil state of the Royal Family, and a *procès verbal* of the deposit and the transcription was drawn up in the presence of the *grand référendaire*.

Many important determinations, and of a nature calculated to calm disquietude as to the wants of the working classes, have been (we are assured) decided on by the city and Government.

All public works will be instantly resumed. Credit of many millions has been opened in the city.—This sum will be employed to commence new works, which added to those already undertaken, will give employment to many idle hands.

A special commission has been named, which is to consult with the principal manufacturers as to the best means of giving immediate employ to the working classes at this moment in want of it.

A bill relative to workmen is this day to be presented to the Chamber of Deputies.

To strengthen the means offered by the National Guards and the faithful troops of the Line for the preservation of tranquillity and good order, it is proposed to form a new corps of citizens charged more especially with the guard and interior police of the city of Paris, who will receive pay.—*National.*

Agitators, whose characters and missions are known, attempted yesterday (Aug. 10) to excite a tumult amongst the working people; but these worthy men, who know that to maintain order is the only means of preserving the fruits of their victory, every where repulsed with energy these mischievous persons, and seized on six, who were taken to the Prefecture of Police. The Prefect examined them, and found that three of them had been convicted of robberies, and one had undergone a punishment of 12 years in irons. Such an example is sufficient to teach the working classes to mistrust such men, who are sent amongst them by their enemies, who, furious at their defeat, wish for revenge against their conquerors.

We learn that two officers of gendarmes and a *domestique* in disguise have been apprehended at the moment they were haranguing the crowds.

The deliberation of the Council of State is concluded, and will be presented to-day to the Council of Ministers by the Duc de Broglie.

At Grenoble, the article of the law of the 14th of October, 1791, which suspends from the exercise of civic rights every citizen who neglects to inscribe his name in the service of the National Guard, has been put up at the door of the Mayor.

Some journals, on the faith of private letters from ill-informed correspondents, have announced that an insurrection had broken out at Algiers; the details are of a nature to alarm the families of the soldiers serving in the expedition to Africa, and we are authorized to deny all the reports.

An account which we consider authentic—the correspondence of the Minister of War posterior to the date assigned to the insurrection of Algiers—says nothing of this, and does not even give, up to the date of the 7th of August, any detail which can afford the least foundation for such report.

## ORDINANCES OF THE KING.

Paris, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

Louis Philippe, King of the French.

Considering that it is necessary to provide for the setting, the renewing, and preserving of the old civil list, and all the property, moveable or immovable, which belongs to it, and to decide upon the alterations and suppressions deemed necessary by reducing the expenses to those which alone are requisite:

On the report of our Minister Secretary of State for the Finance Department, we have ordered and do order as follows:—

Art. 1.—A Commission shall be formed of three members, charged with examining the ancient civil list, to provide for the preservation of property, of goods, of whatever nature; to place all expenses on the footing of necessary maintenance; to collect all accounts of the late Intendant-General, and to prepare all the means of liquidation.

2.—The Comte de Montalivet, peer of France, M. de Schonen, and M. Duvoyez de Hurcourt, members of the Chamber of Deputies, are nominated the commissioners. Their functions are to be gratuitous.

3.—The commission will receive the necessary instructions from our Minister of Finance, who is charged with the execution of this.

Given at Paris, Aug. 13, 1830.

By the King,  
LOUIS PHILIPPE,  
Secretary of State of Finance,  
LOUIS.

State of the Department of Justice, we have ordered, and do order as follows:—

The resignation of M. de Mouchy, President of the Royal Court of Amiens, is accepted. He is allowed to make good his rights on retiring, and authorized to take the title of Honorary President.

(From the *Messenger des Chambres.*)

SITTINGS OF THE 17TH OF AUGUST.

After much previous discussion, chiefly relative to the acceptance or rejection of the oath, M. Marshal, after having examined the existing law respecting the Oath, proposed the adoption of the amendments which follow:—

Art. 1.—All public functionaries, whether of administrative or judicial order, the officers of the Army and Navy, must take an oath in these terms:—I swear fidelity to the King of the French, obedience to the Constitutional Charter, and to the laws of the kingdom.

Art. 2.—Nothing shall be added or changed in the formula of the Oath, unless by virtue of a law.

Art. 3.—All functionaries now employed, administrative or judicial, and all officers now employed in the Army or Navy, shall be allowed fifteen days from the promulgation of the present law to take the oath; on failure in which they shall be considered as resigning.

The Chamber decided on discussing this to-morrow.

The Minister of War then presented a bill for fixing legally and definitively the arrangements of military and naval officers. Up to the 1st of February, 1829, the treatment of these officers had been compromised by rigorous measures; before that time numerous claims had resounded through the Chamber. Government at length determined on doing justice, and the Ordinance of 18th February, 1829, appeared. This Ordinance but very imperfectly effected its object. Now, it was necessary to fix definitively these arrangements of the officers of the Army, awaiting the code which was to rule the conservative principle of the rights of officers.

Louis Philippe, &c.

Art. 1.—In future the officers of the Army can only lose their rank by resignation, or by being cashiered; in all other cases they are in active service, on half-pay, or in retirement.

2.—The King, as supreme head of the Army, regulates all that concerns active service or half-pay.

3.—The bases of the allowance of half-pay and pensions to the widows and orphans of soldiers can only be determined by law.

4.—The pensions of the land forces are in future to be regulated by a tariff annexed to the present law.

5.—The allowances of military pensions made up to the present time are and remain confirmed.

6.—There is no change made in the regulation in force for the liquidation of military pensions, as it is settled by the laws, ordinances, and regulations on that head; but in future no modifications can be made in it but by virtue of a law.

Arts. 7, 8, and 9, regulate the distribution and source of the pensions.

Given at the Palais Royal, &c.

(Signed) LOUIS PHILIPPE,  
Secretary of State for the War Department.

(Signed) COMTE GERARD.

The Chamber gave leave to the Minister of War to bring in the bill, and ordered it to be printed and distributed in the bureaux.

The Minister of the Interior stated the heads of a proposed law, as follows:—

Art. 1.—Every Deputy who shall accept a public appointment with a salary shall be considered as virtually giving in his resignation as a member of the Chamber of Deputies.

2.—Nevertheless, he shall continue to sit in the Chamber until the day when the election which his acceptance of a public post situation has occasioned shall take place.

3.—Officers up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel inclusive are excepted from the first article.

4.—Those Deputies who, by reason of their accepting public offices, shall cease to be members of the Chamber of Deputies, may be re-elected.

5.—The present law shall be applied to Deputies promoted to public appointments since the opening of the present session.

The Chamber gave leave to the Minister of the Interior to bring in this bill, and to send it first to the bureaux for examination.

The Minister of the Interior then stated the articles of a proposed measure to give employ to the workmen, and to furnish the necessary funds to pay for these works. The bill ran thus:—

Art. 1.—An extraordinary credit of five millions is opened on the tax of 1830, to the Minister of the Interior, who will use it for public works and other urgent wants, for which it is indispensable to provide.

2.—He shall render an account of the use of this credit, in the legal and usual form.

The Minister announced to the Chamber that the works had commenced by virtue of a Royal Ordinance dated yesterday.

M. Jars spoke in the name of the Commission charged with the examination of the proposal of M. Delessert relative to the recompense and pensions to be given to the wounded, the widows, and victims of the 27th, 28th, and 29th of July. He proposed, in a few words, the adoption of the law which the Commission has amended as follows:—

Art. 1.—Recompenses shall be decreed to all those who were wounded in defending the national cause in Paris on the glorious days of the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of last July.

Art. 2.—The fathers, mothers, widows, and children of those who have fallen, or who fall in consequence of their wounds, shall be entitled to a pension or relief.

Art. 3.—A medal shall be struck to perpetuate the remembrance of these events.

Art. 4.—A commission shall be named by the government, to make the necessary inquiries to decide on those who, in conformity with the preceding articles, shall be entitled to pensions or relief. The progress of this commission shall be reported to the Chamber.

This bill shall be discussed at a public sitting, immediately after the bill relating to the oath.

M. D. de Tracy stated, at great length, a proposition for the abolition of the punishment of death.

M. de Montigny opposed the immediate consideration of this, as there were more urgent ameliorations required in the penal code.

Gen. Lafayette (in a profound silence)—I think, contrary to my honourable colleague, that the abolition of the punishment of death is a principle which may be decreed before making the ameliorations which are proposed, and the necessity of which I feel. It is not a novel idea; the abolition of the punishment of death has been demanded at all times in the well-known constituent assembly. It is so now in the senate of the United States.—You perceive it is no new idea, and each person may have his predetermined opinion on this point. As to me, I should ask for the abolition of the punishment of death, until I have the infallibility of human judgments demonstrated to me. The punishment of death has always inspired me with a feeling of horror, since the execrable use made of it during the revolution. Our revolution has a

different character; it is the revolution of patriotism, courage, and generosity. I believe, for my part, that it will be suited to the commencement of this revolution to do a great act of humanity by abolishing the punishment of death. I vote for its now being taken into consideration.

M. Lepelletier d'Autun called for an adjournment.

M. de Tracy opposed it.

M. de Rambuteau opposed the consideration.

The adjournment was negatived, and the question taken into consideration.

M. de la Pinsonniere proposed as follows:—All those deputies who shall not have taken the oath or given in their adherence before the expiration of 15 days from the promulgation of the present law, shall be considered as having resigned, unless in some case of public hindrance.

On all sides—*Secundum*, supported.

M. de Martignac—I claim to be heard (a movement showing great interest and curiosity). I easily conceive the motives which have dictated the proposition that you have just heard, but I still hope that it will be useless to have recourse to this unusual procedure; and I am about to submit to the Chamber some observations which I will do well to attend to. It is doubtless important in the grave circumstances in which we are placed that all interests should be represented in this Chamber, and that every part of the country should possess a organ here to represent its wishes, its necessities, and its complaints. Such is the importance, it appears to me impossible that it should not be felt, and it is precisely this fact which leads me to regard the proposed measure as useless. A single obstacle remains at their homes and from this place some of the members of this Chamber, and certainly, for the honour of human nature, we ought not to be astonished at it: this obstacle is the necessity of a new oath. There is in this engagement to abandon those who have been proscribed, and to transfer the oath of fidelity made to one King and one dynasty to another King and another dynasty, something which alarms the conscience and reads the heart. This moral resistance can only yield to a duty still more imperious, and such a duty must be studied to be comprehended. What is demanded from us—from us Deputies of France?—It is the necessity of examination; and I hesitate not to proclaim here the result of this examination, convinced as I am that there is no genuine sentiment or conscientious opinion which cannot be respectfully delivered from this tribune with freedom. My political friends and myself attached to the royal house which has just fallen, have done every thing prescribed by conscience and reason to prevent this new misfortune. We have known for a long time the wishes, the wants, and the resources of France, and we have not to reproach ourselves with having concealed them in a memoir which was composed in October, 1828, by the Cabinet of which I formed a part, and from which I am able, without injury to becoming decorous, to extract a single passage of whatever we said in the King after having explained our plan of conduct.

“Any other means of security—any measure of a different nature—cannot enter into my mind, for our notification will not admit of others, and we are unable to suggest any thing beyond what is here presented. The wisdom of two Kings has made great concessions to France, and France has with great fervour adopted them. In the actual state of the public mind, and with the feelings which these concessions themselves have tended so deeply to impress, to think of withdrawing, suspending or modifying them, would be to make a question of the existence of royalty itself, and doubtless no person in France will have the fatal courage to give such counsel to the King.” (Bravo, bravo)

This fatal course, resumed M. Martignac, others have shown, and their foolish passion and inexplicable ignorance of the state of the country have shaken down in two days a throne which had existed for eight centuries. We have not witnessed without profound grief this frightful overthrow. We have accompanied with our regret and with the respect due to august misfortune, those unhappy Princes, who wanted nothing to enable them to fulfil their exalted destiny, than a proper distrust of false friends, and a better understanding of the country they were called to govern, and of the times in which we live. We wish in this great shipwreck it was possible to abide by the principle of legitimacy, that conservative principle which the Chamber has recently designated as yet more salutary for the people than for Kings. Such has not been the case; the nature of things, the force of circumstances, and the power of events have not permitted it. Menaced with all the evils which attend anarchy; yielding to the law of necessity; receiving from that necessity a mandate which no other authority can dispute, you have declared the throne of France vacant, modified the charter, annulled promotions to the peerage, drawn up a declaration of the rights of the country, and proclaimed a king and a dynasty. My friends and myself having taken part in these acts, find ourselves in the presence of a deed accomplished. It is in this situation that the grave consideration is presented to us, whether we ought to abandon our posts or submit to the oath which is required of us. It is granted, that, until now, we have been divided on this question; I confess it, I had doubts when I saw my noble and generous friend, M. Hyde de Neuville, adopt an opinion contrary to my own. It required a profound conviction to enable me to resist the force of his example; but this conviction I entertain, and it is not for me to conceal the voice of my heart, when I feel it to be emphatically that of my conscience. Nothing is more simple or more easy than the part of retirement. It is that to be found peace to the heart and repose to the mind. It may be added that it is unattended with danger, for the organs of prevalent opinion are prodigal in praise of those who retire, and hold them up with no inconsiderable ingenuity as a model for all those who are in a similar position; but is this really honour? Is it the clearly understood performance of duty? I do not think so, and I boldly say so. Deputies, we hold our mandate not from royalty, but from our country. This mandate was given to us under other circumstances, for a state of things more legal and more regular; but ought we to desert it because circumstances have become

more grave, more menacing, more difficult? The soil of our country is still rocking with the violent shock that overturned the throne—ought we to abandon those who labour to make it firm at the risk of subjecting society itself to fresh shocks?—

Convinced as we ought to be, since we profess to be so, that our principles are the wisest, ought we to renounce the making the expression of them heard, when we have received an express mission so to do? Here on which the tranquillity of the future entirely depends are to be submitted to the Chamber, on which we have a right to put forth an opinion, and to give or refuse a vote.—

Shall we leave without an organ at this decisive moment, the country which has nominated us—the opinion which we represent—the interests of every kind which have been confided to us? And if unforeseen circumstances which we might have avoided are the consequence of this unconsidered resolution, should we not be responsible in our own eyes, in the eyes of our fellow citizens, for the mischief which we have allowed to be done? And if our example were followed by the electors who have invested us with our power, could we calculate the consequences of such imprudence? For me, gentlemen, I have no doubt, and my duty is as clear to me as the light of day. We are at a moment of effervescence and precipitation. I will oppose with all my strength the dangers of precipitation: I will wait with patience for reflection. I will resist being led away. I will combat all that appears dangerous to me.—

When they shall speak to me in the name of liberty—a language which I understand full well, I will speak in the name of order, and all the world will understand me. I will oppose experience to theories, the interest of my country to the interest of party. I will demand the execution of the laws, if I think I see them violated—if I see our streets filled with ignoble languages, or the misfortunes of the great handed over to derision and outrage, I will invoke the public decency, which in France has also the authority of the law. I will call upon her until justice be done; until there only remains shame at insulting an unfortunate old age and fallen power; and I am sure that no man will disavow this.—

(Universal cheers.) This, as I conceive it, is our duty. What would be thought of us if we acted contrary to honour?—and what idea would they entertain of our honour who should blame us for our choice? Have we here any personal interest to consider, any ambition to satisfy? Are we the creatures of a few power asking for favours, and founding on a change of language and doctrine the hopes of new fortune? Are these the results we seek, the triumph we hope for? It is not for us, destined to contend against a measure which drives us on, that triumph are reserved. A laborious task, one difficult, and condemned beforehand by those who are renowned—such is our sad lot. But the lot which our fellow-citizens have cast on us is preferable to an useless inactivity, however honourable the motive on which it is founded. These are some of the considerations which determined us; it was thus that they should be clearly explained. This explanation, to which we shall not revert again, was called for by the proposition which has been made to you. (Much excitement.) I cannot believe but that, after having heard us, those of our colleagues who still hesitate, will feel the necessity of regaining the post to which they are called, and remain generous citizens after having been faithful subjects. I do not oppose the taking the measure into consideration, but I do hope that before the law can intervene, it will have become useless.—

(Much applause, which lasted a considerable time.)

The proposition was taken into consideration.—The Chamber then rose.

(From the *Messenger des Chambres de Wednesday.*)

The Government has just learnt by a telegraphic dispatch, that Prince de Polignac was arrested at Granville, on the night of the 13th or 14th. He was accompanied by a second person, supposed to be M. de Monthel. Both are sent to St. Lo, with a numerous escort.

Madame Chantelaine has just left Lyons to go to Tours; she has given to several persons a letter from her husband, in which the ex-Minister deplores the blindness of the ex-King. M. Chantelaine asserts that the Ordinances were not countersigned until after a most warm opposition, and that it was the *imprudent will of Charles X. which forced his hand, as well as those of his colleagues.*

The Court of Cassation re-assembled yesterday in solemn audience, to take the constitutional oath. All the members of the Court were present, with the exception of M. Favard de Langlade, de Cossergue, and Pardessus. Two advocates only were wanting at the bar, M. Ollivon-Barrot, whose mission is not yet terminated, and M. Guillemin, one of the signers of the famous memoir to the King. The Procureur-General, M. Mourre, assisted by all the Advocates-General, demanded the oath to be taken. On the nominal calling over of the names by the Usher, it was taken by the counsellors, the barristers, and attorneys of the Court. Counsellor Quequet was the only one who declared that he would not take the oath but in consequence of his hatred to anarchy, which protestation was received by the public with a demonstration of dissatisfaction.

A deputation of the Court of Cassation waited yesterday morning, at half-past ten, on the Keeper of the Seals. The presidents and counsellors were simply dressed in black clothes; they left off the small cloak which they formerly wore on such occasions.

The law which recalls those who were banished, and abolishing the punishments pronounced against them by the late Government for political offences, will be presented to the Chambers in a very few days. It certainly is one of those laws, the annulling of which merited the greatest attention. The greater part of the exiles who have not returned, have been deprived of those rights which it has been found necessary to acknowledge. The solution that the law will present appears to be sufficient to satisfy justice and the demands of the country. It appears that the law will also comprise all offences of the public press; the formalities required according to the Ordinances respecting engraving, drawings, advertisements, &c. It will be so arranged that the law can be modified hereafter according as the public interest may require, conformably to the new system of government.



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other necessary proclamations were made, and the poll was declared as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Count. Includes Colonel Chichester (65), Lord Valentia (39), Mr. Lambert (52), Mr. Rowe (18).

Colonel Chichester and Lord Valentia were then declared the Members duly elected to serve in Parliament for the County of Wexford.

Colonel Chichester not being then present in Court,

Lord Valentia rose and spoke as follows:—

Mr. High Sheriff, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the County of Wexford—I have once more the honour of addressing you, but in much better spirits, and in a more pleasant humour than I had been in the previous occasions. I was before but a poor Candidate, but I have now had the honour of being elected a representative of the free and independent County of Wexford. (Hear, hear.) I trust that by my conduct I shall do nothing that will prove myself undeserving of your support. (Cheers.) The same pledges which I made at the commencement of this election, I renew now, for I will act only in the manner that will prove favourable to your interests. (Cheers.) I do not go to Parliament as the friend of any party, but I shall act in every way that I think will advance the interests of Ireland. (Great cheering.) I gave another pledge to you when I addressed you at the beginning of this election, which was, that I would give fair play to all the parties concerned, and I now trust that I have redeemed that pledge. (Cheers.) I hope that I have carried on this contest in the same spirit as I did the one of 1818—(cries of you have, you have)—but this election has been brought to a very different conclusion from the other. I think I may lay some claim to be the representative in Parliament when I tell you that 98 freeholders gave me plumpers—171 £50 freeholders voted for me; 93 £20 freeholders, and 50 £10 freeholders gave me their votes out of the number I have polled at this election. If I am to form an opinion from the rank and respectability of those who have supported me, I think I may claim some share of the independent interest of the County Wexford. There is one gentleman who has come forward as a candidate for this election—but he has been unfortunate. I have this to say of him, from the beginning to the end of this election—but I must tell you Mr. Rowe is the man I mean—(Here the cheering lasted for a considerable time.) Of this gentleman I will say, that he has acted throughout this contest in a strictly honourable and straightforward manner, and just as a gentleman ought to have done. I should express to you on this occasion all I have to say, but it would be superfluous, for it is summed up in one word—from the bottom of my heart I thank you for the honour you have done me. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Rowe then stepped forward, but was unable to speak for several minutes, in consequence of the applause that was manifested at his appearance, when he had at length obtained a hearing he said—

Gentlemen, although I have fallen on this occasion, in the attainment of the great object of my ambition, that of being elected the representative in Parliament of the free and independent County of Wexford—(great cheering)—I must return you my thanks for the very independent support which I have received from the freeholders of Wexford, considering the short time I have had to canvass you, when the other Candidates who were more successful had been some weeks in the field before me. I feel greatly obliged to you for your kindness to me on this occasion, but at some future time I trust that I shall be found worthy to come forward here again and claim your support. (Immense cheering for several minutes.) I return you thanks for the attention with which you have listened to me, for gentlemen you may perceive that I am no orator. (A laugh.) The feelings you have expressed towards me, have quite overpowered me. (Immense applause, and three cheers for Rowe.)

Colonel Chichester then appeared in Court, and seemed from his agitation and appearance altogether to be labouring under some strong emotions; he said—Gentlemen and freeholders of the County of Wexford—I hope that it will not be considered an affectation in me, when I tell you that I find it impossible to obtain language sufficiently strong to convey to you how grateful I feel for the honor you have conferred upon me by electing me one of your representatives. I can only say, that from my heart, I thank you, and to the last day of my life I shall ever feel the greatest gratitude for having been this day elected a representative in Parliament of the most influential and independent County in Ireland. (Great cheering.) I am perfectly aware, that the freeholders could have elected many whose abilities, and qualifications were in every way superior to mine, but of this I am quite certain, that you will not find any one man in the world, who would be more determined to act honestly, and conscientiously in the honourable situation in which you have placed me. (Long continued cheering.) I hope you will forgive the situation I am unfortunately in at this moment, but I never was at a contested election before, nor had I ever before to undergo the many unpleasant circumstances which have occurred to me, and the reports which have gone abroad to my great disadvantage. I beg to ask any gentleman here, if I have ever violated my promise, pledge or understanding in any way? [Here there was a pause for a few seconds.] If there was any gentleman here who has any thing to say to me, I will answer him either in public or in private, or anywhere else he may wish. (Hear, and cheers.)

Mr. High Sheriff, gentlemen, that you will forgive me for introducing myself to you in this manner, but the character of your County Members ought to be above all reproach or suspicion. (Great applause.) I beg to return you my most sincere thanks, and I hope that you will forgive the ill-connected address which I have now given to you; indeed I beg of you to excuse it, for I scarcely know what I have been saying—but, in conclusion, I beg to ask any gentleman who has any thing to say to me, to say it publicly and now. (Great cheering.)

Colonel Chichester then stood for some minutes, as if he expected some one would have come forward to speak, but he at length sat down, as if exhausted, in a chair, and looked so melancholy that if we were to judge by his appearance we would have supposed him any thing in the world but the successful candidate of an election.

Mr. LAMBERT was not in court during the day.

Mr. Rowe cordially shook hands with the successful candidates, and offered them his congratulations.

The Assessor complimented, in very high terms, the deputies who had acted in the several baronies, and said he hoped that he should always meet such men on similar occasions.

The parties then left the Court.

COUNTY TIPPERARY ELECTION.

State of the Poll on Wednesday—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Count. Includes Prittie (439), Hutchison (326), Wyse (303).

THURSDAY.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Count. Includes Prittie (171), Wyse (128), Hutchison (127).

GROSS POLL.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Count. Includes Prittie (591), Hutchison (453), Wyse (431).

FRIDAY (YESTERDAY), THREE O'CLOCK.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Count. Includes Prittie (97), Wyse (88), Hutchison (57).

GROSS POLL UP TO THREE O'CLOCK YESTERDAY.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Count. Includes Prittie (519), Wyse (519), Hutchison (510).

MEATH ELECTION.

(Abridged from the Freeman's Journal.)

On Monday the election for this county was held in the Court-house at Trim. The town was crowded with the freeholders and people from an early hour. Shortly after ten o'clock, the high Sheriff and candidates appeared on the hustings. The under sheriff read the King's writ, when

The Honourable Edward Preston rose to propose Sir Marcus Somerville as a fit and proper person to represent the county of Meath in Parliament.

Mr. John P. Winter rose to second the nomination.

Sir Marcus Somerville then came forward to address the assembled electors. He expressed his regret that any circumstances should have occurred to create a ferment in the county. He was not, he said, aware what part of his Parliamentary conduct gave offence to his late constituents. Having thanked the meeting for their kindness, and expressed a hope that good feeling would prevail through their proceedings, he concluded by stating his readiness to answer any questions that might be put to him respecting his future conduct in Parliament, in case he had the honour of being re-elected.

R. Mullen, Esq. M. D. said, he would take Sir Marcus at his word. He would take leave to put him a few questions in the shape of pledges—to which the electors wished an answer. And first of all, he would ask him, if he was prepared to pledge himself to oppose every increase of taxation?

Sir Marcus Somerville—I will.

Q.—Will you support a repeal of the Subletting Act?

A.—I will.

Q.—Will you support a repeal of the Vestry Bill?

A.—I will.

Q.—Will you support reform in Parliament?

A.—I will support a rational reform in the state of the representation.

Q.—Will you, above all, endeavour to put an end to that most atrocious job, the annual grant to the proselytising Society of Kildare-Place?

Several Sarsots called out to Sir Marcus not to answer this question.

Doctor Mullen—I insist upon an answer.

Sir Marcus Somerville—I hope the question will not be persevered in, as it may offend, unnecessarily, some person here; but I can assure the worthy elector, I can safely say, my own opinions and his are much the same upon the subject.—

(Cheers.)

Sir Marcus bowed, and then asked if there were any other interrogatories to be put to him? Before he sat down, he felt called upon to state openly, that he never received anything for himself or any of his family from government; and to show how sincere he was in his desire to serve the country, he would now read the list of pledges to which he had subscribed.—[They are in substance what we have given above.]

Sir Henry Meredith, Bart., then rose to propose Lord Killeen as a proper person to represent the County. (Cheers.)

Anthony Blackburn, Esq., seconded the nomination of Lord Killeen.

Lord Killeen rose, and having expressed his thanks to his friends who had proposed and seconded him, and to the electors for the success of his canvass, said he was on principle opposed to the system of demanding pledges from candidates; but as his late colleague had given them, he had no objection to do the same, if the constituency required. (Cheers.) In all that had fallen from Sir Marcus in his answers, he entirely concurred.—One subject he would say, that he did not and would never enter into a coalition with any other candidate. On his own claims he stood, and on them he was determined to stand or fall, as the electors of Meath might decide. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Boylan next proposed Mr. Lawless, and said, he was opposed to Sir Marcus Somerville, because the latter had always supported jobs and heavy expenditure, and particularly opposed Sir Robert Heron's motion about Dundas and Bathurst.

Mr. Bernard Forde seconded the nomination, because he was, he said, pledged to do so—and he would fulfil his promise without making note or comment.

Mr. Lawless then addressed the meeting for near an hour in an animated speech, and in conclusion said he would resign, as the two other candidates had taken the pledges.

The multitude here shouted out for Mr. Sheil (who was in the court) to come forward and stand, and prevent the rights of the people from being betrayed.

Mr. William Forde said Mr. Sheil came there merely as a spectator, and would not stand.

Lord Killeen and Sir Marcus Somerville were declared duly elected upon the show of hands.

The scene that now took place in the streets was really terrific. The people enraged at the notion of having been sold by Mr. Lawless for £400, became furious. They broke his committee room down the platform, and hung their green banners, flags &c., into the Borne—declaring that in these waters alone ought the remembrance of the traitor to be buried. Mr. Sheil and Mr. Forde endeavoured to appease the multitude, but to no purpose. They were unappreciable; and it was found necessary to send a strong escort of cavalry and infantry with Mr. Lawless out of the town, in order to save him from annihilation.

The people dispersed to their homes in very bad humour before night. If Mr. Sheil had offered himself, there is little doubt but that he would have been triumphantly elected.

COUNTY OF KILDARE.—The following was the state of the poll on Wednesday—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Count. Includes Lord W. Fitzgerald (162), O'Ferrall (121), Roberts (44).

Lord W. Fitzgerald and Mr. O'Ferrall have been returned.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.—Gross poll on Tuesday—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Count. Includes Cooper (458), French (385), French (111).

French intends keeping the poll open to the last man, but he has no chance, from the coalition of Cooper and King, and a want of faith in those that promised French, upwards of 150 having become traitors to him.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.—Lord Forbes and Mr. Lefroy have been returned as members for this county.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—Gross poll on Monday—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Count. Includes Mr. Lambert (484), Sir John Burke (447), Mr. James Daly (358).

LEITRIM.—Lord Clements and Mr. White have been returned. Mr. White had a majority of four over Colonel Clements.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.—Gross Poll on Tuesday, no which day the election terminated—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Count. Includes Maxwell (785), Sanderson (451), Young (278).

CITY OF DERRY.—State of the gross poll on the fifth day—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Count. Includes Robert Ferguson (259), John Hart (97), Montgomery (6).

COUNTY DERRY.—The election for the County Derry took place on Monday in the Court-house of Londonderry. Sir Robert Bateson was proposed by Sir Francis W. Macnaughten, and seconded by Alexander Alexander, Esq. Captain Jones was proposed by Barre Beresford, Esq., and seconded by Richard Hunter, Esq. and there being no opposition, the High Sheriff declared the candidates proposed duly elected.

COUNTY FERMANAGH.—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Count. Includes Archdall (235), Lord Corry (190), Sir H. Brooke (113), T. Brooke (53).

COUNTY OF DOWN.—Gross poll on the second day, Tuesday evening—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Count. Includes Castlereagh (411), Forde (373), Hill (356).

Sixty votes for Forde objected to not included in the above numbers.

CHAIRING OF THE MEMBERS FOR THE COUNTY DUBLIN.

Colonel White, as the senior member for the county, led the way; his friends were decorated with light blue silk scarfs, while Lord Bradzons' friends wore a darker coloured blue silk. The chairs of both members were most magnificently decorated. On the banners used for the occasion were inscribed—

"The House of Bradzons—The People—The Liberty of the Press—Reduction of Taxes—No Slavery—The King and People—No Monopolies—Resident Landlords—The Trade of Ireland—Irish Manufactures—Freedom of Ireland—King and Constitution—Freedom of Franchise—Revival of Trade in the Liberties" &c. &c. &c.

The following was the order of the procession with Colonel White, and the same plan was adopted by Lord Bradzons—

Standard Bearer.

P. Sweetman, Esq., E. C. Rorke, Esq., Fifty pound Freeholders, on horseback.

Ignatius Callaghan, Esq., Fourteen, four deep, with wands.

Four Flags borne by Freeholders.

Band of Music on Platform.

Flags and Banners borne by men on horseback.

Dillon M'Namara, Esq., Conducting Agent, on horseback, with Baton.

Two Children, with Flags, on horseback.

Committee in Carriages.

Agents in Carriages.

Master of the Ceremonies—J. D. Mullen, Esq.

Robert Segrave, Esq., and eight Marshals with Batons, on horseback.

Ten Pound Freeholders, &c. &c. &c.

The procession of both members passed from Kilmahinagh, through James's-street, Thomas-street, Meath-street, Coombe, Francis-street, Corn-Market, High-street, Castle-street, Dame-street, College-green, Westmoreland-street, Burgh-street, Moss-street, Brunswick-street, Clare-street, Merrion-street, and to the west side of Merrion-street, to Colonel White's—the procession then went to Stephen's-green, east, to the residence of Lord Bradzons, where the gentlemen composing the procession dispersed. Both members distributed their money most liberally amongst the populace; their entire progress was marked by the most enthusiastic cheers, not only from those who were in the streets, but those who had, from their houses, the opportunity of viewing this splendid exhibition of popular enthusiasm in the triumph of independence.—D. E. Post.

ROMAN CATHOLIC AND MILESIAN REPRESENTATIVES AND CANDIDATES.

O'CONNELL for Waterford, O'CONNOR DON for Roscommon, O'GORMAN MAHON for Clare, and O'CALLAGHAN for Cork, are returned to the Imperial Parliament, as representatives of the Irish people. Oubious enough is this association of big O's!—for those men are the descendants of these Irish Chieftains who formerly expelled the Danes, and who beat the English at Limerick and sundry other places; and now they have been sent off, we suppose, for the purpose of raising an Irish row in the Imperial House of Commons. If to these should be added MORE O'FERRALL (the descendant of the celebrated ROWEN O'MORE), the Lord preserve all the Yorkshire, and Cheshire, and the other shire Members of the House of Commons, from such a desperate band of Milesians!

The Hon. Mr. BROWNE (for Kerry), Sir JOHN BURKE (for Galway), Lord KILLEEN (for Meath), Mr. WYSS (for Waterford), and Mr. LAMBERT (for Wexford), are the Roman Catholic candidates whose fate (with the exception of Lord KILLEEN) is not yet decided.

Since writing the above we have learned that Mr. O'FERRALL has been returned for Kildare, and that Mr. LAMBERT has not succeeded in Wexford, as will be seen elsewhere.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE TRAITOR POLIGNAC.

(From the Pilot.)

We accused, in a late article, Arthur Duke of Wellington, military Premier and Dictator, of being a participator in the policy which induced the King of France to make the late violent attempt to crush the liberties of the people. We proved it by strong circumstantial evidence—by the analogy of his conduct on other occasions, and among the analogies, we stated his participation in the proceedings of Don Miguel in Portugal—proceedings which were not exactly analogous to the proceedings of Charles in France, only inasmuch as his conduct was worse—having added usurpation to the crimes of despotism and assassination. That we might not be accused by our English contemporaries of Irish impetuosity—a readiness to make charges, without being possessed of the data to prove them—we shall turn to this Portuguese item of our impeachment, and state in some detail the facts upon which we rely to substantiate our allegations.

Before we prove the identity of the Duke of Wellington with Don Miguel and his measures, it may be right to remind our readers of facts elucidative of the man, and the measures with which he is identified. Don Miguel's first step in life was the attempted assassination of his father. This juvenile indiscretion was hushed up, and Don Miguel banished to Vienna, to learn morals under Metternich. He remained there until John's death, by which the crown devolved upon his infant grand daughter. Then the wise members of the holy alliance adopted the amiable paricide, Don Miguel, and upon his assuming to preserve the constitution, and to marry, in due time, his niece, the young Queen of Portugal, he was permitted to depart for Portugal, and assume the Regency. In his way, however, he paid a visit in England, to his friend Wellington. He had not been many days in Portugal when his real objects were discoverable, by the dismissal of persons from office attached to the legitimate monarchy and the constitution, who were replaced with persons of the most desperate characters. The British army were at this time in Portugal, commanded by Sir H. Clinton, who had orders not to interfere in politics, but to protect Don Miguel from any aggression whatever. Don Miguel requested the British commander, who was about to depart, to stay a little longer. Being under Don Miguel's orders, and answerable for his safety, General Clinton found himself constrained to obey; and through those orders, and under the protection of British bayonets, did Miguel mature his plan of usurpation, despotism, and blood. The next measure was similar to that of Charles X. in disarming the national guards—Don Miguel disarmed all the troops and militia, who were known to be attached to the constitution. Before this was effected, a communication was made by the constitutionalists to the British commander, stating their determination to resist, and their confidence in successful resistance, provided the British troops would remain neutral. Sir H. Clinton expressed his deep regret, that his orders obliged him not to comply with the request. His orders were to protect Don Miguel under any circumstances. Thus did this indiscriminate protection of Don Miguel by the British troops, without any guarantee from him that he would not act so as to provoke and deserve resistance, virtually operate in enabling him, under British protection, to usurp the throne, destroy the constitution, and stain his hands in the best blood of the people.—As soon as the constitutionalists were disarmed, and that he had organised an armed banditti, to execute his bloody decrees, Don Miguel dismissed the British troops, with the contempt they deserved. He invoked, what he called an assembly of the estates, which he packed with his own creatures—and having put this question for their decision— "On the death of King John IV., on whom did the right of succession devolve?" The packed assembly, with the bayonets of Don Miguel's assassins at their throats, declared, "that the crown devolved on the most high and mighty King, Don Miguel I., because, on the legal exclusion of the first born, the right of succession naturally belongs to the second born, &c." Upon this decision, Don Miguel proclaimed himself King, and this decision was made by an assembly illegally constituted, deciding in fear, and the decision contrary to every received principle of inheritance. This can be easily shewn. The sophism upon which the estates made the decision was this—that Don Pedro, by his abdication, deprived himself of the power of demising the crown, that he ceased to be a Portuguese, and that the second born inherited by right, as if there never had been a first born. This might have been a good argument, had not Donna Maria, the young Queen, been born previously to Don Pedro's act of abdication. But Donna Maria, at her birth, was entitled to the inheritance of the crown. No act of Don Pedro's could deprive her of her birth-right. The law called her to the succession, she would have succeeded in case of the death of Don Pedro, and had an equal birth-right after his abdication, as if it were his natural right. This is plain. But protected by British bayonets, with orders from Wellington, this infant heiress to the throne was deprived of her birth-right, and a usurper permitted to occupy the throne. When, after this decision of the estates, Don Miguel was proclaimed King, he proceeded to imprison, plunder, and assassinate, every one who was suspected of attachment to the constitution, or of the lineal descent.

This much was necessary to shew the title of Don Miguel to that throne, which it has been the policy of the Wellington government to permit him to usurp and abuse. We shall now prove his direct, personal participation in Don Miguel's arbitrary measures, and we prove this, if we prove that his acknowledged servant directly instigated Don Miguel, and if this servant was sanctioned by Wellington and protected from enquiry and its consequences. Here then are our proofs—

Immediately after the troops of the usurper Miguel gained the ascendancy, General Porcuas (Miguel's General) handed round copies of a letter received from Lord Beresford, thanking him and praising his gallant conduct against the rebels, as Lord B. was pleased to call the faithful and honest adherents of the legitimate King and the constitution. There are several persons (Portuguese) who saw the original letter; and copies were most industriously circulated through the whole of Lisbon and Portugal, with the news—as the partisans of the traitor Miguel stated, to prove that whatever might be expressed publicly by the British General, they had authority, through their friend, Marshal Beresford, to state, that the British General wished well to the legitimate cause of Miguel. Sir Augustus West, M.D. (the creature and humble servant of Lord Beresford), and a Major Dodswell, who we blush to be obliged to call an Irishman,

acted as understrappers to their noble master at Lisbon, to do dirty work in that quarter, and by every packet received packages from London by the Falmouth packet for the old Queen and Miguel of which they made a sacred deposit at the Palace. These packages were very often entrusted to the care of the Captains of the packets, and not sent through the post-office. Captain Porcuas, of the Magnet, as well as many of his colleagues, Captains Norton and Bull, if called upon, must declare they often delivered very large and suspicious packets to Sir Augustus West, previous to the usurper's fleet sailing to attack Madeira. When that expedition was about to sail, the Major-General of Marine, the Marquis of Vienna, went on board each of the ships of war, assembled the commanders and officers, and stated to them that he was well aware that all were animated with a desire to do their duty by the legitimate King Miguel; but that in case any might be deceived, he begged explicitly to state to them that the cause of Miguel would be supported by their old ally England, and immediately placed before them the letter which the Marquis of Vienna stated was from Lord Beresford, communicating the wishes of the British government; and, to impress the fact on the minds of his hearers, gave each commander of every ship in the fleet a copy of this letter, which was shown to a British merchant who went on board the usurper's fleet at Madeira, and who can be named, if requisite for the ends of justice.

We have now proved our charge against Wellington. For we trace participation in Don Miguel's atrocities to Wellington's creature—we mention names, dates, circumstances, and we challenge contradiction. We shew Wellington lending his authority, through his servant, to support a man more base, and measures more despotical and cruel, than those of Charles the Tenth—and is it not fair to infer, that he who lent himself to the greater iniquity, would not be scrupulous about the less. He has, it appears, authorised the contradiction of a report that he wrote a letter of encouragement to Polignac. We believed the old Fox too cunning to commit himself to a letter. There was no occasion for it.—The course of his policy—his notorious support of Don Miguel particularly rendered any written testimony of his support of arbitrary measures unnecessary. The question is, have we stated facts with respect to Lord Beresford?—If we have, we have proved our case against Wellington—if we have not, let Wellington permit the production of the papers which he refused upon the motion of Sir James Mackintosh in 1828, and he will then establish his own innocence and our falsehood.—But he dare not give an opportunity of having the facts substantiated before the Parliament. We call upon the Parliament, then, to force their development. What we have stated can be proved to the letter, and it will then be evident to the world that the man who so drearily the progress of constitutional freedom in Europe, as to aid in establishing the despotism of the usurper Miguel, did participate in the late atrocious attempt of Charles upon the liberties of France.

DINNER OF THE REFORMERS OF LONDON TO COMMEMORATE THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

On Monday about one hundred and fifty persons assembled at the London Tavern to commemorate by a dinner, the late events at Paris, and agree to an Address to the People of that City.—This Meeting was brought about chiefly by the instrumentality of Mr. Cobbett, and he presided on the occasion.

In the course of the evening Mr. Cobbett mentioned that Mr. O'Connell had been invited to attend the Meeting, and that Mr. O'Connell had sent an answer which proved that he was a sincere friend to the cause. Six of his juniors had been put over the head of Mr. O'Connell for the silk gown, every one of whom was as inferior to Mr. O'Connell as a sparrow was to an eagle. This must have had a motive, and the motive could only be, that Mr. O'Connell was not to be corrupted. It was like a label on Mr. O'Connell's head, with the words, "This man is not to be corrupted even by the devils of Boroughmongers." He proposed that the letter be read and it was read as follows:—

(Copy.)

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st instant, announcing the intention to celebrate the recent victory of the French Republic over Military Despotism, by a Public Dinner, at which Mr. Cobbett was to preside.

"I am proud to receive an invitation to attend such a dinner, and should certainly do so, if it were in my power; but, at a distance of many hundred miles, I can participate only by sympathy with the noble and generous Reformers, who, I made no doubt, will crowd that dinner; but I beg leave merely to assert, that there will not be one man there who more strongly admires, or would be more ready to imitate the glorious example of the French People.

"They are brave people—they are an honest people—they have made a noble use of their elective franchise.—What a contrast do they present to your money-loving, soul-subduing mock English electors! Give up at once—the French are your superiors in moral sentiment and in what I call domestic bravery. Even the Irish, whom you have long despised, have set you another glorious example, both of perseverance in asserting our rights, and in making a good use of our acquired privileges. There have been already many instances of the return to Parliament from Ireland of sincere Reformers; and here an I, an avowed and a practical Reformer of the despotic and aristocratic class, after giving up one county on a plank of compromise, solicited by three other counties, and returned for a fourth, which also is one of the largest and most affluent in Ireland, without costing me one shilling. With the bravery of the French and the popular perseverance and disinterestedness of the Irish shining before English eyes, it is possible that Englishmen, who have hitherto held, and were justly entitled to hold, the first place amongst the human race—is it I say, possible, that Englishmen will tamely and basely submit to that vile Oligarchy which has so long usurped the rights of the people, without making at least to get rid of the Boroughmongering System, which is permittedly what is called the Constitution? Shame on the men of England, if they any longer acquiesce in their own degradation, and in the power of that pestiferous Aristocracy which has loaded them with £00,000,000 of debt, thereby which has loaded them with £00,000,000 of debt, and your reforming friends to bestir yourselves, to form those open and public Associations, without which the effectual combination of the moral strength of the Reformers cannot be shewn—imitate and exceed the exertions of the Catholic Association of Ireland—show that you value popular liberty by the extent and energy of the efforts you make to attain it—and let there be no rest or peace for the odious Oligarchy until you wrest from them their usurped power of nominating a majority of the House of Commons, until you obtain for the people an effectual and radical Reform.

"I will cheerfully contribute to the Subscription you allude to; and both in and out of the House the people shall always have my honest and most unremitting exertions for their good, and for the establishment of a rational liberty. I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

"DANIEL O'CONNELL.

CLARE ELECTION.

The contest for this County cost the Candidates £2800, up to Saturday evening last.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

Table with columns for Bank Stock, L. S. Co., Do. do. Red., G. V. do., Do. do. New, O. Canal, Do. do. 6, R. Can. St., and Gov. Bonds. Rows show prices for Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We are obliged to postpone the insertion of some of your communications.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1830.

The Journals to which we have been receiving numerous extracts will be found in the fourth page from the London Journals of Tuesday. The following intelligence is from those of Wednesday, received last night.

ARRIVAL OF THE EX-KING OF FRANCE.

This morning intelligence has been received by express from Portsmouth, of the arrival here in the ship Great Britain, bearing the American flag, of the ex-King of France and suite. The Seine French corvette, and the Rodier French cutter, were in company. The vessel bringing Charles arrived at the outport yesterday morning off Spithead, and the news was communicated to the Admiralty by telegraph without delay.

Private letters add that the ex-King refused to land without the express consent of the English Government, and as the wind would not permit the ship to sail to the westward a Government steam-boat was ordered to tow the ship into Cowes, where, as we understand, she has landed. An express conveying this news has been forwarded to the Duke of Wellington at Walmer, who immediately set out for Windsor.

THE IRISH STUDENTS WHO WERE IN FRANCE.

A letter has been addressed by one of these gentlemen to the Editor of the Dublin Evening Post, in which he states "that these merciless predators (the Parisians), under the plea of searching for arms, attacked the Irish College."

He also "saw himself the costly furniture, the gilded chairs, and the fauteuils, which had been taken from the Archbishop's palace, floating down the Seine." The Post says—"We do not coincide in a single sentiment of the letter, and are very much inclined to question this student's statements."

On the 28th or 29th of July, some persons got into his palace, and fired from the windows on the citizens. The doors were immediately burst in by the people; and, in their fury, they sacrificed some of those whom they got inside. They found in the palace two barrels of gunpowder, and one thousand daggers!!

Our conviction is that the murders which were perpetrated from the windows of his palace, were so perpetrated without his concurrence, and that the munitions of war had been also concealed without his knowledge.

The best part of the article which the Post has is the concluding lines, which run thus—"On the Continent they are brought up with slavish principles on the divine right of Kings. In Ireland they read Locke on government, the speeches of HENRY BROUGHAM, and the Dublin Evening Post."

Waterford now shall in triumph and splendour, hail brave O'Connell, the friend of his cause, Who will force proud Wellington soon to surrender, And make for this land more acceptable laws.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD ELECTION.

POLITICS.

We publish a rejoicing letter this day from "A FREEHOLDER," and as we suppose its querulous and polemical author does not expect that we should answer for Mr. WINSTON BARRON, and Mr. GALWEY, and Mr. O'CONNELL, and the Independent Clubs, we proceed to answer those interrogatories which he has addressed to us personally.

Secondly—The want of an editorial article for Thursday, is solely attributable to the Editor's absence, who arrived in Waterford only on the morning of that day, and the same answer will account for the omission of any observations on Mr. WYSE's address.

Thirdly—We answer that it was not on Tuesday last we "found out" Mr. WYSE's qualifications, as our polished correspondent says, but it did not appear to us essential to publish an off along with "showmen, and players, and quack doctors, and all kinds of artists," as this learned "Freeholder" would have us, because we were not aware of Mr. WYSE's intention to put himself as a Candidate for the representation of this County until late in the morning of the very day he appeared on the hustings, nor were we, until Monday, informed that he intended to stand for the County of Tipperary.

Concluding his last personal query, this "Freeholder," as he signs himself, informs us, in which it was our "province and duty" to do. Now, on this head, his observations are very impertinent, but it is the province and duty of a public man, and of the Editor of the Chronicle, to be forward and arrogant.

Why did Mr. Barron say, at the Club Meeting on Thursday night, "We (meaning his family) will support no man who did not support us at the last election," after having offered on the hustings the same day, most unequivocally, to aid in promoting the return of Mr. WYSE, thus having completely repudiated the return of those who were exerting themselves to have Mr. WYSE returned with Mr. O'Connell?

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THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON—AND POLIGNAC—AND CHARLES THE LAST.

POLIGNAC is at Walmer Castle with the Duke of Wellington. The Courier does not deny that he is there, but avers that "he was not invited by the Duke." What contemptible equivocation! Dare he go to Walmer Castle, after having fled from France, and from that punishment which awaited his horrible treason against the people, if he were not before hand apprised that he would be welcome? Is such a man as the Duke of Wellington fit to remain longer in possession of that power which, to judge from his predilections, he may wield so as to involve the British Empire in a war with France, or in a domestic convulsion?

All the tendencies of his past life have been purely despotic. His diplomatic confidants in the different courts of Europe are men of the most despicable political characters. His correspondents in Spain, Portugal, and France, are no better than a band of literary spies; and when all this is as notorious as the sun at noon day, will not the people bestir themselves, and petition for his IMMEDIATE DISMISSAL from his Majesty's Councils? If he remains Prime Minister of England, and that all Europe shall not, in consequence, be convulsed from its centre to its extremities, before the end of twelve months, the Duke of Wellington will have belied the tenour of his past life, and those original and native impressions which philosophers have declared to be "indelible."

CHARLES is arrived in England, and we suppose he is also going to Walmer Castle.

THE MAYOR OF WEXFORD—THE LATE ELECTION.

We publish the following letter in vindication of the Mayor of Wexford with more pleasure than did the article which incalculates that gentleman. The testimony of so high a character as Mr. HATCHELL, who corroborates the Mayor's statement in a private letter, is quite sufficient to acquit him of having acted either partially or unjustly.

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle. I have just read in the Evening Mail of Friday last, an extract from your Paper of the 10th instant under the head of "The Borough of Wexford."

As to myself individually, I shall say, in the words of that article, which means to say that I am perfectly indifferent to the success or failure of either party, and that I am anxious that the investigation of the errors and weaknesses, but to the misconduct of others. With respect to the admissions or rejections of the votes, I had nothing to do—that responsibility exclusively rests upon the Learned Gentleman who sat as Assessor; but I will enable you to judge of the truth and honesty of the person who has forwarded this charge, not by their own errors and weaknesses, but to the misconduct of others.

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Yours, &c. ROBERT HUGHES. Ely-place, Wexford, August 17, 1830.

CONSISTENCY!!!

To the Editor of the Waterford Chronicle. Sir—As your paper has always claimed for itself a character for independence and fair dealing, and as you have published the charge of Mr. WYSE, I presume you cannot have any objection to the insertion of the following queries—

What motive induced H. WINSTON BARRON, after pressing his anxiety so repeatedly to secure and promote the independence of the County as far as lay in his power, to advise John M. Galwey to put himself forward to stand as a candidate for the representation of the County, well knowing that John M. Galwey would not have a "chance" of being elected, and that such conduct would only tend to weaken the cause of the independent candidate (Mr. WYSE), who had been chosen for that purpose at the Dungarvan meeting, and to whom Mr. Barron was bound, by all his former professions, to support, as being the independent candidate?

Why did Mr. Barron say, at the Club Meeting on Thursday night, "We (meaning his family) will support no man who did not support us at the last election," after having offered on the hustings the same day, most unequivocally, to aid in promoting the return of Mr. WYSE, thus having completely repudiated the return of those who were exerting themselves to have Mr. WYSE returned with Mr. O'Connell?

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COUNTY OF WEXFORD ELECTION.

(From the Special Reporter to the Waterford Chronicle.)

FIFTH DAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19.

CLOSE OF THE ELECTION.

The Court was crowded at an early hour by a great number of persons, who seemed very anxious to hear the decision upon the right of the Reverend Mr. Prendergast, a Roman Catholic Clergyman, to vote at this election. The ground upon which the Reverend Gentleman claimed his right was in consequence of his appointment, by his Bishop, to the rectory of the parish of Davinstown, and he considered the Relief Bill lately passed recognised such a right as he then claimed.

At eleven o'clock, the Assessor and the High Sheriff entered the Court, when the former arose and addressed the persons present in nearly the following manner:—

Gentlemen—There is a very important case respecting the right to vote at this election, claimed by the Roman Catholic Clergyman, which stands before me this day. It is a case, of the importance which I am fully impressed; for the individual whose vote had been now tendered, was not only tendered for the purpose of establishing his own right, but that of a great portion of the community to which he belongs, to vote at this election and every other in the empire.

As to myself individually, I shall say, in the words of that article, which means to say that I am perfectly indifferent to the success or failure of either party, and that I am anxious that the investigation of the errors and weaknesses, but to the misconduct of others. With respect to the admissions or rejections of the votes, I had nothing to do—that responsibility exclusively rests upon the Learned Gentleman who sat as Assessor; but I will enable you to judge of the truth and honesty of the person who has forwarded this charge, not by their own errors and weaknesses, but to the misconduct of others.

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excuse the Clergy from registering their freeholds have made any difference in this gentleman's claim. It has been justly served by one of the counsel opposed to the right of Mr. Prendergast that the Roman Catholic Clergyman stood in no different situation since the passing of the "Relief Bill" than before with regard to his franchise, except in the qualification which any Roman Catholic would be required to have before he can exercise his franchise. Now, in this he is perfectly right, for it is perfectly true that any Roman Catholic Clergyman now claiming to vote could as easily have claimed it before the passing of the Relief Bill—a Clergyman who possessed a freehold could as well have claimed his right to vote after the 33rd of the late King, as after the Relief Bill had passed. Consequently, this is no new right conferred upon them. But the present claim is founded on a mistaken supposition, for the late statute has not conferred any new right in that regard, but has only removed what was considered before an obstacle, it has only altered the oath of qualification. It becomes me to give this my most serious consideration, because it is the first occasion of any such claim as this having been preferred. It is a principle in law to refer always to the rules that have been adopted by all courts of justice in similar cases, to look at what has been the past practice in law. This certainly may seem conclusive, but in this case there is an absence of any authority to assist in the present claim, although the right did exist from the year 93, for since the Relief Bill has passed, the same act makes use of precisely the same language as it did before the passing of that measure. It says "provided that as Rector, Vicar, or Curate, having an interest in land arising from his Rectory, Vicarage, or Curacy, he be obliged to register his freehold or be precluded from voting on account of not having registered the same." Those are the same words as the 10th of Gen. 4, chap. 28. Now, we have next to consider with the legislature meant by excluding the clergy from registering their freeholds. The object of registering the freehold is to oblige every individual claiming a title of voting for a representative, to record in public registry such title, in order that any person can have recourse to it to investigate the claim, and if necessary dispute the right. The clergy are excluded from this, as it is distinctly laid down, on account of the notoriety of their professions, that they are public persons, and their freeholds must be known to every body, and that they cannot be acquired by any private transfer or right. This legislature, therefore, thought it unnecessary to require them to register. We have now to see whether any clergyman but those belonging to the Established Church came within the view of the legislature in those enactments—"having an interest in land arising from his Rectory, Vicarage, Curacy, or ecclesiastical preferment." There must be an ecclesiastical preferment to confer the freehold under which the clergy are entitled to vote, and that freehold must be in the interest arising out of land, in consequence of which, we hold that no dissenting minister, having a salary in right of his office, is entitled to the franchise, unless he has an estate in land annexed to his office, which entitles him to vote as a freeholder, in this country; but he must be registered in order that he may exercise his franchise. This is the case with the Roman Catholic Clergyman—If he has an estate in land, he has a right to vote upon conforming to the laws, by registering his freehold. Now, but the Rector, Vicar, or Curate, are by statute, enabled to vote in right of such freeholds, without registering them. I should, therefore, consider, that every Rector and Vicar has necessarily a portion of titheable land, within his parish, which is his immediate and freehold estate, to qualify him to vote. There is a distinction between a Rector or Vicar of the Established Church, and those of another religion, for by reason of the former's office, he claims his right to tithes chargeable on land. In this respect, although Curates are mentioned, my present opinion is, that no Curate of the Established Church would be entitled to exercise the franchise, if his emoluments arose from a salary paid by the Rector or any other individual. I am not sorry that this question should be raised, for I feel that I must go to the foundation of the right of a freeholder. It is, therefore, on this ground I am of opinion, that I must reject this gentleman's vote. I have one other ground to mention. When the legislature saved the right of the Rector or Vicar, it did not give him an unlimited right. There can be but one Rector, Vicar, or Curate in this preferment—so that if I should extend it beyond that, I would be obliged to allow Rectors of every denomination the same right, who might be living in the same parish, by taking upon myself to stretch the statute, and confer a franchise which is not distinctly given by the Act of Parliament. Upon these grounds I will be obliged to reject this vote. I trust that it will not be considered by the respectable individual himself that I had any bad feeling towards him, or to any of his brethren; but that I have every sincere disposition to give them the fullest rights in the exercise of their franchise, which the law will allow. If I should be mistaken in the decision of this question, the other votes that stand similarly circumstanced ought to be tendered, if they mean to act upon them, and to bring them before another tribunal—so that if they should be ruled contrary to this decision, they might carry weight with them at this election—although it will be merely a matter of form, for they will be all rejected; yet they ought to come forward, and tender their votes, and there will be made an entry in the poll-book of a Roman Catholic Clergyman claiming to vote. This will be useful if the party please to petition the House of Commons to have those votes considered. They shall be entered in the margin of this book, so as to enable them to count them afterwards, if the House of Commons would allow them.

When the Assessor had concluded his speech, the friends of the Rev. Mr. Prendergast expressed the greatest satisfaction at the gentlemanly conduct of Mr. Scott towards the Rev. Gentleman.

At four o'clock the Assessor asked the Deputies how the poll was going on, when they said that they had not polled any voters since the early part of the day. Mr. Scott then made a proclamation, requesting any freeholder who wished to vote to come forward then, or before six o'clock, when, unless they did, the polling should cease, and the booths should be closed. Up to six o'clock, however, there appeared to be no other voter. The Assessor then asked was there any agent of the Candidates, or any other person, who would wish that those booths that had polled more than twenty should be kept open to-morrow? The agents of the several Candidates having answered not, the

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