

decision of the commissioners in this way. A species of vestry was selected to agree to or disagree with the composition. The commissioners having made out this certificate, the vestry was again called together, and, if it was to agree upon the vestry, an appeal was given. But under the last act, you appointed a Commissioner yourself, and there being no such vestry, no appeal, in fact, was made. The only party to whom an appeal was really left, was to the clergyman. Having thus legislated for Ireland hitherto, let them see what it was now prepared to do. Government was about to turn the landowners into the proprietors—instead of collecting the tithes, they were to collect a land tax. It was not the amount of this payment, but its application which has been the source of heart sore in Ireland. The complaints which had been made had two objects, and only one of them was taken away by this measure. One ground of complaint was left in full force. They should recollect that the tithes agitation threatened rent agitation. They were to a certain degree necessarily moved, but hitherto they had been kept tolerably distinct. Let the landowners of Ireland now turn their attention to themselves. Let them be turned into the proprietors, and the spirit which had constituted the present agitation for seventy years, would be applied to rent as well as tithes. They were therefore legislating to entail still greater mischief upon the country, bringing that which was an attack upon a Sincere Church, to a considerable extent, into an attack upon the rights of individuals and the prosperity of every human being. Hear, hear, hear. The speaker then said, "What would the people of England think, if a monarch should come to the throne like James II., and find himself with a subservient parliament? Just suppose that a Whig of the illustrious House of Brunswick should take up the project of the illustrious House of Stuart, and, getting reconciled to that once formidable monster the Pope of Rome, should, with this subservient parliament, pass a law, giving all the Divings of England to the Roman Catholic hierarchy, supporting all the Protestants of England? He would tell them what feelings they would or ought to have. They would have feelings of indignation, of abhorrence, and just vengeance, and they would feel that the monarch who thus threw precisely as they had hurled James II. from his throne. That was found to be common sense in England, and he did not know that it was not common sense in Ireland. In one diocese there were thirty parishes in which there was not a single Protestant. (Hear, hear.) In many Catholic parishes in the south of Ireland there was not a single resident Protestant. (Hear, hear.) Why not then come forward with a reasonable plan of relief for the people? The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Stanley) smiles. He, perhaps, would rather apply the bludgeon to drive the people mad. The people expected some plan that would give them relief and it would not be expected that they would be content with anything so delusive as this. But it might be asked what was to be done of the clergy who were in the habit of professing that one to which they had elevated themselves—No man would regret more than he that gentlemen so circumstanced should be left unprovided for, and no person would be more ready to preserve their interests during their lives, and wherever there was a Protestant congregation, he would allow the state to supply a provision for the clergyman, and he would most cheerfully bear his contribution of paying the tithes, but when these two things were provided for, why should they persevere in forcing their sincere church upon the people of Ireland. It had been in some way thrown out in the right hon. gentleman's speech that part of that money was to be applied to the relief of Ireland. He was sure that the right hon. gentleman was too candid not to admit that such was not his intention. Now, he (Mr. O'Connell) took upon himself to say that, if any such notion entered into the head of the government, as to apply the proceeds of the public money to such a purpose, the clergy of Ireland not only could not, but they would not accept it. (Hear, hear, hear.) The bishops would not accept it, but if the parish priests accepted it, would there be no excuse to give any portion of the public money to the regular clergy, the friars, and if the secular clergy disgusted the people so far as to put themselves into the pay of the state, the Catholic hierarchy would in future be performed by the State. It was not so absurd to the feelings of the members of that persuasion was the alliance between church and state. But when the right hon. gentleman came down to the house with his measure of appropriation, had not the Irish people reason to be surprised that they would be in reality, the lessening of a burden. Why then should they be attempting to fasten with the ribs of steel the burden of the sincere church upon the country. He begged of them to consider their plan again, and to reflect whether they ought not to lessen the burden upon the people, before they finally threw their bill upon the table. (Hear, hear.) If the people were not relieved from their burden what signified to them what boasts the tithes might be placed in. And why would they be surprised that after all this the Irish people were not discontented. It was like the story of the man receiving a dogging. It mattered little to him whether they dogged him high or low, provided they continued to dog him. (A laugh.) The right hon. gentleman had divided his sympathy between the church and the landowners. He would call upon them to reverse their plan—to take the burden off the land. Let them diminish two thirds of the amount. (Hear, hear.) Let them leave the other part to pay the grand jury expenses, and the portion of the poor rate, which would always be popular; and they would do more to tranquillize Ireland than they could effect by scolding speeches from the throne, or a useless detail of impracticable speculation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SHAW declared himself favourable to the principle of commutation, but he would have the effect of making a just and legal payment light upon those from whom the demand was due. The honorable and learned member for Dublin will not, however, be satisfied with this; nothing short of annihilation will please him. The hon. gentleman had given them a history of agitation in Ireland of seventy-five years on the subject of tithes. There could be no doubt but agitation did exist for that period, not only on the tithes, but other questions; there were those living who ought to recollect that they were considered the primary cause of all this agitation. There were persons who carried on this system, not for the sake of agitation, but had an ulterior object.

Mr. SHAW rose to order, and objected to the line of observation pursued by the honorable and learned member.

Mr. SHAW had only to state that it was not his intention to follow the hon. and learned member for Dublin through all his statements respecting agitation; and he did not conceive that he had said anything which called for the interruption of the hon. and learned gentleman. He (Mr. S.) fully agreed with the right hon. gentleman in giving full time to afford the house an opportunity to consider his proposition.

The resolutions were agreed to, and a vote was taken to be brought in. (To be concluded in our next.)

We have just heard that two men, father and son, were murdered on Sunday night at Ballingarry by an armed party consisting of twelve persons, who fired into the house.—*Monroe Herald.*

On Monday night, the house of Mr. Thomas Ryan, of Newry, was attacked, his cows and sheep were broken.—*Idem.*

Between fifty and sixty hogsheads of French brandy, supposed to be part of the cargo of some vessel wrecked on the coast, have been picked up near St. Alban's Head, Poole, and Swanage.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Sir Joseph Barrington, late Judge of the Irish Admiralty Court, died at Bolognoe on the 11th inst.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—Feb. 22

Government Bonds, 4 per Cent. (1841)	84 1/2
Stock, 3 per Cent. (1841)	96 1/2
Stock, New, (1830)	96 1/2
Debentures, (of £25 & 20)	88 1/2 & 81
Exchange Bills 2 1/2 per cent.	25
R. & S. Stock	214
Royal Canal Stock	40 1/2
Grand Canal Deb. 5 per Cent, red to 2 1/2 per An.	89
Hibernian Bank	23 1/2

The Waterford Chronicle

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1834.

We perceive by the London journals of Saturday the 21st, that the German and French papers of the 16th instant received, are totally devoid of any interesting intelligence.

THE FUNDS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, 15th FEB. 25.—Consols, 91. 1/2; Spanish, 37; Portuguese, 73. Nothing particular doing.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

On Thursday last Mr. Littleton unfolded the project by which the Whigs mean to supersede their Tithe Composition Act, and to quiet agitation in Ireland. We give the debate in our preceding columns, and allude to the subject in another article.

At the early sitting of the House of Commons on Friday, Mr. F. O'Connell presented a petition from (Garrycloin, county Cork, in favour of a Repeal of the legislative Union. A long discussion took place on the presentation of a petition from L. E. Cohen, proprietor and conductor of the *Brighton Guardian* newspaper, now a prisoner in the jail of Ulm, for an offence against the libel law.

The Whigs were roughly and deservedly handled during the discussion, for their hatred to the liberty of the press. Mr. Shell brought before the consideration of the house the late prosecution and persecution of the Whigs against Mr. Barrett, the proprietor of the *Pilot*, and denounced the conduct of the unfortunate and persecuting Whigs in *ever* terms. Mr. Wilks said he did not wonder at the indignation of the hon. and learned member for Tipperary, but he (Mr. W.) thought it necessary to state that it was imperative on the commissioners of stamp duty in Ireland to act as they had done, in compliance with the act of parliament. He said he heard that the moment his Majesty's government was made acquainted with the operation of that act, they had resolved to bring in a bill to repeal the compulsory clause, which would no longer be obliged to discharge the statute book. Mr. O'Dwyer said he was certain, the commissioners of stamps acted as they had done under the direction of the Irish Government.

Mr. Finn presented two petitions against tithes from Carrigeen and Clonmore, in the county of Kilkenny. He begged to offer to the house a few observations in reference to these petitions. In that county the Roman Catholic population, when compared to the Protestants, were as thirteen to one. There were parishes lying together in which there was not one single member of the Church of England; and there were in the entire county upwards of thirty parishes similarly situated. (A loud cry of hear, hear.) Lord Grey had stated that members of the Established Church in England were as two to one when compared with the Dissenters, and even the Bishop of London had estimated them as three to one; but in Ireland, the Protestants were as thirteen to one. (Hear, hear.) The Church in England were as two to one when compared with the Dissenters, and even the Bishop of London had estimated them as three to one; but in Ireland, the Protestants were as thirteen to one. (Hear, hear.)

At the evening sitting Colonel Vernon begged to know if any steps had been taken by the government to remove from the bench of magistrates two magistrates who had attended the trial of the repeal of the Union in the county of Lond, some short time since. Mr. Littleton said it was true that at a meeting lately held in the county of Lond, one magistrate proposed and another seconded a resolution, relative to the abolition of tithes, and praying that a commission might issue to open the corrupt borough of Fethard; also petitions from Laughan, Cullen, and other places in Tipperary, praying for a total abolition of tithes. Mr. Grant presented a petition from a society raised in the county of Lond, complaining of the oppression of tithes. The house rose at three o'clock.

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the costs, and this would be ringing in a verdict for some-

DOD asked the hon. and would provide for the regions at the Stamp-office, in order to publish them would be their contents. However, as this making these observations, he the house by urging any objection in the bill, given to bring in the bill, and Sir F. Vincent bringing it in.

A PENSION LIST.
REVEY then moved for a select committee into the consideration of pension list, and report the same

ended the EXCHEQUER objection, because he thought it would be any one of his legal rights, ready to admit that public feeling on this subject, and that this pensions would be a matter of which should conclude with moving an amendment to the hon. member only repeat, that he should not be away with the principle of which was a means in the hands of of rewarding public merit—if I list, such men as Dr. John Ester, who was an honor to his as unrewarded by government, fact should be to encourage and the noble lord then read his work as follows:—

from papers before the house, that (his late Majesty, the charge for pension of England and Ireland, the hereditary, and the 41 per cent. duties,

.....	£74,200
.....	67,377
.....	37,191
.....	24,290
.....	£203,058
.....	£74,200
.....	31,155
.....	30,467
.....	25,122

cession of his present Majesty the nature amounted to the following

.....	£189,944
.....	£74,200
.....	31,155
.....	30,467
.....	25,122

ent most gracious Majesty having of parliament his Majesty's interest, in the duties of the crown and as the casual revenues, both within and his Majesty's foreign possessions, by which the legislature, in respect, assigned a civil list to the present Majesty, and raised further solidated fund, thus providing for the crown, and for the support of

acts the sum of £75,000 was fixed on the civil list of his Majesty's existing pensions being other by which arrangement, on termination of these acts the charge on the civil list will become, and the charge for pensions, which amount in 1820 will be reduced £138,000 below that sum, by their useful discoveries in science, literature and the arts, have merited their sovereign, and the country."

K said the house must remember, the motion, they refused one of British subjects, the right of the into the use or the abuse of their way. (Hear.)

hon. members had expressed their subject, pro and con, ALL said, that the question was, pensions ought to be bestowed house might take it into their competency of striking them off, but properly bestowed, which he deserved an inquiry. The hon. bridge (Mr. S. Rice) had called attention. Disgusting! If an indignity, there must be disgraced call it so. (Hear, hear.) The had taken his stand on another solemn contract had been made with these pensioners, and that should have given them an equitable would tell the hon. gentleman that argument drawn from the in of parliament, he had never phistry in his life. There was appropriated for the payment of crown, and for nothing else; he not suppose that it was for the pting members of parliament—it it be supposed they were com- and let those who now receive supposed to be dead, the rights of not be affected by putting de- of imprpper, objects of its dards "compact" and "treaty" had, but he conceived that the one as a complete begging of the ques- that £75,000 were voted for pensions; but, it should be left side who was to get the £75,000. S a motion was made, and the whom supported, to figure into or pensioners on the civil list.

ELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—

ELL—Oh, I thank the noble lord. Pray what was this for?— purpose of gratifying an idle curiosity of practical improvement? Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to far the greater number of those are now on the pension list were the year 1828. If then inquiry and supported, why was it now hon. member for Cambridge, if on house, might then, indeed, have a tragic emotion. (Here the noise was so great, we could not catch of Mr. O'Connell's sentiments.) He feared the reformed parliament the public estimation; they would

ask further still if they shut their ears to the appeal now made to them. The right honorable baronet opposite had got great credit last night for the reductions he made in his department. He gave him every praise for his desire to economise. He (Mr. O'Connell) did not wish to reduce the number of pensioners, for he even wished to see more pensioners in the service than there were at present; but how was the right hon. baronet obliged to act? The enormous pensions given to those who had not earned them, compelled him to pinch and press on the clerks and other hard-working individuals; in fact, to shear so close as to cut off both skin and flesh—(hear, hear, hear)—and leave toil and labour without its adequate reward. On the Irish pension list there was scarce a name that deserved to be there; yes, he had forgotten—there were the names of the daughters or grand daughters of Admiral Rodney—(hear, hear)—ladies who were pensioned off on some miserable stipend of £78 a year each. To this he did not object; on the contrary, he rejoiced that the descendants of those who had bled in the service of their country were rewarded. They should be amply recompensed, and not deprived of any "unwarranted event," of the honours and rewards due to their eminent actions. But the reverse was the case. Those were pined who had cringed, fawned, and flattered, while the brave veterans of honourable services were left to pine in helpless and unmitigated poverty. He (Mr. O'Connell) did not mean to be personally offensive; but there was a species of cant in defending a wrong, by asserting that such was the law. Why, there was law for fifty wrongs. He repudiated such laws; he would, in the name of his constituents, who, perhaps, were not the sober people named by the right hon. secretary—(laughter)—demanded their repeal. The remedy proposed by the right hon. member for Cambridge was a kind of postponement of justice—a kind of *piano post futuram* remedy. He denied the efficacy of such a course. Let the deed proposed by Burke commence now. Let them hesitate no longer—no longer do that which right and the spirit of the times so urgently, so impressively called for:—

Mr. SPRING RICE explained.
Sir ROBERT PEEL strongly opposed the motion.

After some further discussion, Mr. Harvey replied, and the house divided, when there appeared—

For the motion, 182
For the amendment, 190
Majority for Ministers, 8
The house shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 19.

The gallery was opened at a quarter past twelve o'clock. When we entered we found an hon. member, whose name we could not learn, taking the oaths and his seat.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.
Lord HENRIKER presented a petition, signed by 1,600 persons, in the parish of Hoxton, complaining of agricultural distress and the pressure of the malt tax. He agreed fully in the prayer of the petition, and hoped measures would be taken to relieve these distresses.

Mr. COBBETT said that his fixed opinion was that unless the prayer of that petition was granted the agricultural distress would increase; and it was impossible to contemplate the consequence without alarm—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. FINN said that the agricultural interests of Ireland also laboured under great distress and privations, and hon. members would recollect that in Ireland there was no means by which the distress could be counteracted. In Ireland they had no manufacture, or any mode of employing the people, so that when the labouring classes were thrown out of employment, they were reduced to a state of the most deplorable destitution. (Hear.) He was sure that the landlords would not get more than one-fourth, certainly not a half of their rents this year. (Hear.)

Mr. SINCLAIR said the agricultural interest of Scotland too laboured also under great distress—(a laugh)—and although their rents there had been reduced, yet the agricultural interests still laboured under great distress.

Mr. RUTHVEN was sure that there could be but one opinion as to the extent of the distress of which the petitioners complained. Even in the King's speech it constituted a principal topic. The repeal of the malt tax would not be sufficient. It would be necessary also to reduce the interest of that most unjust burden, the national debt. If relief were not speedily given to all the oppressed classes, general ruin was inevitable.—(Hear.)

Mr. HARDY was convinced that if the government would repeal the malt tax, and by an additional duty upon that base of social life, they would not only make up the difference, but they would consult the interest and the happiness of the people.

Mr. EVART begged to say, as an opponent of the corn laws, that the repeal of the laws was not sought, because their repeal would relieve one class more than another, but because they depressed the industry of all classes, and that, therefore, all classes would benefit by their removal. (Hear, hear.)—Such were the sentiments of his constituents, and it was upon that principle alone that he sought this repeal.

Mr. BROTHERTON quite agreed with the honorable member for Liverpool. No doubt the agriculturists were distressed, but the way to relieve them was not to oppress the manufacturers. (Hear.) It was the manufacturing population that gave value to land.

Lord W. LENNOX said that the landowners had one monopoly which they were very fond of—he meant the monopoly of paying double the amount of poor-rates that was paid by the manufacturers.

Mr. E. RUTHVEN said there was a great distinction between the agricultural classes in England and the agricultural classes in Ireland. In England, the interests of the owner and occupier of the soil were identical; in Ireland, their interests were perfectly distinct. The owner of the soil in Ireland extracts, from the occupier every fraction which the soil produces, whilst the latter gains nothing from it but his livelihood. The occupier in England was differently circumstanced, for he made a profit of his labour and his capital. In Ireland all the land was let at too high a rent, whilst in this country the tenant held his land upon fair and remunerating terms.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR felt bound, as the representative of one of the largest agricultural counties in Ireland, to say that there was a very great distinction between the agricultural classes in Eng-

land and in Ireland. With regard to the corn laws, if he were an English member he would certainly feel disposed to vote for their repeal, but as an Irish member he regretted he could not feel himself prepared to adopt a similar course.—There was a great difference between the landlords of England and of Ireland. In England the landlord felt a pride in protecting and cherishing a tenantry. In Ireland the case was very far different, for if you touch the corn laws in Ireland, you will produce something almost amounting to a revolution in that country, you will throw the agricultural classes at the mercy of one of the most ruthless, tyrannical, and oppressive classes in existence—the aristocracy of Ireland. In England, besides the occupier of the soil was comparatively free from taxation. In Ireland, on the contrary, every tax to which the land was subject, fell upon the occupiers of the soil.

Mr. WALKER, as an Irish member connected with the landed interest, felt himself called upon to repel the assertion of the hon. member for York, that the landlords of Ireland were a tyrannical set of men. He (Mr. Walker) did not know what they might be in the hon. member's neighbourhood, but in his (Mr. Walker's) county, they were quite as good as the English landlords were or could be; and here he was happy to say that he joined with the hon. member for Cork in praising the humanity of the landed proprietors in England. Absenteeism was, he admitted, a very great evil; but still he must say, with regard to some of the absentees in his part of the country, they were as merciful as the resident landlords. But still he did not mean to defend absentees. They did the country a great injury by drawing away the capital. He denied that the resident landlords were tyrants over the peasantry. There were bad and good in all classes. But he would tell the house who were the real tyrants. They were the middlemen, the persons to whom the landlords let their land on reasonable terms in order to give their tenants a beneficial interest, and who then undertook to poor people whom they oppressed. Various theories had lately come out, by which he thought the landed interest was in a very fair way to be ruined. There seemed to be a set made against the landlords in Ireland. They had let their land on beneficial terms to their tenants, who had taken it subject to certain charges, which they knew they had to meet. But now the tenants were to be relieved from these charges, and they were all to be thrown upon the landlords, who were now to be saddled with the county cess, the tithes, the poor-rates, and now they were threatened with repeal of the corn laws. (Hear, hear, hear.) If they were left to pay all the charges of the tenant they would have nothing to receive after paying their incumbrances; so that it would be a boon to them if the government would take their estates out of their hands. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR would just say one word in explanation. His family was amongst the largest proprietors in Ireland, and yet there was not a single pauper on their estates, therefore he was an exception to the rule which had been laid down by the hon. member; but he was ready to prove what he had before stated, that the landlords as a body were the greatest set of tyrants in Ireland.

Mr. WALKER would repeat the observations he had before expressed with regard to the Irish landlords; he emphatically denied that they were tyrants.

TITHES.
Mr. HODGES presented a petition from a parish in the county of Kent, praying for a total abolition of tithes, and that the clergy should merely be allowed glebe, and be dependent for their support on the voluntary contributions of their respective flocks. He also presented several other petitions from other parishes in the county of Kent, praying for the abolition of tithes.

Captain YORKE presented two petitions from the clergy of the Isle of Ely, praying that no further concessions might be made to the Dissenters, as the concessions already made had only led to increased demands.—(Hear, hear.)

NATIONAL EDUCATION.
Mr. EWART presented a petition from John Smith and William DOLLER, of Liverpool, praying for the house for the adoption of some measure for the advancement of education, and particularly for the formation of Normal schools.

Mr. RUTHVEN presented a petition from the parish of Knockree, near Belfast, in the north of Ireland, praying for an abolition of tithes. The petitioners were Presbyterians, and a most respectable, comfortable, and industrious class of men. The petitioners, although they might have some differences of opinion upon other subjects, were all agreed in seeking for a repeal of this odious impost, because they felt that it was unjust, and that there could not be peace or tranquillity in Ireland while it was permitted to continue. He could not say to the full extent with his hon. friend the member for Cork in the opinion he had expressed about the landlords of Ireland, but he was sorry to say that the charge was, in too many cases, well founded. He could himself state an instance where an Irish landlord, since the last session of Parliament, had turned out 300 families on the high-road; those Irish landlords took no pains whatever to assist their tenants in the improvement of their lands, and they must be compelled by poor laws, or some other such enactment, to do justice to the labouring people, and the hour was fast approaching when the necessity could no longer be put off.

Mr. RUTHVEN, jun. supported the petition. Mr. O'CONNOR and Mr. WALKER explained.

Mr. FITZSIMON presented a petition from Dush, and some adjoining parishes, in the county of Dublin, praying for the abolition of tithes. He presented another from the same places for the repeal of the Union. The petitions were ordered to be brought up.

The house then adjourned at a quarter past two o'clock.

EVENING SITTING.
Mr. MURRAY brought in a bill to amend the laws relating to Roman Catholic marriages in Scotland; read a first time.

On the motion of Mr. FINN, several returns were ordered relating to the population of Ireland, the ordinance survey of that country, as also the water guard there.

The house adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, FEB. 20.

TITHES—IRELAND.
The house sat from twelve until three, when several petitions were presented. The Speaker resumed the chair at five o'clock.

On the motion of Mr. LITTLETON, the Clerk read the following paragraph of his Majesty's Speech:—

"I recommend to you the early consideration of such a total adjustment of tithes in that part of the United Kingdom (Ireland) as may extinguish all just causes of complaint, without injury to the rights and property of any class of subjects, or to any institution in church or State."

The SPEAKER then left the chair, and the house resolved itself into a Committee.

Mr. LITTLETON said, there never was a question submitted to the consideration of the house of Commons which involved a question more important to the tranquillity of Ireland than that which he now invited their attention to. He must beg leave of the house, before proceeding to call their attention to this question, to caution members of all parties against supposing that this was a question purely relating to church property.—He implored hon. gentlemen to consider that this was not a proposition for the appropriation of the revenues of the church. The question which the house had now to consider was simply and entirely a question of property. It was as much one as if it regarded the payment of rents—because the opposition in Ireland had extended itself not only to the property of the church, but also to that of lay proprietors. To such a height had the resistance to tithes been carried, and the resistance of the public voice in 1823, that the right honorable member for Cambridge was induced to bring forward an act which had been of great value, and the general machinery of which had given great satisfaction. (Hear, hear.) The importance of that act could not be overrated; still, great as it was, the measure did not reach the root of the evil. To so great an extent did the opposition go in 1831, that his right hon. friend, the secretary for the colonies, brought into parliament two acts, the one to relieve the immediate and almost total destitution of a large portion of the clergy, and the other to give more complete effect to the act passed in 1823. But, valuable as these enactments undoubtedly were, and valuable as they prove to be—one of them at least—the compulsory composition act, he should wish to apply to the measure he was about to explain to the house; still they were manifestly insufficient, and the house severely required to be reminded that the distress became so universal over the greater part of Ireland among the clergy, occasioned by the general resistance to tithes, that the House of Commons was persuaded to an act which did the greatest honour to its liberality, for advancing one million of money towards the payment of outstanding arrears in 1833, and the payment of tithes in 1832 and 1833. It might be interesting to state to the house the results that had attended that enactment. Out of 2,488 applications sent in, 2,316 had passed the council, and been declared entitled to relief. The applications had come from those counties the most peopled by Catholics. From Antrim, only three applications came; from Londonderry, 11; from Monaghan, 17; and from Tyrone, 14. He was speaking with reference to the proportions according to the schedules that had passed the Council and obtained relief. The counties from which the greatest portion had come, were from Carlow, 52; Dublin, 54; Kildare, 101; Kilkenny, 160; Meath, 67; King's County, 64; Queen's County, 63; Wexford, 108; Clare, 143; Cork, 303; Limerick, 154; Tipperary, 241; Waterford, 273; and Galway, 91. The total amount claimed, including both clerical tithes and lay impropriators, was seven hundred thousand and a fraction, and he thought little more than seven hundred thousand would cover the whole demanded. (Hear.) The schedules furnished to government afforded the means of making many calculations, and showed many useful results, illustrative of the present tithes system in Ireland. In order to show how minute and general the payment of tithes in Ireland was, and how multiplied they were, he had in the first place called for an account shewing the five largest amounts payable by each individual in each county. In the county Antrim, where some of the largest amounts were paid, there were more than five individuals who paid more than £8 5s. 6d.; in the county of Armagh, not more than five persons who paid more than £3 5s. 6d.; in Donegal, not more than five who paid more than £14. Then, by another schedule, containing the largest number of names with the smallest amounts, he found that upon the whole, taking the average of twenty counties in Ireland, in which there were 7,005 tithes payers, no less than 2,444 paid under 9d. each. The gentleman in the department from which he had his information, stated to him that a parish in the county of Carlow, the whole amount due by 202 payers out of 481 was 10s. 3d., being a little better than a penny per head, while in the large number it was not above 7d. each. There was a great number of defaulters whose debts ran up from a farthing to a shilling, and those persons exhibited a large proportion of the whole.—The house ought to be aware of the extreme difficulty there was in collecting sums of that amount, and particularly when in many of the parishes there were not less than three clergymen, each of whom collected for himself. It was important that the house should be made acquainted with the nature of those difficulties, independent of the agitation which prevailed in the country, for he did not attribute them to that cause, although agitation of a cruel, unjust, and unprincipled description prevailed there. He did not allude to any particular person; but that system had disturbed the peace of Ireland, and had endangered that description of property. It was intended to propose that from and after the first of November next, tithes composition should cease in Ireland; and from and after that day a land tax should be granted to his Majesty, payable by the same parties who were now subject to composition for tithes, and payable in the same amounts. For the first five years a redemption was to be allowed to any parties who should have a substantial interest in the estate, on terms to be hereafter proposed which he thought would be favorable to the landholders without injuring the tithes-holders, for he thought it would be seen that both these parties could be easily reconciled. Lastly it was proposed that whatever proportions of the land tax should continue unredeemed, at the end of the five years, should become a rent payable by the individual standing next in the real interests of the estate, and also that this indemnity should consist of an abatement of one fifth of the composition, and that the party should be entitled by a press hereafter to be explained, to recover the whole amount against the tenant or the party liable to composition.—It may be inquired why five years should be cho-

sen as the time for effecting this redemption, rather than four or six years; but there is some reason for making this choice, that of the million, or about £800,000, which was about the usual amount of composition, such a period may be the best to discharge this. It must be effected either by the transfer of lands, or of the sums collected of some other species of property. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The bishops' lands may be made available to the purpose at a trifling cost, by being transferred to the purchasers at an equally favourable rate; but there is sufficient reason for considering that the rental may be applied otherwise with more advantage. The payments should be made to the tithes-holders, subject only to those fair and trifling charges attendant upon their collection—to those charges they were clearly liable, and therefore he proposed that they should be deducted. In strict justice, therefore, it was impossible that one uniform plan should govern the whole of Ireland. He then proposed to appoint the same sort of commissioners as were at present employed, in order to consider of, and report upon the proper reductions that ought to be made upon the tithes in each parish and district. He, however, proposed, that in no case should the reduction exceed an amount of 10 per cent. It was proposed, also, that the value of all tithes felled, and all money which should be placed in the hands of the trustees of property under certain circumstances, shall be applicable for the purposes of that act. The committee would bear in mind that certain parties had taken advantage of a bill lately passed through that house for the payment of the composition due them, deducting fifteen per cent. (Hear, hear.) Of course the payment of these individuals would be considered a land tax, and some of those individuals could not sustain any loss. The committee would recollect in the act which passed during the last session certain provisions were made for such persons. A clause was inserted making them also liable, but that was afterwards altered by the House of Lords. This bill, however, continued liable in the first instance, inasmuch as it was now proposed to make composition of every description of land tax, and the government taking that upon themselves, there could be no risk whatever in discharging the clergymen from the peculiar liabilities under which they were placed. It was the intention also that the amount advanced to the clergy should be first made upon the funds to be collected. (Hear, hear.) An objection might be raised by the landlord of the following kind—they might say "Why do you deprive us in 1840 of those advantages which are now secured to us by the price of grain being the basis of composition, which, in 1840, may possibly be considerably lower?" (Hear, hear.) In the bill he had not introduced any clause in reference to that point, but it might be allowed the advantages of the existing scale of prices in regulation of the redemption.

Sir B. PEEL asked who would be made to pay the expenses of law proceedings and others?

Mr. LITTLETON said that as the bill stood at present, the tithes owners would have to pay all expenses. It was the bounden duty of parliament to realise this property, which belonged, if not to the church, most undoubtedly to the state. (Hear.) The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That it is the opinion of this committee that the composition of tithes in Ireland ought to be abolished from and after the 1st of November in the present year, in consideration of a land tax to be annually granted to his Majesty, payable by the persons who are, and have been, liable to such compositions, and of the same amount, such land tax to be redeemable, and out of the produce a provision to be made for the indemnity of the persons liable to such compositions."

Mr. O'CONNELL thought the right honorable gentleman had no right to expect the house to suspend its opinion upon the subject before them till the bill was brought in. He did not see the secretary of war in his place, but if he had, he would have told him that he ought to take the speech of the right hon. gentleman and his plan into consideration before laying his estimates upon the table. The right hon. gentleman's plan was the latest thing ever yet proposed—of all the delusions ever attempted he considered it the grossest of all. The people of Ireland would not be gratified by such a bill, and it would not be the proposition of such a measure argued, no doubt, a lowly opinion of the intellects of those for whom it was intended, as well as utter ignorance of the subject in the proposer of it; but, whatever might be his notion of the abundance of the latter, he had no idea that the former would have been acted on to the extent it had been in the present instance. No doubt the right honorable gentleman and the house had a very lowly opinion of the people of Ireland; but he (Mr. O'Connell) did not consider that it could have been so lowly as to cause them to imagine that a change of name could so easily deceive them when their best interests were concerned. (Hear, hear.) They may call it what they would, but they may be sure the people of Ireland would not be deceived by whatever they call it, however much they might imagine the contrary. (Hear.) The right hon. gentleman entered at length into a variety of topics, and made a speech which, from the quantity of numbers introduced into it, might well be deemed figurative. (Laughter.) An hon. member of that house had written a very useful book on rhetoric, in which he laid down the essence of the art as fact. "Staff your speech as full of figures as you can by all means," said he, "and then it will tell for itself." The right honorable Secretary for Ireland appeared to have studied that work, as his figurative speech would go very far to prove. (Hear.) But it was nothing more than a figure after all—(laughter)—though he (Mr. O'Connell) did not mean for a moment to say that these figures were facts. (A laugh.) What, for instance, could be a greater absurdity than the series of averages he had introduced among his figures. In five counties he had said that the payers of tithes composition were no higher on an average than from £7 to £8. By the bye he (Mr. O'Connell) would observe, the right honorable gentleman had not taken in the averages of the southern counties into his calculation.

Mr. LITTLETON corrected the hon. member. The counties he had enumerated were those of Armagh, Cavan, Donegal, Fermanagh, Kilkenny, Leitrim.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that Leighlin was no county. It was a diocese.

Mr. LITTLETON—Mayo, Sligo, and another, the name of which we could not catch.

Mr. O'CONNELL observed the right hon. gentleman had not been misunderstood by him. He now perceived, from his own enumeration, he had put forward to the house that the number of tithes payers in Ireland had been diminished by the tithes composition act of the last session.—Never was there made a greater mistake, never had there been a greater degree of ignorance on such a subject exhibited. In place of being diminished they had enormously increased, and the process by which an additional increase would be made was, moreover, going on daily in all parts of the country. For instance, in all the villages and small towns, and in the vicinity of most cities, the labourers had small kitchen gardens connected with their cabins. These, from time immemorial, have been exempt from all tithes; indeed, tithes had never been dreamed of in reference to them. Since the passing of the composition act, however, they were now compelled to pay tithes, as the burden was now laid on the land, and not, as heretofore, on the produce. Therefore, in that respect, the old system was not better—but a shade less bad than the new one. Again, in many parts of Ireland tithes had never been demanded on any of the North of Ireland potatoes had never been charged with it—now all must be made tithable by the commissioners under the composition act. After such misstatements of such obvious matters as these, the house ought not to hesitate before it proceeded to legislate on a subject on which it was evident their informant was as ignorant as they. It was not going too far to say that the house had not by any means sufficient information on the subject, and that the right hon. Secretary for Ireland was not able to relieve them from the dilemma. Another word on the averages. Every rod of land in the country was now tithed. Those places which had never paid before were now compelled to pay. It was, consequently, with this fact before them, easy to see the cause of increase; and the difference of the fatings and three farthings of the wretched and hitherto untaxed cottiers enable in the averages. He had entered into these details, not with any view to combat the statements of the right hon. gent., but with a melancholy foreboding of what would be the effect of this measure upon the people of Ireland. It would be received with shouts of laughter and derision in Ireland, and would be denounced as most miserable legislation. Surely it must be known that the opposition to tithes in Ireland was not the work of any living man. It was as old as 74 or 75 years—ceasing occasionally, but returning again with redoubled force upon every new occasion. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman admitted that the statute book was filled with enactments of the most cruel description, the object of which was to punish the opponents of tithes. This measure then, which was to do away with consequences as enumerated by him, might possibly nullify the opposition to tithes that at present exists, in the same way that the coercion bill had put down agitation in Ireland—but it was only to make it return with tenfold violence hereafter.—This opposition, then, existed for upwards of 70 years. Must they not see that opposition such as this was not against the mere collection of tithes, but against the principle involved in their collection? (Hear.) And certainly the right hon. gentleman had, in his place, held out no hope that that principle would be abandoned. There was at present a lull in the public mind, in consequence of its being supposed that the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues intended really to do that which they had promised to do, namely, to abolish tithes altogether. (Hear.) It was true they were to hear no more of the word tithes, and he supposed that a man would be liable to punishment if he ever used the word again. (A laugh.) They were to be changed into what is called a land tax. He contended that the members of the government knew nothing of Ireland; they proved it by the mode in which they attempted to legislate in respect to this very question. They ought not to afford the people an opportunity of increasing their hostility to the government and their measures. The people had no confidence in his Majesty's government. What had the government done for the people of Ireland, from the first measure introduced into this house respecting tithes down to this last most excellent hmburg. (A laugh.) Why, when they voted £60,000 did they consider that they did a kindness to the people? (Hear, hear.) They did all they could to get this money back again, and how did they succeed? They thought it of paramount importance to get back the sixty thousand pounds, and what was the result? They got back twelve thousand pounds only, and that an expense of twenty-eight thousand, including the expense of military &c. He (Mr. O'Connell) would be sorry if he had misstated this, but he had it, or something very like it from the lips of the honourable gentleman himself. The hon. gentleman, he remembered, told him that it had cost £22,000, and he said that it was besides the wear and tear of arms. He attempted to wade through statements to a very voluminous extent, to ascertain the correct amount which it had cost government to get in that twelve thousand, but he had it from the lips of the honourable gentleman himself, that upwards of twenty thousand had been expended. What was the result? They took out horse, artillery, foot, and marines from one end of Ireland, and they sent them thief-hunting, cattle-taking, and even taking clothes from the backs of the peasant women and men, and what was the consequence? Why, after they had by this means got up a scene of agitation never paralleled, they instead of coming forward with relief, came down with their coercion bill. Instead of taking the advice of an hon. member who warned them on that occasion, and proposed continual magisterial commissions as a preventive, they came down with their coercion bill. That was the first step; the second was the bill afterwards brought in to compel composition. There never was a bill more adverse to the rights and privileges of the people than that. It demanded the submission of all to the commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and what a set of commissioners were appointed? They succeeded in the species of commissioners they appointed. Then a clause of that act provided that the new compositions should be paid according to the scale agreed to within the last seven years, and not otherwise. That was the commencement of that act. The 31st section of that act had a marginal note, headed tobacco; and any one not interested in tobacco would pass it over; but it so happened that the words of that section repealed the first clause of the act, and actually threw it open to the commissioners to receive, by them whatever they pleased. It was stated that an appeal was left by that act. So there was in words, but not in effect. The former acts gave and appeal from the

the costs, and this would be ringing in a verdict for some-

DOD asked the hon. and would provide for the regions at the Stamp-office, in order to publish them would be their contents. However, as this making these observations, he the house by urging any objection in the bill, given to bring in the bill, and Sir F. Vincent bringing it in.

A PENSION LIST.
REVEY then moved for a select committee into the consideration of pension list, and report the same

ended the EXCHEQUER objection, because he thought it would be any one of his legal rights, ready to admit that public feeling on this subject, and that this pensions would be a matter of which should conclude with moving an amendment to the hon. member only repeat, that he should not be away with the principle of which was a means in the hands of of rewarding public merit—if I list, such men as Dr. John Ester, who was an honor to his as unrewarded by government, fact should be to encourage and the noble lord then read his work as follows:—

from papers before the house, that (his late Majesty, the charge for pension of England and Ireland, the hereditary, and the 41 per cent. duties,

.....	£74,200
.....	67,377
.....	37,191
.....	24,290
.....	£203,058
.....	£74,200
.....	31,155
.....	30,467
.....	25,122

cession of his present Majesty the nature amounted to the following

.....	£189,944
.....	£74,200
.....	31,155
.....	30,467
.....	25,122

ent most gracious Majesty having of parliament his Majesty's interest, in the duties of the crown and as the casual revenues, both within and his Majesty's foreign possessions, by which the legislature, in respect, assigned a civil list to the present Majesty, and raised further solidated fund, thus providing for the crown, and for the support of

acts the sum of £75,000 was fixed on the civil list of his Majesty's existing pensions being other by which arrangement, on termination of these acts the charge on the civil list will become, and the charge for pensions, which amount in 1820 will be reduced £138,000 below that sum, by their useful discoveries in science, literature and the arts, have merited their sovereign, and the country."

K said the house must remember, the motion, they refused one of British subjects, the right of the into the use or the abuse of their way. (Hear.)

hon. members had expressed their subject, pro and con, ALL said, that the question was, pensions ought to be bestowed house might take it into their competency of striking them off, but properly bestowed, which he deserved an inquiry. The hon. bridge (Mr. S. Rice) had called attention. Disgusting! If an indignity, there must be disgraced call it so. (Hear, hear.) The had taken his stand on another solemn contract had been made with these pensioners, and that should have given them an equitable would tell the hon. gentleman that argument drawn from the in of parliament, he had never phistry in his life. There was appropriated for the payment of crown, and for nothing else; he not suppose that it was for the pting members of parliament—it it be supposed they were com- and let those who now receive supposed to be dead, the rights of not be affected by putting de- of imprpper, objects of its dards "compact" and "treaty" had, but he conceived that the one as a complete begging of the ques- that £75,000 were voted for pensions; but, it should be left side who was to get the £75,000. S a motion was made, and the whom supported, to figure into or pensioners on the civil list.

ELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—

ELL—Oh, I thank the noble lord. Pray what was this for?— purpose of gratifying an idle curiosity of practical improvement? Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to far the greater number of those are now on the pension list were the year 1828. If then inquiry and supported, why was it now hon. member for Cambridge, if on house, might then, indeed, have a tragic emotion. (Here the noise was so great, we could not catch of Mr. O'Connell's sentiments.) He feared the reformed parliament the public estimation; they would

On the motion of Mr. LITTLETON, the Clerk read the following paragraph of his Majesty's Speech:—

"I recommend to you the early consideration of such a total adjustment of tithes in that part of the United Kingdom (Ireland) as may extinguish all just causes of complaint, without injury to the rights and property of any class of subjects, or to any institution in church or State."

The SPEAKER then left the chair, and the house resolved itself into a Committee.

Mr. LITTLETON said, there never was a question submitted to the consideration of the house of Commons which involved a question more important to the tranquillity of Ireland than that which he now invited their attention to. He must beg leave of the house, before proceeding to call their attention to this question, to caution members of all parties against supposing that this was a question purely relating to church property.—He implored hon. gentlemen to consider that this was not a proposition for the appropriation of the revenues of the church. The question which the house had now to consider was simply and entirely

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY. (Continued from Saturday's Chronicle.) SAVINGS' BANKS.

Mr. A. BARING said that it having been strongly reported that the government had caused the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt to sell out money on account of the savings' banks...

Lord ALTHORP said that the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt had certainly the power of investing the money of the savings' banks in other securities than the funds...

Mr. A. BARING said that it was not his intention to inquire after money of savings' banks, taken from one form of legal investment to be placed in another...

LAW OF LIBEL.

Mr. O'CONNELL rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the law of libel. He said that his anxious wish was to trespass as short a time as possible upon the attention of the house...

He said that his anxious wish was to trespass as short a time as possible upon the attention of the house. If he did detain them longer than he could wish, his excuse must be the importance of the subject...

There is nothing was the absurdity of the libel law more apparent than in the description of justification which it permitted to be pleaded in issue. A man, for instance, might plead in justification that the publication was a report of a committee...

who tried the cause, stated to him that the jury had certainly found him guilty of that crime, but that he himself was convinced he had no such intention, and that therefore he should pass a lenient sentence upon him, now six months imprisonment and a penalty of £500...

Mr. FLEETWOOD asked whether it was the intention of the hon. member for the city of Dublin to introduce into his bill a clause to prevent civil actions for libel being brought against more than one individual.

Mr. O'CONNELL was understood to say that his intention was not to limit the power of bringing actions to any particular number, but that he meant to correct the inclination of bringing actions in such cases, by making the parties bringing them liable to pay the costs...

Lord HENRIKER proposed by 1,600 persons, in the plainest of agricultural districts of the county. He signed the petition, and hoped to relieve these distresses. Mr. COBBETT said that unless the prayer of the agricultural districts was impossible to carry out without alarm...