

TITHES—DEVONSHIRE COUNTY MEETING.

have found a place in some of the statistics, which upon the dissolution of the monasteries, were made for the provision of the poor. (Hear, hear.)—

Lord Ebrington—I shall not concur in the opinion that two shillings is the pound on the net rent being, as I suppose it is intended to be, subject to the outgoings of poor rates, way rates—

Mr. Wm. Wreford—A clear tenth.

Lord Ebrington—I beg leave to state, as against the opinion of the hon. gentlemen, the expression of the petition. If I understand my hon. friend, the member for Totnes, and my hon. friend who brought it forward—

Lord Ebrington—I do not say that if the tenth were clear, whether it would or would not be right to assess it; but, looking at the proposition as it is, the clergy to have this tenth subject to those deductions from which it is exempted.

Mr. Wreford—I never was contemplated.

Lord Ebrington—I am very glad to hear it; but I must say that if it is so, I think, in justice to ourselves, the proposition should have been expressed in rather clearer terms than it is. I confess that the impression made on my mind was a very different one; I must say that I cannot say on my mind to support you, that proposition, if I do not, though I am quite well aware that some instances exist among the clergy, and many more among the lay proprietors, of persons exacting to nearly the full extent of their present right—

Lord Ebrington—I certainly do believe that, generally speaking, the right is exercised by the clergy in this and every county with very great moderation—

Mr. Wreford—I am only deal with tithes as I should with any other property. (Hear, hear.) I conceive that every man in this country has a right to the enjoyment of his property—subject, and subject only, to that control by the legislature, which is bound to take care that no man, by the enjoyment of his own rights, shall do injury to the public good.

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Mr. Fellowes was understood to make some similar observations.

Mr. Buller, M. P., entirely concurred in that part of the petition which declared tithes to be oppressive, and subversive of the best interests of religion. He went further—he believed them to be one of the most oppressive taxes upon skill and industry that could have possibly been devised—

(Cheers)—a permanent and decided course must be taken to alter the whole system. (Cheers.) He was no friend to the terms supremacy and ascendancy, yet he would never do anything to the church that would lead to her degradation or injury. He would never place the poor clergyman, of whom there were hundreds, with respectable wives and families—born as he had been under the influence of a certain system—in such a position as that he should lose one-third of his income. (Hear, hear.) He would not deprive him of the means of living, and then compel him to go to prison to pay his debts. (Hear, hear.) He would have the commutation upon the low average of the tithes, which is now considered a fair tithe; but he would not go to the legislature, telling them that it should be a certain sum, and no more nor no less. ("We won't have it otherwise.")

He said, then, he fairly got them that he would not concur. ("We will get them that will.") He felt bound in honesty to tell them this. The hon. gentleman concluded by noticing the strictures on the ministers which had been made by the hon. member for Totnes. He doubted, if they were discarded, whether the nation would get an honest set of men to serve them.

J. Kinsley, Esq. (Tavistock,) proposed that the members for the boroughs in the county be requested to support the prayer of the petition.

(Cheers.) Mr. Watson seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Colonel Seale and Mr. Parrott both acquiesced in the views of the meeting on this subject; and thanks to the sheriff having been moved by Sir H. P. Davis, and seconded by Mr. Parrott, and carried by acclamation, the meeting dispersed.

GREAT REPEAL MEETING IN LONDON. Although the success of the projected "repeal of the Union" would be unpalatable to the few who are directly interested in preserving the present species of connection between the two countries, there is undoubtedly a strong and somewhat general persuasion in the public mind of England, that the comparative independence of Ireland would be attended with greater benefit than injury to both "the high contracting parties;" and that a feeling of interest, no less than of justice, should induce us to make the concession required by our willing partner. We understand that a committee of gentlemen, composed of natives of both countries, are now engaged in settling the preliminaries of a great public meeting, to be shortly held in London, at which the question of Repeal will be prominently placed in the point of view above adverted to.—*Times*.

SOUTH SHIELDS: THE CONCOER. The electors of South Shields, at a meeting held last week, adopted a resolution, calling on Mr. Legh's resignation of the representation of that borough. Amongst the charges brought against him is one for siding in "suspending the rights of the Irish people." A book, containing a list of his votes, was produced at the meeting. The *Newcastle Press* states that the resolutions condemning his parliamentary conduct, were adopted with acclamation.

FAILURES IN NEW YORK. As there seems to be some interest abroad to know how we get along in the commercial empire, we will state our misfortunes just as they are. The whole number of failures of sufficient consequence to be mentioned on "Change," which have occurred within the last 60 days, is 4,000,000 dollars, and half that is borne voluntarily by a family connexion of one of the houses; 50,000 dollars will cover the whole loss of the commercial community at large. We know that this is a miserable account to give of a great city, but we cannot help it. To this must be added another large one that occurred on Saturday, of a house that dealt in stocks. That was said to be the hardest day that has been known for years.—*New York Paper*.

EARTHQUAKE AT AFRICA. Extract of a letter from Valparaiso, dated 13th Oct. 1833:—"There is a vessel in from Africa, bringing the news that that place and Texas are almost destroyed by an earthquake. It is really awful to think of them." A postscript to the letter says—"It is too true; the description is dreadful."

EXPORTATION OF EGGS FROM THE HIGHLANDS.—The passage of the steam-boats to and from Glasgow has completely transferred the character and aspect of many Highland parishes. The most remote island and *clachan*, "placed far amid the melancholy mists," has now its share of the comforts of the Saltmarket, the absence of which Baille Nicol Jarvie deplored so sincerely in his Highland tour. Nor are these places only recipients—they give as well as take, and contribute to the general stock. We were informed the other day, by the captain of one of the steamers that, in a trip last summer, he counted the number of boxes on board filled with eggs, sent from Skye and the other islands. The boxes averaged in size about a quartel bulk, and there were no less than 77 on board.—*Inverness Courier*.

Various attempts have been made by scientific men in France to render sea-water drinkable, and to make it applicable to domestic purposes. This desirable object, it seems, is about to be accomplished. M. Sobet, a naval engineer, has submitted his experiments for this purpose to the French Minister of Marine, who is stated to be so satisfied of their success, that he has given orders for a public trial of the discovery, which is likely to produce very important results. M. Sobet has already introduced several beneficial improvements in nautical science.—*Atkins*.

MARCH OF MILITARY REFINEMENT.—During the proceedings of the court-martial now pending in the 15th barracks, the prosecutor, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Brudenell called Sergeant-Major Thom, as a witness on a particular point, when the following entry was made in the minutes, "Sergeant Major Thom was reported to be at dinner, and the court adjourned till two o'clock."

United Service Gazette.

THE NEW STAMP ACT. It is now generally supposed that some good will arise out of that clause in the new Stamp Act which has directed that bill and receipt stamps shall have the dates upon which they were issued engraved upon the stamp. All persons connected with the trade and commerce know that it has been a common practice with fraudulent bankrupts and others to issue fictitious bills—that is, bills for which they have not received any value, in order that such bills might be proved under their estates, to give the persons proving them a right to sign their certificates. This practice is very rare but a great check to this practice. It is very rare that the insolvent has time to issue his bills and get them in circulation before his bankruptcy—in most cases, indeed, it is deferred to the latest possible moment; so that there is little doubt that an examination of the date of the stamp on bills of this description, will cause great numbers of them to be rejected when tendered for proof before the commissioners.—*Cork Herald*.

PARTY SPIRIT IN THE NORTH. A correspondent informs us, that on Tuesday, the 14th instant, Portglenone was the scene of another of those exhibitions of party, which most men of all parties are now agreed, never do good, and seldom fail to do much mischief. Nine Lodges of Orange, who had been attending the funeral of a deceased member, walked into the town, proceeded through the market and crossed the bridge into the county Derry with music, and all the usual ornaments of bands, &c. although none of the lodges belonged to the county Derry, nor, as far as we know, were they accustomed to call at any house on that side of the Ban.—*Northern Herald*.

IRISH POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS. We understand P. F. Johnston, Esq., son of the Right Hon. Sir W. Johnston, Bart, Capt. White, and William Spencer, Esq., have been appointed by government English Assistant Commissioners, to inquire into the condition of the poorer classes in Ireland. These gentlemen are English Commissioners, and are to be paid for their services; but the *Irish Commissioners* are to have no salary whatever. This may appear strange, but nevertheless, it will be a poor Commission indeed.

ANTI-TITHING MEETING AT DERRYNUSE. A meeting of the parishioners of Derryeuse, county of Armagh, was held at Campbell's cross roads, near Keady, on Monday, the 29th instant. Notwithstanding the violence of the day, some thousands were assembled. It was pleasing to observe that Catholics and Protestants, forgetting their feuds, came unanimously forward in the cause of the public good to protest against the unjust impost of tithes.—*Northern Herald*.

CHURCH PATRONAGE. The Church patronage in the House of Derby is reckoned at 15,000 a-year, but it does not derive from the occasions of the family, as will be seen from the following statement of the *Globe*— "The Lord Chancellor has, at the solicitation of the Right Hon. B. G. Stanley, presented the Rev. Samuel Long, who married Lady Louisa Emily Smith Stanley, a grand-daughter of the Earl of Derby, and sister to the Secretary for the Colonies, to the valuable living of Woodhouse, in Derby, vacant by the death of the late Dr. Bochman, who had held it for more than fifty years, a circumstance, in itself, negating the reports so sedulously propagated by the *Times*, as to a misunderstanding between the noble and Learned Lord and the Right Hon. Secretary. The husband of Lady Louisa Emily Smith Stanley, grand daughter of the Earl of Derby, and sister to the Right Hon. Secretary for the Colonies, must have had pre-eminence claims to preferment: Can we wonder at Mr. Stanley's championship of the Church? She is the milk cow of the family. Yet, the moderate Secretary desires more, and solicits favors in addition to the rich patronage of his rich house.—*London Examiner*.

The extensive parish of Killeammin, in the vicinity of Killarney, some time ago entered into a regulation for the support of its own poor, which, if generally adopted, would supersede, to a great degree, the necessity of poor laws. The farmers here have voluntarily agreed to cease themselves, each engaging, according to his ability, to send a supply of provisions to a store house provided for the occasion, from whence the poor get a weekly supply, according to the number in family. This plan, which is now in operation for two years, has enabled the committee of management to supply the wants of the numerous poor of that district, from the resources placed at their disposal. The farmers of the same parish have entered into a money subscription this year, for the purpose of supplying the most necessitous with warm bed-clothes, the first distribution of which commenced last Sunday, under the superintendance of the Rev. Timothy Sheehan, parish priest, from whose benevolent suggestions the plan originally emanated.

SHOOTING.—A private of the 70th regiment, quartered in this city, was observed on Wednesday, going into several shops in the North Main-street, under pretence of purchasing articles, but whose object was to pilfer. In two he succeeded, for in the morning he stole out of Mr. George Smith's, a hammer and a pair of pliers; and in the evening, out of the shop of Miss Blanche, three silk handkerchiefs. Informations of his proceedings reached the ears of Mr. Hegarty, by whom he was arrested and lodged in Bridewell. His name is Pearce.—*Cork Herald*.

We understand that some vessels from Liverpool bound to North America, which had been over sixty days, have put into Cove, unable to proceed in consequence of the prevailing westerly winds, some of them we learn in much distress, from their struggles on the Atlantic.—*Ibid*.

A splendid Roman Catholic chapel, or rather church, (its large dimensions amply qualifying it for that appellation), has recently been erected on the summit of a hill near the manufacturing town of Bodditoh, in Wexmouth. Its building expenses were paid by a rich donation from a private individual; and its exterior possesses all the sacred magnificence of the Gothic cathedral architecture, while the sacerdotal fittings-up within are of a similar venerable character. The windows are of painted glass, and the tracery-work ornaments all the appropriate places in the building. It is to be completed by an organ of the noblest order, and with a ring of six bells as, perhaps, have not been heard on this side the British Channel these 300 years. A habitation for the officiating priest adjoins the structure, and a school for the children of his congregation.—*Court Journal*.

AFFAIR OF HONOR. In consequence of the allusions made by Mr. Emerson Tennent, at the late meeting of the Belfast Society concerning the secrecy in which the corporation inquiry in that town had been conducted, the government dispatched Messrs. Wm. E. Hudson and Mr. R. Sausse to reopen the inquiry. At the close of the court, on Monday, Mr. Sausse, alluding to Mr. Tennent's speech, said that so far as it described the proceedings at which he (Mr. S.) presided, "they were totally destitute of the slightest particle of truth."

Upon being informed of this, Mr. Tennent resolved to demand a retraction, and for that purpose he arrived in Dublin with a friend yesterday evening, having previously, by letter, apprised Mr. Sausse of his intention. Immediately after his arrival, Mr. Tennent's friend, John Clarke, Esq., waited on Mr. Sausse, who referred him at once to Sergeant O'Loghlin, and an interview between these gentlemen followed close upon.

The Lord Mayor, having heard of the affair, went in search of the parties, in order to place them under arrest. Shortly before ten o'clock the Lordship called at the residence of Mr. Sausse, Merion-square, and received an assurance from that gentleman that the matter was in a train of settlement; in consequence of which his Lordship granted Mr. S. an indulgence of two hours. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the Lord Mayor, at the suggestion of a friend, called at Morrison's Hotel, and there succeeded in discovering Mr. Tennent. The Lord Mayor accepted undertakings that all the parties should appear before him this morning, and they did so punctually; but we are happy to say, it was not then necessary to bind them in recognisances—a satisfactory arrangement having taken place in the interim.—*Evening Packet*.

REPRESENTATION OF KERRY. It is confidently rumored, and we believe with good reason, that Mr. Charles O'Connell means to resign the representation of Kerry, Mr. S. Rice has been named as his successor, though most professedly a Whig.

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Her majesty declared she would give up a pig, as she entered into a written contract, by proxy, with the applicant. The following year was headed up—

Her Majesty the Queen of Naples, Duchess of Calabria, consented to be married to Prince Leopold, brother of the King of Belgium, on the 12th inst. at the age of 17 years.

Mr. Conant advised the applicant to give up her present quarters as soon as possible, and to get a new one. Her majesty remarked that it would cost her money to move, and she would not do so, unless she had the offer of a better one.

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LONDON POLICE. A simple looking man came before Mr. Conant to ask for advice in a matter which exceedingly puzzled him. Some time ago he entered into contract with a lady to let an apartment to her, at a weekly rent of 5s., but she had occupied the room for some time, and he was unable to get a farthing of rent from her. The most perplexing part of the business was that his lodger assumed all the airs of royalty, and gave out to the rest of the lodgers, and to himself, that she was no less a personage than her Majesty the Queen of Naples, and her grace the Duchess of Hamilton. Notwithstanding this assumption of dignity, "her Majesty," was in the habit of using a species of eloquence by no means characteristic of royalty, and as she exacted the most professed homage, not only from his lodger, and her Majesty's friends, but also from the other lodgers, and her Majesty's friends, he had better decline the royal patronage, and get possession of his room again.

As an applicant with a speaking the officer opened, and a little woman fantastically dressed walked in, and with an air of dignified importance the magistrate she was "her grace the Duchess of Hamilton," and she claimed the protection of her truly and well-beloved cousin, King William, against the fellow who had insulted her Majesty by breaking into her chamber, and seizing upon her regalia. She had brought one of her suits with her to prove the outrage which had been perpetrated upon her royal privacy.

A ragged, red-haired Irish lad had entered the office, and bowed profoundly to her Majesty. Mr. Conant—Pray, are you her Majesty's servant?

—Yes, for her Majesty's Majesty, please your honor, has taken me in her service.

Mr. Conant—Do you act as her secretary?

—Yes, your honor, I do. I have been in the royal household, and she proceeded to examine the questions put to him by "her Majesty," with the most profound humility.

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No. 2010

NEW

THE PROPER

RESPECTFUL

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...ing at Cashel. ... a respectable ...

MR. SPRING RISE. The noble and intelligent ...

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE. ... the Lord Lieutenant ...

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF DUNGARVAN. ... I beg to offer myself ...

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and in pursuance of an Act ...

Table with columns: Name of Applicant, Capacity in which Claim arises, Name of Parish, Diocese, County, Place in respective Parishes where Memorials are to remain for inspection.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WINE AND SPIRIT WAREHOUSE. ... JAMES COSGRAVE.

THE STEAM PACKET ST. PATRICK. ... JOHN TOBIN, R.N. COMMANDER.

THE MARKETS. WATERFORD MARKETS, WEDNESDAY, JAN 29.

... at considerable length ...

... the Rev. Mr. ...

... the Rev. Mr. ...

... the Rev. Mr. ...

... the Rev. Mr. ...

... the Rev. Mr. ...

... the Rev. Mr. ...

ST. BRIDGET'S ORPHAN CHARITY.

Monday evening the friends and supporters of this highly valuable charity dined together at O'Connell's hotel, Commercial Buildings. A most substantial and excellent dinner was provided by the proprietor, for about two hundred gentlemen, Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M.P., presided. He was supported by Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq. M.P., O'Connell, Esq. Sec. Sec.

Mr. O'Connell, upon the cloth being removed, called for the charter toast—the Repeal of the Union. It is, he said, the first wish, as it is the great want, and the only substantial good for Ireland. (Hear, and cheers.) I am now placing my signature in this country, for during the course of the present week I take my departure for London, and I look back with no small degree of pleasure to the exertions that have been made, and to the public sentiment that has been exhibited since my return from the country. (Hear.) I think it is now impossible for any man to dispute bow deeply the Irish people feel, and how quietly, peacefully, but at the same time determinedly, they are resolved to persevere in seeking for a restoration of a domestic parliament. (Hear and cheers.) It is quite true, that the effect of the coercion bill has been to prevent that development of the public sentiment which would demonstrate at once its extent and its depth. (Hear.) But every evil brings its compensation with it, and that greatest of all political evils has diffused agitation over a larger surface, making it more dangerous, perhaps, and giving it a more variegated character. (Hear.) The parishes in every county are meeting day by day, and week by week; every post brings intelligence of one, two, ten additional exhibitions of the public sentiment. (Hear, hear.) It is somewhat ludicrous to look back for the short period of two months, and behold what then were the prophecies of the enemies of Ireland. The government press— that squalid and shameless creature, and a more squalid creature there could not be—prophesied that there would not be more than twenty to thirty thousand signatures to the Repeal petition. Why, I could point even now to two or three petitions which have more signatures than that. He prophesied, too, that not thirty Catholic clergymen would sign Repeal petitions. If we look to Michael and John's parish petition alone, we find the signatures of twenty-two Catholic clergymen to it. (Hear.) In short, the public sentiment has been most abundantly developed upon this question. I mean to fix about the 15th or 17th of April for the discussion. All parts of Ireland will have an opportunity, by that time, of forwarding petitions; and I can tell you that I am getting several from the north. (Hear and cheers.) This morning a Presbyterian gentleman called on me with respect to more than one petition; and during the past week there were in Arramgh fifteen hundred signatures affixed to Repeal petitions. (Hear.) This is the progress which the question is making in Ireland. In England, I am happy to see, that upon this, as, indeed, upon every other subject, a quantity of information and intelligence is abroad, giving life and soul to that class of society—the useful and industrious, who have now a thorough knowledge of the real meaning of Repeal, and who believe it no longer to be a separation or dismemberment of the empire. They understand as distinctly as we do that, instead of its being a weakening or dismemberment, it would be a real consolidation of resources; and making every part of the empire stronger. (Hear and cheers.) What avails the state of a man's health being good, if he is not in the right arm; or then he can be of little avail; if you break his right arm, he has but a slight portion of energy in his entire frame. This is the present state of the connection between the two countries—though it may not immediately injure the aristocracy, yet it weakens the right arm of England (Ireland), and renders to the people of both countries almost useless. (Hear.) But it has not injured the aristocracy—it has not more detrimental to the aristocracy than the non-productive portion of society in England, which is the cause of the ruin of the classes of England. (Hear.) What is it that has destroyed the agricultural population of England? The ruin of the Irish people. (Hear.) The unfortunate Irish peasant, who takes his wretchedness, his want, and his misery to the English people, and who is the cause of the English peasant—is it the poor Irish peasant who presses upon the agricultural population of England, drives them upon the poor-rates, and the consequence is that the misery that is exhibited in the glowing fires that burn in the streets of London, and in the ghastly scenes of the workhouses, is the property of others. (Hear, hear.) Are the manufacturing districts benefited? No; for there, too, the poverty of our artisans underlies the labor of the English artisan. There is not a manufacturing district in England, in which the wages of the workmen would not be immediately raised, if the Irish artisan were banished from amongst them. I would not be for the passing of any law which would banish them; but I would have a full and complete emancipation of the Irish people from their present state of wretchedness. (Hear and cheers.) In fact, the working classes in England have a deeper interest in the repeal of the Union than the working classes of Ireland. (Hear.) This is the intelligence, good sense, and physical force combining in the desire for Repeal, and it is this intelligence, the rising of to-morrow's sun. (Hear.) The progress of society is leading men to know the good of local jurisdictions; it is an improvement upon Lord Brougham's local courts bill; for we only want a local parliament. (Hear.) I have indeed been surprised by its being said that I was courting the prejudices of Irishmen when I declared that Ireland ought to belong to Irishmen. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Why, any man in England who would say that England ought not to belong to the English would not have the trouble of saying it a second time, for some person would trumpet him to the ears, and he would be obliged to retract. I do not trespass upon any body; I seek not to invade their rights; but my home is my own. (Hear, and continued cheers.) There are complicated details to be settled. I pause in my reply to Mr. Sharman Crawford, as I wish not to press upon any what may be crude opinions with respect to the relations that ought to subsist between the two countries. With respect to those relations, I will, however, say that my own principles are those of freedom. I think that every man should have the right to say as cheaply as he can; and I would not be contented with selling his goods as cheaply as he could. (Laughter.) Unfortunately the fiscal arrangements are most difficult to be interfered with. It has happened more than once since the Union, that under the pretence of not taxing articles in Ireland which were taxed in England, the Irish trade in these articles has been destroyed. For example, printed cottons were not taxed in Ireland, whereas they were taxed in England, and yet the trade in printed cottons in Ireland totally failed. It seems a collection, but it is a melancholy fact. Look for another proof of it to the Irish soap trade. In England soap was taxed—in Ireland it was free from tax, and yet in Ireland the soap trade was nearly annihilated. (Hear.) It seems strange, and yet it is an easy thing to do. The English excise officer gets to the English manufacturer capital to work upon against the Irish manufacturer in Ireland. (Hear.) I throw out these considerations that to show this, that there was likely to be any agreement with England upon the subject of manufacturing, it would naturally be not our money, but to fill the Irish hands were tied, and our neighbours

premature grave in the waters of Biscay, whilst gallantly endeavouring to preserve their fellow creatures. The chief officer of the boat was the business of the Nimrod. —Private Correspondence of the Morning Herald.

FRANCE. The French papers bring a rumour, which probably has no better foundation than the similar rumours mentioned a few days ago, which prevailed there, of a change in the French ministry. The Duke of Broglie has not held a cabinet office, and neither has M. Guizot in the Chamber of Peers on Wednesday; and on these grounds it has been stated that the *Doctrinaires* were to retire, and that the ministry was broken up. There appears to have been some other and some preparations to prevent disturbances at Lyons, which were apprehended from the exertions of the authorities to seize and suppress the republican declarations of the *Rights of Man*; but the whole ended in a "non évènement" and a *non évènement*. —Courier.

GREECE. The German papers of the 19th contain the accounts of the tranquillity of Greece, which have been already mentioned in the country from robbers and conspirators.

TRUSSARDI. The Paris papers bring us, from the head of Berlin, a curious article, indicative of the views of constitutional improvement contemplated by the Prussian government. From that article it may be inferred, that considerable discontent exists in the Rhenish provinces, notwithstanding the late visit of the Crown Prince, and that the government finds it prudent to order to meet the views of its subjects, to declare that "an assembly of the general estates of the kingdom" is necessary part of that government on a grand scale, to which the historical position of Prussia entitles it. The Prussian government has of late acquired a great and deserved reputation for moderation and wisdom, and if it thus continues to take the lead in establishing those measures which the spirit of the age demands, it will ensure to itself a lasting and a prosperous existence; and should these necessary amendments ultimately place the power in the hands of the people, substituting some popular form of government for that of absolute monarchy, the change will be like the gradual sinking into the grave of an old man, and not as in Spain and Portugal, where the long-drawn-out reform has made the end of despotism arrive amidst horrible convulsions. —Courier.

THE DARDANELLES. Our present critical relations with Russia and Turkey render any account of the natural or political resources of each interesting; the following account of the strength of the Dardanelles, cannot, therefore, be read with indifference.—

"Commencing at the entrance from the Archipelago, on the European side, the first castle, called Skain Kalli, has 15 guns; the next, immediately near it, Scutli Bahar, has 10 guns and four mortars; the next, three miles distant, Esli Sahie, has 12 guns; then comes Kizil Bahar, or the Old Castle of Europe, with 61 guns, 13 of which are of very large calibre, and with two colossal batteries—the southern called *Narcissus*, having 48 heavy guns, and the northern, *Dymer Bouram*, mounting 30 guns. At some miles distance is a battery, with 39 guns; and lastly, on this side, is *Buvali Kalli*, built on the site of the ancient Sestos, with fifty heavy guns. Opposite to them, on the Asiatic side, commencing from the Archipelago, are *Kosma Kalli*, with 50 guns, some of large calibre, and four mortars; *Pont Barbis*, 14 guns, *Saltani Kalesi*, or Old Castle of Asia, with 192 guns, 18 of which are of large calibre; *Kissel Bouram*, on the southern point of the Bay of Abydos, with 70 guns and four mortars; and *Nagara Bouram*, with 83 guns. The total number of guns at both sides of the Strait is 743, all of which have been proved last summer by Russian engineers, and the greater part of which are on a level with the water, and command every of these points, and flank the passage, through which a rapid current runs, rendered more difficult by the shoals, under the very teeth of the batteries. Every fort is commanded by the adjoining heights, and the movements of a few light field pieces would prevent the Turkish garrisons at least from landing their provisions. A strong southerly wind will be necessary for the fleet to attempt to pass, and for those with it a safe one cannot be effected without the landing of troops to attack the batteries in the rear, where they are most imperfectly defended."

LAST NIGHT'S MAIL. (FROM THE COURIER BY MOWDAY.) We have received important news from Portugal.—General Saldanha has entered Leiria, capturing the whole of Miguel's forces which were in that town. The news was brought to London this morning, by an officer who landed at Falmouth, and immediately posted to London. General Saldanha remained at Leiria on the 16th, and on that day sent a dispatch to the Government, giving a full account of his proceedings from the time of leaving the army before Santarum on the 12th, and details of his success at Leiria. The Miguelites, it appears, gave up their strong position in the Gaude, apprehensive of having their retreat cut off.

(FROM THE TRADE NEWS.) There have been various rumours in the City this morning—such as that Don Miguel was killed; that Santarum had fallen; that a fruit vessel had arrived, bringing intelligence that a battle had taken place close to Santarum, and that the loss of the Miguelites was 15,000 men. These reports had an influence on the Portuguese Loan, which rose 1 per Cent.

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL AND THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE. The Freeman's Journal has made some remarks relative to the Waterford Chronicle, which we do not wish to be this day replied to, but for the absence from home of the person most competent to do so, and with whose views on this subject we are unwilling to interfere. In our next matter will, we dare say, be taken up.

Tuesday, at an assembly of the Corporation of St. John's, Benjamin Morris was elected an Assistant Common Councilman, in the room of Sir Nicholas B. Skelton, lately resigned.—The Council also unanimously voted the sum of £50 to Richard Cooke, Esq., Town Clerk, for his services on the late Corporation Inquiry.

It is understood that the very Rev. Dr. Foran, P. P. of Dungarvan, is to be President of the College of Maynooth in the room of the most Rev. Dr. Slattery, Archbishop of Cashel.

Mr. John Coghlan, a respectable farmer at Carrigrohmore, in the County of Kilkenny, died suddenly on Tuesday, after taking his breakfast, of apoplexy.

Lord Howard of Effingham is to be the second of the address in the House of Peers, to be moved by the Duke of Sutherland. Mr. Lefevre, one of the members for Hampshire, is to move the address in the House of Commons. We have heard that Mr. Morrison, who represents Ipswich, is to be the second.

THE WATER WITCH.—MR. LITTLETON. It is worthy of observation, and cannot be mentioned without regret, that in a civilized country, and in an age like the present, the common informer who betrays his guilty associates will receive the wages of his iniquity, and be dismissed in safety, while the brave and intrepid spirit who hazards his existence to preserve a fellow-creature shall depart without remuneration. We were struck with this melancholy reflection on reading the reply of Mr. Littleton to the petition of Mr. Furlong, in favour of those brave men who ventured, amidst the conflict of the elements, to rescue the sufferers of the *Water Witch*. Will it be believed that these fearless fellows are still without any reward for their exertions, if we except a subscription too trifling to be recorded. Mr. Littleton's reply to Mr. Furlong, of Lismore, was that there were no funds available for such a purpose, and that he regretted it should be so. We suppose his reason was a good one; but we are sorry, for the sake of humanity, and for those future sufferers whose lot may be similar to that of the passengers of the *Water Witch*, that the Secretary for Ireland was compelled to transmit such a positive and discouraging reply.

BOROUGH OF DUNGARVAN. We understand that a deputation of highly respectable gentlemen from Dungarvan, on Tuesday waited on Patrick Power, of Bellevue, Esq. to request that he would come forward as a candidate for the representation of the borough of Dungarvan, which he declined in the handsomest manner.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD. At the date of the last letters from the Marquis of Waterford, he was at Demerara with his friend Sir William Poulton Geary, Bart., in his yacht the *Gem*. The Marquis, however, bore date as far back as the 7th October. The Marquis, from the Leeward, intended to proceed to the Mediterranean to winter, and perhaps return to England in the Spring. The Prime of Ireland and the other distinguished relatives of his lordship do not entertain any fear for his safety.

ECCLESIASTICAL BOARD FOR IRELAND. The Commissioners appointed for the management of the temporalities of the Irish Church have taken Lord Tyrard's house, Kildare-street, for their future board-room, offices, and general transaction of their business, to which they will remove immediately from the Treasury, Dublin Castle—the rooms there recently occupied by the Commissioners having been allotted for officers to be employed under the Tithe Million Act.

REMOVED LOSS OF TWO BRITISH SHIPS OF WAR. A letter of the 6th inst. from Malta, after announcing the wreck of the *Superbe*, briefly adds:—"An English ship of the line and a frigate were with the *Superbe* at other points. There are about 100 ships under Cape Pasturo, in Cily, waiting for a fair wind to sail for the west." We shall be anxiously waiting for particulars of the loss of the two British vessels, and hope that the statement will prove unfounded.—*Gaiter's Messenger*.

The *Globe* says, "no official credit" is given to this statement.

THE COMING SESSION. The vacillating policy of the Whig administration will not carry them through another session. They must change their measures, or resign their places. The people are waking powerful, as they become enlightened; and are already loud in their demands for relief from oppressive laws, passed during the long reign of Tory corruption and misrule. On every side resound cries for the abolition of the corn laws, tithes, church rates, and sinecures; for a total separation between church and state; for the repeal of the laws on knowledge, and for those grand securities for responsible government, the ballot, short parliaments, and an extension of the electoral franchise. Not one of these just demands will we fear, be contradicted by the Whigs, until the alternatives of place and pension in their hands for relief from oppressive laws, passed during the long reign of Tory corruption and misrule. On every side resound cries for the abolition of the corn laws, tithes, church rates, and sinecures; for a total separation between church and state; for the repeal of the laws on knowledge, and for those grand securities for responsible government, the ballot, short parliaments, and an extension of the electoral franchise. Not one of these just demands will we fear, be contradicted by the Whigs, until the alternatives of place and pension in their hands for relief from oppressive laws, passed during the long reign of Tory corruption and misrule. On every side resound cries for the abolition of the corn laws, tithes, church rates, and sinecures; for a total separation between church and state; for the repeal of the laws on knowledge, and for those grand securities for responsible government, the ballot, short parliaments, and an extension of the electoral franchise. Not one of these just demands will we fear, be contradicted by the Whigs, until the alternatives of place and pension in their hands for relief from oppressive laws, passed during the long reign of Tory corruption and misrule.

GREAT REPEAL MEETING AT CASHEL. On Monday last, in consequence of a respectfully invited meeting assembled at that city, for the purpose of adopting petitions against the Union, and in favour of a repeal of the Legislative Union. Notwithstanding the extreme unfavourableness of the weather, an immense concourse of persons collected outside Mrs. Ryal's hotel, from the windows of which the several speakers addressed them. Mr. Sheil arrived at about two o'clock, and was loudly cheered by the expectant multitude. The use of the court-house had been temporarily refused by the high sheriff, Mr. Lamy. They were also denied the privilege of meeting in the chapel. The committee who had been appointed at the preliminary meeting to propose a petition, accordingly met in the lower rooms of the hotel, and when they had their arrangements made, they adjourned to one of the upper apartments, opposite an open window of which, in view of the people outside, sat the chairman, James Ross, Esq. M.P.; J. Hackett, Esq. acted as secretary. Several excellent resolutions were passed, in the course of which the following gentlemen addressed the meeting:—The chairman and Mr. Keating, John Linnigan, Lynght Pennafather, John Keating O'Dwyer, James Fogarty, and Richard Lalor Sheil, Esqrs.

The utmost unanimity, and determination to persevere in a legal and constitutional endeavour to obtain the objects for which they sought, appeared to pervade the entire group; and the speaker by which the talented and highly-gifted member for Tipperary was received conveyed a compliment very flattering to his feelings. Lord Keating was called to the chair, and the usual vote of thanks passed, after which the meeting quietly dispersed, giving three cheers for repeal. In the evening, a large portion of the meeting, dependent, respectable, and patriotic of his constituents entertained Mr. Sheil. Upwards of fifty gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner, served up in a style calculated to reflect credit, not only on the lady of the house, but (the stewards and managers who conducted it. The usual toasts were proposed, and as Mr. Sheil had been engaged, he retired early. Mr. Ross, M.P., was in the chair, and William O'Donnell, of Cottage, Esq. in the vice-president's chair.

REPEAL IN THE NORTH. (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT'S CORRESPONDENCE.) BALLYVAUGHAN, 19th Jan.—The abolition of tithes had the repeal of the Union form, in this county, the only topic of interest. I am this moment returning from the most animating and interesting scenes which within the period of my memory, has been exhibited in this province. Never did I witness a nobler display of enthusiasm in any public assembly, or more cordial unanimity, than amongst the countless crowds of enlightened and intelligent population from which I have just returned. A meeting had been convened in this district for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the total abolition of tithes, and a repeal of the Legislative Union with Great Britain. The chair was taken by Mr. James Marrow, who opened the proceedings of the day by advertising to the objects for which the meeting was convened, and the enlightened mind of that truly honest and persevering Irishman.

The Rev. Mr. Cusker spoke at considerable length, and in that easy but argumentative style of oratory, which he is so perfect a master. He dwelt with much feeling and effect on the grievances, and the injustice of the tithes, and took a enlarged and philosophical view of the general state of society. On the necessity of domestic legislation, his arguments were powerful and convincing, while the immense auditory expressed their interest which he felt in that important object, and their firm determination of constitutional perseverance for its attainment.

Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and amongst them our patriotic countryman, Doctor M. Cleave, who, in language not less forcible, and more eloquent, advised a manly and judicious course to be pursued in the attainment of its object.

The Doctor was followed by the Rev. Mr. M. Coffey, Mr. M. Sheil, and others. The proceedings were not only successful, but it was a most interesting and profitable time to the inhabitants of a large and populous district in the county of Down, and a most interesting and profitable time to the inhabitants of a large and populous district in the county of Down, and a most interesting and profitable time to the inhabitants of a large and populous district in the county of Down.

CLAIM TO THE TITHE OF LOSS LA BERRONNIERE. It is said to be the intention of Mr. George O'Connell, Bishop of Exeter, in the county Tipperary, to bring forward his claim to the tithe of Loss La Berronniere, which ancient dignity his ancestor possessed in the year 1324, the reign of Edward the Second. This gentleman's nephew is married to a piece of the Marquis of Anglesey, and the title of Baron.

RESTITUTION OF PROPERTY BY MEANS OF ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN.—Ten years ago Mr. Owen Murphy, of Bellan, dropped a large sum of money in Bank of Ireland notes (£100, 9d.) near to Belurbur, County Caran. He issued printed bills offering a reward for the restoration of his money. No account whatever was heard of it until the present month, when he received a letter from the Rev. Peter Cassidy, R. C. Curate of the parish of Killybeg, requesting Mr. Murphy to go to him. Mr. Murphy's father, from him £29 of the identical notes which were lost ten years ago! This transaction reflects the greatest credit on the conduct of Mr. Cassidy, and proves the watchfulness and zeal of the Roman Catholic Clergy, in the discharge of their pastoral duties.

KING LEOPOLD'S ANSWER FROM ENGLAND. The King of Belgium states, that Messrs. Cochrane & Co. have regularly received the amount (£50,000) from the Exchequer, during the period of his Majesty's departure; and that so regular is the demand, that for the last quarter £12,500 has been actually received by that firm, on his Majesty's account.

ROWLAND STRABON.—The arrest of the banker of London, at the suit of the ex-shipper of London, and the fact that both were in court at the same time in the debtors' prison, is a fact which has not been previously noticed. The banker has procured bail for the limit, and was released from duress vile on Thursday evening last. The prosecutor has not been so fortunate. —*Admiral's Paper*.

It is rumoured that the heirs apparent of a noble house, and that of a distinguished compeer in the House of Commons, are like to become converts to Popery, at the shrine of the two fair daughters of a Catholic baronet.—*London Paper*.

A great many works of art continue to be discovered at Pompeii. Some very fine paintings have recently been found. Vesuvius, which has not for several months past been completely tranquil, has begun to throw out a great quantity of lava.

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1831.

SPAIN—INSURRECTION IN CATALONIA AND GALICIA. We have received by express the following important information from Spain. The entire province of Catalonia has risen to a man. The population demand unanimously, and with loud cries, a constitutional government. The public authorities have all joined the people, and have refused to pay the bills and the orders drawn on them by the government of Madrid.

The very same general insurrection has taken place in Galicia, of which General Morillo is the head. In general, but particularly in Arragon, Catalonia, and Navarre, the population are expecting every day the entry of the French. Still a considerable portion of Navarre is in favour of Charles V.

It is stated that an action took place on the 17th inst., between the Carlists and the Queenites on the heights near Irua, and the Carlists were defeated; the details of the skirmish are not known.—Age

One of the French papers (but a very doubtful authority on the affairs of Spain) states that Duran as well as Zea had been dismissed the administration; but all the more direct accounts assert the continuance of the latter, whose known abilities render it an event extremely desirable, unless he should have so far committed himself with the constitutionalists as to render it doubtful if his powerful body from the cause of the Queen.—Globe.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 23.—His Majesty's ship *Nimrod*, Captain M'Dougal, arrived in the sound about six p.m. last night, in fifty hours from Santander, in the bay of which place she had been cruising for some days. She brought certain intelligence of the change of ministry at the Spanish court. The despatches were sent off to Captain M'Dougal, by the English consul at Santander, and being considered of sufficient importance, the *Nimrod* shipped her course for England without a moment's delay. The captain reported to the admiral immediately on reaching the shore, and then proceeded to town by the *Nimrod* brings Spanish Journal up to the 17th instant inclusive. It would appear that the constitutionalists have prevailed, Zea Bermudez having been superseded, and Count Ruiz being advanced to power.—Nothing is said of Don Carlos—neither is any thing planned from the *Nimrod*'s officers on the subject of the Carlists. The frigate *Leviath* was driven on shore near Santander, and was totally wrecked—crew saved. Instead of supplying her with a cable, she was impeded, and, shocking to relate, thirteen brave fellows found

Government Consols, 3 per Cent. 87 1/2
Stock, Reduced 90 1/2
Stock, New, (1830) 91 1/2
Debentures, (of £25 6/2) 82 1/2
Bank Stock 73 1/2
Railway Stock 71 1/2
Grand Canal Deb. 6 per Cent. red. to 4 per Cent. 81
City of Dublin Steam Company 89