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# The Waterford Chronicle

No. 2018.

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## COUNTY TIPPERARY.—MR. SHEIL.

We take from the *Tipperary Free Press* the annexed report of the speeches delivered by Mr. Sheil and the Rev. Archdeacon Luffan, after their healths being given at the dinner, to which the former gentleman was invited by his constituents:

Mr. Sheil (after the cheers with which his health was received had subsided) said—It is almost unnecessary for me to say that the warr, I may add, enthusiastic manner in which my health has been received by a body of my constituents, possessing so much influence as this, is a source to me of pride and pleasure. You approve of my public conduct. (Loud cheers.) Egotism on such occasions as these is venial, because it is almost unavoidable; and I do not think I shall incur the charge of self-complacency, when I say that every vote I have given in Parliament has had the good of the public for its object. I, at one time, entertained not only an inclination, but a strong desire, to support the government. The favor conferred upon me by Lord Anglesey, in returning me for one of his boroughs, was an obligation I was solicitous to return. While I sat for that borough I performed my part with fidelity to him; and when I was put into Parliament as a representative of the county of Louth, while I felt that my first duty was to the people, I endeavored to reconcile its discharge with an adherence to the present administration. Until Mr. Stanley brought his title measures forward, I gave the government my constant vote; but when I ascertained the spirit by which the legislation on the Irish church was to be directed, it became impossible for many Irish members, whatever might have been their predispositions, to sustain the ministry. (Hear, hear.) The exclusion of Roman Catholics from the committee (an offence and a wrong on the title report, in which it was announced that the church property was to continue inalienable—the absurd transfer of tithes to the Attorney-General (a measure which has produced all the fatal effects that were foretold)—the legislation of the most vexatious, degrading and oppressive legislation that was ever yet devised—the employment of the military in the disgraceful office of carrying decrees for some into execution—these preposterous proceedings, followed up by that famous title bill, by which the Irish gentry are converted into proctors for the establishment, by which landlords and tenants are set at a baneful variance, and a provision is introduced making, to the powers of the church a most formidable superaddition, and enabling a clergyman to act as a receiver on every defaulting estate on the mere lodgment of a petition—these enactments, coming from men, many of whom were pledged against the Irish church, (and who had used it as an engine for excitement when they were in opposition,) coupled with a solemn declaration that church property was to undergo no change of appropriation, left me and others no alternative; we were driven to the necessity of denouncing the system on which the government of Ireland was conducted, and of becoming, on Irish questions, the unqualified opponents of the administration. I have done my duty to those who sent me into parliament; in so doing I have created hostilities and distant connections, which might have been turned to the account of a false ambition, but I have found as an equivalent the approval of my fellow-citizens, and I feel, after all, that I occupy a better station than if I were the holding of a minister, fawning for some crumbs of office, watching his nod for license even to speak, and accommodating myself to his conveniences, with a degrading and mercenary complacency. (Great cheers.) Of myself I shall say no more. You are the judges of my public conduct, and I know that you will find in it the grounds for treating every base insinuation, and notorious calumny with utter disregard. I pass from myself to what is far more deserving of your attention—the two great topics which engage the public mind at this moment—the Irish church and the repeal of the Union. With regard to the former, it is perhaps a little difficult at first view to understand the policy of the government. If a man were asked on what principles the government have proceeded, he would not find it easy to answer; for he observes the series of inconsistencies into which they have fallen. (Loud cheers.) They pass reform, they open the close boroughs, they cut the power of the dominant faction to the roots, they add incalculably to the influence of public opinion, they pass the jury bill, they meditate the destruction of the corporation, they raze the strong holds of the ascendancy, and having done all this, with 33 Irish Catholics in Parliament, with a majority of Irish members arrayed against the abuses of the church, they still insist upon the maintenance, in all its offensive gorgeousness, and proclaim to Ireland that its exactions are to remain unassailed, and its enormous opulence unretained. There is here a gross anomaly. To announce their coherence to the church of 500,000 Protestants, and, at the same time, arm seven millions of Catholics with all the means for the overthrow of its abuses, is at first view as unaccountable, as upon every view it is extravagant and absurd. But when we come to inquire a little, we find a clue for these vagaries. The truth is, that some of the Irish measures are the acts of a part of the cabinet, and others are, by way of compromise, the suggestion of another party. We have often heard that the cabinet was an united one; now, I will venture to assert that there never was one composed of such discordant materials. Lord Grey is Premier—with a few exceptions, an entire Whig, whose love of his order is an infirmity of a kind rather to be laughed at than condemned, and to whom there is so much to be commended, that pain is felt in detaching the grounds for censure in his public conduct. Lord Brougham cannot be said to have been picked up by Lord Grey from the ranks of his antagonists. His statement that the Irish Habeas Corpus Act might be suspended, because passive resistance amounted to actual rebellion, was certainly a paradox in his proposition, and was a practical paradox in his character, as well as in his opinions. But still I am slow to believe, notwithstanding those facts, that he could really and bona fide assent to the decrees laid down respecting ecclesiastical property, which he had so often and so eloquently denounced in the House of Commons. But look to

other members of the Government, and you will find the culprits of Ministerial policy solved. How is this administration made up? Of Whigs. What I am not one half of them drawn from the Liverpool, the Canning, the Godolphin, and Wellington administrations? Whigs! In April, 1827, Mr. Canning denounced reform as the Premier. (Hear.) He said that he should oppose it, (not to the death,) but to the last moment of his life. (Hear.) For this opinion, and for his alleged abandonment of the Catholics, his government was denounced by Lord Grey, who treated his conduct with lofty disrespect, and yet in three years after we find the followers of that very Mr. Canning, the men who stood to him, in despite of his reputation of reform, entering into a coalition with Lord Grey, and contributing their quota of conversion, to establish the Whig administration. But would they give up their conservative predilections, and accordingly we find the contradictions which appear every step in the Irish policy, and which, although they may be the occasion of much evil, cannot, after all, be of a very long continuance. For who believes it possible that the House of Commons will long maintain the Irish church, in its enormous possessions, and will not give up what common sense and common justice call on them to relinquish? Not only will they not sustain the Irish, but they will find it difficult to prop the opulence of the English establishment. Its vast modification seems inevitable. The opponents of Reform were right in prophesying its peril, for their predictions are already on the verge of fulfillment. Look at the great Devonshire meeting. The opinions pronounced there were resisted by Lord Ebrington and other auxiliaries of government; but their sentiments were received with condemnation not unmingled with disrespect; the old *Jura Pars* division was urged with impetuosity and effect, and an assembly of upwards of 2,000 landholders separated with the determination to obtain redress, which, among Englishmen, it is not a matter of safe experiment to put down. (Hear, hear.) I vouch for it there will be no transfer in England of tithes to the Attorney-General, and British soldiers will not be employed as co-adjutors of the Devonshire clergy. The sentiment which was displayed in Devonshire is prevalent through the entire island, and if in a country where the religion of the church is the religion of the people, this disgust at ecclesiastical opulence and at the means by which it is levied, has been exhibited, what feeling ought to exist in Ireland, where the religion of the church is the religion of less than 1-10th of the population, and which sends to Parliament a body of men whose votes, if their majority could decide it, would put to these abuses an immediate end? Good God! are the government sufficiently deluded—have they so far succeeded in deceiving themselves as to think that they can by passibility sustain a system which is not only repugnant to the most obvious notions of common justice, but utterly incompatible with their own scheme of legislation, and in which they have thoroughly depoliticized the seeds of ruin. The moment emancipation was carried it was obvious that a great blow was struck at the establishment; but when reform was carried it received a mortal gash. The government, or a portion of them, may determine to sustain it, but let them reflect a little, and they will feel that, so to carry their purposes, they laid the Lords prostrate, and made the monarchy stoop to the democratic genius of the constitution, they most themselves in turn submit to that power which they have called forth, and become its servants, as they have made their antagonists its slaves. (Cheers.) They have evoked a spirit "that will not be commanded," which it was easy to raise, but which no ministerial incantation has sufficient potency to dispel. These are questions rapidly approaching, which will prove the justice of the opinion that the cabinet cannot control the people, and therefore will not be able to preserve the late habitual pliancy of the House of Commons. The foreign policy of the country, the corn laws, the assessed taxes—these may be mentioned as subjects fraught with hazard to the minister, and a few divisions will prove to them how erroneous a reliance they place on a body so immediately under the operation of public sentiment as the present House of Commons.

For Ireland I see in the difficulties of government auspicious omens. (Hear.) The present parties will be broken up; the confederacies among public men will be dissolved, and the weight of some fifty or sixty Irish members may turn the scale and determine the destiny of an administration. But whatever is to befall, there is one ground rule by which, if we regulate our proceedings, we cannot go astray. (Hear, hear.) Let the Irish people, animated by the spirit of strong self-reliance, persevere in their efforts to wring justice from the government, and bearing in mind the recollection of what they have achieved, let them, without violating the law, without affording any opportunity to men in office to check their career of salutary and constitutional agitation, press upon the legislature the consideration of their grievances, and urge the necessity of their redress. Never let rest be given to the parliament until tithes shall be utterly abolished—until by one great measure of effectment their very name shall be blotted from our laws, and the curse and ban of the country will undergo a thorough and unspanning extirpation. Painful and accursed impost! How much misery, how much contention, how much crime, how much carnage, has it produced! Let any man throw open the travels of Arthur Young, and he will find that fifty years ago the title system produced the larger portion of the calamities of the country. To it almost all the horrors that disgraced us are to be referred. (Hear.) To it the succession of atrocities, and of despotic proceedings to put them down for half a century should be ascribed. How many murders has it created, how many midnight murders has it provoked, with what barbarism it filled the hearts of the Catholic peasantry, how it infuriated and rendered the Protestant priesthood, how it infuriated, and how it hardened, what disgraced it threw on religion, and blotted the pages of the Gospel with human blood! Its evils were admitted

## MEETING OF THE CATHOLIC HIERARCHY IN DUBLIN.

DOMESTIC LEGISLATION.  
(FROM THE WATERFORD HERALD.)  
It is of special importance at this moment, that the misrepresentations of facts, by which, in default of legitimate argument, the press of England, aided, we grieve to say, by some Anglo-Irish journals on this side of the water, endeavor to mar the progress of the cause of independence, should not be permitted to go forth uncorrected by an exposition of their mischievous falsity. In the hostility or indifference of the people, the friends of Domestic Legislation would be powerless; in the support of the people, they are strong; in their union, they will be omnipotent. It is, therefore, the policy of its enemies to represent the agitation as the work of a few anguished individuals; and not as the clear development of the nation's will. The *Times* asserted, some months ago, with a brazen boldness of mendacity which has seldom been paralleled even by the most malignant and unscrupulous among our traducers, that almost all the inhabitants of our island, clerical and lay, were attached, with food affection, to the blessed measure of Pitt and Castlereagh. Since that period, the voice of Ireland has been applied in energetic denunciation of the hated Union; the opinion of the millions has been manifested strongly and universally; the advance of national feeling, the wide dissemination of just and generous principles throughout our population are proved too clearly for the admission of doubt or evil; and now, when the session is about to commence, when the interests of the Unionists render it necessary that they should mystify or deceive the English public with reference to the state of the Irish mind on the great question, they seize upon an occurrence which has no connexion with it; they bring into play all their powers of imaginative invention; they ungraciously and distort and bend it to their purpose; and, confidently hoping to escape detection in the ignorance of our actual condition which qualifies an alien legislature to rule our destinies, they proclaim that the agitation is no more to be feared, that the troubled spirits which have been disturbing us will soon be laid, and that the Union will endure for ever.

The Catholic hierarchy of Ireland are wont to hold an annual convention in Dublin, for the regulation of the spiritual concerns of the people committed to their care. They met some weeks ago, and their attention was directed to the custom of holding political meetings in the chapels which has prevailed through some districts of the country. The council of Trent (Sess. xiii. de Sacrific. Missae, cap. xi.) has pronounced, as a rule of discipline, "Ab Eccles. vero missae eas, ubi aliquid organo, sive, castu lacrimarum aut imperum aliquid miscetur, item secularis omnia actiones, vana stit; adeo profane colloquia, doambulationes, strepitus, clamores alioqui (Episcopi) ut domus Dei vere domus orationis esse videatur, ac sic possit."

The council thus expressly prohibits the appropriation of churches to secular uses of any kind; and in obedience to this injunction the prelates resolved, that houses of Catholic worship should henceforward be devoted to political purposes. Now mark, upon this small basement of fact what an imposing superstructure of absurd speculation and positive falsehood has been elevated. The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* declares—we speak from memory but we can vouch for the general correctness of our statement—"that the bishops have been misled by a permission to attend the Vice-Regal Levee 'in post-facilius,' and the public recognition of their existence as dignitaries of the church, to commence a crusade against O'Connell and the agitation, and to command their clergy to do like manner. This may be digested by our good gullible neighbors, John Bull; it is modified for the less credulous and more instructed Unionists of Ireland. The decree of the Bishops is taken at once, without inquiry or hesitation, as their declaration of opinion against the popular party—and the foes of Irish independence sing songs of triumph for their favored victory. It is needless that we should remove the evil impression which the most groundless assertion is calculated to produce; we shall do so briefly and effectively.

The sentiments of the Catholic Hierarchy are important; and we do not found our opinion on vague conjecture but on ample information when we state, that they are not, as a body, at all hostile to the wishes of the people. Individuals among them may not think as we do upon the question of Domestic Legislation, but many, very many, are enthusiastically devoted to the cause of Nationality. We may assert without fear of contradiction, that the majority of these venerable men are with us. But, on this occasion, they were called on to act according to the discipline of the Church; and they did so, irrespectively of their private feelings with reference to political affairs. They pronounced no decision against or in favor of "Repeal." As an ecclesiastical body they carried into effect the regulations of the Council; and they are wofully ignorant on the subject on which they speak so dogmatically or exceedingly disingenuous in the expression of their knowledge, who would thus "paler in a deable sense" with a most plain matter; and put a construction upon this procedure, which every reasonable man must admit to be unfair. Should they not have known that the Prelates have forbidden the use of the Chapels for any and every political meeting? Should they not have known, too, that they are unanimous at least in their opposition to tithes; and, knowing this, should they have given a coloring so plainly false to their conduct? Of the act itself, it is not our province to speak; but we doubt whether, considered even politically, it was not very wise. Our cause is not sectarian—it is National; it is the cause, not of Catholic or Protestant, but of the whole Irish People. It is, perhaps, desirable that meetings should not be held in any place of worship; for it is to be feared that the prejudice which leads many foolish persons to regard this as a religious question might thus be strengthened. It is above all things useful that our advocacy of the principle of independence should not be interested, with the semblance of sectarianism; and we are satisfied that the strict observance of this rule of discipline will tend to the advantage rather than to the injury of the cause to which we are attached.

During the agitation of the Catholic Question, this law was permitted to fall into abeyance. The religious were then identified with the civil privileges of the community. They claimed the freedom which had been wrested from them, because of their devotion to the Faith of their Fathers; they demanded the concession which they sought, as a party, and not as a people; and the temple of the divinity were dedicated to a holy object, when men met at the altar to seek the recompense of the sacred rights of conscience. Our purpose, too, is most pure and holy. But now we speak as men and citizens, and not as religious. We believe that no man in the universe would be decried by the bold assertion within its walls of the independence of our wronged nation; but it is fitting that the affairs of this world, and those which have relation to a higher state of being, should be transacted apart; it is not becoming that the "profane colloquia," the "streptus," the "clamores" which are sometimes attendant on popular assemblies, should be heard in those consecrated places whether we should retire "to conform with our own hearts and be still" to perform the works of piety, and offer thanksgiving and adoration to our God. On this principle the Prelates have acted. We repeat, that they have not, as a body, attached themselves to any party; and we trust that some of our contemporaries, whom we deem incapable of willful misrepresentation, and who, from inadvertence or ignorance of the true state of the case, have given currency to this grievous error, will candidly admit that they have been deceived, and disavow the public mind.

We have dwelt upon this subject, because we know that the assertion which we have proved to be groundless, was calculated to produce an injurious impression in all the districts of the Empire. The most absurd statement of the *Morning Herald* to which we have referred, will probably be copied into the greater number of the British Journals, and the English people will yield implicit credence. It is these that public opinion is misled by, by the servile spirit of partisanship; and we do good service to our cause by nullifying, as far as our power extends, its noxious influence. In support of our Domestic Legislation for Ireland, a great portion of the Catholic Hierarchy, and almost all the Catholic Clergy are cordially united with the mass of the people. They support it not, we repeat, as sectarians, and they reject it not, as demonstrating that they do not; they support it as men possessing common rights and common interests with their countrymen; they support it as Irishmen anxious to promote the weal and the honor of Ireland; and they have done much, and they will do more, to achieve her final deliverance.

## THE TITHE CAMPAIGN.

The *Consignat Journal* publishes a letter signed "William Burke," containing a detail of the proceedings of three persons, who have refused the parliamentary grant, to enforce the payment of tithes in the neighbourhood of Kilmara. These meek apostles were accompanied, in their mission of peace, by large parties of armed policemen and a troop of Lancashire. The *Consignat Journal* says—A similar campaign, with the particulars of which we are not yet acquainted, took place a few days since near Corrib, in the county of Galway, when the stocks of John and Andrew Nolan, Esqrs., and several other gentlemen, were seized and impounded. The stock of Pierre Blake, Esq., of Cragg-castle, during his absence, would have been seized also, but his steward paid the demand.

## WILLIAM MOLLOY, Esq., Hibernian Hotel, was

robbed between seven and eight o'clock on Thursday evening last, at the corner of Nassau-street, Grafton-street, by two men (one tall, the other low and fat), of a silver hunting watch (having a small glass at the top), made by Gaskin, College-green, No. 2,062, with a gold chain, composed of round barrels linked together. A reward of twenty shillings has been offered for its recovery.—*Dublin Paper.*

## PEDESTRIANISM.—A select few of the sporting

gentlemen of Dublin were entertained yesterday morning on Stephen's-green, by a severely contested foot race of a 100 yards, between Mr. George Watts, jun., and Mr. W. C. Hobson, the former gentleman giving the latter five yards, for a considerable sum and a rump and down. The race was run in beautiful style, and won by Mr. Hobson by about half a yard. The same gentleman ran a second match of 200 yards, which was won easily by Mr. Hobson. The above races, which were understood, arose out of some conversation that took place at a recent and sporting dinner.—*Freemans of Saturday.*

## EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—On Thursday evening,

while the clerks of Mr. Cliff, of Chapel-lane, Bridge-street, Dublin, were at dinner, his store were entered by some persons who must have known the premises. They proceeded to an upper loft where the richest goods were, and in the course of an hour they took off with them a large quantity of velvets and ribbons.

## DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF THE HIGH TIDE IN

THE THAMES.—The waters of the Thames rose to such an unusual height on Wednesday morning, that the streets adjoining the river were inundated, and a great quantity of property was destroyed. For nearly an hour Wapping-street, from Execution Dock to the Watermark's arms, a distance of a quarter of a mile, was under water, and watermen were employed to take the inhabitants and passengers to and from in boats. The same appearance presented itself in Shadwell. It is feared that a number of poor families will be totally ruined by this unexpected inundation. The tide has not risen so high for the last forty years.

## THE CRUCER MILITANT.—The Rev. J. A.

Stephenson, A.M., rector of Lymington, has published a pamphlet with the following warlike title:—"The Sword Unsheathed; or the Polity of the Church of England enforced by St. Paul, Rom. 13th." We believe that this terrible onslaught directed against the Dissenters.—*True Sun.*

## POPULATION OF VIENNA.—It appears from

official lists that the population of Vienna exceeding the military and strangers, is 319,876. The number of persons holding offices is 5,077. There are 30,000 servants of both sexes. The number of mercantile houses is 380, not including the retail dealers in various articles in the suburbs.

ON.—A man complained of the Office of having been seized of 130, Duncannon-street, Police-Office, was sent to the gaol, and the door of the gaol was closed. The man, who was another family in the delinquency he was in the second family, and made a like assault on the office, and a third threw the door on a fifth; the fifth on that families, consisting on each, making in all 144 some house, which is not in front, and two stories people of colour.—*N. Y.*

## ON.—A man was tried

at Court of Common Pleas, which is of some importance. The action was brought against Mr. Laporte, an agent of Mr. Bentley, at a rising salary of £2,000, and continued to fulfil the manager closed the rest of the company presented himself at the ed assistance by order of the Admiralty. Under these at the present action to a breach of the defence a part of the first statement generally to avoid the whole of the other found for the plaintiff, it is believed that this decision remains upon Mr. Laporte.

## ON.—LONDON.—Upon

this point, during the season, this article appears an important product of our and this winter, through, it is supposed, in general, corresponding period, a arrivals this year, are fourteen square rigged ones, are in progress of by the opening of the largest of them, are the China trade.

## ON.—The Hotel Sable at Pa-

risade 1404, to which is of the Welsh Princes and a Glyndwr. Until this time no one knows that Glyndwr in style of being a royal

## ON.—In addition to the

Common Council, the Common Council, the Chamber of Commerce, the Post-Office, Subscriptions, published on the mornings of

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PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS	
Government Consols, 3 per Cent.	87 1/2
Stocks, 3 per Cent.	87 1/2
Stocks, New, 1830	9 1/2
Debentures, (of 1830)	88 1/2

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
The letter of Mr. Thomas Robinson, in reply to Mr. Thomas Clarke, on the subject of Foreign Commerce, has been received, and shall appear on Thursday.  
We are daily annoyed with the unaccountable errors in the shape of letters, of persons who seem to have nothing to do but scribble with the pen of having their trash printed in a newspaper. The writers, it appears, live in the city, and convey their letters through the post office, for which we are charged a penny each, which is about the value of as many of them as would bring them in a snuff shop. We received two or three of this description during the last few days, signed P. B. S. R., and we request this fellow, whoever he is, not to trouble us again as we have not time to read him.

## The Waterford Chronicle

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1834.

### SPAIN.

(FROM THE TRUE SUN OF FRIDAY.)  
We have received to day the French papers of Wednesday, and to yesterday's date, and with them a communication from our Paris correspondent, which will be found in another column.

It would appear that the Spanish Cortes has been summoned. The *Indicador de Bordeaux* of the 26th inst. says:—"We yesterday learnt officially, by a courier extraordinary, that the Spanish government has issued two ordinances for the immediate convocation of the Cortes for Estremadura."

We had extracted from the same paper some passages of a letter from Madrid, dated the 17th instant:—"It is certain that the Great Powers have complained to England and France of the late incursions of the Spanish troops into Portugal, and that the British Cabinet has delivered to our ears a protest against their being renewed under any pretext, and declaring that His Majesty would consider any future violation of the Portuguese territory by a Spanish army as an act of aggression against Great Britain, in consequence of the union which exists between that nation and Portugal, founded on ancient treaties. This has had an ill effect on the Cortes of Spain. No intelligence has been received at Madrid subsequent to the 17th. At that time the population of the capital was full of enthusiasm at the accession of M. Martinez de la Raza to the Spanish ministry."

These journals contain nothing besides that it is worthy of extract.

### HOLLAND.

The arrival of a Flanders mail this morning, has brought Brussels papers to the 29th instant. We have only room left, however, for the following extracts, which possess great interest:—"The *Journal de Namur* says:—"A person who arrived here on the 24th instant, from the Hague, reports that the distress and discontent which prevails in Holland, and even in the capital, is so general, that if the government does not change its policy a revolution in that country is impending."

"A letter from St. Petersburg says that a report is in circulation that the King of Holland is dangerously ill."  
BRUSSELS, JAN. 27.—BELGIAN FUND.—Actual Debt, Two and a Half per Cent, 50; Rothschild's Loan, Five per Cent, 95; Loan of the City, 1833, Four per Cent, 94."

The *Denzel Barkers* of the 7th of September, received in town, reports a meeting of the Steam Committee for carrying on an Eastern intercourse with Great Britain by steam, held on that day. The Supreme Government recommended to that of Bombay to run the High Line by four voyages annually free of expense to the Committee except for coals; but the Government will defray all the expenses of the first voyage.

There are sad complaints in the Sydney Papers of the 12th of September, from which the above is extracted, of the kind of emigration sent out by government to that colony, both as to their moral character and physical capabilities. Prize fighting and cock fighting are also stated to be an increasing relish in that part of the world; and a new and larger gale is said to be very much needed.

### PORTUGAL.

It was reported in the city this morning, that a vessel had arrived from Portugal, from St. Michael's when off Figuera, on the morning of the 20th inst. she spoke a fishing-boat, and was informed that three of Don Pedro's ships were at anchor to the northward; and it was expected that the town would be attacked that day by the troops of General Salzedo. The Alameda force in the garrison was only between 800 and 900 men, and the inhabitants were all ready to declare themselves in favour of Dona Maria, as soon as her soldiers made their appearance.

The general opinion in this city is that Salzedo is already in possession of Coimbra and Figuera.—News from Lisbon is anxiously looked for.

The advices from Malta state that the Austrian frigates, *Guerrera* and *Ebe*, had arrived at that port from Trieste, bound to New York, with two hundred Poles on board. The whole number who had chosen the United States for their residence was five hundred, and they had been furnished with means by the Austrian government.

### THE FUNDS.

(FROM THE CITY ARTICLE OF THE TRUE SUN OF FRIDAY.)  
TWELVE O'CLOCK.  
Public confidence in government securities appears to be on the increase, and the present advanced value of stocks, both British and Foreign, attest that no interruption of any kind to the peace which now exists between Great Britain and Foreign Powers is to be apprehended, and that security and stability attach themselves to the present ministry. Indeed, the fundholders do not seem as though they were struck with anything in the state of the nation that could cause public inquietude, and in their estimation the foundations of public credit are sound.

The tone of the King's speech is said to be known by the leading men on the Stock Exchange; and this is confidently and correctly believed. It is said this morning, with more confidence than it was yesterday, that it breathes a spirit of peace, which was expected would be the case.

There are yet so many disasters to vessels recorded at Lloyd's this morning. We make the following extracts:—"The *Ceres*, of London, sunk in Corton Roads on the 9th instant."  
—"The *Waterloo*, Brown, from Goole to Lynn, was on one near Breanstone yesterday."  
—"The *Arcadian*, Smith, bound to Liverpool, struck on Long Rock, near Ballywater, on the 23rd inst and most part of the cargo will be saved."  
—"The *Providence*, of Scarborough, Wilson, struck on Bernard Sand yesterday and sunk. Part of the stores red."  
—"The *Diligence*, Kirk, from Leith to Shields, was driven on the Head Sand, 29th inst., and bilged. Crew except the mate saved."  
—"We have Sydney papers to the 11th of September, but they do not possess any other than local interest in our estimation. The Asia, which brought these papers, has sailed as usual with the following information from a private letter:—"Extract of a letter from a passenger in the Asia, Stead, from Sydney, dated Madras, Oct. 5."  
—"On our passage through Torres Straits the day before we made the Farmer Reef, saw a full rigged ship, partially about 500 tons, with a lofty poop, lying on a reef, abandoned, and did not appear to have been long there; her sails were flying loose—supposed from Sydney."

Colonial business is but dull to-day, and imports are very light.  
The wind having again changed back into its old quarter, vessels just gone out will, it is expected, be obliged to put back.  
ONE O'CLOCK.—In the foreign market buoyancy is the predominant character, the Portuguese Regency Loan has advanced to 6 1/4; Spanish Cortes have risen to 2 1/4. Other kinds are without any variation of moment.  
In the share market there is nothing to notice.  
TWO O'CLOCK.—Consols, 89, buyers.  
THREE O'CLOCK.—Consols, 89 1/2.

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM THE COURIER.)  
London, Saturday, Feb. 1.  
The letters from Paris of Thursday's date, have been received; the fluctuations in their Funds had been trifling, the last quotation of the Five per Cent. Rentes having been 104.35c., and for the 3 per Cent. 75.55.

In the Foreign Market some rather considerable transactions have been effected, both in Spanish and Portuguese securities. The former, in consequence of the accounts from Paris, opened at 2 1/4, and afterwards rose to 2 1/2. At that price some realizations were effected, and it declined to the opening quotation, at which it remains. In Portuguese some purchases were made at 6 1/2, but a reaction has occurred, and it is now at 6 1/4, with the report of an arrival from Lisbon, but which we cannot trace to any authentic source.

St. John's, New Brunswick, writes, to the 12th, Halifax to the 11th, and Boston to the 9th of January, have been received at the North and South American Coffee House, but as usual their contents are quite uninteresting, nor have we any arrival of the slightest importance.

### MR. EBENEZER JACOB.

This gentleman, accompanied by that indubitable patriot, Dominick Ryanne, Esq. M. P. arrived in this city on Sunday from Dublin, and set out the same day for Dungarvan to canvass the electors of that borough. Mr. Jacob, we understand, was received by a large body of the public spirited inhabitants of that town with every demonstration of respect, which augurs well for his success at the coming election.

### REPEAL-TITHES.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the parishioners of Ballybricken, was held there on Sunday last, to petition the Legislature for a Repeal of the act of Union, and for the total extinction of tithes. Mr. Owen Carroll presided on this occasion, and Mr. John Finucane acted as Secretary. A series of resolutions was adopted which will be published on Thursday.

### WATERFORD CITY REPEAL MEETING.

Repeated applications have been made to us by several liberal Protestants and others, to know where the Repeal petition, adopted at the late meeting held in the Arena is to be had, as those persons are most anxious to testify, by attaching their signatures to it, their ardent desire for a restoration of the only measure that can relieve this country from the poverty and wretchedness with which she is surrounded, namely, a domestic legislature. We certainly could not give the required information, and we take this mode of calling on the gentlemen who took a prominent part in the proceedings of the meeting to take the petition out of the hands of whatever negligent person has it, and give the citizens an opportunity of signing it. We also request that the petition on the extinction of tithes will be produced for the same purpose.

A young woman named Griffin, the daughter of a farmer in Galloway, County Kilkenny, was forced out of her father's house a few weeks ago by a party of fellows for the purpose of compelling her to marry one of them. She has, however, escaped from their clutches, and sworn information against the principal offender.

The quantity of corn shipped from Youghal for English ports is now very near as much as Cork harbour itself exports.

We understand that William Jones of Kilkenny, aged 37, and A. H. Shearman of this City, aged 24, were admitted as members of the Waterford Annuity, at the meeting held on the 1st instant.

TEMPERANCE.—A meeting of some members of the Temperance Society, including that arch enemy to drunkenness, Mr. George Carr, of New Ross, was held at the Town Hall in this city, last week. The Mayor presided. After several gentlemen had spoken and clearly showed the good effects arising from temperance societies in different parts of the globe, about eighty persons presented themselves as members, and declared their intention of abstaining from the use of ardent spirits, and of discountenancing the practice of intemperance in others. Among those who made a declaration against drinking whiskey, were several ladies.

Lord Althorp will give a grand dinner to several members of the House of Commons, on Monday next (yesterday) at his house in Downing-street. The King's speech for the opening of Parliament will be read to the members after dinner.—*Courier.*

Mrs. Wylett, the celebrated actress, previous to her departure from Dublin last week, contributed five pounds to the funds of the Mendicity Institution.

### TRINITY COLLEGE.

A paragraph respecting Trinity College, which is going the rounds of the newspapers, is not in any respect correct. No additional Fellowships have been founded in the University. The minute detail of the regulations under which they are to be placed is, therefore, altogether imaginary.

Yesterday morning, at three o'clock, Mr. Mellich, the eminent government provision contractor, died, after a short illness, at his residence in Dover-street.—*True Sun of Wednesday.*

MISCONDUCT IN THE THEATRE.—Yesterday morning three persons, Mr. William Leicester, Edward Baker, and Captain John Keatinge, were ordered to be sent to Newgate, if they did not find bail. The offence of which they were convicted before the magistrates was throwing from the galleries orange peels at the audience, in the Theatre Royal, on Thursday night.—*Dublin Register.*

The price of long wool continues to rise. We understand that at Wellington this week 57s. a ton has been refused for a considerable parcel. It is melancholy to reflect how few tenant-farmers have been in a condition to benefit by this extraordinary advance on wool: most of them were obliged to sell when the price was between 30s. and 40s.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

### DUNGARVAN ELECTION.—MR. E. JACOB.

We give in this day's *Chronicle* the address of Mr. Jacob, and heartily do we rejoice that the Repealers of Dungarvan, have found a man on whom they may fearlessly bestow their confidence, and to whom we, on our parts, can give our unqualified support. Mr. Jacob comes forward as a Repealer, "a candid, avowed Repealer," and as such his claims on the Electors of Dungarvan are insurmountable. Before this tallionable word, public friendships and private sympathies must give way; the stern uncompromising dictates of duty can alone be attended to, and right certain are we that it does not require our instructions to teach the people of Dungarvan how they are to act. At the last election, the unfortunate dependants of the Duke were cruelly coerced, while those who were free agents had all the temptations which bribery could offer paraded before their eyes, yet, notwithstanding this, Mr. Lamb gained his election only by a majority of 15! What a contrast must there not therefore now be, when, as we are informed, there is no intention of putting these engines of seduction into play, and when the characters of the candidates are a strong guarantee against every thing that is dishonourable. Mr. Jacob, in stating his opinions, declares "that they are not of recent growth, that he has long adopted and cherished them," and he solicits suffrages that he may be able to assist in reducing them into practical effect. These professions are as they should be, and they bear about them an air of candour that tells us they are sincere. In the field of political agitation Mr. Jacob has hitherto made but little noise; we have, however, heard too much of the "sound and fury that signifyeth nothing" to think that his comparative quietude is any appreciation of his merits, and if our avowed province, we are sure that we shall one day have reason to congratulate ourselves for any share we may have taken in sending him a representative to the British House. Mr. Jacob goes on to say, "I will, therefore, if you elect me, vote not only for Repeal, but also for the total and unqualified extinction of tithes: not in name only, but in reality." We say that this sentence is the most eloquent in the whole address, for in it are reposed the pith and marrow, the bone and sinew, of Mr. Jacob's qualifications; and should he be returned, it is to that sentence he will be indebted for his success.—The votes have decreed that Repeal shall prove triumphant; opposition to that measure, from whatsoever or from whomsoever it may come, will be lost in the nation's universal cry; even as the rivulet that flows into the ocean, where it is swallowed up without disturbing the overwhelming waters. The increasing eagerness of the country have made it impossible to think or to evade the question; and though a man had all the virtues that ever distinguished public or private life, and was not a Repealer, they would avail him nothing in the present state of the public mind.—We have thus discharged our duty in setting forth the superior claims of the Repeal Candidate; nor will we be blamed if in doing so we have obtained from comparisons unnecessary and invidious, or from attempting to elevate the character of one man, by lowering the reputation of the other. To Mr. Jacob we sincerely wish the success that he deserves, and which he has a double likelihood of obtaining, coming forward under the auspices of O'Connell. We need not call attention to the Liberator's letter, because his name alone will ensure it against the possibility of neglect. Neither will we now advert to the arguments he has used, not in favour of his friend, but to the prejudice of Mr. Pierce George Barron. If by using them Mr. O'Connell supposes that he can better advance the Repeal interest, he, perhaps, has acted well, and we will therefore pass them by in silence, feeling as we do, that the great cause in which we are all struggling cannot be improved by turning aside to a minor controversy. Once more, then, we call on the Repealers of Dungarvan to add one more to the list of Ireland's champions by their firm and patriotic exertions in the approaching contest.—We call on them in the words of Mr. O'Connell to give themselves an honest representative, and give to Ireland one more tithe-extinguisher and Repealer.

### MR. POULETT SCROPE.

We publish in our present number a long letter addressed by that wily Englishman, whose name heads these lines, to Mr. O'Connell. Want of space prevents us at present from offering some comments on this letter, which contains some of the most untenable and flimsy assertions we have ever read, on the subject of Repeal, and also on a system of poor laws for this country. We shall probably give some observations in reply to them in our next.

### THE WHIGS AND THE PRESS.—CHURCH PATRONAGE.

We give two articles on the above subjects in another column, under the head of "The Press," which we copy from our London contemporaries, and a perusal of which we are assured will please our readers.

### DEPARTURE OF MR. O'CONNELL.

Mr. O'Connell left Dublin on Friday for London, where he purposes arriving before the opening of Parliament.

### PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Those of our fellow-citizens who have a taste for reading, can now be amply gratified at a trifling expense, at Mr. Heney's well selected library in Cathedral-square, to which we learn from an advertisement in another column, he has recently added an excellent collection of the newest and most admired novels, &c. &c.

### THE EVENING FREEMAN, AND THE WATERFORD MAIL.

The *Evening Freeman* has thought proper to make us the subject of a caustic article in one of its recent numbers, and has thrown out insinuations rather than assertions, against the straightforwardness of our views and the integrity of our intentions. We should regret to have any altercation with a journal which has hitherto, we think, preserved a character for consistency and independence, notwithstanding that suspicious are entertained by some individuals that it covertly operates to Mr. O'Connell. We also regret to perceive that while unjustly upbraiding us with an error, the *Freeman* appears not wholly untainted by "family predilections." But it does not require much capacity to find fault or bring a charge, and it would argue better judgment and kinder feelings to point out a remedy than to aggravate a defect, if there were one, which we deny on our part. The *Freeman* reproaches us because we encouraged the pretensions of a half-repealer at a moment when there was no appearance of an absolute Repealer coming forward. At such a time surely it would be imprudent to raise dissensions or cause mistrust amongst the Repeal interest, and thus strengthen the hands of any individual who might start as the Duke of Devonshire's nominee. The electors of Dungarvan had no one round whom they might rally; two or three Repealers—gentlemen of rank and property, had been applied to to stand, and they had declined. Such as were likely to start against Mr. Pierce George Barron were not inclined to go even so far in their professions, and the very fact that the present Repeal Candidate has been brought from Dublin, proves that there could be no expectation from our own country.—Under these circumstances what were we to do? The *Freeman* does not tell us, it only finds fault with what we did. As to its comparison between our late conduct, and that we pursued thirteen months ago—it forgets the material point of difference—there was then a bona fide Repeal Candidate in the field. We opposed Mr. Wyse in favour of Mr. H. Winston Barron and Mr. Hayes, as we now oppose Mr. Pierce George Barron in favour of Mr. Ebenezer Jacob. Our principles shall never err; we have always stood by the country, and we will not desert it now. The fidelity of the *Chronicle* has been tried by an ordeal which few journals could have survived; our hard-earned laurels have not been lightly won, and our real friends may rest assured that they will not be lightly lost.

Having said so much for the *Freeman*, we have now to turn to an antagonist of a more ignominious nature—we allude to an obscure print called the *Waterford Mail*. That despicable Journal has dared to assail us, thinking itself secure against all retort, because it has no character of its own to lose. If we required evidence of our having acted in an upright manner, we could not find better than that afforded by the calumnious insinuation of the *Mail*. From the first moment of its existence to the present hour, it has been a shamless in principle, and a trickster in politics; it has veered round to every party, without ever possessing the confidence of any; and now, without character or consistency, detected, despised, and disregarded, it fruitlessly endeavours to vent its spleen and disappointment upon those who are far beyond the reach of its vindictive malice and jealousy. We will not cry the *Mail*, in one of its ill-bred articles—we will not follow any man for the bribe of an advertisement; plainly insinuating, to such as chose to take the bait, that it merely waits to fly at higher quarry; so verily do we acquit the *Mail* of making an exception to Lord Byron's assertion, that "all bare prices, from kicks to crowns, according to their vice." The day for those anticipated gleenings has, however, passed away. The son of the *Mail* has for ever set, and neither trashy articles of praise, or long-winded attempts of pointless slander, will prove successful in bringing glan to its mill, or realizing its aspirations after "black mail." We have read in a book called "Crockford's; or, Life in the West," that it was a notorious saying of a black leg, that he would give ten thousand pounds for a character, because he would be sure of making thirty thousand by it. The *Mail* would do well, to recollect the story, nor think that by holding false signals of patriotism it can delude the public, when every one knows the treachery and hollowness that lurk within. Founded in liberalism it continued its trade while there was a profitable market—that traffic having failed, it surreptitiously veered about to orangeism, whiggism, and behold! It is now a sort of mongrel—a non-descript newspaper—half whig, half Tory—day half Catholic, half Conservative—another day, Conservative all over! Can we be injured by such a pie-bald raller? But we have already said too much. "He who handleth pitch, will be defiled therewith," and there is another coarse but true adage, that "he who wrestles with a sweep, will be soiled with soot." The *Mail* can make the application.

Oxford, Jan. 30.—In a corporation held this day, the University seal was affixed to the instrument of election of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, to the office of Chancellor. In the same Convention, the nomination of the Rev. William Jacobson, M. A., Fellow of Exeter, and Vice-President of Magdalen Hall, to be a delegate of the Presid. in the room of the late Dr. Williams, was unanimously approved.

A deputation from the South Australian Association (the object of which is to found a new colony in Australia), headed by Mr. George Grote, M.P., had an interview with Mr. Secretary Stanley on Friday at the Colonial-office.

### TO THE PEOPLE OF DUNGARVAN.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, I have the honour to inform you upon such of the rights and fortunes of your oppressed country as may depend on your conduct at the present crisis. If you go to parliament as a unworthy of the trust—if you nominate another borough-monger to lend his vote to the base faction of Whigs—if you desert the colors of your country at this important juncture, you will necessarily throw a gloom round the springing hopes of Ireland for national regeneration.

If, on the contrary, you now manfully and nobly elect a man who will vote for the annihilation of tithes, and, above all, for the repeal of the Union—if Dungarvan now does its duty, the heart of Ireland will be again—the hopes of Ireland will be exalted, and every man will see that a country possessing so much independence of spirit, is too good as well as too great to be a province, and must be a nation once again.

There are two candidates before you—which of them will you select? The one, Pierce George Barron. What are his claims? Why, it is said that he is a good-natured, good-humoured, respectable country gentleman. Well, he is so; but what of that? It may be a reason for admiring him as a man, but it is not a reason for making him steward to a bull or horse-stealer, or for making him a reason for sending him to parliament. Has he talents? Certainly not. Has he energy? Certainly not. Has he, above all, political honesty? Certainly—illegible.

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