

A HISTORY
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS,
AT THE PARTICULARLY
Interesting Election,
FOR A MEMBER,
TO REPRESENT
THE CITY OF LIMERICK,
IN PARLIAMENT:
CONTAINING
A FULL AND IMPARTIAL REPORT
OF THE
SPEECHES
OF THE
CANDIDATES & ELECTORS,
IN THE REGULAR ORDER THEY WERE MADE:
A LIST OF THE ELECTORS,
Their Places of Residence, and the quality in which they voted:
TO WHICH IS ANNEXED, A COPY OF
MR. TUTHILL'S PETITION
TO PARLIAMENT,
Against the Legality of the Sheriff's Return.

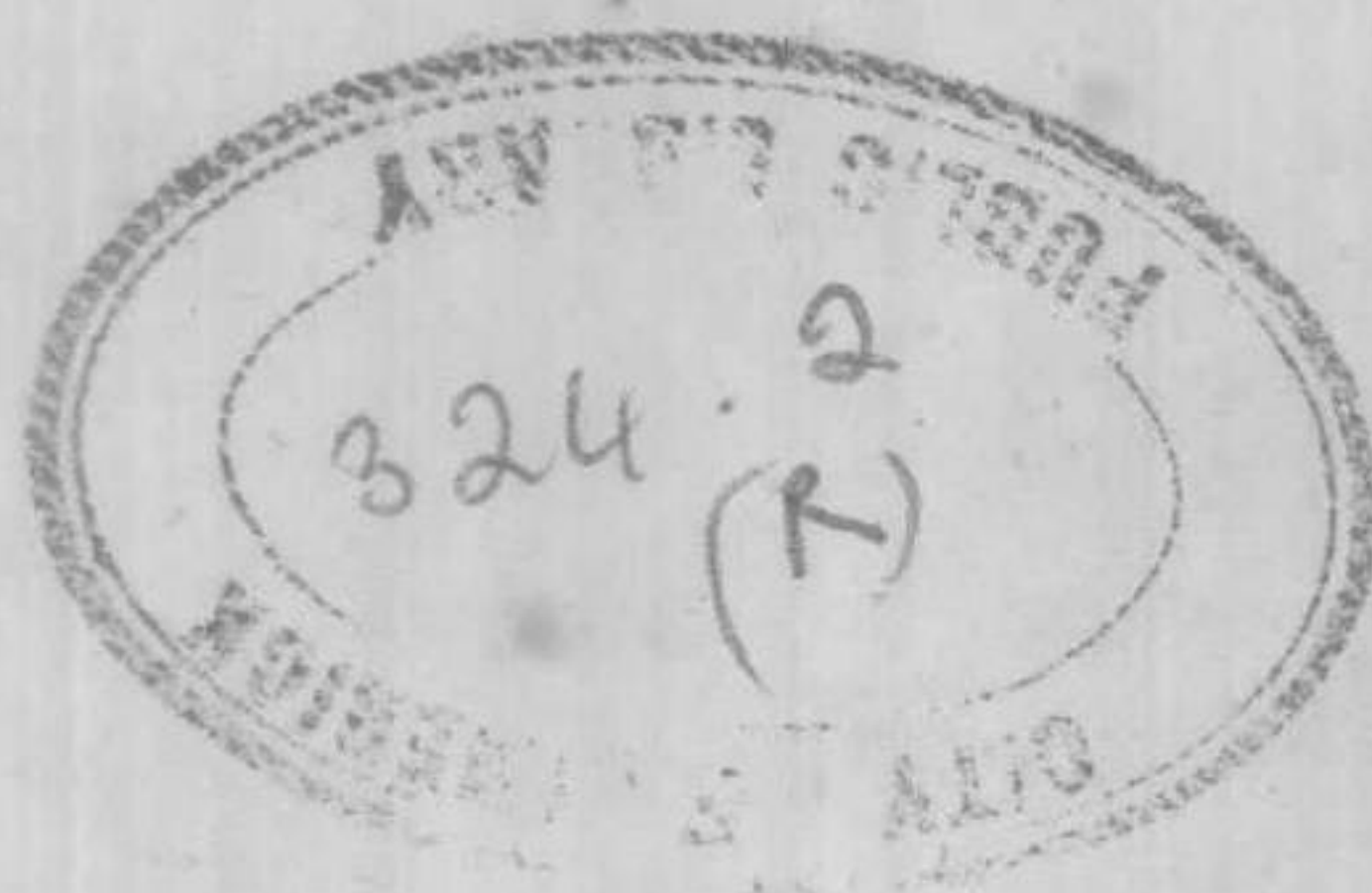
INTERSPERSED WITH A VARIETY OF INTERESTING MATTER,
AND ARRANGED, SO AS TO GIVE IT NOT ONLY A
LOCAL, BUT GENERAL IMPORTANCE.


Dublin:

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1817.

A 67066





TO THE PUBLIC.

THE interest felt on the late Election for a Member to represent the City of Limerick in the Imperial Parliament, has induced the Compiler, by combining the transactions of each day, to endeavour to rescue from oblivion a subject, whose intrinsic importance does not solicit, but claims, nay challenges attention. If in the following pages any thing be found incorrectly reported—he trusts it will not be imputed to intention, or to a view to promote unpleasant feeling between any party. This he distinctly disclaims—the only merit he has any pretensions to, is that of strict impartiality, and rigid fidelity; for his adherence to this principle, he appeals to the history of the day, and the recollection of thousands.

TO THE PUBLIC

THE following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various offices of the State, and who are now in office. The names are given in alphabetical order, and the offices are given in the order in which they are held. The names of the persons who have been appointed to the offices of the State, and who are now in office, are given in alphabetical order, and the offices are given in the order in which they are held.

Limerick Election.

FIRST DAY:

Limerick, Wednesday, July 2d, 1817.

AT an early hour this morning, the avenues leading to the city court-house were crowded to excess by numbers of respectable citizens and electors, assembled in pursuance of a requisition from the Sheriffs to elect a Member, to serve in the Imperial Parliament, in the room of the Right Honble. Col. Vereker, elevated to the Peerage.

At 12 o'clock, the Sheriffs appeared on the hustings, and soon after, the Hon. Major John Prendergast Vereker, attended by a numerous and highly respectable body of friends, took his place on the right of the Sheriffs. On the opposite side stood the Candidate of the Independents, John Tuthill, Esq. surrounded by a number of friends, supported by the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Glentworth, and by nearly all the respectable mercantile interest of Limerick,—After the writ of election was read, the Sheriffs, Clerk of the Peace, and Magistrates appointed to qualify, were sworn, and other formalities usual on such occasions were gone through. Lieut. Col. Gough rose, and addressed the electors in the following words:

Mr. Sheriffs and Gentlemen,—I feel very great pride indeed, at having been selected to propose my honourable and esteemed friend Major Vereker, as a fit and proper representative for the City of Limerick in Parliament: I have long known him—we served together in the City Limerick Regt. and the knowledge I have of his disposition and character allows me to be confident in saying, should you return him, you will be pleased with your choice. I am equally certain you will find by experience that to be liked by you, he requires but to be known—I

think he has some claims on you, from the length of time his family has been in your service—and that family to the best of my opinion has represented you honestly, and faithfully: you cannot but recollect his father's conduct upon the question of the Union—on that occasion, though he was tempted, he shewed he could not be purchased; and when other men were making political bargains, and trading on the ruins of their country, he clung to that country, to the last hour of her political existence. This I am sure will recommend Major Vereker to your favour, and that debt of gratitude you owe to the father, you now have an opportunity of repaying in the person of the son.

Joseph Gabbett, Jun. Esq. seconded Col. Gough, when the Hon. Major Vereker rose and said,—I should indeed be wanting to every feeling of gratitude and respect, if I did not return my heartfelt thanks to those numerous friends who have this day favoured me with their attendance. When I look round me and behold such men—men of such rank, respectability and fortune, in both the Liberties and City of Limerick, I anticipate the issue of this contest, and confidently offer myself a Candidate to represent you in Parliament, in spite of mob, or spite of clamour. Of my principles I will make no professions—let them be judged by my actions and exertions to do every thing in my power, to promote the prosperity of my native City, where I intend to reside, and where I trust I shall soon be better known to you. I now beg leave to return my heartfelt thanks to the gallant Col. Gough who proposed me, and my friend Mr. Gabbett who seconded me. The Colonel's partiality I fear has overrated any merit I may possess, but this I will say from the bottom of my heart, fellow-citizens, he has not overrated the anxious wishes I have to forward your interests, and the welfare of this my native city.

Lord Viscount Glentworth then rose, but amidst such continued acclamations of applause that for some time it was impossible to command attention. When order was obtained, his Lordship spoke to the following effect,—I rise Gentlemen, for the purpose of proposing my esteemed friend and worthy fellow-citizen, John Tuthill, as a fit and proper representative in Parliament, and a gentleman in every way entitled to your support. On the former election I had the honor of being supported by the Inde-

pendent interest, and though obliged to withdraw for some time from my native city, by circumstances of a private and temporary nature, my heart and my wishes were always with you: at that time I recollect having given you a pledge—that pledge I am now amongst you to fulfil, and I believe I cannot redeem it more effectually than by offering to you my friend, Mr. Tuthill, to whose indefatigable exertions in pursuit of your violated rights—I need make no allusion,—what those exertions have been and are, you are well acquainted with. Into your hands I now commit him, and have little doubt of his triumph and the glorious cause of Independence. I hope and trust, fellow-citizens, I shall soon be again amongst you, and I believe I need scarcely say, that in any way I can promote either your own or the interests of the city of Limerick, you may freely command me.

His Lordship having sat down amidst reiterated cheers, Archdeacon William Wray Maunsell seconded Mr. Tuthill.

Mr. Tuthill now rose,—but such was the enthusiasm his appearance excited, that even with difficulty he obtained a hearing. When order was restored, he addressed the electors in nearly the following words:—

Gentlemen—In the first place, allow me to return my grateful thanks to those valued friends who now surround me; their kindness to me on this, and their co-operation with me on every occasion, to restore to our native city, her chartered rights and privileges so shamefully usurped, demands my warmest gratitude. Gentlemen, you have called me from the habits of private life, to the proud and envied situation of a Candidate to represent you in Parliament; in obedience to your commands I stand here—I am sorry you did not select one better able to fill that important situation, but this however I must say, you could not select one that would more faithfully or honestly discharge its duty. Gentlemen, our grievances are numerous and oppressive; it is not enough to have our rights usurped; our charters violated; our revenues squandered, but is it to be endured? that a city, ancient and respectable such as Limerick, should become the property of any individual—it is not to be borne—it shall not be borne. Gentlemen, I have no personal objection to my honorable opponent, I am sure he feels I have none, but it is to the grievances under which we labour, the mal-administration of justice, and

the system adopted by his family I object, that system, while I have a heart to feel, or a tongue to utter, shall be rung in their ears, nor shall I ever cease, until it is altered; I have long laboured to alter it—the Committee of Independence have laboured to alter it, and I feel great pleasure in stating to you our labours have not been in vain—your rights will soon be restored to you.

Our causes of complaint I will divide into three charges. 1st, refusal to account for the rents and revenues of the City. 2d, refusing their freedom to those entitled to it by the Charters, and 3d, the conduct of the Magistrates in refusing to register our freeholds. With respect to the first, I shall state to you—I filed a bill against the Corporation to compel them to account for those revenues, the property of the citizens of Limerick, to this bill they demurred, but when it came to be argued, the demurrer was overruled and they were ordered to account; from this decision they appealed, and what has been the consequence Gentlemen? Why, that the House of Lords affirmed the decree, and in less than a month a commission will be sitting in this City to examine their accounts. You now, Gentlemen, must shortly see how your revenues were laid out, you have a right to see it, the Corporation dread your investigation and are very much afraid of it, but their resistance is now unavailing, the road is open and victory nearly yours. You cannot be longer trampled on; Limerick sons are too stout to be kept in chains and darkness; they are determined to be free.

As to the second abuse, we all remember how the Corporation disputed the rights of the citizens to their freedom; and which, by the bye cost them a pretty sum. The Courts above and below, and every Court, rung with our complaints, but a Jury of another country gave us what they refused; and yet did they profit by the lesson they were taught? Did they as every principle of law and justice required, give the freedom to the numerous claimants who demanded it? No! they did not, they refused it to the eldest sons of your freemen, to their sons-in-law and apprentices. They have shut their council chamber against us, but we have taken such steps as will speedily oblige them to open it. They who are so liberal in complimenting people from Gort and Galway should look nearer home, they should be just before they are

generous. I have now come to the Magistrates, and their refusal to register freeholds; I will not enter into the way those Magistrates are appointed—I will not here question their legality—I will confine myself to what they have done—I have repeatedly applied for those registries—as repeatedly I have been disappointed—I always got some excuse or other, they were always so busy I never could catch any two of them together when we wanted to register. But, how was it Gentlemen, when their party wanted it, it then was very easy to bring them together, they even went by candle-light to do so. I caught them myself at it in the month of October last. I was accidentally passing by; and to my very great astonishment saw the two worthy Magistrates, I now have the honor of seeing, holding a registry by candle-light. On Shrove Tuesday night last, when the citizens were eating their pancakes; the same proceedings were going on, and will any of you say this was a fair and legal proceeding? No Gentlemen, you cannot! This I will say unfair and illegal conduct, forced a good many of us to apply to Parliament for relief, and to petition against those Magistrates. Sir John Newport was entrusted with the charge of that petition, and ably indeed, did he support it. Here I cannot help making some remarks on what was reported to have been said by the Honorable member for Limerick. That Honorable Gentleman is stated to have said, the petition was not signed by any person of wealth or respectability in the City of Limerick. Gracious God! sure this could not have been true. Am not I possessed of any wealth or respectability—are not the Messrs. Russells possessed of any? Are not those many mercantile gentlemen who signed it, and who now surround me, possessed of any? It was a most barefaced assertion, and though the newspapers mentioned it, and though even still uncontradicted. I cannot bring myself to believe it was made. Against this petition Gentlemen, a counter one was presented, signed by the Mayor and Aldermen Watson, Wilkinson and Moroney. I shall beg leave to read to you the following paragraph: “Your Petitioners beg leave to state, that there exists in this City a body, stiling themselves Independents, who have entered into large subscriptions for the avowed purpose of overturning the Protestant Corporation, and destroying any influence they may possess in the election of its representative to Parliament.” By this

Gentlemen, it seemed the honorable member dreaded some revolution, but Lord Milton observed, the only revolution he had to dread, was that of a change in the representation of Limerick. Gentlemen, I deny the truth of the allegation in their petition, it is too gross a one not to call for unqualified reprobation. I am one of those Independents who is stated to have entered into subscriptions to overturn the Protestant Corporation, and I have no hesitation in saying the allegation applied to me and the Committee of Independence is false. I say Gentlemen, our object is to purify, not overturn the Corporation—for this purpose only have we associated—for this purpose have we, and do we subscribe—for this purpose do I pay £500 a year, and while the life blood flows in my veins, and while I have a shilling in my pocket will I labour, until I obtain a redress of your grievances. This petition, in which the Corporation state their danger, seems to have but one object that of dissuading Parliament from listening to your complaints, it concludes with the following prayer: “And your Petitioners therefore trust your Honorable House will be of opinion, that there are no grounds for Parliamentary interference, or for making any alteration in the existing laws which may trench upon the rights of this ancient and loyal Corporation:”

It is easy, Gentlemen, to see the drift of this petition, it is what I before stated to you, but with respect to the Corporation, I say it is neither ancient or loyal.—Here Mr. Jackson, one of the Honble. Major Vereker’s agents started up saying, the Corporation of Limerick was both ancient and loyal. Mr. Boyce on the part of Mr. Tuthill protested against such interruption, when Mr. Tuthill resumed. If I had been heard out with patience, and if some gentlemen were possessed of good temper, they need not be so seriously alarmed—there is no occasion to have them start up like game cocks. As to Mr. Jackson, he has neither weight or consequence in the City sufficient to entitle him to interrupt me, when addressing the electors—to return to my subject, I again say the Corporation of Limerick is neither ancient or loyal—its practices are modern; they are subversive of the ancient rights of the Charter; and it is any thing but loyal to the citizens of Limerick. On this subject I have done—I shall now say I never wished to be drawn from the habits of private life; I protest to my God I would prefer staying in St. Thomas’s

Island with my little family or at my plough, but called as I have been in so honorable a manner, and by such a body of men I shall give up the enjoyments of private life and will not shrink from the discharge of any duty imposed upon me. It has been said, and very industriously circulated that I am pledged to particular measures and to Catholic Emancipation, this I unequivocally and distinctly deny, I assure you it never was asked of me, and even if it was it would not be listened to—if I go into Parliament I go free and unshackled—this declaration I find necessary—I see many who promised my honorable opponent under a different impression, and although now arrayed against me I trust I shall have their interest on a future occasion. I hardly think I shall want it on this, my support is strong, my friends are numerous and we shall make that stand worthy such a glorious cause. I cannot conclude without returning my warmest thanks to Lord Glentworth for the kind and handsome manner he has spoke of me. I fear his partiality has carried him too far. I must also return thanks to my esteemed friend Archdeacon Maunsell, and to my respectable and numerous mercantile friends who now surround me, and who constitute the principal part of the wealth, respectability and independence of the city of Limerick. I shall only trespass on your kindness to say, if you are pleased to return me I shall endeavour to discharge my duty faithfully and conscientiously to my country and my God—and may the God of mercy and goodness unite us all in bonds of amity, for in that union depends the welfare and happiness of this our native city.

It would be difficult indeed, to describe the enthusiasm this speech of Mr. Tuthill's excited, he was frequently cheered in the course of it, and it was some time before any business could be proceeded on. When order was restored the Sheriff proceeded to poll five to each candidate; according to an agreement entered into between them.

Those on the first day were:

<i>For the Honorable Major Vereker.</i>		<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>	
1 Lieut. Col. Gough, Ardsolla,		6 Archdeacon Wm. Wray Man-	
co. Tipperary, Freeman,		sell,	50l.
Joseph Gabbett, Esq. Limerick,		Thomas Roche, Esq. Banker,	
Freeman,		Limerick,	50l.
Geo. Gough, Esq. Woodsdown,	50l.	Wm. Roche, Esq. Banker,	50l.
Rev. Josiah Crampton, Mul-		Rev. Thos. Westropp, Limerick,	
caire,	50l.	Freeman,	
Rev. H. J. Ingram, Kilmurry,	50l.	Rev. John Fitzgibbon,	50l.

Here Mr. Tuthill, alluding to the clergymen who had been polled for him, humorously observed, those were the description of men, charged with overturning the protestant corporation. Thus terminated this day's proceedings, not however, unmarked by some disturbance.

When Col. Gough was retiring from court, he fancied he observed one man particularly shew a disposition to insult him. This person Col. Gough immediately collared, and the man in endeavouring to resist, we believe, struck at the Col. Here a gentleman from the gallery cried out, Colonel Gough is murdered! "Oh Col. Gough is murdered!" and instantly the whole court presented nothing but a scene of tumult and confusion. The staff of the Limerick Militia who lined the gallery, most of them armed with bludgeons, rushed towards the spot, secured what they called, the daring offender, and dragged him off to prison. In a little time order was restored, and we are happy to observe, that Col. Gough had not been "murdered."

SECOND DAY:

Thursday, July 3.

At ten o'clock this morning, each of the candidates attended by a numerous and respectable body of friends, took their places on the hustings. When the Court was opened Mr. Boyse, Agent for Mr. Tuthill, called the attention of the citizens, to the conduct of the staff. He asked, why was such a body of men armed with bludgeons, and if he was rightly informed, with concealed weapons, allowed to line that gallery, or be at all permitted to appear in Court? it was both unconstitutional and illegal, that such men receiving pay from his Majesty should be placed in that conspicuous situation, for the purpose of intimidating electors.—No later than the night before, one of them had the audacity to use threatening language to himself, but such threats he despised; the ruffian's character was his shield, had he been a Gentleman he dared not have done so.

Mr. Tuthill, here rose and said. I appeal to the candour of my Hon. Opponent, whether such a proceeding is not vexatious and illegal, what have we not to expect from their conduct on yesterday?

Here Major Vereker remarked, it was natural and what only could be expected, to have them come forward heart and hand, when they saw their old Commander and friend, attacked in the manner he had been.

Mr. Tuthill resumed. I have from the lips of Colonel Gough, that he collared the man before he attempted to strike him. There is no one in any situation of life more respectable than Col. Gough, no one respects him more than I do: and I myself would be the first to lay my hand on the man and drag him to justice, that would treat him with indignity—if those men however, are to be here I submit to my Hon. Opponent, whether it would not be better have them appear in regimentals, by that means they would be marked out, and the public know how to guard against them.

Major Vereker replied, I do not know I have any such power; they attend the Court as electors, and I have no hesitation in saying, they attend to protect my votes—all I shall say is, I will answer for their peaceable and quiet demeanour, unless they are provoked to outrage.

The Sheriffs commenced the poll.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.

11. Thos. Studdert, Esq. Kil-	
rush, Co. Clare,	£50
Thos. Taylor, Esq. Thomas-st.	
* rejected,	40s.
Thos. Maunsell Rose, Esq.	
Georges-street, Limerick.	50
Robt. Maunsell, Esq. Ltmerick.	50
Charles Fitzgerald, Esq. Lime-	
rick. Freeman,	

For Mr. Tuthill.

16. John Howly, sen. Esq. Li-	
merick.	£50
† Allan Francis O'Neill, Esq.	
* rejected,	50
George Russell, Esq. Limerick,	
Freeman.	
Rev. Wm. D. Hoare, Limerick,	
Freeman.	
Joshua Unthank, Merchant,	
Limerick,	50

21 Francis Butler, Esq. Gregg,	
County Galway, Freeman,	
Rev. John Graves, Fort William	
Co. Limerick, Freeman.	
Wm. Purdon, Esq. Tinneranna,	
County Clare, Freeman.	
Rev. Richard Cox, Cahirconlish	50
Rev. George Harte, Limerick.	50

26 Edward Wight, Seymour,	
Esq, Dublin.	£20
William Wallace, Esq. Limerick	50
Michael Ryan, Merchant, Lim-	
rick.	50
William Ryan, do. do.	50
David Kelly, Esq. Coolehenane.	20

31 George Hargrove, jun. Esq.	
Surgeon Freeman.	
Robert Smithwick, Esq. County	
Limerick, Freeman.	

36 Robert Ferguson John,	
Merchant, Limerick.	£50
Michael O'Farrel, Esq. Shan-	
non Park,	50

* Not residing on his Freehold,

† Affidavit stating the year but not the month in which it was sworn

For the Hon. Major Vereker.
Major John Colpoys, County
Clare, Freeman.

*Rev. Joseph Jones, Rathkeale,
County Limerick. £20

Joseph Sarjeant, Esq. Limerick 50

For Mr. Tuthill.

Terence O'Brien, Esq. William-
street £50

William Bourke, Esq. Clare-st.
Limerick. 20

Thomas Scanlan, Merchant,
Limerick.

* Mr. Jones was objected to, having been set-up as a £20 Freeholder, and he himself declaring he could vote only as a 40s. one, out of that part of his parish which lay in the Liberties; the Sheriffs refused to take the objection.

Mr. Bourke was objected to by Mr. D'Esterre, one of Mr. Vereker's Agents, who discovered that Mr. Bourke had registered his freehold twice, and the sum of whose objection was, that the first affidavit should recite the registry which appeared not to have taken place until a year after.—The Sheriffs very properly overruled his objection.

41 Michael Butler, Farmer,
Curraghakip. 40s.

John Butler, do. no. 40

Patrick Butler, do. do. 40

Michael Fitzgibbon, do. do. 40

Michael Kerby, do. do. 40

46 Anthony Bodkin, Merchant,
Limerick, Freeman.

Cornelius Quilty, Farmer, Gar-
ankea. 40s.

Dennis Quilty, do. do. 4 s.

† James O'Regan, Tailor Mun-
gret-street, *rejected*

Wm. Carroll, Broad-street, Chand-
ler. 20l.

† Affidavit stated Freehold to be outside Mungret Gate, the elector declared the street was not named at the time of his registry, and that he voted out of the same Freehold at a former Election for Colonel Vereker—Rejected by the Sheriff's on the ground of uncertainty of description of Freehold.

Thus terminated the second days proceedings.

The Hon. Major Vereker seemed confident in the support of the friends of his family, and Mr. Tuthill equally so on the Mercantile interest, and resident respectability of Limerick.

State of the Poll this Evening.

For the Hon. Major Vereker, 24

For Mr. Tuthill, 23

Majority for Major Vereker, 1

THIRD DAY:

Friday, July 4.

On the Candidates taking their places on the hustings, and the Court being opened, Mr. Tuthill proposed to the Hon. Major Vereker, to close the Poll as it then stood.—Major Vereker declined, saying, he had many respectable friends from different quarters of the kingdom in attendance, and that he would poll to the last man!

After a few observations from Mr. Tuthill, relative to existing grievances and mal-administration of justice, the Sheriffs proceeded to Poll.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.

51 Vere Hunt, Esq. Cappagh,
County Tipperary, Freeman
Henry Hunt, Lieut. Tipperary
Militia, Freeman.
Fitzmorris Hunt, Esq. Cappagh
Co. Tipperary, Freeman.
George Chapman, Esq. Limerick
Freeman.
George Studdert, Esq. Kilrush. 50l.

For Mr. Tuthill.

56 Hughes Russell, Merchant,
Limerick, Freeman.
Thomas Taverner, Esq. Wilmount. 50l.
Wm. Glover, jun. Watch-maker,
rejected, Affidavit of
registry not being dated.
Francis O'Shaughnessy, Cloth
Merchant, Limerick. 20
Wm. Howly, Esq. Limerick. 20

Mr. Howly, on tendering his vote, was about addressing the Court, but, ere he began, the Sheriffs declared they could not suffer the poll to be interrupted. Mr. Howly, as an Elector, demanded to be heard, and declared no man should prevent him. He spoke to the following effect:—It is with strong feelings of pleasure, I tender my vote for my friend, Mr. Tuthill. I have long known him, and esteem him as well for his private worth, as his honest advocacy of that cause he has so warmly espoused; as a citizen of Limerick, I am attached to that man, and those measures most conducive to the interest and prosperity of my native city, I rejoice, at having it in my power, to come forth and support the man, who stands forward to assert our rights, and who, I trust, will soon restore those rights, which the charters of this ancient City granted, not for the advantage of any individual, but for the benefit of all. My friend, Mr. Tuthill, is not seeking to make a close borough of Limerick, where none could vote but his menials, and none could obtain their rights but through his favour. I feel pleasure too, in saying, he does not look forward to the support of strangers, men,

some of whom may be respectable, but who have no property, or interest in this City. No ! he is determined to restore their rights to the honest tradesman, the merchant, and the manufacturer; and will give to the old inhabitants, and those possessing property amongst us, the privileges confirmed to them by charters, and of which, they are now, so shamefully deprived. He will not with a band of followers, gleaned, not only from the neighbouring counties, but distant provinces, seek to bear down the scale of our rights, and leave the people but as a feather. He will not draw from us the earnings of our hard industry, or combat us with our own money, when we ask him for our account. I, Mr. Sheriffs, have no personal enmity to any man, or set of men, but while I have life, I will support him with my purse, and my best exertions, who I hope, will redress the oppressive grievances under which we labour. With the best feelings of my heart, I tender my vote to Mr. Tuthill; and would cheerfully stake the wealth and independence on our side, against the boasted superiority on that of the other

For the Hon. Major Vereker.

61. John Sergeant, Esq. Freeman.
 Rev. Thos. Lloyd, Tower } Do.
 hill, co. of Limerick, }
 Rev. Arthur Ormsby, Lim- } Do.
 erick, }
 Wm. Brazier Creaghe, Esq.
 Castle Creaghe, Co. Cork, £50
 John Lowe, Esq. Castle Jane,
 County of Limerick. Freeman.

For Mr. Tuthill.

66. Rev. Wm. Lewis, Limerick, £50
 Edmond Ryan, Merchant, Limerick. 50
 Timothy Ryan, Do. Do. 50
 William Fitz-Gerald, Jeweller, Limerick. 50
 John Michael Creaghe, Merchant, Limerick, 50

71 Saul Baldwin, Esq. Cartown, Co. Limerick. Freeman.
 Rev. Thomas Westropp, Ballynolan, co. Limerick. Do.
 Hugh Ryves Baker, Esq. Limerick, Do.
 James Dodd Paper-Stainer, Limerick. 50l.
 Henry D'Esterre, Jun, Esq, Limerick, 20l.

76 John Norris Russell, Merchant, Limerick, 50
 Michael Egan, Merchant, Limerick, 50
 Ter. O'Brien, Esq, Limerick, 50
 Matthew Minahan, Gent, Limerick, 50
 John Hayes, Esq. Limerick, Rejected for the omission of the words "to me" in the Affidavit of Registry. 50

81 Thomas Kelly, Newtown, Farmer, 40s,
 Matthew Lynch, Do. Do, 40s,
 Patrick Gissane, Do. Do, 40s,
 Michael Gissane, Do. Do, 40s,

86 Wm. White, Merchant, Limerick, 50
 Maurice O'Loughlin, Tanner, Limerick, 20
 John Brown, Slater, Limerick, 20

For the Hon. Major Vereker,
Dennis Gissane, Newtown,
Farmer,

40s

For Mr. Tuthill,

J. Blackwell, jun, Ballyclough, 20l.
* Philip Kirby, Kildrommin,
Farmer: 20l.

91 Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart.
Dromoland, Co. Clare, Freeman.
Richard Palliser, Esq. Bunratty,
Co. Clare, Freeman.
Thomas Perse Evans, Esq.
Ashrow, Co. Limerick, Do.
Vere D. Hunt, Esq. Co. Lim. Do.
Richard Kenny, Esq. Ennis, 50l.

96 Robert Kerwick, Clothier,
Cornwallis-street, 40s.
Patrick Boland, Cooper, Boher-
buoy, 40s.
James Butler, Labourer, Do. 40s.
Lot Flannery, Do. New-road, 40s.
Stephen John Hastings, Hard-
ware-Merchant, Limerick, 20l.

101 Edward Croker, Esq.
Grange-hill, 50l.
Pat. Power, Gent. Limerick, 50l.
Arthur Henry D'Esterre, Jun.
Limerick, Freeman.
Eyre Evans, Esq. Ash-Hill.
co. Limerick, Do.
Richard John Donoughoe,
Clke. Limerick, Do.

106 John Fitz-Gerald, Brewer,
Limerick, 50l.
John Rice, Gent. Limerick,
Freeman,
Peter Coonerty, Jun. Gent.
Limerick, 100l.
Pierce Shannon, Hardware-
Merchant, 40s.
Patrick Molony, Gent. Limerick,
Freeman.

State of the Poll this Evening.

For the Honble Major Vereker, 54
For Mr. Tuthill, 50

Majority for Major Vereker, 4

Towards the close of the poll this evening, an occurrence took place, which though at first apparently trivial, soon assumed a very alarming appearance.—A drunken woman stood outside the court, and with a rod, but still more with her tongue annoyed every one passing in or out of it: a person who had been so assailed, had the hardihood to take the rod from her hand, and was instantly knocked down by a man named Hickey; this completely exasperated the mob, and the fellow was well kicked and beaten; a good many of the staff of the Limerick Militia who were looking on, took part with Hickey and attacked the people: they met with a determined resistance, and in a short time by volleys

* Rejected for not swearing from positive knowledge his freehold was in that part of the parish of Abington within the liberty: he offered to do so to the best of his belief, but the Sheriff's decided, that positive knowledge was necessary.

of stones, &c. were forced to retreat in every direction—they immediately returned all armed; charged the people down Bridge-street, even to the very door of the Court-house, and there deliberately primed and loaded. The disturbance was now on the eve of being fatal, but fortunately, the Mayor, whose exertions on this, and indeed on every occasion entitle him to the respect and gratitude of the Citizens of Limerick, assisted by Mr. William Howley, exerted his authority in quelling the disturbance: in doing so he was materially assisted by the Hon. Major Vereker, who on learning the extent of the riot, instantly left the Court, and by their united exertions order was soon restored.

We must now take notice of an outrage committed on a Mr. Cantrell, a respectable Druggist of Bank-place, a party of the staff headed by a Nephew of the Mayor's, and accompanied by a Constable named Flanagan, were dragging a man to prison, who though in custody was violently kicked and beaten; Mr. Cantrell at that time passing by, remonstrated on the cruelty of such treatment, he was instantly seized himself, assaulted in the same outrageous manner, was dragged to the common gaol, and there while in custody struck at, and otherwise abused. This certainly was an outrage of a serious description—it was completely unprovoked on the part of Mr. Cantrell, and calls loudly for redress: we understand he has adopted the necessary legal proceedings to bring the offending parties to justice, and inflict on them that punishment so serious an outrage deserves.

FOURTH DAY.

Saturday, July 5.

On the opening of the Court, Mr. Tuthill addressed the electors in nearly the following words:

Gentlemen, with feelings of pain indeed, must I call your attention to a gross and shameful outrage on the person of a respectable individual, and generally speaking on the inhabitants of Limerick. Yesterday evening you all witnessed the conduct of the Staff, you have heard of their outrages against their fellow-citizens, who were driven up to the door of the Court-house, you saw the Staff deliberately prime and load. Gentlemen, I am sorry to say, they were

headed by the Mayor. Here Mr. Tuthill was interrupted by the Mayor, who said, I put myself at their head, to protect my own life, which before was endangered by volleys of stones. I certainly did not think I deserved such treatment from my fellow-citizens, but at the risque of my life, I will put down any ruffian or ruffians, who may disturb the tranquillity of the City.

Mr. Tuthill here resumed, I fully agree with the Mayor, I do not think he deserved any such treatment, nor do I imagine, those volleys of stones were ever intended for him; I can only say, had I been there, I should be the first person to lay my hand upon any man, no matter to what party he belonged, whom I should find violating the public peace.

But Gentlemen, can such conduct be tolerated? What! a number of ruffians armed, driving the inoffensive citizens before them, the shops in your streets shut up, all business at a stand, and threatening the lives of those people attached to my interest. Why Gentlemen, I hold in my hand a letter from Martin Egan, whose freehold our upright magistrates refused to register, except he promised to vote for Colonel Vereker, and whom I took over to London to prove that fact; he has been threatened with assassination, and is at this moment locked up in his house for safety.— Oh such conduct is shocking! it is shameful! I now Gentlemen call your attention to the wanton attack and imprisonment of your respectable fellow-citizen, Mr. Cantrell, who was beaten and abused by the staff, and dragged by a parish constable, a fellow of the name of Flanagan, to the common gaol; there he was even struck, and by whom? I am sorry to tell you Gentlemen, by a person nearly connected with the head of the Corporation; and what was his crime? performing an act of humanity, acting the part of a good citizen and a good christian, in begging those fellows not to illtreat a poor man they were dragging to prison.— But Gentlemen, I am afraid this was not Mr. Cantrell's only crime. By the conditions and charter of our city, and under the new rules, Mr. Cantrell as having resided and carried on business here for five years, became entitled to freedom; he presented his petition sometime ago to the Mayor, and tendered the necessary fees; he was refused his freedom, but he is still determined to vote for me, and with the blessing of God I will soon make a good vote of it. I hope and trust the Gentlemen on the other side can lay their

hands on their hearts, and say, this determination of his, had no share in the outrage committed on him. I shall now make my Hon. opponent a proposal, that if embraced, will put an end to all these disturbances, and enable us to retire to quiet, and to our homes; as for myself, I would willingly retire? I never wished to be drawn from the habits of private life; but never Gentlemen, will I return to it, until I see our grievances redressed, our revenues, your property fairly applied, and Limerick restored to what she once was, and what she ought to be. My proposal is this; let the Hon. Major appoint six respectable men, I will appoint six more. Let the charters and constitution of this city, be put into their hands, and let them decide on the rights and privileges of the citizens of Limerick. We'll have no more law; we can then retire to our homes. John Tuthill can go back to his plough, and in case his proposal is acceded to, he will pledge himself to give every assistance to the election of his Hon. opponent.

Gentlemen, I have paused for a reply; I have had none; I see my proposal is refused; my opposition therefore, shall only terminate with the abuses I complain of. As to the result of the present contest, I will wager £500 with my Hon. opponent, that I will be the sitting member. I have made the offer, I am ready to support it. I now come to the conduct of our charter magistrates; there are four of them, Sir Richard Harte, Aldermen Morony, Watson, and Wilkinson: the first is out of the way, the second does not act, but the other two act with a vengeance. I here arraign these magistrates with injustice and gross partiality. I shall make no charge but what I can substantiate, it is an unpleasant duty, it is one however, I feel to be imperative; and painful as it may be, I shall not shrink from it; I shall now state a few facts to you, a poor lighter-man, named Connell, whom I now see in court, was employed by Captain Graham, to remove some ballast from the long dock; he was summoned for doing so before one of those magistrates, and fined six shillings; this one would think ought to be enough, but Gentlemen, at the hour of twelve o'clock on a Saturday night, this poor man's house was broken into: he was dragged from the bosom of his family to the gaol, and there kept until a further fine of £3 was paid for him.—(The Magistrate here alluded to, denied this to be the fact, but Connell came forward and confirmed the truth of Mr. Tuthill's statement.)

Gentlemen I shall give you another instance of this worthy magistrate's conduct, that I myself was witness to. I generally am up early in the morning, and some short time ago, when turf was uncommonly scarce, I saw two kishes of it filled up and sold; when the magistrate came up, he first struck the poor boatman with a stick, cut him on the lip, made him toss the turf out of one of the kishes, and divide it amongst the poor, and swore him not to sell any but amongst them; and what did he do last gentlemen? why after dividing one of the kishes to about 90,000 he sends the other home to himself. I followed, and saw it safely lodged within his gate. (Here the magistrate did not deny taking the turf, but said he paid for it.) Is this a fair measure of justice? Surely you will not consent to submit any longer to such slavery and oppression. It has long existed, it still exists, it pervades every part of the Corporation, even down to George the bellman. If any proof be wanting I can give another! A poor man of the name of Flaherty, some time ago had occasion to summon a certain gentleman; he was told, he would not get a summons against him, as he was a friend of the Corporation; this O'Flaherty could not bring himself to believe, until he found by experience it was the fact—he went to the Exchange; he gave the Mayor-sergeant the name of the plaintiff, it was entered; but when he gave him the name of the defendant, the Serjeant very coolly laid aside his pen, and said, you can get no summons; that gentleman is a friend of the Corporation. Poor O'Flaherty walked away, and from that day to the present I believe he is unpaid: This gentleman is a system we must put down; it is shocking: it is gross: it deserves reprobation, it deserves punishment. We must lay our shoulders to it. Let us give it a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.

The Sheriffs proceeded to poll:—

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i>		<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>	
111 George Friend, Esq. Limerick,	50l.	116 Thomas Bourke, Clare-street, Merchant,	50l.
Rev. Henry Hoare, Hartstonge-street, Limerick,	50l.	John Kelly, Merchant, Limerick,	50
John Sutherland Peppard, Esq. Cappagh, County Tipperary,	Freeman	William Creaghe, Merchant, Limerick, rejected for the omission of the words "to me" in his affidavit,	50
Michael Fitzgerald, Architect, Limerick,	50l.	Patrick William Creaghe, Merchant, Limerick,	50
Michael Keogh, farmer, Rootagh,	40s.	John Barry, Esq. Limerick,	50

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i>		<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>	
121 Michael Collins, New-		126 John Lyons, Gent. Sun-	
town, Farmer,	40s.	field,	50l.
Edward Fitzgibbon, do. do.	40s.	Jeffery Foot, Esq. Limerick,	
Michael Madden, do. do.	40s.	Freeman.	
Thomas Glennane, do. do. re-		Mathew Hogan, Merchant, do. do.	
jected, declaring his free-		William White, Bowerbuoy,	20
hold was not worth 40s. a year,	40s.	Patrick Corbett, Bandon, Far-	
* Ulick Burke, Newtown,	40s.	mer,	40s.

At this period, a particular occurrence took place in court, which having been a matter of such notoriety, removes any delicacy we might otherwise have had, in relating it. The rejection of the two last voters for the Hon. Major Vereker, but particularly, the integrity they shewed, gave considerable satisfaction to a very crowded court—it was proved by continued acclamations. Amidst a crowd close to A. H. D. one of Major Vereker's Agents, he observed a person, who seemed to feel particularly pleased at it. From this, or some other cause, Mr. D's. anger was so strongly excited, that he laid hold of him, and in an impassioned tone, commanded his immediate departure. The man very coolly replied, he would not stir: still more angry than before, A. H. D. called on the Sheriffs to put him out—not even for these would he stir, saying he had business in court. The nature of it being demanded, he got upon the table, put his hand in his pocket, handed the Sheriffs an execution, and pointing to Mr. A. H. D. cried out “there is your man.”

131 Alexander Blood, Limer-		136 John Sheehy, New Road,	
ick, Pawnbroker,	50l.	Cotton Manufacturer,	20l.
Thomas Lloyd, Esq. Barris-		John Gorman, Carpenter,	
ter, Dublin,	100	James's-street,	40s.
Thomas Hennessy Cunnehee,		† Dennis Sheehy, Farmer,	
Farmer,	50	Ballysimon,	40s.
Rev. W. E. Lloyd, Holy Cross,		Daniel Harrigan, do.	40s.
County Tipperary,	50	Michael Connell, New Road,	40s.
§ John O'Callaghan, Esq. Ma-			
ry Fort, Co. Clare, Freeman.			

* Rejected, same as the former.

§ Here Mr. Tuthill asked Mr. O'Callaghan, whether he thought it fair, that men who were represented in their own counties should come to Limerick to vote away the rights of the citizens. His reply was, “upon my honor, I do not.”

† In setting up this Freeholder, an objection was made by the Agents of Mr. Vereker, that the Freehold being a 40s. one, was not registered according to the form of the registry act, as it did not state the lease

For the Hon. Major Vereker.
 141 Francis B. Wilkinson,
 Esq. Castle Connell, Co.
 Limerick, Freeman.
 George Davis, Esq. O'Brien
 bridge, Co. Clare, Freeman.
 William Jones Evans, Esq.
 Rathkeale, Co. Limerick,
 Freeman.
 Wm. Gabbett, Esq. Limerick,
 Freeman.
 Joseph Gubbins, Esq. Kil-
 frush, Co. Limerick, Freeman

For Mr Tuthill.
 * 146 Michael O'Dell, Far-
 mer, Ballysimon.
 William Lysaght, Sportsman,
 Boherbuoy, 40s.
 Walter Meany, Labourer,
 John's-gate, 40s.
 Stephen Crengh, Carpenter,
 Limerick, 20l.
 James Malone, Farmer, Cal-
 lysimon, 40s:

151 Edward Croker, Esq. Bal-
 lineguard, co. Limerick,
 Freeman.
 John Croker, Esq. do. Freeman.
 Rev. George Vincent, Shana-
 golden, co. Limerick, Freeman.
 William Fosbery, Esq. Bally-
 odonougace Castle, coun-
 ty Limerick, Freeman.
 Richard O'Brien, Farmer,
 county Limerick, 20l.

156 Charles M'Mahon, Gla-
 zier, William-street, 50l.
 Thomas Ryan, Architect, Li-
 merick, 50l:
 James O'Connor, Cloth Mer-
 chant, ditto, 40s
 William Connell, Cooper,
 ditto, 20l.
 James Nealon, Gentleman,
 ditto, 50l

The court rose at seven o'clock, and adjourned to ten o'clock on Monday morning.

under which the Freeholder held. Mr. Barrington ably supported this freeholder, he said that the Act of the 45th of the King contained a particular provision for the registry of those persons who had registered without holding their freeholds by deed, lease, or instrument; the act stated, that it should describe the date of the lease, and lives for which the freehold was held, or in case the same be not for life, then stating the nature of the tenure as the case may be.

He said, this freehold was seized in fee of the lands out of which he registered—though the freehold was small, there were a great number similarly circumstanced—that that part of the act permitting the description as the case may be, provided for the registry of persons possessed as the present freeholder was—an objection being then made, that the word “seized to him and his heirs,” was not sufficient to establish an estate in fee. Mr. Barrington argued on the effect of these words, and shewed from legal authorities, that an estate to a man and his heirs was the best estate that a person could hold, and therefore, an estate in fee; and that where the words were general, they should be construed in the most favourable sense, for the person so deriving. It is impossible for us to follow Mr. Barrington in his argument in support of this freehold; we shall only say his argument was legal, and he sustained his freeholder to the perfect satisfaction of the entire court.

* Rejected, being an estate in fee; and the words “deed, lease, or instrument” not being erased from affidavit of registry.

State of the Poll this Evening.

For the Honble. Major Vereker,	77
For Mr. Tuthill,	73
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Majority for Major Vereker,	4



FIFTH DAY:

Monday, July 7.

At 10 o'clock, all the avenues leading to the Court-house were so excessively crowded, that with some difficulty, even the Candidates got up to the Hustings. When the Court was opened, Mr. Tuthill first alluding to the conduct of the Magistrates, their mal-administration of justice, &c. &c. called on Mr. Cantrell to relate to his fellow-citizens the outrage committed on him; Mr. Cantrell stepped forward and was about addressing the Court, when prevented by the Sheriffs, who said, he had no right to use the privilege of an elector, being neither a freeman nor freeholder. Mr. Tuthill was of opinion he had; that Mr. Cantrell as having resided here and carried on business for five years, was entitled to his freedom under the new rules, and the period he hoped was not far distant when he should receive his freedom, not as a matter of favour, but of established and undoubted right. Mr. Cantrell not being allowed to proceed—Mr. Tuthill addressed the Honble. Major Vereker, and renewed the proposal of putting an end to the contest, by submitting the Charters, &c. to the Chamber of Commerce; this proposition the Hon. Major declined, saying, I have no power to comply with such a proposal—I am not as you have stated the head of the Corporation—I am of their Common-Council it is true, but still an humble individual—I am honored with the support of many of its respectable members, but I cannot presume to dictate to, or control their wishes—I owe them a good deal of gratitude, but I have chalked out a certain line of conduct for myself, which I do not mean to step beyond—I have numbers of highly respectable friends coming forward to support me, and my determination is, to poll to the last man; should I be returned, my fellow-

citizens may believe, my most strenuous exertions will be devoted to their interests; and when they know me a little better I trust they will give me credit for the sincerity of my declarations.—The Mayor having just entered the court, begged to ask of Mr. Tuthill whether in speaking of the conduct of the Magistrates he meant any allusion to him?—Mr. Tuthill replied he did not; he could bear the most honorable testimony to his conduct and character, and in that testimony, he believed he would be joined by every individual within and out of the court.

The Sheriffs commenced the poll.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i>				<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>			
161 Laurence Maher, Farmer,				166 Peter Connelly, Merchant,			
Lemonfield,	40s.			Limerick,	50l.		
Patrick Lyons, Do. Do.	40s.			Patrick Houragan, Architect,			
Garrett Nagle, Do. Do.	40s.			Limerick,	50		
John Nagle, Do. Do.	40s.			John Purcell, Do. Do.	20		
Joseph Barry, Esq. Barrister,				Daniel Doyle, Publican, New-			
Mallow, Co. Cork. Freeman.				road,	20		
				Barth. Tyrrell, Mason, Do.	40s.		
<hr/>				<hr/>			
171 Hugh Brady, Esq. Limerick,	50l.			176 John Hogan James, Merchant, Limerick,	50l.		
Geo. Evans, Esq. Limerick,	50			Mort Hehir, Esq. Roches-st.	50		
Andrew Vokes, Farmer, Ballinacurra,	20			Andrew Kennedy, Labourer, Cross-road,	40s.		
Exham Vincent, Esq. Violet-hill, co. Clare, Freeman.				Nathaniel Littlejohn, Gardener, Do.	20l.		
Rev. Robert Gabbett, Castle-lake, co. Clare, Do.				John Young, Esq. Clonlara,	50l.		
<hr/>				<hr/>			
181 Waller O'Grady, Esq. Limerick, Freeman.				186 Michael Blake, Labourer, Cross-road,	40s.		
Poole Henn, Esq. co. Clare, Do.				Pat. Keane, Labourer, North-prior's-land,	40s.		
John Crips, Esq. Fort-Eliza, co. Clare,	100l.			* James Kennelly, Do. Thomond-gate,			
W. Henn, Esq. Limerick, Freeman.				Chas. O'Brien, Weaver, Cross-road,	40s.		
John Carmody, Gent. Ballyveelis,	50			John Carthy, Carman, Thomond-gate, rejected, affidavit not dated.			
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191 George Gloster, Esq. Limerick,	50l.			196 James Barlow, Cotton-manufacturer, New-road,	40s.		
Robert Westropp, Fort-anne, co. Clare, Freeman.				James Lock, Do. Do.	40s.		
Tim. Cronan, Farmer, Ashfort,	40s.			George Benn, Weaver,	40s.		
John Cronan, Do. Do.	40s.			Thomas Haply, Gardener, Ballinacurra,	40s.		
James Cronan, Do. Do.	40s.			John Collins, Lab. Boherbuoy,	40s.		

* Rejected, for not swearing positively to the date of his lease, and Sheriffs ruled, the act of the 45th of the King made it imperative on voter to do so.

Here the Hon. Richard Hobart Fitzgibbon, brother to the Earl of Clare, who had just arrived from London, to give his support to Mr. Tuthill, came into court; he was received with the most enthusiastic acclamation: soon as he sat down, Mr. Tuthill addressed the electors in the following words—I shall never cease to feel the obligation I am under to the Hon. Mr. Fitzgibbon; he has left London purposely to give me his support on this occasion; in doing this, he is entitled to my warmest gratitude, and I trust fellow-citizens; you will mark your estimation of such conduct by the support you will bestow on him at the next election for the county. The Hon. Mr. Fitzgibbon replied, I feel very much obliged indeed by so flattering a reception: I came here to support Mr. Tuthill, for whom I entertain the highest respect, and whose private worth and public conduct in the cause of independence, must entitle him to the gratitude of the citizens of Limerick; but this I beg leave distinctly to say, I step forward, not from any ulterior view of your support in the county, but from my attachment to the cause Mr. Tuthill is engaged in, and my estimation of his character.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i>		<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>	
201 Henry Bevan, Esq. L. mon-		206 Roger King, Mealman,	
field, Liberties, Link. Freeman.		Wickham-street,	40s.
John Crips, Jun. Esq. Fort-		Richard Odell, Cotton-weaver,	
Eliza, co. Limerick.	Do.	Nelson-street,	40s.
Wm. Crips, Esq. Rose-hill,		Patrick Tuhigg. Labourer,	
co. Clare,	Do.	Boherbuay,	40s.
Wm. Odell, Esq. City Limer-		Patrick Daly, Trunk-maker,	
ick Militia, Ballingarry,	Do.	Wickham-street,	40s.
Wm. M'Craith, Esq. City Lim-		Robert Whelan, Labourer,	
erick Militia, Clonmel,	Do.	Boherbuay,	40s.

State of the Poll this Evening.

For the Hon. Major Vereker,	102
For Mr. Tuthill,	96
Majority for Major Vereker,	6

SIXTH DAY:

Tuesday, July 8.

On the court being opened this morning, Mr. Tuthill addressed the electors in nearly the following words: It is

with extreme concern I have to return to charges of mal-administration of justice, and oppressive conduct of our charter-justices; it is with pain I do so, but called on as I am, by my fellow-citizens, whose servant I consider myself to be—I will not shrink from the task however unpleasant, and while I have a shilling in the world will not relax my exertions to put an end to this shocking system, and to obtain a redress of those grievances. I hold in my hand charges of serious nature against two of the magistrates, which before I state I shall make some enquiry into: but, Gentlemen, they are charged with what I am afraid is too notorious—Partiality in the administration of justice—trifling with their oaths, and harassing the poor in the extortion of fees they are not entitled to: by those fees some of them have enriched themselves, and in those times of unexampled distress, while the poor are pining, and some of them actually dying through want, they are revelling in luxury, and glutting themselves on their very vitals.—Is this any longer to be tolerated? Gentlemen, it is not.—It wants revision and redress, and with the blessing of God, both it shall soon have.

Sheriffs commenced the poll.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i>	<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>
211 Rev. Wm. Forster, Dean of Kilmacduagh, Gort, Freeman.	216 *George Balfrey, Brogue- maker, Boherbuoy, 40s.
Jeremiah Rosengrave, Esq. Rose-vale, co. Galway, Do.	† John Collopy, Weaver, Bo- herbuoy, 40s.
Jn. Rosengrave, Esq. Gort, do. Do.	§ Dennis Quin, Weaver. 40s.
Robert Forster, Esq. Ashfield, do. Do.	John Walsh, Mason, High-st. 40s.
Joseph Crip, Esq. Shannon-st. 20l.	John Barry, Clothier, Wick- ham-street, 40s.
221 John Evans, Esq. Ash- row, co. Limerick. Freeman.	226 Matthew O'Farrell, Esq. Limerick, 50l.
Thos. Gabbett, Esq. George's- street, Limerick. Do.	Patrick Flannery, Skinner, Boherbuoy. 40s.
Henry Bowles, Gent. Limerick, 50l.	Mic. Kenny, Carman, James's-st. 40s.
John Wade, Farmer, Ballysi- mon, 40s.	† Pat. Conway, Coach-driver, High-street, 40s.
Thos. Bourke, Do. Newtown, 40s.	Thomas M'Mahon, Carpepter, Roches-street. 20l.

* Rejected, affidavit of registry not dated.

† Collopy on being asked whom he voted for, replied, the father of the people.

§ Quin on being asked whom he voted for, replied, the grand-father of the people, for Mr. Tuthill had grown grey in their service.

† Conway on giving his vote, said, he hoped he should have the honor of driving Mr. Tuthill into Parliament.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.
 231 Wm. Gabbett, Caherline, 50l.
 Eyre Powell, Esq. Castle-con-
 nell, co. Limerick, Freeman.
 John Fitz-Gerald, Carpenter,
 Ballysimon, 40s.
 Jas. O'Connor, Labourer, Do. 40s.
 Edward Ormsby, Gent. Lim-
 erick, Freeman.

For Mr. Tuthill.
 236 Patrick Gorman, Meroh-
 ant, Limerick, 50l.
 Martin Hogan, Carman, Bo-
 herbuoy, 40s.
 John Lock, Cotton-weaver,
 New-road, 40s.
 Patrick Byrnes, Smith, North-
 prior's-land, 40s.
 James Fitz-Gerald, Carpenter,
 Ballysimon, 40s.

241 * Peter Lowe, Esq. Quins-
 borough, co. Clare, Freeman.
 Wm. Ryves, Jun. Esq. Lim-
 erick, Do.
 Chas. Morgan, Esq. Monks-
 field, co. Galway, Do.
 James Fitz-Gerald, Stone-
 cutter, Ballysimon, 20l.
 Daniel Clohessy, Farmer, Bal-
 lysimon, 40s.

246 James Hanrahan, Car-
 man, Roches-street, 40s.
 † John Fogerty, Farmer, Bal-
 lysimon.
 Richard Guynane, Roche's-
 street, Carman, 40s.
 Michael Madden, Leather-cut-
 ter, Curry's-lane, 40s.
 Edmond M'Mahon, Woolien-
 Draper, Limerick,

Here Mr. Tuthill on some delay on finding an affidavit that had been called for, said; I cannot help expressing my fears, this delay arises from the easy access the family or friends of my Honble. opponent have to the public records of the city, while I and my friends are completely excluded; here I beg to be understood, I do not mean to charge Mr. Parker, (who I must do the justice of saying, fills his situation very correctly,) with any connivance at such a proceeding. Neither do I mean to say, my Honble. opponent, would take any advantage of the close connexion between Mr. Parker and himself; all I say is, it has an extraordinary appearance, and I think requires explanation. The Honble. Major Vereker replied: I agree with Mr. Tuthill in the opinion he holds of Mr. Parker's conduct.—I have never known it to be otherwise than correct; and that conduct is the best security against the abuse of any situation he holds: as to my father and myself, were we mean enough to countenance such practises, I firmly believe

* Here Mr. Tuthill addressed Mr. Parker, Clerk of the Peace, saying the name of Mr. Lowe was not on the attested copy of the return of freemen he had given him; he asked him why he did not give him the names of those admitted since 15th February, 1816; Mr. Parker replied he had reasons for doing so, he could not now explain.

† Rejected, on the same grounds as Michael O'Dell, Farmer, Ballysimon.—See page 23.

Mr. Parker would not lend himself to them, nor would we deserve either the support or confidence of our friends, I assure you on my honor I never looked at a single record in Mr. Parker's possession, and when my fellow-citizens know me a little better, as I have remarked before, they will give me credit for the sincerity of my professions.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.
 251 Wray Palliser, Esq. Com-
 bray, co. Waterford, Freeman.
 Francis Sergeant James, Esq.
 Alderman, Limerick, Freeman.
 George Black, Esq. Limerick, 100l.
 Westropp Rosslewin, Esq.
 Cornfield, co. Clare, Freeman.
 James Black, Esq. Limerick, Do.

For Mr. Tuthill.
 256 Michael Kearney, Gent.
 Limerick, 20l.
 Dennis Lenagan, Merchant,
 Limerick,
 Thomas O'Connor, Cottoner,
 John's-gate, 40s.
 John Fitz-Gerald, Mason,
 Barrack-street, 40s.
 Patrick Collopy, Cordwainer,
 Broad-street, 40s.

261 John M. A. Taverner,
 Esq. Limerick, Freeman.
 Rev. Wm. Maunsell, Castle-
 park, Liberties, Limerick, Do.
 Wm. Stevins, Leather-cutter,
 Do.
 John Worrall, Cordwainer,
 Broad-street, Do,
 Robert Kerwick, Chandler,
 Broad-street, Do.

267 John O'Mealy, Master-
 cooper, Limerick, 50l.
 James Foley, Merchant, Lim-
 erick, 20l.
 John Sexton, Mason, Black-
 boy, 40s.
 John Potter, Gent. Boherbuoy, 40s.
 Patrick Ryan, Gent. William-
 street, 20l.

State of the Poll this Evening.

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SEVENTH DAY:

Wednesday, July 9.

On the Court being opened, Mr. Tuthill addressing the electors, said; Gentlemen, I have received four documents on a subject I have before alluded to. I would wish to pass them by, but the duty I owe my fellow-citizens prevents me, and the indignation such mal-administration of justice excites, powerfully urges me on. I have now before me an account of fees and other charges made by Alderman

Wilkinson, amounting to £11 10. on some petty quarrel about cutting turf, originally not worth 10s. Here Mr. Tuthill enquired if the Alderman was in court, and being answered in the affirmative; he proceeded to read the various items amounting to that sum; the parties were named Ryan and Dwyer, it was a charge brought for cutting turf contrary to law, and informations were sworn before the Alderman for which he received a sum of £8. 6s.

Here Mr. W. appeared in front of the gallery and declared he had sworn eight informations on that occasion, for those he received one shilling each, and 3s. 3d. for bail bonds, as for any other charges he cared not for them, he was incapable of acting in a dishonorable manner, they were false, as communicated to Mr. Tuthill, and he should treat them with the contempt they deserved.

Mr. Tuthill replied, the charge was made; if not true, he had an opportunity of vindicating his character, and he himself would be happy to read publicly that vindication.

Mr. Tuthill next produced a paper which informed him of a transaction that lately occurred to a Brogue-maker, who had been accused with buying a pair of boots which were stolen. This unfortunate man was seized and thrown into prison by Alderman Watson. Here Mr. Tuthill enquired if the Alderman was in court, as he wished not to make any charge unless he was. When informed he was, he continued—Gentlemen, Mr. Watson went to the house of the wretched man, seized on the making of a pair of shoes, the only support perhaps of a week for his wretched family; kept him in prison for eight or nine days, during which time his family, a wife and seven children were compelled to beg about the streets; and before he was discharged from prison, he was obliged to sell his bed and bed-clothes, and every little article of furniture he had, to pay the fees of gaoler, bailiff, and other numerous charges. Gentlemen, I wish not to dwell on those subjects, but when they are handed to me, I cannot forbear reading them. I do not vouch for their truth. I merely read them as laid before me; it remains for those against whom they are made, to disprove them, if they can do so, it will afford me a good deal of pleasure, but merely saying they are false will not do; until they are proved to be so, in a satisfactory way to those who have heard them, and until I am

perfectly satisfied of their falsity, I shall not refrain from complaining of them, whenever I get information of such practices. Surely the common council will be as ready as I am, to receive any petition you may send them; as they were to receive that you sent a short time ago, for the re-election of our chief magistrate. He has acquitted himself like a man and a gentleman in the discharge of his duty, he I am sure will present your petition protesting against such oppression, to the common council. There are men of honor amongst them, there are men who will not disregard your petitions, who will redress your wrongs, correct those abuses, and who will not suffer this foul perversion of injustice. Gentlemen, we must exert ourselves, to strip those magistrates of that power, they use only for the purpose of procuring a livelihood,—not to answer the ends of justice.

There is another charge Mr. Wilkinson I have to make against you, and one that I hope you will satisfactorily clear up—you went into a man's shop who is now in court,—you took his till from his counter, I will not say whether for a debt or not—you emptied the money into your pocket, and threw back the empty till. Is this mal-administration of justice? Gentlemen, you should petition against it, those charges must be considered true, until proved otherwise. I shall take upon myself the power of correcting those abuses, if my honorable opponent will not. They shall be brought before a court of D'Oyer hundred where I hope those Magistrates will be disfranchised, and others chosen by the voice of the citizens.

There is another subject, Gentlemen, to which I beg to call your attention—the registry of your freeholds. Gentlemen, when I went to London, the Committee of the House of Commons settled that matter. (Here Mr. Tuthill read the report of the Committee, stating that one day after each general Quarter Sessions of the Peace is to be allowed for the registry of freeholds indiscriminately.) I attended before the Committee with five witnesses. Sir John Newport, the Chairman, asked me if I had any objection to wait until Lord Gort was present, to have the merits of your petition examined. I stopped, I hesitated, I felt the duty I owed my fellow-citizens; I asked was not my Lord Gort examined when I was absent, and why should not I be examined when he was so? Gentlemen, I did not

act upon my own authority, I had two of the best opinions in England, I had two of the best opinions in Dublin, and as far as we have gone we have been successful. When I applied to one of the Magistrates to register for me, he told me he would sooner put a rope about my neck; when I applied to another, his answer was, that he respected the situation of my Lord Gort more than his own; though he was on a solemn oath to administer justice in that situation. Fellow-citizens, is this fair? is this justice? Surely it is not. You must strip those magistrates of that power they so much abuse, but do it legally, the road is open for you, it is in your power to free yourselves from such oppression, let your generous souls spurn the idea of such slavery.

Here the Mayor rose, and spoke as follows:—In the allusion made by Mr. Tuthill as to the mal-administration of justice, I hope he imputes no part to me. I feel conscious I have not deserved it—since I came into office, I have endeavoured to discharge its duties as became a gentleman and a citizen, and I must bear this testimony to my fellow-citizens—I ever found them obedient to me—I never had occasion to take troops out at night to quell disturbances or riot, having generally found a high-bailiff sufficient to send a man to gaol. I am gratified at this proof of regard for me, and I shall ever feel myself bound to attend to your complaints, and have them redressed, if within my power. With respect to the fees of office, I wish to God some regulation was made to put an end to them, I know how vexatious and oppressive some of them are, but any of this description, I cannot charge myself with taking; I seldom took a fee at all. In a few instances, but within the last six months I have not taken any, nor will I; and I wish from the bottom of my heart, they were abolished altogether. I protest to my God I seek not to make money of my situation. It may be objected to, that informations will multiply, if received without a charge; to obviate which, I would propose that a poor-box be established and the fees be deposited therein; this will create a good fund for some charitable purpose, and prevent the recurrence of such shameful complaints. Mr. Tuthill has alluded to the conduct of Magistrates in refusing to register for him; my answer in general was, I could not attend to it having too much to do; this was certainly the case, but I referred

him to the Charter Justices, this point I am glad to find has been settled. Mr. Tuthill read, while ago that one clear day be devoted at the end of each general quarter session of the peace for that purpose. It is not my wish to deprive any one of his rights, I am however but an individual, and more cannot be expected from me than it is in my power to perform.

The part I took in the late riots was, I hope, moderate; I conceived that many were prompted to do what (though I looked on as breach of law and justice) I did not feel myself called on to make their lives a sacrifice for, what I could suppress without this I did; I put forth every exertion on that occasion, and I feel most happy in the approval of my fellow-citizens.

Sheriffs commenced the poll.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.

271 Andrew Welsh, Esq. Newtown, co. Clare, Freeman.
Thos. Lloyd, Esq. Barrister, Dublin, 100l.
Cornelius Killigrew, Serjt. Limerick Militia, Freeman.
Nathaniel Bull, Serjt. Do: Do.
Patrick Connor, Farmer, Ballysimon, 40s.

For Mr. Tuthill.

276 Wm. Fennissy, Esq. Prospect-row, 50l.
Wm. O'Farrell, Publican, Nicholas-street, 20l.
Thady Keane, Weaver, New-road, 40s.
Patrick Lillis, Labourer, Do: 40s.
Tim. M'Carthy, Do: 40s.

281 John Denmeade, Gent. Limerick, Freeman.
Patrick Hoban, Limerick Militia, Do:
Joseph Brommell, Nailer, 20l.
James Halliday, Linen-dresser, 50l.
Thomas Price, Farasnhone, Farmer, 40s.

Michael O'Regan, Master-Tailor, 20l.
Richard Blake, Weaver, Dickson-lane, 40s.
Peter Clements, Do: Do: 40s.
Martin Kelly, Do: Do: 40s.
Patrick Collopy, Laborer, Do: 40s.

291 Edward Burton Armstrong, Esq. Willow-bank, co. Clare, Freeman.
Wm. Henn Hunt, Esq. Friars-town, Do:
Michael Lynch, Campfield, Farmer, 40s.
Thos. Brandon, Coach-maker, Limerick, 20l.
Thos. Harding, Esq. Hardings-grove, co. Limerick, Freeman.

296 Sylvester O'Halloran, Gent. Limerick, 50l.
Andrew Molony, Soap-boiler, Limerick, 40s.
James Rawlins, Brogue-maker, Bohernaboy, 40s.
Patrick Kennedy, Labourer, 40s.
Do. Rejected, affidavit not dated:
John Allen, Clothier, Thomond-gate, 40s.

301 Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B. Limerick, Freeman:

When the gallant Col. Gough came forward to vote for Major Vereker, Mr. Tuthill addressed the electors and



said; I am truly happy to see amongst us our gallant fellow-citizen, Col. Sir Hugh Gough — By his signal bravery he has distinguished himself in every quarter of the globe, and I trust he will long live to wear those laurels he so nobly won; as a native of Limerick I am proud of him — I am proud of the high reputation her children ever bore in the service of their country, and at this particular moment, I almost regret I am not of the Corporation; if I were, I should be the first to pay this bravest of men, every honor which a city could bestow. — I would not only give him his freedom, but I would give it in a gold-box, nay in a box of the most costly diamonds. I can have no objection to Sir Hugh, I only regret his private friendship prevents his going with the public feeling. (Here Sir Hugh Gough bowed, and laying his hand to his heart, emphatically said, Mr. Tuthill, I thank you.)

306 John Barrington, Esq.
city of Limerick, Freeman,

On this venerable gentleman being set up, Matthew Barrington, Esq. in an eloquent and impressive manner, addressed the electors.

In offering this old gentleman, the father of the freemen of your city, to your notice, I shall make a few observations in consequence of an indignity which had been offered to him last election. Upon that occasion he gave his vote in favour of a noble lord, who was the champion of the Independent interest, and whose high merits can be but feebly expressed, by any panegyric within my power to bestow on them.

In consequence of this act of duty and of honor, this aged gentleman was marked out by the opposite party, as a fit victim for their impotent and cowardly malice. In setting forth his name upon the printed list of voters, they described him differently from the manner in which he was polled; and thus vainly attempted to degrade him from that rank his ancestors held with honor, and which, thank God! their descendants have not sullied. If he has given his feeble age to the advancement of a just, and I will say, sacred cause — if he has preferred the interest of his fellow-citizens to private monopoly, then I will say, he ought to have been safe from slander; and I now repent as I did then, that the slanderer was only unpunished, because he was unknown. It is true an apology was made in open

court, by the Candidate upon the Corporation interest, and afterwards printed by his desire—but I have vainly endeavoured to detect the inferior agent in this shameful transaction: I will now tell those persons who have sneered at this old gentleman, who has been 58 years a freeman of your city; that his family were most respectable, when their predecessors were unknown—He may not be as affluent as formerly; riches may not be his portion; this may be his misfortune; it cannot be a crime. As a proof of the respectability I stated, I appeal to the records of this corporation, and to the history of your city: you will there find, that in the year 1691, Croker Barrington was Mayor of your city; in 1714, Benjamin Barrington was Sheriff; in 1721, Croker Barrington, Alderman; and in 1729, Benjamin Barrington again Sheriff. I ask if these offices were then less respectable than they are now? The office of Mayor is at present filled by a gentleman who has conducted himself to the perfect satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. As to the Sheriffs, I shall leave their conduct to be tried by a higher tribunal. Again, in 1747, Croker Barrington, and my grandfather Matthew Barrington were made freemen of your city; in 1752, their brother Samuel, Collector of Ennis, was elected a burgess; and in 1758, this old gentleman and his brother Benjamin, sons of Benjamin Barrington, a burgess, were admitted freemen. My father has been residing amongst you from his infancy; and those who manage the Corporation never offered him his freedom, though they granted it to strangers. He certainly has deserved it, he is entitled to it; and the laws of his country will give it to him—I ought perhaps to make some apology for having trespassed on your attention, but I know, you can too well appreciate the feelings which have impelled me, and that you will recognize it, upon my part, as an act of duty to myself, and to that gentleman; who now too old to protect himself, has a claim upon me, which had I neglected, I should have been most guilty.

At the conclusion of this speech, Mr. Barrington sat down amidst loud cheering, and continued acclamations—his feelings all through were powerfully excited, and every person who heard him seemed to participate in them; his venerable relative was treated with every mark of respect, and he left the court, shedding tears of joy, in having such an advocate.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker:</i>			<i>For Mr. Tuthill:</i>		
* George O'Callaghan, Esq:			† Thos: P: Vokes, Esq: Kilcole-		
Maryfort, co: Clare,	Freeman:		man,		20l.
Thomas Evans, Esq. Mallow,			Thomas M'Donnell, Newtown-		
co. Cork,	Do:		pery, Carpenter,		20l:
George Sands, Esq. Limerick			John Quinlan, Publican, Lim-		
Militia.	Do.		erick.		20l:
Daniel Smyth, Esq. Do.	Do.		John Walker, Weaver, New-		
			road,		40s:

† Mr. Vokes, when tendering his vote, felt himself called on to make a few observations; and as the abuses of the Corporation franchises were the general topic of the day, he should submit his complaint to his brother-electors. In 1714, his ancestor Edmond Vokes, as Sheriff of Limerick, had the honour to proclaim George I. on the English Throne—in the year 1741, another of his family was Sheriff; and in the year 1760, it fell to the lot of his grandfather to proclaim our venerable King George III. on the Throne. His father was also a freeman, and from him who was the immediate representative of that family, the freedom of his native city was withheld, while it was bestowed upon persons who had no interest whatever in the city of Limerick. He therefore felt proud at voting for that man who was enforcing the rights of his fellow-citizens.

311 Philip Russel, Esq. Li-		316 & Michael Kenna, Corn-	
merick,	50l,	wallis-st.	20l.
John Westropp, Esq. Attyllinn,		John Bloomfield, Cooper, Do.	20l.
co. Limerick,	Freeman,	John Wheeler, Clothier, Pal-	
David Ferguson, Cottage,		merstown,	40s.
liberties of Limerick,	20l:	P. Delahoyde, Shoemaker,	
Norman Tomkins, Esq:		Cornwallis-street,	40s.
Limerick Militia,	Freeman.	Florence M'Carthy, Carpenter,	
Richard Costillo, Pavior,		Courtbrack,	20l.
Palmerstown, Limerick,	40s:		

About this time much disapprobation was shewn; even to highly respectable gentlemen, who came forward to vote for the Hon. Major Vereker, by hissing at and groaning them. In consequence of this, he stepped forward, and addressed the electors in the following words:

Mr. Sheriffs and Gentlemen, I am now obliged to remark a circumstance which I intended to conceal within my own breast: five of my freeholders came to me this morning

* Mr. O'Callaghan entirely concurred in the opinion his father expressed respecting non-resident freemen:

& Rejected, affidavit of registry signed but by one Magistrate.

and told me, they were afraid to come in to poll for me, in consequence of the treatment they were likely to receive for offering their free suffrage. I now put it to the candour of the other side, whether they are not bound to give every individual an opportunity of voting as he pleases, without being so badgered or hooted at. In consequence of the dissatisfaction expressed at the appearance of the Limerick staff, they have been withdrawn from the court, and notwithstanding the rout and clamour that has been made about them, I cannot help giving my testimony to their quiet and peaceable demeanour. As a proof of it, I shall give you an instance of one of them, who was insulted in the street—and though he had fire-arms in his hand, and 60 rounds of ball-cartridge in his pocket, he made no improper use of them, but preferred his complaint to the civil authority.

Mr. Wm. Howly here rose and said, he felt it his duty to state what he witnessed of the conduct of the staff, as the Hon. Gentleman had introduced it. On Friday evening last, on the appearance of some disturbance, but in fact, before it commenced, the staff appeared with side arms in their hands; the people conceiving their interference improper, and provoked by grievous outrage on their part, attacked them with stones, and repulsed them to the Exchange; they immediately returned with fire arms, deliberately primed and loaded, and but for the exertions of the Mayor and the Hon. Candidate, many lives would have been sacrificed at that moment. Such conduct was unprecedented and highly unbecoming soldiery, who received his Majesty's pay to preserve good order and quiet, but who, instead of doing so; attempted to destroy and massacre their fellow-citizens. He was a witness to this conduct, and therefore could not hear the Hon. Major praise their forbearance and good conduct, without making those remarks. Such behaviour was unconstitutional and illegal; and he trusted in God, would soon be put an end to.

Mr. Tuthill now rose and addressed the court. In reply to that part of the Hon. Major's statement, which my friend Mr. Howly has not answered, I beg to say, it is quite contrary to my wishes, that any of his voters should be in the least degree insulted. In answer to his complaint, I have to declare, that one poor man who was set up yesterday to vote for the Honourable Major, and who would not

swear he was worth 40s. a-year, came to me this morning and told me, that all he had in the world was seized for an arrear of rent; even his very bed and bed clothes were taken: and I will now ask my Honourable opponent is this fair? is it honourable conduct?

State of the Poll this Evening.

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EIGHTH DAY:

Thursday, July 10.

From the interesting appearance the election presented at this period, the anxiety evinced by all descriptions of persons, and of every party, to get even to the door of the Court-house, was considerable. At ten o'clock Mr. Tuthill appeared on the Hustings, and holding up a large bundle of papers, every one of which contained some charge against the Magistrates, spoke as follows:—Gentlemen, I hold in my hand serious charges against the Magistrates, which I will not state until I see them in attendance, as I wish to do every thing fairly and openly. As I have before stated to you, I have no desire to make these charges, I would with infinitely more pleasure read their vindication; but they are pouring in so fast, that I must get a green bag for them, and as much matter is likely to come out of it, as ever came out of that, in the House of Commons. I shall enquire into some of them, and state them to you to-morrow. Gentlemen, I yesterday complained to Mr. Parker, that there were freemen polled subsequent to the attested copies he gave me, I have only now got a return of them, which he was bound to give before the election commenced. I have also been told, that last night, at eleven o'clock, freemen were swearing in at the Exchange. I know not whether this is true or not, but if it is, it adds to what we have already had enough to complain of. If my honourable opponent gets into Parliament by those means I do not envy him. I protest to my God, I would disdain to accept a seat in Parliament ob-

tained by such corrupt practices. I have said I do not desire a seat there; I care not who goes into Parliament, so he uses his exertions for the advantage of his constituents, and the benefit of his country. I recollect to have been in the House of Commons when the present Lord Mayor of London was introduced; I recollect when he was sworn he took his seat on the Opposition. Gentlemen, I think he was wrong, he should have regulated his conduct, not by what had been done, but what was to be done. If I were to go in, I should take a neutral part; when I thought Ministers were wrong, I would fight against them; and when the Opposition appeared to be wrong, I would fight against them. The measures of Ministers may be sometimes right; though, God knows they have been, and I believe are, bad enough; but they should not come off without my telling them some of my mind. To be sure, I may bungle as I do here, but I would say something. What good is a man if he does not? Why you may as well send a pig into Parliament—he will grunt and eat—'tis so with some, they will fill their pockets, and say nothing.

Gentlemen, there is too partial a distribution of justice in your city; the rights and revenues given to your forefathers for their loyalty are purloined from them, and no return made of them. I have been told there is over three thousand pounds of the public money unaccounted for; the gaol money does not appear. I say it is not right to continue the rod of justice in the hands of any man, however respectable, for three years. I have no personal objection to Mr. Vereker, but I have, to his filling the situation of Mayor a third year; and those gentlemen (looking to the Sheriffs) were Sheriffs in 1812, at the last election—they are Sheriffs in 1817, at this; but, in fact, they are serving their time to it—have they no conscience at all? Upon my soul, Gentlemen, I believe very little! How many others are there who would fill the situation as well, and are anxiously looking for it? there is Mr. Harrison, a very hard working man, I am sure he would be glad to get it; there is Mr. Taylor, Mr. Taverner, and a great many more, but why such partiality to these?—Alas! Gentlemen, this partiality, instead of being the reward of merit, is the wages of prostitution!! This, and some other expressions which I am not in the habit of using, have been forced from me; if I am to be tried for them it must be in Limerick, and John Tuthill is not

afraid to come before you; if he is guilty, find him so; if he is not, you will acquit him. Gentlemen, there were three hundred men refused a registry of their freeholds, and two hundred entitled to their freedom. Almost every one of them would vote for me, but they are deprived of their rights; I say this is partiality on the part of the Magistrates; I say there is gross partiality on the part of the Returning Officers. (One of the Sheriffs here denied the charge, but Mr. Tuthill re-asserted it in still stronger terms.)

The Mayor now addressed Mr. Tuthill, and said, As to your observation of my holding the rod a third year, it was not agreeable to my wishes, but in conformity to those of my fellow-citizens, expressed in their petition to the Common Council; this I considered as the proudest mark of their esteem, and in compliance with their request, I accepted it; but when you allude to it as the wages of prostitution, I, at least, cannot pass it by.—Mr. Tuthill replied, I declare, on my honour, I meant no allusion to you, I could not, nor do I believe would any one else make such a charge on you.

The Sheriffs commenced the Poll.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i>		<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>	
321	*Major Wm. Gough, 68th regiment, Woodstown, Freeman	326	John M'Namara, Merchant, Limerick, 50l
	Matthew Hemmings, Esq: Limerick, 50l		Jasper White, Merchant, Limerick, 20l
	James Tandy Wilkinson, Esq: Surgeon, 50l		John Staunton, Merchant, do 50l
	Arthur Gloster, Esq: Limerick, 50l		James Doyle, Jun. Cloncurry, co: Clare, 20l
	Samuel Moore, chandler, Mary-street, Freeman		Thomas M'Grath, Denmark-st, 50l
<hr/>			
331	† Henry Clampet, Farmer, Drombanny, 40s	336	Edward Eyre, Cabinet-maker, Limerick, 20l
	John Clampet, Farmer, Drombanny, 40s		James Brennan, New-road, 40s
	William Clampet, do do 40s		John Ashby, Cordwainer, Limerick, 40s
	Michael Hartigan, do do 40s		John Griffin, Smith, Palmerstown, 40s
	Joseph Molony, Farmer, Bandy, 40s		Cornelius Meaney, Farmer, New-road, 40s

* Here Mr. Tuthill justly complimented the gallant Major, brother to Sir Hugh Gough; saying, he felt a pride in claiming as fellow-citizens, men of such distinguished bravery.

† On the examination of this voter for Major Vereker, a debate of some importance arose; it appeared the man

was not able to tell the date of his lease, and in 188, Sheriffs rejected a voter for Mr. Tuthill, for not being able to give a positive answer. A person was observed by Mr. Barrington whispering this voter; after some search he was discovered under the table, and proved to be a son of Egan, the bell-man. When he was turned out of Court, the Honourable Major Vereker said, I have observed the practice of a number of persons behind my Agents reading the private memorandums I had occasion to send them; it is evident they are placed there as spies upon our actions; I don't mean to say they were put there by my opponent; I think from the manner he has conducted himself through the Election, he would be incapable of doing any such thing; but they certainly are placed there by some person, for what purpose may be easily conceived.

Mr. Barrington, in reply to the Honourable Gentleman, and in justice to himself, and those professional men with whom he acted in conducting the present Election, would say, the imputation was undeserved; the meaning of the word spy was perfectly intelligible. The Honourable Gentleman having removed the imputation from Mr. Tuthill, it rested on him and his colleagues, but he would be incapable of supporting any cause that required such assistance. Major Vereker replied, I by no means alluded to the conduct of the Agents they had all through conducted themselves in the most gentlemanly manner.

Mr. Tuthill here rose and said, I have heard my honorable opponent's remark of spies being placed on his side to read his memorandums, by some one from me, though not by myself; this I distinctly deny; his remark is unjust, it implies a want of confidence in the citizens; it implies that something has been done by those who have gone before him, which had not entitled them to that confidence, when I hear Mr. Desterre, a man of no weight or confidence in this city, speak of spies from us, I am indignant indeed; the spies are from the corporation side; the trouble that arises to the independents is from that body, who assume to themselves the power of chaining down the citizens. I mean the Common Council—there is no mercantile interest on my honorable opponent's list except that connected with his family; there are no freemen on our side except a few who despised the Common Council, who have attempted to ride jehu like over the liberty of the citizens,

and would trample them under their feet if they dare.

Mr. Howley, one of the counsel for the independents said, the imputation which the Honourable Candidate has thrown out, now falls on me and my learned friend Mr. Jackson; it becomes my duty to rebut, as an individual, a charge so gross, so unfounded, and so undeserved. I think Mr. Jackson and myself have conducted ourselves professionally, legally, and as gentlemen. I respect my character as much as the Honourable Candidate does his; I respect my situation in life as much as any man, I care not what his rank or consequence may be; I respect my profession, I hope I shall never disgrace it. The character of a gentleman I have hitherto sustained, and ever shall; it is my pride, my boast, and shall be my shield against the attack of slander; it is to me a gem of inestimable value, it is locked within my bosom, and nothing shall rob me of it.

Mr. Jackson concurred in the sentiments of his learned friend Mr. Howley, but said, he believed the Honourable Candidate did not allude to them. This the Honourable Major Vereker allowed.

Mr. Barrington despised the charge, it was scarcely worth refuting, he was only astonished how it could have been made, but it retorted on themselves, for the spy appeared to be an Agent of their own. He regarded his honour as much as any man, and hoped he possessed as *much*.

Mr. Bryan M'Mahon now rose,—Gentlemen, as one of the Agents for Mr. Tuthill, I feel myself called on to repel the charge which has by insinuation been made against me; the gentlemen, with whom I act, are as incapable as I am, and I, as any man, of resorting to a system of espionage to forward the interest of our friend Mr. Tuthill; and I am convinced he would despise the man who would do so. My character through life sufficiently refutes the calumny, and no man dare personally impute to me, such base and dishonourable conduct. I avail myself, gentlemen, of this opportunity to state to you an occurrence which took place this morning; I met a friend of mine, an Alderman of this city, and much in the interest and confidence of the corporation party. He said he was sorry I had ceased to vote with the friends of the Honourable Major Vereker, and that he heard several of the corporation body charge me with apostacy; Gentlemen, I would recommend it to the whole of that body, or the individual

who has laid the charge of apostacy at my door, to consult the dictionary, for they are ignorant of the acceptation of the word; in my conception, apostacy means the quitting a good faith and adopting a bad one; with this, Gentlemen, I cannot be charged. If they conceive the leaving a bad cause and adopting a good one to be apostacy, they are wrong. Had they called me a proselyte, I would thank them, and glory in the appellation. Gentlemen, it is rather hard in another point of view, that I should be called an apostate. He cannot be said to have refused, who had not been asked for his vote. The Honourable Candidate never did me the favour to apply to me, though I met him and my brother-in-law, Alderman Morony frequently in the street, and on their canvass; and though they both saw me distinctly, yet I was not canvassed. Perhaps the Honourable Gentleman, in his great strength, did not think my vote worth his acceptance; or, perhaps, he had some other secret motive not to make the application. But give me leave to tell the Honourable Candidate, in this he was not well advised; this has been a family failing, and he ought to correct it in himself. Of his friends he is sure; but he ought to try the power of persuasion even on those who are professedly opposed to his interest. I have not the honour of knowing the Candidate but from character, and I am glad to learn, and firmly believe, that his character and conduct are of the first and fairest impression. With such advantages in his favour, I am not certain that I might not have been thrown off my guard by an application from him; the mind of man is subject to oscillation, and the courtesy of the Honourable Gentleman's address might by a strained possibility, have seduced my allegiance from the great cause in which I have embarked. I am glad the Honourable Gentleman did not put me to the pain of a refusal, for though I am the avowed friend of independence, it would distress me exceedingly to do the slightest injury to his feelings. Previous to the last election, a Noble Earl did me the honour to call on me, and requested I would take an agency for his son; I thanked his Lordship for his intended kindness, but having always preserved a consistency thro' life, I was resolved not to be guilty of a direliction of principle on that occasion, and added, my Lord, I wish your son every success at the election, but I must decline the agency, as I could not consistently with

the feelings of a man of honour and a gentleman, wield a weapon against Colonel Vereker, which his uncle had put into my hand; therefore I shall not vote at the election. His Lordship was pleased to say, I felt as I should do, and thanked me for my candour. Shortly afterwards Alderman Morony called upon me, and informed me, that the Right Honourable Candidate was coming to canvass me; to canvass me! was my reply; surely there must be "something rotten in the state of Denmark;" when the gallant Colonel finds it necessary to canvass me, whom he has always acknowledged as one of his steadiest friends, and to whom he has expressed so many obligations; make my compliments to the Colonel, and say, that I will not vote for or against him at present, but that I never would vote for him or his interest, on any future occasion. Gentlemen, it is said I owe the situation of register of this diocese to the interference of Lord Gort with a Right Honourable Friend of mine: were that the case, I had been guilty of the basest ingratitude, which I have ever held to be the worst of crimes. No, Gentlemen; I do not hesitate to declare, I owe no obligation whatever to the Noble Lord; that he did not know of my having applied to the Right Honble. Gentleman, whom I am proud to be permitted to call my friend, and whose friendship is worth preserving; and that though he had known it, I have not a doubt on my mind, that he would have taken the trouble of seconding my application. Gentlemen, it has been insinuated, that I am placed here in the capacity of a clerk—Gentlemen, Mr. Tuthill long since applied to me to become one of the agents of the independents, and I embraced the offer with avidity: and as my finances would not allow of my contributing to the funds for extricating my native city from bondage, I tendered my services gratuitously; and, Gentlemen, I stand here the agent of Mr. Tuthill, and the advocate and friend of independence. I took no remuneration for my services, nor will I accept of any; and I am ready and willing to support your cause, and join in your struggles with every energy of my soul. Gentlemen, I was selected by Mr. Tuthill and the committee, to keep this book as a check on the returning officers: the task is an arduous one, and the gentlemen might have easily made a more judicious choice; but as they have placed their confidence in me, I will not abuse it. Gentlemen, I

would rather fill the most humble situation here, than be a leading agent at the other side. Ten years ago, I was in their councils, "and did their state some service, and they know it." I have twice filled offices of trust with credit and respectability, (at least I have not degraded them,) but they were then a better body than they are now; I was with them when in the zenith of their glory and the present Lord Gort at the top of the political wheel; when the struggles of independance were feeble and in their infancy, I left the corporation then; I did not wait for the moment of their decline, I quitted them before they were pronounced to be, as they are now, a rotten Corporation. I did not leave it in the power of scorn to point "her slow unmoving finger at me," or for them to say—There is a paltry fellow who stood by us in our prosperity, but who has basely deserted us in our adversity. I did not fly from them, Gentlemen, until I discovered, that they were what I now publicly and unequivocally pronounce them to be, a rotten Corporation—Gentlemen, I have taken the oath of Common Councilman: I respect the obligation, and will preserve the trust inviolate. I know the minutiae of the proceedings of their "Prison-house;" I am aware of their delinquency, yet, Gentlemen, though I again pronounce it to be a rotten Corporation, I pledge the sacred honour of a man, that I never did, nor ever shall, divulge any of those secrets, which came to my ears however reluctantly when in the habit of attending their councils.

341 William Scott, farmer, Ballybolane, Liberty, Limerick	20l.	346 William Sharp, carpenter, Henry-street,	20l.
Michael Ryan, farmer, Shanbally,	20l.	Thomas Hartnet, servant, do.	20l.
Michael Kelly, farmer, Bantodty,	40s.	John Cusack Gardiner, Limerick,	20l.
William Godfrey, do. do.	40s.	James Donoughue, labourer, Boherbuoy,	40s.
Mathew M'Namara, do,	40s.	John Hickey, clk. Roche's-st.	20l.
351 Arthur Vincent, Esq. Summer Hill, Co. Clare,	50l.	356 John Kerby, Clouncannane, farmer, liberties, Limerick,	20l.
Donatus O'Brien, Esq: Cratloe, Co. Clare, Freeman.		Edmond Brown, labourer, Henry-street,	40s.
Henry B. Fitzgerald, Esq: Summerhill, Co. Clare.		Thomas Lee, Mungret-gate,	40s.
*Thomas Richard Houghton, Esq: Limerick, Freeman.		James Molony, piggin-maker, Boherbuoy,	40s.
George Wilkinson, Esq. Limerick, Freeman.		Thomas M'Mahon, Palmers-town	40s.

* Here Mr. Tuthill asked Mr. Houghton, whether he

might take the liberty of putting a few questions to him? He was answered, "Certainly." Do you not think it partial in the Common Council to have granted you your freedom, who have not lived more than four or five years in the City, and have not done any thing extraordinary to entitle you to it, when more than 300 of the true born sons of Limerick are denied it? Mr. Houghton,—I cannot say; I received it as a matter of favour. Mr. Tuthill, Of that I have no doubt; but I only ask you, whether you do not think the Common Council partial to you in granting it under such circumstances. Mr. Houghton,—I cannot say whether they were or not, but this I can say, that my principles go with my vote for the Honourable Major Vereker.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i>		<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>	
361 *Denis M'Grath, farmer,		366 †George Clancy, Esq. Li-	
Bandoty,	40s.	merick,	Freeman
Maurice Connell, farmer, Ban-		Wm. Wheeler, Esq.	Freeman
doty,	40s.	Daniel O'Brien, Gentleman,	
Edmond Molony, farmer, do.	40s.	Henry-street,	20l.
Dennis Hayes, farmer, Ash-		James Myles, clothier, Boher-	
fort,	40s.	buoy,	20l.
John Costelloe, Clothier, Pal-		John Connors, comb-maker,	
merstown,	40s.	Carey's-lane,	20l.

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NINTH DAY:

Friday, July 11.

On the opening of the court this day, Mr Tuthill spoke as follows:—Gentlemen, I am so accustomed to say something or other to you every morning, that I shall now be-

* The Sheriffs were called on to reject voter for not swearing positively to the date of his lease, as they did J. Kennelly, 188, Sheriffs were of opinion, the man swearing it to be about such a time, was a sufficient answer.

† On Mr. Clanchy's giving his vote for Mr. Tuthill, he said, he would much rather vote as a freeholder than a freeman, on account of the abuses and rascality of the Corporation; but, unhappily, old Antechrist over, (pointing to A. H. D. one of Major Vereker's agents,) deprived him of the power of doing so.

gin with a view of the line of opposition I have to contend with—it is such as makes it almost impossible for any man to fight against; it grows out of the system of bringing in strangers to vote away your rights and privileges. I appeal to my honourable opponent, whose conduct all through has been so uniformly correct, whether such a system is fair? Will he put his hand to his heart, and say, it is right to bring men from Galway and Gort, from Tipperary and Waterford, to vote for a representative for Limerick. In bringing those men forward, I am willing to acquit my honourable opponent. He is too young to know much of what was done in the Common Council; but his friends are amongst them; he himself is now a member of it, and by it he is supported. I therefore call on my honourable opponent to disclaim the interference of foreigners in our affairs: I declare to my God, several non-residents offered me their votes which I refused, and I told them if they came forward, I would protest against them. But will the Common Council ever give you your rights? Never until they are compelled. They often remind me of a quaker's funeral, at which one of the friends exclaimed in pious sorrow,—Lord, there is no happiness at this side of the grave. A sailor who happened to be at the opposite side of the burial ground, and having his bottle near him, cried out, “Then damn you, come over to mine.” Just so, my fellow citizens; there are no rights for you at this side, but, go over to the other, and you will get every thing. This is the way our opponents will have it; but I tell you, Gentlemen, I never will stop until we have some comfort at our own side. I now beg to call your attention to those charges I am about making on our worthy magistrates. The first relates to a beggarman; and surely, Gentlemen, the laws of our country were made for the poor, as well as the rich; for the beggarman, as well as the peer.

This poor man in the space of 30 years contrived to put together about 12*l.*; to add to his savings, he set his bed at three pence a night to a man who stated he was a discharged soldier, while himself and his family were content to lie on a wisp of straw. The soldier procured coloured clothes, and turned his regimentals into a bolster for his bed. He was taken some time after as a deserter, and being asked for his regimentals, said, they were at his lodgings. Alderman Watson, accompanied by Captain Glad-

win, came, and having searched them, thought proper to commit the beggarman and his wife to the house of correction: but the poor man's pocket-book was laid hold of, and given to the Alderman. The man, on his way to prison, saw Mr. Fraley, a respectable leather merchant; implored his interference; and Mr. Fraley got the pocket-book from the Alderman, on condition he would be answerable for it when demanded. The Alderman took it back, and when discharging the poor man from prison, he gave him up the pocket-book: but, Gentlemen, it wanted about six pounds of the money—the poor man considering, that half a loaf was better than no bread, gladly received it. You would naturally imagine, the Alderman and beggar closed their acquaintance here: you would be mistaken; you will find they did not. On the following Sunday, the latter, as usual, attended at the different churches and chapels; and the Alderman being on the alert, discovered his old acquaintance at Creaghe-lane chapel. He seized him for contumacy, and finding ten pence in halfpence in his pocket, took them away. He also took the poor wretch into custody, and were it not for the interference of Fraley a second time, he would have been sent to the poor-house. But, Gentlemen, on what condition was he allowed his liberty? I will tell you, and what I am sure will surprise you to hear! On passing his note to the Alderman for forty shillings—I hope he is now listening to me; if he be, let him come forward and repel the charge if he can.*

I now come to Alderman Wilkinson—I charge him with having committed a man to prison, for buying an old bri-

* To support our character for strict impartiality, we give the following explanation which appeared in the Limerick Chronicle, relative to the charge made on Alderman Watson. "It immediately occurred to Captain Gladwin, that as Hayes was the harbourer of a deserter, and as he was of that character that ought to be punished, there was a good opportunity of doing so, as the means were then in his possession. Accordingly, the Act of Parliament was produced by Captain Gladwin, and he called upon Mr. Watson to put it in force, by fining him 10*l.* which was done, but afterwards mitigated by the Alderman to 5*l.* As to the disposal of this sum, we shall only make the following extract, from the book of account of the House of Industry, and which appears to be audited by the Committee a few days after:

"By a fine inflicted by Act of Parliament on a fellow who had secreted the clothes of a deserter - - - - - £5 0 0

NOTE.—The fellow convicted was Patrick Hayes, a lame beggar-man, under whose bed the Alderman found secreted 14*l.* 10*s.* in bank notes, the overplus he returned to the beggar

dle and saddle from a servant, to whom Mr. Wilkinson had given them. On being taken, the poor fellow offered to return them and lie at the loss of the trifle he had given; it would not do; the Alderman would not take a saddle that croppies had rode in; and sooner than remain in prison, he bought a new bridle and saddle from Mr. Furnell, for which he paid him five guineas. I have another charge, which I am not sure of having mentioned before: it is the taking of Meagher's till, and putting the contents in his pocket. (Here Mr. Wilkinson stated, it was by the desire of Meagher's father-in-law he went there, as he was in the habit of beating his wife, and threatening to go to America. The wife begged him to take the money, to whom he returned every shilling of it, though Meagher was in his debt. He also declared, he never took a fee that was not taken by other magistrates, and never acted contrary to the principles of a gentleman.)

Mr. Tuthill here observed, that his character was at stake, as he had made those charges; he requested the Mayor to name a day for the investigation of what seemed to him to be facts, and that he would come forward as a man to support them. If Mr. Wilkinson were not afraid of investigation, why did he send a friend of his to him in the morning, to beg he would suppress them? Appearances are certainly against him; and he would never cease to complain, till the Common Council would strip those men of power, who are beggaring the city by their extortion.

Sheriffs commenced the poll.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i>		<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>	
371 William Grant, Clare-mt.		376 John Wight, Esq. Attorney, Limerick,	50l.
King's co. Freeman.		Patrick Clanchy, tobacconist, Limerick,	20l.
John Lopdell, Esq. Tubber, co. Galway,	do.	Robert Crawford, pilot, Michael-street,	20l.
Mathew Lyons, Esq. Gort, do.	do.	James Clarke, labourer, Boherbuoy,	20l.
James Henderson, Gentleman, do. do.	do.	Thady Westropp, tailor, Limerick,	20l.
James O'Flaherty, Surveyor, do. do.	do.		
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381 George William Stamer, Esq. Carnelly, co. Clare	50l.	386 Thomas Ayres, baker, Link.	20l.
Richard Philips, Esq. Mount Rivers, co. Tipperary, Freeman.		Laurence Durack, Esq. do.	50l.
		James Lynch, farmer, Castle-Mungret,	20l.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker,</i>		<i>For Mr. Tuthill,</i>	
*Samuel Evans, Esq. Lime-		Patrick Scanlan, clothier, Pal-	
merick,	50l.	merstown,	20l.
John Evans, farmer, Rath-		Garrett Fitz-Gerald, James's-	
bane,	Freeman.	street,	40s.
John Evans, jun. do.	do.		

Here Michael Furnell, Esq. having been sworn a free-man, entered the court, and addressed the electors—Gentlemen, I feel it imperative on me, now that I have asserted my right, to address you, to do away any impression it may leave on the minds of my fellow-citizens, to see me so badly prepared to assert their cause. I believe, Gentlemen, most of you are aware of my right as a freeholder, but though I directed an agent to procure a registry for myself and my tenantry, it could not be done; this we have to thank our opponents for, but with the blessing of God, we will remember it for them—Gentlemen, in consequence of this treatment, I am obliged to come forward with a single voice; my freedom was offered me as a matter of courtesy; I looked for it as a matter of right, and as a matter of right have I received it. I know my title to it, but I pledge myself to my fellow-citizens, that when the next opportunity serves, they will find me better prepared to advocate their cause, and that of my native city. Since my esteemed friend, Mr. Tuthill, presented himself on those hustings I have accompanied him, and have been in common with you all, a witness of the illegal conduct adopted here; that conduct I shall proclaim far and wide, I will expose it in its nakedness, and if our opponents have a blush to give, which I very much fear they have not, I shall call it forth. The Gentlemen on the opposite side never canvassed me, so that I could not refuse them: they were content with keeping that out of my power which could affect them; but they little know me, if they think I

* On the Sheriff's asking Mr. Evans, whom he voted for, he, addressing Mr. Langley, a particular friend of Mr. Tuthill's, replied, "Mr. Tuthill." This, however, we are of opinion, was but prefatory to some observations he intended to make before he tendered his vote to Major Vereker. When the acclamation, caused by this seeming mistake of Mr. Evans's, subsided, he resumed—"Mr. Tuthill, I beg to assure you, I have the highest respect for you, still I must give my vote against you. The present Lord Gort has done me an act of kindness which must ever secure my gratitude and attachment to his family." Mr. Tuthill, however, claimed the vote and cordially thanked Mr. Evans for his kindness in giving it to him.

will be put down in a cause like this; I will assert my own rights; I will assist you to assert yours; I shall do it without fear of any man or any party; no influence, however powerful, shall induce me to desert your cause; that cause I shall never desert, until the oppression we labour under is entirely done away.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i>			<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>		
391 John Fitzgibbon Sargent,			396 John Clarke, Rabeeu	Gent.	20l
Esq: Dublin.	50l		Henry Bankes, Farmer, Roo-		
John Fitzgerald, Gent. John-			tagh,		40s
street,	20l		John O'Neill, Labourer, Boher-		
Patrick Fitzgibbon, Farm-Park	20l		buoy,		40s
John Keys, Farmer, Castle-can-			Thomas O'Donoghue, Labourer,		
ter,	40s		Mungret-street,		40s
Thomas Keys, do do	40s		Owen Atkinson, Paver, do		40s
<hr/>			<hr/>		
401 Wm. Waller, Esq. Freeman			406 Edward Nagle, Farmer,		
Frederick Bourke, Fourteen,			Rivers,		40s
Farmer,	20l		Michael Ryan, Cordwainer,		
William Walsh, Farmer, Anna-			Mary-street,		40s
coty,	40s		Patrick Collins, Farmer, Rivers		40s
Michael Molony, Farmer, Ban-			John Collins, do do		40s
doty,	40s		Edmond Roughan, do do		40s
Maurice M'Mahon, do do	40s				

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TENTH DAY:

Saturday, July 12, 1817.

At eleven o'clock this day, Mr. Tuthill took his place on the hustings, and observing on the Honorable Major Vereker's side, several gentlemen from different counties whom he knew, he smiled significantly at them, and addressing the electors said:—

I see arrayed before me a number of my friends, whom I am proud to call friends, but would be happy to add, fellow-citizens. Do they suppose the inhabitants incapable of electing a member to represent themselves in parliament? or do they want to prevent them from

exercising that privilege which the laws of the land allow them, of returning the man of their choice? I ask them would they think it fair in me to go down to the counties of Waterford, Tipperary, Galway, Clare, Kerry, or any other county, where I would have neither property or interest, when a contested election would happen to take place—I ask them on their honour as gentlemen, whether they would think it just for me to go and vote where I never resided? I think they will say with the two Mr. O'Callaghans of the county Clare, who voted here for my honorable opponent; when I asked them the same question; “upon their honor they do not”—I vow to God, I think I might with as much propriety go into their parlours and order up their dinners. Would they like I should go into their demesne and take away their labourers to come here to assist me? I am sorry my honorable opponent is not here, that I might state to him, as I have done before; that I would disdain to go into parliament by such means. In what has been already polled for me there have been but four freemen, they are residents. I pledge myself I have already refused a number of non-resident votes that were offered me; perhaps these gentlemen do not know by whom I have been supported; I will tell them, it is by the wealth, respectability, and industry of this city; all the mercantile interest in it is on my side, with the exception of one house, and that is connected with my honorable opponent's family. I have not even polled a single relation yet, not one of my name. But for what purpose am I here, gentlemen? to preserve inviolate, or rather to restore those rights and privileges of which the Common Council have robbed us. For what purpose do they come here? to turn me out if they can. The Ennis coach, this morning came in full freighted: the Dublin, the Cork, and other vehicles are all loaded for this purpose. It is not to my honourable opponent I allude, or to his family, except in this particular, that as they are the people who seem to hold the reins of government of this city, it becomes their duty to enquire into and redress those grievances we complain of. I have now to expose what I have been exposing ever since I came here, and what I will continue to do, unless they are redressed. It is on the common council, Gentlemen, I saddle all the evils which the people with one voice complain of, and which I

re-echo. This self-constituted assembly arrogate to themselves the right of dictating laws; some of them, perhaps, intentionally good; but how are they dispensed? It would make humanity blush to hear: when you do, you will, like men of feeling, say within yourselves, we have no right to come here to vote away the rights of the citizens of Limerick—I must recur to the story of the Quaker's funeral. The Quakers were praying on one side, "Lord have mercy on us, there is no safety at this side of the grave;" "Damn you then, said the sailor, why don't you come to this?" There is no safety at our side, you must go to the corporation one, or there is no mercy for you—but with the blessing of God we will have mercy at our's also. Here, Gentlemen, is the green bag and now come the grievances.

The Honorable Major Vereker now came into court, and Mr. Tuthill, saluting him said, "you were up early this morning." The Hon. Major said, "he was"

Mr. Tuthill continued—Only for those grievances you need not; you might have staid in bed 'till now, if these men were dismissed from the Common Council; and I would lock up the green bag. Before, however, I proceed to read some of them, (for I cannot read all to-day, they are too numerous) I will put a question to you, Mr. Mayor, to know whether you will assist me to see them redressed; you are a member of the Common Council, I believe President of it; and I desire of you to lay it before them for their consideration.

The Mayor stated, that he was but an individual of the Common Council, that certainly in his present situation he was President; but still he had but one voice; that the Common Council had only a particular number of meeting days, and that he could give no such pledge as was required.

Mr. Tuthill then commenced a recapitulation of grievances; Gentlemen, the first day of the election, it was agreed to poll by tallies in batches of five at each side—on that day the staff of the militia were posted along the gallery from end to end; some trivial disturbances took place during the day, and the presence of the staff was objected to; they were removed, and there was no further disturbance, until the evening of the third day. There were six tallies, I believe, polled for my honorable opponent, and my last

batch was going to poll, when a disturbance was kicked up; to give my honorable opponent a majority of five. I complained to the Mayor, the General, and the Castle; the staff has been since locked up in the Exchange, and there has been no disturbance. On that evening a circumstance took place which I shall never cease to regret. I have already mentioned it.—At the conclusion of the business some disturbance arose outside the door, the staff flew down from the Exchange, with fire-arms in their hands; they made a prisoner of one man, and were beating him unmercifully, when Mr. Cantrell, of Bank-place, a gentleman of the society of friends, a society, proverbially mild, remonstrated with them for beating a person who was actually under an arrest. Gentlemen, what was the consequence? he was seized and dragged like a robber to the common gaol, and by whom? by a ruffian of the name of Flanagan, a parish officer, who is encouraged and nurtured in that Exchange, from which I am shut out. The staff were headed by a nephew of Lord Gort's, who planted a blow on Mr. Cantrell's lip, when in prison, and split it. Does not all this look suspicious? Has it not the appearance of partiality? Is this getting into parliament by fair means? No, Gentlemen, it is not; I have lived in this city these forty years; I have my property in it: I intend to bring up my children in it; but I would not remain here if I did not think these infamous abominations will be suppressed. I have no doubt but they will; we have been successful in every instance; save one, when I served a Quo-warranto on Mr. Edward O'Grady, chairman of the county of Waterford, for exercising the right of a freeman; Judge Day decided against me; and it was announced in Watson's paper as a great victory: I must here observe to you, Judge Day is a member of the common-council of this city: Gentlemen, keep a lock on Limerick and you will keep it on Kerry. A good deal has been said about the Galway case, it has no reference to this; it comes not under the same meaning of the act:—with respect to non-residents, Judge Osborne coincided with Judge Day, but the Chief Justice differed in opinion with both of them: and I entertain no doubt but I will be able to knock off our non-residents before a Committee of the House of Commons. Let those gentlemen reflect on the penalty they incur by voting contrary to law—let the

magistrates reflect on the penalty that falls on them when they refuse to register freeholds when legally demanded; under provision of the statute the law enacts, that a fine of 100 marks (about 68*l.*) be levied: if this penalty was inflicted for every one that has been so refused, the mines of Mexico would not pay it—but Gentlemen, I will not detain you.

I will now read some of the grievances; here is one headed, “palpable speculation,” it states, that in fines and other forfeitures for selling spirits on the Sabbath-day, 1500*l.* has been collected in four or five years; what has become of this money?—surely those fines should be given to the poor, who ought to be made more comfortable, and I would gladly go beyond my means to do so.

Gentlemen, does not this perversion of public money demand redress?—does it not call for relief?—Here is another: Arthur O’Keeffe, a very honest man, had a boat of turf to sell to the poor, the price of which was about 8*l.* Mr. Wilkinson, and Crowe one of his serjeants at mace, seized the turf and sold it at the quay; but never gave a penny of the money to O’Keeffe, nor has it been since accounted for; O’Keeffe is now dead, and his wife and seven children are begging. Here is another that says Mr. Wilkinson went to the shop of a man in the public business, and took out of his desk a pocket-book with 50*l.* in it, and his license; the reason alleged was, that the man refused to sell Mr. W.’s porter, which he described as hog-wash; Mr. W. then sent one of his men to his shop on a Sunday to purchase a glass of spirits; which he did, and the worthy magistrate made that the pretext for inflicting any punishment he pleased; the license was returned and the pocket-book with part of the money, the man paying 12*l.* to get clear. Mr. Tuthill here went over the statement of the bridge and saddle as yesterday reported; he also alluded to the conduct of Alderman Watson respecting the beggarman; when he concluded this re-statement, he added, * I am told Alderman Watson has said he would clear it up—I wish he would, if he would hand me the statement I would feel happy to be the vindicator of his character, as I have made a charge on it. However, I will no longer detain those gentlemen whose minds I am sure are altered: we offer no terms: we are too proud to do

* See note, page 47.

so: we have not polled non-resident freemen. I have at present out-polled my Honourable opponent 86, taking off non-residents, and I think he must be up very early to get up to me now: I think he will find it rather difficult. Every man should vote as his principle directs him; that is my wish; but no man would wish to be deprived of his elective franchise. Would any man like to see the magistrates hard at work, registering by candle light for one party, and refusing to do so, by day light for another? This is no way to get into Parliament: if it be, it is the most unjust one I ever witnessed. (Here Mr. Tuthill sat down amidst reiterated cheering.)

Mr. Wilkinson, with great difficulty now obtained a hearing, and said—The charges made on me are unsupported by truth. I have never done any thing derogatory to the character of a gentleman, and I again repeat, they are false.

Mr. Tuthill enquired whether the word “false” was applied to himself, or the charges; Mr. Wilkinson replied, “the charges.”

Sheriff commenced the poll.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i>		<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>	
411 Sir Anthony Perrier, city		416 George Tuthill, Esq. Fitz-	
of Cork, .. Freeman.		william-square, Dublin,	50l.
*John Ingram, grocer, Cork.		Mortough Lowney, tobacco-	
Rev. Richard Lloyd, Meldrum,		nist, Limerick,	50l.
co. Tipperary, Freeman.		George Bolster, Gentleman,	
Henry Evans Keane, Lieu-		Cloughokeating, liberties,	20l.
tenant, Clare militia, do.		Edmond J. Creaghe, mer-	
†Wilts Crofts, Esq. Rivers, co.		chant, Limerick,	50l.
Tipperary, do.		William Ledger, George's-st.	
		cabinet-maker,	50l.

* This man, on giving his vote for the Hon. Major, flung an insult on the Catholics of Limerick, which was marked with the reprobation it so richly deserved. He was asked by Mr. Tuthill, whether he thought it fair, he should

† Mr. Barrington, on the part of Mr. Tuthill opposed this freeman upon the ground of non-residence; and as the subject was likely to come before Parliament, and as the objection was made generally heretofore, and especially as no objection could be urged on a Petition which was not made at the Hustings, and in the hope of convincing the Sheriff (if it were possible) of the absurdity of allowing non-residents to vote, he begged to state the objections which he had so frequently taken, at greater length than he before had done. He divided his argument against non-residents into two parts; the one historical, the other legal. On the first, he took a rapid view of the nature of Corporations, the causes of their formation, and the purposes for which they were created;—he argued, that the objects being to benefit mercantile communities, and to

come from Cork to exercise the rights of a citizen in returning a member for a city, in which, he, perhaps, had neither property or interest? Mr. Ingram replied, he had both; but even if he had not, he conceived he had a right to exercise his privilege as a freeman; and that he would do so. He came from Cork to vote for Major Vereker, and he would come twice as far to do so, because Mr. Tuthill was lending himself to a certain party and their measures. He also asked Mr. Tuthill why, if he thought his vote a bad one, he canvassed him in Dublin? Mr. Tuthill replied, if he did so, it was in a jocular way: he never could expect, or would he desire, the vote of that man, who declared he had torn down a paper in the Commercial Buildings at Limerick, which stated a majority for Mr. Hutchinson, the independent candidate at Cork, against Sir Nicholas C. Colthurst. Mr. Ingram said, he never tore down any such paper. (Here the indignation of the court was strongly excited—hisses and groans, intermixed with loud cries of “you dared not,” were bestowed in abundance:—In fact, every species of disapprobation, short of personal violence, was shewn him.) Having obtained a hearing by the exertions of Mr. Tuthill, he said; he only posted up a paper which he had brought that evening from Cork, giving a majority to Sir Nicholas C. Colthurst, for whom he entertained the highest respect.

Here Mr. Boyse, one of Mr. Tuthill's agents, addressed Mr. Ingram as follows:—Sir; you have come here from Cork to vote as a non-resident freeman. You have boasted you would do so. Now, Sir, I tell you, that unless your life is of a short duration, or the laws of your country altogether changed, you never shall do so again. You have said, that Mr. Tuthill is pledged to a party. I deny it; and I, as one of that party, tell you we despise your insinuation. You have alluded to the Catholics, and I will say, though Mr. Tuthill is not pledged to the Catholics the Catholics are pledged to him.

encourage residence in trading towns; non-residents could never have been in the contemplation of the different kings, who had created these corporations. On the other subject, he cited the act of the 10th of Henry the VII. and referred to the late decision in the King's Bench on the Galway case; he stated the authorities on which the Chief Justice decided against non-residents; and concluded by urging his objection most strongly: but the Sheriffs permitted this gentleman to vote, (as they did all other non-residents) and refused to take any objection on their behalfs.

Mr. Ingram gave his vote, and, beginning, we believe, to feel some alarm for his personal safety, played off a *ruse de guerre*, in getting out of Court, for which he certainly deserved some credit. Observing Mr. Tuthill about to leave court, he stepped across the hustings, saying, he wanted to speak with him: Mr. Tuthill appeared to have thought so, and they left the court together, his presence protecting him from insult. When outside, he wished Mr. Tuthill good morning; and we are strongly inclined to believe, felt little desire to come within its precincts again.

We trust Mr. Ingram will excuse us for quoting the following article from the Limerick E. Post:—"We are sorry to find, that Mr. Ingram, of Cork, the gentleman who, on giving his vote for the Honourable Major Vereker, was the first, the only elector, who attempted to classify the citizens of Limerick into certain parties." We say, however uncalled for, imprudent, or invidious, those observations were from such a man, we still regret, that on Saturday evening, he had additional reason to complain of his visit to this city. Some man had the whimsical hardihood, as we have heard, to provide a dead cat, which he covered all over with tar, oil, and other nameless drugs; and, as Mr. Ingram was walking down Patrick-street, this strange and wicked fellow applied the cat in full force to his face; then got through the crowd, into the back lanes; and though a diligent search was made by men of all parties, he has not since been heard of. However culpable such an attack on any man, the figure poor Mr. Ingram presented, was such as to force a laugh from the bye-standers; the cat, with all its etceteras, having nearly obliterated every feature. When pursuing the offender, Mr. Ingram's appearance terrified those who, ignorant of the event, suddenly saw a faceless fellow-creature, running, as it were from himself. We sincerely regret that Mr. Ingram should have been so treated; and anxiously hope that the discovery of the offender will give him another opportunity of coming amongst us to assist in obtaining that reparation for himself, which the ludicrous indignity he endured, so amply required. We, in the mean time, advise him, not to swell himself again into an importance or notoriety, that would, while within the ancient walls of Limerick, be likely to expose him a second time to the ridicule or buffonery of the meanest of her citizens.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.

421 J. Lee, Esq. Limerick,	Freeman.
Rev. J. Pennefather, New-	do.
port, co. Tipperary,	
Pierce Mahony, Esq. Wood-	50l.
lawn, co. Kerry,	
Jonathan Pennell, Esq. Bally-	
braddo, co. Tipperary, Freeman.	
Robert Waller, Gentleman,	
Limerick,	Freeman,

For Mr. Tuthill.

426 * Thomas Casey, Esq.	
Barrister, Dublin,	50l.
John Hartigan, merchant,	
Limerick,	50l.
William Hickie, publican,	
Roches-street,	20l.
Jacob Condell, shoe-maker,	
Palmerstown,	40s.
John Daly, carman, Mungret-	
street,	40s.

* On Mr. Casey giving his vote, he addressed the electors in the following words :

Gentlemen, after a frivolous and unavailing objection to my vote, I am called upon to give my suffrage on the present vacancy; and when I recollect that I have heretofore taken an active and decided part on all occasions, where your rights and privileges have been in question, and that I have aspired to represent you in parliament, I feel myself called upon to offer something more than a silent vote in this interesting contest. If, therefore, from the experience of more than twenty years, I have derived some knowledge of your affairs; and if to that experience shall be added the experience and information received from others of undoubted competency, on such a subject; let me claim, in return for the communication I am thus enabled to make, that I may be heard without interruption, arising either from disapprobation or applause. However I may be thought to deserve the first, the kindness of your character will dispose you to withhold it; and as to the second, I speak for a nobler and better purpose than that of extracting it. While I thus bespeak your attention to that series of events I am about to detail to you; while I state the rights of which you have been bereaved, and the wrongs which have been inflicted on you; I solemnly require of you, that a no less patient attention be afforded to those who may offer themselves in answer and in contradiction of me. Your cause, as I know it, is founded in charter, on usage, on law, and on justice. Discussion, which it is your interest to provoke and not to extinguish, must strengthen it; and will finally establish it. Tumult and impatience, which always injure the best cause, and are doubtful and dangerous auxiliaries to the worst, must be banished from this conflict, and arrayed, as I ever have been, (I speak in presence of those who know the fact) against any invasion of the law

and constitution, under pretence of, or with a view to high popular courses; I should not have presented myself before you, if I thought that your appeal would be to yourselves, and not to the law; or if I thought that the sense of your injuries, however acute, would have stimulated to more than the strong and warranted expression that mark the public sentiment with regard to those Gentlemen who present themselves as candidates for your favour. Of their several pretensions, I shall presently have occasion to speak; but, as to the young gentleman, who almost insists upon your placing him in that seat, which he has been idly taught to consider as a family inheritance, "this present undertaking off his head," I have not heard ought, except what redounds to his credit. He is reported, and I believe most truly, to be gentle, courteous, and well natured; these are sterling good qualities, no doubt; and might, in another place, and under other circumstances, recommend him strongly to public notice; but he is too closely connected by birth, habit, and prejudice, with those who have usurped the government of your city, and have vilified its citizens, to admit the hope, that if returned, he would shape a course with respect to your city, different from what his nearest relatives and friends have pursued, more especially as on the adoption of that course, he rests his hopes of ultimate success. On the other side, a gentleman is presented to you, or to speak more properly has been called upon, by you, to be your advocate, your champion—I trust your representative—on the present vacancy. With a zeal, not to be abated by danger or difficulty, for years, he has laboured, and in every point successfully, to assert your rights. In this pursuit, no exertion, no expence, nor time, nor distance are considered by him as impediments to retard or restrain. With an eye intensely fixed on his object, he speeds his way to another shore: he fights your battle before the peers of parliament, and succeeds: he fights your battle in the Commons House, secures to the freeholder his right of registry, of which corruption and profligacy had deprived him: rescues his fellow-citizens from the calumny and misrepresentation, which the audacity of some had by petition sought to brand them with; and finally affixes to such a document that character, which accusation without ground, and detected malignity deserves to receive.

Gentlemen, it is foreign to my nature, and I am sure it has never been my habit to indulge in personal invective, to gratify the spleen or malice of any man, or any party. Faithful to a principle that has governed my practice both at the bar, and elsewhere, I will not willingly depart from it now, although in imposing this restraint on myself, I am prevented from marking with the epithets they require, certain acts which, in another place, will not fail to excite general disgust, and receive the brand of legal and parliamentary reprobation.

Gentlemen, let me now entreat your silent attention to the sketch I am about to offer to you, and let me also invite the gentlemen on the other side to reply to me, as they may; leaving it to their option to controvert any fact, charge, or principle I shall advance at the moment it shall be uttered; or to answer all that I shall prefer, when I shall have concluded. To me it is indifferent which course they shall select; but if I shall be suffered to proceed and remain without reply, whether substantially or in detail; I have a right to assume, and I will assume, that their silence must be attributed to their consciousness of the truth, and their conviction of the justice of those charges and allegations.

Were you to believe our adversaries, you would imagine that the object of contention on our side was to subvert the constitution of this city, as established by charter; while on theirs, the conflict assumes the sacred character of a holy war, waged for its protection and support. Had this misrepresentation been confined within these walls, its untruth would merely have provoked derision, not refutation; but when it has been artfully whispered, where no opportunity of denial was afforded—when the ears of persons in great place and authority have been assailed by such calumnies—and when, finally, by petition and assertion to parliament so recently disproved, it has been sought to impress the legislature with such opinions; it behoves us to state the case fairly as it is, to show that we are the party most grievously wronged, offended and traduced; and indignantly to hurl at the heads of our revilers, those charges and imputations which they would fain attach on us; but which, not only a variety of decisions already obtained in our behalf, but finally our appeal to parliament must establish beyond all cavil or controversy.

Gentlemen, in referring to your charters from John to James the First, they present a series of privileges conferred by the royal donors, in acknowledgment of loyal services, the most eminent and meritorious; and in the last, those services are recited in terms of the most *glowing gratitude*, adverting not merely to the achievements of ancestors of that day, within the pale of this city, but stating, as the truth was, that not contented with a local or limited loyalty, they extended their services to quell insurrection in the province of Ulster, "at a grievous expense, and to the waste," as says the charter, "of their lands and property, and to the great effusion of their blood." Such is the language of our charters; such the character of your city; and I now challenge the gentlemen on the other side, I challenge all the jurists in this land, I challenge the antiquarians of either kingdom, to produce any charter or charters in Great Britain or Ireland, of a more comprehensive nature than ours, or conferring more extensive rights, privileges, or immunities than those several charters; and especially the two last of Elizabeth and James, confer on the citizens of this ancient, loyal, and calumniated city.

When, therefore, the constitution of such a city has been invaded; when its several charters have been violated and set at nought; when immunities and franchises have been refused to those who are entitled to, and conferred on those who are disqualified from enjoying them; when its revenues are squandered in law and successful litigation, or perverted from their express destination as prescribed by the charter; or else considered and administered by those who have possessed themselves of them, as their own actual property, all account of which is haughtily and arrogantly denied: when its magistrates or some of them have been this day charged with reprizing themselves by their exactions on the people, for their loss of that share of the public spoil, which they consider they should have divided; when the records and books containing the laws and usages of this ancient corporation, and to which, while in existence, the citizens have not feared to appeal, have been sacrilegiously suppressed or destroyed; what wonder is it, that a city, whose population amounts to 80,000 souls and upwards, (together with the population of its county, containing 16,000 Irish acres thickly inhabited,) oppressed, insulted, and stung almost to madness, should struggle to

disengage itself from so heavy and incumbent a pressure? And how creditable it is, that under such provocations, it conducts this arduous struggle with that temper and tranquillity becoming such a contest, in the full persuasion that the justice of parliament, and the law of the land must finally restore the citizens to their rights, rescue its charters from those who have usurped upon them, and redeem their character not merely from oppression, but from calumny, whose wounds are more intolerable, than whatever oppression can inflict.

Gentlemen, those who affect to consider that the efforts on your part to establish your rights and privileges, and to look into and controul the expenditure of your revenue, have arisen within a few years, are mainly ignorant of the history of your city. Consult the journals of our House of Commons in the year 1760, and you will learn that the grievances of the citizens at that time, (and they were but as a molehill to a mountain when compared with those of the present day,) became under the auspices of Lord Pery, the subject of parliamentary enquiry. Notwithstanding the most strenuous opposition, such was the delinquency established, and so proved were the allegations of the citizens, that heads of a bill, (the mode of proceeding in parliament as the law then was,) were certified by privy council to England with this singular addition, that not only the petitioners had proved their case, but that on the other side it was admitted in its fullest extent. This bill was never returned, as a Mr. Andrew Shepherd, one of the delinquent aldermen of that day, was dispatched to oppose it, with a secret commission to expend any sum necessary to prevent its success, and with assiduity, (similar to the petition lately presented by your magistrates and disproved before a committee of the House of Commons,) asserting the whole to be a popish plot, and (which in the present case was omitted) alleging that there were 100 Jesuits in disguise in the city of Limerick, supporting its operations. In continuation of all this, there is an entry on the books of the corporation, to which Mr. Grady and myself can bear evidence, of the sum of £500 voted to Mr. Shepherd as secret service-money on this most extraordinary of all missions: and if those who have purloined the books, have not destroyed them, it can be ascertained how far this assertion is correct. This proceeding, however, produced

this effect, that, apprehensive of a renewed application to parliament, the magistrates reformed their conduct, admitted the citizens who at that time claimed by birth, service, or marriage; and, under the awe, which the character of Lord Pery inspired, during the period he represented us, they forbore the commission of those offences, which they have since renewed, together with others of a nature yet more aggravated.

Gentlemen, when I did state to you that not merely my experience, but the experience of others, enabled me to lay before you much of your history, with which many of you were but imperfectly acquainted, you were not apprised, perhaps, of the sources whence I derived my information. Some of it I derived from those corporators (and they were the most respectable of that body) who associated with my father; a portion of it I received from that father himself, of whom his son may be permitted to say, and those who knew him will not contradict me, that he was as accomplished a gentleman as any of his day. I speak this with reference not merely to manners, but to those principles of thinking and acting, without which that character cannot be maintained. He was moreover the confidential friend of Lord Pery; connected with him by blood, but still more by sentiment, the friendship of such a personage conferred a value on character that gave it currency throughout the land. And if I state all this, it is to prove that from such a source I could derive nothing but what was clear, pure, and unadulterated.

But this information, important as it may be considered, was light and of little weight, when compared with that which the kindness of Lord Pery abundantly afforded me. When I first enlisted in your cause, he was pleased to discipline and marshal me to that service. From him I not only learned most of what I know on this subject, but among other matters, he more especially directed my attention to the proceeding in Quo-warranto, to disfranchise the non-residents, to the questions by mandamus, as to the persons claiming by birth, service or marriage, and to the expenditure and account of a considerable and perverted revenue, the regulation of which formed an important feature in the Bill of the year 60.

Of the great and good Lord Pery it is not for me to speak—his deeds are written in the annals of his country,

and his memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him. To this city, which he embellished, loved, and protected, that memory is peculiarly dear, and of his name it may be said, as was said of another illustrious statesman:

— “Clarum et venerabile nomen
Gentibus, et multum nostræ quod proderat urbi.”

Some portion of that friendship which he lavished on the father, he was pleased to extend to the son. He condescended in this instance to advise, to encourage, to direct me. Could I be insensible of such distinction I were unworthy of it. To state it to you is not a vanity, but a pride, manly and becoming. Verging on the decline of life, the recollection of it cheers my heart, and when I die; be the inscription of it my epitaph.

Under the guidance of such council, and animated by the example and precept of this patriot statesman, the citizens of Limerick have instituted various proceedings for the recovery of their rights. They have been resisted by those who have possessed themselves of their revenue, and who have availed themselves of that revenue, as the means of such resistance. Whenever an account shall be rendered of its expenditure (and the day of such account is at hand) then will be seen the thousands, and tens of thousands, that have been lavished in this warfare of usurpation and oppression against law and justice, and such account will present this singular circumstance; namely, a series of defeats for a period of twenty years, without a single victory to cheer or console them.

The galling grievance of nominating through the Common Council persons from all quarters of the kingdom, except from your city, to be its freemen, in order to suppress the votes and suffrages of its resident freemen and freeholders challenged our early attention; and after an expensive and protracted contest of three Terms, we succeeded in 1796 in our application to the Court of King's Bench against Arthur Henry D'Esterre. The grounds of this success have been just now very ably stated by Mr. Barrington, the agent for Mr. Tuthill, and to this the decision in the Galway case in no respect applies. Be that decision as it is, and from which the able and upright Chief Justice of the King's Bench differs, or be it hereafter reversed, it in no way bears on the case of Limerick, and as Judge Chamberlayne said to the present Attorney:

General in 1796. I know no answer you can give, unless you can shew the tenth of Henry the 7th to be repealed. In aid of this, gentlemen, if aid it required, there is the Act of Geo. 2, called the Newtown Act, which expressly declares that the power of admitting non-residents to hold office, shall extend only to corporate towns, *not being cities*. At this period, it became my duty to reply to a most able and eloquent advocate, the present Chief Baron. On the subject he came most fully prepared, nor is it likely to conceive that his research would have left any authority unexplored, that fortified his argument; yet such confidence did I feel in the right and justice of your cause, that I feared not to wrestle with this Sampson of the Bar, and in the struggle I overthrew him. We thus obtained judgment of *ouster* against this intruder, and Arthur Henry D'Esterre stands a disfranchised man.

Gentlemen, from this period to the present day, our efforts have been followed with unvaried success, and if any doubt could exist as to the justice of our claims, it must be removed by the consideration that we have been in vain opposed by every contrivance of delay and litigation, supported by an expenditure of thousands of our revenue, corruptly lavished in opposition to our rights.

Let me recount to you the various instances in which those usurpers have sustained defeat, and let me then ask any reasonable person whether this could have occurred except when the contest was of right against wrong.

We succeeded against them in the Quo-warranto, thus disfranchising the non-resident freemen, whom they had illegally arrayed against us.

We succeeded against them, when this exaction of toll was resisted, not warranted by their charter, and they submitted to a mulct of £800 and costs; rather than abide the disgrace of a trial and defeat.

We succeeded against them, when they attempted a monopoly of the Fishery of the Shannon, in order to send its produce either to the Dublin or a foreign market.

We succeeded against them, when Mr. Grady and myself filed informations against two of their magistrates for their corrupt conduct in support of the present system, and their deaths alone prevented their being held up as an example to their successors.

We succeeded against them in the great mandamus question, establishing the rights of the son, the sons-in-law, and the apprentices of freemen to the freedom of this city.

We succeeded against them, when requiring them to account for the revenues they have wasted, and misapplied, and this decree was that of the Master of the Rolls, the Chancellor of Ireland, and the Lords of parliament.

We succeeded against them, when parliament was petitioned as to the denial of the Magistrates to hold sessions for registry, and on the investigation of the fact before the Committee of the House of Commons. We disproved their counter petition, in which they audaciously asserted, that all our efforts were for the purpose of overturning a Protestant Corporation, and we covered them and their abettors with indelible disgrace.

And we finally succeeded against them, when a clause was introduced in the last Election Bill, rendering such corrupt conduct in future highly penal, and also imposing on corrupt Sheriffs an imprisonment for three years.

Gentlemen, in opposition to all this, what instance of success, what single victory can they boast of? I know that they have indulged in the profligate boast, that by the very revenue, which should be yours, and from the expense unhappily incidental to contests of this nature, they would exhaust your patience as well as your finances; but in this they have failed, and when their accounts shall be disclosed, it will appear that from time to time they have been compelled in the payment of costs adjudged against them, to replenish your reservoirs, and improve your resources.

Thus the postponement of a trial they have sometimes proclaimed as a victory, but it was no more than the victory of a felon who postpones his trial from one Assizes to the next, boasting of his perjury and dexterity, by which he obtains the reprieve of a few months, and finally suffering the judgment of the law, augmenting, as in the present case, the public detestation, by the profligacy of that measure under which he evades its justice.

Gentlemen, I do believe in my conscience, that such means, such acts, such corruption and profligacy, must have at length succeeded, if Providence had not been your ally in the progress of these proceedings. It was that

Providence which in some degree has protected you from the consequences of the foulest act that has disgraced the annals of corporate delinquency from the period of the disfranchisement of the Borough of Shoreham down to the present hour.

Can it be believed, that after every vexatious delay that could be interposed to avoid or evade the trials of the mandamus questions; a measure the most abandoned, with a view to extinguish the evidence of those rights was resorted to, and that five folio volumes, weighing almost four hundred weight, and containing entries, confirming the rights in question, as also the other rights we claim, were removed or destroyed, while in the custody of those who have risen to rank and consequence by the keeping of those records. From that hour to the present day, not one single act has been done, no inquisition made, no reward offered, no excuse tendered that could lead to the discovery or detection of such an act, nor was even the loss of those public records proclaimed, until by a rule of court the books were directed to be produced on the approaching trials. Providentially, however, Mr. Grady and I, had procured extracts from those books, when in the Crown-office in the Quo-warranto trial, and thus we gave evidence of entries establishing your rights, which they did not know we possessed; and in this instance they sustained a defeat, attended with that anguish of heart which follows the perpetration of an offence, not only base in its nature, but in its effects successful and unavailing. Can it be endured, or will parliament endure, when it shall be disclosed, that an ancient and loyal city, enjoying the freest charter in the land, shall be deprived of that charter, and despoiled of its records, with calling the delinquents to its bar; and of such delinquents what further opinion must be formed, when it shall appear that not only the charter has been invaded, but that the common law has been set aside; that the right of suffrage has been suppressed, and that the vote of the freeholders by contrivance or corruption has been for the time suspended; and what must not that parliament declare, to which we mean to appeal, when a member is thus sought to be introduced amongst them, whose claim of fellowship with them is founded on the invasion of charters, the destruction of records; the corruption of magistrates; the denial of rights adjudged and decided on; the

admission of voters already disfranchised; and the extinction of freeholders, whose registry has been refused?

Is not this "heaped measure even to overflowing;" but this is not all. It is not enough that the staff of the city of Limerick, composed of serjeants, corporals, drummers and fifers, shall be arrayed to overawe the electors; but that their suffrages shall be received; and I own, I would prefer to this mockery of election, that the Colonel of the regiment should at once make the return of your members, enclose it to the adjutant-general for the sanction of the commander of the forces, and have it enrolled in the orderly-books of the several regiments of the establishment.

It has been justly observed, Gentlemen, by an ingenious friend* of mine, in his "Sketch of Ireland past and present," that the Irish forgive injury *often*, insult *never*," and in no instance, has the truth of this observation been more strongly verified, than in the present contest. Your adversaries, not content with the accumulated weight of wrongs under which they have laid you prostrate, have placed your opposition to them, not to the account of the grievances under which you labour, but to a spirit of impatience, insubordination and disaffection. And faithful to the feelings of the Irish character, this libel on you has excited more general indignation, than all the injuries you have sustained, as contained in my detail of them. To this they have dared to add, that this is a Catholic opposition to subvert a Protestant ascendancy. The falsehood and effrontery of such a charge has met the fate it deserved. Within the walls of parliament it has been canvassed, disproved, and scouted; and within this city it has united, in order to repel it, every independent gentleman, merchant and citizen, who values his character and that of this ancient city. Let us inquire in what this spirit of insubordination and disaffection consists. It consists in an orderly and well conducted opposition to that train of grievances I have detailed; and its operations have been limited to your several appeals to the law of the land; in all which you have, without a single exception, been eminently successful. Who are the members of this opposition, said to have for its object, the annihilation of your charters, and the subversion of your religion? They are to be found amongst the most

* Mr. Croker.

respectable inhabitants of your city, whether reference be had to station, opulence, loyalty, or character:—and in their ranks, I number noblemen, clergy, gentlemen, members of Parliament supporting the present ministry, persons holding situations at the will and pleasure of government, bankers, merchants, and citizens of the most respectable of every class and description, Protestant, Presbyterian, Catholic, or Dissenter.

Let us also enquire who, within our memory, have been the leaders or conductors of this dangerous conspiracy.

The late Lord Pery, when Speaker of the House of Commons.

The present Earl of Limerick, a peer of the empire, and a representative peer of the kingdom of Ireland.

The late Sir Henry Hartestonge, to whose memory all your charitable institutions bear ample testimony.

Mr. Henry Deane Grady, who holds under government one of its most lucrative offices.

Myself, who in and out of parliament, to the utmost of my feeble means, have supported the measures of Mr. Pitt, and those of his successors, and who, under the auspices of Lord Pery, first instituted those proceedings—proceedings which, until justice shall have been obtained, I will only relinquish with my life.

Lord Glentworth, whose popularity with you is too recent, and too well recollected, to require its being detailed.

And finally, Mr. Tuthill, the object of your present support, and to whom, when you shall have returned him to parliament, you will, for the zeal he has evinced, and the firmness he has displayed in your cause, still remain considerably his debtor.

To that Parliament and to the law, now lies your appeal—of its result it requires no spirit of prophecy to speak, its force can alone be weakened by any idle or useless art of intemperance on your part, and when with this appeal shall be connected the conduct of the Sheriffs of this city, I am at a loss to guess in what terms a Committee will convey to Parliament the indignation it must impress them with.

Nominated by the father of one of your candidates, and holding this office by such influence for a period of seven years or upwards, contrary, if not to the letter, certainly to the spirit of the law of the land, they have demeaned

themselves so as to challenge general observation: one of them standing in the close relation of uncle to Major Vereker, and brother-in-law to Lord Gort, whose nominee he is.

Application has been made (on your part) to these returning officers to appoint an assessor, of legal competency, to assist them in deciding points of law or controversy; they were also informed that the expense of such nomination should be defrayed, and they were invited even to choose their adviser from the ranks or friends of the opposite party:—this they have declined to do, and their object in this refusal is too obvious to require comment; that commentary will be best reserved for another tribunal, where some decisions to which I have listened with surprise; will be reviewed and reversed, and where it will be a question, whether such a population as I have already described, both as to character and number; shall be held in a state of discontent and irritation, because deprived of their suffrage, and unrepresented in Parliament; but it is not to Parliament alone that the appeal lies. If the several electors, whose votes have been illegally refused, shall apply for redress to a jury of twelve men, before whom, amongst other matters it shall appear, that the Sheriffs circumstanced as I have described, have refused the aid and advice of a lawyer, and have boldly pronounced on, and rejected the suffrages they should have admitted: I know not to what extent damages may not be given, and without enquiring into their property, (which for aught I know may be ample) I did not hesitate to say, that, if to it, were to be added the property of those who nominate them to office, and if to that, considerable as it is, were to be joined; the revenue of which the public have been deprived, the whole would not constitute a fund adequate to the awards of an honest and constitutional jury.

Gentlemen, I fear I have exhausted your patience, and I feel I have exhausted myself: while I express to you my acknowledgment for the attention which I have received, let me also express my hope that you will afford as patient an attention to, whomsoever should reply to me.

It now remains for me to give my suffrage—viewing the character and conduct of Mr. Tuthill as I do; admitting the strength of his claims upon us all, and in what he has done, receiving a pledge that he will be an honest, and

zealous representative, I am compelled to declare that if the brother of my dearest affection were his opponent, and that he himself were my bitter enemy, I must still give him my support.—Under this impression, I now poll for Mr. Tuthill.

N. B.—After Mr. Casey concluded, no reply was offered on the other side.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i>		<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>	
431 Anthony Parker, Castle-lake,	Freeman.	436 * Wm. Russell, Merchant,	
co. Tipperary,		Glentworth-st. Limerk. Freeman.	
Michael Head, Esq. Derry-		Gibbon Fitz-Gibbon, Esq. Lim-	
head, co. Clare,	Do.	erick,	20l.
Wm. J. Westropp, Esq. Rox-		Arthur Riordan, Cooper, do.	20l.
borough,	50l.	Michael Meehan, Crossagalla,	
Rev. Norman Garston, Bell-		Farmer,	40s.
view,	50l.	Frederick F. Bevan, Esq.	
Henry Westropp, Esq. Monte-		Maryville,	50l.
video cottage, co. Clare, Freeman.			

* Mr. Russell on giving his vote Mr. Tuthill, spoke as follows :

Gentlemen, it was not my intention to have said a word, but merely to have had the satisfaction of giving my vote to our much valued friend, John Tuthill; but from a question put to me by the Sheriff, to know why I preferred to vote as a freeman rather than a freeholder, or was there any flaw in my certificate;—I answer, in the first place; there is no flaw in my certificate, and in the second place, my choice is to vote as a freeman; each of my two brothers had in like manner their 50l. freeholds registered, but from principle, we determined to vote as freemen: Gentlemen, we have taken the oath of a freeman, and faithful to that oath we have come forward here to do our duty;—what does that oath enjoin?—it enjoins us to be true and faithful to our sovereign lord the King, his heirs and lawful successors; to maintain the laws of our country, to be good citizens, and to support the Corporation in all things lawful and proper; and virtually speaking, I feel that the oath enjoins me to oppose them, when they act contrary to law and contrary to their charter: this is my feeling and conception of the oath, and I do most respectfully submit it to the consideration of my brother freemen. Gentlemen, as a Protestant, as a member of the established church, I now feel myself called on to speak; I may as well be very candid, you all know me, I and my family are warmly attached to that establishment, but we are peaceably and

quietly so, without having ever given offence or uneasiness to any one who may differ from us in principle: we truly and sincerely love the principle of liberty of conscience: Gentlemen, my conception of the Protestant is, that he should be an honest man, and when he is deficient in that essential, his profession is but hypocrisy, and it matters but little what he calls himself. The Corporation of this city profess to belong to this establishment; I could wish very much that they would attend to this principle, and render justice and satisfaction to their fellow-citizens: how painful to my ears, to hear them in every quarter so abused, charges of such enormity brought against them, not one of which, have they even attempted to refute;—look to Mr. Tuthill's statement of our grievances, which he submitted to the public, and which is so long in print,—this might have been sufficient to call forth some reply,—they have never given any satisfaction, but on the contrary shewn a perfect indifference whether the public are pleased or not—surely what every man says must be true—and I am sorry for it, for I cannot help saying, that my heart has a leaning towards them, and I should wish to see them act, so as to deserve the approbation and applause of their fellow-citizens.

It has been asserted this day by a stranger, we were of a *party*—obviously, in my mind, for the purpose of sowing discord; in reply, I do assert and very truly say, we are a party, and such a one as I am proud to belong to: in short, Mr. Tuthill is supported by all the mercantile interest of this city, except one solitary house; all the trading interest from John's-gate to Thomond-gate are his friends, the voice of the people at large proclaim him to be the man of their choice; the Protestants are his friends; so are the Roman Catholics; the Quakers are his friends: all are happily combined with him for the one object, the restoration of our chartered rights, and the proper application of our revenues to the original design for which they were granted. I beg leave now to address my Roman Catholic friends, who are present, and to assure them, that I feel this the happiest period of my life to be one in such an union; and I trust we will never cease our exertions, until we establish the desirable object which we have now so happily in view. What a monstrous story it is to tell of a Chamberlain, holding the revenues of the city for 32 years, and though repeatedly called on in his life-time, he died

without accounting to his fellow-citizens, or rendering satisfaction for his long treasurership. Gentlemen, this must go down to posterity: in short, the affairs of the Corporation are wrapped up in such mystery, that the most intelligent citizens can hardly give any satisfactory account of them. I have myself now been engaged in mercantile pursuits for near twenty years, and during this time I have largely contributed to the revenues of the crown; and as to myself, I have had the satisfaction of acquiring property, independent of trade; in all this period I have adhered to the principle of rendering to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and in otherwise not to discredit the profession I belong to—should an intelligent stranger come into this city, and what is very common, enquire after the internal state of government of it; the extent and application of the revenues; I, though a constant resident here, and arrived at the middle period of life, could only reply, that I know nothing about the affairs of the city; such is the profound state of ignorance in which the citizens are held. I now beg leave to address myself to the Corporation, whom I consider to be at the other side of the hustings, and though separated, I cannot help esteeming them as brothers, and, would most ardently call upon them to redeem themselves from that state of thralldom, from that slavery, in which they are considered to be held. Gentlemen, you are born under the newest dispensation, you are under the fullest blaze of revealed knowledge; you are more perfect than your Roman Catholic fellow-citizens; but I would advise you, before you attempt to take the mote out of your brother's eye, to take the beam out of your own; your garments that were once white and clean are now spotted; as a brother again I call on you to redeem your character, and again to put on the white robe, emblematic of uprightness: why is it that you shew so much heat and choler, and opposition, to our mutual friend, Mr. Tuthill; you do indeed mistake him much; he is only anxious and desirous to have our chartered rights restored to us; to have our revenues applied to the purposes for which they were originally granted.

I now beg leave to assure you, gentlemen, that I am no politician; my views do not extend beyond my native city, which is very dear indeed to me: and it is quite natural it should; a place where my family have prospered so

well in ; as to the laws as they now are, I bow the most profound respect; and should at it any future time, be meet and consistent with the wisdom of the legislature to alter, to annul, or to make new laws; my duty still will be obedience: this I conceive is the principle for all good men to follow, and the way to make the people happy, contented and loyal.—I beg pardon for occupying so much of your time; and in now concluding, I beg leave to assure you again, that in giving my vote as a freeman, I feel that I have adhered to the principle of my oath, and followed the dictates of my conscience.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.
 441 Donat Kennedy, glazier, 20l.
 Limerick,
 Thomas Fitz-Gerald, farmer, 40s.
 Ardmour, Liberties,
 William Fohill, Coolihenane, 40s.
 Patrick Griffin, Ashford, 40s.
 Patrick Burke, farmer, Bal-
 lyvolane, 20l.
 Brooke Brazier, Esq. Mitchels-
 fort, co. Cork, Freeman.

For Mr. Tuthill.
 447 John J. O'Dwyer, Esq. 20l.
 Limerick,
 *Michael Furnell, Esq. Lime-
 rick, Freeman.
 Francis Murray, shopkeep-
 er, Cornwall's-street, 40s.
 George Osborne, Esq. Limk. 20l.
 John M'Swiney, clothier,
 Broad-street, Limerick, 20l.
 Mathew Keane, weaver, Nel-
 son-street, 20l.

* Here Mr. Furnell, addressing the Court, said—In voting for my esteemed friend, Mr. Tuthill, the most deserving candidate of our choice, I must express my heartfelt pleasure at the sweet idea of having my name enrolled amongst so many of the true lovers of their native city. I congratulate them on the glorious event of the present election; I feel they are emerging from the galling yoke of oppression, and fast aspiring to the zenith of their hopes: they have justice, principle, and good fortune at their side, which render their success the more certain. I do not wish to detain you at this late hour of the evening to proclaim our grievances; for what can be more evident than the gross influence of the Corporation, who usurped to themselves the power of tyrannizing over us? I call upon you, as the resolute and magnanimous sons of Limerick, to continue your co-operation in the same steady, correct, and praiseworthy manner, which has marked your proceedings. In the ensuing week, I hope I shall find you as successful and strenuous as you have been. I must now leave you; but on Monday you will find me at my post, with a heart warmly devoted to your welfare, and that of my native city.

Here Michael Arthur, Esq. came on the table, and addressing the Court, said—Mr. Sheriffs, I take the opportunity of coming forward to tender my vote for my friend Mr. Tuthill; and I wish to say a few words with respect to the unpleasant situation I am placed in. I have been twenty-seven years in trade in my native city; and I thank God have acquired a fortune by my perseverance and industry; but how painful is my situation at this moment! I had purchased a freehold to enable me to vote for a representative for Limerick; for one to whom I could commit the guardianship of my property ~~the~~ the safety of my life—and what I prize dearer than either, the preservation of my liberty. To exercise those rights, I had purchased a freehold; but how painful, gentlemen, must it be to my feelings, to find, that after all my toils, I shall probably be turned off this table. I never could get the magistrates together to register my freehold; and I am this day in the painful predicament I state to you—while men from Gort, Tipperary, and Cork, have the privilege of choosing a member to watch over my property, my life, and my liberty. I put it to the candour of the Honourable Major, will he avail himself of the conduct of the magistrates in rejecting my vote this election? I am sure he will not; and to give him time to consider, I shall not now press for an answer, and will not tender my vote until some time next week.

Court adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday.

State of the Poll this Evening.

For the Honble. Major Vereker,	223
For Mr. Tuthill,	213
Majority for Major Vereker,	10

ELEVENTH DAY:

Monday, July 14.

The court opened this day at eleven o'clock, and as soon as the Candidates had taken their places on the Hustings, Mr. Tuthill rose and said—

Gentlemen, we are now entering upon the third week of the election, and I am sorry to be obliged to begin it, by a recurrence to those acts of oppression which so long have disgraced our city. I must first, however, perform a promise I made you on Saturday evening, to lay a fair and impartial statement of the poll before you. Gentlemen, the statement I hold in my hand, if there be errors in it, I wish them to be corrected, as it is neither my interest or my disposition to place before my fellow-citizens any document not founded on truth and impartiality. I have caused it to be published, that you may see at one view on which side rests the resident wealth and respectability of Limerick. How does the debtor and creditor side appear? For me there are sixty 50*l.* freeholders, fifty-eight 20*l.* ninety-three 40*s.*, and fourteen resident freemen. As to the latter you know, gentlemen, I never made a freeman in my life, unless, indeed, I might control the three freemen, whose freedom I enforced by mandamus. But now, gentlemen, look to those names; are they not of the most respectable character? Have I not with me all the mercantile wealth of the city? On the other hand, look to the supporters of my honorable opponent; he has thirty-five 50*l.* freeholders, nineteen 20*l.*, forty-nine 40*s.* eighty non-resident, and thirty-five resident freemen. Gentlemen, as to the resident freemen, I have no cause of complaint; it is fair they should have some share in the municipal honors of Limerick; but, Gentlemen, look to the eighty non-residents, enjoying those honors, if they can be called so, denied to us all. Gentlemen, it is easy to see through the object of the Common Council in giving them to strangers; they know they will not be present to witness the daily abuses existing under the sanction of the Magistrates; if they were they would soon feel disgusted, and cease to support an interest which had for its basis, injustice, intolerance, and the grossest corruption. I do not come here, gentlemen, to speak for myself; at personal risk I come forward to expose those existing abuses; and if in my power obtain their correction. If I once saw my native city released from them, with your permission, I would gladly retire to private life and those habits most dear to me: but as I before repeated, long as those dreadful abuses exist, so long will I expose them. I now return to this list I hold in my hand, treasure it carefully,

mark well, the independent individuals who have come forward to restore you your rights—they have raised up your name to the highest pitch of political power; they have opened your city, it never again can be closed; by a little exertion we soon shall be free; we shall soon burst our chains asunder, and fling them in the faces of our usurpers. I shall now return to the grievance I alluded to, when I began my address to you; and sorry I am to state, it is one of a most serious description. Our English neighbours cry loudly against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, but I protest to my God, I shink we are as badly off here. Our officers of justice exercise that suspension, and without warrant, or arrest, commit most respectable gentlemen to prison. I will do that family who govern our city, the justice to say, they don't sanction such an infringement of all law and freedom; but I trust when I separate them from such participation, they will meet me with candour, and drive from their councils those who have brought misfortune on the city, and disgrace on themselves. Is it fair, while the citizens were enjoying their Sunday's recreation that one of them, of character, and high respectability, should be dragged to the common gaol, without warrant or committal, for merely exclaiming against what appeared to him to be an act of injustice? And by whom was this breach of law committed? By a fellow I myself recollect to have been a hackney-coach driver, and one who was often obliged to me for giving him a shilling. Gentlemen, is it to be wondered at we should exclaim against placing such individuals in power? when such men as the Russels, the Furnells, and the Arthurs are not deemed trust-worthy to such situations.

Here the Honorable Major Vereker stood up, and said, that his uncle, the Mayor, had just gone to investigate the circumstance Mr. Tuthill alluded to; and he put it to Mr. Tuthill whether it would not be better to postpone farther observation until the matter was enquired into.

Mr. Tuthill paused, but being called on from every part of the court to proceed, he stated an outrage committed on the person of Captain Mark O'Shaughnessey, who had returned to Limerick, after serving his King and country, but who, on this occasion, unfortunately for himself, was a friend to the independence of his native city. He met with a ruffian, named Mark Daly, formerly a hackney-

coach driver, dragging a poor man to prison, whose only crime was shouting for Mr. Tuthill. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, having remonstrated with him on his cruelty, and receiving very violent abuse, he made use of some powerful arguments; in the course of a very short time Daly returned, and, with a military party, dragged Captain O'Shaughnessy from two gentlemen he was walking with, lodged him in the common gaol, where he remained for three hours; and assuming to himself the power of any magistrate, signed a regular committal for him.

Mr. Tuthill dwelt at considerable length on this subject, but, as we understand, it is likely to become a subject of legal investigation, we shall not go into the detail. We have no hesitation, however, in saying it was a most unwarrantable outrage on the person of a respectable and highly honorable individual.

Mr. Tuthill, in the course of his speech, alluded to Mr. Ingram being feathered and tarred; he was sorry for such treatment; but he had no right to fling the brand of discord amongst the people of Limerick; he was supported by Catholic, by Protestant, and Quaker, and had he kept his unwarrantable observations of party to himself, he would not have been marked out as he was. In the course of his speech he alluded to the conduct of Alderman Watson, who refused to interfere in the liberation of Captain O'Shaughnessy, on the application of his friends; they afterwards waited upon Sheriff Collis, who thinking, from their conversation, it was Mark Daly who was committed, said, he would give an order for his immediate liberation; but when undeceived, and told it was Mark O'Shaughnessy, he declined interference, though one of the gentlemen, who waited on him, offered to lodge £500 as security for him.

Here Mr. Collis stated, he endeavoured to do his duty fairly and impartially, and appealed to the court, whether he had not done so; he was liked by almost all descriptions of persons, but particularly by the poor. With respect to the transaction of Captain O'Shaughnessy, he declared on his sacred honor he was not actuated by any partiality, though he confessed appearances were very much against him; he really imagined it more serious than it was, and he thought he had no right to step forward, not being a Magistrate.

After some further observations from Mr. Tuthill on the same subject, he concluded an eloquent speech of considerable length, and sat down amidst loud and continued acclamations.

Sheriffs commenced the poll.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i>	<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>
453 Sir David Perrier, city of Cork, Freeman.	458 * Thomas Power, Farmer, Bor- heen, 20s
Andrew James Watson, Bookseller, Limerick, Freeman.	Thomas Collins, Farmer, Creagh Ville, 40s
Mannsell Sargeant, Esq. Limerick, Freeman.	Patrick Hickie, do. do. 40s
Wm. Evans, Grocer, Limerick, 20s	Thomas Collins, jun. Creagh Ville, 40s
Matthew Rosengrave, Esq. co. Galway, Freeman.	John Donoughue, Farmer, Kil- lonan, 40s

Here Mr. Furnell entered the Court and complained of some improper interference on the part of Alderman Morony, with some tenants on the lands of Rootagh, that several of those tenants had promised him to come in and vote for Mr. Tuthill; that they came in for the purpose of doing so, but were threatened by the Alderman that he would pounce on them for the liberty taxes; and that, though their hearts were with Mr. Tuthill, yet, terrified by the alderman's-threats, they should vote against him.

Mr. Tuthill said, I scarcely believe any gentleman would so far degrade himself, as to stoop to such practices: Was it by such means my honourable opponet is to get into Parliament? by such corruption and sinister influence? With respect to these tenants, there were only fifteen amongst them who could vote; and I have the best authority for saying, they have been forgiven arrears of rent, amounting to £1300, for their votes. Good God! Gentlemen, where is the freedom of election? If this be the case, it is gone! As for my part, I never gave a shilling for a vote in my life; or never by any chance will. I never will go into Parliament by such means; if I did, I would not consult your interests; it is my own I would look to. Send a beggar into Parliament, he will come out a peer; he will sell your rights, your privileges, your freedom; nay, even yourselves, to put back the money in his pocket

* Rejected, refusing to swear to his freehold, as he originally swore. From particular circumstances this man seemed to be a spy in the enemy's camp, and Mr. Boyse called on the Sheriffs to have his affidavit forthcoming, that he may be prosecuted for perjury.

he paid for it. My honourable opponent will say, that he never paid a shilling for a vote; I say so too; but if his friends did it for him, it comes to the same point. Here, Gentlemen, you have heard poor tenants say, they would rather vote for me than my honourable opponent, because, as they candidly declared, their hearts are with me; but then comes Alderman Moroney, with a whip over them, to vote against me. If such interest were made for me, I declare to my God I would not accept it. I would not sell you for millions. I do not look to peerages or dukedoms; to places or pensions: and I will never support any man, or body of men, that usurp a power they should never possess, to rob you of your rights.

The Honourable Major Vereker here rose and said—I feel it incumbent on me to state what I know about the circumstances Mr. Tuthill has alluded to. A few days ago, I wrote to Mr. Brown, of Dean's-fort, requesting leave to canvass the tenantry on the lands; he had the kindness to give me permission to do so; and Mr. Friewen, his agent, promised me they should not vote against me. This, on my honour, is all the interference I know of on my part. As to the proceedings in my committee-room, I am totally ignorant of them. I am all day in court; and when I leave it, I retire to my home. I admit I have gone to different parts of the liberties to canvass; but when I found many of them had been promised to Mr. Tuthill, I give my honour I interfered not. My opponent has a good deal alluded to the abuses of the Common Council. I certainly am a member of it; but I put it to his candour to say, whether I ought to be saddled with their proceedings since 1760? It is quite enough for me to be charged with the present ones, which, if any exist, and that it is in my power to correct, I here pledge myself to my fellow citizens to do so. If they send me into Parliament, I will endeavour to merit the confidence they place in me. I shall now conclude, only saying a few words with respect to my father. On a question, of all others most important to this country, the act of union: he was then a member for your city, and took a decided part against it; had he done otherwise, he would have consulted his own interest.

Here Mr. Tuthill remarked, that in answer to what had fallen from the honourable candidate, relative to the part Colonel Vereker had taken on the question of union; the

circumstances attending that question were still fresh in his memory. When Mr. Pitt proposed that measure, he held out as a bait, the emancipation of the Catholics; so that, though the Right Hon. Col. Vereker voted against Mr. Pitt's interest, he voted against the Catholics. The subject was certainly one of great moment, as it involved two questions of the greatest magnitude. He would not now take upon himself to say what inducement Colonel Vereker had to vote in the way he did.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i>		<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>	
463 Hugh Welsh, Esq. O'Brien- bridge, co. Clare.	Freeman.	468 Ralph Slattery, farmer, Ballycrheen,	40s.
* Thomas Turner, farmer, Rootagh,	50l.	Joseph Slattery, do. do.	40s.
William Donovan, farmer, do.	40s.	Thomas Tuthill, of Limerick, Esq.	20l.
Laurence Sullivan, do. do.	40s.	Edmond Sexton, farmer, Der- ryknockane,	40s.
George Hunt, tailor, Thomas- street,	Freeman.	Rickard Collopy, farmer, Bal- lyseeda,	40s.
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478 James Considine, farmer, Rootagh,	40s.	478 † Patrick Collins, farmer, Killonan,	40s.
Patrick Ryan, do Roxborough,	40s.	Patrick Lyons, farmer, Derry- knockane,	40s.
Michael Ryan, do. do.	40s.	John Hogan, do. do.	40s.
William Ryan, do. do.	40s.	James Collopy, farmer, Bally- seeda,	40s.
David Roche, do. Rootagh,	40s.	Patrick Noonan, farmer, Roo- tagh,	40s.

State of the Poll this Evening.

For the Hon. Major Vereker,	238
For Mr. Tuthill,	226
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Majority for Major Vereker,	12

TWELFTH DAY.

Tuesday, July 15.

Mr. Tuthill commenced the proceedings this day, by reading Mr. Warren's opinion, one of the ablest election

* As this elector advanced to vote for Major Vereker, he was hit by an old slipper thrown by some person in court.

† Rejected, Sheriffs having executed a habere on the lands, the voter offered to swear he was in possession under the same lease, and same landlord, as when he registered his freehold.

lawyers in London, on the rights of those freemen entitled by birth, servitude, or marriage, to vote for a representative; and also of those freeholders who used all due diligence to have their freeholds registered, but whom the magistrates denied: of the former, he had more than 150 to bring forward; and of the latter 300, and fortified as well from his own conviction, as the opinion he had of their being good and substantial votes, he would poll them to the last man. He said, it was very possible the Sheriffs would return his Honble. opponent; but he would go with him to London, seat himself beside him, and when he came back, he was sure they would chair him.

Mr. Tuthill here observing Richard D. Newenham, Michael Gould Adams, and other respectable strangers; entered into a lengthened detail of the existing abuses. He also recapitulated all those charges against the magistrates, we have already given a report of, and altogether was speaking more than two hours. He was listened attentively to, and his statement seemed to leave an evident impression on the minds of those respectable gentlemen he particularly addressed himself to.

The poll commenced at one o'clock.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i>	<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>
483 Richard D. Newenham, Esq. Maryborough, co. Cork, Freeman.	488 Edward Lynch, Esq. Limerick, 501.
Michael Gould Adams, Esq. James's-brook. co. Cork, do.	* John Hill, Merchant, do: Freeman,
Christopher Loddell, Derry- owen, co. Clare, do.	† Wm. Watson, Esq. do. R. N. do.
George Massy, Esq. Clon- william, co. Limerick, do.	§ Rich. S. Parker, Esq. do. do.
Amos Vereker, Esq. Limerick, 201.	‡ Michael Lynch, Esq. Cath- rine-street, 501.

* Claimant by birth,—Rejected.

Mr. Boyse, on setting up Mr. John Hill, called on the Sheriffs to receive his vote, as the eldest son of a freeman; he stated, that Mr. Hill's father, grandfather, and great grandfather, were freemen of the city of Limerick, and held in his hand their certificates of admission. He dwelt at some length on the hardship of Mr. Hill's situation—a man of the first mercantile respectability, denied those rights and privileges, so freely bestowed on outliers and strangers. Would any one pretend to say, Mr. Hill was not as well entitled to his freedom, as the grocer from Cork, who came here to fling an insult upon the Catholics of Limerick; surely he could not be told so? and under those circumstances; and again producing the entries of Mr. Hill's father, grandfather, &c. he called on the Sheriffs to receive Mr. Hill's vote.

† Claimant by marriage,—Rejected.

§ Claimant by birth,—Rejected.

‡ Claimant for registry,—do.

Mr. Lynch, on tendering his vote, made the following observations. He said, he was more than 2 years endeavouring to register his freehold.

For the Hon. Major Veroker.
 493 Richard Taylor, Esq. Hol-
 ly-park, co. Limerick, Freeman.
 Edward Collis, Esq. do. do.
 Daniel Cudmore, Esq. Tory-
 hill, co. Limerick, do.
 James Paine, Esq. Limerick, do.
 John Hogan, Publiean, 20l.

For Mr. Tuthill.
 498 * Thomas Lock, Printer,
 Limerick, Freeman.
 † Hugh Fennesy, Esq. do. do.
 § Wm. Hartney, Gent. do. do.
 ‡ John Cuddy, Dealer, Mungret
 gate, 40s.
 || Patrick Barrett, Chandler,
 Limerick, 20

502 George Welsh, Gent.
 Limerick, Freeman.
 Thomas Welsh, do. Gaoler, do.
 Daniel Houragan, Farmer,
 Clounkannane, Liberties, 50l.
 Michael Setright, Farmer,
 Rathnard, 40s.
 John Collopy, Rathnard, do. 40s.

508 Walter Martin White, Esq.
 Limerick, Freeman.
 Thomas Hallinan, Farmer,
 Rootagh, 20
 James Fitzgerald, Farmer, do. 40s.
 ¶ Samuel Dickson, Gent. Lim-
 erick, Freeman.
 a Patrick Egan, Salt Manufac-
 turer, Limerick.

Mr. White, on offering his vote as a freeman, wished to make some observations, as the circumstances under which he voted, required some explanation: I believe, said Mr. White, that Mr. Sheriff Collis, as well as many of my auditors, may recollect that in the year 97 I came to form an establishment of some advantage to this city, highly beneficial to the agricultural interests of the surrounding country, and of no small service to the revenue; I did expect that a person bringing a large fortune to embark in such an undertaking, would experience the fostering protection of the Corporation; but was it so?—I am sorry to say it was otherwise!—I paid with cheerfulness the tolls and other taxes; after paying the usual toll on all corn used in my concern, my cars were stopt on Thomond-bridge, until a second toll was paid on its produce; thus the raw material was first taxed, and afterwards the manu-

but that he never could get the magistrates together. At one time, he had hunted one of them down, and got a view of another; but they were too fleet and escaped him; he consoled himself with the reflection, that when these times shall pass away, and those who have refused him the exercise of his rights be no more, the independence of this city will rise like a Phoenix from its ashes; and will shine as the sun with meridian splendor.

* Claimant by servitude,—Rejected:

† Claimant by marriage,—do.

§ Claimant by birth,—do.

‡ Rejected on the same grounds as Mr. O'Regan, No: 49, page 14.

|| Rejected,—Affidavit not being dated.

¶ Claimant by marriage,—Rejected.

a Claimant for registry,—do.

factured article;—I knew this to be illegal, and repeatedly applied for redress—I wrote several letters, as polite as I am capable of writing, to the late Lord Gort, to which I received no reply; this I conceived to be peculiarly severe, as at that time my weekly delivery of porter was above 300 tierces; on each of which I was forced to pay 3d. and on each hogshead of spirits, 6d.—of the quantity manufactured by a 500 gallon still, many gentlemen in court were capable of judging:—Finding my application was disregarded, I commenced an action against the deceased nobleman as chamberlain, and proceedings went so far, as to have the venue laid at Cork; but the Corporation finding their case unsupported by law or equity, solicited an accommodation, and the deceased Lord Gort, having at a meeting with him expressed his regret at what had happened, pledged his honor that I should not experience any farther trouble, and that their claims should in future be abandoned: at this interview I pressed the subject of the costs incurred, amounting to 130l. saying, it was quite sufficient for me to bear the loss of all the illegal tolls I had paid,—but at the suggestion of Counsellor White, my legal friend, a gentleman respected by all who know him, I was induced to sacrifice the costs with my other losses. In a short time after, without any solicitation, I received the freedom of the city; under these circumstances, I consider myself perfectly free to vote as I please; yet had determined not to interfere at the present election, and had refused Mr. Tuthill's solicitation: the Honble. Candidate on the other side did not solicit me, possibly he did not consider it essential; had he applied to me, it might have fixed my neutrality:—I therefore now come forward, under the influence of private friendship, to vote for Mr. Tuthill.

Major Vereker here addressed Mr. White, and said, he hoped on reflection, that the omission with which he charged him, would be attributed to no intention of neglect or disrespect on his part; when he arrived in this city, he was overpowered by the affliction he felt at the recent loss of a valued relative and friend, a nobleman by whom he had been reared, and who always evinced for him the tenderness and affection of a parent,—with these feelings all alive, he came among his fellow-citizens, but a few days intervened to solicit their support; he therefore trusted Mr. White would not impute his not waiting on him, to a want

of respect, as he entertained the highest possible, for so respectable a citizen.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker,</i>		<i>For Mr. Tuthill,</i>	
513 Carew Smith O'Grady, Esq.	Freeman.	518 *Henry O'Neill, Woollen-	
Dublin,		draper, Broad-street,	20l.
Rev. Standish Grady, Grange,		Richard Leonard, Farmer, Bal-	
co: Limerick;	Do.	lycreheen,	40s.
Timothy Hayes, Farmer;		John Keating, Farmer, Roo-	
Rathuard,	40s.	tagh,	40s.
John Wallace, Esq. Paymaster,		Edmond Keogh, do.	do. 40s.
Limerick Militia;	100l.	+ Daniel Mahony, Skinner, Bo-	
James Lynch, Limerick;	20l.	herbuoy,	40s.

523 John Percy, Esq. Lieut.		528 § Timothy Carroll, Brogue-	
Lim. Militia, co. Clare, Freeman.		maker, Boherbuoy,	40s.
Charles Maunsell, Esq. do.		‡ Patrick Kennedy, do. do	40s.
do. King's co.	Do.	Andrew O'Keefe, do. do.	40s.
John Smith, Esq. do.		¶ Michael Maher, Gent. Broad-	
do. do.	Do.	street,	50l.
Wm: Sexton, Esq. Limerick, Do.		Andrew Dissett, Gardener;	
Wm. Smithwick, Esq. Lieut.		Limerick,	20l.
Limerick Militia, co. Link. Do.			

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THIRTEENTH DAY:

Wednesday, July 16.

About eleven o'clock the court was opened, and Mr. Tuthill addressed the electors:

Gentlemen, I have at length prevailed on my agents to do that which I proposed to them at the commencement of the election; it is to poll all the legal claimants who had sought their freedom under the provision of the Act, and those freeholders, who had their certificates prepared for registry, but could not obtain it from the Magistrates;

* Claimant for registry,—Rejected:

+ Rejected,—Affidavit of registry not dated.

§ Do. do. do.

‡ Do. do. do.

|| Do. Claimant for registry:

¶ Do. do. do.

against those non-resident freemen who my honorable opponent are bringing from all parts of the kingdom. I now behold Sir William Stamer on my honorable opponent's side, come here from Dublin to vote against me; I am not displeased at his voting for my honorable opponent, but I think he should not come here to vote at all; he is already represented in Dublin, where he has every right to vote, but I believe he has no property in this city or liberties. (Here Mr. Stamer said, not a sixpence.)

I will let every one see that I will make those legal claimants which the Sheriffs reject much better voices than those non-residents that are pouring in upon us from all parts of the kingdom. I respect Sir William Stamer much, but I will tell him, he may take his leave of that table from this day: I am almost sure he will never vote on it again unless he comes amongst us; if he does I assure him he will be very welcome. This is now the thirteenth day of the election, and my honorable opponent has polled ninety-five non-resident freemen, leaving me a fair majority of ninety-eight—but they will appear before a committee of the House of Commons, and it will be for them to decide whether the people who have legally claimed the freedom of the city wherein they live, and which is enriched by their industry, are not better entitled to it, than people who have no sort of connexion with it. For my part I did not care he brought a cargo full freighted of them from America. I will put it to Sir William Stamer's candor, would it be allowed in Dublin, to have a common bailiff or parish officer drag a citizen of the first respectability to the common gaol without a warrant or committal from a Magistrate? how would the citizens of Dublin view such an occurrence; as they should do, and as we do, with abhorrence? My fellow-citizens have made me a present of a green bag for the purpose of holding their grievances, which are now become so numerous, and the accounts given in the newspapers, and the contradictions are so various, that I must object to reading any more unless attested by an affidavit, and the persons making them recommended by some respectable shop-keeper. I will keep the green bag very safe, it may possibly be of some use yet. Here is the list of last night, the gross poll is; fair votes for the Hon. Major Vereker, 167. For John Tuthill, 265, which leaves me a majority of 98.

The poll was then commenced.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.
 533 Sir Wm. Stamer, Bart. city of
 Dublin, Freeman,
 Henry Watson, Esq. Limerick,
 Freeman,
 * Henry Terry, Esq. Cork, Free-
 man,
 James Colthurst, Esq. Mallow, eo.
 Cork, Freeman,
 † James Nealor, Dealer, Limerick,
 Freeman.

For Mr. Tuthill.
 538 & Richard Tuthill, Chandler,
 Limerick, Freeman,
 † Joseph Riboldi, Carver and Gil-
 der,
 || James Alton, Accountant, Lime-
 rick, Freeman,
 ¶ James Quin, Farmer, Ballyro-
 kane, eo. Limerick, 20l
 a Thomas M'Namara, Linen
 Weaver, Qarry-road, 40s

On Mr. Watson giving his vote, Mr. Tuthill said he had a few questions to put to him, which he hoped he would answer.

Mr. W. assented.

Mr. Tuthill—Are you not, Sir, Proprietor of the *Limerick Chronicle*?

Mr. Watson—What has that to do with the present business? Mr. Sheriffs, I came here to vote for the Honorable Major Vereker, I want to know if you have done with me?

Mr. Tuthill—Mr. Watson I have asked you a question as a gentleman, and I expected you would have answered me. Now, Sir, you are one of the Proprietors of the *Limerick Chronicle*, and give me leave to ask you what was your reason for giving a false report of my speech the first day of the election?

Mr. Watson—If you had sent me a correct report of your speech I should have put it in verbatim. I am Proprietor of that paper, and I think in the conducting of it I give no offence to any one or any party.

* Mr. Terry, in answer to a question of Mr. Tuthill, replied that he was sure the Merchants of Limerick were as well entitled to their freedom as the citizens of Cork.

† Mr. Nealor here attempted to make a speech; he extolled highly his own charitable deeds, asked where was the man in court that could whip his bottom in the field? He wished there were 20,000 men like himself in Limerick. God forbid! cried Counsellor Howly, in that case we would soon have a famine. (Nealor is a remarkably corpulent man, weighing 25 stone at the least.)

& Claimant by servitude, rejected.

† Claimant under the new rules, having carried on trade for five years in Limerick, rejected.

|| Claimant by marriage, rejected.

¶ Claimant for registry, rejected.

a Claimant for registry, rejected.

Mr. Tuthill—Yes, I am sure you would have put it in, but you would have charged for it.

Mr. Watson—No, Mr. Tuthill, you mistake, I would not—I am not so parsimonious.

Mr. Tuthill—Then why, Mr. Watson, did you not put it in agreeable to your promise? Mr. Thomas Tuthill, my brother, who is a subscriber to it, called on you without my knowledge, and in a friendly manner remarked, that the report of my speech was given incorrectly in your paper, you then promised to correct it in the following publication, but it never since appeared?

Mr. Watson—If, as I have said before, you sent it, it should have been inserted.

On Mr. Colthurst giving his vote, he was asked by Mr. Tuthill whether he thought it fair to come from the county Cork to vote at an election in Limerick?

Mr. Colthurst replied, he thought he had a right to do so.

Mr. Tuthill again asked, would you like to see the citizens of Limerick going to Cork to vote against Sir Nicholas Colthurst?

Mr. Colthurst replied he would not.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.

For Mr. Tuthill.

543 George Rosslewin, Esq. William-street, Limerick,	20l	548 * George Pinchin, Esq. Lis-towel, co. Kerry,	50l
Robert Baker, Gent. Limerick,	50l	† Thomas G. Bodkin, Gent. Limerick, Freeman,	
Anthony Swinburn, Hotel-keeper, Limerick,	50l	§ Luke Bernard, Clothier, Limerick, Freeman,	
Thomas Reddan, Labourer, Palmerstown,	40s	‡ James Parker, jun. Boat-owner, Limerick,	20l
John Allen Farmer, Cloun-can-pane,	40s	Daniel Halpin, Clothier, Limerick,	

553 Michael Bevan, Esq. Camass, co. Limerick, Freeman.		558 Bryan M'Mahon, Esq. Limerick, Freeman.	
Richard Franklin, Esq. Limerick,	Do.	¶ Joseph Barrington, Esq. Limerick,	Do.
John Heacocke, Esq. Limerick,	Freeman.	α James Turner, Boatowner, Limerick,	50l.

* Claimant for registry, rejected.

† Claimant by birth, rejected.

§ Claimant by birth, rejected.

‡ Claimant for registry, rejected.

|| Claimant by marriage, rejected.

¶ Claimant by birth, rejected.

α Claimant for registry, do.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.
 * John Hayes, Farmer, Rootagh, 40s.
 Patrick Sullivan, do. do. 40s.

For Mr. Tuthill.
 † Patrick Sarsfield, Cooper, 20l.
 § Thomas Williamson, Victual-
 ler, Limerick, Freeman,

* Hayes, on a question being put by Mr. Boyse, as to the value of his freehold, replied; the entire was worth him forty shillings, but that which he voted out of, was not—He was proceeding to explain, when Sheriff Collis prevented him, telling him his swearing it was worth him forty shillings a year was a sufficient answer.

Here Mr. Boyse expressed his surprise and indignation, at such interruption; he said it shewed the most rank partiality, that he saw little else since the election began; and that for his part he never made an assertion in court, he was not ready to support elsewhere.

Mr. Collis replied; he could not reconcile such language to his feelings, and was ready to meet him in five minutes. Mr. Boyse instantly pulled out his watch, held it up to the view of the Sheriff, and energetically clapping his hand to his heart, cried out, "Agreed." He then left the court, followed by Counsellor Jackson; but the Honble. Major Vereker observed to Mr. Collis, he was judge of that court, and that the Chief Baron had as much right to leave the Bench as he had: Mr. Collis remained, and in about half an hour after, Mr. Boyse came into court, and thus the matter terminated.

On Mr. M'Mahon tendering his vote he made the following speech:—

Gentlemen, in coming to tender my vote, I beg leave to preface my doing so by observing, that at a former election I felt I could not consistently give it as a freeman, or wield against Col. Vereker, (the present Lord Gort) a weapon, which his uncle had placed within my grasp. Gentlemen, I now hold in my hand a certificate of my having registered a 50l. freehold, and armed with this alternative I feel the obligation cancelled, and I now come forward to offer myself at this election, and to exercise my right of voting as a freeman. Before I declare myself, however, I feel it necessary, and I claim your indulgence and attention, whilst I take a summary retrospective view of facts, which

† Claimant for registry,—Rejected.

§ Claimant by birth,—do.

have occurred at the commencement of this contest, and have followed it in its progress to the present day.

Gentlemen, there is not a man amongst you, who attended here on the opening of the poll, that did not see the staff of the Limerick Regiment, of which the Hon. candidate is Major, arrayed in that gallery, (to the exclusion of the citizens) in coloured clothes, and armed with bludgeons, and several of them with fire-arms concealed: it is impossible that any one will doubt that they were placed there with the intent of intimidating the electors and friends who intended to vote in the interest of Mr. Tuthill. You saw, Gentlemen, that on that, and the two succeeding days, some ruffians from Thomond-gate, (probably hired for the purpose) came into court when Mr. Tuthill was polling his last tally for the day, commenced a riot, in order to give a pretext for the interference of the staff, and by a tumult excited by themselves, to induce the returning officers to close their books with a majority in favor of Major Vereker.

Gentlemen, on the second day, at an early hour, the staff again paraded in the gallery, armed, and in disguise: Mr. Tuthill conscious of the real object of the opposite party, and in order that an aggression on the part of the staff should not be visited on his friends, proposed to the Honble. candidate, and to the adjutant of the regiment, then present, that either the staff should be removed entirely from the court, or appear there in uniform, without arms, so that in the event of their committing a riot, they could be recognised as the aggressors, and made amenable to the laws. To this proposal, the Honble. candidate declined giving his consent, but pledged himself for the peaceable demeanour of his men. Gentlemen, I felt not a little surprised, that the Major did not prefer acceding to the wishes of Mr. Tuthill, to the subjecting so considerable a portion of his men to the probability of being considered in the light of assassins. Gentlemen, I have a treacherous memory, and cannot possibly arrange facts in the order they occurred; my assertions may be desultory, but they shall be incontrovertible and consistent with truth.

From what has appeared, I should not be surprised to hear, that on the evening of the second day of this election, some person at the head of the political system of the other side, on seeing the proximate probability of a major-

rity against the Honble. candidate, should have expressed in strong and marked terms, his disapprobation of the supineness of the returning officers, and in his own dictatorial way, say—I desire that you'll never dare to return from the hustings without bringing me a majority even of one; if you do, let me never see you again within my doors. I do not say, Gentlemen, that such an occurrence ever took place, but I do not think it altogether unlikely: mark you now what follows, and judge for yourselves: on the third day, Gentlemen, the staff of the Limerick Regt. were in court as usual; on the Sheriffs going to the hustings, you all must have observed that they came to court, suffering and writhing under the infliction of the lash of the preceding night, and evinced the most gross and palpable partiality in favor of the Honble. candidate, by animadverting on the delay of polling the several tallies on the preceding day, and calling with stentorian tongues, on Mr. Gabbett, to commence the poll of that day, and carry it on expeditiously:—Mr. Gabbett never requires to be dictated to; he always conducts his business like a gentleman; but the vociferation of the Sheriffs seemed, nay I believe, paralysed him for the moment! and as if infected by their malady, he commenced his proceedings, and strange to tell, but no less strange than true, he polled five freemen, three of whom were non-residents, in four minutes and-a-half! and before Mr. Gloster (whom the Sheriffs have very properly made choice of to take their poll) could have entered three of the five on his book: Gentlemen,—Mr. Gloster, though possessing a mildness of temper and the greatest suavity of manners, got into a paroxysm of irritation, threw away his pen, and told the Sheriffs he would not continue to act, if he was not allowed time to take down voters:—Gentlemen, a few strong observations seemed to restore the Sheriffs to their recollection, they grew ashamed of their conduct, and order was again restored.

Gentlemen, on the evening of the third day, the Hon. Major's party met in conclave, and having discussed the proceedings of the staff, they determined that they were in a predicament, and that there were good grounds for ousting the Major on a petition: they therefore changed their plan of operation, and having put the entire staff in full uniform, sent them armed into the streets, where having

loaded their firelocks, they rushed violently through the avenues adjoining this court-house, to the dismay of the peaceable inhabitants, and intimidation of Mr. Tuthill's electors. Here, Gentlemen, is the freedom of election,—though the arms have been called in from our fellow-citizens, the staff parades every day, fully accoutred, at the Exchange,—and to complete the farce, two troop of horse are always in attendance at Bank-place! You will naturally ask me why? and I answer, to put an end to riots which do not exist, and which will not occur from any aggression on the part of Mr. Tuthill.

Gentlemen, I know both the returning officers well,—Mr. Brereton I know to be a gentleman, and one who possesses the finest feelings which adorn that character; there is not in his face a single line which does not pourtray the innate goodness of his heart; Gentlemen, he does not wear the countenance of Judas Iscariot, nor is he marked as Cain was, who committed the first murder: yet, Gentlemen, I do not hesitate in charging him and his colleague with corruption and partiality,—in doing so I do not mean to offend; corruption let it rise from what source it may, is corruption still. That Mr. Brereton would spurn at any man who would dishonorably attempt to corrupt his principles, I must solemnly avow I am convinced of. Let his colleague answer for himself, it is much too serious a task for me to become his panegyrist. Gentlemen, I am surprised from what I know of Mr. Brereton, that he did not affect sickness, nay death itself, rather than appear at these hustings: I know how subject human nature is to be warped in her best intentions, and who could deny to a relative, to such a nephew as the honourable candidate, a leaning to his interest?

Gentlemen, Mr. Brereton is the sleeping, the other the active partner in the firm. I have seen the one blush at a decision the other triumphed in.

Gentlemen, an assessor was proposed by Mr. Tuthill; and that assessor has voted for the honourable candidate, and is, I believe, related to the family. I may be wrong; but where is the family that would not be proud of such an alliance.

Gentlemen, it is well known, that no consideration on earth could bias the judgment of Mr. Lloyd, the barrister of this county. No, Gentlemen; we were satisfied of his

principles, his unsullied honour, and his impartiality; but the party he espoused, and whose leading counsel he has been for upwards of five years, have dared, by their refusal of the offer, a dispassionate person might think, to throw a shade on the unsullied purity of his life.

Gentlemen, the Sheriffs felt themselves more adequate to determine points of law than Mr. Lloyd; they avowed their competency, and did not hesitate to reject so fair, so honorable a proposal. Had the assessor been appointed, they from that moment became cyphers, and were instructed to that effect. Every one that attended here must recollect, that the Sheriffs have determined points in admitting votes for Major Vereker; and almost in the same breath, and under parallel circumstances, have rejected voters in the interest of Mr. Tuthill.—Is this impartiality? or is it an equal measure of justice? No, Gentlemen, Mr. Brereton would not put his hand to his heart and say so. I know he does not sleep upon a bed of roses.

Gentlemen, when last I took the liberty to address you, I said that for upwards of ten years I had not entered the council chamber of the Corporation, I did so from principle; I am now in the vale of years, and I doubted whether I must not, in my imbecility, have betrayed their secrets, in violation of my oath; and though they have always served me with a summons to attend their councils, I believe no one will doubt they had rather dispense with my company.

Gentlemen, a laughable occurrence took place several years ago, when I attended council at the election, or rather nomination, of Mayor, Sheriffs, Recorder, Town-Clerk; this, gentlemen, is not a secret, but it borders upon one. On the name of the late Mr. Parker, (the father of our worthy town-clerk, the notorious concealer of the stamped certificates) being proposed as town-clerk for the ensuing year, a general voice with one solitary exception, exclaimed, "aye, aye." As many as are of a contrary opinion, say no—I vociferated "no." This, Gentlemen, was a new word in the vocabulary of the council. They were thunder-struck; had a steam-engine burst among them, it could not have thrown them into greater confusion; when I saw they were under such an heavy infliction, I relieved them by saying that as I stood alone, I would withdraw my negative—peace was again

restored, and what had created so much alarm was discovered to be a jest.

Gentlemen, I do not wish to make invidious comparisons, or to build mine on the ruined character of another; but as one of the returning officers, Mr. Collis, made a pathetic appeal to his auditory some time ago, as to his conduct as a Sheriff for six years, and ventured to declare himself the idol of his fellow-citizens; Gentlemen, I filled the office twice; I always went dressed in a cocked hat and steel-mounted sword, and attended by a bailiff; this might have afforded amusement to some, but it was the source of safety to many; bound by my oath, I was determined to do my duty, and I therefore gave an opportunity to unfortunate people to avoid me; Gentlemen, I can lay my hand on my heart and declare, I never exacted from any man; that I did my duty like a gentleman, and I challenge the tongue of calumny to say, that I ever acted with oppression or inhumanity to the humblest individual in society.

Gentlemen, in coming forward to support my friend, Mr. Tuthill, I cannot repress my feelings, or decline to give you a faint sketch of the man of your choice,—He, Gentlemen, does not walk your streets like a demi-god, surrounded by his parasites, who swallow his opinions, and disgorge them as their own,—he is proud to recognise you as his fellow-citizens,—he hears the complaint of the humblest man amongst you, advocates your cause, and redresses your grievances with the same energy he would use, were you placed in the higher walks of life,—he's not ashamed Gentlemen, to address you with the courtesy of a gentleman and the warmth of a friend,—he has never gone into the compting-house of one of the first mercantile houses in the city, to canvass its members, or addressed a principal in the firm by a misnomer, and insult him by offering him his freedom, in order to bind him to his interest by an empty favour, and degrade him by enrolling his name amongst a set of his vassals.—This, Gentlemen, is but a feeble portrait of my friend—I know him well—I know him intimately,—he struggles not for himself, but for you,—he does not go into Parliament to aggrandise himself, or to provide for his relations,—No, Gentlemen, his family are already provided for, and he has no such inducement, he has made you promises and he is incapable of violating

them. Under these impressions I approve of your having made Mr. Tuthill the object of your choice; I pronounce him to be the champion of your rights, the assertor of your franchise, the redresser of your wrongs, and the guardian of your liberties:—he will tell you, Gentlemen, and you will believe his assertion, that

“A day—an hour of virtuous liberty,
“Is worth an whole eternity of bondage.”

Having thus expressed my feelings, you will not be surprised that I give my suffrage to our mutual friend, John Tuthill.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker,</i>		<i>For Mr. Tuthill,</i>	
563 George Vincent, Esq.		568 James Shanahan, Farmer,	
Doonas, co. Clare,	Freeman.	Rootagh,	40s.
John Massy, Esq. do. do.	20l.	Michael Carroll, Weaver, do.	40s.
John Gabbett, Esq. do. Freeman.		*Jacob Bennis, Clothier, Limerick,	Freeman.
Norcott Henry D'Esterre, Esq.		†Matthew Enright, Slater, Roden-street,	40s.
Meelick, co. Clare,	Do.	§John Dwyer, Slater, Henry-street,	40s.
Henry White, Esq. Castle-connell, co. Limerick,	Do.		
<hr/>		<hr/>	
573 Henry Downes, Farmer,		578 ‡ Patrick Flyn, Bricklayer,	
Rootagh,	40s.	Palmerstown,	40s.
Charles Conyers, Esq. Shiperton, co. Clare,	Freeman.	Michael Clanchy, Arahina, co. Clare,	20l.
George Fosbery, Esq. Castle-oliver, co. Cork,	Do.	¶ Thomas Clanchy, Tureen, do.	20l.
Wm. Maunsell, Castle-park, Liberties, Limerick,	50l.	a John Clanchy, Farmer, Traagh, do.	20l.
Rev. Rich. Harte, Bansha, co. Tipperary,	Freeman.	Fras: Keys, Farmer, Rootagh,	40s.
<hr/>		<hr/>	
583 b Andrew Watson, Jun. Esq. Limerick,	Freeman.	588 c John O'Brien, Farmer, Tureen, co. Clare,	40s.

* Claimant by birth,—Rejected.

† Claimant for registry,—Rejected.

§ Do. do. do.

† Do. do. do.

|| Do. do. do.

¶ Do. do. do.

a Do. do. do.

b We were happy to observe the respect with which our townsman, Lieut. Watson, was treated when he tendered his vote for the Hon. Major Vereker. He was asked by Mr. Boyse, whether he had not been at the Battle of Waterloo?—on his replying in the affirmative, the entire court resounded with applause; and Mr. Watson left it, evidently gratified at such flattering testimonial of his conduct.

c Claimant for registry,—Rejected.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.
W. Hemmings, Esq. do. Freeman.
Thomas Rogers, Master, co.
Limerick Band, Do.
Benjamin Alcock, Master,
city Limerick Band, Do.
David Shannon, Serjeant,
Limerick Band, Do.

For Mr. Tuthill.
• Standish Bourke, Cooper, 40s.
Boherbuoy,
† Geo. Vokes, Gent. Limerick,
Freeman.
§ Val. Ryan, Clothier, do. Do.
† Mich. King, Slater, do. Do.

State of the Poll this Evening.

For the Honble. Major Vereker,.....293

For Mr. Tuthill,.....238

Majority for Major Vereker..... 55

FOURTEENTH DAY:

Thursday, July 17.

The court opened at 11 o'clock; and after some observations from Mr Tuthill respecting the conduct of magistrates, &c. the Sheriffs proceeded to poll.

593 George Mannsell, Capt. 3d D. G. Limerick, Freeman. Hayes O'Grady, Esq. Capt. R. N. Limerick. do. Wm. Leeson, bandman, Limerick Regt. Freeman. Matthew Moore, chandler, Limerick, do. Patrick O'Connor, gentleman, Attorney, do.	598 Henry Ellis, gentleman, Henry-st. Limerick, 50l. Francis M'Namara, stone-cutter, Taraghon, 40s. Timothy Brinn, farmer, Roottagh, 40s. ¶ Thomas Hunt, cordwainer, Limerick, Freeman. a Robert Harris, cabinet-maker, Limerick, Freeman.
603 James O'Grady, Esq. Limerick, Freeman. George Hargrove, Esq. Limerick, Freeman. Rev. Robert Carew Armstrong, Clonkelly, co. Tipperary, do. Jas. Blackwell, gaoler, Link, do.	603 b Pierce Rowe, gentleman, Limerick, Patrick Halpin, farmer, Roottagh, 40s. John Halpin, farmer, do. 40s. c Roger Ryan, grocer, broad-street, 40s.

* Claimant for registry, rejected.

† Claimant by birth,— do.

§ Claimant by marriage,— do.

‡ Claimant by birth and marriage,—rejected.

|| Claimant for registry,—rejected.

¶ Claimant by marriage,—rejected.

a Claimant by marriage—rejected.

b Claimant for registry—rejected.

c Claimant for registry—rejected.

For the Hon. Major Versker.
William Rainolon, serjeant, Limerick band,
do.

For Mr. Tuthill.
*Patrick Noonan, paper-stainer, Limerick,
Freeman.

Mr. Rowe, on tendering his vote, spoke as follows :

Gentlemen, is it not a peculiar hardship on me, possessed of a freehold property as I am, to be two years vainly endeavouring to get that freehold registered? I am about two years retired from my profession, and so anxious was I for a registry, that I gave particular directions to Mr. Arthur to send express for me, if in the country. I suppose I shall now be told, I have no voice to give that man who is to assist in making laws by which my life and my liberty is to be regulated. I may be asked, why I did not register in the 12 years antecedent to those I have accounted for? I shall tell you; and my answer, I hope, will be satisfactory. I have been absent from my native city 27 years; during that absence, I was employed in the service of my country. I have been in action several times; I have repeatedly bled; I still have wounds bleeding on me; I often boarded the enemy; and, sword in hand, attacked and defeated foreign foes. I have brought a French 74 into Portsmouth. I shall now assist you in conquering our enemies at home. If they don't strike, I will board them for you: they shall be brought into port as your prize, and dismantled for ever. Shall I now be told I am not entitled to that which the laws of my country entitle me to? You will certainly say, yes. But, who are those withholding my rights? Charter justices! one of whom I knew in my infancy to hold no higher situation than a church warden; going about the streets on a Sunday to pick up halfpence from boys playing pitch and toss. This is the first time I had the honour of presenting myself before a hustings in my native city; and I now publicly pledge myself to you, as I hope to spend the remainder of my life amongst you, that I never will give my vote to any man, unless I think from my heart that the interests of the citizens of Limerick will be the first article in his political creed.

Here Mr. Gabbett, on the expiration of five minutes, having no voters in readiness, allowed Mr. Tuthill to proceed.

* Claimant by servitude—rejected.

For Mr. Tuthill.

613 *John Hynes, weaver, Newroad,	40s.
Thomas Goggin, Esq. City of Limerick,	Freeman.
† William Wheeler, baker, Limerick,	Freeman.
§ James Farrell, cooper, Limerick,	Freeman.
‡ Michael Kearney, labourer, Nelson-street.	40s.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.

618 James Willington, Esq.	50l.
Limerick,	
Henry Maunsell, Esq. Lime-	
rick,	Freeman.
Samuel Tomkins, Esq. Major,	
Limerick Militia,	do.
Thomas Frewen, Esq. M. D.	
Limerick,	do.
William Moloney, hotel-keep-	
er, Roches-st. Limerick.	20l.

For Mr. Tuthill.

623 Patrick Guerin, farmer,	
Rootagh,	40s.
Michael Jackson, farmer,	
Rootagh,	40s.
Patrick Moran, labourer, Li-	
merick,	Freeman.
¶ William Mulcahy, carman,	
Dickson's-lane, Limerick.	
α Benjamin Veale, servant,	
Limerick,	Freeman.

628 Richard Anderson Rose,	
Esq. Fox-hall, co. Tipperary,	50l.
Sir Ameyrauld Dancer, co. Tip-	
perary,	Freeman.
Patrick Fitz Gerald, farmer,	
Rootagh,	40s.
John Fitz Gerald, do. do.	40s.
Michael Fitz Gerald, do. do.	40s.

633 James Meehan, farmer,	
Crossagalla,	40s.
β William Barnes, clothier, Li-	
merick,	Freeman.
γ John Hunt, thatcher, Bo-	
herbuoy,	40s.
William Kennelly, labourer,	
Pennywell-road,	40s.
Mr. James Kelly, farmer,	
Carnane,	20l.

638 John Murphy, farmer,	
Rootagh,	40s.
William Wilkinson, Esq. Par-	
sonstown, King's co.	Freeman.
[Here Mr. Gabbett, agent for Ma-	
jor Vereker, declined going far-	
ther for the present.]	

640 George Hall, farmer,	
Crossagalla,	40s.
James Lardiner, farmer, Rich-	
hill,	40s.
Denis Tuohy, farmer, do:	40s.
Thomas Tuohy, farmer, do.	40s.
δ John Connors, carpenter, Li-	
merick,	Freeman.

Here Mr. Rowe came into Court, and going up to Mr. Tuthill, presented him with a very large holly stick, naturally ornamented, saying—In my ramble this morning to Cratlloe wood, I saw this pretty little switch. I cut it; and,

* Rejected—affidavit of registry not dated.

† Claimant by birth—rejected.

§ Claimant by servitude—rejected.

‡ Claimant for registry—rejected.

|| Claimant by birth—rejected.

¶ Rejected—the lives named in his lease being dead.

α Claimant by birth—rejected.

β Claimant by servitude—rejected.

γ Claimant for registry—rejected.

δ Claimant by servitude—rejected.

as I am often without a clergyman in my rambles, I christened it myself, and called it John Tuthill. I now present it to you, that you may bang the corporation, and comb them out of corruption. I am sorry Major Vereker is reduced to the necessity of bringing men out of prison, and militia men, to support his cause; but if I had the command of a 98, and that she was laden with voters, I would cheerfully give them to you, John Tuthill, the man of the people.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.
 645 Poole Hickman Vesey, Esq.
 Shannonview, Limk. Freeman.
 Edward Maunsell, Esq. Limerick, 50l.
 *Patrick Hare, gentleman, Henry-street, 40s.
 William Ebriel, serjeant, Limerick Militia, Freeman.
 Wray Hill, serjeant, do. do.

For Mr. Tuthill.
 650 † Matthias Griffin, Roche's-street, 40s.
 § Charles O'Brien, gentleman, Limerick, Freeman.
 ‡ William O'Neill, tailor; Limerick, do.
 John Wade, farmer, Ballysimon, 40s.
 || James Philips, farmer, Bunna-clogha, 40s.

State of the Poll this Evening.

For the Honble. Major Vereker,	319
For Mr. Tuthill,	254
Majority for Major Vereker,	65

FIFTEENTH DAY:

Friday, July 18.

On the court being opened, a circumstance was communicated by Mr. Boyse, marked with such atrocity, that we almost shudder at the relation. It was no less than a proposal from a wretch, named John Clanchy, addressed by letter to Alderman Wilkinson, for the assassination of Mr. Tuthill, whom he stated must be obnoxious to the alderman, and that party whose cause he espoused. He also stated, if he got a suitable reward, he would not only look out for him in this country, but would follow him to England,

* Mr. Hare, it was presumed, came on the table to vote for Major Vereker; but when asked whom he voted for? he replied, Mr. Tuthill.

† Affidavit not dated—rejected.

§ Claimant by birth—rejected.

‡ Claimant by marriage—rejected.

|| Claimant for registry—rejected.

and soon have him out of the way. Mr. Wilkinson, with that promptitude that reflects credit on him, hastened to Mr. Boyse with the above communication; who instantly went to the lodgings of Clanchy. He found him at home; and shewing the letter to him, asked him whether it was his handwriting? He replied in the affirmative, and said, he had no idea of taking away the life of Mr. Tuthill; that his only object was to get some money from Alderman Wilkinson; that want impelled him to do so. He was instantly committed to prison; and we cannot forbear remarking, that Mr. Wilkinson's conduct on this occasion, and the desire he shewed to have the matter fully investigated, merits unqualified approbation.

About two o'clock, both the candidates entered the court, having spent a considerable time in the prison, investigating this atrocious transaction.

Sheriffs commenced the poll.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i>		<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>	
655 Standish O'Grady, Esq.		*660 James Rainsbotham, Limerick, shopkeeper.	
Capt. 7th hussars.	Freeman.	†John Kenna, blacksmith, Fort, liberties of Limerick,	40s.
Richard Rathbourne, Esq. Galway,	do.	§ Michael Fraley, Palmerstown, Cutter,	40s.
Thomas Hickman, Esq. Limerick,	do.	‡ John Meade, Boherbuoy, weaver,	40s.
Francis Carr, hatter, Limerick,	do.	Thomas Renahan, Limerick, dealer,	40s.
John Flood, Castle Connell, weaver, co. Limerick.	do.		
<hr/>		<hr/>	
665 William Furlong, Esq. Surgeon, co. Limerick Militia,	Freeman.	666 ¶ Nicholas Morrison, carpenter, Limerick.	Freeman.
<hr/>		<hr/>	
667 William O'Grady, Esq. Limerick,	Freeman.	670 ^a John Tuthill, gentleman, Limerick.	Freeman.
Henry Westropp, Esq. Richmond Villa, co. Limerick,	do.	Michael Connell, cooper, Mill-street,	20l.
John Evans, Esq. Mallow, co. Cork,	do.	^b John Malone, linen-weaver, Limerick.	Freeman.

* Claimant for registry—rejected.

† Claimant for registry—rejected.

§ Claimant for registry—rejected.

‡ Claimant for registry—rejected.

|| Claimant for registry—rejected.

¶ Claimant by marriage—rejected.

^a Claimant by marriage—rejected.

^b Claimant by servitude—rejected.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i>		<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>	
673 Rev. John Talbot, Ardfert,	Freeman.	676 Patrick Curtin, labourer,	40s.
co. Kerry,		New-road,	
Rev. Chancellor Warburton,	do.	*William Harding, Cornwallis-	40s.
Limerick.		street.	
Rev. John Hunt, High-Park,	do.	†Thomas Welsh, jeweller, Pa-	20l.
co. Tipperary,		trick-street.	

679 John Waller, Esq. Adj.	Freeman.	680 §John Knowles, clothier,	Freeman.
Limerick Militia,		Mungret-street.	

Here Mr. Gabbett, agent to the Hon. Major Vereker declined proceeding for the present any farther.

Mr. Tuthill's agents called on the Sheriffs to read the first proclamation, which they refused.—Mr. Tuthill's agent proceeded to poll.

<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>	
681 †John O'Neill, baker, Limerick.	Freeman.
William Franklin, cabinet-maker, do.	
¶Laurence Hicky, farmer, Raheen,	40s.
αMichael Garvey, farmer, Barnaclogha,	40s.
Jeremiah Tuthill, Esq. Limerick,	20l.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i>		<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>	
686 Hiffernan Considine, Esq.	Freeman.	689 bJohn Coomey, inn-keeper,	50l.
Derk, co. Limerick,		Newton Mahon,	
William Furlong, jun. Esq.	do.	cLewis Landeny, staymaker,	Freeman.
Dublin,		Bank-place,	
George Lloyd, jun. Esq. Li-	do.	dGeorge Unthank, gentleman,	50l.
merick,		Anne-street,	
[Here Mr. Gabbett declined as		eTimothy Donovan, farmer,	20l.
before.]		Lissenalta,	
		fBartholomew Clanchy, mer-	50l.
		chant, Limerick,	

694 Jeffery Browning, Esq.	Freeman.	696 gJoseph Brommell, nailor,	20l.
Carass, co. Limerick,		Mungret-street,	
Joseph Jones, glazier, Lime-	20l.	hThomas Quinlan, spirit-retailer,	50l.
rick,		Nelson-street,	

- * Claimant for registry—rejected.
- † Claimant for registry—rejected.
- § Claimant by marriage—rejected.
- ‡ Claimant by servitude—rejected.
- || Claimant by servitude—rejected.
- ¶ Claimant for registry—rejected.
- α Claimant for registry—rejected.
- b Claimant for registry—rejected.
- c Claimant under the new rules—rejected.
- d Claimant for registry—rejected.
- e Claimant for registry—rejected.
- f Claimant for registry—rejected.
- g Claimant for registry—rejected.
- h Claimant for registry—rejected.

For the Hon. Major Vereker:

[Here Mr. Gabbett declined as before.]

For Mr. Tuthill:

*John Hogan, weaver, Cross-road,	40s.
†John Brown, merchant, John's-street,	40s.
§Patrick Boland, cooper, Mungret-street,	20l.

State of the Poll this Evening.

For the Hon. Major Vereker,	337
For Mr. Tuthill,	257
Majority for Major Vereker,	80

SIXTEENTH DAY:

Saturday, July 19.

On the court being opened, the Sheriffs read a note from Mr. Parker, Clerk of the Peace, stating his inability to attend through indisposition, and appointing his friend Mr. Thomas Vereker, in his place. The account of Mr. Parker's illness was received with a good deal of concern, as his public conduct, but still more, his private character, secured him the esteem of men of every party.

Sheriffs commenced the poll.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.

701 Colonel John Taylor, county Galway, Freeman,
John Smith Furlong, Esq. Barrister, Dublin, Freeman,
Edward O'Grady, Esq. Barrister, Dublin, do
Rev. James Smith, Dublin, do
Carew Smith, Esq. Barrister, Dublin, do

For Mr. Tuthill.

706 † Thomas Murphy, Shop-keeper, John-street,	40s
Joseph Morony, Carpenter, Mungret-street,	50l
¶ Henry Gough Bailey, Lieutenant 87th regiment, Freeman,	
a Val Hallenan, Dealer, Mungret-street,	40s
b John O'Keefe, Brogue-maker, Boherbuoy,	40s

* Rejected, for not residing on Freehold.

† Claimant for registry—rejected.

§ Claimant for registry—rejected.

‡ Claimant for registry,—Rejected.

|| Claimant for registry, do.

¶ Claimant by birth, rejected.

a Claimant for registry, rejected.

b Claimant for registry, rejected.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.
 711 Godfrey Massey, Lieutenant
 Limerick Militia, co: Limerick,
 Freeman,
 Thomas Westropp, Merchant, Li-
 merick, Freeman,
 Thomas Furlong, Esq. Ballydavid,
 county Limerick, do

For Mr. Tuthill.
 714 * William Vere Taylor, Esq;
 Burton-hill, county Clare. 20l
 † Thomas O'Shaughnessy, Victual-
 ler, Mary-street, 20l
 § Martin Egan, Feather Merchant,
 Mary-street, 20l
 || John Robertson, Clothier, Li-
 merick,
 ¶ Patrick Grace, Linen-draper,
 Thomond gate, 20l

719 Ralph Westropp, Merchant,
 Limerick, 20l
 Poole Gabbett, Esq. Glenworth,
 co. Clare, 50l
 [Here Mr. Gabbett, having no
 voters in readiness, for the pre-
 sent declined going farther.]

721 a David Ryan, Farmer, Killo-
 nan, 40s
 b Wm. M'Kenny, New-road, 40s
 c Wm. Hallenan, Clothier, Lim.
 d Patrick M'Mahon, Shop-keeper,
 Nelson-street, 40s
 e Edward Mackey, Coach-owner,
 Cornwallis-street, 20l

Mr. Gabbett producing no voters the Sheriffs were called to by Mr. Tuthill's agent to read first proclamation, which they refused.

For Mr. Tuthill.
 726 f Michael O'Loughlen, Clerk, Boherbuoy, 40s
 g Edmond Costello, Paver, Upper William-street, 40s
 h James Costello, do do do 40s
 i James Mulready, Cabinet-maker, Freeman
 k Malachy Larkin, Farmer, North Prior's Land, 40s

Here Walter Martin White, Esq. came into court, and addressed the Sberiffs in the following manner:

* Claimant for registry, rejected.

† Claimant do do

§ Do do do

‡ Mr. Egan stated he caught the Magistrates registering on Shrove Tuesday night, and on demanding the registry of his freehold, was told by one of the officers of the court, that unless he promised to vote for Colonel Vereker it would not be done; he declared he would not make a promise to any man, or party of men; and on so saying he stated he was peremptorily refused a registry.

|| Claimant by birth, rejected.

¶ Claimant for registry, rejected.

a Rejected on the same grounds as Patrick Collins, No. 478, page 82.

b Rejected,—Affidavit not being dated.

c Claimant by servitude, rejected.

d Claimant for registry rejected.

e Claimant do do

f Claimant do do

g Claimant do do

h Claimant do do

i Claimant by servitude, rejected.

k Claimant for registry, rejected.

Gentlemen, it is with great regret that I am obliged to come into this court, again to exercise the privilege of an elector: but the insult I have received rouses my feelings to indignation, and compels me to do so. I am, by birth, as good a gentleman as any I see round me—my fortune at a former period was considerable, and I leave my education to be judged of by those gentlemen who are present. I have resided in this city for the space of twenty-seven years, my character unstained, my honor unblemished; and during that period I have prevented a great deal of law and litigation. By such conduct, gentlemen, I did at least expect to be treated with respect; but, instead of that I have been served with a notice, addressed Mr. Walter Martin White, to attend at the assizes as a petit juror, to try pickpockets and vagabonds, solely, I must believe, on account of my voting for Mr. Tuthill. Honors and rewards, if they were honors, were conferred on those who voted for Major Vereker, if it was one to be Foreman of a Session Grand Jury, and no doubt it was, since so often conferred upon Alderman Watson. My voting for Mr. Tuthill was an act of private friendship. I should not have come forward at all if called on by Mr. Vereker, though, perhaps, my feeling would differ from such conduct. This, Gentlemen, is as remarkable an epoch as ever was recorded by Ferrar, and I have no hesitation in saying, that ages yet unborn will re-echo the name of Tuthill and the independents.

Here the Sheriffs declared, that they heard that morning with surprise that Mr. White and several other respectable gentlemen were summoned as petit jurors; they were ready to produce their pannel, on which their names could not be seen; that such a proceeding took place totally without their knowledge, and trusted they need not say it was contrary to their wishes; and assured Mr. White that as soon as the assizes would be over they should turn from their service the bailiffs who did so.

Mr. White then said, that as they released him from the summons he should not longer trespass on their attention, and left the court.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.
721 Giles Daxon, Esq. Dublin,
Freeman

For Mr Tuthill.
724 * John Sargeant, Gent. Lime-
rick, Freeman

* Claimant by birth, rejected.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.

Wm. Benson, Farmer, Palmers-
town, 20l
* Henry Downes, Farmer, Lemon-
field, 40s

For Mr. Tuthill.

+ John Boyse, Esq. Lim. Freeman
§ James Silk, * Servant, Shannon-
street, 20l
‡ Thomas Quin, Grocer, Broad-st.
Freeman
|| Edmond Meagher, Gardener,
Thomond-gate, 40s

Here Mr. Boyse addressed the court in the following words:

Gentlemen, before I give my vote, I think it necessary to make a few observations; I am a claimant for my freedom under the laws of the land; those rights which the Corporation resist have been established by the verdicts of upright and enlightened Jurors of the county Clare; my father and both my grandfathers were freemen, and appear as such on the books of the Common Council, yet they deny to me what they have granted to aliens and strangers; several petitions have been presented on those rights, but refusal after refusal was all that could be had; I applied to the Magistrates in the usual way by petition, and they had not the common manners to answer my memorial. We went to law with them and obtained three successive verdicts in Ennis, as I before mentioned, from upright and enlightened Jurors. Judgments were given in the Court of King's Bench, grounded on those verdicts, and mandamuses were granted, and the claimants, Mr. Tuthill, my Lord Glentworth and Mr. O'Sullivan, were accordingly sworn in; I obtained a judgment against them in the Court of King's Bench, and a mandamus was accordingly ordered to issue, but they have thought proper to bring a writ of error in my case, and four others which are still pending. I was some time since called upon by a person in the confidence of the Corporation, to make another application for my freedom, and was assured I would get it, but I despised to receive it in that way. I will get it in spite of them, we have beat them already, and we will beat them again; I myself will do it, and I here pledge myself to every one who is entitled to his freedom in right of birth, marriage or servitude, that he shall get it without any cost

* Rejected, Sheriff's having turned out voter under an habere.

+ Claimant by birth, rejected.

§ Claimant for registry, rejected.

|| Claimant by marriage, rejected.

— Claimant for registry, rejected.

to him, by applying at Mr. Barrington's office or mine. Gentlemen, I now feel pleasure in having it in my power to tender my vote for that man who has so long and so successfully fought your cause; who has given his heart, his hand and his purse, to your service—that man is John Tuthill, the champion of independence, and Limerick's best friend.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i> 739 Mathew Farrell, Farmer, New-town, 40s	<i>For Mr. Tuthill:</i> 740 *Patrick Ryan, Farmer, Ballyclough, 40
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The five minutes between each tally, agreed upon by both parties, having here elapsed, the Sheriffs were called on by Mr. Tuthill's agents to read the proclamation, which they declined; ten minutes more having elapsed they were again called on, but refused; in a few minutes after, voters appeared, and the poll was resumed.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i> 741 Rev. Henry Lefroy, Limerick, Freeman Rev. Michael Keating, do do Stephen Byrom Goggin, Bookseller, Limerick, 50l John Hill, Clothier, Limerick, Freeman Nicholas Smyth, Sword-bearer, Limerick, Freeman	<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i> 746 Jeremiah Langley, Esq. Limerick, 20l † Patrick Gannon, Mary-street, Chandler, 20l § James Roughan, Gent. Mary-street, 40s † Wm. Magrath, Freeman, Limerick, Tape-weaver, James Bodkin, Freeman, Grocer, Limerick,
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751 John Thomas Waller, Esq. Limerick, Freeman	752 ¶ John Kenna, Skinner, Wickham-street, 40s a John Morris, Chandler, Limerick b Laurence Kelly, Francis-street, Cooper, 40s c John Rourke, Clothier, Limerick, d Wm. Waller, Clothier, Limerick,
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757 Wm. Gibson, Esq. Surgeon, Limerick Militia, Freeman	758 e Joseph Devonshire Jackson, Esq. Barrister,
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* Claimant for registry, rejected;

† Claimant do do

§ Claimant do do

† Claimant by marriage, rejected.

|| Claimant do do

¶ Claimant for registry, rejected.

a Claimant by marriage, rejected,

b Claimant for registry, rejected.

e Claimant by servitude, rejected.

d Claimant do do

e Claimant by birth, rejected.

On Mr. Jackson, (one of Mr. Tuthill's advising counsel) tendering his vote, he spoke as follows:

In coming forward to vote for Mr. Tuthill, I do so at the same time, with the highest respect for the honorable gentleman who is opposed to him on the hustings. As one of the counsel for Mr. Tuthill I shall refrain from making any remarks on the merits of this election. However, as an elector, I think I may be justified in saying I have been not a little surprized at seeing so many respectable persons objected to, who were better entitled to their freedom than numbers who had received it. A great and independent city such as this should not be made the private property of any man or any party. It has been too long a close borough, and the citizens have been too long deprived of their rights. If those rights were restored, there would possibly be no opposition to the Honorable Major, and in that case none would, perhaps, be better entitled to their support. His conduct since he appeared on the hustings has been marked all through with the most amiable character, and has ensured to him the esteem of all. But, Gentlemen, in my mind, Mr. Tuthill, comes before you with irresistible claims; his claims as a private gentleman—his character as a citizen—his unwearied exertions to restore those rights so likely to ensue, give him the strongest title to your universal suffrage. I feel most happy in now tendering my humble voice to your great cause, and will vote for my friend and yours, Mr. Tuthill.

For Mr. Tuthill.

*Felix O'Neill, Limerick,	Freeman.
†Daniel O'Brien, Gent. Limerick,	Do.
§Jonas Osborne, Clothier, Limerick,	Do.
‡Thomas Osborne, do. Limerick,	Do.

For the Hon. Major Verker.
 763 Thomas O'Keeffe, Limerick Militia, Freeman.
 William Hill, Serjeant, do. Do.

For Mr. Tuthill.
 765 ||William Ryan, Merchant, Limerick, Freeman.
 ¶John Dwyer, Upper William-street, Labourer, 40s
 aLuke Furlong, Palmerstown, Limerick, 40s

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| * Claimant by marriage,— | Rejected. |
| † Claimant by birth,— | do. |
| § Claimant by servitude,— | do. |
| ‡ Do. | do. |
| Claimant by marriage,— | do. |
| ¶ Claimant for registry,— | do. |
| a Claimant | do. |

State of the Poll this Evening.

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SEVENTEENTH DAY.

Monday, July 21.

On the opening of the court this day, Mr. Tuthill asked whether he was rightly informed, that the oatmeal had been raised from 5d. to 6d. per pottle. He was answered, it had.

Mr. Tuthill—I am extremely sorry for it; but, Gentlemen, first we must enquire why it has; and I would wish you distinctly to understand, that it is by no means owing to the gentlemen who compose the Chamber of Commerce. About the 9th of June, after the disturbances, which were prompted I must say by the greatest want; a meeting was held to take into consideration what might be done to alleviate the distresses of the poor, it was then resolved, that the most effectual way for so doing would be to reduce the price of oatmeal:—but how was this to be effected? The Chamber of Commerce had put a property together, by their own industry and mercantile pursuits, but Gentlemen, the brunt should not fall upon them; they could not be expected to support the entire population of Limerick, to whom, out of their fund they gave £450. Now look at the Corporation, and see what they have done; they inherit, or have usurped to themselves, a property of £5000 a year, which properly belong to the citizens; this would be the time for them to come forward with the savings, and by handing them over to the Chamber of Commerce, enable them to continue the sale of oatmeal at the reduced price, or even lower. A subscription was some time since set on foot, the sum of £2000 was raised, and I suppose about £1000 was afterwards subscribed weekly. Finding the sum they had collected to be inadequate, the Committee applied to Government for relief; an answer was received, that they would give a third of what was collected. The sum

that was calculated on from Government, was from £900 to £1000; as however I understand they will give but £300. Lord Gort was requested to make the application, and though I am certain he made it, I wrote to Mr. Gregory, but I have received no reply; the Committee conceiving that Lord Gort's letters had miscarried; the Lord Bishop wrote again, but no money has yet been received. The Chamber of Commerce have no public money, why therefore should the people look to them? The Corporation, as I stated to you have £5000 a year of the public money; let them now come forward; let them give one year's income, and the people will not need the £300. What is it?—But this I fear we have little chance of, when we see their subscription, £50 and 5 guineas a week. The Chamber of Commerce has already advanced £1200; and can it be expected they would go farther, when there was such a sum yearly going into the pockets of a few individuals. I myself as a citizen am a member of the Corporation, and I will propose that a deed be drawn for up one year's income to the relief of the poor; I will sign it, and you shall have my share of it at any rate; I protest to my God if it were in my possession, you should have it all;—I would go beyond my means to serve you—I would give half my yearly income to make you comfortable—if I were Lord Gort, I would go on the outside of the coach to Dublin, if I could not get an inside seat, and I would represent the poverty and distress of the people to government.—I now propose to you to come up with me to the Exchange, and let a subscription be entered into: let us go to the Chamber of Commerce, and have them continue the sale of oat-meal, for another week or fortnight,—there may be no occasion for it after; provisions will be coming in, and the poor will have enough. But Gentlemen, if we had a sum sufficient; if this 5000l. a year I am talking of, was laid out for the use of the people, you would have no riots—no disturbances—no complaining;—I say if that sum, or a good deal less, were vested in the hands of the Committee, who would employ it for the use of the people, you would have potatoes and turf at a reasonable rate: we would give the country people a guinea a barrel premium to bring in potatoes, and two-pence a stone after would be no burden on the public: we could purchase turf in the cheap season for two shillings a kish, and be enabled to sell it out at

that price afterwards, instead of paying 5 or 6s. a kish for it in December. Will the Corporation now come forward? and do at least one act of justice, by giving something to the people of their own money,—No, they will not. But, Gentlemen, I have established the right of knowing what the revenues are, and how they are laid out; I have ascertained them to be about the sum I have stated, 5000l. a year, and I pledge myself it shall be laid out for their benefit by whom it is raised: let them give 2500l. for turf, and the like sum for potatoes and meal. Gentlemen, when we ask to see our accounts, the books are closed against us—they are not to be had—they are shut to the citizens—they will not be suffered to view the expenditure of their money!—I went on that table Gentlemen, and demanded to see them; I got them, and indeed I picked out a few pretty items, one was 2000l. paid to Messrs. Boyse and Barrington, and near 3000l. to Mr. Furlong! a very pretty little sum,—Good God! what might not be done with this money?—many a family who have not yet broke their fast, could be relieved. Another item of the chamberlain's account, 2700l. on hands: if this had been laid out in meal, it might be given for nothing, from this 'till Christmas; at any rate the Chamber of Commerce would be enabled to sell it for one penny per pottle.

It appeared that in the year 1815, they had 5000l. on hands; this of course must have been accumulated in the antecedent years, which were years of scarcity: what must it have been since?—It is shameful, Gentlemen; Mr. Gabbett might as well keep a certain gentleman's rent which he receives, as the Corporation keep back money of the people—Mr. Gabbett sends it regularly without waiting to be called on, when the half year is out, but if the citizen were to wait half-a-century, they would find no account: however I pledge myself to you that it shall come out, I have begun it, and I will follow it up.

Here the Mayor stood up, and said—Mr. Tuthill has introduced so many points of law, that it is impossible for me to follow him; and as those points are at present at issue, it may not be necessary. As to the question he has alluded to, I really think this is not the place to agitate it, as it can only tend to inflame the public mind, without producing any real benefit. As to the Corporation coming forward in the way Mr. Tuthill said, I cannot answer for

them. There have been letters to government for the assistance which was promised: my brother, Lord Gort, wrote two or three times, but there was no answer from them. I the other day received a letter from Mr. Gregory, stating, that Thursday, the 24th inst. would be the latest day for receiving applications. I really agree with Mr. Tuthill, that the sale of oatmeal cannot continue for another fortnight, which might possibly be as long as would be necessary, unless something is done. At the time of the disturbances, a meeting was called, and a committee appointed. The Chamber of Commerce had a meeting in their room, and £150 was advanced to indemnify them for the sale of oatmeal. As to the disturbances, Lord Gort and myself were the principal instruments in quelling them. Gentlemen, a very heavy responsibility is likely to fall on me, who can ill bear it. I signed a requisition to government, to set aside the taxes on the parish of St. Mary's. The parishioners are, in general, so very poor, that they are unable to pay them: if the taxes, occasioned by such disturbance, are not taken off, they inevitably fall on me, for I will be responsible for them. I vow to God, there is nothing in my power which I thought would tend to the welfare and advantage of the citizens, that I have neglected. What was the consequence of my forbearance in the late riots? I was reprobated by many for it: I was abused, calumniated;—but I protest to my God, I had no view in gaining popularity by it; I had no object of rendering my family or my nephew popular on account of this election—though it has been insinuated to the contrary. I value not the reproach of the calumniator. If I can acquit myself of the charge,

“ ————— Hic murus aheneus esto,
 “ Nil conscire *mihī* nulla pallescere culpa.”

If I feel I can go to my home in quiet; that the widow's curse does not hang over me; and that I have not caused the tear of the orphan to flow, I can deem myself happy. And I now call on you, my fellow-citizens, to behave yourselves as people worthy of that name, by obedience to the laws, and not put me to the discharge of my duty as a severe Magistrate; which, I assure you, would be the deepest distress to my feelings. I entreat of you to do so. Mr. Tuthill will join me in the request: he has done so all through this election. Only preserve peace and good or-

der, and I pledge myself to do every thing that is in my power to relieve you.

Mr. Tuthill.—I differ from the Mayor very materially in one point; that this is not the time to discuss a question of this kind. What other time should there be, than when the people are starving, when many of them are at this moment, perhaps, without a breakfast? The Mayor has begged of you to preserve order; he says I will join him in the call: so I do; and I appeal to every one here, whether it has not been my most ardent wish. But I see you are peaceable; and it gives me pleasure to find you are so. Since the staff were removed from the Court-house, we had no disturbance: there were no voters hooted at, except the non-residents; and I protest that it is no wonder that they should. They ought to stay at home, and not come here to vote away the rights of the citizens. Why, in the name of God, is the army drawn up in the streets every day? There is no disturbance of any kind; no mob; no riot. I confess, I was so much astonished, that I asked the General why they were there? I did wrong to ask the question; and General O'Loughlin, like a gentleman, told me, he could not answer it; at the same time he told me, that not a man of his should go before an elector, unless the peace of the city was disturbed; and that then they should do their duty, as they would before a common enemy.

The Mayor, as President of the Common Council, has said, that they were about to account for those points we have talked of. (Here the Mayor remarked he did not; he said, they were only at law.) Well, I mistook the Mayor's observation; but where is the necessity of waiting in the present crisis? I will call together 2,000 citizens in this court, to sanction the vote of the Common Council; and no law on earth can contradict it. There are at present about seventeen Common Council men resident in Limerick. Call a post assembly; grant £1,000 for the use of the poor—we want but £300—come here to the Court of D'Oyer Hundred, and I'll engage there sha'nt be a dissenting voice, unless it be that of a militia man, or one of the staff. The people are in need of instant relief: the revenues cannot be better laid out than in the support of a starving population. If I go home to-day to a luxuriant dinner, with silver plate, silver knives and forks, and know that my fellow creatures are starving—what feelings must

I be possessed of? I protest to God, if I did so, I would feel myself culpable; and if I had them, I would sell half of them to give the poor a breakfast.

The Honourable Major Vereker then said, that the Mayor had, he conceived, answered every observation of Mr. Tuthill's; but it remained for him to defend the conduct of the staff, who must be the most patient men in the universe, to remain at this stage of the election without doing any mischief, notwithstanding the constant abuse they received. He did not conceive the insinuations or allusions thrown out against them were by any means fair; and that such inflammatory speeches were only calculated to excite division among the people.

Mr. Tuthill here said—he made no insinuation or allusion; but a direct charge.

The Mayor apologised to Mr. Tuthill for interrupting him, and said, the people had fallen into an error with respect to the staff. From what he knew of them, he thought them a peaceable, well disposed body of men; they were mostly citizens; they were all so now in fact, and were principally Roman Catholics, who were retained on the staff; for they were the best behaved men in the regiment. He entreated the people to let them live amongst them as citizens; and assured them, that if any one of them were found in a breach of the peace, he himself would be the person who would drag him to the common gaol.

Mr. Tuthill then said, the staff had no right to have appeared in that court, as they had done; it was not their place; and their appearance was the cause of the riots which took place the first week of the election.

The Mayor observed, it was a drunken woman was the primary cause of the disturbances; and that the fellow who kicked up the riot in the court, had no connection with the staff. He also stated, he was offered by a person to send in 6 or 700 men to the court-house to oppose the mob. He desired that they should not attempt to do so; as in case of any disturbance, he should use the military against them, as well as the others without distinction.

Counsellor Howley hoped the Mayor would pardon his interrupting him—he was actuated by a desire to restore good feelings between all parties. The question of the staff had been sufficiently discussed; and any farther conversation on the subject, might only perhaps destroy that har-

mony which had heretofore subsisted between the candidates; and which, he hoped, though politically opposed to each other, would never infringe on their social intercourse. He could answer, he said, for Mr. Tuthill, that he entertained the highest respect for the Hon. Major Vereker; and he was almost sure, that the Honourable Gentleman entertained a similar feeling: and that, therefore, it were better that any matter likely to produce controversy, was now put an end to.

The Mayor said he perfectly acquiesced with Mr. Howley's observation, and should drop the subject.

Mr. Tuthill observed, he had only to call on his opponent to modify the expression, "inflammatory speeches," as it would reconcile every thing.

The Hon. Major said, he used the word inflammatory, only with regard to setting the staff at variance with the people; and that it was impossible, from their number, that they would have come here to oppose themselves to the crowd that was daily assembled in the court-house; they were but about 60; and it was incredible to think they could do or attempt any thing against 3 or 4000 men.

Here Mr. Bryan M'Mahon, amidst loud cries of poll, requested to be heard. He said, that as the Honourable Candidate had made an allusion to inflammatory speeches delivered in this house, with a view of irritating the populace against the staff of the Limerick militia; and as he conceived he came in for his share of the imputation, he would beg leave to throw off the allusion as to himself, and set the Honourable Major right. Gentlemen, when last I took the liberty of addressing you, the Honble. Candidate, either from accident or design, was not present; consequently, he can only form his opinion from public report; but even that does not warrant him in making the allusion, as far as it goes to affect me. Gentlemen, I did not charge the staff with aggression; but I charged them, as I do now, with being arrayed and armed with bludgeons, and some with concealed side arms, in that gallery, with no other view, than the intimidation of Mr. Tuthill's electors. I said, as I now say, that ruffians from Thomond-gate came in at the close of the three first days, and kicked up a riot, while we were polling our last voters; and it is notorious, that the staff did not discountenance their doing so. Gentlemen, as I see the Mayor on the hustings, I request your

indulgence while I make a few observations on an occurrence which took place within these ten minutes. Gentlemen I have been a burgess, and consequently a freeman of this city for upwards of seven years. I have not been disfranchised; and I challenge the whole population of Limerick to point out a single instance in which I have abused the trust reposed in me, or violated the character of an honest man and a gentleman.

With such claims, I did hope, that I might rely on the courtesy of the worshipful Mayor, and that he would not have refused to back the petition (for his freedom) of Mr. Alexander Lockhart, who is married to my daughter, and who in that right is entitled to be enrolled amongst the freemen of this city. Gentlemen, the Mayor lately assumed as his motto,

“————— Hic murus aheneus esto,
“ Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa.”

And I declare I do not know any man to whom it is more adapted, with the exception of his political creed: and as he is present, I would ask him why he refused his freedom (for I will call his cushioning the petition a virtual refusal) to Mr. Lockhart, and granted it some men in the lowest rank of life? I will ask him, why has the freedom been refused to hundreds of your most respectable merchants, and others, and given with so lavish a hand to the soldiers of the Limerick regiment, to externs from Gort, and the most distant part of Ireland?

Gentlemen, I heard the word ‘occasionality,’ made use of in the early part of the election. I confess, that my ignorance and want of education, stood in my way, and I could not define the expression. I have since, however, (as it were intuitively) come at the definition, and I will endeavour to give it to you. In the Corporation vocabulary, it means the bringing in a newly made freeman as a forlorn hope. The Corporation, within these five years, have adopted the plan of entering the names of a number of resident citizens as freemen in their Council-book; but they take care never to communicate, that they have conferred that high honour on the individuals, until they are in the same predicament they are in at present; and then they administer the oath, and bring them here to vote, with that oath still vibrating on their lips. Gentlemen, one instance has come to my knowledge, as I was coming into court,

and it will serve to confirm my statement. John Hill, the bellows blower of the organ of St. Mary's, who voted here on Saturday, was entered on the Council-books as a freeman, in 1813; but he never knew, until last Friday, how great a favourite he was with the Corporation. The poor man was elated with his good fortune; he was marched in triumph to the committee of the Hon. Major Vereker on Saturday, and took the freeman's oath. Gentlemen, I challenge the opposite party to refute one word of my statement; and I ask them to shew why so galling a distinction was made between the bellows-blower of the organ of St. Mary's, and the son-in-law of Bryan M. Mahon, who has come to settle amongst you? Gentlemen, perhaps in giving Mr. Hill his freedom, they identified him with Mr. Osborne, my son-in-law, who is avowedly one of the first performers on the organ in the united kingdom. This, Gentlemen, calls to my recollection a ludicrous circumstance which took place in the Cathedral of York. It may have found its way into the jest books; but it is not the worse for it. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in passing through, went to attend his devotional duties at the Cathedral, and the organist, who, like Mr. Osborne, possessed the taste of Apollo, and the finger of Orpheus, was on his flats and sharps to win his Grace's approbation. It happened that he had a fool, who acted in the capacity of bellows blower, and this fool had his lucid intervals of wit and sharpness. The organist performed a Merveilles, and when he had concluded the voluntary, the fool thus addressed him: "I think we performed that right well." "We, you rascal; how dare you say 'we.' What had you to do with it?" "Oh! Sir, I beg your honour's pardon; I was under a mistake." The organist had one of Handel's best pieces of sacred music to perform, and in one of its finest passages he was left in a minority, the bellows blower having withdrawn his support. In this dilemma, the organist ran out, discovered the fool, with folded arms, in a state of the greatest sang-froid. "For God's sake, what are you about? why don't you blow?" "No, Sir; I shall have nothing to do with it! Shall it be 'we' in future?" "Yes, yes; any thing you please." The fool returned to his duty; and the organist concluded his anthem to the satisfaction of his Grace, and the rest of the congregation. Gentlemen, I request you will excuse the liberty I have

taken in thus trespassing upon you, and feel grateful for your indulgence in permitting me to do so.

Sheriffs commenced the poll.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.
 768 William Hisson, late ser-
 jeant, 5th Dragoons. Freeman.
 Richard Monsell, Esq. Lime-
 rick, do.
 John Standish, Esq. Frankfort,
 co. Limerick, do.
 Joseph Furlong, Esq. Drum-
 collagher, co. Limerick, do.
 Richard Wilson, Esq. Ballin-
 acurra, 50l.

For Mr. Tuthill.
 773 * Michael Meehan, farmer,
 Southelonghokeating, 40s
 † Isaac Buckner, painter, Back
 of the Square, 40s
 § William Hare, smith, James's-
 street, 40s

Here an application was made to the agents of Mr. Tuthill, by Mr. Gabbett, for liberty to poll the venerable Alderman Gabbett, who was in attendance. It was instantly complied with.

776 Alderman Joseph Gabbett,
 Limerick, Freeman.

777 † Dennis Gorman, slater,
 Cornwallis-street, Freeman.
 || James Dooly, hatter, Mary-
 street, 20l.

779 William Norris, Esq.
 Georges's-street, Freeman
 William Lloyd, Chandler, Li-
 merick, do
 James Boswell, paper-stainer,
 Dublin, do
 Richard Lambert, Capel-street,
 Dublin, 50l

783 Edward Ormsby, gentleman,
 Thomond-gate, 40s
 ¶ Michael Meade, mason, Bride's-
 alley, 40s
 a Thomas Lynch, mason, Hartes-
 tonge-street, 40s
 b Martin Carroll, brogue-maker,
 Nelson-street, 40s
 c Dennis Leamey, labourer, Bo-
 herbuoy, 40s

788 Nicholas Mahon, Esq. Lic-
 kadoon, Liberties, 50l
 Michael Collins, farmer, Clouse-
 kannane, 40s

792 d Patrick Banks, mason,
 Upper William-street, 40s
 e John Kerby, carman, Wickam-
 street, 40s

* Rejected, Sheriffs having executed a habere, voter declared, on oath, he was in possession of the same freehold, and under the same lease he registered out of.

† Rejected, affidavit not stating whether the freehold was by residence, tilling, or grazing.

§ Claimant for registry, rejected.

† Claimant for registry,—rejected.

¶ Claimant for registry,—rejected.

¶ Claimant for registry,—rejected.

a Claimant for registry,—rejected.

b Claimant for registry,—rejected.

c Claimant for registry,—rejected.

d Claimant for registry,—rejected.

e Claimant for registry,—rejected.

Frederick Henry Holland, Esq. Barrister, Limerick, Freeman.	*James Lyons, jun, farmer, Gortmanaher,	201
George Lloyd, Esq. Castle Connell, co. Limerick, do.	†John Howley, jun. Esq. Barrister, Limerick,	501

Mr. Howley said he could not on the present occasion, give a silent vote.—During the preceding part of the election he was bound down by the provisions of an act of Parliament, but, (said Mr. H.) although my tongue was mute, my heart was not indifferent; I could not have been an unfeeling spectator of the great virtues and the great crimes which have revealed themselves in the progress of this election: the struggles of freedom are virtues—the intrigues of the usurper are crimes. The peace of the city has been too long disturbed by petty oppression and magisterial delinquency—but the day of retribution is at hand, and let the guilty beware. It is hard to speak on such subjects with temper, it is impossible to think of them without indignation;—have we not seen within this court, since the commencement of this election, conduct the most partial and unjust?—every principle of justice insulted, and every maxim of law disregarded?—have we not seen the statutes of the land deemed but as the records of folly? and have we not witnessed this very high court reverse what the wisdom of the legislature has ordained? every frivolous objection which came from the other side, found an eager attention and almost an immediate decision, while an objection from us, though sanctioned by all the solemn authority of the law, was heard with difficulty and generally disregarded. At one moment, the agents of the Honble. candidate make an objection to our voter, its value is seen intuitively by the court, and it is ruled in his favour;—in the very next case we make an exactly similar one, not varying in a single shade,—but lo! a new light has broken in on the Sheriffs, and we are accordingly defeated: I now speak of what has been done, and to illustrate my observation, I refer you to the cases of Kirby and of Evans; in the case of Kirby, who presented himself for Mr. Tut-hill, an objection was raised to his vote, on the ground that the freehold was stated in his affidavit to be in the

* Rejected—the addition of junior not being to the name in affidavit of registry, it was signed James Lyons; and voter offered to make oath, he was the person who registered the freehold.

† Claimant for registry—rejected.

parish of Abingdon, but there was no such parish within the city or the liberties; the voter offered to swear to the best of his knowledge that the parish of Abingdon, in which his freehold lay, was in the liberties, and further added that he paid city taxes. The Sheriffs notwithstanding rejected his vote. When Evans came forward for Major Vereker, it was contended that the parish in which his freehold was stated as being situated, was not in the liberties: but upon saying he heard it was so, the Sheriffs decided in his favour; Kirby swearing to the best of his knowledge would not satisfy the nice discrimination of the court, but the hearsay evidence of Evans was conclusive and satisfactory to these most impartial ministers of justice! The poll-books bear upon record many such contradictory decisions—but I shall not tire myself with their repetition, nor disgust you with their recital—I ask, what result can be expected from such conduct?—if men are wicked enough to hope, they can be insane enough to think that the House of Commons will overlook such gross partiality and injustice; but if they do hope, their presumption will be but short lived; there is not an humble elector who has been turned from these hustings, whose evidence will not awaken the just vengeance of that high tribunal, before which, the wrongs that have been done shall be exposed, and the corruption which abetted them shall be punished. You have been blamed for intemperance—you have been blamed for being men—can it be endured that every venal stranger should have a vote, and every honest citizen denied one?—Is it no cause for anger or irritation, when our city is invaded by foreign mercenaries? and when our rights are abused in the sanctuary that should protect them?—Can you be silent, when the wealthy and respectable body of your city are denied privileges, which have been granted without reserve, to the human stock of Lord Gort's estate in another province?—When your charters have been violated; when your freedom has been enslaved; when the stream of justice within your city has been converted into a common sewer; when every corporate train-bearer, and every kettle-drummer, who walk in the way of the Lord, and tread his path of uprightness, are anointed with that franchise, which is withheld from the most respectable among you. It is impossible for your manly feelings not to swell with indignation, and not to execrate

the authors of your disgrace; it was not enough for some of the non-resident voters to interfere with our rights, but they dared to add insult to injury. You all recollect a person of this description who appeared in this town some days ago, a supporter of the Honble. candidate—a fellow whose countenance bore all the malignant character of his heart—formed by nature to be the flag-staff of a party; she gave him a saffron complexion as an index to his politics; upon whose tomb-stone aspect this moral might be read, “*all is corruption and rottenness within;*” who not content with having been the disturber of one city, comes to light the torch of discord in another. By insinuation he flung an insult against the Catholics of this city, for he feared to do so in direct terms. I am a Catholic—I avow my principles, here or any where—I belong to that much insulted much deserving class; and I felt indignant with you all at the aspersion which had been thrown on them—I saw the reptile spit, but I knew he could not wound—He has been punished for his temerity, but the chastisement is by no means proportioned to his crime. I stand here as the supporter of Mr Tuthill—I support him because he supports you; I support him because he is not the prop of any vile ascendancy, that would blot charity out of the page of religion: because he would not make your liberties the steps of his ascension; because where your enemies were to be combated, he was fearless, and where your wrongs were to be redressed, he was active—He is honest; for five years he has been diligent in your service—he has opposed your enemies at home; he has combated them abroad; he has served an apprenticeship in your affairs; and by a course of incorruptible service, he has proved himself entitled to your confidence—He has not come here upon the weak foundation of professions; but he has brought with him merits that have been weighed; he does not say, make me your representative, and I *shall* deserve; but he can say, make me your representative, for I *have* deserved.

For the Honble. gentleman, who is opposed to him, I entertain the highest respect—his conduct throughout this election has won upon my heart, and although I met him with the feelings of an enemy, (I mean a political enemy,) I shall part him with the feelings of a friend. A good deal has been said of the conduct of the staff, during the early

part of this election; that conduct I shall make no allusion to; I shall only implore you not to be guilty of any act of aggression towards them.—When they lined that gallery, they vainly thought to beat down the public feeling by the force of arms; but the flames of liberty mounted up against them, and scattered them as ashes to the wind. With the cause in which we are at present engaged, I have had an early and fond familiarity—it was the first object of my political affection, and the first act of my political life.—It is now six years since I first raised my voice against the abuses which I saw exist, and against the monopoly which supported them. I had learned from history that my native city was once the admiration of the independent, and the brave; I found by experience she was become the inglorious capture of the profligate and corrupt: I thought of her ancient glory, I was indignant at her modern degeneracy. Upon that occasion I was joined by a Noble Lord, who lighted up the flame of his public affections from the sacred fire of liberty. We were both young, perhaps inexperienced, eager in the pursuit upon which we entered; zealous to reform, ardent to restore; if our efforts were not directly useful, they were at least remotely successful. The call of boys roused up the exertions of men; and if we had not the power to defend, we animated at least the spirit that slept; that spirit has gone forth, and it has conquered. Its giant form has laid in dust the pigmy arm that opposed it—I will not here recount the many wrongs you have endured, nor am I disposed to insult over the powers which occasioned. You have been, it is true, taxed without a right—disfranchised without wrong—a large revenue had been granted to the Corporation, for purposes of public utility, for the repair of your streets; for the foundation of charities; for the ornament of your city; for the support of your poor: but it has been converted into pensions for the venal, into a bank ever ready to assist the demands of bloated corruption, but ever heedless to the claims of distressed and suffering humanity; scarcely an Assizes occur, at which there is not a large sum of money levied upon the city and liberties; although grants have been made of considerable value to the Corporation for the purpose of taking off this burden from the citizens. Have you not suffered under the sentence of a general disfranchisement? For what great crimes have you been denied the right of elective

franchise? The law of the land gave you that right—the law of the Corporation deprived you of it—the law of the land said, the magistrates should attend to register your freeholds—the Corporation said it should not be so; and the magistrates damned the law and obeyed the Corporation. In the name of justice, I ask any man of common feeling, whether the citizens of Limerick could longer brook to such a system? For the last few years this city appeared as if she was expiating the commission of some mighty crime; she looked like some guilty city upon which the vengeance of the Corporation had come—her property squandered—her privileges alienated—her power of voting at an election on any right, suspended and withdrawn—the freeholder without registry—the freeman without admission. If we have been intemperate these wrongs have been our justification, and as they have had the power to excite, so shall they stimulate to persevere. Learn by the experience of the past, to guard against the future; recollect how you have suffered by neglect, and think on what you may achieve by exertion. Those bulwarks of your rights which have been dismantled by usurpation, can only be restored by a diligent and active assiduity. Let every man amongst you, make the independence of your city his private business and his public care. A law is now passed, prescribing a severe penalty on the magistrates refusing to register your freeholds. Avail yourself without delay of this protecting enactment—You will thus raise up within yourselves a power which will redeem your city from enslavement, too virtuous to be purchased; too mighty to be overcome.

It would be difficult indeed to describe the enthusiasm this speech of Mr. Howley's excited; we shall only say it was great, and he sat down amidst loud and reiterated cheering.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.

796 John Waller, Esq. Castle-
town Waller, co. Limerick,
Freeman

For Mr. Tuthill.

798 *Patrick M'Namara, Far-
mer, Derryvonane, 40s
†Daniel Harman, Farmer, Bal-
lyseeda, 40s

* Claimant for registry—rejected.

† Claimant for registry—rejected.

R

For the Hon. Major Vereker.
 *John Bartley Westropp, Esq.
 Capt. Limerick Militia, Freeman

For Mr. Tuthill.
 †Wm. Staunton, Tailor, Limerick, Freeman
 § Michael Spellecy, Dealer, Boherbuoy, 40s
 ‡ Samuel Cronin, Mason, Nelson-street, 40s

* On the council-books being referred to, for the entry of Mr. Westropp's admission, it was found to be—"John Westropp, Merchant, Charlotte-quay;" Mr. Boyse directing the attention of the Sheriff, to the case of James Lyons, Jun. only a few minutes before decided, called for the rejection of John Westropp, on the same grounds, viz.—a question of identity; and the more especially as there were several entries of admission for persons of the name of John Westropp, about the same period.

Mr. Westropp admitted he was called John Bartley Westropp, before he got his freedom: but, declaring he was the person alluded to in the council-book, the Sheriff overruled Mr Boyse's objection.

Here the Sheriffs were charged by Mr. Tuthill, with wilful and corrupt perjury!—which charge they desired their clerk to put upon his poll-book.

State of the Poll this Evening.

For the Honble. Major Vereker,.....375

For Mr. Tuthill,.....260

Majority for Major Vereker..... 115

EIGHTEENTH DAY:

Tuesday, July 22.

This morning, on his way to court, Mr. M'Mahon was arrested by Mr. Sheriff Brereton, under a writ from the pursuivant Robert O'Hara, Esq. marked £332 13s. This writ, issued on a bond for a sum of £500, executed by Mr. M'Mahon, when arrested on an attachment for not

-
- † Claimant by marriage—rejected.
 - § Claimant for registry—rejected.
 - ‡ Claimant for registry—rejected.

having paid his totts as Sheriff, for the year 1806, when he served the office with the late Abraham Stretch, Esq. his colleague.

Mr. Tuthill having been thus deprived of Mr. M'Mahon's gratuitous, and as he was pleased to say, invaluable services, an opinion in which his friends concurred, Mr. John A. Fitzgerald was appointed to succeed him until effectual measures for the enlargement of Mr. M'Mahon could be adopted.

Sheriff's commenced the poll.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker,</i>	<i>For Mr. Tuthill,</i>
803 Wm. Keating, Esq. M. D. Limerick, Freeman	808 † Sir John Allen De Burgh, Castle Connell, co. Limerick, 50l
* John Bold, Apothecary, Limerick, 50l	§ Daniel Ievers, Cooper, John-street, 20l
Simon Forster, Esq. Gort, county Galway, Freeman	‡ David Kirby, Farmer, Bally-seeda, 40s
Thomas Harrison Moroney, Esq. Miltown, co. Clare, Freeman	Timothy Hayes, Farmer, do 40s
Thomas Stewart, Esq. White-hall, co. Clare, 50l	¶ Matthew Wallace, Labourer, Thomond-gate, 40s

813 Edmond Morony, jun. Esq. Ballyclough, Freeman	814 John Blackwell, Farmer, Ballyclough, 20l
---	--

Here first proclamation was read.

815 John Brereton, Esq. Limerick, Freeman	816 a Matthew Fitzgerald, Weaver, Nelson-street, 40l
---	--

817 Richard Maunsell, Esq. Limerick, 20l	818 b Bartholomew Anderson, Shoe-maker, Limerick, Freeman
--	---

819 Dennis Fitzgerald Mahony, Esq. Limerick, Freeman [Here Mr. Gabbett, agent for Major Vereker, declined going further for the present.]	820 c John Fitzgerald, Victualler, Limerick, 20l d Michael Ryan, Farmer, Butchers Park, 40s e Thomas Ryan, do do 40s f Patrick Ryan, do do 40s
--	---

* Rejected, for the omission of the words "to me" in affidavit of registry.

- † Claimant for registry—rejected.
- § Claimant for registry, rejected.
- ‡ Claimant for registry—rejected.
- || Claimant for registry, rejected.
- ¶ Claimant for registry, do.
- a Claimant for registry—rejected.
- b Claimant by birth, rejected.
- c Claimant for registry—rejected.
- d Claimant for registry—rejected.
- e Claimant for registry—rejected.
- f Claimant for registry—rejected.

For Mr. Tuthill.

824 * James O'Dea, Farmer, Thomond-gate, Limerick,	40s
+ Joseph Bernard, Clothier, Limerick,	Freeman
§ James O'Brien, Weaver, North Prior's Land,	40s
+ Michael Reilly, Nailor, Limerick,	Freeman

State of the Poll this Evening.

For the Honble Major Vereker, 383

For Mr. Tuthill, 261

Majority for Major Vereker, 122

As Mr. M'Mahon was so immediately connected with the proceedings of this election, we do not conceive we step beyond the strict line we professed setting out on, and which we humbly hope has not been exceeded, in here inserting his address to the citizens of Limerick.

To the free and independent Citizens of Limerick.

" GENTLEMEN,

" In consequence of the public aid I have given to establish your rights, I have been assailed in the only possible way I was vulnerable; and the Corporation of Limerick have resorted to a measure which, though it cannot tend to depreciate me in your eyes, must mark that wretched clan with indelible disgrace in the outraged feelings of every dispassionate man, at either side of the question. Having served the office of Sheriff in 1806, with Abraham Colclough Stretch as my colleague, he became the efficient officer in levying of the debts under executions; the receiving of King's silver, and in many instances the fines on persons convicted at Assizes and Sessions. Some of these he totted (accounted) for, but did not pay, and I unfortunately became equally responsible, in capacity of his colleague. Gentlemen, I declare, on the honor of a man, that of the entire, a single shilling never went into my pocket. Mr. Stretch acknowledged this to be the fact, and he was using every exertion to exonerate me from the burden, when death frustrated his endeavours.

" Since that event I have had several communications with a particular friend, who is much in the confidence of

* Claimant for registry—rejected.

+ Claimant by servitude—rejected.

§ Claimant for registry—rejected.

+ Claimant by servitude—rejected.

the Solicitor of the casual revenue; he assured me that I need not make myself uneasy, and that as it was an ascertained fact that I was an aggrieved person, it was determined to resort by *elegit* to the property of Mr. Stretch, and not to resort to this but as an alternative, in case their plan did not succeed. Thus matters stood until it was found that I gave more than a silent vote to Mr. Tuthill. The Corporation still writhing under my exposure of the rottenness of their constitution, and the depravity of their peculations, and finding me, as I have said, vulnerable only in one way, determined on stopping my mouth by my incarceration under an execution procured by themselves, and basely and shamefully contrived—marked £332 13s. though I believe it will appear that the real amount of the totts, &c. does not amount to more than half that sum. Gentlemen, the execution issued on the 19th instant, and was consequently the result of a speech delivered by me on the Wednesday before, and it came down by a special messenger on Monday.

“Gentlemen, the Corporation vainly suppose that they have put an extinguisher upon me by the plan they have pursued; but, Gentlemen, they are mistaken, whilst I am permitted the use of pen, ink, and paper, (and thank God I cannot be deprived of that,) I will publish their iniquity, their horrible system of speculation, and their gross, palpable and abominable corruption and mal-administration. Still holding, however, that respect for myself which I shall never lose, not to trench on any of the enormities which forced themselves upon my knowledge whilst I attended their councils.

“I am, Gentlemen,

“Your devoted and very obedient Servant,

“BRYAN M'MAHON.”

NINETEENTH DAY:

Wednesday, July 23.

On the court being opened, Mr. Tuthill demanded the inspection of the council books of Mr. Vereker, the act-

ing Clerk of the Peace, who refused. Mr. Tuthill repeated his demand, according to act of parliament, twenty different times, at the same time tendering a Bank of Ireland Note for the regular fees.

Sheriffs commenced the poll.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i>		<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>	
828 John Collins, jun. Clounan-		830 * Wm. Banks, Windmill-road,	
nane, Farmer,	40s	Mason,	40s.
John Hogan, Sergeant, Limerick		+ Andrew M'Auliff, Tape-maker,	
Militia,	Freeman	Mary-street,	20l
832 Rev. John Westropp, Sans-		835 John Arthur Meade, Esq. Li-	
souci, co. Clare,	Freeman	merick,	50l
John O'Donnell, Rootagh, Smith,		Thomas Sheehan, Esq. George's-	
	40s	street,	50l
Wm. Holland, jun. Esq. Quay-lane,	50l	John Hogan, Limerick, Brewer,	20l
838 Thomas Ormsby, Esq. Lime-		842 § John Howes Cantrell, Linc-	
rick,	Freeman	rick,	
Thomas Francis Wilkinson, Esq.		† John Keane, Farmer, Castle	
	Freeman	Bank, county Clare,	40s
Rev. John Warburton, Kill, county		Francis Mahony, Merchant-	
Kildare,	Freeman	square,	
Wm. Ryves, Esq. Limerick,	do	¶ Richard Harold, Weaver, Pal-	
		merstown,	40s

Mr. Cantrell, previous to offering his vote, deemed it imperative to state, that a few mornings since, he received a most scurrilous, and inflammatory letter at the post-office, proceeding from the pen of some vile assassin, concealed under the sable canopy of disguise, designating him as Captain of the Popish party of croppy independents, of whom Mr. Tuthill was President, and threatening him with a clandestine or imperceptible blow which should incapacitate him from offering his services, or giving his vote for Mr. Tuthill; notwithstanding the probability of such an event, corroborated with the recent wanton, flagrant, cowardly, and unconstitutional outrage, which has appeared in the public prints, and which it may be irregular to enlarge on, as it is to become the subject of legal investigation; however, without dread of the conse-

* Claimant for registry, rejected.

† Claimant do do

§ Claimant under the new rules—rejected.

‡ Claimant for registry—rejected.

|| Claimant for registry—rejected.

¶ Claimant for registry—rejected.

quences, he should suffragate with every friend to true, not nominal, independence for Mr. Tuthill.

Mr. Cantrell here stated very explicitly the outrage before mentioned; also the mal-administration of justice in the minor or inferior departments of the law offices, relative to his arresting one of the constables who was principal in the said outrage; he then stated it had been queried by some of the opposite side what claims he had to his freedom; in reply to which he would say he did not claim or solicit it as a compliment or an honor, he should disclaim it, but required it as a matter of right: and trusted that at a future period, he hoped not far distant, it would be substantiated, for when he observed how profusely and indiscriminately they were dispensed towards every satellite of the Corporation who would barter his freedom for slavery, to the exclusion of the respectable citizens, he should spurn at its acceptance with indignation.

On Alderman Watson coming forward to vote for the Honourable Major Vereker, the date of his admission as a freeman, could not be found for a long time. The agents for Mr. Tuthill called on the Sheriffs, after the expiration of half an hour, to reject his vote, the admission on the Council-book not being produced. The Sheriffs said, that from their perfect knowledge of Alderman Watson being a freeman, they were unwilling to disfranchise him, on account, perhaps, of some irregularity in the Council books; they therefore desired, that some more time might be allowed. The admission was at length found, and the voter polled. In the interval, some disapprobation was shewn to the Alderman, which Mr. Tuthill highly reprobated; and which we also condemn.

Mr. Tuthill said, that although Alderman Watson had told him he would sooner give him a rope than a registry, he could not sanction such proceedings. His conduct to you, said Mr. Tuthill, in signing that petition, in which you were so shamefully described, was not very kind; neither have I much to boast of from him; when he could assent to put a rope round my neck, I can scarcely think that he would not consent to my being removed in any other way.

Mr. Watson said, he lived for sixty years in the city of Limerick; and that he could with safety say, that in that time he had not done wilful injury to any one. He had

served the office of Sheriff twice, and that of Chief Magistrate once; and the public in general were pleased to express their approbation of his public conduct. He might, perhaps, have created some enemies for himself, as any must do, who endeavours to discountenance vice. He would appeal to any man to charge him with a dishonourable action. He would call, if necessary, on the Roman Catholic clergymen of Limerick, and particularly on the present bishop, the Right Rev. Doctor Tuohy, who was one of his oldest companions, to aver, that the general tenor of his conduct had been marked with moderation and propriety. He said it would be cruel to have disfranchised him, because the entry of the admission of his freedom was not readily found by the gentleman who held the books, perhaps from his having been unacquainted with them.

<i>For the Hon. Major Vereker.</i>		<i>For Mr. Tuthill.</i>	
846 John D. B. Morris, Esq.		850 * Patrick Ryan, farmer,	
Limerick,	Freeman.	Clyduff,	40s.
Andrew Watson, Alderman, Limerick,	do.	† Cornelius Doolen, dealer, Nicholas-street,	20l.
John R. Harrison, Esq. Limerick,	do.	§ Michael Arthur, merchant, Limerick,	20l.
Robert Kerr, D'Esterre, Gent. Att. Limerick,	20l.	† Thos. Taylor, Esq. Limerick,	50l.
		Samuel Young, Esq. do.	20l.

On Mr. Arthur giving his vote, he spoke to the following effect:

Mr. Sheriffs and Gentlemen—Previous to giving my vote, I beg to offer a few remarks. I do not wish to obtrude myself on the time of the court; but I find I cannot in justice to my feelings, as an elector, suppress those observations which I intend to make. On the first day of this election, I heard in the proposal of the honourable candidate, as a member for this city, by the gallant Colonel Gough, mention made, that the parliamentary service of his father was a strong recommendation to his son. On that point, I must differ with the gallant Colonel; for in my opinion, he can have no claim on the citizens of Limerick on that account. Were the honourable gentleman to come forward at a future election, he could more confidently ask for our support than at this; his affable manners, and gentlemanly conduct, since he presented himself to our consideration, have procured for him the esteem and

* Claimant for registry, rejected.

† Claimant for registry, rejected.

§ Claimant for registry, rejected.

† Claimant for registry—rejected.

respect of all, and are, in my opinion, his strongest claims to our support. But, Gentlemen, this is not a sufficient recommendation for our suffrage. It is too serious, too solemn a trust: his youth and inexperience forbid it. I have lived in this city for 27 years; and by an honest and honorable industry, have realized an independent property, which I mean to spend amongst my fellow citizens. I have sought a registry of my freehold, but through the maladministration of justice, which has so shamefully excluded the citizens from exercising their elective franchise, I have been prevented from obtaining it. I mean no offence to men in office; but I think it unjust to deny what the law allows. It would be for the Honourable Major Vereker or Mr. Tuthill to correct those abuses; and I would expect that any man going into Parliament should look with a watchful eye to the true interest of the citizens, without regard to any party. Such a man I look on Mr. Tuthill to be. I have known him these 28 years. He has been conversant with the world in general for that period. He has served four apprenticeships; and I think now he should be master in politics. The redress of all our grievances we expect from our representative in parliament. It is he who can enact laws by which my life, my liberty, and my property are protected; that I may exercise every right as a citizen without obstruction; and be enabled to walk my native city without fear of oppressive laws. To Mr. Tuthill I would commit myself and my liberty; in which is comprised every thing dear and valuable in life. I do not presume to dictate to any man: when he is returned, he is at his own discretion; but I feel myself free to speak now; and I would advise the Honourable Major Vereker or Mr. Tuthill, whichever of them is returned, not to degrade his constituents by acceding to any measure that may be brought forward, without first duly considering whether it is likely in its result to serve the people whom he represents. This should be his sole object, abstracted from every thing else: it should govern his voice; and he should never, from respect to government, give a silent acquiescence to any measure that may militate against the true interest of his countrymen. As an elector, I take the liberty of advising whichever candidate shall be returned, in case he should accept of a place or pension under government, not to come back to solicit our suffrage at any future election.

Bound to that party, he must forget his duty to them who placed him in the proud situation of their representative. Government must have people to fill their situations; and I do not presume to say, that either of the gentlemen I have the honour of addressing, is not as competent or well entitled to fill them as any other. I do not question their right of doing so; but I would wish they would not accept them under the present, or in fact, under any administration; for it is an established maxim, that no man can serve two masters.

Gentlemen, you all know with what struggles the Habeas Corpus act was combated in the sister country: almost synonymous to that is the insurrection act, which has been lately revived in this country. When that bill was in progress through the house, Mr. Grattan recommended, that no man's dwelling should be broken into, until the females of the house were prepared. Lord Gort objected to it; and said Mr. Grattan was frittering away the most effective part of the bill. The constitution has been encroached on; your most glorious bulwark, the trial by jury, has been infringed on.

The week before last, there was a man from Cork, a grocer, who came here to legislate for us; and he had the audacity to say that we were a party; that Mr. Tuthill was bound to that party. If we be a party, we are only as citizens; and Mr. Tuthill is only bound to us as such. I say Mr. Tuthill stands there as free from obligation as the Honourable Major Vereker. He is not bound by any promise or otherwise; he is under no direction, except his own judgment; and that I am convinced he will use with discretion in all things. That grocer from Cork dared to insinuate what Mr. Tuthill's parliamentary conduct would be. It was, in fact, more than insinuation: it amounted to assertion. His assertion was false, unfounded, and wicked; it was marked with the strongest character of intolerant falsehood; but it has fallen on himself. The honourable candidate will consider, I hope, that the citizens of Limerick have merely consulted their own interest, in the opposition they have given at this election. Without any personal objection to himself, he has not yet lived long enough amongst them, to have deserved their favour; and he certainly has not, in any sense, merited their disapprobation.

There is, gentlemen, another subject to which I would wish to call your attention—the emancipation of that ag-

State of the Poll this Evening.

For the Hon. Major Vereker,	396
For Mr. Tuthill,	265
	<hr/>
Majority for Major Vereker,	131

Thursday, July 24.

A circular library stamp from the University of Toronto Libraries. The text "UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARIES" is arranged in a circle around the perimeter. In the center, the year "1954" is printed.

of it he took a review of the existing abuses, and particularly dwelt on the misapplication of those revenues, granted originally for the use of the citizens; he said it was no wonder he was refused the inspection of the Council-books, when such items as he was about to state appeared in them: the Chamberlain appeared to have his accompts audited in October 1815; and there was eleven thousand pounds accounted for in the following way:—

£ 447 for repairing and whitewashing the Exchange.

227 to Mr. Watson, for Printing.

80 to Meade and Fennell, for clothing the Bailiffs.

2700 to Furlong and Chambers, and

1947 to Boyse and Barrington,

of Lord Glentworth, Mr. J. O'Sullivan, and himself, to the freedom of the city, on the three points of birth, servitude, and marriage; which he was proud to say had been established.

£ 2700 arrears due.—and

2740 in the hands of the Chamberlain.

He then renewed his proposal of going up to the Exchange, to give the Chamber of Commerce some of the money belonging to the people, to relieve their present alarming distresses, and stated, if they did so, he would add 500l. to it;—he commented severely on the way those revenues were applied; and concluded a most excellent speech by saying, so long as those abuses exist, and so long as the Almighty gave him life, he never would relax his exertions to redress them.

Here the Mayor replied to Mr. Tuthill; stating, he would not follow him through so many points of law, but content himself with saying that the Corporation, was considerably in debt when his family came to the head of it; and that since, the revenues had been used with economy—that certainly, a few years ago they had some money on hands, intending to widen Thomond-bridge, and take down Castle-street; but that when those points at law were commenced against them the money was applied to defend, what he conceived to be an invasion of their rights—if this was a crime he acknowledged it. He also stated, that during the time he was Chief Magistrate, he left no exertion in his power untried to conciliate his fellow-citizens, and attend to their comforts. He was here interrupted by Mr. Coonerty, who called his attention to the present ruinous state of the pavement. The Mayor acknowledged

it was so, but that however the injury was caused by those different stands, that from motives of humanity, he allowed to remain there—he said he would look into it, and do every thing in his power to please his fellow-citizens.

For the Hon. Major Vereker:

855 Edw. Parker, Esq. Town-
clerk, Limerick, Freeman
Chas. S. Grace, Esq. George's
-street, Do.
Edmond Morony, Esq. Alder-
man, Ballyclough, 50l.
Henry Pierce Carroll, Esq.
Limerick, Freeman.

For Mr. Tuthill:

859 Thos. John Crips, Confec-
tioner, George's-street, 50l.
*Alex. Lockhart, Esq. Freeman.
† Cornelius Ryan, Farmer,
Farranshone, 20l.
§ John Murphy, Yeoman, Pal-
merstown, 40s.

Here the Mayor, as President of the Common-council, took the books from Mr. Tuthill, which he was inspecting.

863 † Cromwell Price, Esq.
Limerick, Freeman.

864 || William Garner, Bra-
zier, Limerick, Freeman.

865 Exham Morony, Esq.
Limerick Militia, Freeman.

866 ¶ Robert Cusack, Gent.
Upper William-st. 40s.

867 Geo. Dartnell, Esq. Lims
erick, 20l.

Wm. Marcus Jackson, Esq.
Limerick, Freeman.

Arthur Henry D'Esterre, Esq.
Limerick, 50l.

Thomas Vereker, Esq. Lim-
erick, Freeman.

871 James Hickie, Carpenter.
Henry-street, 20l.

John Byrom, Carpenter, Mary-
street, 20l.

a John Graham, Merchant's
quay, Freeman.

b John Sheehan, Carman,
Nelson-street, 40s.

875 Lieut. Col. A. Creagh,
93d Regt. Limerick, Freeman.

John Vereker, Esq. Mayor of
Limerick, Do.

Daniel Gabbett, Esq. Lim-
erick, 50l.

879 c Thomas Murphy, Victualler,
Corry's-lane, 40s.

d John Ryan, Carpenter, Upper
William-street, 20l.

e Thomas Sheppard, Coach-
maker, Cornwallis-street, 20l.

Here Mr. Gabbett returned thanks in the following words:
In giving my vote for Major Vereker, I cannot omit

* Claimant by marriage,—Rejected.

† Claimant for registry, rejected.

§ Claimant do do

¶ We were happy to observe the respect that was shewn to Mr. Price,
(one of Major Vereker's agents,) whose vote, contrary to a custom we
certainly reprobated, was received without the least disapprobation.

|| Claimant by servitude,—do.

¶ Claimant for registry, rejected.

a Claimant under the new rules,—rejected.

b Claimant for registry, rejected.

c Claimant do do.

d Claimant do do.

e Claimant do do.

this opportunity of returning my grateful thanks for the marked respect I have experienced all through this election. To Mr. Tuthill and his agents I feel particularly obliged; and I beg to assure my fellow-citizens, that such testimonial of my conduct is to me the source of no ordinary pride, there is nothing upon earth I prize beyond their good opinion, and my study through life shall be to deserve it.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.
Edward Gloster, Esq. do. 50l.

For Mr Tuthill.
* Timothy Egan, Mason, Nelson-street, 40s.
† Michael Knowles, Clothier, Limerick, Freeman.
§ Michael Doherty, Clothier, Clare-street,

Before the court rose, Mr. Boyse and Mr. Gabbett came to an understanding as to closing the poll: it was mutually agreed upon to poll two each, in the morning, and to have the election terminated by 12 o'clock.

State of the Poll this Evening.

For the Honble. Major Vereker, 410

For Mr. Tuthill, 268

Majority for Major Vereker, 142

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

Friday, July 25.

This morning having been fixed on, by agreement, for the close of the election; every avenue leading to the court was filled up from an early hour in the morning; throughout every part of the city all seemed preparation and bustle, and it was with considerable difficulty even the candidates could get upon the hustings.

Sheriffs commenced the poll.

* Claimant for registry, rejected.

† Claimant by servitude, rejected.

§ Claimant by marriage, rejected.

For the Hon. Major Vereker.
 885 Henry Collis, Esq. Sheriff, Limerick,
 Freeman
 Arthur Brereton, Esq. Sheriff, Limerick,
 Freeman

For Mr. Tuthill.
 887 * John Unthank, Merchant, Limerick, 201
 † Patrick Ryan, Carpenter, Nelson-street, 201

State of the Poll this Evening.

For the Hon. Major Vereker, 412
 For Mr. Tuthill, 268

Majority for Major Vereker, 144

The proclamations being read, by consent, the Sheriff declared the Honorable Major John Prendergast Vereker, duly elected.

The Honorable Major Vereker rose and said—

I should indeed be wanting to every feeling of gratitude if I did not, from the bottom of my heart, return thanks to those friends whose generous support placed me in the proud situation I at present stand; for proud, indeed, must any man feel to be representative of such a city as Limerick. I know not what I am to attribute such partiality to, except it be, from the length of time my family has been in your service, for I feel I have not done any thing as yet to deserve it; my study henceforth shall be to do so—in Parliament I shall consider myself your servant; I shall not presume to be your master. I wish to bury every unpleasant circumstance that occurred during this election in oblivion, but I cannot help saying myself and my agents have not been treated with justice. Men of the highest respectability who came forward to support me were assailed with volleys of abuse. Even those crowned with laurels from the blood-stained field of Waterloo, did not escape it, as if they imagined such conduct would deter my friends from coming forward to support me; it had a contrary effect, and roused many from that neutrality they before had determined on. I shall drop the subject for ever, and beg to assure you it never to me will be the cause of irritation. I cannot conclude without thanking those of my regiment who came forward to support their old officer; they have done so without solicitation and freely. To my agents I also feel much obliged, who acting under such un-

* Claimant for registry rejected.

† Claimant do do

pleasant circumstances conducted themselves legally and firmly. I thank you for this patient hearing, and beg of you not to look on me as an enemy until you shall find me one, and conclude by simply assuring you, that in and out of Parliament my study shall be to promote the interests of this my native city.

Mr. Tuthill next rose and said—

Gentlemen, it is full time to release you from this court, and to permit you to return to your several occupations; I feel I have trespassed on a great portion of your time, but I know you will yet reap the benefit of it.

Gentlemen, at the commencement of this contest I told you it was not my wish to rise on the ruins of another, or injure any man; that I made war on no man; my object was a redress of grievances and universal conciliation. Gentlemen, your cause, and that of Limerick, thank God, is fast advancing; it is a just cause, and it has, I will proclaim aloud, already triumphed. Do not now, at the height of your success, give our enemies a victory over us by any breach of the peace, in which it would be their glory to find us implicated; and though I feel you are driven and maddened to fury by the unnatural monopoly and usurpation of a few, don't let resentment force you to violate the public peace.

Gentlemen, the Sheriff's have thought proper to return my honorable opponent as duly elected, but by what description of persons? by foreigners, some of them unquestionably highly respectable in their own neighbourhoods and counties, but men who have as little to say to the local interests of your city as those of Westminster; men who, in fact, are already represented; and I must say have broken in on your city, to rob you of the man of your choice, and Ireland of a zealous, steady, and attached friend.

Gentlemen, I beg your attention to the names of the electors which I shall publish for you, with remarks previous, and uphold it as a mark of esteem for the individuals who stepped forward to stop oppression, and relieve Limerick's sons from slavery, and as a mark of disapprobation of those whose wish was to support family influence, and entail oppression and slavery upon our native city.

Gentlemen, another reason for exposing this list is, that every individual may satisfy himself whether I have not

been supported by all the mercantile wealth and respectability, and by the great majority of the resident electors of your city, and whether I have not been returned by them as the man of their choice.

Gentlemen, let no friend of mine, or of your glorious cause, be dejected about the determination and result of this contest, it is a great contest, and we must support it manfully; the acts of the Common Council and Magistrates are neither honorable nor just; their practices have been resorted to for the purpose of depriving the real resident electors of the exercise of their constitutional rights, and Limerick's sons of their highest and dearest privileges; surely every inhabitant must see the utmost necessity of uniting heart and hand to oppose this attempt of a party to put down the cause of Limerick, and make slaves of her sons.

Gentlemen, as for my part, though shocked at such conduct, as also at the decisions of the Sheriffs who are themselves of the Common Council, I still feel myself prouder, higher and more determined than ever; I rather rejoice at the result, it must open the eyes of all, and animate all to constitutional exertion: each inhabitant must see the necessity of that exertion, and all must volunteer to oppose the attack of a few individuals, who are in combination against their fellow-citizens. Here let me ask you again are those individuals who attempt to rule and exercise such oppression over us, more enlightened, more wealthy? Is their commercial honor more pure, or their commercial credit more current, to entitle them to such pre-eminence? No, fellow-citizens, they are a few connexions and dependants who have no mind of their own, but obey the directions of their political commander, and I pledge myself, with your assistance, and that of my God, to put them down. Gentlemen, your rights and privileges can never be wrested from you without your consent, and don't cease to struggle until we put down that usurpation which is the disgrace of your city, and the dishonor of your name; your enemies must now feel that a population of eighty thousand citizens will no longer tamely submit to be dictated to; it is in vain to think that successful industry or hereditary affluence will not rise in the proud vindication of their political character. Gentlemen, Limerick is now open, it never can be a borough again, it is time to grow

wise, we slept too long, we have been too long led blindfold; sure I am, none of my fellow-citizens can prefer darkness to light, falsehood to truth, or slavery to liberty; it is an established maxim that no people were ever known to continue long, brave, loyal or virtuous, after they had lost their liberty; and it is evident, that men will not volunteer to support laws to which they were not permitted to give their consent.

Fellow-citizens, we ask nothing but our municipal rights and common justice; let those in power but treat us as the marauding Saxons treated the ancient Britons, as the Normans treated the Anglo Saxons; as the modern English treated the Welch and Scots; if not with kindness, at least with prudence. Let them treat us so far rationally, at least as to shew why we are not to be used like men. I shall trespass on you no longer than to implore you to conduct yourselves, so as to return to your homes with the reflection, that the day has closed without any proceeding to disturb its harmony, or given your enemies cause to rejoice at. I ask it of you as the greatest favour you could possibly confer; I know I shall not ask it in vain, for you are not in the habit of refusing me.

Here Counsellor Jackson addressed the people, he implored them to let the day pass, unmarked by any proceeding that could disturb its harmony, and to have their conduct such as would give their enemies no cause to rejoice at. In this he was joined by Counsellor Howley, who impressively pointed out the necessity of conducting themselves with propriety and decorum.

Here the candidates left court, attended by a respectable body of friends, to their respective chairs.

The Honorable Major Vereker proceeded to his committee-room, opposite which was a chair most splendidly and elegantly decorated; it was prepared under the direction of the Misses R*****, and certainly reflected the highest credit upon their taste. On stepping into it the Honorable Gentleman was greeted with loud acclamation, which was continued a considerable length of time, and was attended by a highly respectable body of friends, and a numerous tenantry, both of his own family and of those in its interest; the procession proceeded through the old town, the principal part of the new, and closed at the house of Lord Gort, in the crescent. The delightful band of the

City of Limerick Militia attended, and in many parts of the town through which the Honorable Major passed, he was presented with favours, and shewed that respect that his urbanity of manners all through the election so richly entitled him to.

The following account of the chairing of Mr. Tuthill, we have the pleasure of saying, is from the pen of our fair town's woman, Miss H. The greater part of it appeared in the *Dublin Chronicle*, the only paper there, that took any interest in the proceedings of Limerick:

"Any thing to equal Mr. Tuthill's chairing I never beheld. After being greeted with the approbation of the Chamber of Commerce, and indeed by nearly all the respectable mercantile interest of Limerick, he got into the chair near the Commercial Buildings. It was of considerable height, and built on a platform; the roof was supported by pillars, and covered with satin elegantly embroidered; the canopy was festooned with green silk, edged with gold fringe; and the pillars were intertwined with laurels, other evergreens, and flowers fancifully and tastily arranged. On the chair, were four labels in letters of gold; the first was, God save the King; the second, the Man of the People; the third, the Champion of our Rights; and the fourth, Tuthill and Independence.

On Mr. Tuthill being seated, the air was rent with acclamations, proceeding from at least 30,000 people. He was presented with favours from the several trades: with a beautiful sash from the clothiers; and a grand masonic apron from a Freemason lodge. But what heightened the scene, and excited the greatest enthusiasm, was the presenting Mr. Tuthill with a branch of laurel, the leaves of which were edged with gold, by the beautiful and truly amiable Mrs. Russel, of Glentworth-street. This was done amidst loud huzzas, waving of handkerchiefs and hats. The procession, in the following order, then moved on: first, the different tradesmen with cockades and favours, amounting to some thousands, their respective banners in front, and walking arm in arm, indiscriminately united. Next came a square car, with high railing, interwoven with shrubs and flowers; in the middle was planted the tree of knowledge, representing the garden of Eden; two children were standing at the stop of the garden dressed in buff to represent Adam and Eve in their innocent state; a large eel was

twined round the tree, in imitation of the serpent who lights on it, and was anxiously expecting Adam would take the apple from Eve that she was presenting him with. Then came the chair, preceded by gentlemen bearing banners, on which were inscribed, "Our Music is the Voice of the People?" and now our longing eyes beheld Mr. Tuthill surrounded with nearly all the wealth, talent, and respectability of Limerick. On the platform were Mr. William Roche, the banker, Mr. Barrington, and other respectable gentlemen; and the chair was followed by about 800 respectable citizens with wands, to which branches of laurel were bound. The procession was closed by an innumerable concourse of people; and most happy were we to observe, that the strictest decorum prevailed; and nothing occurred that could mar the enjoyment of such a proud day for Mr. Tuthill and Limerick. The procession proceeded through every quarter of the city, even to the liberties; but in going up George's-street, the Honble. Major Vereker stepped out on the balcony at the club-house, respectfully bowed to Mr. Tuthill, and remained uncovered until the procession passed by. This mark of respect was certainly felt as it ought to be: it was of a piece with his conduct all through the election, which was highly honourable and praiseworthy; and which, we have no hesitation in saying, made a good many friends for himself. Returning, the procession stopped at the prison to pay a token of respect to our talented and respectable fellow citizen, Bryan M'Mahon; who, standing on the battlements, was loudly cheered by each trade as they passed; and the chair stopping in front of the prison, Mr. Tuthill, dividing his laurel with Mr. M'Mahon, rose and addressed him in the following words:

Mr. M'Mahon, it is with infinite pain your fellow-citizens contemplate the base arts by which you have been placed within those walls, not for a debt contracted by yourself, but as having been connected in the office of Sheriff with another, and from that connexion, having become liable to an equal and undivided responsibility. Sir, this calamity, if it can be called one, as affecting to yourself, as is to us incalculable, can only be attributed to the avenging spirit of a party which you have so eminently distinguished yourself in putting down, by the manly, honest and decided part you have taken at the election. You have, Sir, acquired the esteem and respect of every man

who would not barter his city's rights; and you should not have continued an hour where you are had not your own better judgment dictated to the friends of independence, the necessity of waiting for letters from Dublin on the subject of your arrest and confinement, but I pledge myself, that immediately on my quitting this chair, our first object shall be, to take into consideration the means most suited to your wishes in restoring you to the society of those friends, from whom you have been so basely and so shamefully torn. Had it not been for the meanness of the attack upon you, you should have had a prominent place upon this platform, to give an additional grace to our triumph.

Mr. Tuthill concluded, amidst the loud plaudits of nearly thirty thousand persons.

Mr. M'Mahon, having obtained silence, addressed Mr. Tuthill and the gentlemen attending the procession, nearly as follows:—

Gentlemen, the mean and sordid machinations of a corrupt and rotten Corporation have placed me within these walls, and why? because I have advocated your cause; because I have dragged their enormities before the public, and have held, and shall continue to hold, (as they well know) the rod of correction over their iniquities. It affords me no small degree of exultation that this worthy body feel some annoyance from my endeavours to overturn their system, and to put a period to the existence of the many-headed monster. They fancy, Gentlemen, that I am degraded by this incarceration; but let me tell you that I had rather be a "toad and feed upon the vapour of a dungeon," than follow the wheels of the carriage; demean myself by mixing with satellites and sycophants, or supporting the interest of any man who has dared to trample upon your chartered privileges! Gentlemen, I congratulate you on the victory we have gained; it establishes your freedom, and you owe your triumph to that honest individual, the strenuous and effective assertor of your rights, who has never ceased, nor never will cease, to promote and forward your dearest interests. Gentlemen, write not his eulogy in brass or in marble, but let the name of John Tuthill be indelibly engraven on your hearts, who has trodden under foot the regalia, (cap of maintenance and all) of an abominable junto; and who supports with more than herculean strength the great, though hitherto violated, charter of your liberty. Gentlemen, I shall not detain

you longer, but in addressing our successful candidate, I shall say, that I pray to God to bless him, and to support with his Almighty protection, that independence which he has vouchsafed to grant to the citizens of Limerick.

Mr. M'Mahon delivered this speech in a strain of animated eloquence, and it was received the most ~~and~~ rapturous and enthusiastic applause.

After performing this act, (we have no hesitation in saying of duty, and which to the latest period of his life, must afford Mr. M'Mahon the proudest gratification) this numerous assembly returned, and at a late hour separated without having that day, so glorious in the annals of Limerick, marked with one solitary speck that could obscure its splendour.

THE

COMPILER TO THE PUBLIC.

THUS ended a conflict, which, while its object to society, was all that is dear and important; exhibited a dignity, urbanity, and talent, correspondent to the great occasion. We know not whether to admire most, the commanding dignity and firmness of Mr. Tuthill, or the interesting urbanity of Major Vereker; while the professional conduct of his Agent, Mr. Dan. Gabbet, was guided by the strictest judgment, propriety, and decorum: to his other Agents, we shall pay a classical compliment

“Multi præterea, quos fama obscura recondit;”

The exertions of Mr. Tuthill's leading Agents, Messrs. Boyse and Barrington, stand unprecedented; they maintained a post which for election ages, was deemed a forlorn hope, ineffective or untenable; and here the steady judgment and experience of Mr. Boyse, and the prompt acumen, and professional skill of Mr. Barrington, in the developement of intricacies, in reviving, and establishing civic rights; claimed the most serious attention, and merited the highest approbation.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE
ADDRESSES,
 OF
MAJOR VEREKER AND MR. TUTHILL,
TO THE CITIZENS OF LIMERICK:
 TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,
A COPY OF THE PETITION,
 OF MR. TUTHILL TO THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

*To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freemen, and Freeholders of
 the City and County of the City of Limerick.*

GENTLEMEN,

Impressed with a deep sense of gratitude for the high honor you have on this day been pleased to confer upon me, I hasten to return my most heartfelt acknowledgments: and to assure you, that bearing in mind the great importance of the trust committed to my care; no exertion shall be spared, upon my part, to justify the choice you have made of me, as your representative, and to prove that I am not altogether unworthy such a distinguished confidence.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your truly obliged and obedient Servant,

JOHN PRENDERGAST VEREKER.

*To the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders and Freemen, of the
 City and County of the City of Limerick.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have just seen an address to you from my late honourable opponent, in which he congratulates *himself* upon his return to parliament, and compliments *you* for having elected him as *your* representative. This is only what was to have been expected; for gross and insulting as has been the mockery of our constitution, by the pretended election of representatives, for this great and opulent city, during the last half century, those who have, from time to time, possessed the borough of Limerick, have never ventured to proclaim their dominion over it in their public addresses, tho' they have not failed to make it known where the value of that species of private property is truly appreciated; accordingly, Gentlemen, they have uniformly observed the decent ceremony of addressing you be-

fore and after each election, as if you *really were* what they are conscious you *ought to be*—‘the electors of the city of Limerick.’ My honourable opponent, however, might, with infinitely more truth, ascribe his triumph, (which, alas ! is destined to be so short-lived) to the gentlemen of every other city and county of Ireland, than to you ; look, I pray you, to the *Sheriffs’ poll book*, and to the Corporation records, which, in this instance, must, however reluctantly, disclose the truth.

The *independent and impartial Sheriffs*, who, (though more than once requested) would not employ a Barrister, of whatever eminence in his profession, as their Assessor, no doubt, lest he might induce them to make illegal and unjust decisions, have declared my honourable opponent *duly elected*, by a majority of 144. They have admitted 412 voters, including *themselves*, for Major Vereker—whilst of the 469 electors, who tendered their votes for me, they have only admitted 268 to poll. But, Gentlemen, the fact for which I refer you to the books of the Sheriffs, and of the Corporation, is, that of the 412 voters admitted for Major Vereker, no fewer than 155 have their residences scattered over Ireland ; not only in the neighbouring counties of Clare, Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Tipperary, but in various counties in the provinces of Ulster, Leinster, and Connaught. Supposing then, for a moment, that our *learned Sheriffs*, whose competence to decide difficult questions of law, cannot be doubted, have been quite right in rejecting the 201 resident Freemen and Freeholders, who tendered their votes for me ; who, let me ask, has the majority of *resident* electors ? Let my honourable opponent himself answer this question ; upon his own shewing, I have a majority of 11, even in this way of taking the account—how then has he redeemed his pledge made on the hustings, in his first address to you ? He said, he came forward supported by the wealth and respectability of Limerick—refer to the list of the voters printed by his *own* committee ; see in whose column is the **WEALTH and RESPECTABILITY** of Limerick. I affirm, without the hazard of contradiction, that the temporary success of Major Vereker, has been procured for him by the numerous cargoes of *non-residents*, whom he was enabled to collect by dint of the greatest exertion, and by freighting all the public coaches which arrived in this city, from every side, during the election, which was protracted for this very purpose, to a period quite unprecedented. I say then, the Honourable Major has not been elected by you, but has been returned by the numerical force of these *strangers*, who, being already represented at home, have no right to come to this city ; not only to usurp the privileges of the citizens, but to render the exertions of your elective franchise perfectly abortive. Strangers have *no right* to do so—and I pledge myself to you, that I will establish that position by the decision of the proper tribunal. I have not lightly embarked in my present warfare against monopoly and usurpation ; I have taken the best advice which could be procured at the Irish and English bar ; and I am fully warranted thereby in giving this public pledge, that I shall be the humble, but successful instrument of permanently establishing the **RIGHTS**, and redressing the **WRONGS**, of my fellow citizens.

But to return to the state of the poll—I have already stated, that 201 of my friends have been disfranchised by our *worthy Sheriffs* ; they chiefly consist of persons who are entitled to their freedom in the three established rights of birth, marriage, and servitude, but who have been denied their admission by the ruling power in the Corporation, though they presented their petitions, tendered their fees, and performed all the legal requisites—and although about £5000 of your revenues have been most improperly expended by the managers of corporation affairs, in resisting, with every species of dilatory and vexatious litigation, the claims of Lord Glentworth, Mr. O’Sullivan, and myself. With respect to the votes so

circumstanced, I am enabled to state, from the first legal authority, that every one of them will be allowed by the committee of the House of Commons. A large portion of the rejected votes also consist of Freeholders, who have been using all due diligence to register their Freeholds for one or two years past: but, although our *upright* city magistrates could register at candle-light for their *lord and master*, they never could be prevailed upon to hold a sessions for a registry of these freeholders, who were known to be attached to the cause of independence.

Gentlemen, this is a monstrous abuse; but I am happy to tell you, that the legislature have, upon our petition which was presented last session, notwithstanding the unfounded counter-petition of the magistrates, adopted measures to prevent a repetition of such delinquency in future, by passing an act of parliament, which inflicts a heavy penalty upon magistrates of cities and towns who shall again offend in this particular; and I have the pleasure of further stating to you, that the enemies of our independence shall not even reap the fruits of their *past* iniquities; for I am armed with the opinion of English barristers of the greatest experience in the business of contested elections, to shew, that every one of these freeholders, who have been thus robbed of their elective franchise, will be accounted good voters by the committee of the House of Commons. What then is the result of the poll? Strike, from the list of the supporters of Major Vereker, all the *non-resident* freemen, and strike off, from the list of my friends, all those freemen and freeholders who have been disallowed by the Sheriffs (whether purposely or improperly, we shall not now enquire) and there remains a majority of 11 for me, upon the statement of my opponent himself. Again, allow his non-residents to be good voters, and on the other hand, admit my **RESIDENT** freemen and freeholders who have been disfranchised by the Sheriffs, to be good voters also, and there remains a majority for me of 57. But deduct his non-residents, and allowing my claimants, I have a majority of 212.

I shall forthwith present my petition to the House of Commons, against the false return which has been made to the writ of election by the Sheriffs; and I promise you, that if Parliament shall not be unexpectedly dissolved before the merits of the election can be investigated, the humble individual whom you have honoured by your *free* choice, shall be declared the **REPRESENTATIVE** of the city of Limerick, whilst the *nominee* of the *non-residents* shall be taught, by sad experience (if indeed he be not already aware of the fact) that he has only gone through the vain ceremony of an election, and that if he ever hopes to arrive at the distinguished honour to which he has aspired, he must pursue a very different road indeed from that which he has heretofore proposed to himself.

I shall now take my leave of you, Gentlemen, for a short time, by assuring you, that as I have been called forth from the retirement of private life, which I loved, by the voice of my fellow citizens, and have been actuated solely by a desire to serve my native city, so I shall never cease my humble exertions in your service, (if life and health shall be spared to me) whilst a single grievance remains unredressed, or whilst one of my fellow citizens has just cause of complaint.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your attached and sincere Friend,

Fellow-Citizen, and Humble Servant,

JOHN TUTHILL.

To the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

THE PETITION OF JOHN TUTHILL, OF THE COUNTY OF
THE CITY OF LIMERICK, ESQ.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT, at the last election for a Member to serve in Parliament for the City and County of the City of Limerick, your Petitioner, and the Honorable John Prendergast Vereker, were candidates for said City—

THAT, by virtue of various Charters and Privileges, there exists a Corporation by the title of the Mayor Sheriffs, and Citizens of the City of Limerick—

THAT, the right of electing Members to serve in Parliament for the City and County of the City of Limerick, is vested in the Freeholders and Resident Freemen only of the Corporation of said City—

THAT, at the said election, Henry Collis, and Arthur Brereton were Sheriffs and Returning Officers for said City—

THAT, the said Corporation of Limerick has been for many years past under the undue control of the late Lord Gort, and since his death, of the present Lord Gort, who has found means to nominate the officers of the said Corporation at his will and pleasure; such power of nomination having been some years ago given over to him by the said late Lord Gort—

THAT, the present Sheriffs have held that office for six years past successively, to which they were appointed by the present Lord Viscount Gort, who is the father of the Honorable John Prendergast Vereker, one of the candidates of said election, and one of them, Arthur Brereton, Esq. is the uncle by marriage of the said Honorable John Prendergast Vereker—

THAT, from the commencement of said election to its conclusion, the said Henry Collis and Arthur Brereton, were guilty of gross partiality in favour of the Honorable John Prendergast Vereker, and of acts of flagrant injustice against your Petitioner—

THAT, in various instances the said Henry Collis and Arthur Brereton admitted votes which were

illegal, for the said Honorable John Prendergast Vereker, while they refused to receive the votes of many persons who tendered themselves in favour of your Petitioner, although such persons were legally qualified and entitled to exercise the right of elective franchise—

THAT, they rejected a vote or votes tendered for your Petitioner, under the pretence of informality in the registry of the freehold, whilst they admitted a vote or votes for the said John Prendergast Vereker, notwithstanding an objection for a similar irregularity—

THAT, previous to the day of holding the election, your Petitioner requested the Returning Officers to procure the assistance of a legal adviser or assessor at the election, and offered to contribute in the fullest manner to the remuneration of any Counsel they might appoint; but they answered your Petitioner, that they were fully competent themselves, and wholly refused and neglected to accede to the proposal which had been so made them—

THAT, during said election your Petitioner repeatedly required the said Sheriffs to resort to an assessor or legal adviser, and offered to bear his proportion of expense for said adviser, and also offered, that the assistant barrister of the City of Limerick should be such assessor or adviser, notwithstanding he had given his support, and actually voted for the said John Prendergast Vereker, but the Sheriffs to the last persevered in refusing to procure any legal assistance—

THAT, the said Sheriffs received the votes of many persons for the said Honorable John Prendergast Vereker, who were disqualified from voting as freemen or claiming to be freemen, or as having freeholds within the City or County of the City of Limerick; and that several persons were admitted to vote for the said Honorable John Prendergast Vereker, as freemen, who did not reside within the said City, either at the time of their being admitted freemen of said Corporation, or of their so voting at the election—

THAT, the said Sheriffs received the votes of many persons as freemen, who had been appointed for the sole purpose of supporting the family interest of the said John Prendergast Vereker, and were objected to as such, and on the ground of being occasional freemen—

THAT, several persons were received by the said Sheriffs as voters against your Petitioner, who, though admitted or elected freemen more than six months, had cautiously avoided taking the oaths, with the intent to preclude a proceeding at law, by a Quo-warranto, for an usurpation of the office of freeman—

THAT, many persons were admitted to vote for the Honorable John Prendergast Vereker, as freemen, without any legal evidence whatever being produced of the admission into the Corporation of such persons entered upon stamps as required by the act of Parliament—

THAT, such stamped admissions were repeatedly called for by Petitioner and his agents, but were uniformly refused, except in one instance—

THAT, many persons were admitted to vote, as freemen, for the Honorable John Prendergast Vereker, whose admissions into the Corporation had never been entered upon stamps required by the acts of Parliament—

THAT, Lord Viscount Gort, father to the Honorable John Prendergast Vereker, interfered during the election in favour of his son, contrary to the resolutions of your Honorable House, and in direct violation of its privileges and liberties—

THAT, by the immemorial usage of said Corporation, persons of the age of 21 years, being the eldest sons of freemen, or having served an apprenticeship to a freeman, or as being married to the daughter of a freeman, are entitled to their freedom of said City, and to vote for a Member to serve in Parliament for the same—

THAT, the power of admitting persons so entitled to their freedom is vested in, or at least exercised by, the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common Council of said City—

THAT, during said election several persons being the eldest sons of freemen, having married the daughters of freemen, and having served their apprenticeship to a freeman, and intending to offer and give their votes to your Petitioner, previously, and during the said election, did apply by petition to the Mayor, Sheriffs and Common Council, tendering the usual fees to be admitted to the freedom of said City, according to the established usage and custom, but were refused contrary to law and right;

whereby they have been deprived of their elective franchise, and your Petitioner of their support; and such persons who so applied did, after such application and refusal as aforesaid, actually tender their votes for your Petitioner, but were rejected by the said Returning Officers—

THAT, many freeholders, who for the last few years, had used due diligence, and exerted themselves as much as they could, to procure a registry of their freeholds (but for whom the Magistrates refused to act, being attached to the interests of the family of the Honble. John P. Vereker) tendered their votes for your Petitioner, but were rejected by the said returning officers—

THAT, your Petitioner at several periods previous to, and during said election, did apply to Edward Parker, Town-clerk for said City, under the 35th of Geo. III. sec. 73, between the hours of twelve at noon and three in the afternoon, (having tendered the usual fees of two shillings and six-pence on each application) for permission to inspect the books and papers, wherein the admissions of freemen were admitted, and required to have copies and minutes of the admission of certain persons upon payment of a like sum of 2s. 6d.—and that said Parker being under the complete influence and control of said Honble. John P. Vereker, or his father Lord Gort, did peremptorily refuse every such demand by which your Petitioner was greatly injured in his election, and prevented from appearing with those advantages, which have been provided by the Legislature for such Candidate—

YOUR Petitioner further states, that at one period of said election, having found said books on the table of the hustings, he did actually take them up in order to read them, but had not proceeded far when the Mayor, John Vereker, attended by his Nephew, the Hon. John P. Vereker, entered the court, took the books forcibly from your Petitioner, and said that as President of the Council, he had a right to do so, whereupon your Petitioner made several demands from him, under the aforesaid Act of Parliament: but was denied by said Vereker, the Mayor, any inspection of the books—

THAT, after the issuing of the Writ for said election, and during the poll, the said Honble. John P. Vereker, did, by himself, his friends, and his agents, or

by ~~some~~ person or persons on his behalf, or at his charge, give, present, or promise to certain persons having votes at said election, money, meat, drink, gift, and reward; in order that the said Honble. John P. Vereker might be elected to serve in Parliament for the City and County of Limerick—

THAT, in order that the fullest evidence of your Petitioner's objections might appear on record, your Petitioner, and those concerned for him, required that the objection to the voters, who were unduly admitted, and the answers and admissions of said voters for the said Honble. John P. Vereker, might be taken down by the said Sheriffs on the poll-book, which they uniformly refused to do—and your Petitioner humbly shews, that by the several means aforesaid, the said Honble. John P. Vereker obtained a considerable nominal majority over your Petitioner, but that your Petitioner had a very large majority of legal votes in his favour on said poll, over the said Honble. John P. Vereker, and that the said Sheriffs should and ought therefore to have declared the majority of said poll, in favour of your Petitioner, and to have declared him duly elected.

YOUR Petitioner therefore humbly prays your Honble. House, to declare the election of the said Honble. John P. Vereker for said City and County of the City of Limerick void—and that the said return may be amended, by striking out the name of the Honble. John P. Vereker, and inserting in the place thereof the name of your Petitioner; and that your Petitioner may be declared duly elected, to serve in Parliament for said City and County of Limerick, or make such other order for your Petitioner's relief in the premises as your Honble. House in its wisdom shall deem fit.

And your Petitioner will ever pray,

JOHN TUTHILL.

