

white washed into justice, when it is to be applied to the Irish slave? (Hear and cheers.) The Morning Chronicle takes up this topic. It happened that in the Irish parliament there was an old and a very boisterous gentleman, who was very fond of asking questions. Upon one occasion, he asked one or two questions across the house, as it is termed, when a gentleman on the ministerial side said, that the person who could answer them had not come down to the house. Upon receiving this answer the boisterous gentleman exclaimed—"What is that you say—is it, that the man who tells lies for the Castle has not come in yet?" The Morning Chronicle discharges a duty somewhat similar to that described by the deaf gentleman—it tells lies for the ministry, and, accordingly, it accounts for the words of Mr. Thompson, by saying that they only related to the church-rates. Perhaps they did no more—but is not the principle the same? Whether it be from labor or from capital, that the title for the clergyman is taken—the principle, I insist upon it, is the same. (Hear.) You have been told by the eloquent gentleman (Mr. Pollock) who spoke before me, that they have another plan—poor rates for Ireland. The only view which I have ever taken of the question of poor rates is this—whether they would be beneficial for the poor. (Hear.) I have considered them, and I am satisfied that they are only intended as a delusion, and to injure the poor, by taking from them the only real poor law for this country—the repeal of the Union. (Cheers.) It is not alms that the people require—it is work—it is not charity—it is wages that they want. (Hear and cheers.) That highly regulated scoundrel, Winkles—I call him a highly regulated scoundrel—and I hope it will be so reported by the newspapers, showed what mischief the poverty of Ireland did to England. I was glad to see that he did this; because I have always said that the English people naturally must suffer from the poverty of this country, and which it should throw into England. The English labourer cannot procure high wages, because the Irish labourer who goes from Connemara into the harvest, and saves it for one-fifth the price the English labourer should get, if not thus met by the Irish labourer. The English artisan suffers as much as the English labourer. Our artisans are compelled, by their poverty and want of employment here, to bend down the wages of the English artisans. (Hear.) They cannot avoid it. (Hear.) This is complained of by them, and I seek to put an end to it. My friend, Mr. Gratton, said he was not an agitator. Now, I am an agitator, and I can tell you more, I will be an agitator; I will continue an agitator until I go to that grave to which Mr. Cooke so good-humouredly invited me. (Laughter.) Until then you will find me an agitator; or till you find me walking into the parliament in College-green. (Hear and loud cheers.) This Mr. Watkins, to whom I have before referred, called me "a nefarious agitator," upon which, it is said, Mr. Thompson cleared loudly. Now, you must know there are two of these Thompsens; they are brothers; one is called Pooley Thompson, and the other Pooley Serpents. (Laughter.) But whether it be "Pooley Thompson" or "robber" Thompson, I can tell him this, that if there was a poor law in this country, the parish authorities would be shipping off as many as they could of our unemployed poor to England; so that instead of lessening the number of Irish poor, who are now at their towns expense obliged to go to England, their passage there would be paid for them; so the poor laws would not be a remedy for the people of England; all—Hear and loud cheers.) There is no poor law in this country, but that which will be a remedy for the people of England, is the repeal of the Union. (Hear and cheers.) There was many another topic full of hope for Ireland, which I intended to go through. I meant to come with you on prospects of repeal; but surely I should have superseded on these topics by the able speech which this young Protestant gentleman has delivered. (Hear.) We should be united together. It is admitted that if Irishmen stood shoulder to shoulder, instead of being ranged in hostile ranks against each other, there is no power upon earth that could defeat us; the combined forces of Russia, Prussia, Austria, and France could not place a hostile foot upon the soil of Ireland, if Irishmen were united. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) We are eight millions. (Cheers.) We are two millions of fighting men. Half of our eight millions, of course, are women, of the four millions, half are beyond the age of fight, or are too young for fighting. We are two millions of fighting men; and if Protestants and Catholics stood shoulder to shoulder, there is no power on earth that could win from us an acre of the green and sacred soil of Ireland. (Hear, and cheers.) But we have been divided, and the Morning Chronicle taunts us with our divisions. The Chronicle says that the English never conquered Scotland, but they did conquer Ireland. Why, in Ireland there was not an acre of land but was worth fighting for. John Bull calculated how much each acre was worth, though it was not by fighting he got it at all—it was by dividing one portion of the people against another. Now, as to Scotland, until lately, such was the state of the highlands, that nail roads were made through them, they were not worth conquering; they were so worthless that if they were conquered to-day, they would be given back to-morrow. This, then, was a vain boast of the Morning Chronicle, which knows as little of Ireland, as it lately proved itself to be ignorant respecting Switzerland. But, my friends, the history of Ireland is not over. (Hear.) This day is a part of that history, and a most important feature of this day's proceedings is the part taken in them by this Protestant young gentleman, who, as I understand, a scolar of Trinity College. Let the spirit he has exhibited be spread throughout the country, and I would then ask you, if in half an hour after it had become general, we would not attain such a moral force as to be able to effect a repeal of the Union, without a violation of any law, with out any outrage, without the loss of any portion of property to any human being, and, above all, without the shedding of a drop of blood. Never will I consent to any change by which there would be a chance of Protestant or Catholic losing a drop of blood. The blood of man is within the power of God, and none should dare to violate the sanctified temple of the Lord. Let us but proceed—and we are, my friends, proceeding—we have made great progress this day. In the north they are coming forward.—Mr. Slurman Crawford, the late candidate for Belfast, has published a very able and powerful pamphlet in favour of Repeal. I wish the Protestants and Dissenters

of the north would put him at the head of the party for Repeal. I should be happy to be one of his "toil," as it is called. (Hear and laughter.) It is excellent to see a gentleman of his fortune, rank, talents, and patriotism, at the head of such a cause. What is the cause in which those who are struggling for Irish liberty are engaged? It is for the poor, whose property we seek to restore—for, in the eye of God, the wealth of the rich is the property of the poor; it is in the real spirit of Christianity, and not by legal compulsion. That property we want to have brought back to its land, to have spent amongst the people by whom it is raised—that the cattle and the corn may be used by them, not taken away from them. We want a home market for the benefit of the home producer—this is what we seek for in Repeal. (Hear, hear.) We seek for the abolition of tithes, because we think the claim for them is founded on injustice and iniquity. We seek for Repeal, because we consider that Ireland should not be a province, when she has all the mighty features of a nation—we seek for Repeal, because the English parliament has not time, if it had the inclination, to legislate for us as we would desire—we call for repeal, because the British Parliament has not sufficient information, even if it had the inclination, to legislate wisely for us. (Hear and cheers.) I tell you that they cannot, and they ought not, to have the heart which an Irishman would have, sincerely desirous to do good, and promote the prosperity of his native land. (Hear and cheers.) I esteem the English people—I like England, as every man who visits the country must like it; but will any man tell me that he will work as hard, rise as early, and sit as late, to serve England, as I should do for Old Ireland? (Loud and continued cheering.) I do not expect moral miracles—I only hope to find human nature such as it is given to me—and I know well that none of our neighbors will do as much for Ireland as honest Irishmen. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Take my advice—let every human being sign petitions—let great care be taken that there be no fictitious signatures—that no man's name be signed to a petition without his consent—get every man to sign who wishes for Repeal. (Hear, hear, hear.) The Evening Post said there would not be altogether thirty thousand signatures to the Repeal petitions. I will venture to say that Paul's parish will give us that number. (Hear, hear.) But above all, and before all, cultivate feelings of affection and kindness towards each other. It was with delight I saw pictured in your faces the pleasure which you great to have heard the affection that marked your manner, when a Protestant fellow countryman came forward to stand by your side in the battle for Ireland. (Loud cheers.) It is a noble day that we have commenced, and I tell the gentleman who addressed you, that there is not a Catholic in Ireland who does not feel before he has heard the words of this night, offer a prayer to the God of our common Christianity, that He may bless and prosper him. (Hear and cheers.) Why should not the rest of the Catholics of Ireland be as this young gentleman and I am? Why should not the rest of the Catholics of Ireland be as I am? (Hear and cheers.) The man is a foe to both who speaks of Catholic ascendancy. I repudiate it; I tell this gentleman that I agree with him, when he says that any religion that ties itself up with politics must be injured and decreed by the connection. The ministers of the religion who consent to it forget the high duties of that religion; they are negligent of the high authority that came down amongst them to establish religion; they neglect the words of the Divine Redeemer, who said, "My kingdom is not of this world." (Hear.) I delight to have witnessed this day, to have heard the words which have been delivered this day. That speech will be read with delight. The echo of the sentiments pronounced this day will sound in every valley, and be repeated upon the hills of Ireland. I am sure you will agree with me in calling for an authentic copy of that speech, that at Ireland all eyes may have it, and that it be to our unanimity. It is by perfect unanimity the Union must be repealed. It will be repealed when each sect, Protestant, Catholic, Dissenter, Irishman of every class call out, "Hurra for Repeal." (Enthusiastic cheering for several minutes.) Mr. O'Connell concluded by moving that Mr. Pollock be invited to furnish an authentic copy of his speech for publication. Mr. Pollock said, that he felt highly complimented by Mr. O'Connell's motion, and would comply with the request of the meeting. A committee having been appointed to prepare a petition, the meeting separated, after giving three cheers for "O'Connell and Repeal!"

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—Dec. 30.

Government Consols, 3 per Cent.	87 1/2
Stock, 3 per Cent.	96
Bank Stock, 4 per Cent.	115 1/2
Royal Canal Stock.	40
Grand Canal Deb. 6 per Cent. red to 2 1/2 per An.	89 1/2
City Debentures, 4 per Cent.	76
Mining Company of Ireland.	1 1/2

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1831.

SPAIN.
(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.)
MADRID, Dec. 13.—If it were possible to bury the antecedents of M. Zelin in oblivion, you could not deny his claim to a high degree of liberality. Every decree of the Queen Regent has been conceived in the spirit of progress. The last Gazette contains a royal decree abolishing the absurd restrictions on the sale of various articles, including fat, silk, soda, and stuffs. The trades of paper-making, soap-making, silk and linen weaving, are also relieved from various privileges and monopolies. Within two months the public mind of this country has received a mighty impulse. The growing thirst for mere news is itself a positive good. Almost every journal, particularly the new ones, contains its daily article on some branch of industry or knowledge. The press of Madrid has given us a separate work of considerable promise on the statistics of Spain. Another work, which has obtained a certain degree of publicity through the daily press, is an essay by Don Vicente Vasquez, recommending an uniform system of weights and measures. Another statistical inquiry has been suggested by the new territorial distribution of the kingdom. There were formerly but 14 great divisions, exceedingly unequal in extent and population. They are now to be increased to 49, with an average population to each of about 250,000. The general result of the kingdom giving little more than 1,000,000. In the time of Napoleon the kingdom was divided into 38 prefectures, in which the ancient distribution of provinces was totally disregarded. A similar error was fallen into in 1822, when an attempt was made to divide the kingdom into 52 provinces. It is an advantage of the new system, that it interferes as little as possible with the existing state of things, and contents itself with a mere sub-division of the old provinces, without otherwise disturbing the ancient landmarks.

FRANCE.
CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, Dec. 24.—A ballot took place for the election of president and vice-presidents. M. Dupin was elected a third time to fill the presidential chair. The number of members present amounted to 229; and M. Dupin received 220 votes. General Lafayette had 39 votes; M. La Fayette only 11; Odillon Barrot the same; Dupont de l'Eure only 7. The election of the vice-presidents was equally in favour of the cabinet, though M. Persil, the Attorney-General, who was never popular in the chamber, was unable to muster an absolute majority. The three vice-presidents elected are M.

Schoner, judge in the Court Royale; M. Benjamin Desessart, banker; and M. Etienne, dramatic writer and journalist.

BELOGIUM.
The Brussels Correspondent of the London Times represents the state of Belgium as highly satisfactory to its well-wishers, and to all who regard with interest the progress of the principles of popular freedom. He contrasts the reluctance shown by the Dutch States General to vote the supplies, with the unanimity of the Belgian Deputies on the same subject. He compares the severe restrictions on the press in Holland, and its unremitting persecution in France, with its perfect freedom in Belgium, where its occasional licentiousness has, he remarks, carried with it its own remedy. A general opinion prevails, that the disputed questions with Holland are virtually settled; and the government themselves, feeling free from external anxieties, prosecute actively measures of home improvement.

TURKEY.
Letters from Constantinople state, that on the 15th November, Hadjee Harem Effendi, returned from his mission to Egypt, and reported his want of success. The Pacha Mehemet Ali had refused to acknowledge the Sultan's claims for arrears of tribute, and would not consent to pay for the future more than sixteen millions of piastres a year. He had, however, expressed much regret at the low state of the Sultan's finances; and, as a proof of his personal attachment, sent the envoy, just as he was about to depart, five millions of piastres for the use of his Highness. This sum the Sultan refused on his private account, and caused it to be paid into the treasury as a portion of the debt due from Egypt. He was much incensed at the firm and independent tone of the Pacha to his envoy. He has ordered his fleet into the arsenal at diarum—a measure which caused much surprise, viewed with reference to the state of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea, which waits at Sebastopol, in perfect readiness for the sea, and has just been victualled for six months.

THE DESIGNS OF RUSSIA.
The story of a joint note having been sent by the British and French governments to the cabinet of St. Petersburg, appears to be in general circulation in the city. This note is said to contain the ultimatum of the two governments; but ultimatum now-a-days are of little importance, considering how many we have had on the Belgian question. It is perfectly absurd to think of ultimatum the Russian government. The proper course would be to send a fleet to the Dardanelles to take possession of it, as a precautionary measure, disclaiming, of course, in diplomatic language, all suspicions of the integrity of the Emperor of Russia. It is clear that the Sultan cannot protect himself, and why should not Great Britain and France stand forward to protect him? It need not be avowed in doing so that the object is to guard against the encroachments of Russia for we may assume, if we please, that the Pacha of Egypt has evil designs upon the Sultan, and therefore that protection is necessary. If the Emperor Nicholas should take possession of the Dardanelles it will be on that ground, and why should we not take the initiative and save him the trouble and expense of such a proceeding? As to Downing-street ultimatum they will amount to nothing. The only effectual ultimatum would be the appearance of a British and French fleet in the Dardanelles, and the destruction of the Russian influence at Constantinople.—Sax.

THE MAURITIUS.
Letters from the Mauritius, dated September 10, mention the arrest of six individuals on a charge of high treason, viz., Messrs. Brodeur, Keating, A. Robillard, Fenouillet, Grandemange, and Regnaud. The papers seized are said to implicate some other persons, and the vigour of the local government had encouraged the colonists to come forward with further evidence. The prisoners had been recognized as the leaders of the armed force, clandestinely enrolled in 1832, under the title of Volunteers. The firm application of the laws by Sir William Nicolay had at last broken the spell of intimidation which had hitherto embarrassed the local government.

MEXICO.
Letters from Mexico to the 26th of October state that the government was preparing a measure for the appropriation of tithes to its own purposes, and the power of the clergy was evidently beginning to totter, although it was supposed that a severe struggle would be made by them against the government project.

REPEAL MEETINGS.
As each succeeding day brings us nearer to the opening of the session, we naturally experience a proportionate degree of anxiety on this national, and universally engaging subject. Taxes, tithes, and poor laws sink into comparative insignificance by its side, because success in this point will insure it in all the others, and once the national struggle over, all the succeeding difficulties would be speedily removed. But why have we not petitions? Why are we inactive when every consideration should rouse us to exertion? Why does not every parish send forth its multitudes to meet and petition, legally and constitutionally, for a repeal of the act of Union? This has been done in some places, but it should be done in every place: a partial feeling will not suffice to convince the English parliament that the heart, and soul, and energies of the Irish nation are bent upon repeal; and we, ourselves, cannot reasonably look forward to the consummation of our wishes, until it is clearly demonstrated that they are national and universal. This can only be done by meetings, and by signatures, and we only respond to the voices of our readers, when we call upon the supporters of the great measure to come forward and exert themselves without delay. It would be needless to say, that the spirit is abroad, but it is not sufficient that it should exist, it must moreover be manifested speedily. Sooner or later, in the ensuing session, the question will be brought forward, but whether early or late depends on the previous development of the country's wishes. We think the sooner the better; procrastination is seldom advantageous, and least of all, likely to prove so upon this subject, the discussion of which has already been once defeated, in consequence of not having a sufficient quantity of petitions. The County Wexford is manifesting a proper feeling, and manfully doing its duty. Ross, and the town of Wexford, have been early in the field, and in every quarter of the country it is only necessary to set the wheel in motion, when it will be borne forward by its own impetus. Mr. O'Connell, in one of his late letters, said, he would require half a million of signatures, in order to enforce his arguments in the house. We know not how many of that number have been as yet obtained, but we know that if the right method be employed, it is as easy to obtain them as to seek them. The enemies of repeal are attentively considering the posture of the country; the country, should not, and will not advance their hopes, by remaining dormant at such a time. MEET, PETITION, and do not delay, by your apathy, the restoration to Ireland of a domestic legislature, and its consequent happiness.

MR. SHELL.
This gentleman has addressed the landlords and tenants of the county Tipperary, in a long and interesting letter, through the press. We shall give it on Saturday.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND THE FRENCH.
In our last we alluded very briefly to the speech of the King of the French, on the opening of the Chamber of Deputies on the 33d of December. As we have already stated, this event was looked forward to with intense interest for some time previously. Such will be the case so long as the pagantry of royalty continues what it is, though monarchs are often times little better than puppets, obedient to the ministerial wires.—Yet, even as such a royal speech is always of importance, so far as it is indicative of cabinet designs, and in this light Louis Phillip's deserves to be considered. It was principally taken up with remarks on the national prosperity, and the policy intended to be observed by France in the transactions of the Continent; and if the royal speech be a fair index of realities, she appears to possess security and happiness on the one side, and every prospect of tranquillity on the other. To the numerous and conflicting parties, whose cabals and political manoeuvres pervade every department of the state, the monarch alludes in language of confidence and determination; and in the loyalty and activity of his subjects he seeks for a bulwark against those whom he considers the revolutionists of the day. They who look to a cheap government as the first and greatest desideratum, will be gratified to behold the reduction of various imposts, and the improvement of the revenue, while they whose hearts are set on a free trade, and who are chiefly comprehended under the *Juste Milieu* party, will be gratified by the monarch's allusions to "increase of national wealth" and "new sources of prosperity." The Portuguese struggle being virtually at an end, and Donna Maria's possession, as well as title to the usurper's crown, established, there was little on that subject to demand attention; in Spain, however, the question is far from having terminated, and it is still extremely doubtful whether the King's anticipations of speedy tranquillity will be verified in that quarter. True, the French Cabinet has acknowledged the Queen Isabella II, but prompt as that acknowledgment certainly was, it did not disconnect the Carlites, who are too numerous and intriguing a party to be put down by mere proclamations, unaided by other means. At the same time the Spanish warfare is of that nature which renders it neither incumbent or even advisable on the part of France to interfere, without first having some sufficient guarantee respecting the principles of the young Queen, and the line of conduct she is in future likely to pursue. Great Britain and France continue seemingly attached to their political connexion: this is as it should be, for if ever the aspiring encroachments of the northern powers render further negotiation unavailing, reducing it to a single question between might and right, this will be the only barrier against the overwhelming tide, in a crisis of which we should never be unmindful. At all events, there is one thing at present which we may reckon with every appearance of certainty, and that is the general continuance of peace. England cannot go to war, and France will not; debt, poverty, and taxes on the one side—the temporizing spirit of the administration on the other—not that any extraordinary reliance is to be placed on the declarations of Louis Philippe, his conduct since he was placed upon a throne, as the expense of a revolution, being at best but equivocal, and in no degree corresponding with these principles and that association of liberalism which elevated him from the rank of citizen.—Neither is he new favourite with the French nation, whose character requires a King open-hearted, chivalrous, and zealous for the national honour. Of this a trifling evidence was given, the very day of opening the session, which we quote from the correspondent of the Herald:—"The King was in a close carriage with three of his sons, (the Prince Royal one of them,) and had been preceded by the Queen, his sister, the Princess Adelaide, and the Princesses, his daughters. On first issuing from the Tuileries, the King was greeted by some half dozen persons, collected or stationed there, with cries of 'Vive le Roi!' Once or twice afterwards a similar demonstration was made, but not so strongly pronounced as one could have wished."

Taking all accounts we learn into consideration, it is quite evident that Louis Philippe, has disappointed the expectations entertained of him when called to the throne, and he is now in bad odour with many of his former friends.

JOHN M. GALWEY, ESQ., M.P.
We learn from our Dunbar correspondent that this patriotic gentleman gave on Christmas day a good substantial dinner to nearly two hundred families in Dunbar; and in order to enable them to spend the Christmas holidays more comfortably, he also distributed a large quantity of meat and coals among them. He is also performing many other acts of benevolence and charity, which are earning for him the prayers and good wishes of a large portion of the poor of that town, and the admiration of all. Such beneficent acts at this season of the year require no comment from us, they speak trumpet-tongued to the hearts of every charitable and humane person. We say to other landlords—"Go, and do thou in like manner."

COMBINATION.
On Monday, Maurice Hayes, an extensive boat owner in this city, was arrested on a charge of aiding and co-operating with the combiners on the Saer, on the 3d of November last, at Portlaw, and at other times and places. He gave bail in the sum of £400 himself, and two sureties in the sum of £200 each, to stand his trial at the next Assizes, for the alleged offence. Thomas Scott, Esq., banker, and Alexander Pope, Esq., are, we understand, Mr. Hayes's sureties on this occasion.

COURT OF INQUIRY.
On Tuesday a case was tried at this court, in which Mr. O'Reilly, architect, was plaintiff, and Captain O'Neill Power, of Newtown House, Tyrone, was defendant.—The action was for furnishing plans, estimates, &c. of a house, for Mr. Power. After hearing the case, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff—damages, £55.

Thomas Beemish, Esq., Land-Walter in the port of Waterford, has been promoted to the Landing Surveyorship of Exeter.

BISHOP FOY'S SCHOOL.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.
SIR—Having heard that the trustees of the Bishop of Waterford School, are desirous of the disposal of the same, I have been led to consider, in the obligations under which I have been placed, by your generosity in devoting so large a portion of your columns to this subject.

I have read the report of the investigation, and find, that the charges which I put forward in former letters so far from having been refuted, are in my opinion completely substantiated by Mr. Hughes's evidence; embellished, as it was, by sobriety and exaggeration; he has admitted the fact that an income of thirteen hundred and twenty pounds is usually expended on a school consisting of fifty boys, an average of twenty pounds for each boy, which extravagant expenditure is principally made up of unnecessary salaries and exorbitant allowances, from which the boys derive no benefit. These were the causes of complaint which I advanced, and to these Mr. Hughes has borne testimony, though, by his advice, the man who could have testified all the details, but was prevented from appearing. Where then is the ground for satisfaction? Is it in the narrative which the learned Dean, under the tuition of the law agent, repeated with more than ordinary fluency, respecting an inquiry into the quantity and quality of the administration; or on which subject I made no charge, nor even alluded to it? Or, is it in his testimony, respecting the education and general conduct of the school, which can only be accounted for either by attributing it to obtuseness of intellect, or a desire to persuade others to what he must have found it difficult to persuade himself? An impartial inquirer cannot be deceived. But I would further remark, that any person who looks upon this investigation as a *factum* which is administered; in the first instance, there appears here to have been no power to enforce the attendance of unwilling witnesses; next, the witnesses were interested, and their own private interests were likely to be recognized plaintiffs in the case. Many of the charges, as I said, were for inquiry, but one in any way connected with the charges I had preferred, and the purity and disinterestedness of his motives could not possibly be suspected; various reasons have been assigned for this, but I would further remark, that any person who looks upon this investigation as a *factum* which is administered; in the first instance, there appears here to have been no power to enforce the attendance of unwilling witnesses; next, the witnesses were interested, and their own private interests were likely to be recognized plaintiffs in the case. 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