

COMMUTATION OF TITHES.

The landed interest of Ireland have commenced a serious attack upon the present mode of paying the Church establishment. While there was a prospect of probability of collecting their rents, though we occasionally heard complaints, yet they passed off without terminating even in a petition. But times are sadly altered, and not receiving what surely it could not give, any relief from Parliament, and very likely to receive no rents at all, they have cast their eyes on an establishment enormously endowed—the richest Christian establishment in the world, with the fewest Christian population belonging to it. What they could not discover while the tithes were ground down to the earth by the proctor and his process, they have now found out, when the tithes have not wherewithal to pay them. The establishment, therefore, may be perfectly assured that the present attack differs in character from all previous ones. It has this characteristic—that it is in earnest.

Nine or ten Counties have agreed to resolutions—they will be followed by others, but whether the Petitions be general or not is of little moment. The most considerable Landed Proprietors in Ireland—great Lords, great Absentees, and the bulk of the Commons, have formally pledged themselves to support a measure for an equivalent. These will not be one petition from Ireland against this measure. The weight of the Church in Armagh, Down, or Clogher may prevent Petitioning in favour of a commutation; but its influence, and the influence of the Bishops and Dignitaries in Ireland, will not be able to get up one Petition against the measure.

It is, in fact, a truth which cannot be denied, that the influence of the Established Church is only just commensurate with the extent of its property. Moral influence, we mean in a political sense of the word, as a body, they have none—none over the Community, whatever influence they may possess in Parliament. We hold that if their property was more equally distributed—that if a Curate were not lobbied off with a hundred a-year, and a Bishop endowed with fifteen or twenty thousand, they would have infinitely a stronger hold on the affections of the People. But it would be impossible, even under this arrangement, to maintain their popularity, while their income is wrong with such force and violence from a People, nine-tenths of whom regard their Church as heretical, and their dogmas as untrue. The only way in which, as we think, they have any chance of securing the permanence of their Revenues, will be to meet the People half-way, and agree to the principle of Commutation.

We are sorry to find, however, for their own sakes, that they evince no disposition whatever to accommodate matters in dispute. They, however, have at length put the question on a basis which, in other times, would be deemed fatal to their pretensions. Abandoning the ground that they are functionaries, and paid for the performance of certain duties, they stand upon their property. They contend that Glebes and Tithes are as much their property, as his Freeholds and his Rents are of the Landowner. They insist that these cannot be taken from them without disturbing the whole property of the nation.

This is Mr. Plunkett's argument, and a very flimsy one, we confess it is. Has not this property been repeatedly tampered with? Nothing is more certain than this, that it was originally the gift of pious individuals, and not of the State. Nothing is more unquestionable, than that it was bestowed for special and defined purposes—for the care of Souls—for Schools—for building Churches—for supporting the Poor—for saying Masses for the Souls of the Dead. This is History, which neither Mr. Plunkett, nor any other Authority, will dare to contradict. In the system abuses multiplied. The Clergy neglected the Duty, though they did not neglect to exact the Tithes. They grew lazy and luxurious—the lives of the rich among them became a scandal and an abomination—the working Classes lost their authority on account of their extreme poverty—Ignorance and Vice possessed the Establishment, and a Reformation became necessary. With respect to the mode of that Reformation, nothing could be more horrible. But Henry, tyrant as he was, would not be able to carry it through, had not the lives and conduct of the Clergy prepared England to receive it. One great arm of the Church was annihilated—the Regular Clergy and their Establishments were destroyed. It will not be denied that this conduct was lawful on the part of the King. He was a legitimate Monarch. The measure was sanctioned by Parliament, and it became the Law of the Land. With respect to the other branch—the Bishops and the Secular Priests, their income was preserved to them, on a proviso, that they should change certain principles in which they were brought up. It will not be denied that this was a violence, but it was a violence sanctioned by the Law. Most of them became a sort of half-Protestants—some were outed, and some perished on the scaffold, for conscience sake. But the Law was distinct and imperative, and they did according to Law.

In Ireland the Reformation took another course—a course peculiar to Ireland. All the Irish Priests and Bishops were thrust out without ceremony, and men who held the People in abhorrence were inducted into Sees and Benefices, in utter contempt of justice, but in strict accordance with Law. Here the Law made a change, even more radical than in England, for it gave away

the income of Functionaries to men who exercised no functions whatever. And will it be contended that the Law was wrong? God forbid that it should say so, because we know it will not be said by the Protestant Hierarchy or Priesthood of Ireland. The Law was right—and what the Law did once, the Law can do again. It is by the Law the Church of Ireland holds its property, and it cannot be contended with any decency—(more dogged and impudent assertion we despise)—that the Lawgiver cannot amend or alter an arrangement of that property. It may annihilate it—a fortiori it may establish a Commutation of Tithes.

But then Tithes stand upon the same ground as other property. We deny this. Your father has left you certain paternal acres. Their possession does not bind you to any special duties. You can convert them into money, and make docks and drains of the guineas. But the Archbishop of Armagh cannot sell his See. He is a Minister of the State—that is, of that part of the State which embraces the Church. He has only a life interest in his income, nor does it descend to his heir at law. It is the State that appoints the heir. The Gift is in the King; in a wider sense, it is in the Legislature; and will be asserted that the Legislature cannot, in its wisdom, withhold the gift altogether, and put the See of Armagh into sequestration—or sell the Church Lands of the See for the benefit of the State?

But this property, it seems, is sacred! and must not be touched upon. Miserable, shallow hypocrisy! We have seen that it has expired already made available to the exigencies of the State. There is no nation in Europe—not even the Pope's Dominions in which the Church has not been compelled to afford its quota to the State. Now, we do not demand more than what has been demanded from us. Merchants, Manufacturers, Ship-owners, Land-owners, Farmers, Mechanics, and Labourers are taxed. Why then should not the Church be assessed?—why should not the Tithes be taxed like every other property. We do not want, we do not wish, that the Church of England should be abolished. We only desire, in accordance with strict and impartial justice, that it should, in this hour of our tremendous and overwhelming necessities, pay some portion of its immense income into the Exchequer for our relief. We would most cheerfully add to the income of our working Clergy; but we really cannot understand the justice or the decency of that law, by which the standing peasantry of Ireland are obliged to pay a pound per acre—as has been the case in Carlow—for their miserable potatoes, and to a Functionary, who is to them not a stranger even, but a bitter Tax-Collector—not a Collector for the benefit of the State, but for his private benefit.

All that we want at present is a COMMUTATION. For this the Counties will petition—to this the majority of Irishmen in Parliament have pledged themselves—and we would most seriously impress upon the Clergy the prudence of according to the principle. If they hold sulkily back—if they spurn at a compromise, they know not what extremities Parliament may be driven to. It is quite clear to every man who has given the subject consideration, that the present tithe system cannot continue. The Proprietors for a long time kept it from their own doors, and left it to the peasantry and the farmers. It is not too much to say that the race of farmers, which we had ten years ago has been nearly extinguished. Since the Cash Act of 1819, the world never saw such a change as has been effected in the condition of the Landed Interest of Ireland. We question whether even Mr. Cobbett could have foreseen the extent of his own prophecies with regard to this Country. The last year has hidrid matters to a crisis. But the next will assuredly put the finishing blow to rents in this Kingdom. It is well known to our readers, that the Corn Factories in Liverpool have already intimated to their Correspondents in Dublin, that they will not give us advances on Corn, and they advise them to ship none for England. The consequence is a most tremendous depression. This will sufficiently appear by referring to our Corn Notes. But we beg particularly that the Reader will turn his eyes to the Report from Kilkenny. By this it appears that the Quarter of Wheat, containing eight Winchester bushels, is selling for SIXTEEN SHILLINGS! This is one-half below the average that even Mr. Cobbett assigned. Yet in Kilkenny, the Clergyman rejects with disdain, and even with insult, more Tithes for a certain Parish, than the Incumbent obtained ten years ago, when wheat was one hundred and twenty Shillings a Quarter! Can this system, we repeat it, continue?

CONSISTORY COURT—DIOCESS OF OSSORY.

THURSDAY, AUG. 29, 1822.

Rev. Anthony Paek, Rector of the Parish of Inistiquig, in the Diocese of Ossory, Vicar General, sitting Judge.

James McCreery, Esq. Lessee of the Tithes of Macullee and Kilmadam, Promovee; Michael Hogan, Impugnans.

Promovee's claim, as set out in his Petition, was as follows:—

Parsons, 7 Acres, at 12s. per. £1 16 0
Meadowing, 2 ditto, at 6s. per. 0 12 0
£2 8 0
Michael Ryan and James Murphy, Tithe Proprietors of the part of Promovee, proved the Rectory Tithes of Promovee, and the occupation of the lands in the Parish on which the crops grow by Impugnans; and said that the charges in the Petition were, to the best of their knowledge and belief, fair and reasonable.

The Impugnans had not the assistance of either Counsel or Proctor; he defended his suit in person. So miserable a looking creature has seldom been dragged into a Court of Justice; he stood before the Court literally a rascal. He stated that, being unable to pay his rent, he and his brother ran away last Tuesday ten weeks; he owed only last May rent, and an arrear of £1 10s.; to pay that he left a fine crop behind him; his landlord pressed him so hard he could not stop to reap it; his brother drove away two cows and was pursued by the Baron, from whom he had held the land; they killed his brother. Impugnans had a wife and four children, and no property on which but one little slip of a pig with a broken leg. The crop of Potatoes, for which he is now charged so high, was so bad that he had not a single Potatoe on May day.

Michael Ryan, the Proctor, by way of reply, said he had told any of the Parishioners who did not like his valuation to give him the Tithes in kind.
The Vicar General.—Ryan, you have charged as high a rate of Tithes for last year as you did when the markets were at the highest; but as no witness appears on the part of the Impugnans, I can only recommend a reduction.

Ryan then consented to make a reduction of 2s. per acre on the three acres of Potatoes, but said he would make no reduction on the meadowing, because it was worth three pounds per acre, and he only asked the tenth of that, which is 6s. per acre.

Mr. Walsh, Proctor for the Promovee, in consideration of the poverty of Impugnans, said he would relinquish his costs.
Decree for Promovee for £2 2s. without costs.

SICKING DEPRAYTY.

REORDER'S COURT, DUBLIN.

A most distressing or disgusting case, perhaps, never came before a Court of Justice, than did on Friday in this Court—a father obliged to proclaim his own disgrace and his daughter's shame!

Rebecca Smyth, a girl aged about 20 years, was put to the bar, having been presented by the Grand Jury as an idle, disorderly and dissolute person, and having no visible means of existence.

Wm. Smyth, a man of most respectable appearance, stated himself to be a master shoemaker, and the prisoner at the bar his daughter; that she had been apprenticed to a different trades, but she had been quitted immediately after she had been put to them, and kept company with the most dissolute females, frequently absenting herself from home three or four days together, coming at night and breaking the windows of her father's house. He stated also, that he had used every means which indulgence or moderate severity could suggest for restoring her to habits of industry and a virtuous mode of life, but without effect; that through the interest of some friends he had obtained her admission to the Penitentiary, from which it was found necessary to send her to the Lock Hospital, and that when there, for a short time, her conversation and behaviour were so dissolute, that it was quite impossible to retain her any longer, and she was turned out.

While giving his evidence, the unfortunate parent was frequently interrupted by his tears. Wm. Smyth, brother to the prisoner, was also examined, and fully confirmed the evidence of the last witness.

The Prisoner, during the examination of her father and brother, exhibited a total disregard to decency or feeling, frequently laughing, winking, and making faces at several persons in Court, and indulging in the most unnatural and obscene exclamations.

The Jury found for the Promovee, and the Recorder after a severe admonition sentenced her to be transported for seven years, unless that within three calendar months she secures bail, herself in £10 and two sureties in £5 each. She was then removed from the bar, expressing her indifference whether she was hanged or transported.

KILKENNY, AUG. 31.—We regret to state that the system of nocturnal outrage which so deeply disgraced a portion of this county during the last winter and spring, seems to be reviving. It is this day our painful duty to record two acts of atrocity committed by ruffians, acting under this abominable system, one of the leading regulations of which is, that no person shall take ground or acquire property in any other place but that of his nativity! One night last week the tongue of a cow, grazing on the lands of Kilkenny, near Thomastown, was cut out—the poor owner's only crime was his having taken the aftergrass for the season. On Sunday night last, a house situated on the cross-road leading from Timonah to Knocktopher, was set fire to and totally consumed. The fire could not have been accidental, as no person was then residing in it. It had been lately set, with a small farm adjoining it, by John Prim, Esq. of Kiltree, to a man of the name of Deloughry, residing at Chapelizod, and who intended removing to it in a few days. Those who know the character which Mr. Prim bears amongst his tenants and neighbours, will not for a moment conceive that this outrage was the consequence of personal hostility or ill-will to him, and Deloughry does not think that he has a personal enemy in the country. This criminal act, then, could have been committed only for the purpose of preventing his occupying the farm which he had taken, and in pursuance of the code of laws framed by those midnight legislators.—Moderator.

INSURRECTION ACT.

At the Special Sessions for the County Lime-rick, on Thursday last, John Keller, William Dwyer, John Fitzgerald, Thomas Mahony, John Murphy, John Stokes, Michael Sheahan, David Wallace, jun. John Mahony, otherwise called Bold Mahony, were charged for being idle and disorderly persons, and for being absent from their houses against the Statute. They were severally acquitted and discharged.

In the City Court, James Moran, a notorious sheep-stealer, was put on his trial, for having been found out of his dwelling, at Lemoinefield, at two o'clock in the morning of Thursday, the 15th instant. It was distinctly proved by two of Captain Drought's Police, stationed in that district, that he was caught by them in the act of having a sheep by the leg into a dyke, for the purpose of slaying it, and that he had a knife to effect his object, and a bag to take away the carcass. He was sentenced to seven years' transportation. This fellow, for years back, has uniformly grazed the flock at every Assizes, for sheep-stealing, and by some fatality always escaped the just punishment of his crimes, until the present fortunate discovery, which richly merited a trophic wreath and nefarious villain.

The Court was adjourned to Rathkalee.
The Special Sessions was held at Cork on Thursday, pursuant to adjournment. Two prisoners only, Thomas Sheehan and Thomas Roche, were in custody, who were arranged as idle and disorderly, having been found out of their dwelling at unlawful hours. No prosecutors appearing, the prisoners were discharged, and the Court was adjourned to Tuesday.

LIMERICK, AUGUST 31.—The adjournment of our Assizes will be held on Wednesday next. There are twenty-nine prisoners in the County Jail for trial, under capital charges, and three for minor offences.

A few days ago, one of the Rifle Brigades, quartered at Killybegs Common, near Adare, was attacked in a most brutal manner, by a fellow named with a scythe, who rushed out of a public-house, and cut him so that his life is in danger. The owner of the house has been committed to Bidevel, until the perpetrator be known.

On Thursday, three of Captain Wilcock's Rifle, having disguised themselves in coloured clothes, repaired to the lands of Ashgrove, near Newcastle, where they apprehended a noted White-boy, of the name of Michael Brennan, charged with the brutal murder of Christopher Spauling, of Ruschna, in October last.

Wednesday, a quantity of Rice, the gift of our British benefactors, ordered to be removed from the stores at Bennersville, for the use of the Louth Dispensary, was proceeding on a cart to its destination, when a mob of ruffians, from the neighbourhood of Bennersville and Curribeg, collected and went in pursuit—the carts being chained the rice, and plundered the property, which they carried off in savage triumph. The cartman has lodged informations against upwards of twenty of the miscreants, who are well known. The property was not guarded by either the military or police.

UNEXPECTED CURE.—On the 10th of June last a distressing accident happened to Mr. John Martin, of Killybegs Woods, in the parish of Killybegs, County of Down. This respectable farmer's great ton and the adjacent one were completely cut asunder by a lightning-five feet square, which fell upon them, and severely fractured the third toe of the same foot. His son, Surgeon James Martin, who was fortunately present when the accident happened, found a small piece of the cartilage remaining, and notwithstanding the patient's express wish that the wound should be dressed as usual in cases of amputation, endeavoured to effect a union of the lacerated and severed parts. In this attempt, under Providence, he effectually succeeded. The wounds healed by the first intention; the toes are now perfectly straight, and Mr. Martin can walk about without difficulty, halt, or pain.—Nerby Telegraph.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 23d. inst. Patrick Maguire, a lad of about 16 years of age, tied J. M. Young, a very fine bay of six years old, who had a compound of him to a field, near Lashburn, to a cow's tail. At first, the animal moved slowly forward, but soon, as it appears, became terrified by the unusual weight appended to her tail, and ran furiously along the road, till stopped by the driver of a mail-coach. Maguire, as was proved on the Inquest, called in vain to some passengers on the highway to stop the cow, which rushed violently through the turnpike on the Hillsborough road. Before the arrival of the mail-coach, the poor child, confused and mangled by persussion on the pavement, had expired. We are informed that his mother was just returning from B. fast, when she met the cow dragging the lifeless corpse of her son on the highway, and was thrown into a state of distraction, in which she still continues.—Belfast News Letter.

There are now no less than three Marchionesses of Londonderry, two of whom are of course Dowagers, namely, the Mother (or rather step-mother) of the lately deceased Marquis, and his amiable and disconsolate widow. The third is the young Marchioness, wife to the brother of the late Marquis, who has succeeded to his titles.

THE KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

(From the Edinburgh Advertiser of Friday.)

THE ROYAL EMBARKATION.

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to comply with the Earl of Hopetoun's invitation to take a parting dejeuner at Hopetoun House before his embarkation yesterday, a large company of distinguished persons were invited, many of whom were early in attendance. The day was extremely unfavourable, notwithstanding which the balconies over the colonades and roofs of the wings were crowded with well-dressed females, who were admitted by ticket, and who bore the "peiling of the pillows storm" without a murmur, farther than expressing their regret that the inclement weather destroyed the effect of the "glorious sight."

At twelve o'clock His Majesty passed along Prince's-street in his travelling chaise, escorted by the Gieys, under a salute from the artillery on the Castle ramparts. He changed horses at the village of Davidson's Mains, and at Cranmond Bridge was received by two troops of the West Lothian Yeomanry, who joined the escort. His Majesty passed through Dalmeny park, but did not stop at the house, as was expected, and was followed by Lord and Lady Roseberry. Mr. Sheriff Duff attended at Cranmond Bridge, to see his Majesty safe out of his jurisdiction. This is no longer a flattering title, which we anxiously trust, or fondly hope to be true. It is made known to us on the best authority—communicated by the command of the Sovereign himself. We cannot conceive any thing more gratifying to the pride and feelings of a high-minded people, than the tribute which his Majesty has paid them in a letter from the Right Hon. Robert Peel, addressed to the officers of State, a copy of which we have now the happiness to present to our readers.

Edinburgh, 29th August, 1822.
My Lords—I have had the honour of receiving the King's commands to signify to your Lordships, his Majesty's unqualified approbation of all the arrangements which have been made preparatory to his Majesty's reception, and during his stay in Scotland.

His Majesty is desirous of returning his particular acknowledgments to the several departments of the State, to the Local Authorities, and to those Societies and Institutions, which have so zealously co-operated with them, in paying every mark of respect and attention to his Majesty, and in promoting that perfect order, regularity, and success, with which every ceremony has been conducted.

His Majesty commands me to add, that his residence in Scotland, has proved to him a source of unalloyed satisfaction; it has confirmed every favourable impression which he previously entertained of the character and habits of the people, and it has afforded to him that, which must ever constitute his chief gratification, the opportunity of witnessing the happiness of his subjects, and of receiving the most convincing proofs of their faithful attachment and loyalty.

He takes leave of Scotland with the most cordial feelings of affection towards her People, and with the deepest anxiety to promote their welfare.

I have the honour to be,
With great truth and regard,
My Lords,
Your Lordships' most obedient and
Faithful Servant,
(Signed) ROBERT PEEL.
To the Officers of State, &c. &c. &c.

MR. CANNING.

The following extract from the Speech of Mr. Canning, delivered at the Canning Club Dinner, at Liverpool, on Friday, will be interesting to our readers at this period, when so much uncertainty exists as to the formation of a new Ministry. That Mr. Canning's destination will not be altered by the casualty which has occurred, is made pretty evident from the tenor of his Speech, delivered on this occasion:

"Gentlemen, I owe it to you, in common with all my constituents, to state the grounds on which I am about to separate from you. I have never sought or accepted office, except on principles of honour. I have never hesitated to relinquish it, when I have thought that either public duty or individual honour required its relinquishment. In 1812, when a private individual, and having recently declined the highest official honour of the state, I was returned by you to Parliament, after a contest of unexampled duration. You were good enough to return me again, when I became a member of the Administration. I have since quitted that Administration, on a question wholly unconnected with its general course of policy, and without the smallest diminution of attachment to the public principles which I have uniformly professed, or the

smallest relaxation in my support of them.—When called to office, in 1810, I was called to a Department perfectly alien from my official habits, and with the business of which I had no previous acquaintance; but in the course of nearly five years' diligent administration of that Department, it has so happened, that I am supposed, by those in whom the Law has vested the power of appointing to the Government of India, to have qualified myself for the more immediate direction of that government, over the concerns of which it has been my duty to exercise a distant superintendance.

"Many obvious circumstances, undoubtedly, would have made it more agreeable to me to have remained in this Country. (Loud Cheers.) I see around me more than one hundred and sixty motives for having so wished to remain. (Reverend Cheers.) But, Gentlemen, I hold that a public man is, unless he can show cause of honour or duty to the contrary, bound to accept of a trust which he is selected as competent to administer for the public interest.

"Gentlemen, those in whom the Law, as I have said, vests the power of appointment (subject to the approbation of the Crown), have done me the honour to think, that I may be the humble instrument of conferring some benefit on the population of an extensive empire. I fear they overrate my capacity for the task which they impose upon me, as your kindness has overrated my services to you. (Cries of 'No! No!') But I have not felt myself at liberty to decline a task, at once so difficult and so honourable. I must execute it to the best of my ability. Gentlemen, in leaving your service, it is my pride to every with me such testimonies of your satisfaction. I hope I may, without interested vanity, add, that in quitting the House of Commons, it is a consolation to me to quit it not defeated and disgraced.—(Cheers.)

"Gentlemen, you and I are separated by space, but we continue united by sentiment and by kindness. I leave here, in your keeping a name, insignificant as it belongs to an individual, but consecrated by the principles of which you have made it the symbol. Guard it, not for its own sake, but for the sake of those its accomplices. While it may be my lot to administer a government, of necessity in a great measure discretionary, I shall reflect, that there is, in my own country, a community in which my name is cherished, as associated with rational liberty, with the principles of a free government, and with the institutions of a free people. Guard you my motto, and I shall cherish yours. It moved from you by thousands of miles, it will be a pleasure to me to think, that I am occasionally remembered by you; and be assured, that, in whatever part of the world I may be stationed, the members of this society will have a place in my remembrance and regard.

"Gentlemen, permit me to conclude with proposing, with a slight variation, your usual standing toast—Permanency and Prosperity to this Club."

The speech was received throughout with loud applause.

MINISTERIAL RUMOURS.

We should not be surprised to hear of much more being necessary to complete the Ministerial arrangements, than merely supplying the deficiency caused by the death of Lord Londonderry. To say nothing of the Chancellor's threatened resignation, on which, as promulgation of decision can hardly be expected in such a case, it would be unwise to calculate, there are other Members of the Cabinet, whose infirmities of one kind or another point out their speedy resignation as an event either necessary to themselves or to the Public.

We regret to say, that for a considerable period Lord Harrowby's health has been exceedingly delicate. We believe his Lordship is much troubled with a nervous affection of the head, on which up therefore renders private life extremely desirable to him. To judge, too, from appearances, comparatively small as the duties are of superintending the Colonial Department, they much exceed what Lord Bathurst finds it possible or agreeable to perform, with that close punctuality which the public service requires. His Lordship is, of course, fully sensible that business affecting the interests of the community should be despatched with promptitude, and that the Public expect something more than the obliging attentions of an under Secretary or any other person of subordinate rank. It has also been long suggested that the Secretary of State for the Colonies might easily be dispensed with, and the duties thrown on the Minister for Foreign Affairs. How far this opinion has gained strength from the present mode of conducting the Colonial Department, it is hard to say. For these reasons we think it ought not to be a surprise, if in order to form an efficient Administration, in the present state of

Spain. Madrid, Aug. 23.—A supplement to the Diario Constitucional of Saragossa, published on the 19th, contains the following articles:—
The Commandant-General of the Sixth Military District, under the date of yesterday writes from Havana to the Political Chief of this Province, as follows:—
"It is five in the evening, and I have just arrived here with the cavalry at a smart trot from Castos, five hours' march distant. All the troops zealously contended for the glory of coming up with the Troop, which, driven from the centre of Upper Aragon, and cut off from Catalonia, fought his following daily diminishing. Constantly pursued, notwithstanding the heat and the intricacy of the ground, he fled towards Navarre by the way of Ayerbe, the last of his parties having left this place at one o'clock to-day. This town is perfectly tranquil, the fugitive band still has no opportunity of doing any thing. The Troop had a fall from his horse, and has suffered considerably. I request that you will be so good as to communicate this to the Chief of Teruel and Calatayud."

The Espinaco writes from Calatayud, under date of eleven at night of the 18th, to the Political Chief of the Province, as follows:—
"Yesterday, Brigadier Fitz marched in the direction of your capital, with the Sappers. To day the Commandant Bol gupiti has followed with the battalion and active militia of Sigüenza, and two pieces of artillery. I am just getting out with all the cavalry. I shall spare no labour or fatigue. I shall not stop in your city, but proceed onward, in order to come up with the columns of the system."
"The above is communicated to the public for their information and satisfaction."
(Signed) FLORENCIO GARCIA.
"Saragosa, Aug. 19."

Last night a small column of the infantry and cavalry of the garrison marched from this capital, under the command of the General Commandant. This morning the column returned, escorting about two hundred of the infantry of the royal guard, which had been in the Prado, and were in Leguaes, whether some of them had marched with the battalion which formed the guard of the Palace, until the 7th of July; the others, who were dispersed on the evening of that day, had taken refuge with the same battalion.
It is said that Major-General D. Antonio Zúcco del Valle has been appointed Minister to London.
Yesterday morning, at half-past nine, an extraordinary courier set out from the Russian legation for Paris. Only a few days ago a secretary set out from the same legation with despatches for the same place. The Minister of France has not been satisfied with sending extraordinary couriers. Since the 7th ult. he sent off, with despatches for Paris, the consul M. Derand and Chevalier Edward de la Grange. On the other hand, scarcely a day elapses in which the French papers do not announce the arrival at Paris of couriers to the Foreign Office, or to the legations of some of the great Powers in that capital. It is said that what most disconcerts foreign diplomatists is the temper and moderation which the Spaniards observe in their triumph connected with the enthusiasm which they display for their liberties—things which to them appear incompatible, and which were never predicated in their protocols. The prophetic spirit of diplomatists is disordered for some years in this quarter, and the instinct of nations performs miracles which disconcert all the calculations of politicians.

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