

Mr. Wood
Ship Baron



The Weekly Waterbury Chronicle.

No. 433.

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NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.

The following is the speech of Mr. Hobhouse, delivered after the nomination of Colonel Ferguson and himself.

Sir John Hobhouse was loudly cheered. He said, gentlemen, it is with the utmost pride and satisfaction I now present myself before you; for though I have been dismissed from the service of the King, I trust I shall not be dismissed from the service of the people. (Cheers.) It will become your representatives in the Commons' House of Parliament, to secure not merely a popular government—not alone a set of names, because they might be favourites of the people—but to secure those in whom confidence can be fully placed, that the measures they propose will be such as to advance the public weal. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

Attention has been made by my late gallant colleague to the expulsion of the late administration, which I should say is a matter that it is difficult to discuss—namely, that we certainly had in contemplation such measures of reform as I believe would have satisfied the people of England, even the most fastidious, if they were favourable to the constitution of this country. It was our intention on the very first day of the session to have laid upon the table of the House of Commons, or at least to have announced certain reforms, the nature of which I think it but right I should detail to you; and first, we should have proposed a reform in the Church of Ireland—(cheers)—a reform which would have cut at the root of the great abuses which have so materially contributed to render that country a byword to the nations of the earth, and have made it subject to evil not of theory merely, but had pre-empted it with real distress—a distress which God had nature designed, from the richness of its soil, as one of the most fertile places on the globe, and had overladen the land with blood, and had steeped the population in misery up to the very lips. (Cheers.) The next bill we intended to propose was a bill to supersede the Irish coercion bill. (Loud cheers.) It is very true that the late parliament has much to answer for in passing that bill—not only to you, the present constituency, but also at the bar of posterity. And here I beg to assure you, if you will give trust to him who now speaks to you, it was only on the understanding that amongst the ministerial arrangements the Irish coercion bill was not to form the basis for the government of Ireland, that my Lord Duncannon and myself joined the late cabinet. (Loud cheers.) It is right, considering that I am now standing here to give an account of my stewardship—I say, it is right that I should tell you that, when the King did me the honour to propose, through his Prime Minister, that I should join the cabinet which was then about to be formed, I said to that nobleman there must be one or two questions first answered as preliminaries, and without which I cannot enter the service of the Crown. The first question was, "Is the Irish coercion bill to be passed?" Lord Melbourne answered "No." My next question was as to the Irish Church Establishment, and the appropriation of its superfluous revenue, as I never could consent to the absurd proposition, that the means designed for the maintenance of a national establishment, in places where the functions were not exercised, should not be appropriated to the service of the people. Such a proposition appears to me little short of madness. It is true that some influential gentlemen differed from me, but none in the late administration; they were all agreed that this should be the principle on which our government was to be formed—that instead of fighting against shadows, or contending against the removal of those things which could not be maintained according to the dictates of common sense and common reason, we should at once come to the determination that, when the revenues were not wanted they should not be retained. It was also intended by the late Cabinet, on the first meeting of parliament, to give notice of another bill, for adjusting in a much better manner than at present the English Church Establishment, and for a commutation of tithes, on a plan which I firmly believe would, when well considered, be satisfactory to all. (Cheers.) We also intended to bring in measures of redress for the practical grievances under which the Dissenters are labouring—(hear, hear)—so that the causes of real complaint might be completely removed. And I can speak with more certainty on this subject, as I happened to be one of that section of the Cabinet to whom was entrusted the preparation of those measures, and I have the bills now at home. I have now stated what was our intention at the first opening of the session, and I trust you will think with me, it was a tolerably good bill of fare. We, however, did not rest here; we went further, we proposed to do for England what had already been done for Scotland, by introducing into this country great and salutary municipal reforms. (Loud cheers, in which several of the Nottingham corporation joined.) We were, in fact, a government opposed to monopoly in every sense of the word, the determined opponents of all monopoly of power that was not exercised for the general good. (Cheers.) We were resolved to go on in the spirit of the age, and to give to the country, as far as we could, the full benefit of the results that were expected to be derived from the passing of the Reform Bill; and, in fact, to show that, though raised to an audience above our fellow countrymen, as rulers we did not forget for a moment those to whom we owed that precious station—(loud and long continued cheers)—and for whose good we had, been called to the honourable places we held. Whether it is for this we have been dismissed from office is not for me to say, though it may be for you to guess.—(Hear, hear.)

It is because we contemplated changes that we were considered unworthy servants of the Crown? Was it because we looked too much to the people that we were discharged, as unfit to work of the Throne?—because we belonged to the democracy rather than the aristocratic part of the community, that we were thought not fit to be trusted with the reins of power? It is not for me to say. But in an hour—without now call it an evil hour—no opportunity was taken to fill into the ears of our Royal master, what, I trust, will not turn out to

have been poison—though, certainly, it cannot be considered as a wholesome lesson—the result of which was the abrupt dismissal of the Ministers; and I leave you to judge whether the disposition we manifested—whether the resolutions we had formed to carry on the great measures of reform—were the cause of that abrupt dismissal. A story has been told that there was dissension in the Cabinet, that we were not all agreed on certain great points. Upon my word it is a fable from beginning to end, for at no time during the existence of the Melbourne Administration, which was only about four months, was there the slightest dissension of opinion. And this, indeed, was not intended for it will be recollected that, when the change occurred after the secession of the St. James party, and then the retirement of Earl Grey, it instinctively followed that our Government was rendered more popular, having for its basis the measures which I have now detailed to you. (Hear.)

Whether it will be the fate or not of the late Administration again to wield the destinies of this great nation, cannot now be known; it is not for me to say. But one thing I am sure of, that this country will never have a Government less liberal than the last. I give it as my opinion, founded upon a political life of no very short duration, that so far from being less liberal, it will in all probability be more liberal and more determined in its measures than the one that has been dismissed. Here we are come to this grand test and trial which Sir Robert Peel, I think for his own advantage and the disadvantage of his party, has made in his appeal to the people. This appeal is no mere form; it is a real one and a final one. You may depend upon it that so sure as the constitution of England sends a majority to the House of Commons to act against the present Government, so certain will the measures of future Cabinets be decided for the next half century; if the present Government should fall quickly by a vote in the new House of Commons, it will be impossible for this country ever to be governed again except by men of decided political character. Whether it is to be my Lord Darhoun or my Lord any other, it matters but little, they must put on your harness, the trappings will be more the trappings of the people than those of the monarchy. This is my opinion of the appeal which the head of the Cabinet has made to the nation, and if I should be honoured with your suffrages, it is my determination to act according to the best of my judgment, and follow your directions in parliament.—(Loud and continued cheers.)

For the Representative who does not truly represent the people, does, in fact, represent nothing, unless it is his own ill-understood and ill-defined interests. (Hear, hear.) You have a right to call upon your Representatives, and dictate to them how they are to act upon every great question of state; in truth you will, of course, leave them to the exercise of their own judgment. But in all great questions you have the right to dictate, and should they differ from you, they it is their duty to resign the trust they have reposed in their hands. (Cheers.) I never held any other language, and what is more, I never held it upon it, for when I differed in opinion from my late constituents, at Westminster, I took my leave of them. I trust, however, that there may be some minor points in which we may not altogether agree, I shall be most happy to receive your instructions, and listen to the counsel you may think fit to give; and it should be remembered, that, being unbacked by office, I shall be more free than if connected with the machine of state, and not altogether by my own master. I am, gentlemen, and I shall act for what I consider to be your good and most conducive to your advantage. (The Right Hon. Baronet concluded amidst loud and continued cheering.)

A SUCCESSFUL SHOT.—Very frequently the monarch was, in person, present in the trenches close to the fort, and it was his custom to fire at the troops of the garrison as they exposed themselves from time to time. On one occasion, thus he was making his usual circuit of the works, and passing near the gate of Litchfield, where the Imperial troops were carrying on and covering the necessary operations of the siege, he stood behind the parapet, and proceeded, according to custom, to fire through the opening, or loop-hole, at the people of the garrison. Many of his courtiers were in attendance, and amongst these Jahn Khan, for the purpose of screening the person of his master, was standing close by, resting his arm on the parapet, and thus he was observing the work of the French or battery were expressing their admiration of the extraordinary skill of one of the musketeers of the garrison, who, by a single fire, had killed several of the Emperor's men, when a shot from the same battery, aimed at the target passed through Jahn Khan's ear, without, however, any further injury. The Emperor observed to Jahn, that the man by whom he had been wounded did not seem disposed to show himself; but that if he could exhibit only one glimpse of his person he would engage to give him of his wound. Then, leaving his post at the matchlock of the same musketeer, the muzzle of which was presented through the loop-hole, the Emperor fired to fire, and hit his object; and were one and the same thing. At the moment it was known that the shot had taken effect, although even then it was so surmised, as the musketeer was seen to drop; but at the termination of the siege it was ascertained that the man actually fell by the Emperor's hand; that his name was Ismail; and that he was commander of the musketeers of the garrison.—History of the Emperor Akbar.

LONDON IS built on a bed of gravel, beneath which is a stratum of blue clay, 200 or 300 feet thick, below this sand, and then a stratum of chalk, which basins in Bedfordshire and Oxfordshire, and conveys, on its hard surface, the water under the clay and sand. Hence the gravel supplies some water; but for a constant supply, it is necessary to penetrate through the blue clay, to the sand and chalk. It is then so abundant as to flow up like a fountain, and where bored only, to a height of 15 or 20 feet.

MIDDLESEX ELECTION.

The contest has terminated in the re-election of the two former representatives. At the close of the poll on Friday, the numbers were according to the account of Mr. Home's committee—

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THE LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

Few persons, especially in the country, have any adequate idea of the vast and expensive enginery, as it may be called, which is employed in bringing into existence those sheets by which public intelligence is diffused so speedily from the metropolis to the remotest parts of the realm.

The expense attending the establishing and carrying on of a London daily newspaper reaches an amount of which the most of our readers cannot have the most distant idea. To set a going a morning paper, in particular, requires an advance of capital estimated at from £50,000 to £60,000, the risk at the same time being so great, that only wealthy partnerships could adventure on such speculation. It has been assumed that capital to the amount of £500,000 at least, is vested in the daily press of London and of which two thirds, or nearly so, may be represented by the morning papers. The capital employed in the Times has been variously estimated, at from £100,000 to £150,000, and the amount of the other London newspapers, of which this paper has long been the most favoured vehicle. It is true, that, in point of capital, the Times stands far ahead of all the other daily papers; but several even of the evening papers are valued at £50,000, £60,000, and £80,000.

The current expenses of a daily morning paper are indeed enormous. Employed upon each are an editor; a sub-editor (in some also a city editor); from thirty to forty regular reporters, with salaries; from thirty to thirty-five compositors (some of whom called full hands—i. e. who work the whole day—receiving £2 8s. 6d. weekly, besides paying for over haunches; two readers, and two others correct the proofs; a master printer or foreman; sometimes a sub-publisher, office-clerk, to receive advertisements and keep accounts; a porter, errand boys, casual servants, &c. &c. The weekly payments made to the whole individuals on the establishment have been stated at £2500, and if to this be added the other individual expenditure, the weekly amount will reach nearly £3000. But the actual nature of the expenditure will best be seen by the following statement, drawn up by a gentleman formerly connected with the London press, and whose report may therefore be reckoned pretty accurate. He gives it as a fair estimate of the expense of getting out 313 papers, the number published in one year:—

	Per week.	Per annum.
Principal editor	21 0 0	1092 0 0
Second editor	10 10 0	546 0 0
City editor	10 10 0	546 0 0
Twelve reporters, each	5 5 0	3376 0 0
Two readers, both	5 5 0	273 0 0
Two proof-readers	3 3 0	159 12 0
Foreman	4 4 0	218 8 0
Clerk	4 4 0	218 8 0
Printer	4 4 0	218 8 0
Porters and errand boys	4 4 0	218 8 0
Freight and manager	10 10 0	546 0 0
Compositors, machine-men, &c., including all the requisites for printing, each	60 0 0	4160 0 0
Printers, 18 per annum each	20 0 0	360 0 0
Expenses of all kinds, including printing, postage, carriage, &c., occasional reports of police officers, inferior courts, justices, magistrates, &c.	140 0 0	740 0 0
Library assistance not included in above, foreign correspondence, and other miscellaneous expenses for private information		1000 0 0
Office rent, taxes, rates, and water, and interest on fixed capital		1000 0 0
	£14,890 0 0	

From the preceding estimate it is seen that the annual cost of getting up the Times newspaper must amount to the prodigious sum of £15,000; but there is reason to believe that even this estimate is under the actual outlay. It is well-ventured to exceed by a great amount the average outlay of the other morning papers, some of whom content to restrict their weekly outlay to about £170, instead of £3000. Few, if any, of the other editors receive so large a sum as 1,000 guineas a year for their trouble, their salaries ranging from that down to £500; and there are proportional restrictions in the other items of expenditure.

To meet such an expense as that just stated, depends almost entirely upon the advertisements; as will be seen by the following calculation. The average circulation of the morning papers is estimated at 5,000 per day (with exceptions to be after wards noted, which gives in a year 1,500,000 copies, the produce of which (allowing for spoiled copies) is £35,000.

	£	s.	d.
1,500,000 copies at 4d.	37,500	0	0
deducting 25 per cent. for cost of government drawback	28,125	0	0
Balance	9,375	0	0
Paper at 60s per ream	1,500	0	0
Charge, as above	13,125	0	0
	£4,375	0	0
Less per annum	29,450	0	0

So that an efficient morning newspaper establishment, according to the present mode of conducting such papers, and with the understood average daily circulation of 5,000 copies, would, did it depend upon that circulation alone, incur to the proprietors a loss of £10,000 per annum. It is to the advertisements, therefore, that the speculators in newspapers properly look for their remunerating profit; and when the time, expense, and exertion necessarily required to force a newspaper into such a circulation as to command them, is considered the spirit of enterprise which could stimulate individuals, or even companies of individuals, to engage in such undertakings, is placed in a striking point of view.—Chamber's Edinburgh Journal.

On opening the mail yesterday of a gentleman who had expended an extremely handsome fortune, amongst other articles, it contained the following:—"If I had died possessed of a thousand pounds, I would have left it to my dear friend, Mr. Thomas B—; but as I have not sixpence, he must accept the will for the deed."

The London Alliance states that the destruction of property by insectivorous in Kent, within the last six days, is estimated at from £8000 to £10,000.

A TRUE STORY.

BY THE LATE CHARLES LAMB, ESQ.
When I was a young boy, I had delicate health and was somewhat of a pensive and contemplative turn of mind; it was my delight, in the long summer evenings, to slip away from noisy and more robust companions, to sit in a quiet nook, and listen to the cawing of the old rooks, who seemed as fond of this retreat as I was.

One evening I sat, later than usual, though the distant sound of the cathedral clock had more than once warned me to return back to my home. There was a stillness in all nature that I was unwilling to disturb by the least motion. From this reverie I was suddenly startled by the sight of a tall slender female, who was standing by me looking scornfully and steadily in my face. She was dressed in white, from head to foot, in a fashion that I had never seen before; her garments were unusually long and flowing, and rustled as she glided through the shrubs near me, as if they were made of the richest silk. My heart beat as if I was going to faint, and I could not but have started from the spot; but she seemed so very mild and beautiful that I did not attempt to fly. Her pale white hair was braided round her head, but there were some locks that strayed upon her neck; and altogether she looked like a lovely woman. I closed my eyes forcibly with my hands, and when I looked again she had vanished.

I cannot exactly say why I did not on my return speak of this beautiful appearance; nor why, with a strange mixture of hope and fear, I went again and again to the same spot, that I might see her. She always came; and often in the storm and pelting rain, that never seemed to touch or annoy her, and looked on me, and silently passed on; and though she was so near to me, that once the wind lifted up those light airy tresses, and I felt them against my cheek, yet I never could move, or speak to her. I fell ill; and when I recovered, my mother closely questioned me of the tall lady, of whom, in the height of my fever, I had so often spoken.

I cannot tell you what a weight was taken from my boyish spirits, when I learned that this was no apparition, but a most lovely woman, not young though she had kept her young looks; for the grief which had broken her young looks, had spared her beauty.

When the rebel troops were retreating after their total defeat, in that very wood I was so fond of, a young officer, unable any longer to bear the anguish of his wounds, sunk from his horse and laid himself down to die. He was found there by the daughter of Sir Henry B—, and conveyed by a trusty domestic to her father's mansion. Sir Henry was a loyalist—but the officer's desperate condition excited his deep compassion, and his many dangerous wounds spoke a language a brave man could not misunderstand.—Sir Henry's daughter, with many tears, pleaded for him, and promised that he should be carefully and secretly attended. And well she kept that promise—for she waited upon him (her mother being long dead) for many weeks, and anxiously watched for the opening of eyes, that languid as he was, looked brightly and gratefully upon his young nurse.

You may fancy, better than I can tell you, as he slowly recovered, all the moments that were spent in reading, and low-voiced singing, and gentle playing on the lute—and how many fresh flowers were brought to one whose wounded limbs would not bear him to carry them for himself; and how calmly the days glided on in the blessedness of returning health, and in that sweet silence so carefully enjoined him. I will pass by this to speak of one day, when, brighter and more pleasant than others, did not seem brighter or lovelier than the looks of the young maiden, as she gaily spoke of "a little festival" which (though it must bear an unwelcome name) she meant really to give in honour of her guest's recovery; "and it is time, lady," said he, for that guest, so tended and so honored, to tell you his whole story, and speak to you of one who will help him to thank you, fair lady, to write a little letter for me which, even in those times of danger, I may find some means to forward." To his mother, no doubt, she thought; with as light steps, and a lighter heart she seated herself by his couch, and smilingly bid him discourse—but when he said, "My dear wife," and lifted up his eyes to be asked for more, he saw before him a pale statue, that gave him open look of utter despair, and fell, for he had no power to the pure soul again, or answered by answering looks the fond inquiries of her poor father. She lived to be, as I see her, sweet and gentle, and delicate always—but reason returned no more. She visited till the day of her death the spot where she first saw that young soldier, and dressed herself in the very clothes that he said so well became her.

FIRE AT JAMESON'S DISTILLERY.—Monday morning, about seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the still-house of Jameson's distillery, Marrowbone-lane. It is said the cause of the fire, was the bursting of the still. In a few minutes after its first outbreak, the entire of the still-house was in flames, and soon after it was completely burned down. Owing to the prompt attendance of the Calcutta fire engine, and several parish engines, and the presence of the horse and foot police to preserve order, no other portion of this magnificent distillery was consumed. The destruction of property is estimated at about £1500.—Morning Post.

BOATS IN THE PACIFIC.—A "balsa" consist of two seal skins (the skins of any other large animals) sewed up into bags, inflated with air, and lashed side by side at one end, while at the other they expand like a pair of compasses. At the small end or prow of this primitive vessel sits a man astride, with his legs in the water, who propels the balsa by means of a double paddle, formed at each extremity like an oar blade, which he industriously plies, first on one side and then on the other. It would be no very monstrous conceit to compare him to some mythological being riding on an inhabitant of the deep.—Three Years in the Pacific.

EXTRAORDINARY SHOT.—Last week a man named Singer, having paddled out to a large flock of plovers in Chichester Harbour, brought his swivel gun to bear upon them with such effect as to bring down no less than 176.

King was pleased to direct saying—"My Lord I call my army at Torwood, in 630, falling in discourse, Mr. Colville, and assistant of the camp, and what royal, he truly gave me a and commendation of the and their loyalty to the duke so; and if that some among class during the the Frasers, with others duty, being fully convinced against their sovereign the universal and usual s Scot shall we won off, relieved." My Lord Lovat the same account from one Captain of your Majesty's Footwood; and I wish we given us to that reverence cease to do duty. And I pray God, none of with the least suspicion I, with them, may ever subjects to your Majesty, and fortunes."

N INHA. A BARKNESS. or who, in the present era, may turn his din, I have already given the salutary effect that prevails as to the a in a few years a large monument. It may produce temperance, and make so fearful an exchange has taken place

ne ost contrasted also. Ovid's mulberry tree, in familiar parlance is a tree. That tree has fertility. The tree, indeed, an enormous state of ex- renders them in fact staminate-hall. For instance, or five pedicels at Bumbay, for a month's signature, or for at sum to make the rule gently; it being prima and four pounds to a

The cost of living, the fallacy. In like manner, a brief is residences what in India fifteen pounds; rising, I have required of the and magnitude of intercepted altogether, in its passage through, gently augmented by the lent for the success of still more strenuous counsel, indeed, who he will be always well or twenty, all small prizes will scarce maintenance of one domestic expenditure economy and good inducements towards its reduction, shifts and contrivances, shifts there, the nice bargaining against the various expedients, so fasters, are unknown in impracticable. The those of the day that, the common necessary, equal care, or above or sink below the standard.

matter of calculation to live in the rank less than £3,000 a year, if you are a married, a single piece—and being to win or ostentatious expenditure. It is you cannot proceed a indeed, may live at a he must now and then general hospitality of sed to be) unbounded, and good manners is make his pot boil.—u must visit and be peated with the utmost debor and per contra with consummate roman counsel with the recently married to English system of her natural coun- of the betrothal that, no use could be a, a resolution in her taught by the daily ma to discover that get into a new dish for get the innumerable keeping, nothing u India!—and how or thirty dishes that re were consumed, or

William N—u, as his lady. Her result, in the routine of occasional dinners, by the waste, and, as of the Madras din- reform it altogether, at a small dinner. "You see," said her ot, you see your a set out that revision. "You see, example of having a inelegant profession e are perfectly right, ge, in his peculiar site desches enough, try the economy of atic Journal.

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Table with 2 columns: Item, Price. Includes Government Grants, Stock, and various commodities.

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1856.

The London Mail of Wednesday has been received, but is quite destitute of foreign intelligence.

THE ELECTIONS.

The new parliament may be said to be already formed, but a few members more remain to be elected.

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THE PRESS AND ITS CONDUCTORS.

In this dinner-giving and dinner-receiving age, the public entertainment at Morris's, in honor of Mr. MacCabe, who ably conducted the Waterford Chronicle in 1826, is not one of the least remarkable features.

The work before us is most ingeniously got up—Mr. Barron, like one of the "blatant doctors," of whom Horace speaks, seems to bribe us with reflections and sweet cakes to learn the language of our native land.

The conducting halo that antiquity throws round every object, is deservedly admired by all nations—and Mr. Barron teaches us that our country had kings, and a history, and a constitution, long, long before Greece was civilised, or Rome built.

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ANCIENT IRELAND—A WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

We received the second number of this periodical, and we think that an apology is due to all Irishmen, who, like ourselves, may feel a lively interest in the revival of that language in which the Bards of Erin sang, for not noticing this number sooner.

Our last apology may be found in the columns of our journal for the last week—it may be read in the assiduity and vigilance with which we watched the parliamentary returns, which the late issue read and ill-advised dissolution made necessary—and beyond this we will not add one word.

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COUNTY CORK ELECTION.

At the close of the day's polling, as announced by the High Sheriff, on Tuesday evening, at 6 o'clock, the numbers stood thus:—

Table showing election results for County Cork: O'Connor 322, Barry 319, Longfield 303, Bernard 304.

The announcement was received with loud cheers, it having been known that the efforts of the Conservatives during the day were most active and successful.

Of the four candidates but one—(Mr. Barry)—was present at the declaration of the poll. That gentleman having made few congratulatory observations of the assembly, and given an assurance that the comparative strength of the anti-liberal party would be seen, upon the following evening, to be much diminished, the proceedings, closed and the meeting separated.

At six o'clock, Lord Viscount Donistmore entered the county court, and declared the state of the poll as follows:—

Table showing poll results: Mr O'Connor 385, Mr Barry 374, Mr Longfield 299, Lord Bernard 289.

Mr. Feaguis O'Connor then came forward, and when the cheering had subsided, on the state of the poll being announced, said:—Brave Irishmen, and free and independent frize-coated electors, this is not the first time I had the gratification of proclaiming the victory of virtue over vice from the spot on which I now stand.

Mr. Barry's career has undergone a searching ordeal, and his reelection is for more honourable and glorious than his first return.

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The frize-coated men have achieved a triumph by their valor, and there is not the least fear they can lessen our strength; for your strength, my boys, is in your union; your power in your voice, and your success in your perseverance.

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enthusiasm of the Rathkelle, where a cheer at the acc... When, within a few days, a town, with banners proceeding to meet Mr. Maurice O'Connell, at nine o'clock, preceded by, at least, a hundred men, and a large number of women, and a large number of children.

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enthusiasm of the people from the time we left Rathkeale, where our horses' heads were crowned with laurel, and the whole population turned out to cheer at the account of O'Connell's success.

THE DUBLIN PRESS—DINNER TO WILLIAM B. MACCABE, ESQ. A most gratifying exhibition of good feeling on the part of those connected with the press in this city, took place on Saturday evening.

Mr. D. W. Harvey, late Editor of the Sunday Times, a Member of Parliament. Mr. Birkington, of the Calcutta Journal, of the Argus, &c. &c., Member of Parliament.

Mr. Sheil, formerly Reporter on the Chronicle, Member of Parliament. Mr. John Campbell, formerly reporter on the Chronicle, late Solicitor-General.

CONFIRMED CHURCH REFORM. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and some other distinguished ecclesiastics were engaged in the entire day, with Sir R. Peel, in his official residence at Downing-street.

THE MARKETS. WATERFORD MARKETS, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 21. Table with columns for Butter, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, etc., and their respective prices.

Butter on Thursday—70s 0d to 75s 0d. Number of firkins weighed, 129. Butter on Friday—70s 0d to 75s 0d. One lot of new butter obtained a high price.

KILKENNY MARKETS—JAN. 19. Butter, 75s 0d to 78s per cwt.; Flour, 18s 0d to 21s 6d per barrel; Bacon, 11s 0d to 13s 0d per lb.

WEXFORD MARKETS—JAN. 19. Butter, 60s 0d to 65s 0d per cwt.; Flour, 30s 0d to 35s per barrel; Bacon, 11s 0d to 13s 0d per lb.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—JAN. 19. The Merchants—First quality, 73s; Second do, 71s; Third ditto, 57s; Fourth ditto, 45s; Fifth ditto, 31s; Sixth ditto, 29s.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—JAN. 21. ARRIVED. John Brew, Douglas, Liverpool, etc. 224—Don, Walsh, Newport, etc.

DEPARTED. 214—Pina Ferry, London, provisions. 243—Nora O'Brien, steamer, Busby, Bristol, gen cargo.

MENDICANT ASYLUM. Henry Alcock, Esq., acknowledges the receipt of £10 from Patrick Power, Esq., M.P. for the county of Waterford, for the use of the Mendicant Asylum.

WEXFORD ELECTION. (FROM THE PILOT.) There is a new and revolting feature in the contest for Wexford, which gives it an unenviable distinction from all other Irish contests.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND ITS CONDUCTORS. In England, the press and its conductors have been, until of late, most unmercifully depreciated in the social scale.

THE DUBLIN PRESS—DINNER TO WILLIAM B. MACCABE, ESQ. (Continued). The Chairman expressed how much delight and gratification he felt in proposing the next toast.

THE STONEY BATTER CORRESPONDENT. The Irish gentleman who has been so long silent has just addressed the following epistle to his friend at Stoneybatter.

IRELAND, THE FLYING PHENOMENON.—Ireland, the vaulter, was the most extraordinary natural jumper I ever saw, though I have often seen many who excelled him when aided by the spring board and other artificial contrivances.

SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

(FROM THE COURIER.)

Mr. O'Connell will overcome every opposition; and, borne on the shoulders of the Catholic priests, the lower part of the middle class, and the poor...

We hope that parliament will not be long assembled till some member makes a motion respecting the commission for inquiring into the state of the Irish poor.

(FROM THE TARIFF.)

THE TORIES HAVE LOST THE STAKES!—Five hundred members have been retained and they have decided on a vote of "opposition."

Throughout the country, wherever the public voice could be heard—wherever anything like freedom of election existed—the result has been the same.

Already we have a majority of upwards of ONE HUNDRED in the Opposition, and the result will be made still more certain by the result of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY.

(FROM THE SPEAKER.)

PLAN OF THE ENSUING SESSION.—In no way, perhaps, can an independent journalist be more fully employed, than in directing attention, not only to the probable designs and movements of political parties, but to the measures which they may, and those which it certainly will be necessary for the legislature soon to discuss and settle.

At all events, he must not resume his old post; for better appoint Mr. Cobden, or any of the members for Marylebone of Finsbury. Let him get his peerage, (which we always thought it pitiful to refuse him), and depart to the other place.

After the election of a Speaker, the next point of importance to be considered is the Address. This document should be carefully drawn up, as the basis of all that the Reforming majority say after wards enact, and without much regard to the kind of paper which the Tories may put into the hands of their puppet.

There would be a bold declaration of hostility to the existing Ministry, be political or statesmanlike. Many waverers, who want a fair excuse for voting with the Court, would object, with some show of reason, to what would closely resemble the factious resolutions of mere partisans.

The constitutional right of the King to appoint his servants would, of course, be admitted. It would be proper, however, for the house to give expression to the national regret at the dismissal of the Ministry, from whom much good was expected, and which dismissal might, in the absence of any other intelligible motive, be fairly attributed to a misapprehension on the part of his Majesty in regard to the Liberal measures the Ministry contemplated.

Thus, then, we have pensions, places, and sinecures, to the yearly amount of £22,192, exclusive of pensions to many near relatives. Of this class there is received by the brothers of the Duke about £15,000 a year; by the Bessesfords, £9,900; by the Somersets, £3,374; by the Stanbords, £900; by the Salisbury's, £431; and by the Mansfields, £1,000 a year.

There are but two pensions, and the only one of any amount is that of the Duke of Wellington's, which, obtained, too, in the days when the noble marquis was a Tory. There stands a balance, then, against the party of the present cabinet of £23,105 per annum.

A cry has been raised by those who are determined to equalize the taxes as far as possible of the Irish Church, and to take later care of the Catholic clergy in the Kingdom. What a shocking thing it is, say these impudent judges, that men calling themselves Ministers of the Gospel, should so far degrade their sense of office as to use the influence which it gives them over the minds of the people for political purposes?

If our Representatives will look to the actual state of things in connexion with the charge steadily in the face, they will see that the safest and most politic course is the most direct, and popular one. They will, in fact, treat the King as a ruler, and not as a puppet, and tell his Majesty that the country refuses to be governed on Tory principles, and by Tory Ministers—that it is not the change of Tory or Whig, merely, that they want, but good government for the many.

It should be the messenger of peace, not the herald of war. But let an equal measure of justice be dealt out to all men. Let not that be passed for a virtue in the dignitary of the Church with similar weapons. That of the Catholic is better tempered, has a sharper edge, and does more execution; and therefore it is excluded against—but it is a senseless, and will prove an ineffectual clamour.

(FROM THE EXAMINER.)

WHIG AND TORY.—Look at the places, pensions, sinecures, and Church preferments of the present Cabinet and its subalterns, compared with those of the last and their subalterns, and a fair estimate may be made, from this evidence alone, of the respective propensities to good and evil, in reference to the interests of the people.

Table listing names and amounts: His Grace the Duke of Wellington, places, pensions, and interest of annuities, £23,104; Lord Rosslyn, places, pensions, and sinecures, 7,914; Lord Ellenborough, sinecure office of Clerk of Court, 9,625; Mr. Goulburn, pension, 2,600; Sir George Murray, pension, 2,200; Sir Henry Hardinge, pension, 1,300; Sir Henry Bouverie, pension, 1,300; Mr. George Cockerell, pension, 1,500; Sir William Pitt, pension, 1,600; Lord Hobart, pension as late Auditor of the Exchequer, 2,700.

Let us now look to the late administration. Lord Alington, pension on Civil List and Four-and-a-half per cent, £700; Marquis of Wellesley, the pensioned Remembrancer of High Chancery, £387; Lord Alington, pension, £2,607.

(FROM THE SUNDAY.)

There are but two pensions, and the only one of any amount is that of the Duke of Wellington's, which, obtained, too, in the days when the noble marquis was a Tory. There stands a balance, then, against the party of the present cabinet of £23,105 per annum.

1662. There came to Inverness one Mr. Paterson, who had run over the kingdom for trial of witches, and was ordinarily called the Pricker, because his way of trial was with a long brass pin. Stripping them naked, he alleged that the spell-spot was seen and discovered. After rubbing over the whole body with his palms, he slipped in the pin; and it seems with shame and sorrow, being dashed, they felt it not, but he left it in the flesh deep to the head, and desired them to find and take it out.

LOCAL ANTIQUITIES. (FROM THE INVERNESS COURIER.) We have been favoured with the perusal and use of a curious old Manuscript history, written in the year 1666, by a member of an ancient Highland family. The author was a clergyman of the Episcopal persuasion, was learned, and had travelled over France and Italy; yet possessed no small share of the credulity and love of gossip which distinguish chroniclers less favoured by birth and fortune.

1592. At this time one Agnes Sumson, named the Wise Wife of Keith, was apprehended as a witch. She was not one of the common sort, broad and ignorant, but with most remarkable mistakes, like years, and solid in her answers. Being examined she declared that she had a familiar spirit who upon her call appeared in a visible form, and solved her of any doubtful matter, especially concerning the life and death of sick persons; and when she called him, her words were "Holla-master" for he had learned her so to do.

WITCHCRAFT.

1660. The next September a formidable big-whale came up the Firth, and struck upon the shores by east Liverpool a mile. It was 70 feet long; I was present at the measuring of it. The debate began whether it was upon Coluden's march or the Fowls; but the burgesses of Inverness seized the whale under appreciation, John Forbes, of Coluden, being then at the South. The English offered to buy her at a high rate, and they should have got her by right, for all men concluded the whale to be a prey of the garrison's expedition and translation from Inverness, which happened shortly after.

TRIAL OF WITCHES.

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RESTORATION OF CHARLES II. OBSERVATIONS ON INVERNESS.

1662. The 29th of May being the anniversary Thanksgiving for his Majesty's Restoration, was solemnly kept here, by preaching, singing, and psalms through the streets, ringing of bells, bonfires, small and great shots, and all other demonstrations of joy imaginable. And no difference observed betwixt Presbyterian and Episcopal; all are seemingly loyal, the laws so strict and observant, and none appear to dissent.

LOYALTY OF THE PHARISES.—CONVERSATION BETWEEN KING CHARLES II. AND LORD LOVAT.

1663.—Thursday, March 20.—Sir Alexander Fraser, who had taken the title of Dorset, was sent on by Lord Lovat, and conveyed him to Perth, accompanied by the Master of Salton and Sir Ralph Dalziel; and most opportunely introduced them to the King as his Majesty was going out to St. James's from Whitehall, and not many of his Court with him. His Majesty was pleased to give them a most gracious reception, and after the custom of kissing his hand, they followed him fast at the heels until they arrived at the Park. The King then, after his ordinary freedom, enquired into the state of affairs in Scotland and the North of England, and having heard all their narrations most attentively,

after a long pause, the King, was pleased to direct his discourse to Lovat, saying—"My Lord, I call to mind that, being with my army at Torwood, in the park of Stirling, in 1659, falling in discourse with one of my chaplains, Mr. Colville, and asking him what he thought of the camp, and where else he thought most loyal, he truly gave me a most singular account, and commendation of the fidelity of the Pharisaees, and their loyalty to the Crown. I hope they continue so; and if that some corruptious hath crept in among them during the late Rebellion, that now the Pharisaees, with others have returned to their duty, being fully convinced of the evil of railing arms against their sovereign; and that in time the pharisees and usual character of a traitorous Scot shall we were off, and loyal impressions received." My Lord Lovat replied—"Sire, I had the same account some years ago from my kinsmen, who was Captain of your Majesty's Guard that morning at Torwood; and I wish we may deserve the encomium given us by that reverend divine, and may we never cease to do daily what may confirm it. And I pray God, none of my name be ever tainted with the least suspicion of disloyalty; but that, I wish them, may ever prove true and faithful subjects to your Majesty, and that with our lives and fortunes."

LIVING IN INDIA. (ADDRESS TO HIS MAJESTY.)

To the English Minister who, in the present adversity of Westminster-hall, may turn his thoughts to the bar of India, I have already great a hint or two, that may have the salutary effect of correcting the insidious that prevail, as to the certainty of bringing home in a few years a large harvest of professional emolument. It may probably, with a little of a sound temperance, induce them to pause before they make so fearful an experiment; for a complete change has taken place at all the bars of India.

"Qui color albus erat nunc est contrarius albus" was the metamorphosis of Ovid's misibery tree, it is the same with what in familiar parlance is called, in India, the rupee tree. That tree has been plucked almost to sterility. The fees, indeed, are nominally high; but the enormous scale of expenditure in that country renders them in fact lower than the fees of Westminster-hall. For instance, a gold-mohur at Calcutta, or five pagodas at Madras, or fifteen rupees at Bombay, for a motion of course, or for a counsel's opinion, or for a parole nisi, and double that sum to make the full absolute, sounds magnificently; "It being prima facie the proportion of two-and-four pence to a half a guinea and a guinea. The cost of living, however, will soon defeat the fallacy. Like many other, the ordinary fee marked upon a brief in Calcutta and the other presidencies which in India money is equivalent to ten or fifteen pounds sterling, indeed, with the increased labour required of the Advocate, or the complication and magnitude of the cause; and if not intercepted altogether, or considerably abridged, in its passage through the attorney's office, frequently augmented by the gratitude of the native client for the success of past efforts; his hopes of still more strenuous ones in future: A favourite counsel, indeed, who turns the odds in his favour, will be always well paid; but of a bar of sixteen or twenty, all cannot be favourable, and the small price will scarcely be adequate to the decent maintenance of one. If he is a family man, his domestic expenditure must be considerable. Economy and good management may effect something towards reduction, but not much. The abridgement of contrivances, the clippings here, the parings there, the like burblings of the excess of this month against the reductions of another—all these expedients, so familiar to English house-keepers, are unknown to India. Indeed, they are impracticable. The wants of each day resemble those of the day that preceded it. Fashion, luxury, the common necessities of life, flow in an unwaried equable current, and their demands never rise above or sink below an almost fixed and immutable standard.

It is, therefore, the easiest matter of calculation to see what it will cost you to live in the rank that belongs to you. Not less than £3,000 of our money must be expended, if you are a married man, before you can lay by a single pice—and this without conceding any thing to whim or ostentation, or a frivolous taste for a dissipator. It is a toll that must be paid, or you cannot proceed a yard further. A bachelor, indeed, may live at a rate somewhat easier; but he must now and then give an entertainment. The general hospitality of the place, however, is (or used to be) unbounded, and a man of cultivated mind and good manners is scarcely ever called upon to make "his best toll." Whereas, in married life, you must "write" and be visited. Dinners are reciprocated with the utmost precision—being matters of debt and per contra creation, booked and entered with scrupulous regularity. I have often been amused with the awkward attempts of a lady, recently married to carry into practice her English system of domestic management, and her natural conversation on a sitting time, of the households that furnished the table of to-day; no use could be made up, nor, "What a revelation in her accustomed train of thinking; taught by the daily lessons, and example of mankind, to discover that nothing can be metamorphosed into a new dish for the next day, and that amongst the innumerable refectories of English house-keeping; nothing of the kind, is practicable, as she falls to and how marveling that, of the twenty or thirty dishes that made the table groan, not five were consumed, or so much as touched. The topic brings to my recollection the arrival of Sir William Ross, as King's Adjutant General, with his lady; her rank of Madras colonel, for her to give occasional dinners. But she had been shocked by the waste, and, as she thought, unless prohibition of the Madras dinners, and reform determined, "reform it altogether." She began her experiment, at a small dinner to a few select persons. "You see," said her ladyship to George's Adjutant, "you see your dinner." And, indeed, it was so set out that required no extended powers of vision. "You see, I am determined to see an example of having a few dishes, only instead of the enormous profusion of our Madras dinners." "You are perfectly right, Lady N.," returned George; "as this peculiar Scotch accent; 'there are quite dozens enough. A sensible dish more would destroy the economy of your Ladyship's table.'"—Edinburgh Journal.

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The Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1835

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

On Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., the Hon. Col. Butler, Mr. Finlay, and Mr. Flood, who were elected to represent the County of Kilkenny in the House of Commons, were introduced to the public by Mr. Flood, who addressed the assembly in a most able and eloquent manner. The Hon. Col. Butler, Mr. Finlay, and Mr. Flood, who were elected to represent the County of Kilkenny in the House of Commons, were introduced to the public by Mr. Flood, who addressed the assembly in a most able and eloquent manner.

The High Sheriff, the Honourable Mr. Walker, accompanied by the Hon. Col. Butler, Mr. Finlay, and Mr. Flood, who were elected to represent the County of Kilkenny in the House of Commons, were introduced to the public by Mr. Flood, who addressed the assembly in a most able and eloquent manner.

The Rev. Nicholas Carroll, P.P. of Monaghan, rose to second the nomination of Colonel Butler, who was elected to represent the County of Kilkenny in the House of Commons, and who addressed the assembly in a most able and eloquent manner.

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My Lord I call in the discourse, and what truly gave me a sensation of the... My Lord I call in the discourse, and what truly gave me a sensation of the... My Lord I call in the discourse, and what truly gave me a sensation of the...

Judith Brew, a pauper, died at Tralee last Saturday, at the extraordinary patriarchal age of 110 years... Judith Brew, a pauper, died at Tralee last Saturday, at the extraordinary patriarchal age of 110 years... Judith Brew, a pauper, died at Tralee last Saturday, at the extraordinary patriarchal age of 110 years...

THE ELECTIONS.

We shall, in a few days more, have a final account of the state of the elections; and the calculations already made, leave a majority against the Tories of 150. Much has been said respecting the success of the Tory party in Ireland; what does it amount to? why they have gained seven supporters, and lost four, leaving on their side the mighty increase of three additional members. In Cork, two out of three have been returned, by the extraordinary decision of the Assessor, in admitting upwards of two hundred non-resident freemen to poll, and whose votes were the means of returning Chatterton and Lyster. A petition is to be presented against their return, and, although the Conservatives may think fit to indulge in a jubilee on the occasion, there remains little uncertainty on most people's minds, that Messrs. Callaghan and Baldwin will eventually be the sitting members. In Dublin, the Reformers have placed O'Connell and Rathen at the head of the poll, notwithstanding the prodigious efforts made by the Conservatives, who succeeded in lessening the majority, by striking off six or seven hundred of the four householders who had not paid the taxes for the last half year. England, Ireland, and Scotland, have put forth their strength in a truly glorious manner; it is now utterly impossible for the Tories to think of facing the country, without completely turning round to those measures of reform that they have hitherto unreluctantly opposed, and which will have the effect of destroying their Tory influence for ever.

M. GALWEY.

(From the Chronicle of Thursday.) In our last number we published a vote of thanks, passed unanimously at the hustings, to Mr. Galwey, for his truly noble conduct in retiring from a contest that, however it might terminate, could not fall of dismembering throughout the county the seeds of malignancy and everlasting discord. When a man sacrifices his own just pretensions to promote a public object, he establishes a claim upon the gratitude of the country. Mr. Galwey has done more—trickery and fraud have been brought against him, yet, even these arts have not had the effect of hurrying him into a state of exasperation; or making him forget that the delinquency of individuals should not be visited on the public. Perhaps the time may come when he will have a further reason to rejoice in a course that has procured for him the esteem of all thinking persons. We certainly exult at seeing two such men as Sir Richard Musgrave, and Patrick Power, Esq., representing this county—it would be impossible to find better—and had the former gentleman offered himself only a week before the election, there never would have been a question of a third candidate. The following is the resolution which the conduct of Mr. Galwey elicited on Monday, from every gentleman who opposed him:—

Resolved—That considering it to be the duty of any man possessing liberal principles in this County, to vindicate the rights of the country, unobscuredly, in the nomination of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., as a Candidate at this Election, we regard the determination of John Matthew Galwey, Esq., to retire from the Contest, in favour of Sir R. Musgrave, highly honourable and creditable to himself, and in evidence of his entailed to the gratitude of his Country on this occasion.

COUNTY TIPPERARY.

Mr. Sturt and Mr. Oway were returned for this County on Wednesday last. Mr. Sturt was elected by a majority of 100, and Mr. Oway by a majority of 100. The result of the election was a triumph for the Reformers. The candidates were Mr. Sturt and Mr. Oway, and the Reformers were victorious. The election was held on Wednesday last, and the result was a triumph for the Reformers. The candidates were Mr. Sturt and Mr. Oway, and the Reformers were victorious. The election was held on Wednesday last, and the result was a triumph for the Reformers. The candidates were Mr. Sturt and Mr. Oway, and the Reformers were victorious.

YOUNGAL ELECTION.

The victory here was still more remarkable than it was at Tralee. The want of skill in the competitor of the reform candidate was supplied by an invasion of the freedom and integrity of election, without example. Bribery went to the prodigious extent of an offer of one hundred and fifty pounds for a vote! Humble and needy persons did their duty to their country, resisting all its temptations, united with members of the most reckless persuasion. Freeman registered as late as January—received four and twenty votes from the town-freemen, in short, altogether disqualified, were permitted to vote. Still the good cause triumphed, and Mr. John O'Connell was elected by a majority of 100. History will mention Youngal as one of the places which exhibited the brightest and most extraordinary examples of public virtue in these memorable times.—Pilot.

CASHEL ELECTION—A PRIEST FIRED AT.

There was a report very prevalent throughout town yesterday that at the election for Cashel, on Thursday last, the Very Rev. Mr. McDonnell, Vicar-General, who has ably assisted the popular cause, went out of the Court-house to stop a riot which was taking place in the streets of Cashel. He saw the police were about to charge the people. He entreated them not to do so, and promised he would quell the disturbance. A policeman it is said, levelled his gun at the clergyman but the gun missed fire. He was laid hold of by the people, and would have been immolated by the multitude, but for the intervention of the Rev. gentleman upon whom the outrage was committed, and who succeeded in saving him.—Pilot.

TITHES—THE MILITARY.—We have heard, and we have reason to believe, correctly, that orders have been given from the Home Office, to the proper authorities, against the employment of the military in the collection of tithes.—Evening Post.

COUNTY CORK ELECTION.—At three o'clock on Tuesday, the state of the day's polling stood thus:—O'Connor, 223; Barry, 211; Bernard, 205; Longfield, 204.

Illumination became marks of rejoicing before streets were lighted. Paris was first lighted in 1824, by hanging out candles, and in 1855 by vessels filled with combustibles.

A French physician, with his wife and his daughter, crew looking at the prints in the window of Aulera, in the passage Verso-Duina, when the child suddenly exclaimed: "Oh! they are pulling a rope had cut off close to the head of one of the most beautiful plays into which her hair had been braided.—Gallop's Messenger.

COUNTY WATERFORD ELECTION.

The election of two members to represent this County in Parliament took place on Monday last. Up to the last moment a considerable degree of doubt prevailed as to who were to be the candidates, as rumours were abroad that some Tory would be put forward. Shortly after eleven o'clock the cheers from without the court house announced the approach of some popular gentlemen, and about half past eleven, Thomas Fitzgerald, the High Sheriff, followed by several gentlemen, entered the Court house. In a few minutes the Court was crowded more densely than we ever witnessed on any former occasion. Among the gentlemen on the hustings we observed Henry Villiers Stuart, Esq., lieutenant of the county; his brother, William Villiers Stuart, Esq.; Sir William Jackson Hoban, Bart.; Richard Butler H. Love, Esq.; John Power O'Shane, Esq.; the two candidates, Messrs. Power and Galwey, our two M.P.s, Messrs. Wyse and Barron; Alexander Sherlock, Esq.; James Esmond, Esq.; Robert Longen, Esq.; Pierce George Barron, Esq.; James Galwey, Esq.; William O'Donnell, Esq.; &c. &c. His Majesty's writ having been read by Mr. Donnelly, the Sub-Sheriff, Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq., the High Sheriff, then said that he was ready to hear any elector who had to propose a candidate, upon which Henry W. Barron, Esq. M.P., rose and addressed the assembled electors nearly as follows:— "If I had consulted my health, and not my duty, I should have remained at my own fireside rather than appear on these hustings; but I thought I might in some, even small, degree promote unpopularity here, and thereby prevent any Tory coming forward to stand for your county. Up to a very late period I stood perfectly unpledged to any candidate, waiting to see who might address the county, that I might select from them the most fit and proper person. But when the writs were issued, and no other party having offered himself, I sought then to combine the two Liberals and Reformers together, in order to oppose any Tory. I was confirmed in this opinion by the following letter, addressed to my valued friend and neighbour, Mr. Sherlock, by a man whom I know on all occasions, namely, O'Connell. (Loud cheering.) [Mr. Barron here read Mr. O'Connell's letter.] Mr. Sherlock, which strongly recommended Mr. Power to condescend with Mr. Galwey, and stated that all parties should join together in putting both in free of expense. It also said, that Galwey always voted for the popular side, and that he was wrong as to Dangerran, still that ought to be forgiven, as others were forgiven. This is precisely what I wish you to do. Follow this advice, and by union, victory is secure. The great objection against Mr. Galwey was his conduct at the Dangerran election. Here you perceive no other fault is even named. And yet the persons who were most opposed to him for this were, last Thursday, foremost in their desire to have my relative and friend, Mr. Pierce George Barron, come forward to offer himself for this county, although Mr. Galwey was called a traitor for the support of that same man in Dangerran. In fact, they went so far as to say that if Mr. Barron offered himself for the county, all opposition should be withdrawn, and there should be no contest. That Mr. Barron thought this would be sacrificing his friend, for whom all this outcry was raised, to a sacrifice to his very natural ambition to represent his native county. You see from the letter that Mr. Galwey kept all his pledges. If I thought the contrary, I should oppose him here at this day. There are three great questions now at issue between the people and the ancient enemies of the people. On all of these Mr. Galwey sided with the people and always sided with them. The first is the opposition to the Tories. He never, either in or out of Parliament, gave a vote to the Tories; therefore I clearly show you he is an anti-Tory. The second is the title question: both in and out of parliament he voted against the titles; he is for their total abolition. The third question is, the reform of Corporations: he is a decided, uncompromising, enemy to the present Corporation system; and in addition to all these claims on your gratitude and support, he is a repealer; he voted for that measure in parliament. I know of no great public question at issue between him and the people, and I think it would be ingratitude to public men to reject him, now having served you faithfully. I cannot discover any one public ground of difference between him and the other candidate, my valued friend and neighbour, Mr. Power; and my wish, and I think your interest, is to return both these men for your county. I beg of you to calmly and dispassionately weigh all these matters before you allow yourselves to be led away by more idle clamour. Ask yourselves what is the principle? what is the question you differ with him on? I am bound to say, on my solemn honor, I know of none. But I am told you are to have a third Candidate, and as sure as you have a third, I am satisfied you shall have a fourth either this day or to-morrow. I think this line of conduct most injudicious—most unwise, and will lead, not only to present weakness and disunion, but also to future distrust, jealousy, and defeat. I have already spoken of the Dangerran election, but omitted mentioning that the electors of that town have not thought fit to continue their confidence in the man Mr. Galwey opposed, and there has been a gentleman, Mr. O'Leighlin, recently elected there, who differs in no one point from the gentleman Mr. Galwey supported at the last contest for that Borough. I mean my relative, Mr. Barron. This, I think, proves that the great cause for opposition to Mr. Galwey was not of so delicate a nature as was attempted to impose on the public by making them believe it was I now think it my duty to tell you, that I saw Mr. Galwey, as Mr. O'Connell states, in his letter, honestly and boldly voting in Parliament, on the duty of the popular party to support him. I am told I will damage my own popularity by supporting Mr. Galwey; my answer is this—I know of no one popular principle violated by this support. I know of no political difference between me and Mr. Galwey, and the best proof I can give you that the contrary is the fact, is, that the great leader of the popular party in Ireland agrees with me in this opinion. As for private dislikes and jealousies, I fear there is much of it at bottom at this opposition, at least in some of the secret registers of it. I know that others are led

away by false statements, and are pure and honest in their opposition. But whatever be the cause I shall faithfully do my duty and support my promises, my honour, and the public good, even at the risk of temporary unpopularity. I know full well that the honest portion of the people, and all the intelligence and respectability of the land, will see that I have not sacrificed any portion, not even the smallest portion of the public interests to my support of Power and Galwey. Here we are now on the hustings without any third candidate yet solidly, or being solicited, to stand for the county, and I must condemn the man, no matter what the motives, who, without any principle being at issue, seeks to provoke an expensive contest, that must end in bad feeling, disunion, and mischief. Mr. Barron concluded by proposing one of the late candidates, Mr. Galwey, as one of the representatives for the county. William O'Donnell, Esq., of Cottage, Carrick-on-Suir, seconded the nomination. Henry Villiers Stuart, of Droimann, Esq., next presented himself, and was received with the most deafening cheers. He said that as yet there were but two candidates before them, to one of whom he was pledged, and that candidate was Mr. Power. (Cheers.) No sooner had he heard that that gentleman was to come forward, than he determined to support him. (Cheers.) He received a letter from Mr. Power requesting:—one vote from him. He concurred entirely in the liberal sentiments expressed in that letter, that he sept an answer stating that he (Mr. Power) should not only have the vote, but all the influence he could command. (Great cheering.) Thus far, the speech was; that vote of his was committed, but no farther. (Hear, hear.) It might well be supposed that his epuluous were of the rival candidates, and he begged of them to understand his allusion to rival candidates, for he had set out by stating that there were but two candidates before them, but he had the best reasons to know that there would be a third candidate. (Loud cheers.) He would be ashamed to address any assembly, if he thought they were incompetent to judge of their own rights and privileges. (Cheers.) With respect to the electors should be scrutinized as well as the conduct of the elector. He would take the liberty of reading for them another letter—a letter from another of the candidates. His answer to that letter had been stated to convey a promise of support, but when he read it they would see how far he had pledged himself. (Hear, hear.) And if they agreed that it conveyed such a promise, he would in honor give it. (Cheers.) [Here Mr. Stuart read the answer to Mr. Galwey's letter, which stated that he would support Mr. Galwey against any Conservative who should come forward.] Mr. S. continued—he was at liberty to vote for any candidate he pleased provided a Conservative did not come forward, and he was free to admit that he would support Mr. Galwey under such circumstances. (Cheers.) In 1826—(Cheers.)—he had Mr. Galwey's support—they had since differed—on which he would not say a word—but would take the liberty of judging for himself; and if another candidate was put forward better suited to the wishes of the people, he should have, as he (Mr. S.) was bound to give it in his conscience, his support. (Great cheering.) He should allude to the present posture of affairs, and they should not for a moment forget the position in which they were placed. In 1832 the reform ministry were also dismissed—the freeholders of the County were convened to meet in Dangerran, they met—but before they proceeded to business the glorious news arrived that intelligence had triumphed and that the enemies of reform were beaten. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The same day arms was now extended—the iron hand, within the grasp of which the infant liberty was to expire, was again expanded, and it was their duty to, raise it. (Great cheering.) Were not the present Ministry the opponents of Reform—of Reform not only in the State, but Reform in the Church? And what would the result be in Ireland? The return of sectarian ascendancy, which they all abhorred, and the restoration of faction. (Cheers.) Their brethren in Great Britain seemed well to understand the crisis, but they as Irishmen had a right to look to themselves. (Cheers.) What was their position two months since? They had a Cabinet pledged to Reform in the Corporate system—a pretty specimen of which they had in the City of Waterford—that system, the Reform of which was so long and so loudly demanded from their Tory predecessors. (Cheers.) O yes, a change was required in the sinks of corruption which were created by Tory misrule. (Cheers.) Two months past they had a Government which laid the foundation of Church Reform by the abolition of Vestry Cess—which sent forth Commissioners to parabolize the country, and enquire into those anomalies which he, as a Protestant, declared to be a source of weakness to the Established Church. (Cheers.) A bill, too, had been introduced for the pacification of the country, which had the assent of nearly all the Irish members—a bill for the settlement of tithes. (Cheers.) By whom were their hopes extinguished? By whom was the country torn to its very centre? By the men who trampled on the question of Irish Church Reform—a measure which would have defeated the supporters of corruption of their ill-fated power. (Cheers.) Ireland had tasted the bitter allowed to be matured, this ill-fated land would again be the scene of trouble and desolation.—The factors were drunk with their expected triumph, and it was for the people to decide who people were satisfied with the yoke of their task-masters. Would they tamely wait until the blow was struck? He would say for them, no; and not which it was his duty to remind them of the crisis they determined to support a Reform Ministry? Were they determined to support Reform as long as a single abuse remained? They should maintain these principles which he advocated.—(Hear.) He would ask them had they repented of their opposition to corporate monopoly? and again determined that Triennial Parliaments would be of service—had they fallen in love with the present system?—if they had changed in that manner, let them at once shake hands with his Majesty's present Ministers. (Cries of no, no.)

The Tories had poisoned the Moyall—(they had the House of Lords ready to crush Reform, and they had broken up the House of Commons. On the formation of the new House of Commons depended the fate of Ireland. If they wanted Reform they should have Reformers to give it. (Cheers.) They should not have the men whose implacable hostility ousted the Reform Administration.—(Cheers.)—No—they should have men who would never cease striving until they voted the Tories out of office and sent them into that obscurity best suited to their political vision. (Cheers.) He, therefore, recommended Mr. Power to them as a gentleman of sound constitutional principles, and as a man entitled to their entire support. (Great cheering.) He was a man of sterling worth and unwarlike virtue, and as such the proposed Patrick Power, of Bellinusa, Esq., as a candidate. (Tremendous cheering.) Alexander Sherlock, Esq., of Killinoy, seconded the nomination. He said that, after the very able speech which they had just heard, he would not detain them long. He should observe that he fully concurred in every word of that speech. (Cheers.) With regard to the letter of Mr. O'Connell, he would explain the manner in which he had got it. In his public acts he never allowed himself to be carried away by private friendship. (Cheers.) He was led in belief, at the time he wrote to Mr. O'Connell, that Mr. Galwey had considerably interested in the County. He feared division, and he stated these facts in his letter. He required an answer from Mr. O'Connell full of those feelings which so much characterized him. He recommended Union to keep out a Tory Candidate—to stick all private differences for the public good, and ask return two reformers. (Cheers.) But he (Mr. Sherlock) should again tell them that he believed that the current of public opinion ran in favour of Mr. Galwey, and it was indeed Mr. O'Connell to believe the same. (Cheers.) He wished for a simple—but what was now the fact?—whole parishes, upon the support of which Mr. Galwey counted, would not give him a single vote. Why then divide the County when the question before them was one of life or death for Ireland? (Cheers.) He (Mr. S.) was firmly convinced that if the present Ministry remained in power the land would be deluged with blood, for did not the Iron Duke declare, that if necessary, he would be for the re-enactment of the penal code, and truly had it been said that the Tory party, armed with hope, were ripe for blood. (Hear, hear.) Did not Peel declare that he would not give up one iota of Church property, that tithes should be enforced. If such threats were put into execution the people were determined not to yield—a collision would be the consequence, and ultimate rebellion would ensue. (Cheers.) Many such scenes as Rathfriland would then be witnessed. So, for the sake of peace, he begged of Mr. Galwey to retire, and not to attempt to stem the current of popular opinion. Mr. Sherlock sat down amidst loud cheers.

Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P., then rose and said, Mr. High Sheriff, and Electors of the Co. Waterford—of the Independent County of Waterford—for I do not believe you are this day less determined to assert your franchise for the general benefit of the country than you were in 1826. I came forward on a most important occasion, and for a most important purpose, to address you. Mr. Stuart has told you, and truly told you, that we are arrived at a great national crisis. The Tories are in office—an event which it was thought that the Reform Act, and the spirit by which the Reform Act had been carried, would for ever have rendered impossible. It is the second attempt made within the period of a few years to recover their lost power.—(Loud cheers.) The first vote was foiled by the bold and determined spirit of the Commons then sitting. The vote of confidence, proposed by Lord Eldon, and carried by a large majority, scattered the incipient ministry of Lord Lyndhurst; but taken advantage of the interval between the sessions, and whilst the representatives of the nation were released from their duties, and the posts of the constitution left unguarded, they have taken almost forcible possession of power, and again seized, in despite of all warnings, the government; he acted like a skilful tactician; he knew how feeble a parliament generally is in its opposition to a ministry, in whose hands rests its very existence; he represented would not consent, rather than meet his constituents; but over these cautious counsels of the Premier, the rashness of his colleagues has, since then, generally been in its opposition to a ministry, in whose hands rests its very existence; he represented would not consent, rather than meet his constituents; but over these cautious counsels of the Premier, the rashness of his colleagues has, since then, generally been in its opposition to a ministry, in whose hands rests its very existence; 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THE WEEKLY WATERFORD CHRONICLE

the House of Commons... the Reform... the House of Commons... the Reform... the House of Commons... the Reform...

to their request—(hear, hear, and disapprobation) which began thus— An insidious report has been put in circulation, that I intend to withdraw myself from the representation of this county. Nothing can be more false, I pledge myself to be on the hustings as a candidate, for the honor of your suffrages at the approaching election, and to poll to the last man.

placed, and tell them he voted against his colleagues. (Cheers.) The bill was brought in, and voted on, but not without expressing a wish that it should be carried. (Tremendous cheering.) Mr. Galwey was glad to hear Mr. Stuart had alluded to a point of honor, and how was he to go back upon those to whom he was pledged to stand? (Loud cries of "resign.") Here the confusion became very great, and we could catch nothing but the cries of "resign."

EXECUTION OF REV. P. HIGGINS, O. S. F. BY SIR C. CHARLES COOTE, AT DUBLIN, 1642. TAKEN FROM CAREY'S LIFE OF ORMONDE, VOL. I. P. 224. The prisoners of that city (Dublin) were now filled with prisoners; and, as the government increased in strength, were likely to be more crowded every day. It was troublesome, chargeable, and inconvenient to keep them, because of the consumption which it occasioned of victuals, which were already grown very scarce, and their numbers might soon prove dangerous; for which reason the lords justices resolved to thin them. It was difficult, or rather impossible, for want of freeholders, to find juries of the proper counties where the crimes were acted. (This they assign as a reason for proceeding by martial law; and yet, in the postscript of this very letter, they say they had juries to find indictments for the counties of Meath, Wicklow, and Kildare, for the two first of which, as well as for that of Dublin, within two days afterwards, bills of high treason were found against all the lords and prime gentlemen, as also against three hundred persons of quality and estate in the county of Kildare, among whom were the old countess of Kildare, Sir N. White, his son, Capt. N. White, &c. who had never joined the rebels, so much expedition was used in this affair)—so that there was no bringing these prisoners to a legal trial. In this necessity it was determined to cause a considerable number of them to be executed by martial law. Men of estates were exempted from the rigor of that law, in order to preserve the King's exchequer upon legal attainders; so that these executions fell entirely upon the poorer sort, and such as had no freeholds, particularly upon the Romish priests, whose execution, it was known, would exasperate the Irish to the highest degree.

There happened, upon this occasion, an affair which gave the Earl of Ormonde a good deal of concern, and which he considered (as it probably was meant) to be an indignity offered to himself. There was one Father Higgins, a Franciscan, a very quiet, inoffensive, pious man, much respected by those who knew him, who officiated as a Roman Catholic priest, at the Naas, and in the neighborhood. He had distinguished himself in saving the English, in those parts, from slaughter and plunder, and had relieved several that had been stripped and robbed. The Earl of Ormonde found him at the Naas, took him under his protection (he having never been concerned in acts of rebellion, nor guilty of any crime, nor liable to any objection but the matter of his religion), and brought him along with him to Dublin. About six weeks afterwards, when upon the Earl of Ormonde's return from his expedition to Drogheda, it was thought politic to discourage the seditious which the gentry of the pale, and others who had been drawn in or forced to submit to the prevailing force of the rebels, were generally disposed to make, and to exasperate them by new cruelties; and when these executions by martial law were carrying on in Dublin, whereof Sir Charles Coote was still governor (the lords justices having, in his favour, declined executing the order sent for putting Sir S. Harcourt into that post), this man was seized on March 24, and, without any formality or delay, immediately hanged. The Earl of Ormonde, hearing of it after the execution, too late to prevent the cruelty, expostulated with the lords justices about it in council. They pretended to be surprised at it, and excused themselves from having had any hand in the fact, by their having given Sir Charles Coote a general authority to do such things without consulting them. The Earl told them that he did not expect such usage from them, as that they should either order or suffer a person, so well recommended to him, and so justly taken into his protection, to be put to so ignominious a death; and insisted that Coote should be tried for what he had done, as having offended the laws, and put not only an innocent but a deserving subject to death without examination, without a legal trial, and without a particular or lawful warrant to authorise him therein. The dispute was sharp at both sides, and the Earl of Ormonde threatened to throw up his commission, unless he had satisfaction given him. The justices pleaded hard for Sir Charles Coote, and, whether he had acted by private instructions from them in this particular case, or because he was their confidant, and very serviceable to their purposes on all occasions, could not be brought to proceed against him. The Earl highly resented this proceeding, and considered that possibly this very affront was offered him for no other end but to provoke him to throw up his commission; he resolved, therefore, to keep it rather than expose his king and country to the inconveniences and mischiefs which would necessarily follow his laying it down. "It was certainly a miserable spectacle," says Lord Castlereagh, "to see, every day, numbers of persons executed by martial law, at the discretion, or rather caprice, of Sir Charles Coote, an unheeded and bloody man, and as such accounted even by the English and Protestants. Yet this was the man whom the lords justices picked out to entrust with a commission of martial law, to put to death rebels or traitors, i. e., all such as he should deem to be so; which he performed with delight, and a wanton kind of cruelty. And yet, all this while, the justices sat frequently in council, and the judges, in their usual seasons, sat in their respective courts, spectators of, and countenancing, so extravagant a tribunal as Sir Charles Coote's, and so illegal an execution of justice." There is something so very extraordinary in this proceeding of Sir Charles Coote and the lords justices, that one is afraid of guessing at the motives thereof. The hanging of a man of character deserving in many respects, and exceptional in none, but that of his religion, looked as if they had a mind to countenance the notion (which they pretended in their letters to guard against) of this being a war of religion. The hanging him in such a manner, by martial law, by Sir Charles Coote's authority, without a particular warrant from the state, seemed so perfectly well calculated to justify the fears which the lords of the pale pretended to have of trusting themselves in a place, whereof that gentleman was governor, that whatever the motives were, they certainly must be very strong in their influence to overbalance those considerations.

QUEEN'S COUNTY ELECTION—LANDLORDS AND PARSONS. (FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE PILOT.) The Queen's County election commenced on Thursday. Nothing can equal the quiet and determined conduct of the liberal party, or the rage and violence of the Conservatives. Every exertion is making by the leaders to force the tenants to vote against their consciences, and the principle was avowed publicly and gloried in by the Conservative candidates, that the vote of the tenant was a part of his landlord's property, and that the landlord had a right to punish the tenant who refused to vote for any person of whom the landlord pleased to approve. In consequence of the gross intimidation used, and the witness of last night which prevented the voters coming from a distance, the numbers at the close of the poll this day stood thus:—Lalor, 158; Cassidy, 159; Sir C. Coote, 253; Vesey, 205.—But it is expected that the majority will be reduced early to-morrow, and that on to-morrow evening Lalor and Cassidy will head the poll. The landlords stood in all the booths, and made the most powerful efforts to force their tenants by intimidation and threats to vote for the Conservatives, and the clergy took a most conspicuous part in the proceedings; one Protestant clergyman, Rev. ———, actually stood in court with little exceptions on which to arrest any paragon who should come to exercise his elective franchise, and who was suspected of favouring the liberal candidates; and in one instance, where a respectable freeholder appeared to vote for Lalor and Cassidy, this reverend divine actually arrested the man on his way to the booth, and insisted on the Sheriff sending him to gaol on an execution for £14 for tithes. The debt was, in a short time, collected among the friends of the liberal candidates, and the poor man was liberated from the body of the gaol into which he was thrown by the directions of the minister of God. It is to be stated, to the credit of the Sheriff, that he refused to withdraw the man from court, although put into his custody, till he had executed the rights of tithes, thus defeating the kind intentions of the Rev. Mr. ——— in one respect. The people who surrounded the Court-house defeated the intentions of the Conservative party in another respect, as there was not the slightest attempt at tumult, although so much was done to inflame and exasperate them. * Our correspondent gives the name of this law priest, which we may hereafter publish.

LOSS OF THE BRIG ELIZABETH. The following brief narrative of the dreadful sufferings of part of the crew of the brig Elizabeth, who saved their lives by taking the ship's boat just as she foundered, is taken from the account given by one of the sailors, who will long ere he recovers from the dreadful effects of the sufferings he endured. The Elizabeth, Captain Joseph Rishleigh, left Padstow for Quebec, August the 23, 1834, with a crew of twelve men, where she arrived, took in a cargo of timber, and called for England on the 9th of November. On the 23 of December she was overtaken by a gale of wind, and on the 31 she foundered about 100 miles from Cape Clear. Six of the crew went down with the vessel, and the remainder, consisting of the mate, main, and aft-boards, got into the boat. The misfortune of the event rendered it impossible to get any provisions, compass, or anything but the clothes they had on. There happened to be a few potatoes and apples in the boat, which was all the poor fellows had to subsist on, being about one potatoe and one apple each per day. On the eighth day after they had been in the boat, two of the unfortunate sailors died, and such was the state of misery and destitution of the survivors, that they were compelled, by the calls of nature, to eat part of their bodies. Up to that time but one vessel appeared in sight, but at too great a distance to see the boat. On the 9th day (December 12) the brig Caroline, of Greenwich, Captain Broad, came close enough to see the boat, and hoisted the poor fellows into his ship, as they were unable to move of themselves. Unfortunately, the crew of the Caroline had been some time short of provisions, and had only a biscuit a day allowance, which they humanely shared with the poor wretches whom they rescued. A few days afterwards the Caroline providentially fell in with a schooner, bound to Malta, the Captain of which supplied the Caroline with a bag of biscuit, some beef, a cask of water, and a few nourishing things for the poor creatures, who were in a state of extreme wretchedness from the sufferings they endured in the boat. But for this assistance they must have perished on board the Caroline. An unfair wind kept the Caroline 29 days at sea after she fell in with the boat. She arrived at Wexford, about six miles from Falmouth, on Saturday, January 10, and there landed the survivors from the wreck, still in such a state of extreme wretchedness, that language cannot describe. The inhabitants of Wexford showed great kindness to the poor sufferers, and although the mate has been obliged to have one of his feet cut off, and others have lost their toes, hopes are entertained that all will recover.

SEDUCTION. At the Ball-Court, in London, an action was brought, on Tuesday last, against a Sir R. Gill, possessing a splendid estate in Hertfordshire, for the seduction of a girl—about seventeen years of age, Anne Coldham, whom he met coming from church after being confirmed. The defendant, who it appeared was a systematic seducer, indeed the unfortunate girl to give him several meetings, and prevailed upon her at last to leave her mother's house under the promise of marriage. The heartless ruffian brought her to his country seat, where there was a girl that he had seduced at the age of 14 years, and then conducted her to Paris, where, when she complained of his not keeping his promise, he said, "he was tired of her," and advised her "to drown herself!" The jury found for the plaintiff, with £300 damages.

THE WAR CHURCH.—A detachment of two officers and two sergeants, with 80 rank and file, are stationed at Rathfriland, to remain there permanently, as a half-billet station has been established in the old glen house. The country around is perfectly quiet.—Pilot.

CLOSE OF THE WATERFORD CITY ELECTION.

Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, the Sheriff opened the Court for the purpose of declaring Messrs Wyse and Barrett elected.

The Rev. Mr. Sheehan said that he had most pleasing duty to perform, & that the fulfilment of which gave him heartiest pleasure.

The usual formalities were then made for another candidate to come forth, and the candidates having been signed, and the other formalities performed.

Mr. Sheehan declared Thomas Wyse and Henry Winston Barrett, Esqrs., to be duly elected, and the court then adjourned.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE. Sir—Having seen in your issue of the 21st inst. a notice published in your issue of the 21st inst.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE. Sir—Having seen in your issue of Saturday last an extract from the Waterford Independent, wherein it is stated that T. had made a statement touching matters connected with the election of the Borough.

ANTHONY ASSOCIATION. Thursday there was a meeting of the anti-Tory Association. Mr. Dwyer stated that for very urgent was the election business at that moment, that it was thought advisable to adjourn the meeting to Saturday.

IMPORTANT REVENUE TRIAL AT BELFAST. On Saturday last an information, charging John Cranston, master of the schooner, Julian, with having unshipped a cargo of smuggled tobacco, at Whitehouse, was exhibited at that place, by the Collector of the Customs of this port, before the Very Rev. H. Leslie, Dean of Connor, and John Rowan, Esq., two of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the County of Antrim, when Cranston was convicted of the offence.

THE DUBLIN ELECTIONS. We beg to return our best thanks to Messrs Johnston and Co., of the Express Newspaper Agency Office, Edinburg, Dublin, for their kind attention during these Elections, in sending us the County and City polls, as declared by the Sheriff's certificates.

Major Lord Charles Wellesley arrived at St. John's hotel, M. J., on Sunday, from England, on his way to Cork to join his regiment, the 5th Buffs.

THOMAS SCOTT, ESQ.

Society has lost one of its most useful and distinguished members, religion one of the strictest observers of its great and leading precepts, and the nation one of its most virtuous and sterling patriots.

Our fellow citizen, Thomas Scott, Esq., is no more; he died on Friday week, at his residence in George's-street, and no sooner was that sad event known than an universal gloom pervaded the whole city.

The man most deeply steeped in prejudice admitted his honesty and sincerity, for his career was always the same. He had times as well as in his good times he dared be honest.

MEETING OF MR. HUME'S FRIENDS AT MIDDLESEX. A numerous assembly of the electors of Middlesex took place at the Guildhall coffee-house on Tuesday night.

BARON SMITH. Baron Sir W. G. Smith arrived in London on private business, and is staying at Butt's Hotel. This is the first time the worthy Baron has visited London for last five and twenty years.

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THE ELECTIONS.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Day's Poll, Gross Poll. Includes DUBLIN CITY ELECTION and COUNTY DUBLIN ELECTION.

FROM A SECOND EDITION OF THE CARLOW POST. The Tory party have obtained a triumph—a triumph to the people; what will not money, intrigue, and artifice compass?

HELPS. We received a communication yesterday from Belfast, stating that Mr. McCance and Mr. E. Tennent were returned. The former is a Presbyterian and a staunch opponent to Toryism, but of the latter it is difficult to give an opinion.

EPIDEMICS.—Most of them are situated in the mountainous membranes. An inflammatory catarrh of the sinusses occurred as an epidemic throughout nearly the whole of Europe in 1830; another of a similar nature spread over a great part of Europe in 1782; and the well known influenza of 1803, consisted of a catarrh, with inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passage.

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PASTORAL ADDRESS—THE MOST REV. DR. BLAKE.

The following address of that most eminent and pious prelate, the Right Rev. Dr. Blake was addressed to the clergy of Newry, against bribery.

"DEARLY-BELOVED CHRISTIANS.—We are again arrived at one of those periods when the Christian is called upon to make choice between God and Mammon—between a 'thick' bribe and the kingdom of Heaven.

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ADDRESS OF AN IRISH FREEHOLDER TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF THE EMPIRE, AND ESPECIALLY OF IRELAND.

The appeal to the Metropolitan electors was nobly answered. Have not they done their duty? If so, will you suffer their exertions to be nullified by the partial and uncharitable conduct of the Tories?

"DEARLY-BELOVED CHRISTIANS.—We are again arrived at one of those periods when the Christian is called upon to make choice between God and Mammon—between a 'thick' bribe and the kingdom of Heaven.

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MR. O'CONNELL'S LETTER TO THE ELECTORS.

The following letter has been addressed to the electors of the Counties of the Empire, and especially of Ireland.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN.—I am not a candidate for the office of Member of Parliament, and I do not desire to be so.

Remember that those who vote against the Government are voting against the interests of the people.

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