



IRELAND.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND DINNER TO MR. O'CONNELL.

[Continued from our last.]

The Chairman, in rising to propose the next toast, asked the company for permission to make one observation of a nature personal to himself, in consequence of an allusion to him made by Mr. O'Connell in his address. He did it for the sake of his own consistency, not, as may be thought, from personal vanity or the opinion of a humble individual like himself, was as nothing on the subject on which the nation's mind was already made up. I hold it (continued the Chairman) to be the duty of a chairman, presiding over an enlightened and respectable company, met together solely to pay a marked compliment to a man who deserves well of his country—and to show the world that, notwithstanding the hatred of his enemies, and the malignant efforts of a designing press, the people will stand by—rally round, and cheer him on in his efforts to ameliorate his country, (Cheers.) I hold it to be the duty of a chairman so circumstanced, to give from the chair any toast that embodies the national feeling, provided that his feelings are not at such variance with the toast, that he could neither give it, nor drink it with honor or with honesty. (Hear.) The toast is—"The Repeal of the Union." (Immense cheering and waving of handkerchiefs followed this announcement.) Why does the simple announcement of that toast produce such an electric effect on this enlightened and respectable company? Because you know the history of your country, of her misrule and misfortunes. (Cheers.) Some of you have witnessed, and all of you have read, the history of the Union; how it was based upon rebellion—how it was purchased by bribery and corruption—how its terms were unjust and partial—the advantages on the side of England—the disadvantages on the side of Ireland—and, coming to your own times and your own homes, you see nothing around you but misery and destitution—your manufactures gone—your trade declining—your commerce no longer existing—(hear, and cheers)—all offices of emolument in your country filled by strangers—and yet, as Mr. O'Connell has truly said, you are unhappily forced to bear an equal share of the debt and taxation of prosperous England—and you think that any change must be for the better, and the change that brings with it national independence must be for the best. (Hear, hear.) What, gentlemen, is your object? It is, as I take it and believe it to be, to put into practice, as regards your own country, that great principle which I trust, before long, will find its way to the government of every country in the world; the principle of the greatest happiness to the greatest number. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, you and I agree as to the subject—you and I agree as to the necessity for some change, and as to the causes which produced that necessity. (Hear.) We only differ as to the means—you are for such a repeal of the Union as will give a legislature theoretically independent of England, because you fondly fancy that, as parliament are omnipotent in doing evil, they are equally omnipotent in doing good. I am, and have ever been—before, long before, it became a subject of public discussion—for such a revision of the Union as would give us a domestic legislature, for the management of our local and national concerns—(cheers.)—because common sense tells me a foreign parliament cannot legislate for this country—(cheers.)—because I know that the English representatives are so professedly ignorant of Irish affairs, that they commit Ireland altogether to the tender mercies of the English minister, and that Ireland has virtually no representation at all; and because I feel that, even if England were inclined to do this country justice—even if she were acquainted with our affairs—the multifarious and complicated nature of the great British empire would not allow her time to attend to them. [Cheers.] I am for such a revision of the Union as would give us a domestic legislature for our national concerns; and here it is that the difference exists between us. I am for an Imperial Parliament, equally and impartially representing the interests of the three kingdoms, assembled together for the management of the imperial concerns of the empire; because I believe union is strength—because, next to simple unmixt independence, it is the system of government the least complicated—less jarring, and less incongruous, than the machinery that would give us an Irish reformed House of Commons, with an Irish House of Lords, connected by interest, by feelings, by prejudice, and by property with England, and supported by England, and the whole surmounted by an Irish King, sitting on an English throne, filled naturally with English feelings, controlled by an English aristocracy, or by English interests, and guided by an English minister, who, for the purpose of preserving the dominion, would and should revive that baneful principle which had been for centuries infused into the government of this country; the Machiavellian principle of "divide and conquer"

TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

their misguided brethren would "awake out of their delirious and fatal dreams," and desist from a course of conduct at once sinful, disgraceful, and obnoxious in the sight of God and man. "Judge not lest ye be judged," is the solemn language of the Scripture and said no

I am for the system of government which I have detailed, because I think it more practicable, more easily won from the good sense and judgement of England, whose interest it is to concede it. And I still cling to the hope, notwithstanding my bitter disappointment at the reformed Parliament, that England will yet see the injustice that has been done, and is still being inflicted upon Ireland, and when she gets rid of a certain incubus which is still preventing practical reform from finding its way into her own institutions—that she will open her eyes and see this glaring truth, that England can never continue prosperous unless she makes Ireland happy and contented—and that the only way she can effect this is to let Ireland legislate for herself—[Cheers.] Convinced, then, gentlemen, that we all agree in the main point—differing only in the construction of the machinery—knowing, too, that many friends around me agree with me even on that point; and fearing that the phrase "Repeal of the Union" conveys, if I may use the expression, a genuine sentiment which comprises all species of opinion on the subject favorable to Ireland—my own among the rest—I feel that, as Chairman of this company, I can give from this chair the toast before me, without compromising my own opinions, or affecting my consistency. [Loud and repeated cheers.]

Mr. O'Connor was here loudly called on from all parts of the room, and he came forward amidst loud cheers.—Gentlemen, said he, our Chairman has eloquently told you, when announcing the fourth toast, that a chilling sadness stole over him when thinking of old Ireland, of the bondage in which she has been held, and the torture she has endured; but, then, there was a something cheering even in his melancholy—for he has anticipated better days. He has told us that Ireland once was happy! Indeed, the scene which now presents itself is a striking proof of what Ireland was in her days of happiness and mirth—the companions of freedom and national prosperity—and an earnest of what, I trust, ere long she will be.—(Cheers.) Gentlemen, for some time, paralyzed by deeds the most unnatural, the people of Ireland had nearly forgotten they had a country. With spirits broken by legalized oppression, and without the prospect of seeing that day when vengeance would be taken of all tyrants, we are upon the brink of the abyss; no consolation left but the hope of dying in the last ditch.—

When, gently rising in his country's right,  
Her hero, her deliverer, sprung to light;  
A race of hardy Irish sons he led,  
Guileless of courts, untainted and unread,  
Whose unborn spirits spurned the ignoble fee,  
Their hearts scorned bondage for their hands were free.

[Loud cheers.]

Ah, Liberator. (said Mr. O'Connor, turning to Mr. O'Connell,) did you hear the echo of the mere lisping of your offspring?—We can now judge what the tone of the full-grown giant will resemble? (Cheers.) This is your giant—you created it.—Frankenstein created a monster; it destroyed him. Your's is more dangerous, for you have told us that you have nursed it and fondled it for thirty long years, before you thought it fit to meet the public eye and stand the public sneer. (Cheers.)—Yes, it was full of maturity and perfect in all its parts before you introduced it to the world. Indeed it is scarce three years since it left your hips, and now behold its gigantic nature!—(Loud cheers.) Who could keep this mighty monster in abeyance? Gentlemen, the very sound of the word Repeal, would have made me irresistibly start from my seat; but your unanimous call makes me apprehensive, lest I should fail in doing justice to the subject. O'Connell has told us, that he is our great teacher and preceptor upon many subjects; you must therefore, make allowance for the diffidence which ever attends a pupil in the presence of his master. But there is something so cheering in the sound—it is so long since I heard it more than in a whisper—Repeal, now the standard of liberty, is raised; the colors of freedom are flying, and not a hiding place is left in the land for the traitor to cover his blush. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, if I was merely to treat the Union as a question of degradation, I should endeavor to rouse your every feeling in hostile array against it: but whether we consider it as a question of degradation, or one simply of taxation, it is equally obnoxious and ruinous. Let us then, consider it for one moment in point of taxation—Mr. Spring Rice tells us, indeed, that we are not taxed at all; but I say it would be better for them and for the country also, if they remained at home, and were taxed twenty-five per cent; and as to industry, is it not taxed, even to a prohibition? Can the industrious tradesman be sure then of three days employment in the week? No; and hence much of our Irish immorality; the most dissipated man in every country is the half employed—the most temperate and frugal is the constantly employed tradesman, and it is easily accounted for. He lives in a town—temptation is for ever in his way, and in his hours of sorrowful idleness he dissipates his little earnings in the consumption of taxed articles. Is not the agriculturist fixed in enormous rents, enormous tithes, enormous

many rates, for the support of large jobbers, and now and then for the maintenance of a useless stipendiary force, in fees to the cormorant agent of the absentee, and for upholding public justice, in which the people have no share. (Loud cheers.) But, yet Mr. Spring Rice tells us that Ireland is the favoured place, because she is not taxed; that she is prosperous in consequence of the Union, because her imports and exports have increased since 1829; and a thriving country, because houses have been built in the towns, (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But, why for one moment talk of the absurdities of this Irish member of an English borough—the man who tells us that the still river, the deserted Custom-house, the full store, and empty stomach are proofs of national prosperity. Away with all such trafficking hypocrisy, let him visit his darling Limerick, and there he will see the grass growing at the very door of the Custom-house; not even a clerk in the office, and the turf-boat, the only disturber of the beautiful Shannon. (Hear.) Gentlemen, this is not the fitting time to enter minutely into the details of this great question. I have cursorily run over one or two of this right right hon. gentleman's favorite detail topics; but when they have those wholesome answers also, such as—"When you had a parliament a pretty corrupt assembly it was." (Hear, hear, from Dr. Baldwin.) Why, the learned Doctor cheers, and I thank him for the cheer; but give me leave to ask him if we ever had an Irish Parliament. (Cheers, and cries of never.) No, never, for from the passing of Poyning's Act, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, to the year 1782,—our parliament was a mere tool in the hands of the British minister—nor even in '82 could it be called independent, as long as the Catholics—the great bulk of the population—were excluded from any participation in the affairs of the state. [Cheering.] But to show you that an Irish Parliament, although not independent, is better than no parliament at all, do we not find that after 1782 that self-interest predominated? For in spite of religious distinction, and party feeling, the country was rapidly hurrying on to the goal of national importance, when the tyrant, as our worthy chairman has told you, sent discord raging throughout the land, fomented his accursed rebellion, and when he divided, then butchered us. (Cheers.) But I must ask the Doctor another question—should we alone have stood still when all other countries were progressing in knowledge? Was the mighty power of the Irish people alone to have remained stagnant, whilst the rushing streams of public opinion had circled the dams of ignorance? Should we then have had none of the blessings of that reform which was thought so salutary in England, whose parliament, even in 1832, was voted by its own members, venal, corrupt, and incompetent to do the business of the state? [Hear, hear.] Our chairman has addressed you honestly, and, without flattery, I will say, eloquently upon this subject. He has told you of his conversion, and his reasons. I also may be made a convert; but it must be upon argument, not by coercion. [Hear, hear.] I may be an anti-repealer, and shall be, when it is proved to me that provincial degradation is preferable to national independence—that hunger is preferable to food—that nakedness is preferable to clothing—idleness to industry—and freedom to slavery. [Loud cheers.] Is there a man amongst you who would not rather die a freeman, than live a slave? [Cheers, and cries of "no, not one."]—Then, till these things are proved, I shall be for Repeal, the whole Repeal, and nothing but Repeal. [Renewed cheering.] Good God! how can Irishmen think seriously of the question, without being roused to madness; and yet your Whig friends tell you that you ought to be satisfied, as you got emancipation but I tell you—and I am a Protestant—that you have not been emancipated, and I shall prove it to you. (Hear.) Indeed, Mr. Canning, a gentleman whose name is much revered, had the effrontery to recommend it to the English Parliament, as a measure for the gratification of the ascendancy party. Yes, he boldly told them that the Protestants of Ireland should either have a Union or a further penal code—that is, that they looked upon the Union as tantamount to further Papist shackles, and any of the Irish Catholics who were base enough to assent to the measure, merely did so as preferring it to any other penal code, which they had good reason from the past to dread; they took the Union as a choice of evils. Can you now call yourselves emancipated while the blackest clause in the whole Canning act, remains unrepealed? [No, no, and cheers.] Are you Irishmen, I ask you? [Yes, yes.] Then, will you longer bear your badge of slavery? [No, no.] If this Union had not been serviceable to England, would it not long ere now, have been cancelled, and are we to linger time and wither under its baneful influence? [Immense cheering.] Show me end good that the Union has effected for Ireland? Has it increased her prosperity? Has it given energy to her people?—Has it given stability to her trade? On the contrary, mark our sudden transition from national independence to provincial degradation. Behold your decayed manufactures, your emaciated squalid tradesman; can you look him in the face, and not consider the Union as high treason? Cheers. Unions should be established for the mutual safety, security, and honor of the



contracting parties, and if fairly acted upon by them, kingdoms would become more powerful, parties would be mutually guaranteed against violation, and individuals would reciprocally give effect to that which was for the benefit of the state. [Cheers.] But have we, I ask you, derived any of those advantages from our Union with Great Britain? As a kingdom, are we more powerful—as citizens, are we better protected; and, as individuals, have we a fair and equal share in the enactment of those laws by which we are bound, and by which we hold our lives, our liberties, and our properties? [Tremendous cheering.] Gentlemen, it seems there are various opinions upon this Repeal question. Some anticipate the possibility of a substitute; but I shall frankly and honestly declare my sentiments upon the subject. If an English Parliament gave us every thing that the most sanguine heart could wish for, I should still be for Repeal. (Loud and continued cheers.) And why?—Because let its intentions towards us be ever so kindly and just; let them give us the best institutions which the mind of man can devise, and immediately, upon their arrival in this country, the domestic faction will turn the honey into gall, and that which was intended as a boon, in their hands would be changed into a scourge. (Hear and cheers.) Yes, so dire was their hostility to Ireland that they would allow the assassin to stab through them, provided the people received the wound; they are now, however, suffering the ; in their days of lust they supported the driving landlord, the tyrant magistrate, and shooting parson. By their contrivance the people have been robbed of their own turn has now arrived, and oh! may the vengeance fall more lightly upon them than theirs on their victims. What, what, who am I addressing?—Ireland. Well, and should it be necessary to urge one word in condemnation of a measure which has Polandized your country? (no, no, and cheers.) Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I feel that I have trespassed at too great a length upon your indulgence—(No, no, go on)—but when we reflect upon this occasion that has brought us together; when we see Irishmen flocking round their liberator, spite of correction, calumny and slander—spite of iron shoes and paper money—when we see the man before us so to act and so to think as to gain victories without number—(cheers)—and liberty without crime—(cheers)—when we think of those blessings, and see the man who bestowed them on us, is it not, I ask, a time both fit and meet for joy? Is it not a scene most apt to chase from Ireland's furrowed cheek the tear of sorrow, and in its stead place smiles of hope? Gentlemen I shall not attempt any apology for the length of speech I have inflicted upon you—(no, no, no)—in fact, it admits of no apology, and to Irishmen it should require none; but I do thank you, from the bottom of my heart, for the unprecedented warmth of desire which you have manifested for the restoration of those rights, without which a man is a slave. (Cheers.) May you continue firm in your glorious resolve, till, with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, we drag tyranny from its seat, and lay it prostrate at the feet of the people. (Loud cheers continued for some minutes after Mr. O'Connor concluded his enthusiastic address.)

The city and county representatives were next given in succession, and were acknowledged and spoken to by Mr. Callaghan, Dr. Baldwin, Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Barry.

"The cause of Poland, and may prosperity triumph over despotism and oligarchy," was eloquently spoken to by Mr. F. Walsh.

"The devoted and unceasing friends of Ireland—the Catholic Bishops and Clergy," by the Rev. Mr. Falvey, with great ability.

"The Bishop of Norwich and the enlightened liberal ministers of the Church of England," by the same Rev. Gentleman.

"Wm. Crawford, sen., and the liberality and independence of Cork."

"Messrs. Joseph Hayes, Daniel Meagher, and Edward McCarthy; and may their exertions in exposing corporate abuses, secure to their fellow-citizens complete corporate reform."

The health of Thomas Moore, a volunteer by the chairman, was spoken to very happily by Counsellor Lyne, but we are obliged to postpone particulars till our next.

It was two o'clock when Mr. O'Connell rose to quit, and he was accompanied or almost immediately followed by the whole company.

THE "MANIFESTATIONS" IN BELFAST.

It appears that one of the Scotch "manifestation" fanatics has been exhibiting in Belfast, and has succeeded in inducing a great number of the inhabitants of "the Irish Athens," including many young ladies, to adopt his monstrous and absurd practices—for it would be a misnomer to call them doctrines. The individual who has volunteered to spread the light in the north of Ireland, is designated by one of the Belfast papers as the Rev. Mr. Tait, supposed to be a son of the bewilbered creature of that name, whose doings in Scotland have excited such extreme disgust amongst all the rational portion of the community in that country. If it were not for the assurance of a respectable journal (the Northern Whig) to that effect, we could not believe it possible that any considerable portion of the population of Belfast could be so utterly infatuated and debased as to become followers of a fanaticism, the leading characteristics of which are unnatural grimaces, frightful contortions, and unmeaning exclamations, which have been aptly termed "the unknown tongue." The following is the most recent notice of the proceedings of these fanatics in Scotland:—

We have heard it stated that some of the silly and deluded followers of the impious "Prophets" of Carrubber's Close notoriety, are burning and destroying any books they may have in their possession, and that one person (a lady) some days ago, hired a porter to cast a number of jewels and trinkets into the sea.—Scotsman.

THE WHIG PRESS, MR. O'CONNELL, AND REPEAL.

We frequently stated, and we believe we stood alone in stating, at a comparatively early period of the late session, that the contempt of "Repeal" as an Irish question, so impudently affected by the English journals, in the interest of the Ministry, was more the result of their fears than their convictions. We knew at the time that there was nothing more dreaded in their "heart of hearts" than a real and popular working-up of that measure, and our reasons were grounded on this broad undeniable fact—that whenever the question was likely to be kept in the back ground, the adherents of Government spoke of it as a mere *ludibrium*, and taunted its supporters as a set of visionary politicians; yet when it was announced for serious discussion in the senate, or practical agitation in Ireland, the same journals worked heaven and earth to decry its importance, and calumniate its supporters. This system of tactics was so notorious-

ly pursued at the time of Mr. O'Connor's notice of motion, that much of the Honourable Gentleman's diffidence arose from the supposed ridicule that would attach to a debate in which, though he might evince much chivalrous courage, more of folly than judgment might have appeared to characterise his efforts. It was a natural but modest apprehension; yet, when Mr. O'Connell took up the question, the "ridiculum," in argument, was changed into the "acri," in invective, and every thing offensive in language, insolent in tone, and scandalous in imputation, were employed to assail the personal character and impugn the political motives of the member for Dublin. This game was played off with such deep design in the last session, that its apparent success was readily imputed by ministers to the wisdom of their political counsels. We are of opinion, that they might have been checked in the outset by a bold movement on the part of Mr. O'Connell; and hence we advised the bringing forward of the Repeal discussion at once. Would that Mr. O'Connell had taken our suggestion; had he done so, there would have been no more calculations on the side of the ministerial journals; the obloquies so unsparingly heaped on the political integrity of the member for Dublin would have been obviated, and the doubts of many sincere Repealers, sceptics, however, in the doctrine of postponement, had never had existence.

Why do we advert to this subject now? It is because we find the same floodgates of abuse which were dammed up during the retreat of Mr. O'Connell, again thrown open on his re-appearance as the active champion of a Repeal of the Union. The Times of Tuesday devotes a long article to a virulent attack on the measure and the man—its venom, however, though pointed enough against the ques-

tion, is not so pointed against the improvement of pupils in every branch of Education; and also to their moral department.

TERMS.—Board and Tuition, for Pupils under 9 years of age, \$20 per Quarter; from 9 to 12 years, \$23; from 12 years and upwards, \$25. No. payable in advance. No extra charges, except for special characters, which are put at a separate price.

"What is the thing aimed at?" asks the brickbat and bludgeon journal. "Why a native Parliament; and this impostor (meaning Mr. O'Connell) talks of a native parliament as a shelter from the tyranny of that of the United Kingdom, though the Union, which he deprecates, was the work partly of that very parliament which sold itself and Ireland together for half a million of money, and partly of the Roman Catholic faction which sold the 'self government' of Ireland to the British minister of the day for a promise of early emancipation."

Admitting the fact, so coarsely stated in the above elegant extract, to be true, what is there in it to deter the people of Ireland from a recovery of their too long withheld, and, as the Times acknowledges, their bartered rights? What moral obligation binds the men of the present day to an unnatural and corrupt bargain, to which they were no parties, and of which they have long felt themselves the victims? This the Times does not venture to answer; but instead of reply, it substitutes calumny on the dead, and attempts delusion on the living. "What," it asks, "should make an Irish House of Commons at this moment more virtuous than its predecessor of thirty-three years ago? A reformed constituency!" Yes, we say, even that, though, as the Times acknowledges, that reform has not enlarged the Irish constituency, compared with what it was in 1793, nor made it, we will add, what it should have been in 1833. But the anti-Irish journal (for such it is, if there be any other in the world) should recollect, that the numerical strength of the people is not the criterion to judge of their efficiency in carrying useful or national measures. It is rather the improved spirit of the times, the increased sense of individual importance, and the better understood value of the elective franchise. These ingredients had never, until after the Union, been mixed up with the composition of a forty-shilling freeholder's calculations. Hence the servility of that class of serfs, as they had been then called, and as they then were. But to argue from the ignorance or servility of the agrarian electors of that period, to the subservience of their successors in 1825, is to contend that the men who returned Mr. O'Connell, and achieved emancipation, would have been the slaves of the Beresfords and the supporters of the Union. This the Times would not dare assert in express terms, though it conveys the insinuation in clumsy sophistry. But a native Irish Parliament "passed the Union;" yes, but an Imperial Parliament sanctioned the Six Acts. Neither was the act of the people, but of the aristocracy; and the corrupt Times knows full well, that of the members of the House of Commons who voted in the majority for the suicidal measure of 1800, two hundred were the nominees of boroughmongers, who had made their terms with the minister of that day, and who had received compensation, some to the amount of £10,000, for the surrender of their patronage. Yet it is from the profligacy of those times, when two hundred borough members were bought and sold, as openly as bullocks in Smithfield, it is sought to be contended that the one hundred and five representatives of the present day, now chosen by the free votes of an enlightened and incorruptible body of electors, would betray their trust and desert the interests of their country. Because a venal oligarchy sold themselves and the people for ministerial gold in 1800, it is concluded by the ministerial journal that the people themselves would forego their rights and reimpose the chains they have shaken off. Such a pretext of argument cannot conceal the enmity of the Times, nor the antipathy of its paymasters towards this country. Mr. O'Connell is the ostensible object of attack, because Mr. O'Connell has put himself in the foreground, but the national independence, and with it, the national prosperity of Ireland, is the real and ultimate aim of Whig aggression.

FROM THE KILKENNY JOURNAL.

THE IRISH MEMBERS—THE PILOT.

It is now with some reluctance that we continue this subject. Our cause has been fully gained; and wherefore should we seek more. As, however, we stand, in some degree, "pledged" on the affair, we shall, of course, redeem our engagement, and then let the matter rest. We considered the attacks of the "Pilot" on Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Walker unjust and malignant. We think so still. The "Pilot," as such, obstinately perseveres in defying public opinion? No. It was bad enough—it required no small degree of nerve to have set forth originally the wanton attacks alluded to—it is beyond measure adventurous to persevere in, and attempt defending them. What is that defence? As regards Mr. Walker it is contained in three words—that he opposed Mr. O'Connell in his right of search clause; that the "Pilot" believed that he (Mr. W.) voted for the malt tax; and, finally, that he was absent on three or four occasions!! With regard to the first point, it is at our hands, in the conclusive answer of our able contemporary the Freeman's Journal. The second point, resting only upon so frail a foundation as that of the mere belief of the "Pilot," deserves here no attention. The third charge, is that Mr. Walker was absent on three or four occasions. If this be a crime, it is one of which every member of the House of Commons is guilty. There would be no possible way for the purest of men to avoid a charge of that kind, but by taking his seat in the house at 3 o'clock every day, and remaining there till midnight for every night of the session. To do which, if not impossible, is at least highly unreasonable, and in point of fact, has not been the case in a single instance. How miserable then, must the cause be, which to support itself, brings a fact against a man in which it is next to impossible for him or any one else, morally speaking, to avoid being involved, as a proof of his dishonesty! How, we should like to know, if the absence of a member on three or four occasions only, be so serious an offence, hath the "Pilot" in his zeal for the purity of our representatives,

passed over members (we need not name two at least) who have been absent whole months from their duty. Now, in the tranquility of reason, let us appeal even to the "Pilot" himself, and ask him has he justified even to a remote degree that which we conceived and still believe to have been a very wanton attack against Mr. Walker when he called him "one of Luttrell's tail"—an unfaithful steward—"one who had abandoned the popular cause?" Really and truly, if for such nothings as those which we have just exposed, an honest, upright, pure and independent man, with a public character, not only irreproachable, but the object of universal admiration, is, with a sort of inebriated licentiousness, to be held up for public scorn, as an object of perfidiousness and treachery, the possession of no quality that we know of can be a guarantee for any man's safety. So far for Mr. Walker. The whole press is up to support the cause of truth, and justice, and liberty, in the person of the honorable member. The "Pilot" would act properly in honestly yielding to the dictates of his own unbiassed reason in this case, or bowing at least (however reluctantly) in submission to the public will.

The case stands in all respects nearly parallel with regard to Mr. Sullivan. There is one point of difference: "Mr. Sullivan stood at a distance during the days of Catholic agitation." The answer to that charge is this—as Mr. Sullivan once himself said, "he could not speak so loudly, nor drink so potently as others, but where he was called on to act he would not be waiting." Nor was he, Mr. S., during those days of his alleged absence, contributed £50 to open the corporation of this city—he contributed to every national fund for public purposes—Catholic rent, Clare ejection, &c., and it should not be ungratefully forgotten that he put down his name and paid the amount largely (in our opinion) every year to the O'Connell Tricentenary. If Mr. S. was so distant from Catholic agitation, why was he steward of the provincial dinner—why treasurer of the independent club? True, he did not "tumble"—he did not make any oratorical display in set holiday speeches, which sought for the makers of them little more than a "hear, hear, and cheers," and a "thunders of applause." No; he gave the cause the efficient stimulus of acts. But why do we thus go back to Mr. Sullivan's early life? Is the "Pilot" aware, that shortly after Mr. Sullivan 'stuck' to Mr. O'Connell on the question of postponing the discussion of repeal, at a time, when others who ought to have adhered to Mr. O'Connell by stronger ties than those which could have bound Mr. S.—left his standard, that Mr. O'Connell himself declared, (not to Mr. Sullivan, of course) we can vouch the truth of the fact, that Mr. Sullivan was a most fit and proper representative; and, in short, in Mr. O'Connell's estimation, was all that he ought to be. Does, then, indeed, the "Pilot" call in question the merit of a man upon whom Mr. O'Connell himself has so lately pronounced such a favorable opinion? It is true that subsequently, on the question of the London reporters, Mr. Sullivan was painfully obliged to oppose Mr. O'Connell. If the "Pilot" thinks that Mr. S. (for we cannot doubt, on reflection, Mr. O'Connell's approbation of that act of honest independence on the part of Mr. S.) was guilty of any dereliction of duty in that instance, why, we are free to allow that he has, at least, in that particular, some ground to go upon.

"The Kilkenny Journal," says the "Pilot," "alluded to some observations we made formerly on Mr. Sullivan, and complained that we neglected to substantiate our charges, as we did not reply to an article in that paper on the subject. We neglected to reply to what we never read nor heard of until the present controversy."

We are less concerned (we must tell our friend) at the slight that is attempted to be put upon our humble and unobtrusive labors, than at that quality which could purchase so paltry a gratification, at the sacrifice which must necessarily have been made. If our friend did not see our paper after he had the boldness to dictate to the intelligence of Kilkenny, as well as the injustice to arraign the honorable member for our city—what opinion shall we pronounce on such a wilful negligence. We hold him as having been bound by every moral obligation to have seen the public organ of the sentiments of Kilkenny, be it what it may, or whose it may, at that particular time, above all others. What! with an unparalleled degree of political libertinism, is a man to publish an unjust indictment against a public character, and then wilfully shut his eyes and his ears to his defence! But what would the world think were to say that we could prove the fact of the "Pilot," and most particularly (as naturally) in this instance, having seen and read the identical article in question! We happened, it seems, in the most innocent way conceivable, just to say, "if the 'Pilot's' conduct involve the character of Slave, &c." He denies the charge, and it is but justice to him to give his defence. He says: (and it is not bad for a man who talks of others "turning sentences," &c.)—"We know, and the honest public know us, (that we are) as incapable of servility to Mr. O'Connell, as he is of exercising domination." Acquitted. "Our table," says the "Pilot," "is loaded with letters from Wexford, stating our view." One anonymous letter is published. It bears internal evidence of being manufactured. We forbear going into detail of the "Pilot's" two column article. We do so from a pain we feel at the exposure of the thing that is not. We have had no controversy with our contemporary. We only defended our city member from an unprovoked and malignant attack—from the necessary (the first) collision between us, which this duty has brought about, we are sorry that we are obliged to retire, with an opinion of our contemporary, which we will spare his feelings the pain of expressing. Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Walker ought to feel themselves under everlasting obligation to the "Pilot" newspaper.

RAPACITY OF THE CLERGY.

The swine are rushing headlong to destruction. The avidity of the clergy has increased in direct proportion to the public impotence of ecclesiastical impostors. Their eagerness to grasp, has grown upon the popular disposition to withhold. The fruits of the hierarchy, with its sordid scale of promotion graduated by pelf, are manifest. It is an avarice knowing no shame or scruple. Where else can we find such instances of heartless exaction, as are presented by the Church. In the parliamentary documents a flagrant example appears in the case of the labourer, Jeremiah Dodsworth. The legislature has given the clergy a claim upon the wages of labour of 4d. in the pound "for tithes, offerings, oblations, and obventions," which was enforced against the poor fellow and others, by the Rev. Francis Lundy, rector of Lockington, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Dodsworth's yearly earnings were rated at £13, and 4s. 4d. was the demand; in default of payment, a distress was issued, but Dodsworth having no goods, the next remedy under this Christian process was to seize his person, and to confine him for three months in the House of Correction. Thus have the claims of one of our reverend brethren been satisfied; if he has not the 4s. 4d. in his pocket, he has a fellow-creature in goal, which appears to be the next best doing in the order of clerical desires. And this man will turn up his eyes while he prays "forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us!"

When, will some measures be taken by the volunteer laborers in pious works to convert the clergy of the Established Church into Christianity? At present their practice is in direct opposition to the precepts of Christ, and they set forth in their lives their disbelief of what they preach.

Compare the case of Dodsworth with the distress of the Irish clergy, of which we have heard such piteous moan, and for the relief of which we have heard the loud chink of a bountiful subscription, as well as the vote of a million out of the public purse, "Poor Doctor Butler," said Mr. Stanley, with a voice of the deepest emotion—with a tongue trembling with the weight of the pathos that hung on



Poor Doctor Butler has been compelled to sell his carriage for...

Dodsworth's commitment for three months was in default of the payment of the 4s. 4d. with costs, making 12s. His wages were rated £13, and the tax upon it was the sixtieth part, but the portion of his time which is taken from industry and given to the corruption of a prison is one fourth!

It is especially remarkable, that the 4d. in the pound of labourers' wages has been given to the clergy by the Legislature, while all the earnings of trade and the professions have not been made liable to the same exaction.

It is hardly necessary to announce that the bill for staying actions for tithes instituted upon Lord Tenterden's act, has had the lot of measures for popular relief in the House of Mischiefs.

A ready commentary upon this was a petition presented to the Lords on Monday in favour of the Bill, from a solicitor employed for less than one thousand defendants in one parish! Even the Globe remarks:—

On Saturday the Court of Chancery was extremely crowded by ladies, who anxious to see the young barristers called to the bar. The following were the gentlemen called:—

- William Henry Head, only son of Lieutenant-Genell Marchal Head, of Modreeny, county of Tipperary.
Steward Blacker, Esq., only son of George Blacker, late a Captain in the Honorable East India Company's service deceased.

our religion? Will the American people encourage a principle so base, so accursed as that which is supported in the nicknamed "Christian Intelligencer." We are confident that the sensible protestants look on such conduct with loathsomeness and disgust, and wish their misguided brethren would "awake out of their delirious and fatal dreams," and desist from a course of conduct at once sinful, disgraceful, and obnoxious in the sight of God and man.

STATE PRISON MONOPOLY.

We give the following extract from an able address on this subject, lately delivered at the North American Hotel by John B. Scoles Esq.

Let me give an illustration: suppose a person comes here from the South, with a large order for Cooper's work if you please. He wishes his order completed in the shortest possible time. Here would be the means of employing a number of hands—of feeding many mouths. But the State Prison agent steps in. "Give us your order—we will complete the work sooner than you can get any number of city coopers to complete it—we can afford to let you have it at fifty per cent less."

For my part I await the result with patience. I hope the Society in their deliberations will consider upon my intimation of establishing a College to be gratis to those who could give indications of superior talent while going to these "Free Schools," I am under a deep impression that this would be the most effectual means of increasing the literati of our country.

C. must have misunderstood me when he says that the "society seeks not to screen itself behind shadowy pretences." That sentence in my communication was not intended as applicable to any of the Gentlemen whose names have appeared before the public as members.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUTH TELLER.

MR. EDITOR—I am acquainted with an old Gentleman, who certainly possesses a good heart and some of man's best qualities, but being afflicted with a bad temper, is always subject to excitement, even from the slightest causes.

It happened unfortunately after the lapse of a few minutes, that the old gentleman made an observation which my friend W— did not consider correct, and an argument of course, followed. The wit of the one, inflamed the other, and before many logical deductions had been drawn on either side, the old gentleman became absolutely infuriated, and burst into a violent philippic against youthful inexperience, youthful imprudence, and his youthful opponent.

The old gentleman could bear it no longer, jumping up suddenly, and throwing down two or three chairs, he rushed for the door, and made his exit at the very moment when W— had arrived at "Put off—Put off—our course we know, Take heed, whisper low, &c."

Still he continued to the conclusion, with great sang froid, thumping the notes gracefully, and tossing his head with all the airs of a conceited Pianist.

ists, which was merely directed against that sacred class of my fellow countrymen, who, by their meekness and their humility, have raised themselves superior to the malignity of the world, and, after ages of persecution, now stand before the world the brightest examples of true religion, Christian charity, and benevolence. [Loud and continued cheering.] Gentlemen, I have now briefly alluded to those matters which I deemed of much importance or of any interest to you. I latter myself that you will feel persuaded that I have no object at heart but that of promoting the welfare of my country.

SECOND WARD.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Young Men of the Second Ward, friendly to Regular Nominations and to the general and State Administrations, held pursuant to the call of the general Committee of Democratic Republican Young Men, at the Shakspeare Hotel on the 26th day of December, 1833, James D. Oliver was called to the chair, and Edward Sandford and John Kurtz, appointed Secretaries.

Resolved, That the meeting proceed to ballot for five delegates to represent this Ward in the General Committee of Democratic Republican Young Men, to be held at Tammany Hall for the ensuing year.

Whereupon James Ziss and William H. Clayton were appointed Tellers. The meeting then proceeded to ballot for five delegates pursuant to resolution, and it appeared upon canvassing the votes given, that A. H. Van Wyck, George Timpson, John W. Hyatt, William K. Strong, and S. T. Lawrence, were unanimously chosen delegates to represent this Ward in the said General Committee for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That the delegates to the General Committee, be ex-officio members of the Young Men's Ward Committees.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Standard, Evening Post, and Truth Teller.

JAMES D. OLIVER, Chairman. EDWARD SANDFORD, JOHN KURTZ, Secretaries.



CORK DINNER.

A Late Cork Paper received at this office since our last publication containing the report of the great Dinner given to Mr. O'Connell gives a continuation of the proceedings in Cork. The following speeches delivered by Mr. O'Callaghan, M. P. for Cork, and Mr. John O'Connell, M. P. for Youghal, will be read with interest:—

Mr. O'Callaghan said—We are here assembled to do honor to Mr. O'Connell, and I need scarcely say that there is no man who comes forward more readily to offer the tribute of approbation and gratitude than I do, both for the honesty and talent which he has displayed in the advocacy of the rights of Irishmen, as well as the power and knowledge which he has shown in support of the independence and freedom of all the nations of Europe. (Hear, hear.) Though I have been only a short time a declared Repealer, I assure you I have ever been in feeling and opinion a decided and thorough Repealer. (Reiterated cheers.) I have never spoken in parliament but in reference to Ireland, and I have invariably demanded for my country but pure and simple justice which never has been given her. (Cheers.) I asked but for a similarity of law, and just and equal institutions, but I have been always refused by a secretary foreign in the country, who never knew the wants or sympathies of the wishes of its inhabitants; and by a proud and haughty aristocracy, which considered itself to rule the nation as it pleased. (Cheers.) I have ever warred with their systems; but I must confess that I was strengthened in my opinion of the practicability of Repeal by the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 26th of February, 1832, when he stated, that if all the representatives of Ireland demanded it, he did not see how it could be denied. (Cheers.) I then declared myself a supporter of that measure, in obedience to the will of the people, which has always guided my public conduct, and which when I shall attempt to resist, I hope I shall cease to be a public man. (Cheers.) In my intercourse with Englishmen I have had peculiar opportunities of knowing the partiality and injustice with which they have acted towards Ireland; and I hope as this is an assembly composed in part, at least, of commercial men, who will excuse my giving a few facts in proof of what I assert. (Hear, hear.) When at the time of the Union it was resolved that there should be an interchange of commodities and manufactures between the two countries, it was provided that manufactures should only pay an equal amount of duty as those of the country into which they were imported. Very few manufactures increased with us after the Union, and these were the spirit trade, which advanced considerably. As soon, however, as they perceived that the exports of this commodity were on the increase, they prevented it from being sold in the English market unless it underwent a peculiar process. We had no remedy but to apply to the Treasury, and backed by Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, who on that occasion acted with great zeal and independence, we did make the application, and a most ridiculous mode of arranging the difference was resolved upon. They allowed the Irish treasury to go to law with the English, and have such judges as

From the bottom of my heart, for the unprecedented warmth of desire which you have manifested for the restoration of those rights, without which a man is a slave. (Cheers.) May you continue firm in your glorious resolve, till, with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, we drag tyranny from its seat, and lay it prostrate at the feet of the people. (Loud cheers continued for some minutes after Mr. O'Connor concluded his enthusiastic address.)

The city and county representatives were next given in succession, and were acknowledged and spoken to by Mr. Callaghan, Dr. Baldwin, Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Barry.

"The cause of Poland, and may prosperity triumph over despotism and oligarchy," was eloquently spoken to by Mr. F. Walsh.

"The devoted and unceasing friends of Ireland—the Catholic Bishops and Clergy," by the Rev. Mr. Falvey, with great ability.

"The Bishop of Norwich and the enlightened liberal ministers of the Church of England," by the same Rev. Gentleman.

"Wm. Crawford, sen., and the liberality and independence of Cork."

"Messrs. Joseph Hayes, Daniel Meagher, and Edward McCarthy; and may their exertions in exposing corporate abuses, secure to their fellow-citizens complete corporate reform."

The health of Thomas Moore, a volunteer by the chairman, was spoken to very happily by Counsellor Lyne, but we are obliged to postpone particulars till our next.

It was two o'clock when Mr. O'Connell rose to quit, and he was accompanied or almost immediately followed by the whole company.

THE "MANIFESTATIONS" IN BELFAST.

It appears that one of the Scotch "manifestation" fanatics has been exhibiting in Belfast, and has succeeded in inducing a great number of the inhabitants of "the Irish Athens," including many young ladies, to adopt his monstrous and absurd practices—for it would be a misnomer to call them doctrines. The individual who has volunteered to suffer on their indulgence, for their sake as well as his own. (Applause.)

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

The Kilkenny Journal publishes the following case for the information of the Irish Government, and calls for an inquiry into the allegations set forth, in order that an opportunity should be afforded for the vindication of the law, if, as is here asserted, the party intrusted with its administration have grossly abused its powers. The facts appear to be fairly and candidly stated, and we entertain no doubt that the Government will look upon them as requiring a prompt and searching investigation:—

A CASE OF EXTREME HARDSHIP.

We beg leave to call the attention of government to the following case:—

In June last, nine men\* [mostly respectable farmers] were committed to our county gaol by one of the stipendiary magistrates of the county, Mr. Magan, on the single information of a notorious character, named Heneberry. Those men were kept in prison, five for a month, and four for upwards of six weeks, until the following summer assizes, when, without any charge being brought against them, they were enlarged!!

The main point for consideration is this—are nine respectable men, on the information of an infamous character, to be dragged from their houses and families—torn from their pursuits, held up to the world in the published list of committals,

as criminals, and plunged, some for upwards of six long and dreary weeks in a gaol—for absolutely nothing? Or are those who have been the authors—we care not on what account,—whether through carelessness, malice, or negligence, of such unwarrantable treatment to proper and well-behaved subjects, to be held irresponsible? We have too much confidence in the present government to imagine so for a moment; and entertaining the hope that, from what has been simply stated, Mr. Littleton will feel himself called on to institute an inquiry, into the case, we shall for the present forbear any further observations on the subject, except merely to remark that we have read the briefs which were prepared in the above cases, had they come on for trial; and the system of villainy which they exhibit, as regards the means of criminating innocent men and vilifying the county, if true in all respects, is almost incredible.

\* The names of the men are—Francis Walsh, Edward Donovan, Patrick Donovan, Marks Bryan, Richard Hyland, Lawrence Walsh, Patrick White, Patrick Grant, and Robert Walsh, to whom, had the trial proceeded, Lady Esmonds, Major Gahan, Reverend Mr. Newport, and others, were prepared to give them an excellent character.

do we advert to this subject now? It is the same floodgates of abuse which were dammed up during the retreat of Mr. O'Connell, again thrown open on his re-appearance as the active champion of a Repeal of the Union. The Times of Tuesday devotes a long article to a virulent attack on the measure and the man—its venom, however, though pointed enough against the measures of improvement of pupils in every branch of Education; and also to their moral department.

Terms.—Board and Tuition, for Pupils under 9 years of age, \$20 per Quarter; from 9 to 12 years, \$23; from 12 years and upwards, 25; per do. payable in advance. No extra charges, except for special characters, and for board and provisions.

"What is the thing aimed at?" asks the brickbat and bludgeon journal. "Why a native Parliament; and this impostor (meaning Mr. O'Connell) talks of a native parliament as a shelter from the tyranny of that of the United Kingdom, though the Union, which he deprecates, was the work partly of that very parliament which sold itself and Ireland together for half a million of money, and partly of the Roman Catholic faction which sold the 'self government' of Ireland to the British minister of the day for a promise of early emancipation."

Admitting the fact, so coarsely stated in the above elegant extract, to be true, what is there in it to deter the people of Ireland from a recovery of their too long withheld, and, as the Times acknowledges, their bartered rights? What moral obligation binds the men of the present day to an unnatural and corrupt bargain, to which they were no parties, and of which they have long felt themselves the victims? This the Times does not venture to answer; but instead of reply, it substitutes calumny on the dead, and attempts delusion on the living. "What," it asks, "should make an Irish House of Commons at this moment more virtuous than its predecessor of thirty-three years ago? A reformed constituency!" Yes, we say, even that, though, as the Times acknowledges, that reform has not enlarged the Irish constituency, compared with what it was in 1793, nor made it, we will add, what it should have been in 1833. But the anti-Irish journal (for such it is, if there be any other in the world) should recollect, that the numerical strength of the people is not the criterion to judge of their efficiency in carrying useful or national measures. It is rather the improved spirit of the times, the increased sense of individual importance, and the better understood value of the elective franchise. These ingredients had never, until after the Union, been mixed up with the composition of a forty-shilling freeholder's calculations. Hence the servility of that class of serfs, as they had been then called, and as they then were. But to argue from the ignorance or servility of the agrarian electors of that period, to the subservience of their successors in 1825, is to contend that the men who returned Mr. O'Connell, and achieved emancipation, would have been the slaves of the Beresfords and the supporters of the Union. This the Times would not dare assert in express terms, though it conveys the insinuation in clumsy sophistry. But a native Irish Parliament "passed the Union;" yes, but an Imperial Parliament sanctioned the Six Acts. Neither was the act of the people, but of the aristocracy; and the corrupt Times knows full well, that of the members of the House of Commons who voted in the majority for

TOLLS IN DROGHEDA.

The tolls imposed by the corporation of this town have always been considered by the people as one of the greatest local grievances affecting their condition. Before now it has been enquired to what purposes are these tolls applied, or for whose benefit collected. Such questions never could be satisfactorily answered; but the recent corporate in this town demonstrated that the funds arising from tolls have been misapplied. Since that disclosure the people have expressed a still greater unwillingness to pay tolls, from which they perceived they derived not the slightest benefit. At length they have openly declared they will no longer pay them, and the consequence is, a desperate struggle is now going on between the two parties—the persons who pay tolls, and the corporators who collect them. The Mayor has sworn in special constables, and has the police stationed as the outlets to compel the contribution of all resorting to this place who have articles on which toll hitherto was claimed. In the majesty of his authority, his worship, the mayor, has issued a proclamation, and countersigned it by a policeman! On the other hand, the people are determined to be guided by the advice of their excellent and patriotic representative, Mr. Carew O'Dwyer, to whom a communication has been sent to request his presence here. Whatever the advice may be that Mr. O'Dwyer gives to the people, I am sure it will be implicitly adhered to.

The dismissal from the magistracy of the Ex-Deputy Vice-Treasurer has, as might be expected, produced much satisfaction amongst the liberal and intellectual portion of the population in the north of Ireland. We subjoin the remarks of the Northern Whig upon the subject. The work of reformation has been well begun; but much yet remains to be done, before the administration of justice shall be completely purified from the gross alloy of Orange partisanship:—

FROM THE NORTHERN WHIG.

THE IRISH GOVERNMENT—DISMISSAL OF COLONEL BLACKER.

We have now a satisfaction, of no ordinary kind, in stating the fact, that Colonel Blacker have been deprived of the commission of the peace, as being judged, by the government, after a strict enquiry, to be a person unfitted for discharging the duties devolving on a magistrate. This, then, is number two of the "true Protestant" Armagh justices, who have been broken: it was highly proper, that Dean Carter should have prudence, in the list of dismissals, because a factious parson magistrate is sure to be worse than any other; but,

there can be little doubt, that the Colonel's late conduct, to the honor of being driven out, immediately after the referendum. In the struggle for this particular species of publication, the north of Ireland can boast of many a zealous citizen. We could, ourselves, make but a list of worthies, all of them meriting to be cashiered, with disgrace, from situations in which they have played such pranks, for the disorganization of public order, and bringing law and justice into contempt, that every one of them ought to be stripped of the magisterial authority. This would be a very long one, and a very black one. It would be shorter, by two, than it would have been, a few weeks since; but still such a list! The work, however, has been well commenced; the Marquis of Wellesley and Mr. Littleton have struck home, at the first; and we have some hopes,—indeed we have every hope and expectation,—that they will follow up their opening efforts, with vigour. From our hearts we thank them, and bless them, for what they have already done. If they esteem these expressions of ours as light, (though it is possible they may not,) we beg to convey to them grateful sentiments which are entitled to their full consideration; we beg to offer them the grateful thanks of the intelligent, upright, and independent people of the north of Ireland. We know much of the past feelings of these people; and we have had an ample opportunity of witnessing the satisfaction which has been manifested by them, in consequence of the course of policy which the present government have given indications of their disposition to pursue; and we take leave to assure the government, that they have already given a tone of hope and joy to the minds of the people, in the north, and that they have only to persevere, as they have commenced, in order to ripen that hope into confidence, and produce content and tranquillity throughout the country. They must not, however, forget that the Hydra has many heads. It is true, others will not spring up, despite the wishes of the government, in the room of the two cuthey have cut off; but it is also true, that there are yet many to be celloped off, before security can be restored. We lately mentioned, that one of the first appointed magistrates; under the Marquis of Anglesey's late regime, is the proprietor of an assuaging an Orange newspaper as there is in Ireland. Is such a person calculated to command respect and confidence for the good efforts of the Marquis of Wellesley and Mr. Littleton? One of the lately appointed magistrates for the county of Down was, as we have been assured and believe, (for the authority was good on which he had the assurance, an active promoter of gun-clubs, among the Down Orangemen. His name is at Mr. Littleton's service, if he wish for it.) Is this a man to whom government should confide the administration of law and justice? These are samples, and fair samples, of the great body of the magistrates of the North. Government have, therefore, much to do; but, they have little to fear, if they will move boldly forward, trusting to the good cause in which they are engaged, and confiding in the good sense and spirit of the people.

In making these observations, we have almost lost sight of Colonel Blacker. Nor is it of much moment. He is now fallen; and, at the best, he was too insignificant to merit the honor of having his degradation from the magistracy exulted over, as a matter of importance considered in reference to the man. Indeed, with regard to himself, as well as his factious compeers, we should not condescend to give ourselves much trouble were it not for the foreign importance which an official situation gave to him, and now gives to them. We shall, therefore, part with him, for the present, and we beg to give him the consolatory assurance, that, unless he will labor, for the time to come, to make himself more distinguished, by deluding his pool and ignorant brother Orangemen, than we think it probable he will have "stomach" for doing, he shall be permitted to repose upon his laurels, without having his tranquillity much disturbed by us.

THE NATIONAL ANNUITY.

The following letter, inclosing a Bank of England note for 5l. from our public-spirited fellow citizen, Arthur Murphy, Esq. has been received by Mr. Fitzpatrick:

London, Nov 4th, 1833,  
13, St. Martins Le Grand.

DEAR SIR—Having read with indignant contempt, in the London Times, a ridiculous tirade upon the forthcoming tribute of Irishmen's gratitude to our esteemed countryman, Daniel O'Connell, Esq., which being the first intimation that reached me, I now embrace the opportunity of forwarding this token of my heartfelt sincerity for the manifold obligations which I, in common with all Irishmen, owe to that inestimable man.

How futile is the opposition attempted, by English assailants, when they become direct instruments of actually promoting that, which they in their sapiently imagine they can frustrate; therefore, by transforming this rag into a golden and more worthy attribute to him who is the people's choice, and hoping that he is in full enjoyment of health.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient Servant,  
ARTHUR MURPHY.

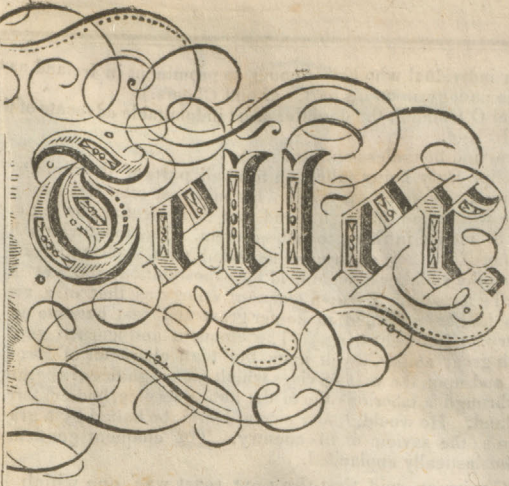
Of 150, Capel-street, Dublin.  
P. V. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Secretary to the O'Connell Tribute.

TORYISM IN THE COUNTY OF CARLOW.

A correspondent has forwarded to us the following copy of an ejection-notice, served upon a most exemplary clergyman. The Rev. John Walsh, P. P. of Borris, at the instance of Mr. Thomas Kevenagh, one of the unsuccessful candidates for the representation of the county of Carlow. A similar notice has been served, by direction of that Gentleman, on the Rev. T. Kovenagh, P. P. of St. Mullins, and several other Catholics in the same neighborhood. Our correspondent says—"This is the plan adopted by the defeated Conservative, to increase his chance of success on a future occasion; but we shall see how it will tell on the day of election. Mr. Bruen tried this system, after the election of 1831, and to his treatment of his tenants he may, in a great degree, attribute his subsequent defeat at the hustings, and his still more signal defeat in St. Stephen's. On a future occasion Mr. Kavenagh, or his son, may have cause regret the conduct I have noticed."

"It appears (continues our correspondent) that the townland of Balingrane, mentioned in the ejection-notice, is the property of Mr. Carroll, of the county of Wicklow. Mr. Walsh has been in possession of his part of that townland upwards of twenty years. He had held it by lease jointly with other tenants, who, failing to pay the rent, were ejected and Mr. Walsh, although paying his portion regularly, lost possession. Mr. Kavenagh then took the land from Mr. Carroll, and re-let it to four persons, having sent adrift the old inhabitants, about sixty in number. The individual who took the three acres held by Mr. Walsh, ashamed of his conduct, gave them up, and the Reverend gentleman again got possession. Since that time he continued to pay his rent regularly, and expended a considerable sum in draining and improving the land. When the period of the election arrived, Mr. Walsh, not approving of Mr. Kavenagh's politics, voted against him





an elective president a little plastered with lace and titles, than a prince belonging to any royal house, however chop-keeping of soul, or citizenlike of appearance. So far, therefore, royalty is an imper- tinence in France, even with those who support it in russia and Austria it seems most regarded; but this is because the sovereigns are old, and the people have gone through a great deal with them, and are accustomed to see them, and to forgive them, and to associate the idea of them with that of eating and drinking; old gentlemen, too, como to mend or to be very troublesome, and not likely to last long. We are mistaken if the next King of Prussia does not produce a very different show of things in that country. The Vienna people, we confess, seem content to live out of the high road of Europe in a state of capricious luxury, and selfish blindness to the wants of their European brethren. They do not hear even the groans of the Ital- ians in the Austrian dungeons. But this is an exception to the gen- eral state of things in Europe; throughout which, generally speak- ing, the people, in proportion as they are beginning to think them- selves much, are naturally beginning to think royalty little. Who that knows anything of the matter, supposes for an instant that Bel- gium wished to have a King, much less King Leopold. It wished to be incorporated with France, if it could not be independent; and to be incorporated with France, not because it cared a stiver for Louis Philippe or his children, but because it was French Flanders and Catholic, and had a family feeling in the nation.

As to the Dutch, they like King William well enough, after a cer- tain sullen fashion, as long as he makes shop-keeping look loyal, and above all, gives them hopes of a monopoly. and vexes the Belgians; but they are half-ashamed all the while, of their expensive toy, and their troublesome unneighbourliness, which excites their phlegm and their good sense a little over-much; and they would willingly see his Majesty chucked into the Scheldt to-morrow, if his body would set- tle the question of that river. We omit the consideration of Russia in these remarks, because it is out of the pale of civilization, and the Kings of Denmark and Sweden are wisely quiet.

ORPHAN ASYLUM—PRINCE-STREET.

We feel much pleasure in laying before our readers the following communication, received from the worthy Treasurer, of this truly useful institution:—

MR. DENMAN.—In addition to the collections already received in aid of the Orphan Asylum, we with pleasure announce the following liberal donations:—

From Walter Bowne Esq. through Rev. T. C. Levens	\$20 00
From Thomas E. Davis, Esq. through Rt. Rev. Dr. Dubois	100 00
From the members of the German Catholic Chapel	10 00
From Mr. B.	1 00
From James Conron through Wm. Denman,	1 00
	132 00
Christmas day collections at the several Catholic Churches in the city and Brooklyn,	1,614 74
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,746 74</b>

JOHN B. LASALA, Treasurer.

January 2nd, 1824.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Our friends in the above city are informed that there is not one shadow of truth in the report so industriously circulated in Wash- ington, and evidently intended to injure this establishment. Our friend and agent Mr. James Maguire is fully authorised to contradict the report as utterly groundless, no such intention as the one alluded to ever having existed.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the Truth Teller:—

- Mr. James Costigan, Saratoga, N. Y.
- Mr. B. Maguire, Pittsburg, Penn.

Persons residing in their vicinity, have now an opportunity of pa- tronising this paper.

PATERSON, N. J.

Our friends in the above places are respectfully informed that Mr. J. D. Kiely, our Agent in the room of Mr. D. McCarthy whom, we understand, does not at present reside in the town. We have learned with sincere regret, that for a few months' back, the regular de- liverer of the Truth Teller in Paterson has been much neglected, to the great disappointment of its subscribers, and to our serious injury.— To prevent future neglects we have made the above appointment and we have reason to believe that our new agent, Mr. Kiely, will not only be punctual and diligent, but he will also give satisfaction to our friends.

A new post-office has been recently established in the town of Chili, Monroe county, in this State, by the name of "O'Connell- ville," and John David Walsh appointed post-master thereof. The office is situated nearly midway between the city of Rochester and Scottsville, and the mails arrive at, and depart from it daily. It is within 5 miles of Rochester, and persons finding it necessary to write to their friends in that vicinity, will find this office a sure and convenient channel of communication, as the Postmaster thereof being an Irishman, is acquainted with all his countrymen residing in and about Rochester.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF BIGOTRY AND PREJUDICE.

Here comes Dr. Brownlee's paper the renowned "Christian In- telligencer," of December 21st, 1833. The leading article is graced with the following truly pious and liberal language:—

"When men, professing to be Protestants, and members of a Pro- testant Church, in our city, do not only give liberal donations to aid the Popish cause, (as one lately gave a rich donation to a nunnery;) but even send their sons and their daughters, to be trained up in politics, in religion, and morals by expelled Jesuits.—expelled from the most impious and despotic governments of Europe; and when some of these sons and daughters return home to their Protestant parents, initiated thorough-going papists,—as it is reported, two young ladies did, not long ago, in one of the first families of our city,—then it is high time for Christians, and all half-way Protestants, to awake out of their delirious and fatal dreams! Would it be Christian char- ity, or liberality, to contribute to build temples to Deism and vice? No, truly. Then is it no Christian charity, no Christian liberality, to contribute to the perpetuating the vile haunts of nunneries, and the chapels of a sect whose first tenet respecting the Bible, is as de- ceivably false, as that of Hume, and of Owen!"

This emanated from "an Association forsooth of members of the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church," and as such, is entitled to

very especial notice. This is the cry of a few paid fanatics, stoppers of Sunday Mails, admirers of brother Avery, and Church and State men—a few of the many aspiring individuals who would trample the Constitution of this happy Union in the dust; establish a religion throughout America; introduce the persecution—the massacre—the bloodshed which has deluged Ireland with the blood of her sons; and conclude by delivering America into the hands of England. These are the men who so much admire the admirable "Church Es- tablishment" of that country, and regret that they are not partakers of the "fostering care and protection" of "his blessed majesty." This venomous association but wastes its gail. Its vituperative trash will only secure it the contempt and hatred of every true American and honest Irishman. What! Will a few canting, hypocritical, de- flers of the gospel be permitted to impugn the motives of a man, who pleases to encourage an establishment, which he considers praiseworthy? Must a gentleman of high standing, and unimpeach- able character, be loaded with scandalous abuse, because he chooses to educate his own children where he pleases? Must his daughters be slandered and made newspaper chat because they believe in our religion? Will the American people encourage a principle so base, so accursed as that which is supported in the nicknamed "Christian Intelligencer." We are confident that the sensible Pro- testants look on such conduct with loathsomeness and disgust, and wish their misguided brethren would "awake out of their delirious and fatal dreams," and desist from a course of conduct at once sinful, disgraceful, and obnoxious in the sight of God and man. "Judge not lest ye be judged," is the solemn language of the Scripture, and yet these high-handed and irreligious individuals, blinded by the most inordinate bigotry and ambition, have the hardihood to declare, that the Catholics must all be damned, and that they, themselves are infallible. Such is the presumption of a mortal, such the feel- ing which actuated Lucifer when he first opposed his dictum to the will of his Almighty and Omniscient Creator. We need say no more. We may have said more than was necessary for, the con- demnation of these men follows their own language, and they should be treated with silent contempt.

STATE PRISON MONOPOLY.

We give the following extract from an able address on this sub- ject, lately delivered at the North American Hotel by John B. Scoles Esq.

Let me give an illustration: suppose a person comes here from the South, with a large order for Cooper's work if you please. He wishes his order completed in the shortest possible time. Here would be the means of employing a number of hands—of feeding many mouths. But the State Prison agent steps in. "Give us your order—we will complete the work sooner than you can get any number of city coop- ers to complete it—we can afford to let you have it at fifty per cent less." And so they can, Sir, because it is well known, that the con- victs will be taken from their other employments, and placed at this, to hurry on the completion of the order; and the prison can set more men to work than there are coopers in this city—and when we con- sider the various calls upon the mechanics purse—when we consi- der these necessary vents to his profits—"house-rent,"—"shop- rent"—and the almost nameless items to be included under the general head of "family expenses," we need not be surprised, that the State Prison agent can contract for work at a reduction of fifty per cent from the regular price. This, Sir, is a mere instance in il- lustration of the effect of the system—one of many that might be in- duced. Other trades suffer quite as much as the cooper. The shoe- maker, the Hat-maker, the Sash-maker, the Stone-cutter—all come in for their share—and who can say, that he is secure from its oppression—what mechanic can say, that his occupation, his means of subsistence will not soon be, if it is not now included, within the expanding circle of this monopoly. Now, perhaps, he feels a fancied safety—to-morrow, the monopoly is pressing with peculiar sever- ity upon himself. Even the Lock-smith finds his trade no protection, and surely, if any one stood a fair chance of escape, we should have thought it was the lock-smith;—for of all the arts to introduce among a set of house-breakers, burglars by profession,—that of lock-making seems to be the most singular—the most dangerous—the most absurd! Well may it be said, they go in novices, and come out adepts—and worse than all, the State is made to play the part of the preceptor!

And now, Sir, let me ask, what must be the ultimate consequen- ces of this system, if permitted to exist and extend? I will tell you. The respectable master-mechanic, who is now able and barely able, by his utmost industry to support his family, and to give his children a proper education, will find himself struggling for a scanty subsi- stence;—and the journeyman-mechanic, whose wages now, perhaps, do not procure for a numerous family, more than the very necessa- ries of life, will be turned upon the community without employment—and what must he do? He cannot behold a suffering wife—he can- not hear his children imploring him for bread—without making some effort to relieve them. He may beg, if his pride will let him—or, he may resort to practices of dishonesty, and add another to the band of convicts, whose interference with his trade, has deprived his family of their prop and support, and himself of his liberty for a time and his good name, forever! His wife may perhaps, die of a broken heart, and his children be supported at the public expense. And all for what?—to make the State Prison pay itself—to put money into the already well-filled pockets of a favored few—to give a set of abandoned criminals, certain useful arts, which they will perhaps abandon the moment they are let loose upon society. It is for these most sure and most worthy ends, that the consequences are to be braved, that I have endeavoured implicitly to depict—and in doing so, I have presented no fancy picture—I have indulged in no empty declamation—I have drawn a logical conclusion from the premises—I have given a mere detail of the necessary results of that mo- nopoly.

THE APOSTATE PRIEST MR. SMITH.

At one of meetings of the Presbyterian club Dr. Brownlee repeated his favorite calumny "sins are forgiven for money"—A gentleman and his lady called next day to see the apostate Priest and asked him why he did not contradict that false state- ment and undeceive Dr. Brownlee—He answered that he would undeceive him—They very properly replied that it was his du- ty to have done so immediately on the spot, because the people believed that Dr. Brownlee was countenanced by him—"I was," said he very tired after my speech and could not undertake another; besides my seat was far off from Dr. Brownlee and I could not speak to him—However Mr. Smith is regenerated!! There is no doubt, a consent to a calumny, is the sign of presbyterian re- generation.

At the last meeting Mr. Smith said that for than twelve years he never could meet with an english catholic Bible which only

aljuries, and give perfect satisfaction to all parties concerned hose who have embarked in the sale of wine and spirits by tail, will be glad that they have been relieved by the late bill om much annoyance, as now they can obtain their licenses ith much more facility. Gentlemen, I cannot avoid congra- tulating my reverend friends, the respected pastors of my urch, on the tardy concession of a pure and simple act of istice in the repeal of that penal statute which pronounced em guilty of felony for celebrating marriage between two per- sons, one or both them differing in religion from themselves. [Hear.] Now, gentlemen, that this monstrous statute has een expunged, we only begin to wonder how any parliament ould have so excelled in bigotry as to permit our country to e disgraced by the existence of such an odious measure; and was indeed grieved to find that the bitterest opponents to the epeal of this monstrous act were some of our own coun- trymen; but their opposition was as paltry as it was futile; nd I rejoice that the remnant of the penal code no longer exists, which was merely directed against that sacred class f my fellow countrymen, who, by their meekness and their umility, have raised themselves superior to the malignity of igots, and, after ages of persecution, now stand before the orld the brightest examples of true religion, Christian charity, nd benevolence. [Loud and continued cheering.] Gentle- en, I have now briefly alluded to those matters which I eemed of much importance or of any interest to you. I atter myself that you will feel persuaded that I have no object t heart but that of promoting the welfare of my country. I ay have differed with some of you in opinion; I may have ta- en a different view of various measures from great and from ise statesmen, but, gentlemen, I must in justice to myself aim at all times a discretionary power to act as my judgment ay dictate. [Hear.] You, gentlemen, have sent me to par- ament free and unshackled—you have elected me to my pre- ent proud station, by reason of your knowledge of my past onduct and principles, and if you are resolved to continue in e your generous confidence, you must not be too ready to cavil ith my votes, or to doubt my sincerity. Gentlemen, your use, the cause of the people, and the prosperity of my native nd, can alone be the guiding star of my political career. [Cheers.] I have laid down one rule for myself, from which I ill not depart—never to look to men but to measures. [Cheers.] will neither be bound to the chariot wheels of a prime minist- ar, nor sacrifice my conscientious opinions at the shrine of po- ularity. [Loud cheers.] If I continue to preserve your good opinion, gentlemen, I shall indeed be amply remunerated for the laborious duties I may have to perform; but if in the upright and honest discharge of my duty, I shall have the misfortune to meet with the disapprobation of some, I must rest satisfied with the conviction of having acted with strict fidelity towards you, and with strict justice towards myself. (Great cheering.)

"Invidiam virtute partam, non invidiam sed gloriam putarem." Enthusiastic cheers.) Gentlemen, I have only to repeat how grate- ful I am for your generosity and kindness towards me. I am not ignorant of the many difficulties you had to surmount in order to believe your own independence and to place me in my present po- sition. I cannot gentlemen, but admire your conduct as men and as patriots, and I ardently hope you may live long to enjoy the triumph of your own exertions. (Cheers.) So long as God shall spare my life so long shall both my energies of body and of mind be directed to one object—the prosperity and independence of my country—gentlemen, until the last moment of my existence you shall ever find me the unflinching supporter of popular rights, and the unbend- ing foe to tyranny and oppression. The hon. gentleman then resum- ed his seat amidst unbounded acclamations.

The Chairman proposed the health of  
"The hon. Colonel Westera."  
Colonel Westera returned thanks.  
The health of "John O'Brien Esq." was drunk with great enthu- siasm.  
The Chairman returned thanks.  
"Sir Richard Nagle Bart., and Montague Lowther Chapman Esq., with the independence of Westmeath and its patriotic elec- tions."  
Sir Richard Nagle in returning thanks, said—Westmeath, I need not remind you, bore a distinguished name in the collection of 1826, and in the collection of 1827;—Thomas Aquinas, fol.; Hilarij Opera, fol.; Jordanii Bibliorum, Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses, 24v.; Histoire de l'Eglise, 24v.; Histoire de l'Eglise Gallicane, 18v.; Memoirs pour servir a l'Histoire Ec- clesiastique, 16v.; Vies des Peres des Martyrs, 12v.; Dictionnaire de Theologie, 8v. &c.

The above works were advertised to be sold on Thursday evening Jan. 2d, but are postponed on account of the weather, to this evening, Jan. 4th.

Of JOHANNA and JUDY AHERN, of the county of Cork, parish of Glamoath, Ireland, who sailed from Cork for Quebec, about nineteen months ago. When last heard of they were in Rochester, in this State, intending to come to this city.— Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their Brother, Thomas Aherm, by addressing a letter for him to the Office of the Truth Teller, January 4, 1834.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New York at its next session, for a removal of the Charter of the Liberman Provident Society of the City of New York;



A Late Cork Paper received at this office since our last publication containing the report of the great Dinner given to Mr. O'Connell gives a continuation of the proceedings in Cork. The following speeches delivered by Mr. O'Callaghan, M. P. for Cork, and Mr. John O'Connell, M. P. for Youghal, will be read with interest:—

Mr. O'Callaghan said—We are here assembled to do honor to Mr. O'Connell, and I need scarcely say that there is no man who comes forward more readily to offer the tribute of approbation and gratitude than I do, both for the honesty and talent which he has displayed in the advocacy of the rights of Irishmen, as well as the power and knowledge which he has shown in support of the independence and freedom of all the nations of Europe. (Hear, hear.) Though I have been only a short time a declared Repealer, I assure you I have ever been in feeling and opinion a decided and thorough Repealer. (Reiterated cheers.) I have never spoken in parliament but in reference to Ireland, and I have invariably demanded for my country but pure and simple justice which never has been given her.— (Cheers.) I asked but for a similarity of law, and just and equal institutions, but I have been always refused by a secretary foreign in the country, who never knew the wants or sympathies with the wishes of its inhabitants; and by a proud and haughty aristocracy, which considered itself to rule the nation as it pleased. (Cheers.) I have ever warred with their systems; but I must confess that I was strengthened in my opinion of the practicability of Repeal by the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 26th of February, 1832, when he stated, that if all the representatives of Ireland demanded it, he did not see how it could be denied. (Cheers.) I then declared myself a supporter of that measure, in obedience to the will of the people, which has always guided my public conduct, and which when I shall attempt to resist, I hope I shall cease to be a public man. (Cheers.) In my intercourse with Englishmen I have had peculiar opportunities of knowing the partiality and injustice with which they have acted towards Ireland; and I hope as this is an assembly composed in part, at least, of commercial men, who will excuse my giving a few facts in proof of what I assert. (Hear, hear.) When at the time of the Union it was resolved that there should be an interchange of commodities and manufactures between the two countries, it was provided that manufactures should only pay an equal amount of duty as those of the country into which they were imported. Very few manufactures increased with us after the Union, and these were the spirit trade, which advanced considerably. As soon, however, as they perceived that the exports of this commodity were on the increase, they prevented it from being sold in the English market unless it underwent a peculiar process. We had no remedy but to apply to the Treasury, and backed by Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, who on that occasion acted with great zeal and independence, we did make the application, and a most ridiculous mode of arranging the difference was resolved upon. They allowed the Irish treasury to go to law with the English, and have such judges as they pleased, but I do thank you from the bottom of my heart, for the unprecedented warmth of desire which you have manifested for the restoration of those rights, without which a man is a slave. (Cheers.) May you continue firm in your glorious resolve, till, with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, we drag tyranny from its seat, and lay it prostrate at the feet of the people. (Loud cheers continued for some minutes after Mr. O'Connor concluded his enthusiastic address.)

The city and county representatives were next given in succession, and were acknowledged and spoken to by Mr. Callaghan, Dr. Baldwin, Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Barry.

"The cause of Poland, and may prosperity triumph over despotism and oligarchy," was eloquently spoken to by Mr. F. Walsh.

"The devoted and unceasing friends of Ireland—the Catholic Bishops and Clergy," by the Rev. Mr. Falvey, with great ability.

"The Bishop of Norwich and the enlightened liberal ministers of the Church of England," by the same Rev. Gentleman.

"Wm. Crawford, sen., and the liberality and independence of Cork."

"Messrs. Joseph Hayes, Daniel Meagher, and Edward McCarthy; and may their exertions in exposing corporate abuses, secure to their fellow-citizens complete corporate reform."

The health of Thomas Moore, a volunteer by the chairman, was spoken to very happily by Counsellor Lyne, but we are obliged to postpone particulars till our next.

It was two o'clock when Mr. O'Connell rose to quit, and he was accompanied or almost immediately followed by the whole company.

**THE "MANIFESTATIONS" IN BELFAST.**

It appears that one of the Scotch "manifestation" fanatics has been exhibiting in Belfast, and has succeeded in inducing a great number of the inhabitants of "the Irish Athens," including many young ladies, to adopt his monstrous and absurd practices—for it would be a misnomer to call them doctrines. The individual who has volunteered to linger on their indulgence, for their sake as well as his own. (Applause.)

**COUNTY OF KILKENNY.**

The Kilkenny Journal publishes the following case for the information of the Irish Government, and calls for an inquiry into the allegations set forth, in order that an opportunity should be afforded for the vindication of the law, if, as is here asserted, the party intrusted with its administration have grossly abused its powers. The facts appear to be fairly and candidly stated, and we entertain no doubt that the Government will look upon them as requiring a prompt and searching investigation:—

**A CASE OF EXTREME HARDSHIP.**

We beg leave to call the attention of government to the following REMEMBRANCE.

While Mr. Wallock was performing the part of *Rolla* in *Pizzaro*, on the first night of his recent engagement, a voice cried out, "bravo Emmet," during his delivery of the celebrated address to the Peruvians just as he had concluded the following sentences:—"Where'er they move in anger, desolation tracks their progress! Where'er the pause in amity, affliction mourns their friendship. They boast they come but to improve our state, enlarge our thoughts, and free us from the yoke of error. Yes! they will give enlightened freedom to our minds, who are themselves the slaves of passion, avarice, and pride." There was profound silence in the house at the moment the name was pronounced, and there was scarcely one amongst the audience upon whom this elegantly applied tribute to the memory of the Irish *Rolla* was lost. It was not done alone that the spirit of the sentiments which the actor was delivering called up in

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the mind their resemblance to those which he has left with us, but the parallel extended itself to the noble and disinterested motives of the Peruvian hero and the Irish patriot. No applause followed the close of the speech. In the indulgence of those sacred feelings which the mention of "his name" seemed to conjure up, the deserts, nay, even the presence of the actor, seemed forgotten.—*Irish Monthly Magazine.*

**JOHN QUINN'S COAL YARD**, No. 26 Hamilton street, near Catherine street.—The subscriber having made extensive arrangements with the proprietors of the most approved Coal Mines, both Schuylkill, Lehigh and Lackawana, is now ready to receive the orders of the consumers in the city and its vicinity.

Orders will be thankfully received at the following places, A. Bell & Co. 33 Pine st. L. Powers, 53 Wall st. 98 Merchants Exchange, A. R. Wash, Barclay & Church sts. P. Monahan, Madison and Governor sts. John Miller, 24 Bleeker st. and at the office.

**NEW BOOK STORE**—OWEN PHELAN begs to inform his friend and the public, that he has opened a Book Store, at No. 57 Chatham-street, corner Chamber-street, where he will have constantly on hand, for sale, a general assortment of Catholic, Theological, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books, of every description which he will be enabled to sell at very reduced prices. m23

**GEORGE RAMSAY**—Grocery and Provision Stores, No. 114 Green-street, corner of Berkeley, and corner of Lamb- and Water streets, Albany, N. Y. Has always on hand, a constant supply of Groceries and provisions, at the lowest Cash prices.

**JOHN MCKINLEY DRAPER AND TAILOR**, No. 54 1-2 Bowery, informs his patrons and the public, that he has now completed his stock of Goods for the season: comprising a great variety of fashionable striped and plain Cassimeres. Also, an extensive assortment of superfine Cloths, of every shade and color; choice Vestings, of the newest patterns in Silks, Valenciennes, Veivers, &c. &c. J. M. begs to assure his patrons and the public, that the most punctual attention shall be paid to their orders, and that every article of gentlemen's dress will be made in his peculiar style of elegance, which has already won for him so large a share of public patronage.

N. B. Constantly on hand a general assortment of ready-made Clothing.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.**

**FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.**  
From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Residents in the United States, feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed that they can secure their passage at 246 Pearl street, on the lowest terms in very superior American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowledged regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occurring. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeably to the company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet unequaled—uniting the mutual skill and first rate talent of their commanders—most secure to the Emigrant's safe passage across the Atlantic.

In point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be reasonably looked or wished for.

It may be as well to observe that the cheapness of travelling from Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties agree to have their friends out to the extent of FIVE, or more, they are assured of a FREE passage from Dublin and Belfast to Liverpool for themselves, besides their luggage forwarded FREE of commission.

Travellers will be given by ROBINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable at sight, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Passage money in all cases is always returned to the parties from whom it was received, should their friends not embark for this country.

Applications from persons residing in the country (post paid) will be readily answered. Passages from New York to Liverpool, can always be secured—likewise from Liverpool not only to New York, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, &c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars apply to

**DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.**  
246 Pearl st.

**PASSAGE FROM DUBLIN AND BELFAST.**

PERSONS wishing to engage passages for their friends have an opportunity of so joining in American Ships of the First Class from Liverpool—Such as Emma from Dublin are brought to Liverpool daily by the "City of Dublin Steam Packets." A free passage given—Travellers from Belfast are likewise brought free by the "Chief-tain," Gosport, and Liberties three times a week. Fares moderate and reasonable.

**DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co.** 246 Pearl street, Agent in Belfast, Mr. Charles Allan, 106 High street—Messrs Robinson 14 Goree Piazza Liverpool.

**PASSAGE FROM CORK AND WATERFORD.**

Can at all times be secured in First Class Ships by way of Liverpool—Apply to **DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co.** 246 Pearl street.

**EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.**  
For Steerage Passengers,

**FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.**

Persons settled in the United States, who wish to send for their friends from Great Britain or Ireland, can secure their passages at this Office, No. 273 Pearl street, on the most moderate terms, in first rate ships, sailing from Liverpool every week, in any of which they can embark at the time most convenient for themselves. The ships are of a very superior class, fitted up with every convenience for the voyage commanded by skillful and careful men; and the frequency and punctuality of their departure will prevent the heavy expenses often attendant on delay at Liverpool. The greatest care is used to promote the comfort of the passengers; and if they should not come out, the passage money is always returned to those from whom it was received. The cheapness of travelling in the steam-boats, which are constantly running to Liverpool, from the various ports of Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this a very expeditious and economical mode of emigration; and the agents of this establishment at those ports will assist the passengers free of commission, in forwarding their baggage. Sums of any amount to assist them in preparing for the voyage or for any other purpose, will be paid to them on demand in Liverpool, or remitted to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, as may be required. Application from persons residing in the country, (post paid) will be promptly attended to; and passages from New York to Liverpool can also be engaged at this office on the most reasonable terms. Apply to

**SAMUEL THOMPSON**, 273 Pearl-street.  
Nov. 2

**LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK PACKETS.**

To sail on the 1st and 15th of each Month.

In order to insure Passengers a regular, cheap, and expeditious conveyance between Liverpool and New York, arrangements have been made to despatch a first class American Ship from each port punctually at the above periods. These Vessels are provided with every thing necessary for the comfort and convenience of Passengers, and the number by each Vessel being limited, renders accommodations extremely spacious and comfortable. Emigrants in America, desirous of sending for their families and friends from England, Ireland, or Scotland, may always secure their passages by this line on the most reasonable terms, and without detouring or disappointment in Liverpool; and if the persons or from Liverpool, apply at 22 WATER STREET, Liverpool, or at 171 SOUTH ST. to New York, to E. MACOMBER, or to my

AGENTS—Mr. John Caruthers, 25 South Front street, Philadelphia; Mr. Geo. W. Footingham, Boston; Mr. Otis Manchester, Utica, N. Y.; Mr. W. Elmer, Buffalo; Mr. Henry P. Schweppe, Pittsburg; Mr. E. D. Cincinnati, Ohio; Messrs White & Reynolds, Cleveland, Ohio; Macdonald, Brest & Co., York, Upper Canada; John Sandland, Paterson, N. J. s. 5

**COAL**—During the past season, the Subscribers have constructed a very convenient Dock, and a commodious Warehouse, at the Dock, E. R., and having received a good supply of Coal, are enabled to offer for sale the following descriptions, which they will deliver in any part of the city, in as nice order and at as low prices, as can be obtained from any other yard, viz:—

**SCHUYLKILL**—From the mines of S. P. Wetherill, Esq.; Peach Orchard from Spohn's vein and East Primrose.

**LIVERPOOL AND SYDNEY**—Screened for the grate; also, fine, for Smith's use and for Steam Engines.

**VIRGINIA**, of the most approved kinds and from various pits. Also, for sale, 2,000 Tons Lehigh, which they will sell by the cargo, or at retail, on favorable terms.

**TYLER, DIBBLEE & SON.**  
Orders left at the following places, will receive prompt attention. At the Coal Yard, Dry Dock; in their box, at the desk in the large Room, Merchants' Exchange, Wall-street; also, in their boxes at the following places:—Mr. Leacock, junction of Division and Grand-streets; Mr. Holt's, next to the Park Theatre; Mr. Farrington's, corner First-street and Bowery; and Mr. Randol's Hotel, corner Bowdway and Bleeker-streets. nov 16 81

The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard 203 Washington st. east side between Murray and Warren sts.

Liverpool Orrel Coal of the first quality.

Newcastle	do	do
Scotch	do	do
Nova Scotia	do	do

**ANTHRACITE COAL.**  
Schuylkill Coal warranted equal to any in the market.

Lehigh	do	do
Lackawana	do	do

**SMITH'S COAL.**  
Virginia, fine Sidney, Newcastle, and fine Liverpool.  
Nov 30 JACOB SOUTHART.

**GREENWICH MARBLE YARD.**

Sixth Avenue, directly opposite to 8th street, in the immediate vicinity of Washington Parade Ground. The subscribers inform their friends and the public that they carry on the Marble business in all its various branches such as chimney pieces, Pier table tops, of every description, tombs, monuments head-stones, &c. &c.—Having in their employ first rate hands and being determined to devote their entire attention to the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to produce work from their factory which will be found on inspection to be not inferior to any in the city. Their present stock is considerable, and they invite owners of houses, builders and others, to call and examine for themselves.

**M'LAUGHLIN & O'HARA.**  
New-York, Nov. 2, 1833.

**PATRICK ELLIS**, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has commenced business at the corner of Mott and Prince-st. where he will have constantly on hand a choice assortment of liquors, wines, &c. which he will dispose of wholesale and retail at reasonable prices. Nov 16.

800 barrels winesap Cider for sale by Wm. Flinn, at the old establishment corner of Duane and Augusta streets. Southern merchants will do well by giving the above article a trial. Dec 28

**TO BE SOLD.**

**THE MAN OF WAR HOUSE**, Stable, Shed, and a lot of land 100 feet on the Bloomingdale road, by 200 feet deep, being on the corner of 54th st. On the premises is an excellent Pump of water. The Man of War is well known as a first rate stand for business—Title indisputable; if not previously disposed of, will be sold at the Tontine Coffee House on Wednesday next the 29th of Jan. 1833.—For further particulars, apply to

**EDWARD M'GLOIN.**  
No. 4 Benson-street. d28

**CHEAP GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.** No. 126 Walker-street, corner of Orange-street. **WALTER FALLON** respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened the above Store, where may be had a choice assortment of Teas, Wines, and Family Groceries, at unusually low prices. [n 16

**PASSAGE FROM DUBLIN.**

Persons wishing to send for their friends, can engage their passage on good terms, in a First Class Coppered and Copper-fastened Vessel, to sail direct from Dublin for this port, in the month of March or April next, apply to

**GEORGE M'BRIDE, Jr.** 3, Cedar st. Dec. 25, 1 m.

**JUST RECEIVED** and for SALE by **JAMES RYAN**, 426 Broadway. An extensive collection of Pictures of Plety, plain and colored, suitable for distribution. Prayer Beads, small Crucifixes, &c. &c. Also, the Catholic Calendar and Lay y's Directory for 1834; Companion to the Sanctuary; Review of Pox's Book of Martyrs, &c.

**DR. E. LEONARD**, formerly Resident Physician of the Lying-in-Hospital, Dublin, Accoucheur and Licentiate in Midwifery, No. 14 Dever st. nov. 16.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**

Of Joseph Johnson, from Ballycarry, County Antrim, Ireland. He worked for John Kelly, contractor on the Canal near Huntington, Pennsylvania; whence he wrote in March 1832 to his wife in Ireland. It is supposed he left Huntington in the Autumn of 1832 for the Beaver or Delaware Canal, or for some part of Maryland. Any information respecting said Johnson will be thankfully received by his wife. Address R.v. P. Byrne, Charlestown, Mass.

Of **PETER GOLDRICK** a native of the Parish of Drunsless, Co. of Leitrim, Ireland, who emigrated from the County of Sligo, in May 1827, and is now supposed to be in the Canadas. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his father Patrick Goldrick, addressed to the care of Carson Corcoran, Sandyhill, Washington Co. N. Y. 20, Dec. 28.

Of **JAMES KENNY** Parish of Uidagh, County of Longford, Ireland, who sailed from Dublin and landed in Quebec, 1826, when last heard of, was in Philadelphia; Boarded with James Garvey, South Legat st. No. 10.—Any information respecting him be thankfully received by his sister Rosanna M'Currie, now Parcel. Please to direct to Mr. Patrick Purcell, Troy, State of New York.

Of **RICHARD CARBERRY**, native of the parish of Cloned, two miles from Carrick on Suir, County of Waterford, when last heard of he was up the Bay of Quinte Lumbering on the River Trent, and went last summer to Montreal on a raft. Any information sent or given to his Brother (Patrick who lives in Annapolis Cayuga Co. State of New York) would be gratefully received.

**BY J. W. DAYMON.**

Store No. 191 Chatham Square. THIS DAY.

At 10 o'clock, at the auction room, a general assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz:—Bureaus; mahogany dining and tea Tables; fancy and whist Chairs; Ingrate Carpets; gilt and mahogany Looking Glasses; Venetian Blinds; leather Bags, Baskets; gilt and mahogany Looking Glasses; Venetian Blinds; coats; cushions, shawls and tongs; bedding; field and low just bedsteads; wash stands; watches; clothing; carpenter's tools; painted casks; crockery and glass ware, &c.

**J. DAYMON, Auctioneer**, No. 191 Chatham Square, returns his thanks and patrons his sincere thanks for the many favors conferred on him in his late business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage. Families breaking up housekeeping, and persons desirous of business, will be attended to personally at their houses or stores. Furniture of any article so merchandise sent to his store will be paid every attention to. Payments promptly made the day after sale.

**THE TRUTH TELLER** is Published every Saturday morning at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street, one door from Broadway.

**TERMS**—Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Any Communications to the Editor or Agents must be post paid.





TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1834.

NO 2.

IRELAND.

REPEAL.

THE KING'S COUNTY FREEHOLDERS—DINNER TO N. FITZSIMON, ESQ., M. P.

On Wednesday the public dinner to which Nicholas Fitzsimon, Esq., M. P., was invited by the electors of the King's County, took place. Upon this occasion the chair was occupied by

JOHN O'BRIEN, Esq., of Mountjoy-square.

Upon the cloth being removed, the following toasts, with appropriate observations, were given from the chair, and received with loud applause by the guests:—

"The King, and may he ever wield his sceptre not for the good of a party, but for the welfare of his entire people."

"The Queen."

"The Marquis Wellesley."

"The Marchioness Wellesley."

"The People, the true sons of legitimate power."

"The Duke of Sussex, the consistent and unchanging friend of liberal principles."

The chairman said that the next toast which stood in the order on his list was one which he felt would be received with their measureless applause. (Cheers.) He would wish to bear attestation in the most marked manner to the worth and character of this highly respectable individual, who, from his private as well as public character, was entitled to the respect and approbation of this county. (Loud cheers.) They all remembered when the King's County was little better than a close borough. During the struggle that was made to rescue this county from the grasp of monopoly, no person displayed more zeal, for talent, nor more fidelity than Mr. Fitzsimon. (Loud cheers.) During the registry, no man could more entitled himself to the gratitude of the constituency of that county than he did, by his unceasing vigilance and zeal in watching over the registry. (Cheers.) How he had assisted in the late struggle, which placed him in the proud position that he now occupied, it was unnecessary to say; and he felt satisfied, that in those exertions a sense of the public good was paramount and surpassing to any ambition of his own. (Loud and continued cheering.) He had examined Mr. Fitzsimon's parliamentary course, and it was such as the most fastidious could not object to. (Loud cheers.) He concluded, in the midst of great cheering, by proposing—

"Nicholas Fitzsimon, Esq., and the independence of the King's County."

"Mr. Fitzsimon, as soon as the cheering with which he was greeted had sufficiently subsided to render him audible, spoke nearly as follows:—Gentlemen, you will pardon me if I am unable to convey to you precisely the sentiments which I do at this moment entertain for the very great and extraordinary kindness just shown me. (Cheers.) You have already conferred on me the highest distinction that man can enjoy, and really when I reflect upon this your additional kindness, I cannot but feel convinced of my total incapacity of testifying my gratitude. (Cheers.) It affords me, however, unmixed feelings of pleasure, to have this opportunity of once again congratulating you on the splendid victory you have achieved in tearing down the banner of monopoly and exclusion which had so long waved its hateful colors over the land, and having at length planted in its stead the proud standard of your political independence. (Loud cheers.) I must feel proud at having been instrumental in effecting this, the grand object we had so many years in view, and now filling the highest situation that my fellow-countrymen could bestow, that of being their representative in the councils of the nation. [Loud cheers.] I do, in the next place, feel happy at this our meeting, in order to render you an account of my stewardship, and, if necessary, to be instructed by you, previous to again taking my seat in the House of Commons. [Cheers.] I have always declared my conviction that our representatives ought to be ready to explain to us their conduct and their votes; and now that I have been raised, by your kindness, to the station that I occupy, I am not about advocating a different principle from that which I have always maintained. [Cheers.] I flatter myself, gentlemen, that there does not exist between us any material difference of opinion on political questions—[hear]—but I would, at the same time, be practicing a very serious deception on you, as well as doing an injustice to myself, were I not candidly to admit, I have been informed that dissatisfaction has been expressed by some of my friends relative to one or two votes I may have given. If I were to go back with you, gentlemen, to the beginning of the session, I might detain you too long; but I cannot well refrain from calling to your recollection the great, the unparalleled, and, would I could say, the triumphant exertions of the Irish members, in opposing the monstrous, the arbitrary, the unconstitutional coercion bill. [Hear, hear.] I can scarcely attempt to give full vent to my feelings in reference to this atrocious mea-

sure. I can only say, gentlemen, that with but a slight knowledge of my country's history, I could not but meet the proposition for the introduction of martial law with all the opposition of which I was capable. [Cheers.] Some, I know, deemed it wise, under the then circumstances, to bring into existence this enactment. For my part, gentlemen I never could discern a semblance of its necessity; but whatever may have been the state of things then, or the opinions of parties at any time, this first measure of the reformed parliament must stamp its character with an act of injustice towards Ireland, and will hand down to posterity our statute-book, its pages stained with an unjust, an unjustifiable, and an unconstitutional enactment [Hear, hear, hear, and loud and continued cheers.]—Gentlemen, another subject of importance was the repeal of the assessed taxes, and one which chiefly occupied the attention of the English public. I am fully aware of the wishes expressed by many talented and esteemed countrymen of mine, that the Irish members should go hand in hand with the English members in obtaining for the latter a reduction in taxation. But, gentlemen, when I perceived an evident impression on the minds of many of the latter, that Ireland had not her share of taxation. I was inclined to pause before I gave support to a proposition which would at once reduce the revenue, and render this impoverished country liable to contribute, to make good a deficit caused by our vote. Nay, I shall be more candid with you, gentlemen, and will say, that during the various appeals made by the English members, many of whom were pledged to their constituents to obtain an abolition of this tax, I did not feel that warm sympathy—I do not say for the taxpayers, but for those who represented them—when I reflected that many of those who were crying aloud for the repeal of the assessed taxes, and who were upbraiding the ministry with their breaches of pledges, were the same who, a few months before, had contributed to carry through the House that odious measure of despotism to which I have already so warmly alluded. (Loud Cheering.) I pass this over, however, as no argument—as it was only the feeling of the moment; but, gentlemen, when I conceived that the time when the repeal of those taxes was proposed was premature, and that their immediate abolition might add to the burdens of this country, I did feel myself not only justified, but bound to vote for their continuance. I believe I may have differed from some as to the reduction of our military forces; and I am aware that there was a loud demand, on the part of the English members; for a diminution of the army; but I well know that a disbanding of soldiers would only be the prelude to the enlistment—and, perhaps, the extensive enlistment—of police. I was well aware, also, that we are saddled with the whole burden of the police; whereas we only contribute in our share to the general taxation for the support of the army. I need not, I am sure, gentlemen, enter into any contrast between the conduct of the soldiery and the police, whenever either come in contact with the people. (Hear.) You well know the good order and the good temper of the one, and the want of discipline and forbearance on the part of the other. (Hear.) I speak now as merely anxious to do the best for this country, at the same time, I am free to confess, that I quite agree with those who think, in the present posture of affairs throughout nations, it would be worse than imprudent to reduce our army below its present standard. I am an economist, but I hate that paltry attempt at saving by a reduction which might tend to endanger the safety of the state, or lessen the glories of the British arms.—(Cheers.) Above all, gentlemen, as an Irishman, I never will consent to discharge from this country our honest, well-disciplined soldier, to have him replaced by the bigotted nominee of some petty aristocrat. [Hear, and cheers.] A reform in the grand jury system has been at length granted to us, but of so limited a nature, that I hope a very few days of next session will be allowed to pass without extending further and more radical reform to a system which has been so long a subject of annoyance and oppression to the poorer classes of society. The church bill, gentlemen, I do not value as any advantage to this country; it partially abolishes church cess, and in lieu of this it strengthens and fortifies that establishment to which the people have been so long and justly opposed—which has been the destruction of the tranquility of Ireland, and which, though professing peace and good will, has been the cause of shedding so much innocent blood. With this, of course, is connected the tithe question, which has again been bolstered up by a bill to which I gave my most strenuous opposition, because it gave a million of money to support the very same system to which we have always been opposed, and which must be entirely abrogated before complete tranquility can be restored to Ireland. Tithes, indeed, must be totally abolished, as well as the obnoxious vestry cess, the annihilation of which I attribute more to our determination than the good will of the legislature. We have obtained a considerable alteration in our jury system, and, gentlemen, I feel no apprehension but that the present bill will ensure fair and impar-

tial juries, and give perfect satisfaction to all parties concerned. Those who have embarked in the sale of wine and spirits by retail, will be glad that they have been relieved by the late bill from much annoyance, as now they can obtain their licenses with much more facility. Gentlemen, I cannot avoid congratulating my reverend friends, the respected pastors of my church, on the tardy concession of a pure and simple act of justice in the repeal of that penal statute which pronounced them guilty of felony for celebrating marriage between two persons, one or both of them differing in religion from themselves. [Hear.] Now, gentlemen, that this monstrous statute has been expunged, we only begin to wonder how any parliament could have so excelled in bigotry as to permit our country to be disgraced by the existence of such an odious measure; and I was indeed grieved to find that the bitterest opponents to the repeal of this monstrous act were some of our own countrymen; but their opposition was as paltry as it was futile; and I rejoice that the remnant of the penal code no longer exists, which was merely directed against that sacred class of my fellow countrymen, who, by their meekness and their humility, have raised themselves superior to the malignity of bigots, and, after ages of persecution, now stand before the world the brightest examples of true religion, Christian charity, and benevolence. [Loud and continued cheering.] Gentlemen, I have now briefly alluded to those matters which I deemed of much importance or of any interest to you. I flatter myself that you will feel persuaded that I have no object at heart but that of promoting the welfare of my country. I may have differed with some of you in opinion; I may have taken a different view of various measures from great and from wise statesmen, but, gentlemen, I must in justice to myself claim at all times a discretionary power to act as my judgment may dictate. [Hear.] You, gentlemen, have sent me to parliament free and unshackled—you have elected me to my present proud station, by reason of your knowledge of my past conduct and principles, and if you are resolved to continue in me your generous confidence, you must not be too ready to cavil with my votes, or to doubt my sincerity. Gentlemen, your cause, the cause of the people, and the prosperity of my native land, can alone be the guiding star of my political career. [Cheers.] I have laid down one rule for myself, from which I will not depart—never to look to men but to measures. [Cheers.] I will neither be bound to the chariot wheels of a prime minister, nor sacrifice my conscientious opinions at the shrine of popularity. [Loud cheers.] If I continue to preserve your good opinion, gentlemen, I shall indeed be amply remunerated for the laborious duties I may have to perform; but if in the upright and honest discharge of my duty, I shall have the misfortune to meet with the disapprobation of some, I must rest satisfied with the conviction of having acted with strict fidelity towards you, and with strict justice towards myself. (Great cheering.)

"*Invidiam virtute partam, non invidiam sed gloriam putarem.*"

(Enthusiastic cheers.) Gentlemen, I have only to repeat how grateful I am for your generosity and kindness towards me. I am not ignorant of the many difficulties you had to surmount in order to achieve your own independence and to place me in my present position. I cannot gentlemen, but admire your conduct as men and as patriots, and I ardently hope you may live long to enjoy the triumph of your own exertions. (Cheers.) So long as God shall spare my life so long shall both my energies of body and of mind be directed to one object—the prosperity and independence of my country—Gentlemen, until the last moment of my existence you shall ever find me the unflinching supporter of popular rights, and the unbending foe to tyranny and oppression. The hon. gentleman then resumed his seat amidst unbounded acclamations.

The Chairman proposed the health of

"The hon. Colonel Westera."

Colonel Westera returned thanks.

The health of "John O'Brien Esq." was drunk with great enthusiasm.

The Chairman returned thanks.

"Sir Richard Nagle Bart., and Montague Lowther Chaprass Esq., with the independence of Westmeath and its patriotic electors.

Sir Richard Nagle in returning thanks, said—Westmeath, I need not remind you, bore a distinguished part in the election of 1826, which contributed so much to the carrying of Catholic Emancipation, by returning that highly esteemed and popular gentleman, Mr. Tuite. (Cheers.) In 1832, when Ireland was convulsed by the tithe question, the freeholders of Westmeath came forward and marked in the humble individual who now stands before you, their disapprobation of a system that obliges the professors of one religion to support the ministers of another. (Loud cheering.) It is highly flattering to me find that my parliamentary conduct, during a session in which the interests of Ireland were the subject of so much discussion, has met with general approbation. (Loud and continued cheering.)

The next toast was—

The health of "W. J. O'Neil Daunt, the inflexible foe to corporate monopoly.

Mr. Daunt returned thanks in a very eloquent and appropriate speech.

The Chairman said that the next toast he had to offer there was



that of an individual who had become so prominent in Ireland as to require no panegyric on his part. (Loud Cheers.)

"Daniel O'Connell, the dauntless and indomitable advocate of the rights of Ireland.

(Vehement and boundless enthusiasm.)

Counsellor Daly being called on from all parts of the room, rose and eloquently spoke to this toast. He said that after the sunburst eloquence which had that night irradiated their meeting, he felt considerable diffidence in rising to address them. The toast which had been proposed by their chairman and drunk with such enthusiasm, afforded to the speaker a wide field for expostulation, and yet Mr. O'Connell's name was its own eloquent eulogy as that of a great man who had been formed to confer great and vast benefits upon his country. (Loud cheering.) The eloquent and learned gentleman, with great ability, dwelt upon the high character of Mr. O'Connell, and upon the vast services which his magnificent energies, devoted through a laborious life to the public service, had conferred upon Ireland. He would, like a second Doria, be hailed by a grateful people as the saviour of his country. The eloquent gentleman was enthusiastically applauded.

The Chairman said that the next toast was one which he was sure would meet their unanimous approbation.—He begged to propose—

#### "THE REPEAL OF THE UNION".

A burst of fervid acclamation was the instantaneous response, and the toast was drunk with the most boundless and rapturous enthusiasm. The display of repeal feeling was truly glorious and gratifying.

The Rev. Mr. O'Donoghue, in compliance with the call of the meeting, spoke to this toast in a very able speech. He referred to the long period of misrule and oppression which this country suffered under the English yoke, and then to the period when this country was enabled to enjoy a moment of calm—he meant the brilliant period of 1782. England persevered in her barbarous treatment of this country up to that period, and when she was threatened by foreign foes, and pressed to send all her disposable forces to resist them, they left Ireland to protect herself; and the experience of that period proved what Ireland could have achieved were she left to herself. (Cheers.) At that period Ireland established free trade and independence, until the corrupt English government became jealous of her increasing prosperity, and every means which treachery and corruption could devise, were used to accomplish the foul and accursed measure of the Legislative Union. The Irish parliament was bribed, and the venal representatives of that day exercised a power which they did not possess, and in disposing of their country's independence, did that which they were not empowered to do, and entered into a contract to which those most concerned were not consenting parties. He therefore would not give unlicensed discretion to any representative. No man valued Mr. Fitzsimon more than he did; Mr. F. was as well aware of that as any man. But much as he regarded him, and highly and justly as he prized him, he would not give him or any other man the unrestrained exercise of his own discretion. He would say to him, or to any other representative, "act as your mind suggests, but be responsible to us afterwards." (Laughter and cheers.) The reverend and eloquent gentleman dwelt with great force upon the necessity of Repeal, and its being indispensable to the prosperity and happiness of Ireland. He then referred to the popular movement in Ireland, and said let Etna roar, and Vesuvius pour its lava over its Cataneas or its Herculaneums, but not less resistless in its impetuous course, though unaccompanied by destruction in its progress, was the great popular movement of the nation which was this moment in its progress. They had come there that day to perform their duty towards their country, by recognizing the zeal and honesty of one of her efficient servants. They had come, in the first instance, to compliment their excellent representative, but, besides this, they had other objects; they came there to fix the wavering, to cheer the patriotic, to appal the tyrant, to encourage the timid, and to steal fire from heaven to animate the apathetic. (Loud cheers.)

"Lord Rossmore, the patriotic assertor of our rights and liberties."

Colonel Westera returned thanks.

"The Rev. Mr. O'Rafferty, and the Catholic Clergy."—(Immense cheering.)

The Chairman, in putting this toast, adverted to the fine qualities of character which had so much endeared the rev. gentleman to all who knew him.

The Rev. Mr. O'Rafferty returned thanks with much eloquence and feeling. He highly appreciated the compliment that had been conferred on him; he felt that no services he had rendered could have entitled him to it. He trusted that he, and those who were the objects with him of their kindness, would ever struggle with the people until they found them happy, free, and independent. (Cheers.) Many persons thought that after the accomplishment of the great measure of emancipation it was the duty of the Catholic clergy to confine themselves strictly to their clerical duties. Nothing could really be more gratifying to the Catholic clergy of Ireland than to confine themselves to those duties; but so long as they found their country unhappy and degraded, they should feel it their duty to animate and cheer them on to those exertions which would place that country in the condition it ought to occupy. The reverend gentleman concluded by proposing the health of—

"Captain Richardson, and the liberal Protestants of the county, who assist the people on every occasion to obtain their liberties."

Captain Richardson returned thanks.

The Rev. Mr. O'Donoghue proposed the health of that patriotic, high-minded, independent, and honest Irishman, Mr. Egan, of Roscrea, who had always proved himself zealous in the cause of the people, and who had ever been found active in promoting the independence of the King's County.

"Stephen Egan, Esq., and the patriots of Tipperary."—(Great Cheering.)

"Samuel Robinson, Esq., of Clara." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Robinson returned his grateful acknowledgments for the compliment that had been conferred upon him. The compliment was unmerited, but, however, he had the wish to deserve it. With respect to the question of a provision for the poor, he had devoted much attention to that subject.—(Loud cheers.) He lately happened to be in Liverpool about business, and he found that there was much feeling there upon the necessity of

a provision for the poor of Ireland. He went thence to London, and he had there an opportunity of witnessing, night and day, the indomitable attention of their representative to the discharge of his duties. (Loud cheers.)—He found, too, that the attendance of a member of parliament to his duties was no sinecure. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) In his mind emancipation or reform, so far as the benefits they conferred upon the people were regarded, were nothing, compared to the question of poor laws. Nothing could be good where the people were starving. (Hear.) They had toasted the people that night, but who, let him ask, were the people? (Hear.) Were they not the fine, and generous, and brave, and rural population of Ireland, who were struck down by poverty, and whose strength was wasting beneath the withering influence of destitution and distress? (Hear.) Let them prove their sympathy with the people by their efforts to protect and relieve them. (Cheers.) So long as the inhabitants of the country were suffering under poverty and privation, it was an idle compliment to toast their rights without making any effort to serve them. (Cheers.) Mr. R., in continuation, stated that he had attended in the House of Commons, and witnessed the indefatigable attention which the Irish members bestowed upon their duties. Mr. Robinson earnestly urged the necessity of exerting themselves to secure a provision for the poor. He was warmly received, and concluded by proposing.

"The independent freeholders of the King's County."

Several other toasts were then drunk, and the company separated.

#### DROGHEDA REGISTRY.

On Monday, R. Moore, Esq., Assistant-Barrister for the county of Louth, opened the Quarter Sessions in the Tholsel, for registry voters for this town, and also for deciding civil bill processes for the harmony of Ferrard. There were 31 notices to register served upon the clerk of the peace, but 17 applicants only appeared; 15 householders, and one 40s. freeholder, were admitted, and one claiming to register as a 20l. freeholder was rejected from some defect in his lease. The Barrister then disposed of 160 civil bills and three ejectment cases.

Mr. Carew O'Dwyer, M. P., attend the registry.—*Drogheda Journal.*

One of the sergeants of the corporation was about to be registered as a 20l. freeholder, when Mr. O'Dwyer, M. P., examined the lease. The following examination took place:—

Mr. O'Dwyer (looking at the lease closely)—Who is your landlord?

Sergeant—I hold under a lady who resides in the isle of Man!—(Laughter.)

Mr. O'Dwyer—I suppose she resided in the Isle of Man when she executed her part of the lease?

Sergeant—She did, and she sent the lease to Dublin to her law agent there.

Mr. O'Dwyer—In fact you went to Dublin to the agent to execute the lease?

Sergeant—I did.

Mr. O'Dwyer—I see an erasure in the lease. What caused that?

Sergeant—The lease was for lives and for years in reversion.—

There was only a term of 41 years mentioned in the lease at first, and when I saw it I said that I would not take the lease unless there were 61 years, and the agent then, to meet my wishes, altered it from 41 to 61 years.

Mr. O'Dwyer—I supposed you thanked the agent for his civility, pocketed your lease, and came back to Drogheda?

Sergeant—Of course, I did.

Mr. O'Dwyer submitted to the Court that, in its present shape, there was no lease, legally speaking, offered in support of the claim. It was manifest, from the admissions of the witness, that the person under whom he derived never granted the lease as it then stood.

The lessor might have demised for a term of forty-one years, but, *non constat*, that she would willingly demise for a term of sixty-one years. This was not even a case where an agent might be supposed to have a general power of attorney, and there could be no doubt that the authority of the agent was special and limited, and that he should have submitted the erasure to the lessor, and that he should have acknowledged her signature after the alteration had been made.

After some argument, the Assistant-Barrister said that he was always disposed to overrule a merely technical objection, but that in this case he was obliged to yield to the argument, and refuse the franchise, because it was not a merely technical objection. The objection really affected the validity of the lease altogether, and for that reason he recommended the claimant to get another lease.

#### POOR LAWS FOR IRELAND.

That a great diversity of opinion exists, as to the propriety of establishing a legal provision for the poor of this country, is indisputable. Nor, is it the rapacious and inexorable, the selfish and the heedless alone that look with suspicion on the proposal. But men of sound patriotism and practical philanthropy men, whose opinions on other subjects are enlarged and liberal, and whose views of society are correct and enlightened, view the proposition through the combined medium of prejudice and misrepresentation. They entertain a well-grounded abhorrence of the English system—they look upon its demoralizing tendency with horror and disgust; and they justly conclude that the adoption of the same plan in this country would lead to the most disastrous results. That abuses have crept into the English system cannot be denied, but that it is sound in principle and has been found beneficial in practice, is equally indisputable. Condemning it as every thing absurd and irrational is no sufficient reason why the unfortunate people of this country should die of starvation, or why those who are rolling in luxury and wealth should not contribute towards the support of those "have not where to lay their heads." That the poor-rates of England have become an intolerable nuisance is a fact which no person at all conversant with the working of the system will deny. A compulsory provision for the maintenance of the poor was brought into operation in the reign of Elizabeth, but the following summary of an act, passed in the 43d year of that reign, will shew that the present system has widely departed from the original:—

"Setting the children of the poor to work when their parents cannot maintain them.

"Putting poor children out apprentices.

"Setting the idle to work.

"Purchasing new materials for the purpose.

"Raising by assessment a sum of money for the support of the old, lame, impotent, blind, and such as are unable to work from infancy, or other causes.

"Appointing two overseers in addition.

"Authorising justices to appoint the overseers, and to inspect the proceedings of the parish officers.

This is just the system of poor laws that is required for Ireland. Let the wealthier classes provide those who are unable to work with the means of subsistence; and let the government supply those who are willing to work with the means of employment, for the true source, the *fons et origo* of the many evils which afflict this country, is the want of constant employment for our laboring population. Mr. Nimmo, in his evidence before the parliamentary committee, states, that the waste lands of Ireland, easily reclaimable, and convertible to the production of grain, almost without limit for exportation, comprise three millions and a half of Irish acres, or about the fourth part of the entire island, and would provide for an additional agricultural population of two millions. "Upon the whole," continues the same gentleman, "I am so perfectly convinced of the practicability of converting the bogs I have surveyed into arable land, and that at an expense which need hardly even exceed the gross value of one year's crop produced from them, that I declare myself willing for a reasonable consideration, to undertake the drainage of any given piece of considerable extent, and the formation of its roads, for the sum of one guinea per acre." in Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, a provision for the employment and relief of the poor was introduced, as in England, on the destruction of the feudal system, and the result has been what might have been anticipated. These countries are distinguished from the rest of Europe by their industry, intelligence, and morality; and in some of them we find an alien aristocracy of excessive wealth, exporting food, while the people who produce it are dying of famine, as in Ireland.—*Newry Examiner.*

#### THE IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.

[No. V.]

##### MANUFACTURES.

In Belfast we have extensive and prosperous manufactures, for supplying the markets with fabrics similar to those supplied by England. There are similar establishments in several parts of Ireland. In fine, we have woollen manufactures, cotton manufacturers, cotton printers, spinners of cotton and flax, iron-works, and glass-works, all competing with the great establishments of England and Scotland, without protecting duties on imports, or sumptuary laws of any kind. They are not numerous, but they are gradually increasing.

Some of our establishments are only now beginning to find the effects of their release from the mischievous fiscal system of England. Our cotton printers, since the repeal of the print duty in England, and termination of the frauds committed under the drawback system, are now engaged in successful competition; and the Irish prints are improving, and pass into consumption from the general emporiums as British prints. The soap manufacturers, however, have been only recently released from drawback frauds, and their trade as yet, does not exhibit any of the beneficial results naturally to be looked for. On the other hand, the paper-makers suffer from a most pernicious fiscal system which is in operation throughout the United Kingdom; but there are among them, notwithstanding, some very opulent men.

Manufacturing generally is, no doubt, less extensive in Ireland now than some years ago. But it is starting on a new career under the advantages of a free system, and unshackled by the sumptuary laws, which caused the ruin of so many establishments before the Union, and in subsequent years.

The domestic linen trade is perhaps, irrevocably sunk; and the manufacturing of linen is now almost altogether transferred to extensive manufactures, who employ weavers that formerly bought the yarn, and sold the web. If there was not a concomitant evil, the breaking up of the domestic system would not be an injury. It was itself an evil. Through it, the character of Irish linen frequently suffered; and the frauds committed by ignorant and unprincipled weavers (as appears by resolutions of the Irish parliament made in March, 1782), caused the establishment of coarse linen manufactories in England.

In like manner, the domestic system ruined the coarse wool trade before the Union, as appears by a report made to the Irish parliament in 1800.

In the domestic system there is no superintending intelligence to methodise the trade, enforce honest practices, improve and alter fabrics, according to the change of fashion, increase or diminish supplies, according to the state of the market.—Wanting this, it is impossible that any manufactures can be permanently prosperous while depending on the domestic system.

Therefore, the breaking up of this system would be beneficial rather than injurious, if the employment derived from it had continued under the new system. But the new system was not commenced in time. Instead of being ingrafted as it were, on the other, it has been raised out of the other's ruins.

One of the chief causes of distress among the operative manufacturers, of Ireland has been, that when any branch of trade has sunk, or when any employer has failed, there has not been another to support them. A decline in the demands for stuffs, light woollen, or other fabrics, has always occasioned a distress among our operatives, because they have not been active capitalists to employ them on new fabrics. So also, when manufacturers have failed, from losses in trades, all the operatives depending on them have been left idle, there being no other employer at hand, capable of extending his business.

In this way Irish failures have produced great distress among tradesmen, which has been erroneously attributed to some other cause.

It would be important when such calamities occur, that the operatives should be enabled to continue work on their own account, by having deposit and loan banks through the country to save earnings, and give loans in aid of them. Unfortunately, for them the employers have in many instances, been their bankers; and upon the failures of those persons the poor operatives lost not only employment, but the savings of past labour. I have known many cases of the kind, and have witnessed the miserable consequences of them.

A loan system for the extension of manufacturing, would be very dangerous. It would ultimately be ruinous. It would reduce all over-extension, or lead to the creation of unimply supplies. In this respect, trade and agriculture are very different.



Truth

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUTH TELLER.

Mr. Editor,—It was not my intention at the commencement of this discussion, to have occupied so large a portion of your very valuable paper as I have since occasionally done; but the subject is of such importance, worthy of consideration, and should be examined with marked attention. In one of "Juverna's" first communications he stated that, his object was to shew Irishmen that Ireland never had a powerful or independent parliament; and I wish it to be observed, that he promised to shew this from the statute-book, commentators, and from history. I have objected to any evidence from the statute-book which is not supported by historical facts, and indeed, "Juverna" has been very sparing of any citations from history, and only because there was no historian to support his assertion. How many statutes which have been mere dead acts, are there on the statute-book, but in other cases we find the historian recording the execution of statutes: I say therefore, that my talented opponent has advanced mere assertion, but as to proof from history, promised by him, it has not appeared. He gives me credit for the knowledge I exhibit as a historian; I give him credit for his knowledge of the statute-book. It is not difficult to shew that an act may appear upon the statute-book, which injustice dictated, malice prompted, and falsehood promulgated as an unblemished truth: look to the coercion bill of this day, and ask are the words of the preamble of that act all facts? there are many other reasons why I object to the evidence of the statute-book, so that "Juverna's" attempt to establish his own assertion, "has been a complete failure."

He disputes my inference from his own hypothesis, he denies that the Irish were slaves, even while he says the Irish parliament was the mere creature of English despotism, and though he admits the Irish were treated worse than slaves, still he says my inference does not present itself as natural; I suppose because I assert, that slaves do not cultivate letters or the fine arts; and consequently that Ireland had a time when she produced monuments imperishable of arts and sciences; besides others which Danish rapacity, and English cruelty and barbarity destroyed.

Let us suppose that the legislative assemblies of these states, were as "Juverna" says of the Irish parliament, mere "play-toys," managed by English ministerial power, in such case, would not Americans be slaves of England? Can "Juverna" deny this? if not, as I am certain he cannot, then such was my inference in my last communication. He has endeavoured to shew that the Irish parliament was always weak and ineffective, and therefore in his last letter he says that such government "has a direct tendency to give the people too much liberty!" Thus according to "Juverna" the people of Ireland had too much liberty!!! so long as Ireland had a parliament. When no Catholic was allowed the elective franchise, they had too much liberty!! When the profligate son could disinherit the aged parents. When no Catholic priest dared officiate. When no Catholic teacher dared instruct pupils. When in the reign of Henry VI. it was no felony to kill a mere Irishman. Such was the liberty of the people, and yet strange, passing strange, "Juverna" asserts, "the people of Ireland occasionally supposing it (the Irish parliament) a blessing, and lived happy!!" Aye, nearly as happy as the Poles who now reside in their native country. Besides, if as "Juverna" hints, the people frequently took the execution of justice into their own hands, they did so in most instances, when no other gleam of redress appeared on the justiciary horizon.

If it is not a "baseless assertion" to state that the people of Ireland had too much liberty during the existence of a parliament in that country, I do not know what a baseless assertion is. If "Juverna's" language be not as I have explained, I know not its meaning, and to add, that the people of Ireland lived happy, and supposed that a blessing which was an evil, proves either of two things, viz, that the Irish people were the most ignorant and bigotted on earth, or else that the writer of the sentence has a very slender knowledge of Irish history; the former cannot be imagined from their frequent remonstrances to their own legislature, the latter proves itself. "Juverna" says in the earlier ages, the Irish were a hardy race who lived by hunting. Ah, sons of Nimrod, hunter of Kentucky, or cousins-german to Blackhawk. What credible historian says so? From monuments which still exist in Ireland, 'tis easily shewn, that in the earlier ages they cultivated the lands, wrought in brass and gold and held a commercial intercourse with other nations. See O'Hal.

I again assert that Ireland demands from England, what she once possessed, an independent legislature. "Juverna" thinks to twist my words to his own ideas, when he says, I "am wrong therefore in my conclusion, or Mr. O'Connell has agitated and written to no purpose" because I maintain on "Juverna's" own assertion, that that which Ireland never had or possessed cannot be demanded as a matter of just restitution.

Now take away for a moment the new information received from "Juverna" concerning the Irish parliament, and never broached by any before him: wipe away that gossamer film, and own even from the biography of Henry Flood Esq. who bore a distinguished part in the establishment of its independence in 1782. Vide Truth Teller 7th inst. Own I say that Ireland, wants only that of which she has been basely robbed, an independent parliament or "domestic legislature" as Mr. O'Connell calls it. Again, as Plowden narrates, when the Irish parliament declared the then Prince of Wales regent of Ireland, and the British Senate refused to confer on him at that time the regency of Britain, but by some expedient restored the old king

to his kingly faculties, remember the Irish parliament did the above act in despite of the British ministry, from that moment the English Cabinet cast a longing eye to the Union.

Thus we find an Irish Parliament act independent of English ministers, we find another conferring the Royal title of a kingdom, we find also the same legislature declare themselves to have an independent legislature of their own, in the reign of Charles I. "Juverna" says that that kingdom "never had an independent parliament," and in proof he cites an act from Henry VII. Mr. O'Connell says, as I have shown in my former letter "that the right of Ireland to a domestic legislature, and its perfect INDEPENDENCE of the English parliament was secured by law as long ago as the tenth year of Henry VI." Such is Mr. O'Connell's opinion.

"Juverna" also says that in the 12th of John that king established the English laws in Ireland and destroyed the Brehon law, this was mere ipse-dixit. I have clearly shown from Sir John Davies that the Brehon law ruled almost all the nation at the time of Henry VIII. so that "Juverna's" logic is not conclusive. In the reign of Edward III. "that monarch had gone so far as to forbid any person to hold office under the Irish government who was not an Englishman: but the prohibition aroused the indignation of the English by race; in defiance of his authority they assembled in convocation at Kilkenny, and so spirited were their remonstrances that he revoked the order. Vide Ling. vol. 4, p. 189. Now "Juverna" would insinuate the contrary, that the Irish were mere passive tools. Did not the Irish parliament declare its independence in 1782? Are not these proofs of the independence of the Irish Parliament? None at all says Juverna. I shall conclude in next week's paper.

TALBOT WEXFORD.

A HOME THRUST.

Some few years since the cause of scepticism experienced a fear—for any renovation among the profligate and abandoned of the inhabitants of our city, owing to the exertions of some persons of talent exposed the advocacy of that cause. Halls dedicated to the discussions and promulgation of Anti-Christianity were periodically filled to overflowing by captivated crowds, the dupes of their more intellectual, but less honest deceivers. In the fanaticism of the period, flushed with their success, these philosophers looked forward with confidence and eager anticipation to the time when the bloody atrocities, the heartless cruelties and shocking impieties of the French Revolution should be enacted in our own peaceful land of liberty. Various were the proceedings; and the result of the career of these rash and impious men by those who knew the real value of religion, and that trifling with the awful affairs of eternity could have no very salutary influence upon the morals of the community—it was generally believed that religion would suffer a considerable detriment in consequence. These anticipations have not been realized—on the other hand, men have learned much of the true worth of the precious truths of the Gospel from the ill-directed efforts of the individuals to whom we have alluded. Yet they have done much evil—and to the rising generation especially. An instance has fallen under our own observation, of an aggravated character:—

A young gentleman of respectable connexions, and of good morals, enticed by the "Syren Song" of "Philosophy" to depart from his former course of life, was captured by the doctrines of—, then a leading sceptic in the City of New York. Being a person of good acquirements, he was encouraged to display his power of logic from the rostrum, usually occupied by his liberal preceptor; he did so, and succeeded so well in giving satisfaction to his auditors, that he was immediately hailed as an apostle of Infidelity, and pressed to become a collegiate lecturer. He pursued a triumphant career for a short while, during which he was courted and followed by the whole tribe of Infidels, to his infinite gratification,

But wickedness can prosper only for a season. Retribution is sure to be meted to the offender, sooner or later. One year from the time when this young man embraced Infidelity, he was atoning for his crimes to his country, within the gloomy walls of a prison.

He was detected in having embezzled a large some of money from his employer, to suffice the dissipated propensities he had imbibed. A Jury of his country pronounced his guilt and he was disgraced forever.

We shall never forget—it is written in burning letters upon our memory—the caustic rebuke this person gave to the author of his misery, a short time previous to the sentence which forever separated him from society.—We were present at the time. "Mr.—," said the convict, "it is to you, and your doctrines that I owe all my misery. When I first saw you I was as virtuous as I was religious—I am now as vicious and criminal, as I deeply regret my acquaintance with you, and my adherence to your opinions. From this moment I pray you in the name of that Being whose revelations you and I have both so vitely outraged—I charge you to renounce your principles—I charge you never again to vaunt of their tendency. See, in my case, what would be their effect upon the country were they universally adopted. Whether this touching appeal, produced any thing more durable than a temporary influence upon the philosopher is more than doubtful.

COMMENTATOR,

the political party or the Scotch members may have been whether Whig or Tory, Liberal or Conservative—on all questions relating to the general interests of Scotland, the Scotch members have been found standing together, and consequently on every question connected with Irish, as contradistinguished

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dom Scotch interests, almost every act of parliament has been concocted so as to operate in favour of Scotland, and at the expense of Ireland. The conduct of the Irish members, the last session, generally, with some distinguished exceptions, cannot be alluded to without marked reprobation. We do not now allude to the Conservative Irish members.—They are beneath

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Box for the convenience of Correspondents, Advertisers &c. in the lower part of the City will, be found at CRONLEY'S (late O'CONNELL'S) HOUSE, No. 5, Chatham street.—Communications left there will be punctually attended to.

Persons desirous of purchasing single papers, may be supplied each Saturday at the same place; also at Mr. JOHN M'GRATH'S No. 348, Broadway, near Leonard st.; Mr. DANIEL KEARNEY'S, City Hall House, 156, Nassau st. Mr. A. BRITAINS 158 Nassau st. WM. MAGRATH'S (late Toohy's) corner of Barclay and West st; Mr. JOHN DORAN, 16 Third Avenue, CRONLEY'S Chatham Row; Mr. THOMAS DOLAN'S corner of Grand and Centre sts.; Mr. ROBERT M'KEON, corner of John and Nassau sts.; Mr. EDWARD MURRAY York st. Brooklyn, and at the office of the Truth Teller 58 Franklin st.

le have to say.—Why did the ministry always dare to insult and sample upon Ireland? Why withhold an equal extension of privileges and benefits from the Irish people, as those granted to the English and Scotch? Why withdraw advantages already possessed by the Irish people? Why, we say, did the British minister dare to treat Ireland in this manner? He would not dare to have done so were not the Irish liberal members as they called themselves, a rope of sand instead of a bundle of rods. A minister had only to find O'Connell right, and then to hunt, or get the

Ireland was held at Tammany Hall on Friday last the 3rd inst. Dr. WM. JAS. MACNEVEN President in the Chair, and Judge WHEATON Secretary.

On taking the Chair the President acquainted the assembled multitude that he had recently received a communication from an esteemed correspondent in Ireland, to whom he had sent the Truth Teller of September the 14th, which contains the proceedings of the Association of the Friends of Ireland for that week. It was represented in the answer, that the Interest we take throughout this free Country in the Liberation of Ireland, filled her with the liveliest satisfaction, and that our approbation and our aid were held in the greatest estimation and request.

The endeavor in Parliament, "said the Speaker", to effect a repeal of the legislative Union is about to begin, and all Ireland is combining her energies for the occasion. The time is at hand for her Friends, wherever resident, to evince the sincerity of their wishes for her freedom. They are not ignorant that the momentous suit which her great Advocate, DANIEL O'CONNELL, brings for her best and Noblest Right cannot be prosecuted without the out-lay of considerable Funds. Even the sober constitutional mode of a reasoned appeal to the good feeling of England herself, has still its attendant expence. But as it is a mode of Procedure in which every civilized people have an interest, we may claim for it the generous support of the freemen of all nations. Mr. O'C. repudiates the mode in which the struggles of the oppressed against the oppressor have oftenest been conducted. He seeks a bloodless victory, and dares to rely for success on the righteousness of that cause. His munitions of war are the enlightened spirit of his times, his arms, the universal sense of equal Liberty being a common benefit.

This process, already successful in the case of Catholic Emancipation, is well fitted to vindicate rights withheld and to redeem wrongs committed; nor is it less powerful to stay the senseless obstruction of those semi-liberal rulers, who are perhaps less adverse to the Rights of the People, than they are fearful of a convulsive intervention. But if it shall be shown again in the example of tortured Ireland and the constitutional agitation of O'Connell, that the most inveterate abuses, the most mercenary injustice, the most crafty enslavement are forced to yield to the joint operation of reason, perseverance, integrity and discussion, heard from the press, proclaimed at public meetings, speaking through universal petitions on the floor of parliament, who is he, that after this oration would deem it necessary to resort to civil war for a remedy of national sufferings? The great experiment of O'Connell is therefore full of interest for every philanthropist, for every one that in reliance on the all sufficient power of an enlightened public will, would attempt to dissuade an injured people from rushing upon the doubtful reformation of the sword. All those who have faith in the



that of an individual who had become so prominent in Ireland as to require no panegyric on his part. (Loud Cheers.)

"Daniel O'Connell, the dauntless and indomitable advocate of the rights of Ireland.

(Vehement and boundless enthusiasm.) Counsellor Daly being called on from all parts of the room, rose and eloquently spoke to this toast. He said that after the sunburst eloquence which had that night irradiated their meeting, he felt considerable diffidence in rising to address them.

The Chairman said that the next toast was one which he was sure would meet their unanimous approbation.—He begged to propose—

"THE REPEAL OF THE UNION",

A burst of fervid acclamation was the instantaneous response, and the toast was drunk with the most boundless and rapturous enthusiasm. The display of repeal feeling was truly glorious and gratifying.

The Rev. Mr. O'Donoghue, in compliance with the call of the meeting, spoke to this toast in a very able speech. He referred to the long period of misrule and oppression which this country suffered under the English yoke, and then to the period when this country was enabled to enjoy a moment of calm proceedings of the friends of Ireland, but that in the arguments they set forth, they show themselves little versed in the merits of the case. They misrepresent that object, as a co-operation on our part to dissolve the connexion between Ireland and Great-Britain; whereas it is simply a peaceful endeavour to restore her domestic legislature to Ireland without any disruption of the executive. Simply an endeavor, by means that include the principle of the wisest improvements, to bring back, under an ameliorated organization, the state in which the two nations lived towards each other for several hundred years, and representatives of that day exercised a power which they did not possess, and in disposing of their country's independence, did that which they were not empowered to do, and entered into a contract to which those most concerned were not consenting parties.

The friends of Ireland will not, I trust, suffer themselves to be misled by her secret foes, but freely give their countenance and aid to support the best object by the best means, that ever claimed the favor of mankind to each other. I put down \$20 for T. A. EMMET who is unavoidably absent.

The Secretary, by request of the President, reported and read to the Association the circular, (published below,) addressed to the friends of Ireland in the Western continent, in accordance with a resolution, passed at a former meeting.

Mr. THOMAS O'CONNOR rose, to move an Address to the People of Britain.

"The necessity of this measure," said Mr. O'Connor, "is strongly impressed on my mind; with you it must rest to judge how far properly.

"The Address, if well received in Britain, cannot fail to have a salutary bearing on the prospects of Ireland—and for my soul, I cannot see why it should not be so received. If received, as it ought to be, and as I trust it will deserve, it must also have a beneficial influence on the affairs of Britain.

"My wish is, and I submit that wish to the sound judgment of this assembly, that our Address contain a proposal to dissolve one union, and to give birth to another—to substitute a union of British and Irish hearts, in place of the cursed union of legislatures, now so unhappily existing—to substitute good will, confidence, and neighborly affection, in place of jealousy, envy, and distrust—to break down that vile machinery, the work of Tory and of Whig rulers, which would eradicate the love of brother and of neighbor—to build on its ruin, an unjust system of tithes and proscription, which would overtax the people for the benefit of the squire and the soldier, which would tax knowledge, and dare to call this by the sacred name of Liberty. This machinery, this vile machinery, must be overthrown—it ought to be overthrown, and I trust that the day of its overthrow is at hand. The address my resolution contemplates, is the means by which I propose that we take part in this good work.

"This is a subject on which I would delight to expatiate—but I cannot proceed without a labor on my lungs, which I cannot well bear. I must, however, indulge in one brief remark.

"Between the people of Britain and Ireland, there is really no cause of unfriendly collision. The relief sought by either is perfectly compatible with that sought by the other. Opposition to each

other must be injurious, and might be ruinous to both. Co-operation would gain, and must infallibly and quickly gain for each, all which each requires. The proposed address is, in my mind, well calculated to produce this co-operation, and to secure to the people of both islands, the sweet fruits which such co-operation could not surely fail to exhibit, with this object in my view, I beg leave to submit the following resolution:—

"RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed to draft a suitable address to the operative classes of the people of England, as to the propriety and justice of repealing the legislative union between that country and Ireland."

The mover accepted as an amendment, offered by Mr. James Shea, that the President be such committee, and the resolution so amended, and put by the Secretary, was carried unanimously.

Messrs. James Shea, James B. Sheys, and Doctor C. C. Rice addressed the association with great eloquence and effect, and were followed by Mr. Thomas McLoughlin, who announced himself a member of the Birmingham political union of England. Mr. McL. was exceedingly happy in his allusions to the unhallowed connexion as now existing between England and Ireland. His speech—a genuine sample of the natural talent of a patriotic Irish mechanic—was received with great enthusiasm by the multitude assembled. The following is a report of it, as near as we can give it:—

Mr. McLoughlin rose, and spoke as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I feel proud in addressing you, I respond to the call of this enlightened assembly; happy would I be could I only disarm bigotry of its sting. Gentlemen, in turning to your venerable Chairman, I feel anxious to address him; I congratulate you in your choice. The name of MACNEVEN, is dear to me, a name sacred in the pages of Irish history—a name dear to his country whom after ages will speak with respect, Macneven of whom my father so frequently told me, was numbered with the exiles that bid a lasting adieu to the shores of their nativity, to seek an asylum in a foreign land. I was not born then, but fostered in the cradle of Republicanism, I awoke to the call of my country electrified with hope. I beg leave to state a few of the many evils under which Ireland labours—neglected, alone, almost forgotten, her people are thrown on their own resources unprotected by their rulers, they feel themselves aliens in their native land, abandoned to their misfortunes and sent to the world with providence for their guide. The government, Sir, that abuses its subjects should not stand, nor deserves to stand. Ruled by military despotism, coerced by tyrants, inhumanely butchered to suit the insatiable ambition of an aristocracy that thirst for human blood, also a Church Establishment inflated with a lust for power, under a mask of religion, they wring from rags and beggary the last shilling of all left in support of a church to which nine-tenths of the people do not belong, and against which their very nature doth recoil: thus stigmatised and wantonly butchered, are those unhappy people or daring to be free from that unholy impost, collected in letters of blood, to which they only yield passive obedience. Did ever a Government mock the majesty of its people in a more insulting form, yielding to the plan of a systematic commutation of tithes, to suit the purpose of an ascendancy faction that fattens on the land? The Union of Church and State is of itself, the more unnatural, as it not only shades, but destroys confidence in one, and loses all respect for the other; the people of Ireland begin to think; intelligence is on the wing; education and a liberal press are the land-marks; the genius of Erin awoke to the voice of suffering millions, to demand that right which tyrants refused to concede as a boon. The hero of that never fading cause, O'CONNELL, disarmed bigotry in a great measure; he embarked in the sacred cause of universal emancipation, religious and civil, he sounded the tocsin—the sound returned in echo across the broad waters, and the people of America ranged themselves in the ranks of the oppressed, by providing them with a country and a home.

The voice of tyrants began to falter when liberty enlisted under her divine banner, the oppressed of every country, and of every clime—the Irish nation as if prompted by holy impulse, awoke to duty; they never have been tame slaves, and with giant nerve clanked their chains in their enemies ears; the intolerant cry of Church and King, shortly subsided; the Catholics were emancipated; equality once obtained, led to a renovation of abuses; the people of England and Ireland demand reform, terrible reform.—Panic stricken, the ministers tremble on their benches, and array themselves against the people. Vain fools! The English radicals were taught by an Irish schoolmaster. They know their own strength; they call for reform; Wellington retires; Grey succeeds. Half measures will not do. Reform is refused; petitions are go up; and I have heard Lord Molyneux assert, in the hearing of thousands, in Cleaveland-square, Liverpool, "dare the king or ministry refuse, he was willing to force their rights, and lead the people to perform their duty." Confusion; the King sends for Wellington; he was unable to form a ministry; he sends for the old whig Grey, and the bill is carried; the triumph of liberty is at hand; the people of Ireland pursue their purpose; they demand the repeal of that unholy union, that was carried in letters of blood. You are well aware that no Doctor can prescribe for a patient, but he who feels his pulse. Can foreigners legislate in a foreign parliament for a people who pretend to be free? The Irish had once a parliament: of a faction it was a venal oligarchy, having party views, trammelled by prejudice. Yet I assert, with all its faults, and faults it had, that some parliament is better than none. The Irish are a great minority in the councils of the State; were they all well disposed, they can do little or nothing in an English legislature.

Repeal to Ireland will be what reform has been to England. A nation struggling to be free, should be assisted. Witness the dismemberment of Poland, and the struggle made by the Greeks for liberty; those brave men are in a great measure annihilated and exiled to gratify crowned despots. A nation, Sir, struggling to be free, ought to be assisted against the machinations of coalcesed tyrants, who glory in destruction and live by plunder. Tyrants long have ruled unhappy Ireland, and the people have received vituperation and vague satire, instead of patronage, and a removal of countless abuses; there are scarce any crimes committed by the Irish people, but can be traced home to its government; they endeavored to barbarize them by penal enactments, by adding insult to injury. Alienating landed proprietors by placing them in office; destroying the last vestige of trade or commerce, and sporting the capital of the country in a foreign land. If the Irish, then, Sir, be insulted for the errors of weak humanity, it is their misfortune not their fault. A hardy, resolute, and virtuous people, with strong mental powers, ought to meet deserved patronage.

Gentlemen, excuse my occupying so much of your valuable time. I have never addressed a public assembly previous in New-York to you, gentlemen, and your respected chairman, I return my most unequalled thanks, and to him in particular, whose hoary head has been silvered in Ireland's cause, proscribed with the patriots of '98, sent to the world, torn from his country and the walks of his childhood a fugitive in a foreign land, to be questioned by the curious.

"Raising by assessment a sum of money for the support of the old, lame, impotent, blind, and such as are unable to work from infancy, or other causes.

"Appointing two overseers in addition.

"Authorising justices to appoint the overseers, and to inspect the proceedings of the parish officers.

This is just the system of poor laws that is required for Ireland. Let the wealthier classes provide those who are unable to work with the means of subsistence; and let the government supply those who are willing to work with the means of employment, for the true source, the fons et origo of the many evils which afflict this country, is the want of constant employment for our laboring population. Mr. Nimmo, in his evidence before the parliamentary committee, states, that the waste lands of Ireland, easily reclaimable, and convertible to the production of grain, almost without limit for exportation, comprise three millions and a half of Irish acres, or about the fourth part of the entire island, and would provide for an additional

Upwards of ninety-eight dollars were received as fees and contributions, and handed over to the Treasurer. The following are the names of those who paid dues and proffered their contributions to the "Exchequer of the Irish Patriots."

Table with 3 columns: Name, Amount, Name, Amount. Lists donors and their contributions to the Exchequer of the Irish Patriots.

CIRCULAR.

SIR:—It appears that Ireland has grown sensible, by thirty years of oppression and poverty, of the great truth which liberty and prosperity have taught us in America—that a State to be free, powerful, and happy, must legislate for itself. Accordingly the legislative independence of her parliament, in connexion with the general government of Great Britain and Ireland, now occupies her chief attention. She is combining her efforts for the only measure that can bring to her domestic peace and internal improvement; and we presume to recommend to her friends throughout the continent to combine in like manner in aid of her exertions. Let us cheer her in her patriotic course, and add our contributions to the fund she is raising for her deliverance. The union of her sons will, beyond any doubt, surmount the difficulties in her way, though a pertinacious opposition may be expected; and as an incentive to union at home, we wish to plant it among all Irishmen abroad. Wherever scattered, we would consider ourselves one people as long as the wrongs of Ireland are unredressed, and until such time as our native country shall possess a domestic legislature to administer her internal affairs.

Zeal for the liberties of mankind, sympathy for the Greeks and the Poles, and liberal contributions to their support have, on other occasions, nobly distinguished the Americans, nor can it misbecome us who are incorporated with this great people, to imitate their example. We violate no principle of duty, nor any sentiment of affection to the government under which we live, by promoting concord and composing strife among Irishmen wherever placed; nor by increasing the patriotic fund which is being collected in Dublin for so many valuable purposes.

We beg leave to request your co-operation, and do recommend the formation in your vicinity, of an association of Friends of Ireland of all nations. We offer, should you deem it useful, the agency of our Association in transmitting your communications to Dublin.

We are happy to find that, as on a former occasion, associations in aid of Ireland, are springing up in various parts of the United States, and that opportunities are thus afforded to every friend of freedom, to place his name on the roll of Ireland's friends.

We have fixed the initiation fee of our Association at the low amount of one dollar, and the monthly fee at twelve cents, that all may have the opportunity of coming in and contributing to the exchequer of the Irish patriots.

For the convenience of those who may wish to contribute more largely, we have opened a subscription list, under the head of Donations. The fund thus arising will be added to that created by the fees of the members, and forwarded with it.

WILLIAM JAMES MACNEVEN, President. EBER WHEATON, Secretary. New-York, 11th January, 1834.

ST. JOSEPH'S ASYLUM.

For the relief of the Children of Poor Widows, No. 68 Sixth-avenue.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the prosperous condition of this Institution,—prosperous—inasmuch as it is extending the sphere of its usefulness by the fostering care it exhibits, and the protection it renders the Orphans. It is alike creditable to the Ladies who have charge of its affairs as managers, for their zeal in performing those silent acts of charity which form the highest traits in the sex, as it is to the "good Sisters of Charity," to whose care the general concerns of the establishment are assigned.

This infant institution has within its walls about sixty beings—the children of poor widows or widowers, and has made but one public appeal for aid. We understand that is the intention of the Directors to enlarge the present building, and which will be accom-





TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL

VOL. X. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 34. NO. 3.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN CORPORATION INQUIRY.

[From the Dublin Register.]

Amongst the witnesses examined were Mr. D. Henry Sherrard and Mr. George Ponder.

Mr. Sherrard stated that he was one of the wide-street commissioners; upon a vacancy occurring the members of the board elect a new commissioner; the board meet every Wednesday in winter, and once a fortnight in summer; the commissioners have no salary; they have authority to dispose of something between five and six thousand pounds every year; no gratuity is received by the officers of the board; to his knowledge, no gratuity was ever received from any person dealing with the board; when an improvement is contemplated, the civil engineer is consulted, and the board then approve or disapprove it; they were now improving Three-stone-alley, Kevin-street, and, after that was finished, they intended going to Barrack-street; the improvements made, or to be made, by the commissioners were set down in a map, and they cannot go out of that; as the funds come in they go on with those improvements, taking the most useful first; the produce of the coal tax to the wide-street board was from 11,000l. to 13,000l. a year; there were two juries who valued the line of Barrack-street—one estimated them at 51,000l. or 52,000l.—the other estimated the same at 32,000l. he thought that the expense of the two juries was about 600l. or 700l.; he would not say whether on the last valuation sixty guineas each were given to the jurors; he did not think that the property in Barrack-street was increased by building the King's-bridge.

Mr. George Ponder stated, that in 1823-9 he was sheriff; he succeeded Mr. George Fearan; off and on he was connected with the office for eleven years; when he was sub-sheriff he paid 1,200l. to each of the high sheriffs; the first 1,200l. that came into the office were given to the high sheriff, the next 600l. were shared between Mr. Fearan and himself; the office did not produce more than 3,200l. after paying expenses; the auctioneer formerly paid a per centage; latterly he paid 400l. a year; but last he only paid 225l. which was handed to the high sheriff; last year 80l. was paid to the sub-sheriff; fees on executions are sometimes paid, though the goods are not sold; he made nothing of that office in the last year; the expenses of the high sheriff including his dinners and carriage, are about 1000l. a year; the charge for each dinner is about 300l.; he does not think that a man could be elected who declared that he would not, while he was high sheriff, give any dinners; thinks that the amount of the dinners could be applied to better purposes than they are at present; sometimes the high sheriffs take one-third of the emoluments of the office, and give the sub-sheriff a fourth; when a fee is paid on a bail bond, and parties come in and give bail to avoid the exposure of an arrest, the fee is returned; Mr. Mansfield has now no concern in the sheriffs' office; it is three years since he had anything to do with it; he never knew of money being given for putting a person on a valuation jury; he never knew of money to be given to any one for information that a writ was lodged in the office.

At the inquiry, yesterday, Mr. Lawrence Finn, the highly respectable brewer, was examined. He stated that he took his concern in Bishop-street, in 1823, from Alderman Alley's son, and having fitted it up as a brewery, a demand for four years arrears of pipe-water, amounting to 150l., was made. He memorialled the board, and attended the committee, when he was treated with the greatest contempt. The pipe-water committee cut off the supply of water, and compelled him thus to pay, though there was sufficient property in the place to have distrained. In another instance he was obliged to pay the pipe-water arrear for 19 years, for a house which he used as an office, and part of which had been blown down in a storm two years before. He was generally opposed to the politics of the corporation.

Alderman Smith—There was a great number of houses in Dublin that have not pipes, and the fountains were erected for the use of the poor, who could not afford to pay for pipe-water. Commissioners of Paving Board erected from 90 to 100 fountains, and these were considered absolutely requisite for the necessities of the poor. For instance, the fountain in Baggot-court was supplied with water at night, on the 1st April, and not by day. In Grant's-row, none; Harmony-row, none; Verschoyle-court, none; Lime-street, none; Mary's-lane, for four hours; a fountain in Lacy's-lane, for five hours in the day; Bonham-street, seven hours; Nicholson's-lane, three hours; Plunkett-street, three hours; Duke-lane, six hours; Temple-lane, four hours; Boot-lane, seven hours; Bow-lane, five hours, &c. &c. On that day, (the 1st April) these 24 fountains had but a variable supply; all the other fountains had a constant supply. The alderman then went through the returns for 2d April, as to the deficiency of the sup-

ply of water in the fountains for the poor. Returns were made to the Paving Board every day, but especially during the prevalence of the epidemic, when a supply of water to the poor was indispensably necessary; it was the opinion of the commissioners of the Paving Board that there should be a constant supply of water, or at least the poor would have the advantage of knowing at what particular time the supply would be given; the Pipe-water Board was not a very pleasant place for him to attend, as he openly expressed his opinions, and never attempted to conceal them; the Board of Health were most anxious for a supply of water, and the Paving Board erected fountains wherever the Board of Health considered them necessary; the Paving Board had no interest in the waste of water; but endeavored to prevent it; the corporation had a 150l. a year for supplying fountains; for the water-carts the Paving board had to pay an additional sum; the corporation refused the supply of water to the fountains to increase their own revenues; the supply of water ought to be under the control of the citizens, so as that it should be properly managed; complaints were constantly made of the corporation demanding old arrears; there were no fire-plugs through the city, and the consequence was, that the Paving Board was obliged to keep an extra number of water-carts and horses, to the great expense of the citizens; it was frequently suggested to the corporation to have fire plugs, but it never was attended to; the corporation thought the insurance offices should contribute to the expense; it was not only necessary to have those fire-plugs, but it was quite feasible, the corporation increased the charge for the water the very instant the Paving Board reduced to one-half what it was before the charge for watering the streets, the corporation could supply water at a much cheaper rate than they do, the public fountains could be constantly supplied with water by the day, if the corporation did what he often suggested to them, that is, supply private houses by night, and which would be no inconvenience to the public, a very considerable revenue was derived from the Pipe-water tax, there was a considerable surplus revenue; the charge for pipe-water is not high, some of the brewery establishments pay very high, such establishments were quite at the mercy of the corporation; a competition in the supply of water would be desirable.

Mr. Peter Brophy—It was the practice of the late Lord Mayor to hear cases, admitting no one into the room except the parties summoned, and that only one by one; he had servants at the door to prevent persons being admitted; on one occasion, I forced myself into the room with the first parties summoned, and I was told that was the Lord Mayor's private office, and I had no business there; he reprimanded the servants for letting me in, and desired me to be put out; I told him as he had summoned persons for a breach of an act of parliament, I considered him sitting in a public court; he then said he would adjourn the court, and I said he might if he pleased, but that nothing would force me out of the room, while he was sitting there as a magistrate; I also saw a gentleman who came in from the same motives that I did, turned out of the room; the abuses of the metal-man act were the subject of the inquiry; and the result was to relieve the citizens of Dublin from £11,000 a year, and ultimately to take the management of the pipe-water from the corporation. That would be the means of supplying the citizens with water for half its present charge. There were some recent instances of the corporation exacting double as much as the law allowed them. In Richmond-place there was a school for the education of the children of the poor. Water was given for 30s. a year, and the corporation threatened to cut off the supply unless £10 a year were given. The gentlemen conducting the school sunk a pump sooner than pay the exorbitant charge. The water should now be supplied to the public for the mere cost of the article, and the pipes, &c., which were paid for by the public, should revert to the public. Not one-tenth of the supply of water to Dublin came from the city water course. If the hours for supplying water were regulated, there would be sufficient to supply the public fountains. Manufacturers having a pipe like those to private houses, are charged more than ordinary. A man who is a fishmonger being seen washing fish by one of the Pipe-water committee, was told he would be charged as a manufacturer.

LATE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT—IRISH MEMBERS.

FROM THE PILOT.

There is an observation now so trite, from its truth, that it has almost become a proverb, it is—that if the Irish members stuck together as the Scotch members have done, much of the neglect of Ireland, so justly complained of, would have been corrected in the English House of Commons. No matter what the political party of the Scotch members may have been—whether Whig or Tory, Liberal or Conservative—on all questions relating to the general interests of Scotland, the Scotch members have been found standing together, and consequently on every question connected with Irish, as contradistinguished

ply of water in the fountains for the poor. Returns were made to the Paving Board every day, but especially during the prevalence of the epidemic, when a supply of water to the poor was indispensably necessary; it was the opinion of the commissioners of the Paving Board that there should be a constant supply of water, or at least the poor would have the advantage of knowing at what particular time the supply would be given; the Pipe-water Board was not a very pleasant place for him to attend, as he openly expressed his opinions, and never attempted to conceal them; the Board of Health were most anxious for a supply of water, and the Paving Board erected fountains wherever the Board of Health considered them necessary; the Paving Board had no interest in the waste of water; but endeavored to prevent it; the corporation had a 150l. a year for supplying fountains; for the water-carts the Paving board had to pay an additional sum; the corporation refused the supply of water to the fountains to increase their own revenues; the supply of water ought to be under the control of the citizens, so as that it should be properly managed; complaints were constantly made of the corporation demanding old arrears; there were no fire-plugs through the city, and the consequence was, that the Paving Board was obliged to keep an extra number of water-carts and horses, to the great expense of the citizens; it was frequently suggested to the corporation to have fire plugs, but it never was attended to; the corporation thought the insurance offices should contribute to the expense; it was not only necessary to have those fire-plugs, but it was quite feasible, the corporation increased the charge for the water the very instant the Paving Board reduced to one-half what it was before the charge for watering the streets, the corporation could supply water at a much cheaper rate than they do, the public fountains could be constantly supplied with water by the day, if the corporation did what he often suggested to them, that is, supply private houses by night, and which would be no inconvenience to the public, a very considerable revenue was derived from the Pipe-water tax, there was a considerable surplus revenue; the charge for pipe-water is not high, some of the brewery establishments pay very high, such establishments were quite at the mercy of the corporation; a competition in the supply of water would be desirable.

How different the conduct of Shiel, and how gratifying to turn to such a subject. Here a man able to stand alone, or rally round him a party—yet he never voted wrong, that he might not be accused of being servile. He had too much innate dignity to apostatise for a phrase. His votes were invariably honest, and his speeches masterly. It has been said he did not succeed as well the first two sessions of Parliament as his numerous admirers anticipated. It may be so. He may, and we believe did, bestow more attention on ornament and sentence-making, than suited the impatient assembly he addressed. He wanted, perhaps, self-reliance, and did not sufficiently estimate his powers as a business and extemporaneous speaker. But this cannot be said of him the last session.—He spoke extemporaneously and most successfully. He proved himself powerful in reply. With his powers now developing in the meridian of life, as independent in mind as in circumstances, Shiel bids fair to attain immediately the very highest rank of senatorial eminence.



## DINNER TO JOHN O'CONNELL, ESQ., M. P.

On Thursday, about one hundred of the principal inhabitants of the Town and Vicinity of Youghal sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Catholic School Rooms of that town. There were two tables the whole length of the room, which was crossed another at the head. Sir RICHARD MUSGRAVE, Bart, of the rean, presided, and on his right sat the guest, JOHN O'CONNELL, Esq., Member for the Town. Dominick Ronayne, Esq., M. P. Morgan J. O'Connell, Rev. John Russell; and on the left the Chairman, Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P. John M. Galvin, Esq., M. P., John O'Connell, Esq., of Grenn, Col. Uniacke S. Coppinger, Esq., Capt. Armstrong, &c. &c. The entertainment was given in order to testify their approbation of the public conduct of their Representative. The arrangements for the occasion were most effective, as nothing could exceed the regularity and precision observed during the night. We witnessed more good cheer and warmth of feeling, mixed with much decorum and attention to the duties of hospitality. The room was very elegantly ornamented with festooned laurels, brilliantly lit up with lamps. Seats were prepared for the reception of Ladies, and, accordingly, a large and respectable number of the female inhabitants attended. Every accommodation was afforded to strangers, and nothing was left undone to render the evening, as it really was, one of hilarity and amusement. On the cloth being removed—

The CHAIRMAN proposed, as the first toast, "The King."—The present Monarch was highly distinguished by those amiable virtues which adorn the human character. He was a Sovereign most anxious for the welfare of his people, therefore, proposed the King. (Drank amid loud cheers.)

The next toast the CHAIRMAN had to propose was "The People." The people were those from whom the Kings derive their right of power, and for whose benefit they held that power. He was most happy to find that the people were beginning to feel sensible of their rights. For a long time they had been ignorant of them; but in despite of those penal laws which had been formed against education, knowledge made its way, and the people became sensible of their power. (cheers) Persuade it was in the year 1826 that the first great display was made of the people's power at elections in Ireland—at least to any extent. But then they united and made an exertion to the common cause of their Country at Waterford Election, and showed that they would no longer submit to the dictation of men who would resist them in the impartial discharge of their franchise and at the same time punish them for obeying their consciences in the disposal of that franchise. (cheers.) They were advancing not alone in political power in the elements that constitute it. When more multiplied in numbers, the waste lands would be reclaimed; and thus all our natural resources being developed, it was next to impossible to withhold their rights from the people. Good Government should be concealed to them; its attainment was easy, but peaceable means alone would secure it. The next toast was "the Duke of Sussex and the Royal Family."—Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN would now propose the present Lord Lieutenant—(cheers.) He proved himself one more than one occasion a friend to Ireland—(hear.) He was a clear-sighted politician, and an able statesman. During his stay in this country he may be assured he would confer the same benefits on Ireland—(hear, hear.)

The next toast said the CHAIRMAN, is one which relates to a question of the greatest moment—'tis the "Repeal of the Union."—(Tremendous cheering.) The Repealers of Ireland are charged—but most unjustly—with a wish of separatism—(Hear from Mr. O'Connell.) Look to the great body of the people—the agricultural interests of the country—the commercial relations of the two kingdoms, and you will find that they are united the more closely by mutual advantages—(hear, h.) The wants and the wishes of those two countries are the first bond of Union. Let us regard the United States of America, separated as they are by a vast space; yet integrity of the union is maintained. There is no standing army, except the small force of 5000, and these men could not be collected together in a less time than twelve months. No force is employed, force is not required, to preserve the union—the reciprocal advantages of equality and the league of justice support it.—The population is the only standard for representation amongst them. 'tis not as one to three, as exists between England and Ireland. (hear.) No, there is an equality in proportion to the number of inhabitants on each state. If the men of New York were to say to the men of Kentucky, that they demanded a triple number of representatives, it would not be easy to say in what terms of indignation the latter would vent their feelings; but, I must say, that the Kentucky men would not be long without examining the barrels of their rifles. (loud cheers.) What evils does that not arise from the local management of a country?—The secretary for Ireland discharges all the functions of an Irish Parliament. The English Members have a majority over us, and we dare not to think of legislating for England, while they leave our affairs in the hands of a Secretary. And who is it? Is he generally a man of intelligence, of political knowledge, or one acquainted with the condition of Irish affairs? No witness the abortive attempts at legislation for this country. There is the subletting act, the vestry act, the disfranchisement bill, and the two tithe bills, and consider the way in which these were passed. It was customary whilst the members for the South of Ireland were in the habit of supporting Lord Grey's administration, that notice was given to them previous to the introduction of any measures before the house; on the occasion of the tithe bill being introduced no notice was sent, except to English and Scotch Members, who met at the house of Lord Althorpe, and concocted the iniquitous measure... (hear.) and Scotchmen, who said they never would pay tithes in Scotland, voted for the enforcement of them in Ireland. But the coercion bill exceeds all other acts of unjust legislation ever attempted on a country, (cheers.) There were many expedients which would answer the most stern purposes of Coercion without this bill. Judge Torrens even declared that a Coercion Commission was sufficient to meet the state of society at the time. Such evidence as that is strong against the necessity of such a bill. As to the subject of this toast, I have had many serious differences with my intimate friends; I regretted such occurring, but, then, my conviction is unmoved, that nothing else will be

effective as a remedy for the evils of this country. I will, therefore, give you "The Repeal of the Union." [The most tremendous cheering followed its toast.] There was a partial call for—

Mr. O'CONNELL, who immediately rose, and with considerable energy, said—Mr. Chairman—Let not my name be mentioned twice when Repeal is announced. (cheers.) Though I may anticipate the pleasure of speaking again, or twenty times again, aye, to consume the night in speaking—a consummation you would greatly deplore... (a laugh)...still I could not hesitate in rising to such a topic as the Repeal of the Union. Heard you not your Chairman? Is he an intemperate agitator? Has he no rank, or fortune, or station in society? Has he given no pledge to society in the family he is bringing up? And may God, who has allowed centuries of misrule and oppression to afflict this country, spare his protection and blessing to them? Has he no cool, dispassionate judgement to exercise upon subjects of interest? What can English legislation do for Ireland? Even the paltry article of time can't be afforded to us. We are handed over to the care of a Secretary when they wish to get rid of us, as a slave-owner gives the care of a negro to a driver. I have known a half a dozen of those slave-beggars, who come like the swallows in the Spring, and go away when the fair weather is gone. I knew Goulburn, my Lord Melbourne, who came here to entertain himself—also Mr. Charles Grant, Lord Leveson Gower, and the haughty and imperious Stanley.—(Hear, hear, hear.) But there is one matter which I must remind my honorable friend that he has omitted; that is, the hour of the night at which Irish business is transacted. They never think of commencing Irish affairs 'till all honest men are asleep in their beds.

"Ut penguin homines surgunt in nocte latrones." (Loud laughter.) And if at one or two in the morning, we should attempt to move for an adjournment, they think it indeed a very unreasonable thing to be taking up their time with Irish affairs. Who is there among you whose heart does not throb at his country being a province, not a nation? What feature is there about us—what peculiarity is our climate? The summer sun does not scorch up our plains with sterility, nor the cold wind of the North blast the fertility of our soil. We are situated in the ocean, the great entrepot of the western world; our harbours are the most commodious—our havens indented with beautiful estuaries, importing health and beauty, and suited to all the purposes of commerce—inhabited by Eight Millions of as brave a people as ever trod the surface of the earth. (cheers.) What feature or character of a nation do we want?—we have all the marks and requisites of national greatness about us—(hear)—and who will descend into the grave the coward that would not contribute to remove his present degradation? (cheers.) As to the charge of a secession, 'tis a foul and a false calumny to impute such a motive to us. (hear, hear.) No, as our neighbors prosper, so would we likewise. (hear, hear.) No; our motive is combination. The States of America are an instance of the good effects of a happy junction. They were 13 in number; they 23, and they will shortly double the 13. There is one central point of legislation where all meet for purposes of utility, not for the making up of an atrocious and infamous bargain—(cheers.) Each State, however, has its distinct local government. This subject is a heart-stirring one; it engages both the affections and the judgement, but still I can calculate the matter coolly, and settle the argument with as much arithmetical accuracy as any man who can tot up 10 figures. England at the time of the Union was in debt 420 millions—Ireland 27 only, and was to be charged but an eight of any future debt. The terms were excellent ones; it was like coaxing a wild horse for half an hour under a cart, or making some one to become a slave, with the assurance that no harm was to be done; Ireland was put under the cart; her debt was increased to 63 millions—182 were borrowed for the uses of England, and then she condescended to take the Irish debt, and likewise to put her own debt on Ireland; so that Ireland was charged with the entire—(Oh, oh!) Not an acre of land—not a pound of wages earned in labor or trade, that is not all pledged to discharge those 420 millions.—(hear, hear.) Now, suppose that such a thing had occurred between two mercantile men, would not one be likely to indict the other for an act of swindling? I indict England as a swindler; I threaten her with no war but the war of words, and I arraign her for the injustice. Well, suppose that out of the 800 millions England pays 640, we'll have even then a pretty increase; but present we are responsible for our share of the 800—(oh, oh!) There is another view in which to consider this subject.—Five millions a year are subtracted from the rent roll to spend in the gambling houses in London. Was the Earl of Fitzwilliam's 50,000 no loss to the country? Look to Waterford; see there where no man is contented with finest estate in the country, but has likewise a tithe revenue. But, why mention individual instances? Seven centuries are enough to show the effect of a foreign legislature in this country. Repeal is a question that is not tinged with sectarian prejudices or interest—there can be no paltry pretext used against us on that score. I would trample the question to the earth, if it did not do good equally to Presbyterian, Catholic and Protestant. (cheers.) How shall I speak of Anglesey? I don't like to do so at all; but, he is now a point in history, and I will ask what good he has ever done for Ireland? He or Stanley, forsooth, would compel the landlords to pay tithes. Did the landlords ever pay any thing that they did not wrench from the peasant and the farmer? (hear.) Those worthies were deservedly unpopular; and then they got the coercion bill. O, Sir (turning to the Chairman.) I am glad for your own sake that you were not present to witness the insolence of the English and Scotch members, when I was obliged to taunt them with the truth, and ask them how they dare to raise their ruffian shout against me, (loud cheering.) Well one advantage arises from the coercion bill, and it is the specimen given of English haughtiness and domination, and it will convince every thinking being that we can expect nothing from them.—See, what was the conduct of the Irish members on the Reform bill? sixty-eight of them voted for it, when the English and Scotch members exhibited a majority against the second reading. (loud cheers.) I was lost but for the Irish Members; and still five franchises were given to England, and but one to Ireland. If it be a union, why is there no equal participation of privileges? Oh, 'twas a union of taxes, not of privileges.

But I would weary you... ("no," "no")...if I were to tell you of all the injustice enacted against Ireland by this foreign Parliament. Make it a case of private property. Is there a more certain way of getting into the Gazette than by transferring your affairs into another's hands? If a country gentleman gives all the reins of his concern into another man's hands where will his estate be in a short time? Why, if you permit this union to continue you deserve not to be called slaves, but fools. How was the union effected? Man was arrayed against man—charity, the great principle of all religion, was violated, and religious rancour fomented for unholy purposes. Thank Heaven, that's gone by—it will not come again—Irishmen must combine for Ireland's regeneration; yet it will never be brought about by violence. No—one drop of human blood mixing with the cement that knits the temple of freedom together, would defile the entire work, and make it as frail and unstable as a wreath of sand. (cheers.) I have delayed you with my wild disconnected observations; I have only one object for every thing I say—that is the love of Old Ireland. (cheers.) We must have a Parliament in College Green—and you, Mr. Chairman, must represent Waterford there. The people, Sir, could not allow you to withdraw—No, though you were carried on the palms of their hands they would return you [cheers.] This alone will increase Ireland's resources...revive her industry—restore her manufactures—make her people contented and happy, and render her as she ought to be—

"Great glorious and free,  
First flower of the earth and first gem of the sea."

(When Mr. O'Connell resumed his seat the acclamations continued for several minutes.)

The next toast was—"Ireland as she ought to be."—[Cheers.]

Mr. MORGAN O'CONNELL spoke to this toast well and briefly. The CHAIRMAN said the next toast was one which they were sure they would receive well. It was the Independent Representative of Youghal. [Loud cheers.] After the passing of the reform bill, the Corporation of Youghal still supposed that one of their body should be chosen as representative. 'Twas ludicrous, to be sure, and he (the Chairman) could scarcely think them serious in their expectations. If the people of Youghal had yielded to the power of the Corporation, it would be acknowledging the justice of former abuses and monopoly. It would likewise show that they were not anxious to use a power given them by the late parliamentary enactment. But it was gratifying to think that they use the power which the reform bill gave them, and so effectively as to choose their present representative—(loud cheers.) He had strong claim from his family and connexions—his necessary association with good advisers—(laughter)—was a strong earnest of his good political career, and he must say they were not disappointed.—(Cheers.)—There wasn't a single case of his voting in the House, unless against the oppressors of his country. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) He stood by and supported his father whenever, and that was often enough, (cheers, and laughter) he required his assistance. He would conclude by remarking that it was a long time since the inhabitants of Youghal had such a representative (renewed laughter)—and by proposing the health of John O'Connell, Esq.

The name of this Gentleman was received with every demonstration of applause. When it subsided—

Mr. J. O'CONNELL, M. P., rose and said—"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I have a deep emotion within me at the present—it is one of deep gratitude for your kindness; and I have another also, of bitter self-reproach. I have no services of mine to which I can refer you to justify your choice of me as a representative, but more than that, I have no return to make to the poor man who pawned his garments to enable him to give a pure and disinterested vote.—[Loud cheers.] If that man should ask me, what have you done, Sir, adequate to my sacrifice, I should be unable to answer. But, I should accuse not only myself, but others. I was young and without counsel, or advice; you should have given it to me. I had no experience; you should have supplied me with it. (Hear, hear.) Yet is it not a mockery to talk of any man's exertion in a parliament constituted as the present is? It is in vain to expect any thing from your representative, when he has not the power, if he had the capability, of being useful. [Hear.] No; 'tis impossible that your Country can receive adequate services from her representatives, as long as she is in the hands of a foreign legislature. [Loud cheering.] Ireland has suffered much—her wrongs are numerous, and we may forgive or forget them in the lapse of time, or in the feelings of gratitude for occasional benefits, but the last session of parliament can never be forgotten. The atrocious Coercion Bill will remain on ours and the minds of generations to come, to warn them against committing the interests of their Country to strangers—[hear]—and when the energy of Irishmen relaxes, and their councils and wishes shall be dismissed, the words of "Remember the Coercion Bill" will serve as a rallying sound to them, and arouse indignation at the wrongs of this tyrannical measure—[loud cheers.] What good has been done for us? Nothing. They gave us a Church Reform Bill that was no good to England, and less to us; a Grand Jury Bill, which is about as bungling a piece of law as ever was framed. A venue bill, and a tithe bill, that even the Parsons laugh at. A Corporation Inquiry is the only thing they have done for us; but that alone is no compensation. To be sure, some families may have been obliged to give up the large loans they have accumulated by speculation and monopoly—Corporation dues will no longer be collected; such enormous dues as Mr. Jenkins most candidly told us he received; Magistrates will be chosen from us, and by the people, who will discharge the people's business, without immense revenues and with impartiality. But what hope have we that there will be afforded any real relief to the distresses of the people by an Imperial Parliament? None whatever. It is my conviction, and I am sure it is yours, that nothing but a domestic legislature can afford substantial relief to the evils of Ireland. You have heard the speech of your worthy and respectable Chairman on the subject of the Union—a speech replete with good sense and argument. He is a steady, unflinching Repealer. [Cheers.] He adds the name of political integrity to the character of private worth and virtue for which he is distinguished. I have now, in some measure, attempted to thank my constituents, and I shall return my best thanks also to our respected chairman—first, for the compliment he has paid me in presiding at this dinner; and next, for the flattering manner in which he has spoken of me. I do not deserve it. I shall only promise that my future life will be directed to shew myself sensible of such favours. I may not have words sufficient to express what I feel; but I can assure you that as far as a fervent zeal, and lasting devotion to the cause of old Ireland can go, no one exceeds me.—[Cheers.]

The Hon. Guest next proposed the health of the President, to which the worthy Baronet replied in an excellent speech.

The next toast was, "The Independent Electors of Youghal."

The Rev. Mr. Russell spoke to this toast with great effect.

The Chairman rose, and proposed the health of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P. which he prefaced in an energetic and eloquent manner.

[The toast was received with tumultuous cheering.]

Mr. O'Connell rose amidst renewed cheering, and said that no man ever stood before an assembly with greater cause of pride than he felt—no man was ever more gratified than he, either as a public man or as a father. Thirty-three years of hard labor in the course of



his country were well rewarded; he was received favorably by the people of Ireland, and he saw his son the representative of Youghal, (cheers.) As to that son he should say he regarded him with that feeling of parental fondness, which is natural to a father. Domestic feelings were always a source of comfort to him; they cheered and comforted him when he had to bear up against the slander of the hired traducer, or the hostility of the infatuated bigot. The endearments of private life were his consolation amidst perils and reproaches. Now he could not help mingling his sense of parental affection for his son, with the pride that he felt when he thought of him as the Member for Youghal. (Cheers.) It was his determination, and that of his son, to lay down the representation of Youghal with which he had been honored if his public conduct had been questioned by a single voice after one session. He was glad to find that the approbation of his conduct was most unanimous. Regarding his support of himself in the house, he must say that he differed from him on one occasion, and then, he was bound to tell them, that the son was right and the father wrong. (Laughter.) It was on an occasion when he voted against Mr. Cobbett, and his son voted for him. He regretted doing so, as no man proved himself more eminently useful than Mr. Cobbett. He it was who taught him that taxation came on the poor as 10 to 1 compared with its fall on the rich; and he would now promise that he would support any motion of Mr. Cobbett's next Session. He was glad to find that his son was surrounded by no particular sect or party, but by all classes and religions. (Hear.) The gentlemen about him were the most respectable in the town and neighborhood of Youghal. This was a high ground of triumph, and was a strong proof of the universal principles that were at length beginning to actuate men in the disposal of their political power. Mr. O'Connell continued to speak at length upon the corporation and other abuses of Youghal. He alluded to Mr. Jenkins, who had been mentioned by his son, but who, he must say, was the best of those who held corporate power. He denounced the conduct of the corporation as nothing less than robbery. He would not mince words; he was in the habit of calling a spade a spade and a corporator a knave. He contended that the fraud of withholding the freedom of the town from any of the inhabitants, when that freedom was a pecuniary loss was a plain and barefaced robbery, as those who were instrumental in getting it up should be indicted as common pick-pockets are in the dock (oh, oh.) Please God in a short time the knaves would be reduced from their high standing—the vote of election, would not be more than the 101. qualification, probably it would be only 51, and then honest men would at last get their own.—Those corporate knaves were very numerous; they reminded him of a scene in Macbeth, when the Queen tells a child to avoid dishonesty, for knaves come by a violent death. "Are all knaves killed Mamma?" "Why no, not all." "If they were" continued the child, "knaves would be fools to allow it, for they are more numerous than honest men." (Laughter.) The time is fast declining when men can't be duped. Religion the great bone of contention, shall be no longer used a pretext for quarrel between man and man. Mr. O'Connell pursued the different topics of his speech and concluded amidst loud cheers.

A FEW PALATIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN REGISTER.

*Non res diu male administrari.*

SIR,—For the third and last time, your English friend burthens your columns with his rather crude suggestions.

Certainly, it is more by infusing a new health into actual systems that by greatly changing their form, that innovations should be made. The evil is not so much in the constitution as in the discretionary power of abrogating the constitution, and in the wise expedients usually adopted to repress by salutary errors a constructive treason! Thus also, as to the public tribunals; the fault is not in trial by jury, but in the power of laying them aside at pleasure; and this is usually attempted at the very times and places where juries are invaluable. The more a cause is tinctured with political elements, the more it requires to be tried by judges *de circumstantibus*. This truth is often combated by

some craven scruple  
Of thinking too precisely on the event;  
Some thought which, quarter'd, hath but one part wisdom,  
And ever three parts coward:

yet, for all that, it is the ploughing and cross-ploughing of troublesome verdicts which "plough up the roots of error," and no institutions will be found durable which cannot bear this divine test, containing the substance of justice, the golden rule of right, without which all liberality is insult, and all sympathy is offensive affectation. He that ruleth over man shall be just: the sentence is binding on Christian princes, though written of him whose name they bear, and whose cross they are signed as the chief jewel of their crowns.

The above points refer mainly to the tone and temper of government; and this again depends not on new acts of parliament, but on a nation's firmness in demonstrating that the law is their real terror, that the king is feared as its bearer, and that all ministers who would make him feared on his account are; so far, traitors to both. Much, therefore, depends on the *animus* of the executive, as founded on the character of the people, and much less on positive organic regulation, which is valuable almost solely as the index of the former. I will nevertheless endeavour to submit to your readers a few positive changes which occurred to me during a residence of several years, premising that a person skilled in political business would have devised as many hundred. (Among these cannot now be included the abolition of church cess—that has been tardily anticipated—but something whispers, it was resigned because the Protestants were tired of receiving it, because the amount was very small, and not payable to individuals, because the mechanism of the impost was very irksome to themselves.)

I. On whatever footing the incomes of the Protestant clergy are to be placed, they should not have a power of borrowing on their church "property," nor of assigning tithes to hapless creditors who accept them with what appetite they may. A cure of souls is but an indifferent chattel. What should be the condition of the Roman Catholic clergy if they accepted livings professedly as a splendid pecuniary independence, if the income was a tax on existence—levied on the poorest of the poor—by military execution—remitted to insurance offices or to accommodation brokers in a majority of cases?—As a Protestant, as a friend to reformation, I am bound to answer, they would have fared still worse. The question of tithes seems to have settled itself, the feather end at least being inserted of a wedge which would lift the world. It was, from the very first, a question of martial law or not—the tithes for that very reason were prized on the one hand and execrated on the other. The amount of the arrears in dispute was less than the cost of Pimlico Palace, a building perfectly useless to its owner and yet not worth the expense of pulling down.

II. The law of juries should be assimilated to that in England, especially in withdrawing from grand juries the onerous cares of county rates. Relieved of all such burdens, perhaps the

not object to the office becoming elective. In this respect, there is much room for improvement. I am well acquainted with an estate, not a hundred miles from my own, where the cultivators have paid county rates so long, that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and yet from ignorance of fox-preserving, road-presenting, and the other *arcana imperii*, they have never benefited by the expenditure in a single instance.

III. It would be desirable that all charges falling on the land should be reduced as far as possible to one demonstration, collected by one officer, and paid by the landlord, or on his account, the amount varying within very small limits. It is observed on this side the water, that the payment of charges by the tenant scarcely at all diminishes the rent demanded—how much less than at your side, where the tenant bids exclusively for ground, and retains an inconceivably small share of his earnings. And if it is answered that those earnings are not so large as they might be, it should be replied—want of confidence is the cause. Ireland presents to the eye all the appearances of a huge dilapidated farm going out of lease, because the government will not renew the social compact, except on such terms as contain almost on the face of them their own dissolution. However this may be, there is no doubt that, even where the rent is moderate, the innumerable cesses, all for purposes useless or hostile to the payer, are sufficient to prevent his ever rising in the world by lawful means.

IV. A provision might be made for persons ejected from land held during a certain time by themselves or their fathers, and this not as a means of throwing field to field, or of creating those *latifundia* mentioned by Livy, as the ruin of ancient Rome, but as a heavy tax on the caprices of irresponsible power. Such a measure would make landlords pause before they clear away their useless freeholders, and ask whether they might not as well clear a market place with grape. I had the honor of suggesting this measure before the parliamentary report, recommending a similar one, was printed.

V. A municipal force should be raised, comprehending persons of both the opposite persuasions; but if it should be found impossible to unite them, let the Roman Catholics, who are the moss of the nation, be embodied, to vindicate the law, and end a reign of mutual terror. Notwithstanding the share of property and intelligence which rests with the Protestants, their opponents are full as worthy to be trusted with exclusive power. Among the latter motives of revenge or revolution may hitherto have prevailed; but such can never become general, so long as they are "guided by the natural propensities of mankind to procure for themselves comfort, pleasures, and distinctions;" whereas, the former have universally imbibed with their mothers' milk ideas, disguised even to themselves, but most hostile to equity. It is to be hoped such ideas are wearing out; and if the Repeal of the Union unites the Irish among themselves in an attitude not to be mistaken by their governors, it will be, indeed, a blessed measure for both countries.

VI. Such a force would not apply to the boyish factions at fairs and markets. It is evident that the Roman Catholic clergyman alone has power to stop the tumult; the armed force, Irishmen themselves, insensible of danger, and rejoicing in combat, are but too apt to turn a *row* into a rebellion, drawing down upon the King's representative, the anger of men too drunk to make distinctions. Let them, on the contrary, rarely or never interfere actively in the *melee*, but mark the offenders, and arrest them next morning. The practice of fighting for the sake, produces a recklessness of blood, of household blood, and an increasing irksomeness at the presence of all, whether friend or foe, who would stop the tumult. One thing has confirmed me in my views of Ireland—the perfect indifference of the rich in general to these provoking scenes. "What boots it? they are sped;" for they are paid! Whereas the clergy, and the friends of O'Connell, have constantly assailed the system with every moral weapon they could find.

I may mention here the confusion which has arisen from O'Connell's using nearly the same expressions when speaking of the conduct of the government and of the disturbers; scarcely a phrase can be applied to the Whitefeet, which he has not already brought to bear against sundry secretaries of state. It is, indeed, a dilemma; justice, being blind, has no respect of persons, and he who is guided by her dictates can see none of those distinctions, arising from the mere accidents of life, among the various individuals who are accessory to his country's ruin.

VII. Ireland will be greatly benefited by lowering the tax upon foreign corn. The primary mission of a reform parliament is to give bread to the hungry; the dearth of corn which arose from the waste attending Napoleon's wars has been maintained to this hour, in order that certain English gentlemen may not resign the expensive London habits generated by war prices and the borough system.—There is a tranquil conviction spreading everywhere through England that these laws must be gradually changed; but there is another conviction as general, that a full currency must be maintained on a secure basis of silver. The contracts therefore between landlord and tenant cannot be disturbed, for, though the English must and will have cheap bread, yet its numery value in an extended currency may remain nearly the same; meantime a better price as well as a better market will be obtained for butter, cattle, &c. &c. which Ireland supplies almost without competition—which are adapted to a soil so plentifully watered—which will be more called for in England under a system of cheap bread—which will tend to substitute fertilizing stock and green food for a forced growth of pale parliament wheat. The fictitious price of corn has hitherto bribed the Irish farmer to devote 5-6ths of their land to a produce not available, from its enormous price, to their own support: a produce irrespective of their purposes and of their means, of their soil and of their climate, destined merely to satisfy a cloud of tax-gatherers and consequently raised in an imperfect manner. These laws contribute mainly to the dry-potato diet and the famine once in seven years: the poorest countries being always those which are prevented from consuming their own productions.

VIII. The last proposition I have to make is this—let the Chancellorship be at least offered to O'Connell. The acceptance of so high an office will demonstrate that he has power to render his principles available; thirty years in *oculi civium*, towering above all suspicion, show that he has the will. No one can deny that in such an office he would command the respect even of Protestants much more than his predecessors; that his capacious heart embracing the whole human family could easily include them. The time is coming when his voice,

Like the remember'd tone of a deep lyre,  
Shall o'er their softened spirits sink and move  
In breasts all rocky, uow the late remorse of love.

Give to the pious and the outraged the highest honors of which a subject is capable. This alone will moralise the tale of Ireland with a majestic cadence of eloquence and wisdom, this alone will finish the evils, the horrors of her history and bury in one eternal amnesty all the errors of the sheep and all the crimes of the wolves.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. G. C.

Dorchester, Oct. 24.

ESSAY ON HUMAN HAPPINESS.

BY MICHAEL M'SHARRY.

Read an Examination of his pupils, in the West Pennsylvania Academy

"Philosophy is only forcing the trade of happiness, when nature seems to deny the means." GOLDSMITH.

However plausible the assertion may seem, it is nevertheless true.

mind. The wisdom of the world has various ills which humanity is heir to, and in vain it searched for their remedies. Out of several hundred bodily afflictions, for two diseases only have specifics been discovered; whilst doubt and mystery cast their veils over the rest. But for the innumerable misfortune of life, the boasting wisdom of a pseudo philosophy teaches no more than to be stubborn under them. This, or a more fatal conclusion it is, to which reason, unaided by Revelation has been reduced. Unenlightened by revelation, "shadows clouds and darkness" rest upon the human mind. Witness the humiliating, and pitiful results of ancient as well as modern scepticism. Baffled in its occult and open efforts to erase from the tablet of human mind the very name of the Creator, its avowers assert, in the face of nature, reason, and revelation, that because their senses do not convey their understandings clear notions of the Divinity; therefore they will not assent to the belief.

Such are the principles (doubt and uncertainty) upon which these sages do found their varying theories—such the foundation upon which they build the baseless fabric of their visionary happiness; such the ramparts from which they level their envenomed but impotent shafts against the eternal foundation of truth. Weak and infatuated mortals;—weak and unsound in a bad and unnatural cause; insane in their reasonings, if the maxim is true that "madness consists in erroneous conclusions from evident truths."

I have dwelt thus long on scepticism, believing it to be a positive barrier to human happiness, without a redeeming principle to alleviate its mighty mischiefs.

But the predisposing and actual ses of the secret mental miseries so common if not general among mankind, being for the most part the imprudence, the immoralities, and the excesses of misguided or rather unguided youth, we will briefly advert to these, and endeavour to arrest the serious attention of our young friends, and induce them to act like rational beings in the very seed time of life.

Reason and Religion, together with the admonitions of the great and good who have launched into manhood, or who have arrived at a good old age (and these are but few, like *rarinarietes in gurgite vasto*) all call aloud to the inexperienced but generous youth on the eve of manhood. Beware my son, the brilliancy and the beauty, the extatic delights and the fascinating charms of immediate enjoyments encircling your dazzled and enraptured imagination, are but cheats upon your fancy, to allure you to destruction. It is the too successful rival of happiness that woos your affection but her embrace will be death to your felicity. The combination of promised delights which she spreads around you will vanish at your grasp, and leave you engulfed in disappointment—disgust and incapacity for rational and lasting felicity. Patience, my son, for a little longer; the order and harmony of the moral world, established by Divine Providence, and enforced by the morality of the Redeemer, shall not be disturbed with impunity. wait until religion will have sanctified, at a proper time, and for a noble end, the inferior faculties of your being. She will in the meantime strengthen your weakness, and infuse into your soul "the peace, the charms that virtue brings." She alone can calm the storms of the passions, and bid their billows be still. Without her there is no virtue; and without virtue there is no happiness.

Happy, thrice happy, the youth who embraces the morality of Divine wisdom and truth: by fidelity to which he can regulate nature and render it subservient to the dictates of reason, so far at least, as not to "deny the means of happiness" here below.

Prone as human nature is to evil, yet it is restrainable by a controlling power within us; this is the will, free and independent of every compelling force, which may be led but cannot be driven.

Agitated, bewildered and prostrated by a sudden and violent eruption of the predominant passion, where can the soul, yet unyielding, but rapidly sinking in its own weakness, find aid? Is it in philosophy? Philosophy! The rustic would laugh at the notion, as a sailor would at the philosopher straining himself with blowing a vessel from port against wind and tide. Where then, I ask, can the soul find succor? This is a question of moment, for it is tantamount to liberty or slavery. Upon it does depend, present happiness or misery. Thanks to Providence, there is a power ever present with the humble christian, at this spiritual combat, which balances that of the passions, and leaves the mind sufficient freedom of will. This power influences the superior faculty of the soul against the animal desires and appetites. There is no mystery here; what I assert is plain to the most illiterate believer, and is equally a source of comfort to the most learned. This power is Revealed Religion, by which, as a medium, the Theological virtues have been infused into the soul. Without belief in an Omnipotent Being, there could not be hope nor fear to influence the will in its choice of present gratification or of future punishment—of momentary sufferings, or of never-ending happiness. Without charity or the love of Him who created and redeemed us, we would prefer to gratify the calls of the passions, and the evil tendency of our nature, and by every indulgence abridge the span of our own limited happiness, and blast the blooming prosperity of others.

The christian philosopher, therefore, can, by means of religion, be virtuous; he can therefore be happy even here on earth, whilst the proud unbeliever, disdainfully rejecting the interference of Omnipotence, yields to the blast, and is hurri'd, he knows not whither, by the torrent of headstrong desire.

*The Irish Church.*—The Irish Privy Council will meet on the 19th November, to proclaim the different parishes whose rectors apply for loans under the Tithe Act. The Earl of Glengall has appealed against the composition of tithes made in the parish of Caher by William Daly, Esq. Commissioner, his Lordship disputing the tithes with the Archbishop of Cashel. The Rev. Mr. Harte, of Islandeady, Mayo, who demanded £300 for his parochial tithes, and refused £250, has been assessed £240 by the Commissioner. The Rev. Richard Wright, many years Curate, has been appointed Rector of Kilkaskin by the Bishop of Cork. The Rev. Mr. Warren has been appointed to the curacy of Kibonane. J. Lawler, Esq. lessee of the impropriate tithes of Killarney, Kileammin, and Aghadoc, has agreed to accept £580 annually, in lieu of his claim for this property. *Dublin Paper.*

*An Estimable Clergyman.*—Such was the universal esteem in which the Rv. Mr. Kearny, Protestant Curate of Headford, county Galway, (whose demise took place on Thursday se'nnight,) was held, that at his interment the people (an immense assemblage of whom attended on the melancholy occasion,) both Protestant and Roman Catholic, took the horses from the hearse, and drew it to the grave, a distance of three miles.—*Stewart's Dispatch.*

DUBLIN, Nov. 4.—I have seen letters from Mayo and Galway which express fears of a partial famine during the winter in some districts of these counties, in which the potato crop has so completely failed as not to be worth the digging from the ground. This calamity is attributed to the deterioration of the seed of this esculent, which forms the sole food of three fourths of our population. The Poor Law Commissioners have issued their list of queries (See *Truth Teller* of 11th inst.) regarding the large towns, which they have accompanied by the following circular:—

"Dublin Castle, Oct. 26, 1833.

"Sir—I am directed by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of the poor in Ireland to submit to you the accompanying list of queries. They are anxious to impress upon the mind of every gentleman, feeling an interest in the welfare of Ireland, that no safe foundation can be laid for any amelioration of the condition of the Irish poor, which shall not be based upon a full and accurate



knowledge of their actual circumstances, and they confidently anticipate the cordial and active co-operation of every individual capable of affording information on the important subject of inquiry committed to their charge.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,  
JOHN RYAN, Secretary to the Commissioners."

I have been informed that an order has been received directing that no more children shall be admitted to the Hibernian Military School in the Park. The children in the establishment are to be provided for.

In the Dublin Courts, on Saturday, the following gentlemen were called to the Bar:—J. A. Curran, Esq.; J. C. Lyons, Esq.; J. M. Harte, Esq.; Ross Stevenson Moore, Esq.; G. Stokes, Esq.; W. H. Head, Esq.; Stewart Blacket, Esq.; C. Hancock, Esq.; M. H. Murphy, Esq.; E. Kelly, Esq.; J. Mannin, Esq.; Isaac Stoney O'Callaghan, Esq.; Alexander Norman, Esq.; William Donnelly, Esq.; and Nathaniel Hone, Esq. Those marked thus (†) are Roman Catholics.

The anniversary of the gunpowder plot was celebrated in Dublin on Tuesday, by a royal salute of twenty-one guns from the battery in the Phoenix Park, and the hoisting of the Royal standard on Birmingham tower.—*Stewart's Dispatch.*

We understand that the recent speech of a certain judge will form a subject of parliamentary inquiry immediately after the opening of next session.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

According to the corporate inquiry at Cashel, the corporation of that city consists of a mayor and sixteen aldermen, recorder, two bailiffs, town clerk, two sergeants at mace, swordbearer, and town crier. The Mayor is chosen annually by the freemen, from three candidates selected by the aldermen, who with freemen constitute the common hall. The salary of the mayor is only 50l. a-year. He is *ex officio* magistrate of the County Tipperary. Baron Pennefather is the Recorder of Cashel, but has a resident deputy. The Mayor and sixteen aldermen of the Corporation are immediate relatives or near connexions of the Pennefather family. Mr. Matthew Pennefather, is considered the patron of Cashel at present. The rental of the corporation is 218l. annually, from 2,500 acres of land, of which 1,314 acres were leased to the late Richard Pennefather for 89l. a-year.

Captain Mudge, in the course of the survey of the north-west coast of Ireland, which he is conducting under the auspices of the Admiralty, has lately had an opportunity of investigating a most singular structure, found sixteen feet below the surface of a bog near Donegal. It appears to have been a small dwelling house, rudely formed of oak, and from the anti-septic qualities of the bog is in the highest state of preservation. A plan, elevation, and a minute description of this interesting discovery, have been communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, and the public, look with eagerness, for the appearance of these documents; for though this building is on a small scale, composed of coarse materials, and placed in a less refined region than Pompeii, yet like that celebrated city its disinterment brings us immediately to the manners and customs of the Irish fifteen centuries ago.—*Irish pap.*

The only woollen manufactory now existing in the south of Ireland is the establishment of Mr. Thomas Lyons of Cork, which employs 290 persons.

#### THE "TIMES"—MR. O'CONNELL.

[From the True Sun.]

The Whig hounds are again in full cry upon Mr. O'Connell. The net which was laid for "the Agitator" has failed to take him in its toils, and the Whigs now vent their disappointment and spleen in appropriate Whig terms.

Let us cull a few rhetorical flowers from the "leading Journal":—

"The 'rent' for 1833 is now in course of immediate exaction, and nothing could be more opportune at such a crisis, and under notorious despondency concerning the result, and that the rent collector should call in the guardian genius of all fraud and floundering impudence and quackery, and cupidly the Repeal demon, who has, since the opening of the last session of Parliament, been suffered to lie torpid in his den."

"This Impostor."

"O'Connell and his pack."

"The faithless and fore sworn demagogue."

"He says he 'nails the repeal colors to the mast;' if he were nailed there with them, it would be a consummation not at all undesirable. However, when the rent has been got in, and the sporting season is over, we shall probably not hear a great deal more about repeal."

"The most frightful proof of the real wretchedness of Ireland is that such tricks and such impostors should have been suffered so long to flourish with impunity."

Fine words these, and that in a journal which deprecates violence and abuse; and affects to play the literary prude when brought into the company of its Radical contemporaries! For indecency, blackguardism, and down-right ruffianism, commend us to the blusterer of Printing-house-square.

But wherefore all this expenditure of Billingsgate eloquence? By what unanticipated and alarming occurrence has Printing-house-square been frightened from its propriety? A public man has kept his word! Mr. O'Connell has redeemed his solemnly-recorded and often-repeated pledge. The *Times* cannot understand this. Public virtue is a quality of which the *Times* can have no perception. A promise it can comprehend; but the redemption of a promise is not to be understood or comprehended in Printing-house-square!

The *Times*, however, does venture upon some attempt at reasoning, and a sorry exhibition it makes.

Let us take the following passage:—"What is the thing aimed at? Why, a native parliament! and this impostor talks of a native parliament as a shelter from the tyranny of that of the United Kingdom, though the Union which he deprecates was the work partly of that very parliament which sold itself and Ireland together for half a million of money, and partly of the Roman Catholic faction, which sold the 'self-government' of Ireland to the British minister of the day, for a promise of early emancipation."

We have here a fine sample of *Times*' logic, or honesty, or of both. Because a notoriously corrupt, aristocratically packed, and therefore anti-popular Irish parliament sold the liberties and independence of the Irish nation, the *Times* argues that an independent, popularly chosen, and therefore really Irish parliament must necessarily be capable of the same or similar po-

litical crimes! Can the *Times* affect to believe that Mr. O'Connell, or any other repealer, seeks for the restoration of the corrupt and patricidal parliament of 1793, or for a return to the oligarchical government by which that infamous thing was managed? If it do believe this, it must be incorrigibly stupid, if it do not believe it, it must be irredeemably dishonest. It may take which alternative it will.

It may be true "the Irish reform bill has not enlarged the Irish constituency, compared with what it was in 1793—the 40s. freeholders having, by the act of 1829, been one and all disfranchised." But will the anti repealers who put forth this fact, as a reason against the realization of a more pure and liberal Irish House of Commons, than that to which it serves their purpose to refer us—affect to believe that the more limited constituency is not also more independent; and, above all, that it is not more fully alive to its wants and its rights, and more fully determined to obtain them? The result of the last Irish elections will supply the answer to these questions, and demonstrate the mendacity of the hirelings who affect scepticism on the matter.

The fact is obvious, that new principles have been introduced into the political world; and whatever it may suit the purposes of the *Times* to pretend, our cotemporary is as conscious as the rest of mankind, that the dominancy of the old system is at an end. Ireland, as well as England, has shaken off the night mare of Toryism; and though the Whigs may set themselves to replace the monster, it will be found a hopeless and damning task.

#### COLONEL VERNER.

The following appears in the Evening Mail:—

Colonel Verner, the consistent, patriotic, and independent member for Armagh, has resigned his commission of the peace; and we sincerely hope that the example of this high-minded and spirited gentleman will be followed by every honorable man in the county.—The step taken by Colonel Verner was not the result of temporary irritation, or consequent upon the hasty excitement of feelings, naturally wounded at the tyrannous and indefensible conduct pursued towards Colonel Blacker. No. The determination came to, and wisely come to, by Colonel Verner, was the consequence of a correspondence between that gentleman, Lord Gosford, the lieutenant of the county, and Mr. Littleton.

The meaning of all this is, that Colonel Verner has been turned out, or was threatened with expulsion, when, "like a well-bred dog, who sees preparations making for kicking him down stairs," he vacated. The Mail is perfectly at liberty to say that Colonel Verner is "consistent," "patriotic," "independent" and is entitled to any other high-sounding appellation, so that it has no longer the power to designate him as a "justice of the peace." We hope every one professing the same factious politics as the gallant Colonel, will have the spirit to follow his example. This is a fine opportunity for serving their country. We trust they will take advantage of it, and throw up their commissions.—*Dublin Register.*

#### MARRIAGES IN IRELAND.

On the 4th November, at Longford, at the house of her brother, S. Nicolls, Esq. John Denman, of Abbey-street, Dublin, Esq., to Mary, only daughter of the late Archibald Nicolls, of Granard, M. D.  
At Drumberg Church, Adam Stephenson, Esq. of St. Croix, to Martha, relict of William Stephens, Esq., only daughter of Henderson Black, Esq. Larkfield.

At Athlone, Mr. James Murray, to Maria, daughter of the late Daniel Daly, Esq., and sister of Counsellor Daly, of Tullamore.

#### DEATHS IN IRELAND.

At his residence, Brooklawn, in the 85th year of his age, Patrick Hyland, Esq. for forty years a merchant of the city of Dublin. His character for integrity stood high in the estimation of his fellow citizens, and his kind benevolence to those who were ever indebted to him, and who met with the reverse of fortune, has passed into a proverb which will long be remembered by those who cherish his memory.

On the 27th October, at Landscape, county Limerick, Henry Armstrong, Esq. late of the city.

On the 25th October, at Camp Lodge, county Kerry, Jehn Hussey, jun., Esq., aged 31 years.

On the 25th October, at Bonalea, county Wicklow, Miss Eliza Clarke, second daughter of Lendrum Clarke, Esq.

On the 1st November, William, son to Alexander Cross, Esq. of Portnelligan, county Armagh.

In Cork, after a few hours' illness, Catherine, wife of E. McCarthy, Esq., solicitor.

On the 31st October, at Passage West, county Cork, Alicia, wife of William Crispe, Esq.

At Drumheriff, near Loughgall, aged 66 years, Robert Cherry, Esq.

In Dundalk, Mrs. Maxwell, wife of H. Maxwell, Esq.

At Bordeaux, Miss Lattin, sister of Patrick Lattin, of Morrinstown Lattin, county Kildare.

At Tooman, county Leitrim, Mr. Terence Smith, father of the Rev. James Smith, Catholic Curate of Mohill.

In Athlone, Maria Louisa, wife of William Nelligan, Esq. M. D.

In London, Captain Walsh, late of the 5th regiment, and son-in-law to William Sproule, Esq., Athlone.

#### IRISH LITERATURE.

##### IRISH MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER.

We feel a kind of national pride in noticing the perseverance with which this periodical has sustained its character for honest principle, and select literature, up to the publication of the nineteenth number. We have that number now before us, and it, indeed, gives fair promise of the continuance of a career at once creditable and independent. It is a fact, which experience has incontestably proved, that, from the want of proper encouragement, a local work of this description has never arrived at a state of comparative maturity. The same principle of an alien taste which prevails in the selection of costume,—seems to have an equal influence over the minds of our countrymen in their literary fancies, and hence the chilling prospects that too often damp the ardor of the conductors of an undertaking like the present. The subjects of the papers in this number are well chosen. "Irish Anti-Unionism in the Fourteenth Century," draws a comparison between the sentiments of that period and those of the present day, and places the par-

allel in a strong light favorable to Repeal. We annex a short extract:—

"Hence, if owing to the great public distress in Great Britain—arising from enormous taxation, and the steam machinery and free trade, promoted monopoly of property in the hands of a comparative few—any republican demonstration of an alarming nature were to occur, Ireland would certainly be the most, if not the only, eligible part of the British Isles to which their sovereign could retire, as Scotland, if we may judge of the feelings elicited from that country by the passing of her reform bill, and by the circumstance of her long commercial, as well as political, identification with England, would follow the track of her neighbor in any revolutionary movement, and consequently would not hold forth, at present, that chance of support to a sovereign driven from England, which she would have done under Charles II. Upon these grounds, then, would it not be the interest of a British sovereign, instead of permitting Ireland, on account of her union, first, to be ruinously pauperised secondly, to be consequently stimulated into general or democratic discontent; or, thirdly, and above all, to be ultimately driven, by the many evils of the fatal enactment of 1800, into an actual separation from the British crown—would it not, we say, be the interest of such a sovereign, to attach Ireland against a 'day of distress,' as well to his own interest as that of his family, by dissolving her unconstitutionally-framed Union, as Charles II. repealed the two Unions of Cromwell, and thereby enabled Ireland, through the restoration of her former prosperity, to be the wealthier and stronger friend, as well to the person as the race of that monarch who procured her such blessings? It certainly would. And, even without taking any such emergency into consideration as that we have specified, surely such a Repeal should be rather an object of favor than dislike with his Majesty, as it would render him the King of a wealthy and peaceable, instead of a pauperised and turbulent nation."

"Reminiscences of a Silent Agitator," are still the same faithful pictures of the days of the Old Association.

"Hæc olem memuisse juvabit.

We were much pleased with the two stories, "The Cement Grave," and "A Too True Tale." We have often seen much inferior beneath the crimson and gold wrapper of an annual.—The style of the former is feelingly sweet, polished, and melodious, and the incidents, though few, are inexpressibly interesting, and derive additional advantage from the select language in which they are narrated. We subjoin a short specimen of it:—

"I have ever contemplated with anxiety and regret the first entrance of a young and innocent woman into society. To me she resembles that mystic light, launched in darkness on the eastern waters, freighted with gentle hopes and fond desires, bright and full of promise—an argosy of rare and radiant virtues, destined to sink, full soon, beneath the treacherous current, or, living, to glide on in growing dimness; but never to return the same bright thing we saw it. She goes forth in purity and joy to look upon a crowd in which she finds no being so guileless and light-hearted as herself. She feels not then that her first step from the paternal threshold, where she spent a cherished childhood, has been her last of peace. But she is soon taught the fatal secret—she beholds, laid bare, the cankered and vice-worn heart of the world she deemed so beautiful and pure, and feels herself, as it were, a prey thrown defenceless to its perils and sorrows; the curse of knowledge is on her, never again to depart—the conditions of her existence are changed for ever—she begins life."

#### DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

The eleventh number of this useful and entertaining periodical has made its appearance, and we cannot but congratulate the publishers on the highly creditable style of typographical neatness in which it has been executed. The majority of the papers are admirably well written, and contain much instructive and entertaining matter. The extracts from the "Life and Remains of Dr. Phelan," abound in topics of moral contemplation, worthy of the serious attention of the divine and the philosopher. In the memoir we are presented with a portrait of a young man emerging from obscurity by the buoyancy of a highly gifted mind, sustained by the consciousness of its own powers, and rendered superior to every difficulty by patient and indomitable application. The biographer has done ample justice to all the virtues (they are many) of Dr. Phelan, and to any young man in whose breast the springs of genius are frozen, (as it is but too frequently the case,) by the chilling coil of poverty—who feels the *mens divinitus* within, but is, at the same time, embarrassed with the *res augusta domi* from without, even the fragment in the present number is worth twenty times the price of the entire publication. To such a one then, we would say,

Disce, puer, virtutem ex illo verumque laborem.

"Sir Jonah Barrington's Character of the Irish Peasantry," is a bold and vigorous sketch, and cannot be read without sensations of humiliating sorrow for the suffering condition of such a people. "My Uncle's M.S." is a sombre narrative of melancholy and common-place incidents. It might as well have been left with my uncle, being, in our opinion, scarcely worth redeeming. We have read the article on "Literary Reform," with much pleasure: it is high time that the provisions of such an act should be carried into operation. We shall be happy to lend our humble assistance to effect so desirable an object, and in the mean while, shall act strictly up to the spirit of this just enactment. We trust the numerous tribe of literary labourers, will digest the proposed enactment, and by it learn amendment.

The remaining papers are written with considerable spirit.—On the whole, looking as well to the quality as the quantity of the matter in the present number, we must regard it, despite of its political bias, as very creditable performance.

#### THE IRISH FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S MAGAZINE.

The first number of this magazine has just been published by Messrs. Curry, of Sackville-street. We have glanced through the number, and think that it promises fairly to successfully realise the intentions of its conductors, and to become the means of diffusing through the agricultural portion of our population that improved knowledge of which they stand in much need. The principal managers of this publication are Martin Doyle and Mr. Murphy. The writings under the former signature have enjoyed a very deserved and universal popularity.





arity in this country; we believe the latter gentlemen is well known for his practical and extensive knowledge of agriculture and botany. From such hands much is to be expected, and we have no doubt that the expectation will be fully met. Such a periodical, devoted to so important purposes, in a form so popular, and at a price that places it within the reach of every class of readers, was long desired. A notice to readers, in the commencement of the number before us, states that the arrangements of the editors not being by any means complete, they do not propose the present number as a specimen whereby to judge of the execution of the work. Nevertheless, there is sufficient to judge of what the magazine is likely to become; for several of the papers in the present number are seemingly intended as preliminary treatises, to be succeeded by a series of essays and practical articles on the different subjects into which they are classified. As we have already stated, the moderate price of this publication, it being only one shilling, will ensure it popularity, even though it should not be conducted with the ability and practical experience which the character of its editors guarantees. We think it due to the printer, Mr. Hoare, to say that the typographical execution of the work before us, is highly creditable to the efficiency and ability of the printing trade of this city.

A SKETCH FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Why make the connection a wretched theme for sophistry... Why interrupt a proud day like this, with monstrous doctrine that affects to ground itself on that connection to which it is highly prejudicial and tell the people of Ireland—"Do not deliberate?"

Cheering hopes of the destinies of my hitherto unfortunate and oppressed country filled my breast upon my entrance into the room in which the body which we justly and proudly denominate our National Council, was holding its deliberations, but which ought to have been termed at once our parliament, since most of the legislative enactments, which can be hoped for in ensuing years for the benefit of Ireland, must emanate from that body, whether exercised here in its own proper locality or at the other side. I felt a prophetic spirit within me, which foretold that the numbers composing it would gradually increase, until the quota completed, would put the necessity of crossing the channel out of the question.

In the progression of years, and extraordinary changes which time generates, never has there occurred in the annals of any country, so novel, so unprecedented, and singular an event, as that which is about to exist in the National Council. Centuries had passed, and no one in a letter, that for our own part, we never believe one, unless subscribed by a real individual, and one in whose character there is nothing disgraceful. So much for this "Young Virginian."

It is strange that the Editor did not notice the "Dublin Register," and "The Truth Teller" of the Saturday previous to the time when his first article made its appearance, both of which contained a letter from Dr. Byrne of Baltimore, addressed to Mr. O'Connell, and on this very subject—published by order of Mr. O'Dwyer, Secretary of the Dublin Association.

Our readers will recollect, we asked the editor of the Courier, whether the Speech attributed to Mr. O'Connell, appeared in the "Dublin Register, the Pilot, the Freeman?" Nay, did it appear, (as reported here) in any of the Orange Journals? The editor answers this, by saying, "We are not sufficiently acquainted with the local politics of Ireland, to know what name it bears, or in what paper it is placed."

Occupied with these reflections, I had sat totally abstracted and inattentive to the proceedings, when the loud general laugh which followed one of Mr. O'Connell's pleasantries, startled me from my reverie; and on looking up, I caught the spirit of exultation from a glance at the Leviathan's face; although, for the life of me, I could not tell the origin of the mirth. O'Connell's countenance possesses the peculiar characteristic of being a standing jest in itself, for it is impossible to look at it when he is in the merry mood, without sympathizing at once in the occasion, although it be a dead jest to every one but himself. I now looked around me, and perceived that there had been a new arrangement of the room since I had been last there. A small space at the extreme end of it had been hoarded off, to subdivide it from the remainder. This was assuming something of the dignity of Parliament, and I kept a strict guard on my conduct, lest I should be called to the bar of the House, and reprimanded for a breach of privilege, as I was not a little tempted to smile at the circumstance. O'Connell was in the chair, and there was not as full an attendance of members as on the previous day at the Royal Hotel. He looked as proud at the head of his "chosen few," as ever did the hero of Thermopylae. He wore a large cloak, which he played about his shoulders, as if it were the robe of the Speaker; and the playful, yet anxious smile which sometimes crosses his features, would seem to betray a consciousness of the importance, yet ludicrousness of the part which he was playing. He reminded me strongly of Cato, amidst his little senate of Utica—now harkening respectfully and courteously to the immature, yet gracefully expressed opinions of some boy-member; and again, glancing a look of anxious inquiry towards a speaker more advanced in years, and formed in manner; who delivered his sentiments divested of the ingenuousness of youth, in the cold, measured phraseology of a schooled diction. Tom Steele acted as clerk to the House, or in other words, as secretary to O'Connell—a post which Tom thinks equivalent in honor to that of Secretary of State; I am quite satisfied at all events he would not exchanger with Stanley. For Tom, I hope yet to see you: unite profit with honor; for truly the one without the other appears as man and wife had obtained a divorce. On the left hand side of O'Connell, sat Dan Callaghan, a prominent figure in the assembly—a shrewd sensible looking man, who would seem by his rotundity of person, to have been above those vulgar prejudices which class a Corporation dinner amongst the bores of this life, and verily would appear as if, in his mercantile pursuits, as an exporter of beef, he had dispensed with the services of a taster, taking that office on himself. A gentleman addressed the assembly shortly after I went in, who prepossessed me greatly, from the manly energy of his manner, and the sound good sense of every word he uttered; he carried conviction with him, without any elegance of style or oratorical capability, having just enough of

fluency as suffices to give expression to his meaning; and the discretion of knowing not only when to begin, but when to leave off, a secret which very few possess; and if I can judge from what little I have seen of him, I will not be astray in saying that he will prove a most useful and efficient member of Parliament. Any man who has attended the Council, since the commencement of its labours, will at once guess from this description, that I mean Fergus O'Connor. He evinces daily by the attention and anxiety with which he fulfils his duties as a member of that body, that he is determined to act faithfully to his constituents. In person he is about the middle height, and of a plain, homely appearance. Sir Richard Keane was the next person that caught my attention: he spoke very briefly but well, and to the purpose; the subject under discussion was the grand jury law system, in this country; his appearance is that of a military man, who had seen some service.

Mr. O'Neill Daunt, the member for Mallow may be looked upon as a young man of great talent and promise; he speaks fluently, but with a little too much effort to display, a fault which his youth may excuse, as he is not above five and twenty years of age. The dry matter of fact debates of the House of Commons, will in a session or two, completely eradicate any tendency to exuberance of language or style, which, however, excusable in a Volunteer Society, the gallery of which may be filled with his fair countrywomen—

"Where bright eyes so abound, boy! 'Tis hard to choose—'tis hard to choose."

Yet would badly prepare him to encounter the dry rejoinders of Sir Charles Wetherell, or the home thrust of Sir Edward Sugden.

Garret Standish Barry spoke a few words, but in so low a tone that he was quite inaudible to me, behind the bar; besides, he took shelter, like Lord Bernard at the Cork election, in that *refugium peccatorum* which, freely translated, means "hid his face in his hat." He is a small man, without any thing remarkable in his appearance to distinguish him.

Most of the persons comprising the assembly I recognized as individuals who had distinguished themselves in the late political Union; such as Dominic Ronayne, William Finn, O'Dwyer, &c. &c. consequently are well known to the public, whose manner I was happy to perceive had undergone no change, from the empty appellations affixed to their names. I had no opportunity of hearing any of the other members speak, owing to the long-winded exposures of the Lycurgus of the meeting—and having been for the last two years tolerably well acquainted with them I took my departure, as well pleased as if I had left the gallery of the House of Commons, if not to a greater degree, inwardly rejoicing that at last we had a body of Irishmen who would not dare to misrepresent us in a foreign Parliament, and which would dare to assert the liberties of their country, despite of the threatened terrors, which a driving British press has given us the programme of.

AN ADDRESS,

Introductory to a course of Lectures, delivered in the Hall of the Medical College of South Carolina, before the Trustees and Faculty, the Students of Medicine, and the public generally, at the opening of the Session of 1833 and '4. By GUNNING S. BEDFORD, M.D. Professor of Obstetric Medicine, and the diseases of women and children.

The above is the title of a very neatly printed pamphlet, just issued from the press of Mr. James S. Burgess, of Charleston.

We were struck with the force and elegance of the composition, as it flowed from the eloquent lips of its author—and we are now glad to see that it elicited so much attention, and that its merits were so highly appreciated, as to call forth the simultaneous action of the Trustees, and of the Medical Students, which has resulted in the publication of the same. Although but a cursory opportunity has been afforded us for the examination of its pages, we have been even more delighted by their perusal—and we shall hazard nothing in saying, that we think this Lecture is eminently calculated to enlighten, to enlarge, and to liberalize the public mind, in reference to this too much neglected and abused, though truly important branch of the Medical Science; and that the publication of it will do more than sustain the high reputation of its author.

The highly liberal character, the independent and manly tone of this Address, cannot but be admired, both by friends and enemies.

The author seems to regard the establishment of two Medical Colleges in the city of Charleston, as a circumstance not so much to be regretted, as we had been induced to believe. He thinks the tendency is favorable to the improvement of Medical Science; and that rivalry, is, on the whole, for the general benefit.

It no doubt very frequently is so—and may prove so in this instance, if the talents and industry of the different teachers are such as to draw around them sufficient patronage for the support of the respective institutions. But should this unfortunately not be the case, the experiment may prove ruinous to one, if not to both; and the policy of that legislation may very well be questioned, which hazards not only the usefulness, but the very existence of one flourishing institution, by the establishment of another. The watchword, however, now is "competition"—and it is only by the exercise of this principle, that either can be long sustained.

After congratulating his audience and the profession generally on the existence of two Medical Schools in the city of Charleston, Dr. Bedford says, "the great principle with which I start, is free and open competition—*ex collisione scintilla*"—and who that is truly interested in the advancement of science, will deny the happy influence which such a principle must necessarily exert over the institutions of our country.

To prove the good effects of competition, our author refers with confidence, but with great propriety, to the admirable system of "Concours" in France.

What has given to France such pre-eminence rank in the intellectual scale of Nations? What but her Republican system of "Concours"? which, in the language of Dr. B. "has done more for the advancement of Medical Science in that country, and has given rise to more enlarged views, and produced greater discoveries, than the combined ingenuity of man could have effected without it."

What but the spirit of competition has exalted Great Britain to such an enviable condition of moral and physical strength? What but the exercise of this principle has enabled Continental Europe to throw off the remnant of barbarism with which she was not long since encumbered—to move forward by regular gradations in the great work of improvement, and to attain the elevation which she now enjoys—lofty indeed! when compared with that of olden times.

And may not the exercise of the same principle, if fostered and cherished among us, and conducted with the high-minded and honorable feelings, which seem to characterize the author of this Address, be followed by the same happy results in this country—and in this State and City, as well as any other portion of it. Shall Americans—free born Americans, ever be wanting in a laudable spirit of ambition and enterprise? And shall not the sons of happy and independent America, vie with the world, in all moral and intellectual improvement? It is a mad ambition only which we deprecate—an ambition which would subvert a positive good, by the substitution of that which is of doubtful expediency, if not by the infliction of positive evil.

We admire the noble ambition which is displayed throughout this Address—and throughout the whole character of its author—at the same time we are willing to confess, that the writer is tinged with a little spice of enthusiasm—which is no objectionable ingredient in the composition of a junior Professor. Speaking of himself and his

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perceive law in their hands should loose any particle of its deadness and horror!!!

I have the honor to be, my dear Sir, ever most truly yours.

THOMAS STEELE.

MEMBER OF THE GLORIOUS BIRMINGHAM POLITICAL UNION.

IRELAND.

(From the Dublin Register.)

Our English clerical friend has sent us the third of his admirable letters on Ireland—and, we are sorry to see it announced, that as much as our limits will permit, we have hereafter to see noticed in other papers, and reviewed at length in some of the periodical journals. Although published by authority of the Trustees and the students of Medicine, in order that the work may be accessible to the public, we understand a few copies have been placed at the respective Book Stores of Messrs. Groer and Berrett, the former in King-street, and the latter in Broad-street.

In this connexion, it may perhaps not be improper to add, that in the Anatomical department, Professor RHINELANDER has a collection of morbid and healthy preparations in both human and comparative Anatomy, which is unequalled by any museum of the kind in this country—affording facilities for instruction in the hands of this accomplished Anatomist, which cannot fail to be appreciated by the student.

The science of Chemistry too is here taught in a style the most pleasing and satisfactory. The soft and mellifluous voice and beautiful language of Professor DAVIS, is a frequent subject of remark, and his brilliant and almost successful experiments, are the constant theme of admiration.

The other professors merit our high commendation; but, are too well known to the Charleston public, to admit of animadversion from our feeble pen.

... that to be merely left to stand or fall by its own merits; but

This is the title of a new weekly paper, published in Wilmington, (Delaware), to be devoted to the interests of mechanics, and the working classes generally. The objects, as set forth in the prospectus are praiseworthy, and we wish the editors and publishers every success, but at the same time, we would respectfully suggest to them the propriety of being more careful in making selections, and not crowding their columns with Irish stories which have always been offensive, and are now stale and worn out. This suggestion is made in pure good faith, and is prompted by a desire to render the public press throughout the union, a vehicle for useful information, devoid of all that is unprofitable, and uninteresting.

LA REVUE FRANCAISE, No. 3 (January.) HOSKIN & SNOWDEN.

The present number of this work is, in comparison, better calculated to give general satisfaction to its readers, than either of its predecessors, the contents being more agreeable and diversified. We have light matter to please and gratify; moral and terse essays to improve and instruct. There are some matter in the present number which, but for the crowded state of our columns, we would give particular notice; in our next, if time and circumstances will permit, we will review its contents more carefully, and add some observations which may not be uninteresting to the admirers of French Literature.

NOTICE.

The friends of THOMAS BULGER are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Bradley's Seventh Ward Hotel, Madison-street, on Monday Evening next, the 20th inst. at 7 o'clock, on business of importance.

IF THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND in Brooklyn, will meet the week after next. Due notice of the time and place will be given in the Truth Teller of next Saturday.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst. by the Very Rev. John Power, Mr. Patrick McEnerney to Mrs. Hannah Lester, both of this city.

JOHN SWEENEY, MASON, No. 561, Greenwich street—respectfully informs the inhabitants of the city and county of New York, that from a long study in the theory and practice of chimney fire-places and fire-works in general, that he engages to cure smoky chimneys and set great, hot-hearth, Steam-heaters, Hatters-kettles, Soap-pans, Air-furnaces and all sorts of fire-works, on a modern plan and in a Mechanical manner.—Persons desirous of having their houses free from smoke, may apply to J. S. who will give a plan and specification on chimney fire-places and their construction. He also will inspect the flues while they are building and show that there are regular dimensions to be attended to in their constructions.

J. S.—Terms for curing smoky chimneys must meet the approbation of the public, as he requires no money until effects are seen.

Any directions left at the Intelligence Office, 73, Chamber st.—561, Greenwich st.—will meet with immediate attention.

Jan. 13th 1834.



knowledge of their actual circumstances, and they confidently anticipate the cordial and active co-operation of every individual capable of affording information on the important subject of inquiry committed to their charge.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,  
JOHN REYESS, Secretary to the Commissioners."

I have been informed that an order has been received directing that no more children shall be admitted to the Hibernian Military School in the Park. The children in the establishment are to be provided for.

In the Dublin Courts, on Saturday, the following gentlemen were called to the Bar:—J. A. Curran, Esq.; J. C. Lyons, Esq.; J. M. Hart, Esq.; Ross Stevenson Moore, Esq.; G. Stokes, Esq.; W. H. Head, Esq.; Stewart Blacket, Esq.; C. Hancock, Esq.; M. H. Murphy, Esq.; E. Kelly, Esq.; J. Mannin, Esq.; Isaac Stoney O'Callaghan, Esq.; Alexander Norman, Esq.; William Donnelly, Esq.; and Nathaniel Hone, Esq. Those marked thus (†) are Roman Catholics.

The anniversary of the gunpowder plot was celebrated in Dublin on Tuesday, by a royal salute of twenty-one guns from the battery in the Phoenix Park, and the hoisting of the Royal standard on Birmingham tower.—Stewart's Dispatch.

We understand that the recent speech of a certain judge will form a subject of parliamentary inquiry immediately after the opening of next session.—Dublin Morning Register.

According to the corporate inquiry at Cashel, the corporation of that city consists of a mayor and sixteen aldermen, recorder, two bailiffs, town clerk, two sergeants at mace, swordbearer, and town crier. The Mayor is chosen annually by the freemen, from three candidates selected by the aldermen, who with freemen constitute the common hall. The salary of the mayor is only 50l. a-year. He is *ex officio* magistrate of the County Tipperary. Baron Pennefather is the Recorder of Cashel, but has a resident deputy. The Mayor and sixteen aldermen of the Corporation are immediate relatives or near connexions of the Pennefather family. Mr. Matthew Pennefather, is considered the patron of Cashel at present. The rental of the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUTH TELLER.

Mr. Editor.—I would remark, that my citations from "Juverna's" first epistle in my last communication, were from memory, then, having that epistle by me. I find however he promised to prove his assertion "from historians and commentators," and he adds, "also from the statute books;" to the last evidence I will object if not supported by history. Who at this day would attempt to shew the state of Ireland from the coercion bill? Besides, one year statutes are made, the next repealed, and many never enforced, but even on the acts of the statute-book how many different opinions are,—some lawyers view them one way, some another, and many grey in law practice seem to know little about them; this is public opinion and if that opinion were called upon to decide from a few citations, from law books the general answer would be, "lawyers and judges may understand those things, we are neither."

"Juverna" I think should not recur to the statute book, in as much as he has promised to establish his position from his

THE "TIMES"—MR. O'CONNELL.

[From the True Sun.]

The Whig hounds are again in full cry upon Mr. O'Connell. The net which was laid for "the Agitator" has failed to take him in its toils, and the Whigs now vent their disappointment and spleen in appropriate Whig terms.

Let us call a few rhetorical flowers from the "leading Journal":—

"The 'rent' for 1833 is now in course of immediate exaction, and nothing could be more opportune at such a crisis, and under notorious despondency concerning the result, and that the rent collector should call in the guardian genius of all fraud and floundering impudence and quackery, and cupidly the Repeal deamon, who has, since the opening of the last session of Parliament, been suffered to lie torpid in his den."

"This Impostor."

"O'Connell and his pack."

"The faithless and fore sworn demagogue."

"He says he 'nails the repeal colors to the mast;' if he were nailed there with them, it would be a consummation not at all undesirable. However, when the rent has been got in, and the sporting season is over, we shall probably not hear a great deal more about repeal."

"The most frightful proof of the real wretchedness of Ireland is that such tricks and such impostors should have been suffered so long to flourish with impunity."

Fine words these, and that in a journal which deprecates violence and abuse; and affects to play the literary prudens when brought into the company of its Radical contemporaries. For indecency, blackguardism, and down-right ruffianism commend us to the bluster of Printing-house-square.

But wherefore all this expenditure of Billingsgate eloquence? By what unanticipated and alarming occurrence has Printing-house-square been frightened from its propriety? A public man has kept his word! Mr. O'Connell has redeemed his solemnly-recorded and often-repeated pledge. The Times cannot understand this. Public virtue is a quality of which the Times can have no perception. A promise it can comprehend but the redemption of a promise is not to be understood or comprehended in Printing-house-square!

The Times, however, does venture upon some attempt at reasoning, and a sorry exhibition it makes.

Let us take the following passage:—"What is the thin aimed at? Why, a native parliament! and this impostor talks of a native parliament as a shelter from the tyranny (that of the United Kingdom, though the Union which he deprecates was the work partly of that very parliament which sold itself and Ireland together for half a million of money, and partly of the Roman Catholic faction, which sold the 'self-government' of Ireland to the British minister of the day, for a promise of early emancipation."

We have here a fine sample of Times' logic, or honesty, of both. Because a notoriously corrupt, aristocratically packed and therefore anti-popular Irish parliament sold the liberty and independence of the Irish nation, the Times argues that an independent, popularly chosen, and therefore really Irish parliament must necessarily be capable of the same or similar

Wentworth, the worst deputy or lieutenant Ireland ever saw; but justice overtakes him and he suffers under the name of 'Strafford. On his trial one of the articles of impeachment was "that he governed Ireland as a conquered nation." This he avowed and defended when charged against him as a traitorous principle." View the difficulty this tyrannical governor had to preserve at times the will of England; this circumstance speaks loud enough that the Irish parliament was not at all times servile and consequently had its days of independence. Ireland must have had different parliaments, when she had better governors. How feeble are the present ministry of England may be inferred from the present Irish secretary, the friend of Mr. O'Connell, yet the late secretary was his determined foe, such is Ireland now such English government, and such has she often been.

"Juverna" in a former letter says "the general objects of the organization of parliament senate and great council," were "the same," and when I shewed from learned writers Irish historians were justified in saying that a triennial parliament was held at Tara under Ollamh Fodhla long before Henry 2d he answered me by saying I "daily observed" if I erred I did so in good company. When I gave Mr. O'Connell's words in proof of my argument, "Juverna" said he would construct them otherwise, yet the language was plain and obvious; the definition given by him of the senate cannot apply, but to that founded by Romulus, yet he says "no person can infer it from my remarks," and this was his answer, when I observed, "I hope he does not mean that there can be no senate unless that founded by Romulus." I did not attempt to "shew any analogy between the discovery of America and the existence of a parliament" therefore in that respect there could be no failure. I shewed both substantially existed before called by their present names. I hope it may be unnecessary to return to this subject, I would however remark that my mode of reasoning, differs from those who say the circle always existed, man only found it out—Tom Payne "may argue so I do not; I now call upon public opinion, whether Juverna" has in consonance with his promise, proved an iota of his assertion. If I have been silent it arose not for want of materials to sustain any position, for I have sufficient at hand, but causes not under my control. During this discussion I have endeavored to let my communications flow without a curve on the surface; any harsh words I used, were borrowed from my opponent, whom I have given credit for his good will and splendid talents. I have not caviled I have written ingenuously from historical facts which remain unanswered by "Juverna." Respectfully, Mr. Editor,  
N. Y. Jan. 1834. TALBOT WEXFORD

CAUTION AGAINST DOCTOR BROWNLEE'S QUOTATIONS.

BY THE REV. FELIX VARELA.

Dr. Brownlee quotes Theodoret as follows:—"St. Theodoret (canonized by Dr. Brownlee), says in his second dialogue, in the name of the ill-informed Eranistes, that the symbols after the invocation are changed and become another thing, &c. &c. He then corrects him and gives his own mind thus:—"You are taken in the net that you made yourself. For the mystical signs do not after the consecration depart from their own nature, for they remain in the former substance, figure, and form, and may be seen and touched as before."

Had he copied the words which precede those he quotes, and had he not left out some very important words, his argument would come to nothing. Theodoret's object was to oppose Euthiches, who pretended that the human nature of Christ was entirely absorbed by the divinity, and therefore Jesus (at least after his ascension into heaven) has no real body. Consequently, by denying the real presence of the body of Christ in the Eucharist, far from opposing, he would have confirmed the doctrine of that heretic. This reflection is enough to convince us that Theodoret did not think as Dr. Brownlee; however, I will transcribe the text, which runs thus:—"Eranistes—What do you call these things after the sanctification? Orthodox—The body and blood of Christ. Eranistes—And do you believe that you receive the body and blood of Christ? Orthodox—I DO BELIEVE IT. Hence, as the symbols of the body and blood of the Lord are one thing before the invocation is made by the Priest, but after the innovation they changed and becomes another; so the body of the Lord after his ascension is changed into the divine nature.—Orthodox—You are taken in the net that you made yourself, &c."

Eranistes was taken in the net that he made himself, because he endeavored to apply the Euthichian doctrine and he was so blind as not to perceive that the symbols as they remain and appear to us indicate a real body, which can be seen and touched as before, and not by symbols of the divine nature which cannot be touched but of a real body that is of the body of Christ.—The mystical signs do not depart from their own nature, that is from the nature of signs of the body though the individual body of the bread is not present. There is a distinction between the sign and the body employed as a sign. A cotton flag and a woollen flag are two very different bodies, but the same sign. Theodoret very properly remarks to Eranistes, that as long as the signs remain always signs of a body, and even as to our senses of the very body they formerly represented, there is no reason to conclude by similarity that the body of the Lord after his ascension is changed into the divine nature, and only his prejudice as Euthichian would lead him to such a conclusion, for we do not say that the bread is changed into the nature of spirit, but into the nature of another body. The signs of a body are kept to show that we do not receive it as spirit, and the appearance of a body different from that which really is present, that is the appearance of bread, and not of the body of Christ, is kept in order to exercise our faith and to avoid the abhorrence to eat the flesh in its proper appearance.

The reader may observe how artfully Dr. Brownlee left out the words of the Orthodox, that is, Theodoret himself. I do believe it, because these words prove at once that Theodoret believed the real presence, whatever may be the obscurity in the rest of the text. He also artfully suppressed the words of Eranistes, so the body of the Lord after his ascension is changed into the Divine nature, because these words evidently show that the following words you are taken in the net you made yourself, do not allude to the Eucharist, but to the Euthichian doctrine, that the humanity of Christ was converted into his divinity.

I will finish my remarks upon this text of Theodoret, by noticing the words of the Orthodox (Ausable Discussion, tom. 2, p. 82.) that he

inserted in his Ecclesiastical History, the eloquent address of St. Ambrose to the Emperor Theodosius, being arrived at Milan, after the slaughter committed by his order at Thessalonica—and we read there the following words, "How will you dare to touch the most holy body of the Saviour of the world, with those same hands, that have been stained with the carnage at Thessalonica? And how will you dare to receive the precious blood into your mouth, after it has in the fury of your passion, pronounced the unjust and cruel words, which have caused the blood of so many innocent persons to be spilt?" (Theod. Hist. Eccl. ch. 27.) He does not make the least remark upon these words of St. Ambrose, and certainly it would be necessary, for a very skilful explanation to make us believe that St. Ambrose meant that Theodosius would only touch a piece of bread.

We have some other text of Theodoret, which evidently proves that he believed as we do on the Eucharist. "Nevertheless, they are (the symbols after the consecration) from that time conceived to be what they have been made; they are believed as such, and adored as being the things that they are believed to be." (Dialog. II.)

I do not know how Theodoret could say that the symbols are adored, if they are nothing but a mere bread. I do not know how he could say that the symbols are what they are believed to be without being the body of Christ. Protestants ought to reflect, that the sacrament of Eucharist, according to their doctrine, is only an image or commemoration; and they very properly consider as idolaters, the adorers of images. Hence, Theodoret, was not a Protestant, for he either adored an image of the Lord, or admitted with us the real presence.

I must remark with the learned Bossuet that Protestants attack the doctrine of transubstantiation, thinking that their arguments will be more plausible than if they should only oppose the real presence.—They hope that human reason (which is their only guide, whatever they may say of the use of the Scriptures), will find more difficult to believe this point than the other, but it is a complete mistake.—Consubstantiation gives to the body of Christ a form or manner of existence still more incomprehensible because it being present is not perceived and has none of the qualities by which bodies are known to us. However, my object is not the discussion of this point, but only indication of Dr. Brownlee's innocent entertainments.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A Box for the convenience of Correspondents, Advertisers &c. in the lower part of the City will be found at CRONLEY'S (late O'CONNELL) HOUSE, No. 5, Chatham street.—Communications left there will be punctually attended to.

Persons desirous of purchasing single papers, may be supplied each Saturday at the same place; also at Mr. JOHN M'GRATH'S No. 348, Broadway, near Leonard st.; Mr. DANIEL KEARNEY'S, City Hall House, 155, Nassau st. Mr. A. BRITAIN'S 158 Nassau st. WM. MAGRATH'S (late Tooley's) corner of Barclay and West st.; Mr. JOHN DORAN, 15 Third Avenue, CRONLEY'S, Chatham Row; Mr. THOMAS DOLAN'S corner of Grand and Centre st.; Mr. ROBERT M'KEON, corner of John and Nassau st.; Mr. EDWARD MURRAY York st. Brooklyn, and at the office of the Truth Teller 58, E. 7th St.

...ing to glide on in growing dimness; but never to return the same bright thing we saw it. She goes forth in purity and joy to look upon a crowd in which she finds no being so guileless and light-hearted as herself. She feels not then that her first step from the paternal threshold, where she spent a cherished childhood, has been her last of peace. But she is soon taught the fatal secret—she beholds, laid bare, the cankered and vice-worn heart of the world she deemed so beautiful and pure, and feels herself, as it were, a prey thrown defenceless to its perils and sorrows; the curse of knowledge is on her, never again to depart—the conditions of her existence are changed for ever—she begins life."

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

The eleventh number of this useful and entertaining periodical has made its appearance, and we cannot but congratulate DANIEL O'CONNELL AND THE COURIER ENQUIRER.

Since our answer to the remarks published in the Courier and Enquirer of the 1st ult, and headed "O'Connell and the Fanatics," appeared in our columns, the editor of that paper has thought proper to return to the subject, and reiterate in substance, his former assertions. We did not expect that he would have done so, or that our remarks could again call him into the field, but he has thought it necessary to come forward a second time, and we find it imperative to do the same. Indeed it was our intention to publish his remarks in full, having no desire to misquote or pervert his language, or mistake his motives, as he charges us with having done, but our limits prevent us from fulfilling that determination. We beg leave, however, to remark that we did not willingly (if at all) mistake the Editor's motives; and we will prove that we have not "perverted" his "language."

In our support of Mr. O'Connell and his measures, we have pursued a determined course. We have never suffered any assertions derogatory to his character or conduct, whether political or otherwise, to pass unnoticed, and the Editor of the Courier well knows it. We have not been so pusillanimous, and base, as to swerve for one moment from the faithful, and fearless discharge of our duty, in shielding O'Connell from all attacks, of whatever kind; never assumed to be his friend and charged him with improper conduct; never so far forgot our duty as to offer a reprimand to the champion of Repeal, the uncompromising patriot, the honest and incorruptible Daniel O'Connell. Our chief objects in answering the assertions of the Courier, [apart from the duty which we owe Ireland, Irishmen, and the friends of Ireland in defending their characters, and preserving the name of Ireland's best friend from the slander of his enemies and the hypocrisy of his doubtful friends] were to convince the Editor of that paper and the public in general that there was no testimony shewing that O'Connell made use of the language ascribed to him, other than the corrupt clunibus of the English papers, from which the oft mentioned speech was copied by some Journals on this side of the Atlantic; and that the remarks of those who attached blame to Mr. O'Connell on such a slight testimony, were entirely premature. The Editor of the Courier in his last article admits our reasoning in regard to the English papers observing:—"Let us not be understood as here arguing in favor of the authenticity of these reports of Mr. O'Connell's speech. Such is not our intention," and he remarks, it is "probably true" that the English newspapers, as we asserted are doing "their utmost to bring O'Connell under a monstrous pile of scurrilous abuse, and vile, disgusting slander."

He also admits, that his remarks were untimely in the following: "The Editor of the Truth Teller, however, disqualifies the authority of the English newspapers but in what manner?"





Virginian." He affirms that "this speech was fabricated, and got up for the English newspapers," with a view to calumniate and injure Mr. O'Connell; and he adds that we should have waited until the answer of that gentleman to a letter written him on the subject had been received. "It may be, as the editor of the Truth Teller asserts, that we have not paid sufficient attention to this matter, but we certainly did not know, or did not recollect that any such application had been made. If we had, we should most assuredly have been silent on the subject, until the answer had been received and communicated to the public." Now this latter admission on the part of the Editor, fully justifies our former assertion, which he quotes, viz: that Mr. O'Connell should not be prejudged. His other admission, that he "may not have paid sufficient attention to this matter," proves that his remarks were published without that calm reflection, and mature deliberation, which every editor should use before he utters one word in derogation of any man's public or private character.

In regard to the English papers, we still deny the authenticity of their columns, inasmuch as their reporters were, as we have shown, at dagger's point with Mr. O'Connell about the time this speech made its appearance. We consider it unnecessary therefore to offer one word further on this subject, as our former assertions remain uncontradicted. As to this "Young Virginian," who has been so often mentioned we would ask the Editor of the Courier what credit is to be given to the assertions of one who, professing to be an American, yes, and one too, whose veins should swell with the warm blood of a Virginian—a native of the state which produced the "FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY," when by his own admission he heard his country and his countrymen slandered, traduced, and vilified, in the most unmeasured terms—the glorious constitution of this Union spoken of in the most disrespectful manner, and that too, in a foreign land, without saying a word in their behalf, or offering one observation in defence of all that should be dear to an American? Shame should send the blush to his cheek and he should be disregarded as one unworthy of the land which gave him birth. We venture to say that if an Irishman in a foreign land, should hear one word spoken, tending to the disgrace or vilification of his native land, or one word of slander against one whom he considered her friend—Yes, one indirect hint that could convey blame to her "Agitator," though "himself alone," he would rise up against a host, and fearlessly—manfully—nobly sustain. He might be cried down, and overcome by numbers, but he would have the satisfaction of having made the attempt. The natural presumption, then, that the letter spoken of never came from a "Young Virginian," or if it did, that he is one to whom no credit is to be attached. It is so easy to assert a number of falsehoods in a letter, that for our own part, we never believe one, unless subscribed by a real individual, and one in whose character there is nothing disgraceful. So much for this "Young Virginian."

It is strange that the Editor did not notice the "Dublin Register," and "The Truth Teller" of the Saturday previous to the time when his first article made its appearance, both of which contained a letter from Dr. Byrne of Baltimore, addressed to Mr. O'Connell, and on this very subject—published by order of Mr. O'Dwyer, Secretary of the Dublin Association.

Our readers will recollect, we asked the editor of the Courier, whether the speech attributed to Mr. O'Connell, appeared in the "Dublin Register, the Pilot, the Freeman?" Nay, did it appear, (as reported here) in any of the "Orange Journals?" The editor answers this, by saying, "We are not sufficiently acquainted with the local politics of Ireland, to know what particular papers are especially to be relied upon, in matters relating to Mr. O'Connell." This admission tends to render our positions still more and more incontrovertible, and to establish beyond the possibility of dispute, that the remarks published in the Courier were, as we have said, "entirely premature." We now deny, as we have before denied, that this speech was ever delivered by Mr. O'Connell, and we rely for our correctness on the Dublin Register, in which is contained an address delivered by that gentleman at an anti-slavery meeting, which does not contain a word of what has been published here. This we think, is the best authority we have yet had, and should be relied upon. The editor of the Courier "perverts" his own "language," in saying, he stated in his first article: "we therefore, could not help believing there was some truth in the report of the language he had thought proper to indulge in." This sentence contains first only a belief that "there was some truth in the report," and then an absolute declaration that O'Connell "had indulged in the language;" but the Editor's former assertion was more direct than he represents. It was this—"It was with feelings of mortification, as well as indignation, that we saw Daniel O'Connell, the champion of Old Ireland, on the occasion alluded to, arraying himself by the side of the slanderer of our country, and not only rising with, but going far beyond him in the bitterness of his denunciations. THERE CAN BE LITTLE DOUBT, THAT THE FOLLOWING LANGUAGE, (viz, the extracts from the got-up speech) WAS MADE USE OF BY THIS DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMAN." This is a little more than modestly expressed belief, and will at once free us from the charge of having "perverted" the editor's "language."

We now repeat that, under the circumstances; the editor not being acquainted with the local politics of Ireland; not knowing which Dublin papers "were to be relied upon in matters relating to Mr. O'Connell;" and "not having paid sufficient attention to this matter;" he has made himself liable to censure, for making use of the above observations, and should make some atonement. We do not accuse him of personal enmity to Mr. O'Connell, but of haste and impropriety in blaming and denouncing him for an offence, to prove him guilty of which, there is not the slightest available, or credible testimony.

We here repeat that we are not vindicating Mr. O'Connell, still believing as we have always believed, that he has never made an observation or assertion which he cannot substantiate, and justify; or done an act which he cannot prove to be honest and correct. When he finds it necessary to come forth publicly, there will be no room for surmise or conjecture; his principles will be, if possible, more fully made known to the whole world, he will offer such reasoning in his own behalf as shall drive his enemies to despair; sink his political opponents into political imbecility; and render his name still more illustrious than it ever has been. We think this a time when the hopes, fears, and prospects of Ireland are entirely in his

hands, the eyes of his country, of Europe, nay of the whole world are turned towards him in expectation, and the purity of his character should be preserved at all hazards. The crisis so long struggled for is now approaching; the friend of repeal one rallying around their leader; and, at Darrynane Abbey, is considering how best to secure the long sought reformation of his country—the repeal of the Union. What would be the consequences if on the slight, and incredible testimony of English Newspapers, or one pusillanimous and unpatriotic "Young Virginian", O'Connell's name and conduct should be tarnished and rendered improper in the eyes of his friends Ireland would want a true, and powerful friend; an illustrious and incorruptible Agitator—probably a proud and happy Liberator. Again, and again, we say; wait until he favors us with his own statement of this affair; until his voice comes across the Atlantic in his own vindication, and he is heard; and let no man be so rash and presumptuous, as to assert what he knows not, and has no reason to believe, and to cast an unrighteous imputation on the character of man, in the preservation of whose life, and reputation the peace, happiness, and freedom of millions are vitally involved. We do not think another word necessary. We feel confident that our views of this matter are entirely correct, and that Irishmen, the friends of Ireland and the public at large guided by the same sentiments and the same local feelings, will not join with those who blame Mr. O'Connell, but on the contrary make it their duty at a times, and in all places, to defend his fair fame, and exalt his high character.

GUY FAWKES AND POPERY.

The Anniversary of the "Gunpowder Plot" was celebrated in the capital of Great Britain with all the pomp and honor possible. Royal salutes from the Town and Park guns were fired—the bells of the different churches were rung, bonfire fires were kindled, &c. &c., and to crown the whole, a "row" was got up in honor of the occasion by the "unemployed" labourers, the "East End." The papers do not furnish us with the particulars of the "doings" at the west, or fashionable end of London. Bigotry and prejudice however, were kept alive, and usual the "Irish," or rather to use a favorite expression of contemporary, the "low Irish" were made the but and ridicule of the lower classes of the ignorant English. The following account of a fray which occurred on the occasion, is extracted from one of those miserable vehicles of corruption and falsehood, so entirely devoted to ultra-toryism and British prejudice which appear to be the leading sources from whence our wise-acres on this side of the Atlantic extract their information, respecting Ireland and Irishmen:—

"Tuesday being the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, a large body of unemployed English labourers assembled for the purpose of parading an effigy of Guy Fawkes through the streets at the east end of London. In the neighborhood of Ratcliffe-highway the wretches met by a number of Irishmen; a signal was soon given for an attack, and Guy Fawkes was instantly thrown from his horse, and a general row ensued. Several individuals were seriously injured, and the Irishmen eventually beaten, after a desperate conflict. One of them received several severe contusions on the head and face, another had his hand and arm dreadfully lacerated, and a third was deprived of sense by a blow from a bludgeon. He was conveyed to a surgeon, and after being bled and restoratives applied, he slowly recovered, but still continued in a precarious state. A party of police coming up, the combatants fled in all directions."

What a pity! outrages committed in the British metropolis in which English labourers were the aggressors. How strange! When a few unfortunate Irishmen are forced to turn upon those who are heaping insult upon them, and offering them the rudest violence, in fact, when an Irishman is compelled to defend the rights which God and nature have secured to him—his life, his limbs, and his property, and to prove himself a man, we have in the columns of the English papers virulent, and vituperative paragraphs denouncing the brutality of Irishmen in handling "the shillelah;" but when their own countrymen lawlessly and unrighteously, in open violation of decency, honour, and all that is correct, without any cause whatever, assail the "low Irish" with blows, using bludgeons, and breaking their arms and heads, they either endeavour to shift the blame on the shoulders of the assailed, or gloss over the conduct of the assailants. From what passes before us every day, we must arrive at this conclusion: that the Irish are looked upon by the English as unworthy of even the care and protection which are furnished the dog; that they are supposed to have no rights, feelings, hearts or souls, and that it is not only a duty, but an honour to persecute, oppress, and impoverish them—to hold them in abject slavery, and when unemployed, to beat them with bludgeons, for fun—such fun as caused the Charlestown rioters to raze an Irishman's house to the ground, and send him from his own fireside to seek another. Is it not enough for the British government to rob Ireland of her wealth, her commerce, her freedom, and her happiness; is it not enough to hold Irishmen in the most despicable and galling slavery, to hunt them from their homes, relatives, and friends,—and fix them, with English bayonets, to the altars at which they worship. To fill the measure of their bitterness, nay, to overflow it, an ignorant English mob must hunt them with "bludgeons" and send them wounded and bleeding to an English hospital, only because they had nothing else to do—they were "unemployed." We have frequently heard the Irish nation sweepingly and furiously stigmatized because some Irishmen had been guilty of some trifling improprieties. The absurdity—the deep and black prejudice of this is apparent on its face. If the principle hold, the English nation would not have one bright corner on its escutcheon, this London row would blacken it, the Newgate Calendar would render it as dark as Erubus. We

coercive law in their hands should loose any particle of its dead lines and horror!!!

I have the honor to be, my dear Sir, ever most truly yours.

THOMAS STEELE.

MEMBER OF THE GLORIOUS BIRMINGHAM POLITICAL UNION.

IRELAND.

(From the Dublin Register.)

Our English clerical friend has sent us the third of his admirable letters on Ireland—and, we are sorry to see it announced, his last.\* It proposes "a few palliatives" which must appear the more deserving of the attention of persons in power, when we mention that our correspondent is not only an English clergyman of the highest intellect and attainments, but the proprietor of a large estate in Ireland, and that he has afforded himself the means of judging of the conditions of affairs in this country, supplied by a long residence amongst its people, and an intimate acquaintance with every thing concerning them, moral as well as physical. One of these "palliatives" appears to us to be very striking—and it is the only one on which we have time present for an observation—it is the fifth. Our correspondent recommends union of Catholics and Protestants in the constitution of the municipal force, as far as it is clearly attainable; but where it is otherwise he would advise the employment of Catholics alone as composing the "mass of the nation." It is our opinion that this is a sort of prudence which neither Alexander nor Nicholas overlooked in granting a constitution to the Poles. In the charters of both it is declared that all religious shall be tolerated, but that the Catholic, as the religion of the majority of the people, shall be an object of peculiar countenance and encouragement. No one in Ireland—no Catholic at least—desires any state countenance or encouragement for his religion, wishing that to be merely left to stand or fall by its own merits; but

This is the title of a new weekly paper, published in Wilmington, (Delaware), to be devoted to the interests of mechanics, and the working classes generally. The objects, as set forth in the prospectus are praiseworthy, and we wish the editors and publishers every success, but at the same time, we would respectfully suggest to them the propriety of being more careful in making selections, and not crowding their columns with Irish stories which have always been offensive, and are now stale and worn out. This suggestion is made in pure good faith, and is prompted by a desire to render the public press throughout the union, a vehicle for useful information, devoid of all that is unprofitable, and uninteresting.

LA REVUE FRANCAISE, No. 3 (January.) HOSKIN & SNOWDEN.

The present number of this work is, in comparison, better calculated to give general satisfaction to its readers, than either of its predecessors, the contents being more agreeable and diversified. We have light matter to please and gratify; moral and terse essays to improve and instruct. There are some matter in the present number which, but for the crowded state of our columns, we would give particular notice; in our next, if time and circumstances will permit, we will review its contents more carefully, and add some observations which may not be uninteresting to the admirers of French Literature.

NOTICE.

The friends of THOMAS BULGER are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Bradley's Seventh Ward Hotel, Madison-street, on Monday Evening next, the 20th inst. at 7 o'clock, on business of importance.

THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND in Brooklyn, will meet the week after next. Due notice of the time and place will be given in the Truth Teller of next Saturday.

MARRIED.

On the 16th inst. by the Very Rev. John Power, Mr. Patrick McEmmerney to Mrs. Hannah Lester, both of this city.

JOHN SWEENEY, MASON, No. 561, Greenwich street—respectfully informs the inhabitants of the city and county of New York, that from a long study in the theory and practice of chimney fire-places and fire-works in general, that he engages to cure smokey chimnies and set grate, hot-hearths, Steam-kitchens, Hatters-kettles, Soap-pans, Air-furnaces and all sorts of fire-works, on a modern plan and in a Mechanical manner.—Persons desirous of having their houses free from smoke, may apply to J. S. who will give a plan and specifications on chimney fire-places and their construction. He also will inspect the flues while they are building and show that there are regular dimensions to be attended to in their constructions.

J. S.—Terms for curing smokey chimnies must meet the approbation of the public, as he requires no money until effects are seen.

Any directions left at the Intelligence Office, 73, Chamber st.—561, Greenwich st.—will meet with immediate attention.



knowledge of their actual circumstances, and they confidently anticipate the cordial and active co-operation of every individual capable of affording information on the important subject of inquiry committed to their charge.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, JOHN RYAN, Secretary to the Commissioners."

I have been informed that an order has been received directing that no more children shall be admitted to the Hibernian Military School in the Park. The children in the establishment are to be provided for.

In the Dublin Courts, on Saturday, the following gentlemen were called to the Bar:—J. A. Curran, Esq.; J. C. Lyons, Esq.; J. M. Hart, Esq.; Ross Stevenson Moore, Esq.; G. Stokes, Esq.; W. H. Head, Esq.; Stewart Blacket, Esq.; C. Hancock, Esq.; M. H. Murphy, Esq.; E. Kelly, Esq.; J. Mannin, Esq.; Isaac Stoney O'Callaghan, Esq.; Alexander Norman, Esq.; William Donnelly, Esq.; and Nathaniel Hone, Esq. Those marked thus (†) are Roman Catholics.

The anniversary of the gunpowder plot was celebrated in Dublin on Tuesday, by a royal salute of twenty-one guns from the battery in the Phoenix Park, and the hoisting of the Royal standard on Birmingham tower.—Stewart's Dispatch.

We understand that the recent speech of a certain judge will form a subject of parliamentary inquiry immediately after the opening of next session.—Dublin Morning Register.

According to the corporate inquiry at Cashel, the corporation of that city consists of a mayor and sixteen aldermen, recorder, two bailiffs, town clerk, two sergeants at mace, swordbearer, and town crier. The Mayor is chosen annually by the freemen, from three candidates selected by the aldermen, who with freemen constitute the common hall. The salary of the mayor is only 50l. a-year. He is ex officio magistrate of the County Tipperary. Baron Pennefather is the Recorder of Cashel, but has a resident deputy. The Mayor and sixteen aldermen of the Corporation are immediate relatives or near connexions of the Pennefather family. Mr. Matthew Pennefather, is considered the patron of Cashel at present. The rental of the city is 1000l. per annum.

Mr. Editor.—I would remark, that my citations from "Juverna's" first epistle in my last communication, were from memory, then, having that epistle by me. I find however he promised to prove his assertion "from historians and commentators," and he adds, "also from the statute books;" to the last evidence I will object if not supported by history. Who at this day would attempt to shew the state of Ireland from the coercion bill? Besides, one year statutes are made, the next repealed, and many never enforced, but even on the acts of the statute-book how many different opinions are,—some lawyers view them one way, some another, and many grey in law practice seem to know little about them; this is public opinion and if that opinion were called upon to decide from a few citations, from law books the general answer would be, "lawyers and judges may understand those things, we are neither."

"Juverna" I think should not recur to the statute book, in as much as he has promised to establish his position from his THE "TIMES"—MR. O'CONNELL.

THE MAN OF WAR HOUSE, Stable, Shed, and a lot of land 100 feet on the Bloomingdale road, by 200 feet deep, being on the corner of 54th st. On the premises is an excellent Pump of water. The Man of War is well known as a first rate stand for business. Title indisputable; if not previously disposed of, will be sold at the Tontine Coffee House on Wednesday next the 29th of Jan. 1834.—For further particulars, apply to

No. 4 Benson-street. EDWARD M'GLOIN. d23

CHEAP GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE, No. 126 Walker-street, corner of Orange-street. WALTER FALLON respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has opened the above Store, where may be had a choice assortment of Teas, Wines, and Family Groceries, at unusually low prices. [n16

JOHN QUINN'S COAL YARD, No. 26 Hamilton street, near Catherine street.—The Subscriber having made extensive arrangements with the proprietors of the most approved Coal Mines, both Schuylkill, Lehigh and Lackawanna, is now ready to receive the orders of the consumers in the city and its vicinity. Orders will be thankfully received at the following places, A. Bell & Co. 33 Pine-st. L. Provers, 93 Wall-st. 93 Merchants Exchange. A. R. Wash. Barclay & Church-st. P. Nonholand, Madison and Gouverneur-sts. John Miller, 24 Bleeker-st. and at the office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New York, at its next session, for a renewal of the Charter of the Phœnician Provident Society of the City of New York. Jan. 1st 1834.

JOHN M'KINLEY DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 64 1/2 Bowley, informs his patrons and the public, that he has now completed his stock of Goods for the season: comprising a great variety of fashionable striped and plain Casimeres, also, an extensive assortment of superfine Cloths, of every shade and color; and a variety of the newest patterns in Silks, Valenciennes, Velvets, &c. &c. J. M. begs to assure his patrons and the public, that the most punctual attention shall be paid to their orders, and that every article of gentlemen's dress will be made in his peculiar style of elegance, which has already won for him so large a share of public patronage. N. B. Constantly on hand a general assortment of ready-made Clothing.

JUST RECEIVED and for SALE by JAMES RYAN, 426 Broadway. An extensive collection of Pictures of Piety, plain and colored, suitable for distribution. Prayer Beads, small Crucifixes, &c. &c. Also, the Catholic Calendar and Lady's Directory for 1834; Companion to the Sanctuary; Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs, &c.

GEORGE RAMSAY.—Grocery and Provision Store, No. 114 Green-street, corner of Herkener, and corner of Lunbe, and Water streets, Albany, N. Y. Has always on hand, a constant supply of Groceries and provisions, at the lowest Cash prices.

DR. E. LEONARD, formerly resident Physician of the Lying-in-Hospital, Dublin, Accoucher and Licentiate in Midwifery, No. 14 Dover-st. nov. 16.

SEVENTH WARD HOTEL. 156 MADISON-STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful for past favors, begs leave through the medium of this Journal, to inform his friends and the public, that he has lately fitted up his Bar Room in style, and has for the convenience of the Ladies added two large furnished rooms 45 feet in length, connected with folding doors, and on the same floor of the Ball Room. Also, a Gentleman's Dressing Room. He flatters himself that the situation of his Hotel is by no means inferior, but far superior to many houses in the city. The large room is elevated and airy. Should any select or private party think proper to favor him with a call, they may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. His Wines, Liquor, &c. shall always be found of the best quality the city can produce. Dinner and supper parties can always be provided for at short notice, and upon very favorable terms. It is respectfully requested that those persons who may wish to occupy the rooms, will make early application, the rooms being occupied certain evenings in the week. Should timely notice be given, the nights of meeting can be arranged so as to suit applicants. Sep. 14.

H. BRADLEY.

NEW BOOK STORE.—OWEN PHELAN begs to inform his friend and the public, that he has opened a Book Store, at No. 57 Chatham-street, corner Chamber-street, where he will have constantly on hand, for sale, a general assortment of Catholic, Theological, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books, of every description which he will be enabled to sell at very reduced prices. m23

BY J. W. DAYMON.

Store No. 191 Chatham Square.

THIS DAY.

At 10 o'clock, at the auction room, a general assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz.—Bureaus; mahogany dining and tea Tables; fancy and Windsor Chairs; ingrain Carpets; gilt and mahogany Looking Glasses; Venetian Blinds; feather beds, bolsters, and pillows; bedding; field and low post beds; steds; coats; andirons, shovels and tongs; knives and forks; plated and brass candlesticks; wash-stands; watches; clothing; carpenter's tools; mantel clocks; crockery and glass ware, &c.

J. DAYMON, Auctioneer, No. 191 Chatham Square, returns his friends and patrons his sincere thanks for the many favors conferred on him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage. Families breaking up housekeeping, and persons declining business, will be attended to personally at their houses or stores. Furniture or any articles of merchandise sent to his store will be paid every attention to. Payments promptly made the day after sale.

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.



FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Residents in the United States, feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed they can secure their passage at 246 Pearl street, on the lowest terms in very superior American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowledgment of the regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occurring. Very convenient and comfortable fitted up, agreeably to the company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet unequaled,—uniting the nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders,—maintaining to the Emigrant a safe passage across the Atlantic.

In point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be reasonably looked or wished for.

It may be as well to observe that the cheapness of travelling from Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties agree to have their friends out to the extent of five, or more, they are assured of a FREE passage from Dublin and Belfast to Liverpool for themselves, besides their luggage forwarded FREE of commission.

Tickets will be given on ROBINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable AT SIGHT, for any amount, to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose,—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Passage money in all cases is always returned to the parties from whom it was received, should their friends not embark for this country.

Applications from persons residing in the country (post paid) will be readily answered. Passages from New York to Liverpool, can always be secured,—likewise from Liverpool not only to New York, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, &c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.

Oct. 1. 246 Pearl st.

PASSAGE FROM LODONDERRY AND SLIGO.

Residents wishing to send for their families have now an opportunity of doing so, in American Ships at reasonable and moderate rates.

Passengers are brought round to Liverpool free of expense in the months March, April, May and June, by the Company, in the Robt. Napier, Queen and Adelaide Steamers.—The Steamer "Glasgow" on the Sligo and Liverpool Station, will also convey passengers free to Liverpool.

The accommodation by the conveyances is very comfortable and convenient.—No detention takes place as the Vessels are sailing every week or ten days during the season.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co. 246, Pearl street.

PASSAGE FROM DUBLIN AND BELFAST.

PERSONS wishing to engage passages for their friends have an opportunity of so doing in American Ships of the First Class from Liverpool.—Such as Embark from Dublin are brought to Liverpool daily by the City of Dublin Steam Packets.—A free passage given.—Those from Belfast are likewise brought free by the "Chief-tain," "Gosair," and "Hibernia" three times a week. Fares moderate and reasonable.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co. 246 Pearl street, Agent in Belfast, Mr. Charles Allan, 106 High street.—Messrs Robinson 14 George Piazza Liverpool.

PASSAGE FROM CORK AND WATERFORD.

Can at all times be secured in First Class Ships by way of Liverpool—Apply to DOUGLAS ROBINSON, & Co. 246, Pearl street.



EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.

For Steerage Passengers,

FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Persons settled in the United States, who wish to send for their friends from Great Britain or Ireland, can secure their passages at this Office, No. 273 Pearl street, on the most moderate terms, in first rate ships, sailing from Liverpool every week, in any of which they can embark at the time most convenient for themselves. The ships are of a very superior class, fitted up with every convenience for the voyage commanded by skilful and careful men; and the frequency and punctuality of their departure will prevent the heavy expenses often attendant on delay at Liverpool. The greatest care is used to promote the comfort of the passengers; and if they should not come out, the passage money is always returned to those from whom it was received. The cheapness of travelling in the steamboats, which are constantly running to Liverpool, from the various ports of Ireland, Scot and Wales, renders this a very expeditious and economical mode of emigration; and the agents of this establishment at those ports will assist the passengers free of commission, in forwarding their baggage. Sums of any amount to assist them in preparing for the voyage or for any other purpose, will be paid to them on demand in Liverpool, or remitted to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, as may be required. Application from persons residing in the country, (post paid) will be promptly attended to; and passages from New York to Liverpool can also be engaged at this office on the most reasonable terms. Apply to

Nov. 2 SAMUEL THOMPSON, 273 Pearl-street.

LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK PACKETS.

To sail on the 1st and 15th of each Month.

In order to insure Passengers a regular, cheap, and expeditious conveyance between Liverpool and New York, arrangements have been made to dispatch a first class American Ship from each port punctually at the above periods.

These Vessels are provided with every thing necessary for the comfort and convenience of Passengers, and the number by each Vessel being limited, renders their accommodations extremely spacious and comfortable. Emigrants in American ships of sending for their families and friends from England, Ireland, or Scotland, may always secure their passages by this line on the most reasonable terms, and without any detention or disappointment in Liverpool; and if the persons sent for do not come forward, the money will be refunded. For passage either to or from Liverpool, apply at 22 WATER STREET, Liverpool, or at 171 SOUTH ST., New York, to E. MACOMBER, or to my

AGENTS—Mr. John Carruthers, 29 South Front-street, Philadelphia; Mr. Geo. W. Frothingham, Boston; Mr. Otis Manchester, Utica, N. Y.; Mr. W. Hope, 11 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore; Mr. Patrick Kearney, Rochester; Mr. E. D. Elmer, Buffalo; Mr. Henry F. Schweppe, Piusburg; Mr. Horace H. Goodman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Messrs White & Reynolds, Cleveland, Ohio; Macdonald, Brent & Co., York, Upper Canada; John Sandiland, Paterson, N. J.

Persons wishing to send for their friends, can engage their passage on good terms, in a First Class Coppered and Copper-fastened Vessel, to sail direct from Dublin for this port, in the month of March or April next, apply to

Dec. 23, 1 m. GEO M'BRIDE, Jr. 3, Cedar st.

GREENWICH MARBLE YARD.

Sixth Avenue, directly opposite to 8th street, in the immediate vicinity of Washington Parade Ground. The subscribers inform their friends and the public that they carry on the Marble business in all its various branches such as chimney pieces, Pier table tops, of every description, tombs, monuments headstones, &c. &c.—Having in their employ first rate hands and being determined to devote their entire attention to the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to produce work from their factory which will be found on inspection to be not inferior to any in the city. Their present stock is considerable, and they invite owners of houses, builders and others, to call and examine for themselves.

M'LAUGHLIN & O'HARA.

New-York, Nov. 2, 1833.

COAL.—During the past season, the Subscribers have constructed a very convenient Wharf, and a commodious Yard, at the Dry Dock, E. R., and having received a good supply of Coal, are enabled to offer for sale the following descriptions, which they will deliver in any part of the city, in as nice order and at as low prices, as can be obtained from any other yard, viz:—

SCHUYLKILL—From the mines of S. P. Wetherill, Esq.; Peach Orchard from Spohn's vein and East Primrose.

LIVERPOOL AND SYDNEY—Screened for the grate; also, fine, for Smith's use and for Steam Engines.

VIRGINIA, of the most approved kinds and from various pits. Also, for sale, 2,000 Tons Lehigh, which they will sell by the cargo, or at retail, on favorable terms.

TYLER, DIBLEE & SON.

Orders left at the following places, will receive prompt attention. At the Coal Yard, Dry Dock; in their box, at the desk in the large Room, Merchants' Exchange, Wall-street; also, in their boxes at the following places:—Mr. Lecounts, junction of Division and Grand-streets; Mr. Holt's, next to the Park Theatre; Mr. Farrington's, corner First-street and Bowery; and Mr. Rancol's Hotel, corner Bowway and Bleeker-streets. nov 18

The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard 263 Washington st. east side between Murray and Warren sts.

Liverpool Orrel Coal of the first quality.

Newcastle do do  
Scotch do do  
Nova Scotia do do

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Schuylkill Coal warranted equal to any in the market.

Lehigh do do  
Lackawana do do

SMITH'S COAL.

Virginia, fine Sidney, Newcastle, and fine Liverpool. Nov 30 JACOB SOUTHART.

LOOK AT THIS.—THE BEST AND PUREST BREAD in the city, made at 48 Centre-street. In returning thanks to his numerous customers for the very flattering encouragement he has hitherto received, the subscriber assures them that he shall continue to have his Bread warranted as large as any in New-York—manufactured of the best Wheat Flour, in the cleanest manner and under his own particular inspection. JAMES HORAN.

If you wish for good, substantial, clean and wholesome Bread, go to 48 Centre-street. Fresh Bread at 4 o'clock every afternoon.

IF MARTIN HOGAN who left the Parish of Kilmarnock, county of Kilkenny, Ireland, about twelve years since and resided some two or three years ago in West-town Jefferson co. N. Y.—Should meet this, he is informed that his brother John is now in West Rush Monroe, co. N. Y. Where he would be glad to hear from him.—Any person acquainted with the said Martin, would confer a great favor by writing as above, or to John O'Donoghue Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, Rochester, New York. JOHN HOGAN. Editors throughout the State are respectfully requested to copy the above and receive the thanks of J. H.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of CHRISTOPHER BYRNES, who left his residence, 181 Mott-street, at about dusk on Wednesday evening, since which he has not been heard of. He had on a short grey coat, Canton flannel drawers, silk handkerchief round his neck, and white hat. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his distressed family, at 181 Mott-street.

Of JOHN DOUGHERTY, a Cooper by trade, of Straban, County Tyrone, Ireland, who left Londonderry in April 1831. He is supposed to be in Lexington, Kentucky. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brothers, Constantine and Patrick Dougherty, 53 Leonard st. N. York.

Of WM. M'ERLAIN of Belfast. When last heard from, he was in Albany in this State. Any information in relation to him will be gratefully received by his wife, who is now at No. 19, Monroe-st. Y. N. York. Dec. 3, 1833.

Of EDWARD TURNER. When last heard from he boarded at Mr. Patrick Long's in Philadelphia. Any account of him will be thankfully received by addressing a line to Michael Redmond, Lowell Mass.

Of CHARLES O'BRIAN, a native of the Parish of Drumore Co. Tyrone, Ireland, who emigrated to this country in the year 1827. The last account we had, that he was in Philadelphia. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother Patrick O'Brian, at No. 173 Hester Street, New York, in the care of Philip O'Brian.

Of JOHANNA and JUDY ABERN, of the county of Cork parish of Glanworth, Ireland, who sailed from Cork for Quebec, about nineteen months ago. When last heard of they were in Rochester, in this State, intending to come to this city.—Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother, Thomas ABERN, by addressing a letter for him to the Office of the Truth Teller, January 4, 1834.

Of Joseph Johnson, from Ballycarry, County Antrim, Ireland. He worked for John Kelly, Contractor on the Canal near Huntingdon, Pennsylvania; whence he wrote in March 1832 to his wife in Ireland. It is supposed he left Huntingdon in the Autumn of 1832 for the Beaver or Delaware Canal, or for some part of Maryland. Any information respecting said Johnson will be thankfully received by his wife. Address R-v-v. P. Byrne, Charlestown, Mass.

Of PETER GOLDBRICK a native of the Parish of Drumshas, Co. of Leitrim, Ireland, who emigrated from the County of Sligo, in May 1827, and is now supposed to be in the Can-das. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his father Patrick Goldbrick, addressed to the care of Carson Coleman, Sandhill, Washington Co. N. Y. Dec. 20, 1833.

Of JAMES KENNY Harish of Ardagh, County of Longford Ireland, who sailed from Dublin and landed in Quebec, 1826, when last heard of, was in Philadelphia; Boarded with James Garvey, South Eighth st. No. 10.—Any information respecting him be thankfully received by his sister Rosanna McKernic, now Parcell. Please to direct to Mr. Patrick Purcell, Troy, State of New York.

Of RICHARD CARBERRY, a native of the parish of St. Michael, two miles from Carrick on Suir, County of Waterford, when last heard of he was up the Bay of Quinie Lumbering on the River Trent, and went last summer to Montreal on a rat. Any information sent or given to his Brother (Patrick who lives in Auburn Cayuga Co. State of New York.) would be gratefully received.

THE TRUTH TELLER is Published every Saturday morning, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street, one door from Broadway.

TERMS—Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance. Any Communications to the Editor or Agents must be post paid.





TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1834. NO. 5

IRELAND.

POOR LAWS FOR IRELAND.

TO WILLIAM STANLEY, ESQ.

SIR—I have to return you many thanks for a copy of your Cloncurry Prize Essay on Ireland. I have read it with attention; and have been much gratified with the soundness of most of your doctrines and general views of political economy which you have treated in an able and lucid manner.

There is, however, one exception that I cannot avoid making, namely your advocacy of a system of poor laws, and a recommendation to their introduction into this country. This more surprises me, as I believe I have the honor of addressing an Englishman, who, no doubt, is well aware of the evil effects of their working in that country, and has seen the demoralising and deleterious consequences produced by their operation. You have no doubt read the report of the poor-law commissioners. This is sufficient to appal the stoutest heart.

My opinion on this subject is so much the reverse of yours, I am so persuaded of the impolicy of the measure in any shape, and under any modification, that if the system was to be introduced into Ireland, I should despair of its amelioration, and would view it as consigned over to hopeless destitution. Convinced that the spring of action and incitement to industry would be extinguished, without the chance of revival. You appear to consider landed possessions as of a different nature from every other property; you seem from your essay to recommend perfect freedom in every other transaction where property is concerned, but that the proprietors of land are to be subject to restraints and ordinances that no other class would, or could, submit to—as for instance; a landowner is to be left no choice of how he is to manage his land; however convinced by experience he may be to prefer a contrary system, he must be compelled to break up his meadow and pastures, and to employ on every hundred acres of land twenty laborers. As well might the legislature dictate to the capitalist the number of hands he was to employ in the manufacture to which his capital should be applied, and direct that all cotton looms and spinning-jennies should in future be exclusively employed for the silk trade. You avowedly state your object to be to lower the price of corn, and, at the same time, to afford increased employment to the poor; but the doctrine by which the price of the produce of the land is to be depreciated to its minimum, while the expense of producing it is to be increased far beyond what it could repay, would end in the annihilation of all real property, and no system which would destroy the capital from which the industrious laborer is to be supported can tend to ameliorate the condition of the poor, but quite the reverse; for during this transfer of property to the pauper fund, the country would be plunged deeper and deeper into misery and vice—it would be the triumph of mendicancy over industry and intelligence.

For my part I cannot see the equity of imposing conditions on one kind of property, and having the other free. Why the landowner should be compelled to employ twice the number of persons that are necessary more than the manufacturer. I do not want a corn monopoly to exist in these countries; but during the gradual abolition of it, I should think it but just to leave the manufactures of barley, wheat, or wool, as free to transact their business as the cotton or silk manufacturers to do theirs. No country can prosper if you do not permit individuals to manage their affairs as they please, the property of individuals constituting the sum of national wealth.

No session of parliament passes over without a renewed attempt to devise means to alleviate the ills that poor laws have entailed for England. As yet every effort has been ineffectual to arrest the progress of ruin, misery, and increasing profligacy which are their results; and is this evil a boon to ask for?

As your essay will no doubt have its due weight, you will pardon me if as an humble individual, I address these observations to you, through the medium of the *Dublin Evening Post*.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient, humble servant.

Portrane, Nov 2d. GEORGE EVANS.

TITHE DOINGS IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

In consequence of a misunderstanding between the parishioners of the parish of Blaris, and John Lynch, Esq., commissioner for the valuation of tithes, regarding the amount in which he has assessed that parish, agreeably to an act made in the second and third years of the reign of his present Majesty, a vestry was held in Lisburn, on Saturday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the certificate issued for the collection, by the said commissioner, with the view of appealing against it to the Lord Lieutenant. The merits of this interesting ques-

tion, so far as we at present understand them, are as follows:—The parishioners of Blaris, anciently Coolcavey, maintain, that they are entitled to be valued and assessed as a distinct parish, and not in any way connected with Lisburn, anciently called Lisnagarvey. On the contrary, certain personages connected with the church, backed by a few of their immediate friends, (among the foremost of whom we may reckon the Marquis of Hertford,) maintain that Coolcavey *alias* Blaris, is only an integral portion of Lisnagarvey, otherwise Lisburn. The two principles maintained by the opposite parties involve this important issue—hitherto the parish of Lisburn which has a church, &c. paid from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. an acre for tithe; whereas Blaris, which has not a church within the memory of the oldest person alive, has only paid from 6d. to 1s. per acre; and it was owing to a trick that it was ever burthened with tithe under a Protestant government. Their junction into one parish, with the additional sum granted to the incumbent by the commissioner, would raise the tithe of the Blaris parishioners (in common with those of Lisburn) up to, probably, 2s. 6d. per acre.

The Vestry held on Sunday last was to appeal to the Lord Lieutenant against the certificate of the commissioner. On this occasion, as well as on a former one, some of the friends of Doctor Cupples and Lord Hertford took either a fair or foul advantage of *driving in* a number of 50l. county freeholders to vote against the parish tithe payers. A resolution was moved and carried, for an appeal to the Lord Lieutenant, against the commissioner's valuation. There was not a dozen, out of above 300 persons present, who dissented from it. Mr. Bradshaw, however, took the precaution of calling over, agreeably to the act, the names of twenty-five of the highest cess-payers; fifteen answered, and thirteen voted for the appeal. Of these thirteen, one was a woman, who, when she came forward to vote, was asked, by a gentleman interested in the issue, "Would you vote against Lord Hertford's wishes?" She instantly replied, "I shall vote against giving any more money to the clergy." This happy rebuke was received with repeated plaudits and cheers, which lasted some minutes. Another parish meeting immediately afterwards took place, in Blaris, where a similar resolution was adopted. Appeals from both places are now on their way to Dublin Castle.

The principal interest we take in this affair is respecting the attempt of the commissioners to increase the annual payment of tithes, to Doctor Cupples, at a time when the farmers can barely pay their rents, and when a reformed Parliament is anxious to relieve the poor from the iron gripe of the harpies of the law church. Besides this, there has not been, *within the memory of man*, a church in the whole of the parish of Blaris; and it is only very lately Doctor Cupples has taken any trouble regarding the spiritual wants of his *houseless* portion of God's flock. At present, and from time immemorial, the only place of worship in all the parish, is a Methodist meeting-house—*Northern Whig*.

MR. G. A. HAMILTON'S TENANTRY.

A Balbriggan correspondent informs us that Mr. G. A. Hamilton has caused ejectments to be served upon some of his tenantry who exercised their constitutional right in voting against that gentleman, when he was candidate for the representation of Dublin. From our knowledge of certain points in the character of Mr. Hamilton, and his declarations at the hustings, we should be slow to credit the allegation of our correspondent—but the publication of the fact will afford an opportunity for contradiction, if the statement be unfounded.

TOLLS IN DROGHEDA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DROGHEDA, Nov. 20.—Subsequently to my former letter describing the alarm and excitement proved here by the conduct of the Corporation, in arming their bailiffs and the *military pensioners* to enforce the payment of tolls, Mr. Whitworth, an Englishman, formerly an extensive corn merchant in this place, was, without any offence, seized by the corporate mercenaries, and dragged with much violence to gaol, where he now is. On going to the Mayor's office with his law agent, the latter was treated with the utmost harshness, and forcibly turned out, although he protested vehemently against the violation of public rights in his person. The magistrates seemed to express an earnest desire for the arrival of our member, as they properly thought that his exertions would be directed to put an end to the prevailing animosities, and to tranquilize the town. On Mr. O'Dwyer's arrival he strongly urged all the parties to submit even to temporary injustice, and look forward with patience for the short period that must intervene until the municipal reform takes place. This advice was considered to be worthy of adoption, and, I think, is likely to be acted upon. But, Sir, I ask through you, is it not a melancholy thing that this important town, where the Catholics are in the proportion of nearly

16 to 1, should be left to the government of magistrates chosen by the Corporation, all believed to have strong political feelings, whilst the law authorises the appointment of magistrates, (and I care not whether they were Catholics or Protestants,) in whom the public could have confidence?

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF IRELAND.

The Ordnance maps of the county Derry being now on sale, we feel ourselves bound to state to the public some of their peculiarities and more important objects. In this, as in all surveys embracing so large an extent of country, a triangulation was the first and leading alteration; for without it the minute errors inseparable from the ordinary modes of surveying, and the distortion consequent upon the sphericity of the earth, would in proceeding from one part of the kingdom to the other, have accumulated to such an extent, as to have destroyed the unity or connection of the work. Triangulation avoids these evils, by applying all the accuracy which geometric science, and the most perfect instruments can command, to the determination of the sides of series of mutually connected triangles, like net work spreading over the whole country, and by confining the chances of error within each of the triangular spaces into which it has thus divided the surface. The base or initial side of the triangulation has been measured with unexampled precision by compensation bars (the invention of Colonel Colby,) made expressly for the purpose, and the angles have been observed with the celebrated theodolite of Ramsden, whilst the whole undertaking exhibits a character of unusual magnificence. On one side of a triangle between South Wales and Wicklow, is in length nearly 108 miles, and within Ireland itself the splendid triangle Culcagh, Keeper, Kippure, deserves amongst others, especial notice, its sides being respectively 101, 93, and 86 miles. The general survey having thus been placed on a sure foundation and the connexion of its separate parts secured it was necessary so to arrange its more detailed operations as to meet the wishes of the legislature, by exhibiting the boundaries and furnishing a correct acreage of all divisions and sub-divisions of land recognised by law, namely—counties, baronies, parishes and townlands. But the area, though important in itself, was not the only element required for the equitable arrangement of public cesses. A valuation of the qualities of land was equally necessary, and to facilitate that operation, the survey was subsequently made to embrace an actual survey of bog and mountain, and every object sufficiently prominent to assist the valuator in determining the proportionate quantities of each description of land. The maps, therefore, now exhibit every thing, which can be thought necessary to the proprietor or the farmer.

There is yet another, and in a great measure, a peculiar characteristic of the present survey, which, from its great practical importance, deserves especial notice, namely, the altitudes, which are here not confined to a few principal points, but diverging in lines of levels from the summit of the mountains, ramify to every part of the country, and provide at each step a convenient and accurate standard of height, by which the advantages and disadvantages of projected lines of roads or canals, of drainage or of irrigation, may at least be estimated. We will now close our remarks by drawing attention to the fact, that some of the anticipated advantages of the survey have even now been attained, for already have numerous disputes on boundaries been amicably settled; already has the valuation under the auspices of Mr. Griffith made considerable progress; and the Admiralty survey of coasts, harbours and shoals, founded on the Ordnance Survey, is advancing with rapidity and is executed with equal care and skill.—*Irish pap.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE—MALLOW.

A race, which has excited more interest than any in this neighborhood for years past, (not excepting the late unrivalled Mallow Steeple Chase,) came off on Thursday, at the Commons of Drom-roo, between Mr. Mahony's horse Apprentice, (yellow,) Mr. Ly-saght's bay mare, Gallopade (red,) and Mr. Kearney's black horse, Larry O'Gaff (purple)—and rode by owners. The stakes were only twenty-five sovereigns (p. p.) but it is not too much to say that some thousands changed owners on the occasion. Up to a late hour on Wednesday evening, and again during the early part of Thursday morning, the betting rooms of the King's Arms Hotel, [the Tattersall's of the South of Ireland] was crowded to excess by the knowing ones, some of them were doomed to be woefully disappointed, Larry O'Gaff, the favorite against the field, having turned out to be "no go," and at two o'clock precisely, the day having cleared up, the horses were brought to the starting post, having taken the usual preliminary gallop; one false start took place, when Larry O'Gaff ran some hundred yards before he received the signal of recall. The second start was more successful; Gallopade jumped off with the lead, but was shortly passed by Larry, who, after a few lengths, gave way to Apprentice, who, it now clearly appeared was to cut out the work for the field. On coming to the heavy ground at the south side of the course, an ordinary sheet would have covered the three. The horsemanship was of the first order, and the heat was won, after a desperate struggle, by Apprentice, the "Chifney-like" riding of Mr. Mahony, having trust him half a-length a-head of his competitors.

Although the issue of the first heat was unexpected, yet the confidence of Larry O'Gaff was still undiminished, and he was now freely backed against Apprentice. Gallopade went off from the start at a murdering pace, closely followed by Larry, Apprentice merely "looking on," but evidently waiting for the "fitting time." On nearing the heavy ground, Gallopade appeared to have had enough of it, and was then passed by Larry. Apprentice, who had hitherto been lying in the back ground, was now seen creeping up—(Gallopade was speedily shaken off)—and on leaving the heavy ground



he was seen by the side of Larry. The race home was, between these two, really beautiful. The winner, up to a few yards of the post, was doubtful, and this heat was again won by Apprentice only by half-a-head. The day's sport, which of the first order, concluded by a hack race between Mr. Jones's Kerry Hack and Mr. Callaghan's "Who's That," which was easily won by the former.—*Cork Reporter.*

#### ORANGE MAGISTRACY—THE GOVERNMENT.

[From the Dublin Weekly Register.]

The retirement of the hoity-toity Colonel Verner from the Commission of the Peace, as a means of exhibiting his indignation against the Government for daring to dismiss his confere, Colonel Blacker, has become a subject of observation with the London Journals. The *Times* and *Globe*, which almost uniformly agree in matters relating to Ireland, are upon this point, directly at variance; and the latter journal has suddenly adopted a tone the very opposite of that which has heretofore characterized its structure in relation to the Orange Magistracy of this country. We request attention to the articles of both journals which will be found under the usual head. That of the *Times* is a true and not over coloured picture of Orange insolence, domination, and arrogance, which received, in the dismissal of Colonel Blacker, a blow, "fatal to the remnant of Protestant ascendancy in Ireland." And the "mutiny" of Colonel Verner is treated as an act of insubordination against the Executive, for exercising its authority in striking an Orange leader off the roll of the magistracy, because he thought proper to contemn and disobey its orders. It is in this spirit that the *Times* observes upon the vagaries of the two Colonels. Not so, however, with the *Globe*. That paper, which is supposed, by some, to represent the opinions of the Stanley party in the Cabinet, now finds out that such persons as Blacker and Verner are objects of the tenderest sympathy—that they are men attached to the Constitution and to the British connexion, of whom any constitutional monarch may well be pleased—that, in fine, the Orange men of Ireland are a most estimable part of the population.

We are not in the habit of attaching much importance to the statements of particular journals, regarded as official, because we think they publish their own speculations much oftener than the opinions of the Government; but this sudden and remarkable vacillation in a known minstrel paper, like the *Globe*, has given rise to a supposition that there is a want of unanimity in the British Cabinet respecting the policy pursued by Mr. Littleton, and that the game of "conciliation" may be played with the Orangemen. But we shall allow the Government writers to speak for themselves. The *Evening Post*, the journal of the Irish executive, thus replies to the *English* ministerial writer:—

"Call you this backing your friends, Mr. *Globe*? Why, in the name of consistency, at this particular period do you volunteer a panegyric upon the Orangemen of Ireland?—a faction, if we rightly remember, to which Colonel Torrens and the editor of the journal in question were always opposed, and for the reasons a thousand times stated in this paper, that they were the bitter and uncompromising enemies of the *juste milieu* government which Lord Wellesley endeavoured to introduce in his first administration—the rancorous opponents and calumniators of that noble lord—the bitter and ferocious enemies of Lord Anglesey—the furious factionists who, when the reform bill was passing through Parliament, strained every effort to throw the country into confusion—who beared the authorities, and set the law at defiance. But they are now, all of a sudden, a very good kind of people, of a constitutional monarch may well be proud." Upon my word, Master *Globe*, we must bring you to your recollection—You are a cautious and terse gentleman, with a tolerably good estimate of your high talents, and given (in the quiet, however,) a little to airs of wisdom and superiority. Nevertheless, there is very little wisdom in this article. It is, on the contrary, positively mischievous, and will have the effect, that, we can tell you, (coming as it is imagined, erroneously we believe, from authority,) of setting up the Orange standard again. You are prudent, Sir, and clever; but if you imagine that this sugared speech will have the effect of allaying Orange insolence, or contribute to promote the peaceable and just government of Ireland, you will find yourself most grievously mistaken."

This is pretty hard hitting amongst the "officials." We should wonder if Secretary Stanley had something to do with the creation of all this new born sympathy of the Orangemen. The dismissal of Colonel Blacker was a practical commentary upon his own misgovernment in Ireland.

The *Evening Mail* thus meets the conciliatory advances of the *Globe*, which we notice above:—

All this is very fine—very fine flummery! But it wont do. We assert in the most unequivocal manner, and we pledge ourselves to the fact, that the slightest cause exists, or was ever insinuated, for the dismissal of Colonel Blacker, other than the damning sin in the eyes of the present government—and we dare its advocates to prove the contrary—that of being a royal man, a useful resident landlord, an opponent to democracy, a supporter of the British connexion, and a staunch Protestant. Our able cotemporary, the *Standard*, has, with its usual ability, taken the matter up, and Mr. Littleton will have cause to repent of his folly, not to describe his conduct by a worse designation. Of one thing we can speak with certainty, and that is, that Mr. Stanley is greatly displeased at the whole transaction.

#### THE NATIONAL DEBT.

As Mr. O'Connell's tribute is now styled, has concentrated all the energies of his admirers during the last week. "From every thing that can be collected," says the *Cork Southern Rep.* "there is a certainty that the national annuity to Mr. O'Connell will exceed on the present occasion the amount of any former year." The last collection was 12,533l. Two hundred pounds were subscribed on Wednesday in a few minutes, by some members in the Chamber of Commerce at Cork. A preparatory meeting was held in Limerick on Thursday, attended by the two city members, to make arrangements for the grand day. Mr. W. Roche drew a glowing picture of Mr. O'Connell's "magnitudinous labors and talents," and declared that whatever requital should be made, would be the repaying of a positive debt. All the Catholic clergy have taken up the cause warmly, and some even intend to throw their own share of the

receipts into the general sinking fund.—The principal source of their revenue in towns, is the Sunday collection in the chapel, which, upon occasions of charity sermons and benefactions to individuals, is usually deducted from the gross receipts. But such is the present enthusiasm that some of the priests will forego their right.

The following Irish members have arrived in Dublin:—Daniel O'Connell, Esq. and John O'Connell, Esq. from Frenchlawn, county Roscommon; Henry Lambert, Esq. from Carnagh, his seat near New Ross; R. S. Carew, Esq. from Castleboro', his seat in the county of Wexford; the Hon. P. S. Butler, from Ballyconra House, in the co. Kilkenny; W. F. Finn, Esq. from the county Kilkenny; R. Sullivan, Esq. from Kilkenny; D. Ronayne, Esq. from Ardsallagh, his seat near Youghal; H. Maxwell, Esq. his seat near Newtownbarry; J. M. Blake, Esq. from Brooklodge, his seat near Tuam.

#### THE GREAT MEETING IN DUBLIN.

In our last we published Mr. O'Connell's speech on REPEAL delivered at the Corn Exchange, we now give the most important part of Mr. O'Connell's remark on the subject of tithes.

"The importance of this question cannot be exaggerated—indeed it can hardly be spoken of in adequate terms, for the peace as well as the prosperity of Ireland mainly depend upon the total annihilation of the opposition of tithes. (Hear.) The greatest misfortune of Ireland has been the frightful spirit of unlawful insurrection—it has disfigured and deformed the finest portion of this, the finest island on the habitable globe—the disposition to outrage property—the carelessness of human life—the readiness to commit destruction on that which belongs to others, and the fatal facility of shedding human blood—all, all can be directly and immediately traced to the tithe system."

"Tithe is derived from three things—the land of the landlord, and the labor and capital of the tenant. The abolition of tithes would then only relieve the landlord of the smallest share, whilst it would take from the tenant the other two shares. Now, whenever a question arises between the laborer and the landlord, I am for the poorer class; I am for the laborer, and against the landlord. When, then, I ask for the abolition of tithes, *eo nomine*, I am not for making a present of them to the landlord. My plan is for the abolition of tithes for the compulsory payment of clergymen by those of a different persuasion from them. I am not the man, certainly, who would seek for an act of parliament to prevent Protestants from giving the tithe of their lands to their own clergymen, if they choose to do so; although I must admit that I never knew of one who would volunteer to do so, if it was not the law. But if there be such he should be at liberty to continue the "good old custom," as the Catholics are at liberty to give tithes to their priests, though no Catholic now dreams of giving tithes to his priest. [Laughter.] But proposing to abolish tithes, as I do, I am not without my plan—indeed I should be ashamed to address you upon such a subject if I had not a plan prepared to submit to you. By a recent act of parliament, if a landlord pays the tithes demandable from his tenants he allowed a deduction of 15 per cent. upon them. Looking to the general valuation which is now taking place upon the subject of tithes, I find that valuation generally exaggerated. In most instances the persons appointed as tithe commissioners are half-pay officers, and they have generally refused to disclose the grounds upon which they have made their valuation, consulting mostly with the tithe owners, and those interested in raising the amount of tithes. They have in my opinion, made an exaggerated valuation—and I would not have the slightest hesitation in striking off 15 per cent. from their valuation. As to the remainder, I would strike off the three-fourths which fell upon the tenant, and I would leave the one-fourth upon the landlord, to be paid as a quit-rent upon his land. With that remaining quit-rent, I would propose to maintain the Protestant clergyman, treating as a dead weight those whose services were not required, and as they died off the fund would become available for grand jury assessments. By the abolition of tithes, I would propose to get rid of grand jury assessments. I would throw the sums necessary for such a purpose into one mass, and so have a perpetual fund to meet every exigency; for the county which required more this year would want less in the next. You perceive that in my plan for the abolition of tithes, I propose to afford great relief to the public. [Hear.] I would propose to strike off three-fourths of the present amount of minister's money, and leave the remaining one-fourth available for the local taxes. Instead of the present taxes, one-fourth of the minister's money would, I am sure, be sufficient, if properly managed, and by a reformed corporation, which we will certainly have next year.

Under the auspices of a reformed corporation, I believe that instead of having the local taxes collected at an expense of from 20 to 30 per cent. you will have the entire amount collected for 2-1-2 per cent. by a single board, and honestly administered. I would leave one-fourth of the minister's money, and have it regulated by a proper system of valuation, upon which subject I shall have to address my constituents before I am a week older, as soon as I have seen Mr. Littleton upon the subject. (Hear.) There is, however, only one objection which I have heard of upon this matter, and it is one to which I have given its full force. It has been said that this is a measure against Protestants. Now, I know some most rigid members of the established church, and I know that they are as bitter opponents to tithes as I possibly can be. The Protestant Dissenters are for the abolition of tithes. This, then, cannot be regarded a sectarian question of any kind. It is not sectarian—it is a national question. I have looked most anxiously to ascertain what was the feeling of the high-church Protestants upon this subject. In pursuance of this duty, I read the *Evening Mail* most punctually, and I find myself occasionally most heartily abused in it. (Hear and laughter.) I have looked to it, in order that I may, with as little irritation as possible to the high Protestant party, pursue that which I regard as the strict line of my duty. My object is, in doing good for Ireland, to conciliate as many, and irritate as few as I possibly can. (Hear.) The evil of Ireland has been, that, in the name of religion and of charity, we have been fighting with other; that we have forgotten Ireland in our quarrels, and while we were thus direfully engaged, those who were the enemies of us all, robbed us of our country. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] The only way to restore Ireland, is by ceasing from the contention, and our internal dissensions. [Hear.] Now, I have looked with anxiety to the *Evening Mail*, to see in what way it would treat the question of the abolition of tithes. I really have been astonished to see men possessed of the intellect who manage that paper, say it was "the extinction of Protestantism." Does the *Evening Mail* for one moment mean to assert that tithes are Protestantism? I would put it to any sincere Protestant, would he say that his religion is dependent upon the collection and payment of tithes? The Catholics possessed the tithes once—they were deprived of them; and there are Catholics still certainly in an equal proportion to what there were when they had tithes. There is no connexion between religion and tithes. The doctrine of Protestantism is impugned when men say that by taking away tithes you extinguish it. Instead of tithes being the support of Protestantism, they make many disgusted with it—many who inquire not into the religion itself, but who are disgusted with the effects that it produces; and while those ef-

fects continue, men will be unwilling to examine it further. The *Evening Mail*, then, has not only grossly mistaken, but it has stated what is directly the opposite of the fact—it has stated that that will be the annihilation of protestantism which is most likely to be serviceable to its character. [Hear.] I am glad that no other ground has been put forward in opposition to the abolition of tithes. But, perhaps, I may be told, that the Protestant clergyman who has been educated under the present law; who has devoted himself to his profession, as a livelihood, that neither he nor his family are to be turned out upon the world, and to beggary. God forbid that they should! [Hear.] I have always said, and I repeat it, I am for preserving the life-interest of the present clergymen. There is not a Protestant in the country more anxious to preserve that interest than I am. [Hear, hear.] I am for giving them their present income for life; but instead of paying them by tithes, I would have them drawing it from the Treasury. I know of but one qualification to this general rule, and in the irritation of the moment, I would, perhaps, accede to it. I allude to those men, who have, at the suggestion of Mr. Shaw, the Recorder, refused to accept of their share of the million, and are carrying on the tithe war against the people. I can see nothing unjust in making an abatement from their incomes equal to the sums they have refused to accept from government in lieu of their demand for tithes. I think that this would be an exceedingly right qualification to make. [Hear, hear.] There is a friend of mine in the county Clare, who has 11,000 persons in his two parishes. In one of them there never was a Protestant, but one, and he was sent there with his wife; he killed his wife, and he was hanged for it, as he deserved. [Hear, hear, and loud laughter.] In the adjoining parish there are 12 Protestant families, but these have taken as their preacher, a captain in the army; they have turned out the curate, and they disclaim the established church as much as their neighbors. The tithe-owner of these parishes lately came to one of the inhabitants, and demanded his tithes. 'I will not, Sir,' said the man, 'pay you tithes.' 'Why so?' asked the tithe-owner. 'Because, Sir, I have paid you already.' 'Paid me already! Not for the last year's tithes, certainly.' 'Oh! I beg your pardon, Sir; I did.' 'You did—why, where is the receipt? You are down in my book as not having paid them.' 'By dad, Sir, I have no receipt; but for for all that I paid them.' 'How did you pay them?' 'Why, then, Sir, am I not paying taxes?—Sure I paid you out of all the whiskey that I drank for the last two years; the whiskey pays a tax, and the taxes go to make up the million of money, and did I did I not pay my share to the million; so go to the Treasury, where the taxes have gone, and you will get my tithes.' [Laughter.] 'Then, my friend,' replied the tithe-owner, 'I will take your advice, and go to the Treasury for your tithes.' [Hear and cheers.] I am for injuring no existing interests, and consistent with that principle, I think that this is the most fitting moment for seeking for the abolition of tithes. If the question be no longer postponed, both objects can, I think, now be accomplished. If the people be not too much irritated, the vested interests can be preserved, and relief can be afforded to the country; but I cannot answer for both objects being accomplished if the harassing, annoying, vexatious, and oppressive system, some time since acted on, be pursued. I now conclude, Sir, as I began, by telling the people that nothing can do so much injury to themselves, and the country, as agrarian outrages; that violence and oppression but weaken those who love Ireland—while they strengthen the hands, and give power to her oppressors. It is idle for them to think of ever achieving any good by violence or by outrage—it is equally idle for those who would continue the present system to think that they can uphold it. We have with us all Scotland—we have ninety-nine out of every hundred Englishmen with us, and it is only necessary for Irishmen to raise their voice from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear—from Connemara to the Hill of Howth. They have but to send petitions from every parish, and their wishes must be acceded to. [Cheers.] Let there be but two millions of signatures to our petitions for the abolition of tithes, and I pledge my existence, that within twelve months, the abolition of tithes is accomplished in Ireland. Mr. O'Connell concluded amid loud and enthusiastic cheers by proposing the appointment of a committee of twenty-one to prepare petitions and procure signatures to them for the total abolition of tithes."

#### TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE EARL GREY.

In vain kind seasons swell the teeming grain;  
Soft showers distill'd, and suns grow warm in vain;  
The swain, with tears, his frustrate labor yields,  
And famished dies amidst his ripened fields.—POPZ.

MY LORD—The preceding lines are sadly illustrative of the condition of a large portion of the Irish peasantry. Like many of the sentiments of our own national bards, their repetition serves but to show more clearly the justness of their application. When, on a late occasion, I called your lordship's attention to the clamorous importunity of the starving inhabitants of Mayo, I did not hesitate candidly to declare that the distress was not entirely owing to the bad season, but that it was partly traceable to a long practiced system of the most inexorable local rapacity. And accordingly, I strove to impress upon your lordship, that without remedial legislative measures, which would strike at the root of the evil, our appeal to the British minister would be, in a great measure, abortive. We, might it is true, succeed in exciting sympathy for our distress, during one or two seasons; but still our anticipations must have been gloomy, whilst the prolific cause of our distress remained unradicated. That cause, the truth cannot be dissembled, is not to be found in the sterility of our soil, or the badness of the seasons, or in the indolence of our inhabitants; but in that hateful code of laws which enable unfeeling landlords, who may have bought of humanity but the form, to seize the entire produce of the tenants' labor, and to fling them, without food or raiment, on the mercy of the society.

Great alarm has been already felt, on the account of the shortness of the potato crop. It is not confined, this season, to Connaught, but has pervaded, as the public journals attest, the whole province of Munster. The southern journals, with a laudable concern for the interests of the poor, recommend the keeping of the corn crop to meet the probable approaches of distress. Such a recommendation may be wise there; but as for us, you might as well look for dried grapes or figs among the peasantry after the month of February, as search for any vestige of the oat crop in their little corn yards, even if the potato crop did not extend beyond that season. No, my lord, not only is the oat crop generally seized for rent, but it is also converted by the landlords or agents, or drivers, for they shift the odium from one to another, into a traffic of the most revolting usury. There are few of the under tenants who are not obliged, during this month, to pay for the seed which they put down last season, and to the bring to market more than two measures of oats for every measure which they had to purchase. Yet, far from being allowed to keep the seed necessa-



ry for the next season, they must give it up, and take it back again in March from the very same stores for more than double the price for which they had delivered it; and thus, if they have not learned it in speculation, they can give a feelingly practical instance of the problem of the infinite series stretching from year to year in an endless chain of the most usurious rapacity and oppression.

I have had several communications from benevolent individuals in London and Dublin, solicitous to learn the extent of the ailure. These communications are still unanswered, as I have been anxious to convey an accurate report from the result of inquiry and observation. Let it not, however, be imagined that I am meditating a mendicant mission to the English people. So far from entertaining such a project, I must solemnly and seasonably declare, that that to whatever extent distress should rage, I shall never appeal to the sympathy of the British people for its mitigation. No, my lord, it is unworthy the character of any nation, especially of one so favored as Ireland, to be a periodical mendicant at the doors of another. I should cheerfully volunteer in any scheme of benevolence, however humiliating, were I conscious of conferring a benefit on my fellow man; but the impression of receiving relief from England in the time of our distress, would be any thing but serviceable to the interests of society. It would completely annihilate the spirit of our peasantry, which two such experiments have unfortunately so much broken down, and prompt our country squires to manage with a more dexterous hand all the legal machinery which they have already so effectually wielded in "grinding the faces of the poor."

No, my lord, we require neither English benevolence nor—though the assertion may startle ears long familiarized to its industrious repetition—do we indispensably require the aid of British capital. What we require is a practical vindication of Providence, that it may no longer be blasphemed by imputing to seasons or to climates what is the incontestable effect of bad legislation. We want laws in accordance with the unchangeable principles of justice, which require that in every covenant the obligations and advantages be reciprocal, and which, while they secure to the proprietor the first rent of the soil, will not suffer it to defraud the tenant of the whole produce of his labor. We want laws to check the continual emigration of our wealth into other countries, to feed the absent drones of Ireland. Was there ever such an anomaly—to be begging food from the very people who are fed into insolence with the superabundance of our produce, and to be depending on another nation, whose capital is swelled by the starvation of our own? Yes, I make the assertion advisedly. English capital is swelled by the luxurious extravagance of Irish absentees—the luxurious extravagance of Irish absentees is fed with the exports of the Irish people—the exports of the Irish people, unchecked by any law which would secure a portion to the growers, are regulated in their amount only by the will of the absentee landlord, and the extortions of the home agent; to satisfy these incessant twofold demands, the entire produce is often seized and exported, and hence it follows that English capital is accumulated with the price of Irish starvation.

What! it may be asked, are the Irish peasantry, in case of the recurrence of distress, to be permitted to starve from a fastidious feeling of not wishing to appeal to the generosity of England? No, my lord, there is another alternative. We will, then, appeal to your lordship or to the individual who fills the place of prime minister, to apply a remedy to what is not the effect of casualty, and to check by the laws that oppress bad laws occasion. It is not to be imagined at the same time that I am an unqualified believer in the sanatory powers of law. This superstitious credulity in the potency of legislative enactments, without any reference to their adaptation to the condition, and feelings and habits of society, but above all to their accordance with original justice, seems to have but one of the besetting sins of English ministers, as well as the whole train of subordinate functionaries who dispensed the oracles of legislation. Laws seemed in their eyes to possess a healing charm which none was at liberty to question, and I must frankly confess that there are many of the English laws, which I shall not cease to execrate as long as one shred of them shall hang together. It is not coercive measures, then, that can supply the Irish peasantry with food, or avert the return of periodical starvation. No; of the impotence of coercion to effect good, Ireland can supply a long lamentable experience. The humbler classes have been sufficiently coerced. Now, it is in contemplation to make them amends by the coercion of their task masters. The former do not look for any such ungrateful revenge, and if it is resorted to, the latter will not bear the yoke with the same resignation. You may pass laws to have the hungry fed, and the naked clothed. Your laws cannot work miracles, and will be of no avail without a development of the resources from which such necessary funds are to be drawn. You may coerce the absentees to remain in Ireland. Their hearts would recoil from enactments so much at variance with, I do not say the reality, but the boasted freedom of the British law. In short you may entangle yourself in a labyrinth of legislation, and still not to find the clew by which you may arrive at the end for which such a cumbersome edifice of laws may have been erected. In the best regulated and most prosperous states of antiquity their laws were few and simple, because they were the production of men who knew the wants of the people and were anxious to relieve them. Members of Parliament chosen in England and Scotland, who form the overwhelming majority of the British senate, have not sufficient knowledge of the wants of the Irish people, nor anxiety to relieve them. The first proposition will scarcely be combated; and as to the second, as the English members are the representatives of a nation which considers mastership as a right, it cannot be disparaging to their moral feelings to assert, that they shall always deem it a duty that the laws which affect England and Ireland should be marked with the same relative discrimination. Your Lordship may recollect that *Patres Conscripti* was the appropriate name bestowed upon the most venerable political assembly that ever yet fixed the attention of mankind. It was a name characteristic of the paternal solicitude which legislators owe to the people as to children. No such name or relation can ever attach to legislators who are filled with the ideas of the ascendancy of one portion, and the abasement of another of the subjects; and hence *Conscript Masters*, rather than *Conscript Fathers*, is the name which, at least, as regards Ireland, the historian should bestow on the British senate. Your lord-

ship, or the reader cannot mistake the obvious tendency of these remarks. I have a confidence in laws, but it is in such laws as proceed from men who are acquainted with the wants of those for whom they legislate, and filled with a parental anxiety to promote their happiness. It is these alone that can enact laws for the benefit of the Irish poor—direct their labours into remunerative channels—develop the hidden resources of the country—and then call forth all those noble creations of art, of literature, of science, and of civilization, which, without any coercive laws, will bring home the absentees, and make them feel a pleasure and a pride in residing in the land of their fathers. Other measures may be partially beneficial; but none can be fully adequate to the nation's wants, save those that proceed from the nation's real representative—such as the Irish members *will be* in future, not such as they were in the Irish Parliament, when the people had no share whatever in their election. Without the protection of laws issuing from such a source, the evils of Ireland cannot be effectually remedied;—and, while, a people shall cling, with their characteristic heroic devotion to the throne of the British monarch, they cannot be content with any thing short of the vigilant, paternal, and presiding care of a national legislature.

Scarcely a day passes in this unfortunate country that does not bring the account of seizure of crops, or auction of cattle, amidst circumstances of cruelty that would fill even a Pagan with compassion. If at home, those heralds of woe come as thick as the messengers of Job; and when you go abroad, you behold with your own eyes the melancholy evidence of their statements in the filthy pounds choked with cattle—the only modern architectural monuments in which Ireland may vie with any country on earth, and which do such singular honor to the pious taste of agents and parsons. Not long since my attention was arrested by the sound of an auction-bell, which almost ceases to excite wonder, from the frequency of its reception. However, from the murmurs which occasionally escaped from the crowds that followed this functionary, it struck me as a case of more than ordinary interest. On inquiring into the circumstances of this transaction, I found that a village, Carookileen by name, had been filled with a troop of police, horse and foot, from this and the two neighboring baronies, together with an appropriate reinforcement of bailiffs, clerks, drivers, and pound-keepers—the ever-ready instrument of their employer's will in executing the most obvious mandates. I inquired of what crime were those villagers guilty, that the whole barony of Tyravly should be "frightened out of its property" by such an alarming muster of armed police. I heard their only crime was the accumulation of arrears of rent, which, from the uniform low price of produce, but chiefly from seasons of distress, they were unable to pay. As, however, vague reports might be naturally chargeable with exaggeration, I can, fortunately or unfortunately, refer your lordship to the sworn evidence of a number of individuals, some of them having the signature of Oliver Jackson—others of Thomas Paget, two of the most independent and respectable magistrates in Mayo, attesting the genuineness of their sworn declaration.

To transcribe the entire of their evidence into this letter would extend to a fatiguing length. To abridge it would be to spoil that touching simplicity with which the tale of those poor sufferers is so artlessly and affectingly told. I must therefore, content myself with referring your lordship and my readers to the original published depositions.

From the first of those witnesses it appears that her house was broken down; that a boy of three years old, a cripple, was brought out of it, and her oats given to the bailiff's horses. From the second, that, in consequence of the seizure of her crop, she was unable to pay for the seed. From a third, that the potatoes were eaten by the police, and that on his complaining one of the distraining party observed, that he would sooner give them to the pigs than to him.—From a fourth, that his wife, confined for lying-in, was obliged by the police to quit her bed, and that in consequence of the ill-treatment which she received from one of the drivers, when throwing her out, she is since in a precarious state of health.

From one, your lordship may learn he could not pay those exorbitant demands, on account of the failure of his potato crop. From another, that the inhumanity of the drivers had interdicted turf, water, or any thing whatever to come inside his door; in short, from all, that a formidable party of police, horse and foot, bailiffs, drivers, clerks, and labourers, were quartered for several days on the miserable villagers.

What was their conduct on this trying occasion? Though smarting under provocations which would have maddened a less excitable people, did they offer any resistance to the multifarious ministers of law, while wringing from the wretched creatures the very necessities of life? No: under the guardian spirit of religion, and trusting for consolation in its hopes, they bore it with unexampled meekness. Contrast this their patience with the legitimate incendiaryism of the sister country, not when starvation stares them in the face, but when the subtraction of some luxury, by the diminution of wages, and then let the calumniating journals of England and Ireland pour forth their venal denunciations against the Agrarian turbulence of the Irish poor. They had recourse for advice to their pastor, and the proprietor was a Ward in Chancery, they were advised to lay their complaints before the Lord Chancellor, who would not fail to lend a pert ear to their petition. They accordingly addressed to his lordship a respectful memorial, which was seconded by a similar letter to their pastor.

More than a month has elapsed since the memorial was forwarded and yet no reply has been received by the sufferers. The duties of his Lordship are diffused over too wide a range to enable him to attend to the complaints of the distant inhabitants of the barony of Tyravly. The Almighty draws good out of evil. Though overlooked by those whom they considered as their legal protectors, those poor people were not bereft of every solace. Such examples of heart-rending cruelty have a powerful effect in enlightening the minds and stirring up the sympathies of the people. Their eyes are gradually opening to the causes of such oppressions, and they who but lately reproached them with ignorance are now beginning to deplore their imprudence, and to think that the people are acquiring too much knowledge. The clergy, too, have been reproached as parties interested in perpetuating this ignorance. We have sufficiently repelled the odious calumny; but if we have been ever remiss it is now generally felt and acknowledged that we are atoning for our past apathy by our efforts to enlarge their information. Yes, my lord, they are beginning to know, and they shall know it better, that the laws, under the sanction of which such unnatural cruelties are committed, were passed in the reign of those misrepresentatives, who, as they felt no obligation to the humbler tenantry, felt no interest in their protection. Hence they are resolved to return the future members of Parliament without having their honest votes diluted through the deteriorating proxies of landlords. They feel that their homage is past. They feel too that the recollection of that period has no charms to induce them to sigh for its return. Hence their stern and unshaken resolve never again to trust their votes, to the disposal of persons who, by sacrificing the interests of their wards to a cruel selfishness, have proved themselves such treacherous guardians. The bell that announced the auction of the food that was necessary to sustain the lives of the villagers of Carookileen, shall be heard through the trumpet of the press all over the empire, announcing to every ten-pound freeholder to take timely precautions to guard himself and his children from a similar visitation.—

In Mayo it has had already its effect, by calling the attention of its constituency to the necessity of revising the code of laws between landlord and tenant, for the purpose of throwing into it some elements of humanity. It has already reclaimed from their corruption some of the oldest retainers of the system; it has decided the wavering and fixed the host of honest freeholders in the firm resolve of never returning under a yoke which was no less ruinous than ignominious. The utter bereavement of the poor, under the insolent oppressions of their task-masters, who are controlled by no law in the measure of their spoliation, shall form one of the many topics on which our future representatives must be instructed. In this letter I have not room to enumerate the others. It is sufficient to observe that the abominable tithes, the master-grievance, the salient spring from which all the waters of corruption flow, must, in the first instance, be really, and unequivocally destroyed. We shall therefore petition for their extinction, and as we are not believers in the omnipotence of parliament, so far as to destroy the significance of language, the petition for their extinction will not be according to Stanley's construction, but the good old meaning of Johnson's Dictionary. As for the Repeal of the Union, any aristocrat might as well rebuke backwards the flowing current that is rushing from the west, as hope to stay the strong and steady tide of opinion which is rapidly ascending in favour of that measure. The people's hopes are by no means visionary. Checked as they have been in their advances to science by a satanic penal code, of which the effects will be long felt, they have made such progress in arithmetical proportions as to understand the rule of three, and accordingly the youth of Ireland are now busily engaged in working this problem. If a given number of members returned by the influence of the people have, in despite of coercion, been able to extort such large concessions from the British minister, what will double the number be able to achieve?

I have the honor to be,  
Your Lordship's obedient serv't.

JOHN. Bishop of Maronia.

Ballina, Feast of St. Felix of Valois, 1833.

THE STATUE.

It may be interesting to the ex-justice of the peace and the other poor Orangemen of the North to know, that the Dublin Corporation, though they have not paid the Recorder his last half year's salary, they have expended five pounds in painting the statue of King William in College-green, with Orange and blue colours. The statue, it has been remarked, notwithstanding its expensive painting, looks like Colonel Blacker—very blue.

THE CHURCH.

The visible ties which, from time immemorial, have locally connected the church with the state, has been snapped asunder. The new magistrates do not intend to walk to church under the insignia of office, but each, as individuals, to act as he deems best. It is proposed also that the seats in the town churches, heretofore appropriated to the use of the magistracy, shall be converted, if practicable, into pews, and let as others. This event may to some seem one of little importance, but to many it will certainly appear the harbinger of evil, and will be looked on as a type of the small cloud no bigger than a man's hand, that, in tropical climates, infallibly prognosticates the coming storm.—*Paisley Advertiser.*

FIRE AT ST. MARY'S SEMINARY.

[From the Catholic Herald.]

Mr. Editor—I send you, without ceremony, a piece of information, I am persuaded you will not think unworthy of your columns. St. Mary's Seminary, Washington county, Kentucky, is a Catholic institution, extensively and favorably known. Situated in the finest and most fertile part of the country, on a beautiful farm, it possessed advantages superior to many similar establishments. These naturally stimulated the exertions of its original founder, Rev. William Byrne, and thereby procured him a great share of the public patronage. But it has always had to contend with difficulties, Formerly in the hands of that most worthy, active, and generous instructor of youth, it sustained several very heavy losses by fire. During the prevalence of the late epidemic cholera, it was again severely visited, and robbed of its much beloved parent. After his demise it fell into the hands of the Jesuits, a body of men whose character, though often vilely aspersed, is too well known among us to need any defence or encomium. The Rev. Superior declared to me from the beginning, that he expected much opposition from prejudice, and not more than that forty or fifty scholars. But to his great satisfaction, he soon received to the number of about eighty boarders, and a dozen of externs. While every thing thus prospered around him, behold, the college building is again, for the fourth or fifth time, wrapped in flames.

The fire took place about nine o'clock on the evening of the 30th December. By accident, the superior was absent. On returning from evening prayers, the students were alarmed by cries of "fire!" which were not without foundation, as the flames were seen piercing through the roof, with great fury and power.

The students laboured with such noble and generous efforts as to deserve the gratitude of the gentlemen managers, and admiration of all. Nevertheless, the building and more than half its contents were consumed. When every effort became useless, the students and all retired, with every sign of the deepest regret, and so remained until the superior returned next day. They were nearly all discharged to their respective homes, with the understanding that they were to return on or about the 20th of January. Several were so anxious that things should go on as before, that they promised to return before the time, to lend their aid in the work of preparation.

The fire is supposed by all to be the work of an incendiary—and although no evidence has as yet been collected to direct suspicion to any person in particular, it is to be hoped he will finally be discovered, and brought to condign punishment.

As to the Jesuit fathers, it may be seen from what has already been said, that they intend to continue the school. By a temporary arrangement, and some inconvenience on their parts, they think they will be able to render the pupils nearly as comfortable as ever. In the mean time, they mean to erect a new and more commodious building, on the site of the former, and they have no doubt it will be completed by the 1st of September next. Men are not to be stopped by such difficulties, who labour *ad magnorum dei gloriam.*

A Friend of St. Mary's Seminary.

St. Mary's Seminary, Jan. 17th. 1834.



## TO THE RADICALS OF HULL.

Dublin, 18th November, 1833.

**BROTHER RADICALS**—I ask an act of justice at your hands. I look upon Radicalism as being founded on the principle of perfect justice to all men—to men of every nation, creed, class, caste, and color. I therefore address my Brother Radicals of Hull with perfect confidence when I ask them for justice.

The matter is this—you have returned to the "reformed Parliament," as it is called in ministerial slang, two very dissimilar individuals. The one, Mr. Hill, appears to me to be as honest, straight forward, and independent a man as any in the House. My acquaintance with him is short; but during the entire session I saw him vote for every measure which tended to lessen the burthens, or increase the liberties of the people. I also saw him firmly oppose every act of ministerial oppression and tyranny; for there are none such decided tyrants, in their own way, than your Whigs in power. This is my unbiassed opinion of Mr. Hill—it is your business to judge. I may be mistaken; but certainly I consider him as honest a public servant as ever I met with.

My opinion of Mr. Hill is, indeed, very widely different. He is a barrister, and, as Cobbett says, "the devil has so many baits for barristers, that he is sure to catch one whenever he chooses to go a fishing for lawyers." In plain truth, your Mr. Hill seemed to me to have been looking for the baits of the Treasury—if they be not, for a member of Parliament the devil's own baits—and he has got a fat one; has he not? Is he not a Commissioner of Legal Inquiry, with a salary of 1,000l. per annum? It is, at least, credibly asserted that he is. Now, can any thing be more improper or more indecent than for a member of Parliament to accept of an office from which he can be removed at the will of the Crown, and thereby lose a large salary? Surely, he is not free to vote upon a ministerial question. If the ministry be wrong, the penalty for voting right which Mr. Hill would have to pay would be his 1,000l. a year. If he votes wrong, his *bribe* is 1,000l. per annum—for in that case it is a bribe. Radicals of Hull, this is the common-sense view of the matter; and, indeed, I see no man more ready to vote for the ministry, right or wrong, than your Mr. Hill.

I now come to my immediate cause of complaint. It will be best explained by the following letter, which I have just received with the Hull post-mark. I do not know whether the name J. Jackson, subscribed to that letter, be fictitious or genuine—and, if genuine, whether or not he be a faithworthy person. Not knowing him, I cannot correspond with him on public business, but I use his letter as corroborative of the reports in the newspapers.

This is his letter—

No. 8 Dagger-lane, Hull, Nov. 13, 1833.

**RESPECTED SIR**—Being actuated by a sincere respect for your political character, and a sense of duty towards you, I think it right to proceed at once to the object of this letter, without troubling you or myself with any further preface or apology. A short time ago Mr. Hill, M. P. for this place, was making an harangue to his constituents here on different political subjects, amongst which was that important one "the Coercion Bill for Ireland." His observations on it were to the following import:—

"He approved of the general principle of that measure yet not of all its details—what was most objectionable in his opinion, was converting soldiers into judges.

"It was, however, remarkable that some of the Irish members who spoke with the greatest violence and voted against the measure, were privately the zealous supporters of it; and *one* in particular, waited upon the ministers and assured them that he was under the necessity of doing so, to preserve his popularity, and that if he did not thus speak and vote, he should forfeit his seat in Parliament, which he was not at all inclined to do—that notwithstanding his violent public opposition to the measure, he urged the ministers not to bate a jot, but stick to the *whole* bill, if they wished for Ireland to be a country fit to live in. This information he had from a gentleman well known at Hull.

There was something so extraordinary in this communication that a great part of his audience vociferated "name, name!" "No!" said he, "I will not name the parties even if every individual present should require it."

It is, of course, impossible for me to say who "the well known gentleman" alluded to is; but I could not help recollecting that Mr. Brougham had been seen and heard at our Mechanics Institute; that Mr. B. was his very excellent friend and that no other minister was personally known at Hull except Sir James Graham.

This occurred here on the 22d ult., and the Hull papers of the 25th give a long account of Mr. Hill's speech, which will be read in many of the principal places in this kingdom, yet I think it probable it will not come under your view; and I therefore think it right to furnish you with the above short extract.

I have no further object in view. It is quite unnecessary to comment upon the matter, or to say what my opinion on that subject is; still less would it become me to point out what notice [if any] you or any other Irish member should take off these strange assertions. Your own acute mind will readily suggest what is right and proper to be done or said.

I am, with the greatest respect, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. JACKSON.

Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M. P.

Now I have to observe that if Mr. Hill spoke the speech attributed to him by this Mr. Jackson, or by the newspapers, he asserted what was in itself totally false.

In the first place it is totally false that Mr. Hill opposed the principle of the bill. On the contrary, according to my recollection, he supported the principle of that atrocious bill throughout. Upon the clause for taking away trial by jury, and substituting court-martial, he did not speak. I will not affirm positively that he did not vote in the minority of 180, for there were in the Reformed Parliament, only 130 for preserving the trial by jury!!! But if he did vote in that minority, it was the only symptom of constitutional principle which he exhibited on the occasion.

In the next place, as to his tale of an Irish member voting against the bill, publicly, and in private urging the ministry to pass it without "bating any part of its provisions," I am bound to say that I believe the story to be false in all its parts.

I arraign Mr. Hill before you as a calumniator. I do accuse him of having fabricated this story as an excuse for having voted to annihilate every constitutional principle by the Coercion Bill.

This, "Radicals of Hull," is my distinct charge against him.

I place it upon these two grounds—

First—My thorough conviction that there is not one of the Irish members who opposed the atrocious Coercion Bill, so base as to have been guilty of such vile duplicity. I know them all very well, and in their names pronounce the charge false.

Secondly—Mr. Hill makes this charge. He is the first to make the accusation publicly, and yet he refuses to name his author!!!

Thus the charge is brought home to him, and it does not go one step beyond him.

Now Brother Radicals, I demand justice at your hands—I ask that you should demand that Mr. Hill should name his author, or be set down as the calumniator himself. That is, as having invented a false charge against honest men, in order to screen himself from your just indignation, for his conduct on the Irish tyranny bill.

He has no business to allege that, by giving up the name of his author he would betray private confidence. If there were any such confidence reposed in him he has already betrayed it. He had his choice, if the story really were told him, either to conceal the matter altogether, or to tell all. There could be no middle course; there is no such thing as half a secret. He has, indeed, demonstrated that the plea of secrecy is quite idle, because he has not observed that secrecy.

I do, therefore, with a firm confidence in your justice, call on you to unmask this man, to require of him either to set himself down as the fabricator, or to enable us to obtain justice elsewhere, against this fabricator, by being furnished with his name. Recollect that this Mr. Hill derives his only importance from being your representative—that as your representative you are involved in the guilt of countenancing his worst political crime, unless you do depudate both the crime, and the author of that crime.

There is another view of this matter, still more important.—It is this—Mr. Hill gave the story as an instance how votes were obtained in favor of the "Irish tyranny bill." Perhaps it was so—then this would follow, that some of the ministry invented the falsehood, and circulated it when they were safe—and thereby procured votes against the liberties of the people of Ireland, and against all those principles which were doomed sacred as the foundation of the British constitution.

Would not such a ministry deserve impeachment?

Radicals of Hulls, I repeat that I expect justice at your hands—justice against a vile calumny. I would not ask it, if my conduct in parliament did not prove me to be a thorough and unflinching Radical. Look at every vote I gave since I had a seat in parliament, and see whether there be one of which a sincere Radical ought to be ashamed. If not—and I assert there is not—then I have this claim on the honest and just men of Hull, that they will compel the calumniator to do us justice, or expel him from your town with contempt and ignominy.

I have the honor to be, Brother Radicals,

Your faithful servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

P. S.—Since I sent the above letter to the press I have found the list of the minority that voted against the court-martial clause, and Mr. Hill's name is NOT IN THAT LIST!!! What then becomes of another of that man's assertions!

## SUSPENSION OF THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

We mentioned, some days since, that the police authorities had interfered to prevent the holding of a meeting, convened at Piltown, for the purpose of enabling a Protestant clergyman (the Rev. William Gregory) to compound with his parishioners for his tithes. The meeting was called by the reverend gentleman himself, and it was the less objectionable, because it was understood that the proposition he intended to submit was one of extreme moderation. True it was that the determination of the people to declare against all tithe claims was made publicly known—but the police authorities objected, not to the holding of any particular meeting, but any meeting at all, in a district subject to the coercion act, and pretty plainly intimated that their orders would render it mandatory upon them to arrest the Rev. Mr. Gregory himself, if he persevered in his intention of assembling the people on any pretence whatever. They at the same time declared that in the very act of calling the meeting the reverend gentleman had, under the circumstances, committed an error.

We suppose it is on a principle of consistency and impartiality that the executive have come to a decision which is announced in a letter from the Rev. Martin Doyle, P.P. of Craig, published in the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*. That highly respectable, and influential clergyman was called upon lately by his numerous parishioners to convene a meeting for the purpose of petitioning for the total and unqualified abolition of tithes. He did not commit the "error" of calling it of his own will or mere motion, but forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant a requisition, numerous signed, as the best description of notice of what was intended, requesting at the same time to be favored with his Excellency's permission to him to act in conformity with the wishes of the people. It is to be observed that his district at present enjoys the most profound tranquility. It has had no police stationed in it "since the tithe campaign of 1831," and recently even a military party quartered there was withdrawn. These facts were stated in the communication to the Lord Lieutenant, and yet the answer, through Mr. Littleton, is that "his Excellency cannot give consent for holding the intended meeting."

"What then (asks the Rev. Mr. Doyle) are the landholders of this respectable county to infer? Why, that concluding from the axiom, *uno disce omnes*, they will be denied the same right; such is my opinion. I therefore consider myself bound in duty to those good people of the county Kilkenny, to give publicity to the result of my application, as it may save them the trouble and consequent vexations of similar applications and refusals. It may also save his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. Littleton, the Chief Secretary, the trouble and pain of being obliged to treat similar applications in a manner so very derogatory to the feelings of all unbiassed and unprejudiced minds.

"These good people of mine, were the first, no doubt, who gave expression to their abhorrence of that odious impost, tithes. They did so openly and avowedly—they violated no law—they loved God and honored their King—when abused, harassed and much injured by parsons, proctors and police, they bore their insults patiently, so much so, that they have been one year and six months, since the tithe

campaign of '31 without a policeman in the Graig station, and are this time past deprived of the company of more agreeable customers soldiers, and yet we will not be allowed to meet in open day, to petition for the abolition of the obnoxious tithes. What then are we to do in this proscribed county? I will speak for myself and my devoted flock; we will observe the laws and live peaceably with all men, and we will petition without a meeting.

"May we hope that every parish will petition, and not relax their constitutional efforts, until they pluck from the very roots, the accursed and blood-stained tithes, and thereby restore peace and harmony to this ill-fated country."

Such are the terms in which the Rev. Mr. Doyle expresses his sentiments on this occasion. It is no answer to him or his parishioners that there was an interdict such as we have described imposed upon a Protestant clergyman. We have no hesitation in declaring that the power of the government has been most unwisely exercised in both instances. We utterly deny that the enforcement of the coercion act in a district is a sufficient reason for the suppression of all meetings whatever. In the necessity created by that act for an application to the Lord Lieutenant, is clearly implied the admission that there are some meetings which may be held in a place in which it is in full force. If its framers, or the parliament that passed it, intended that *all* meetings should be prohibited, would any discretion of granting or withholding his license have been left to the Lord Lieutenant—would it not have been specifically declared that in any parish or district subjected to its operation it would be unlawful to hold any political meeting, for any purpose whatever? Beyond all question the holding of some meetings was contemplated, and if any meeting was considered proper or tolerable, must it not have been such a one as either of these in contemplation? Bad as the feeling was which was exhibited during the discussion of this act, the Parliament would not have endured to be told that the government, if invested with any discretion, would exercise it to the extent of preventing a parson from making an attempt to effect an amicable arrangement with his parishioners, or any class of men from assembling peaceably after the due legal notice, after a courteous and dutiful application for the license of the government, to petition Parliament even for the total and unqualified abolition of tithes.

As far as regards the refusal of the request of the Rev. Mr. Doyle, it will only do mischief to the character of the government itself. Petitions, it seems, will be secretly prepared and signed, and there will necessarily be far more political discussion within the district of Graig than there would have been if the wishes of the people were complied with. A multiplying process, too, will take effect on the petitions. Where there would be one there will be two or three—and this, we can assure the government, will be witnessed in places far beyond the influence of the coercion act.—*Dub. Reg.*

## IRISH LANDLORDS—RACK RENTS.

The unnatural and unjust absentee drain—the war taxation in a time of peace—the surplus of the revenue raised in Ireland being sent over and distributed in England—have all, and justly, been discussed as the great sources of the irritation, suffering, and consequent discontent and insubordination in Ireland. But there is another flagrant source of domestic discontent and suffering, which an extensive observation lately throughout a considerable portion of Ireland has led us to remark and reflect upon—it is the tyranny and blind rapacity of Irish Landlords in general.

Irish landlords are, as a body, with some splendid exceptions, the most worthless, we had almost said wicked, class that, in our conscience, we believe, ever infected any portion of the habitable globe, or defaced a country, and distracted a people, both bountifully gifted by heaven. The descendants of Cromwell's troopers—who brought into civil life the habits of freebooters; with distinctions of religion, perpetuating the hatreds, begun in conquests, confiscation, and spoliation; with every local feud, inflamed into animosity, in the abused name of religion; with ascendancy by law, producing tyranny and impunity in fact; proud, expensive, needy; mortgaged estates; overwhelmed in debt; rearing their families for patronage, not industry; interested, therefore, in commotions and misgovernment, through which peculation would be protected, and places multiplied; with a pageant Court, just enough for corruption, and not enough for dignity;—such are, for the most part, the circumstances of the little Irish Orange resident squireens; such are the nests from which the church and all the subordinate offices of the state are filled; such are the Irish resident landlords as a body; the worst masters, magistrates, jurors, and, above all, the worst landlords in the world. There is another class, those non-resident; they are Englishmen, and descendants from the higher order of English conquerors, who, obtaining vast grants of land in Ireland, retain and reside on their estates in England, and draw from Ireland immense revenues, without returning any thing in the shape of expenditure. This monstrous anomaly does not exist in any other country in the world but in Ireland; even the Russians were too just, too polite, to treat the Poles in this manner. Englishmen, to judge of it, have only to reflect. What would they say, if the possessors of the great estates in their country lived in France? This is not all. The evil is not alone of expenditure; the want of the local superintendence of the men of property; the want of men of rank to control the rapacious and tyrannical squireens; this is another vice of absenteeism. The agent is commonly a needy or ignorant stranger; his tie being the general his Irish estates only through the sum lodged in his London banker's hands to his account. The agent, therefore, works heaven and earth to ingratiate himself with the absentee, by swelling the amount of his rent roll, at the expense of the happiness, the morals, nay, the very existence of the poor peasantry, and often at the price of creating disturbances in the country. The agent, too, being often a magistrate—a thing, by the way, which should never be allowed—often uses the power of the bench to extort to the uttermost farthing.

Travel through Ireland, and you may know the absentee and the resident landlord's property, by the face of the country; by the houses, cattle, clothing, the very countenances of the peasantry. Take, for instance, Lord Headly and the Marquis of Lansdowne's estates, which run contiguous to each other in the south of Ireland, particularly in Kerry. We could tell the estate of the absentee Lansdowne, by the ill-cultivated fields, dirty cabins, squalid appearance, and dejected countenances of the peasantry, and we could distinguish the traces of the resident landlord and excellent man, Lord Headly, by the comfort, content, industry, health, and cheerfulness that exhibited themselves on his property. Yet this Lord Lansdowne is a much better landlord than he was some years since. The Whig liberal was some years ago one of the worst landlords in Ireland. What improved him? We will tell our readers. The hand that now holds our pen, held it then. We were joined by some manly and sensible members of the press. The management of Lord Lansdowne's Irish estates was circulated through the English and Irish press, and the consequence was, an immediate improvement in their management, and in the condition of the tenantry.



This is what we call the way to work for the people of Ireland— and miserably off would the people be, if they had not honest and manly newspapers, which would bring shame to the cheeks of those whose hearts might be impervious to humanity.

To be sure we were then, as lately, attacked for our discharge of duty. We were told then, as lately—for every man of character has personal friends, every man of rank, sycophants—we were told that it was a terrible thing to attack so high a character, so mighty a liberal as Lord Lansdowne—what character would be safe from calumny if he did not escape? and so forth, was said and sung. Yet we acted then as we act still, not permitting any private virtues or general personal character to cause public suffering, by shielding the political errors of their possessors. We have arraigned the oppressive landlord and the defective politician, at the bar of public opinion, and we are happy to find, with a salutary effect upon both. We shall return to the subject of the Irish landlords, and that curse of Ireland—"RACK RENTS"—Dublin Paper.

RIGHT OF PETITION.

We take the following from the Evening Post, because we suppose it to be the explanation which Lord Wellesley or his secretary would give of the motives upon which the request of the Catholic Priest of Craig for permission to hold a public meeting of his parishioners, was refused. We must state, however, that we retain the opinion we have already possessed as to the course adopted by the government. We find there is a reference to the "local authorities," as if their opinion on a matter of this kind was of the least consequence. "Local authorities" in Ireland on a question affecting the constitutional rights of the people!! Were not Blacker and Verner within less than "a little month" most puissant functionaries of this class.

The Register has a long article, the drift of which is to show that the right to petition has been violated by Mr. Littleton's letter to the Rev. Mr. Doyle, of Craig, declining to accede to his request. Without entering into the subject in detail, for which we have neither space nor time, and agreeing entirely with the Register as to the right estimate placed on Mr. Doyle's character, we must say that he appears to us, towards the conclusion of his letter, to have answered himself. He admits that the right of the people to petition against tithes still exists, notwithstanding the coercion act or any part of its administration; and if the intended petitioners were anxious to hold a public meeting for the simple object of agreeing to a petition, why did they not in the first instance apply to the Sheriff or Lieutenant of the county for his permission, for he was competent to convene a meeting. But no; he was likely to be acquainted with the temper and characters of the people who wanted to meet, and could pretty well anticipate the nature of the proceedings about to take place. If the Sheriff or Lieutenant had sanctioned the meeting, it is not probable that his Excellency would have prevented it; but if on the other hand the local authorities had objected, the Lord Lieutenant's concurrence could scarcely have been expected.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—ENGLISH OPINION.

The Spectator thus closes its observations upon Mr. O'Connell's letter, addressed to that journal, which we published lately. We copy this extract, because its sentiments have some claim to rationality, when compared with the overbearing and unreasoning declamation which mark the tone of the English press generally on the question of Repeal. The Spectator tells us we should convince the judgment of the people of England. We have endeavoured to do so; but the London newspapers, with one exception, have taken right good care that argument in support of the measure should not reach the public through their columns:—

One word as to Repeal. It is certain that it can never be carried on except with the consent of Great Britain. As we are told that the mass of the Irish nation is eager for Repeal, its advocates should address themselves to the task of convincing the judgment—mark! the judgment—of the people of this country, that it is for their interest also that it should take place. The work would then be done. At present, indeed nothing appears more improbable than the success of such an effect; but the changes in public opinion on political subjects, during the last twenty years, have been so prodigious, that it is so extremely hazardous to assert that no change will occur on the subject of Repeal. What, therefore, are we to think of a statesman and legislator who declares that he will resist the repeal of the Union "to the death?" Such a speech appears to us to be the very extreme of presumption, and proof of utter unfitness of the man who made it, and of the cabinet which sanctioned it, to rule a great nation in such times as the present.

STATE OF IRELAND.

[From the Dublin Register.]

It is of very deep importance to Ireland that correct views of her condition should be taken by the conductors of the London press, for besides the impressions they are capable of making on the minds of Ministers themselves, they form that public opinion which is so visibly reflected in Parliament during the discussion of Irish affairs, and in which the best disposed Government would unquestionably find the most formidable difficulty it would have to encounter in any attempt to render us adequate justice. Unfortunately, however, these writers in general know nothing personally of our country, and they draw their information from sources that tend little to supply the deficiency. Hence it happens that those amongst them from whom greatest correctness of thought and accuracy of statement may our concerns without misleading their judgment.

This remark is suggested by some observations in the Globe—a paper, we would say, that bestows upon Ireland much of its attention, and that never errs, at least through want of candor. The writer, in adverting to the late murder in Tipperary, says—he had hoped "these agrarian assassinations were becoming rare, and, and as they have undeniably for sometime past been less frequent than before, that an improved feeling was growing up amongst the peasantry." If he thought an improved feeling was growing up amongst the peasantry, he thought that something was done to bring it about, for he is not one who supposes that there could be a great effect without a sufficient cause—and yet if we were to ask him to point out the source of this happy change, we imagine he would be exceedingly puzzled for an answer.

We, who are on the spot, and can see things with a vision less obstructed than that of an Englishman taking his observations from the banks of the Thames, are far from believing that any alteration for the better has occurred in the feelings of

the peasantry, and simply for this reason, that as yet there has been nothing done to produce it. Every means the human imagination could invent has been employed to brutalize the peasantry. In Swift's time they were "scantily clad, wretchedly housed, miserably fed, and grievously rack rented!" In these our own blissful days they are in many instances far worse having no dwelling at all! But means, perhaps, have not been taken to communicate this to our law-makers. Let us see what they were told nearly nine years ago by Mr. Leslie Foster (now a judge) in the evidence he delivered before a committee of the House of Lords, on the eternal subject of the "state of Ireland":—

"Within the last two years, a perfect panic on the subject of population has prevailed amongst all persons interested in land in Ireland; and they are at this moment applying a corrective check of the most violent description to that increase of population which there has been too much reason to deplore. The principle of dispeopling estates is going on in every part of Ireland, where it can be effected.

If your Lordships ask me what becomes of the surplus stock of population, it is a matter on which I have, in my late journeys throughout Ireland, endeavoured to form some opinion, and I conceive that in many instances they wander about the country as mere mendicants! but more frequently they betake themselves to the nearest large towns, and there occupy as lodgers, the most wretched hovels, in the most miserable outlets, in the vain hope of getting occasionally a days work. Though this expectation too often proves ill-founded, it is the only course possible for them to take. Their resort to these towns produces such misery as it is impossible to describe.

At the same period Dr. Doyle talked to a committee of the other house of the groups of eight or nine persons whom he often saw huddled in corners of cabins without fire or furniture, doors or windows. He told them that such scenes of misery never fell under his eyes, before even in Ireland. He assured them that the condition of the entire agricultural population was growing worse from year to year, and that the multiplying scenes of wretchedness he was compelled every day to witness were so harrowing to all feelings of humanity, as often to tempt him to wish he was dead! What did this suggest to Parliament? Nothing which contributed more to the growth of "improved feeling" amongst the peasantry than the passing of the sub-letting act. This was the remedy the united Parliament adopted to check the system of dispeopling estates, which Leslie Foster described to be in operation since 1823, and which produced "such misery as it was impossible to describe."

And it is to be observed that this specimen of merciful legislation was only a part of a code by which our statesmen had been infusing "improved feeling" into the minds of our peasantry. "It admits," says an intelligent English traveller, who made a tour of Ireland in 1830, (Mr. Bicheno)—"it admits, I think, of more than doubt, whether the system which England has pursued in strengthening the hands of the gentry against the tenantry on every occasion, contributes to bring about a reconciliation between them. Whatever increases the power of the landlord is employed, first or last, to draw more rent from the land. Profit being almost all he aims at, every new project is favoured, as it assists him to attain this end. The laws in his favour are already more summary and more stronger than what they are in England—and he is yet calling for some additional assistance.

The ejectment of a tenant here is a tedious and difficult process, which usually takes the portion of a year, and sometimes longer; and costs a sum of money so considerable, that landlords are very generally deterred from the proceeding. In Ireland, by the 56th Geo. III. c. 88, amended by the 58th Geo. III. c. 39, and the 1st Geo. IV. c. 41, the same result is obtained in a month; and the expense which used to be seventeen or eighteen pounds, is reduced to under two pounds. By the 59th Geo. III. c. 88, landlords were empowered to distrain the growing crops. The subletting act, 7th Geo. IV. c. 29, took away a great power which the tenants had over the land to under-let, and enables the landlord to recover possession more easily upon breach of covenant. The 4th Geo. IV. c. 36, was passed to discourage the occupation, in joint tenancy, and 7th of Geo. IV., before referred to, prevented them from devising land under lease, where there was a clause of subletting to more than one person. The malicious trespass act, 9th Geo. IV. c. 56, also assists the landlord more than has been found necessary in England. The condition of the peasantry is reduced to a lower scale by every new act that is created. Every fresh law exonerates the proprietors more from the necessity of cultivating the good opinion of their dependants, and moreover, removes the odium of any oppression from the individual who ought to bear it. "Before the civil bill ejectment was allowed by act of parliament," says Mr. O'Connell, in his evidence before the parliamentary committee, "a landlord was cautious of bringing an ejectment, for, even if defence was not made, it would cost him fourteen or fifteen pounds, at the cheapest, to turn out a tenant; but the civil bill ejectment has very much increased the power of the lower landlord, for by means of that he can turn out his tenant for a few shillings; and that horrible murder of the Sheas was occasioned by an ejectment brought in this way. I wish to express this opinion strongly to the committee, that the acts of parliament passed since the peace, giving to Irish landlords increased facilities of ejectment and distress, have necessarily very much increased the tendency to disturbance; there have been several of them within the last ten years."

It is true that in the last sessions a step was taken towards retracing this system; but it is rather soon to expect from it the creation of new habits of thinking and feeling in a whole population, whose most favorable state is one of privation. The amendment of the Subletting Act has not restored those who have been dispossessed of what they regarded as their only certain means of subsistence for years. Something more operative must be done to make them feel that "the world is their friend," and that they have protection in "the world's law."

WHO IS THE TRAITOR?

Mr. Hill, in giving an account of his conduct to his constituents, had an ugly circumstance to explain, namely, his support of the Coercion Bill on the statesmanlike ground of his confidence in the set of men who happened to be his Majesty's ministers, and who might have been removed from office, supplanted by the Tories, the very hour after the extraordinary and dangerous powers were granted to government. We were curious to see how Mr. Hill would justify the speech he made on this occasion, but instead of justifying his own speech we found him criminating another:—

"It is impossible for those not actually in the house to know all the secret machinery by which votes are obtained. I happen to know this, (and I could appeal, if necessary, to a person well known and much respected by yourselves,) that an Irish member who spoke with great violence against every part of that Bill, and voted against every clause of it, went to ministers, and said, "Don't bate one single atom of that Bill, or it will be impossible for any man to live in Ireland." What, said they, this from you, who speak and vote against the Bill? Yes, he replied, that is necessary; because if I don't come into parliament for Ireland, I must be out altogether, and that I don't choose. (Cries of "name" and "no.") Consider for a moment—can I do it? ("Yes"—"no.") That is a point for my consideration. I have a great respect for every one here, but if every one in the room was to hold up his hand for it, I would not do it. The secret is not my own. If he had told it to me, I would have

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting, with the address Mr. M'Loughlin, be published in the Truth Teller. The meeting then adjourned to meet within a month or sooner, if necessary.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The universal interest excited by the introduction of an entertainment, at once so pleasing, and so refining as the Italian Opera, has called forth frequent notice, and afforded our Theatrical Critics, a new subject for the display of abilities of which many exhibiting no very remarkable fitness for the occupation have greedily availed themselves. We desire not to be invidious, and we therefore avoid distinctions, presuming, moreover, that the public are now sufficiently enlightened in the art to judge between the critical notices of the Courier and Enquirer and Mercantile, on the one hand, and the unmeaning paragraphs, on the other, of those whose misapplication of terms, make manifest their desire to pass for more than they are worth, if it do not prove their admiration, an affection, and their applause and censure as equally ambiguous testimonials of merit. We do not for ourselves pretend to be exquisite in the matter, and would much rather that our opinion should go for that of an unsophisticated lover of "the concord of sweet sounds," than that it should pass current for a few days as that of a finished Director of a musical club. Of all the class of those who seem to think themselves heaven-constituted judges of all the minutiae of music, those of the member for Hull, demanded an explanation of his vote in support of the Irish Coercion Bill. Mr. Hill, instead of defending himself, flings an imputation upon every Irish member who voted in the minorities against that unconstitutional measure. If he could not name the delinquent, he should not have made the charge; but having made it, and thereby stigmatized the Irish members who so nobly struggled against the despotic bill, he is bound to publish to the world, the name of the individual, if such there be, who was guilty of the baseness and treachery which he has described. Mr. Hill now stands committed, and has no means of retreat. He should have remained silent, if "the secret" were not his own; but he has involved a number of Irish members in the base imputation and if, allowing the story to be true, he do not single out the traitor, he must forfeit all claim to honour or gentlemanly feeling. It is the duty of every Irish member who voted in the minorities on the Coercion Bill, and we are convinced that it is a duty they will promptly discharge, to demand that Mr. Hill should come forward and state the name of his informant. If he do so, the truth or falsehood of the story can thus be established; if he do not, Mr. Hill himself must be regarded by the public, in both countries, as a reckless fabricator, for one of the worst and meanest of purposes.

[FROM THE PILOT.]

We quote an article from the Examiner, and another from the Register—both of which suggest the question, "WHO IS THE TRAITOR?" We agree in some respects with the observations of our Dublin contemporary. The facts are—two Members of Parliament concur in stating that an Irish Member, who voted against the Coercion Bill, secretly instigated its adoption, "WHO IS THIS TRAITOR?" We heard the report before, and it has made us, perhaps, more anxious to notice "the clique" than we otherwise should have been; but the matter ought now to be cleared up.

Mrs. Pedrotti, favorite as she was in the parts of Rosina and Fenonotola. Those operas in which the Soprano and Contralto are brought together as a beautiful relief to one another, and in which this means, the highest effect is produced, as the Tancredi, the Donna del Lago, and the Semiramide admit of no substitution, and consequently can only be given where quantity and quality have been equally cared for by the manager.

Hence it was that the magnificent talent of the Signorina Garcia was not permitted to display itself in this country in any Opera which required a powerful and well cultivated Soprano; and hence during all the performances of Montresor's company not one of the chef d'œuvres of the great masters which required a contralto could be brought before the public. Here then Mr. Rivafrinolli may defy comparison with either Garcia or Montresor in as much as here is scarcely an Opera in the circle of musical compositions, for which his company has not the requisite voice. Of the merit of these, taken individually, it is a enough at present to remark that as each Opera has been given in succession, for the most part the last more difficult than the one preceding it, the frequently predicted failure of the troupe [for we heard its failure predicted by its enemies and even sometimes by its friends with the announcement of every new piece,] has resulted in a greater success. The Barber of Seville, notwithstanding our recollections of the Malibran was sufficient to stamp the character and establish the reputation of Borogni; and the chaste composition of Cimorosa without the charms of scenery, the noise of the orchestra, or the bustle of the chorus confirmed the high standing of Fanti as the purest and best instructed Soprano that it has yet been the fortune of Americans, in their own country to hear.

We have heard it doubted whether Mr. Rivafrinolli's company be competent to the representation of the Semiramide; not, however, since its success in the serious opera of the Arabi nelle Gallie. For ourselves, knowing, as we do, the Semiramide to be the stumbling block of all mediocre vocalists we believe that we should discover still higher development of the power and art of Mr. Rivafrinolli's principal singers if he should be induced to indulge the public with performance of that inimitable production. Having thus expressed our opinion of the whole company we shall take an early opportunity of examining the respective merits of the several distinguished artists of which it is composed.

DIED—On Sunday last, Thomas Darcy, aged two years and six months, son of James Darcy, of this city.

On the 30th ult. of a short but painful illness, Daniel Logue, in the 60th year of his age. His friends and acquaintances, together with those of his son Edward, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of Twenty-Eighth-Street, Third Avenue, this afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, 29th ult. after a long and severe illness, Elizabeth Mooney, wife of Thomas Mooney, in the 57th year of her age. Her funeral will take place To-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, 141 Tillary-street.

NOTICE—A regular monthly meeting of the "Roman Catholic Benevolent Society" will be held in the Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, to-morrow afternoon, immediately after Vespers. PETER McLOUGHLIN, Secretary.

HIBERNIAN PROVIDENT SOCIETY. A regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held, on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at McDermott's Sixth Ward Hotel.

DANIEL McGRATH, Secretary. JOHN FOOTE, President.



## SONG.

Composed by N. Read, of Greece, and sung at the Celebration in Rochester, Jan. 8, 1834.

TUNE—"Meeting of the Waters."

In the record of fame, we shall fondly remember,  
The triumph obtained in the days of November.  
O, the sun shall not rise, nor the pale moon decline,  
When the thought of that victory cease to be mine.  
When the thought, &c.

'Tis not the proudest standing of county we greet,  
Tho' noble her deeds, and with honor replete,  
A rank of pre-eminence none can demand,  
O, no, the result is more glorious and grand.  
O, no, the result, &c.

'Tis that spirit of freedom that soars on high,  
Saluting compatriot heroes gone by—  
A voice still ascending from earth to the throne,  
And loudly proclaiming the land is our own!  
And loudly proclaiming, &c.

Our UNION PRESERVED is the watchword we've given,  
On earth 'tis ordained and is sanctioned in heaven,  
As the blood of our fathers hath crimsoned the plain,  
It shall never be said that we fell there in vain!  
It shall never be said, &c.

O, ye nation of freemen, thrice, thrice happy those,  
Who recline on thy bosom secure in repose,  
When political rancor and discord shall cease,  
And the feelings of party mingled in peace.  
And all party feelings be mingled in peace.

## ABSOLUTISM.

"The epithet *absolute* is frequently applied to the King of Prussia; nevertheless this monarch is in reality less absolute than the king and the ministry of France, and could, much less than them, venture on despotic measures. In France, it is true that, since 1814, the king and the ministry cannot govern unless they have a majority in the chambers; but if they procure this majority by concessions and means of corruption, it is incredible to what lengths they might go, in defiance of the opinion and the real interests of the country; either by the ministers daring to infringe the law, with the certainty of obtaining a bill of indemnity, or by asking and obtaining the laws of an arbitrary nature, or such as delegate to them despotic power.

"In Prussia, the king is not obliged to obtain the approbation of the chambers, because there are no chambers; but for that very reason he is the more obliged to obtain the tacit approbation of the nation, and of all the civil and military functionaries occupying salaried or gratuitous offices, which they owe to their merit as displayed in examinations, or to the suffrages of their fellow-citizens."

**Death of Jeremiah Murphy, Esq. of Hyde-Park, Cork.**—The death of this greatly respected gentleman took place at such an advanced hour this day (Saturday) as to leave us little more than time to announce the event, and to record with it the universal regret which prevails for the loss of one whose private character exceeded even his well-known acts of public munificence, and whose life, spent in a career of honorable utility, was marked throughout by all that earns respectability and wins respect.—*Cork Reporter.*

## FOR SALE.

**Christ Church in Ann street.**—The premises on which Christ Church in Ann street is built, as now occupied. Although it is contrary to the wishes of the Bishop that any church appropriated to the Catholic worship should be disposed of, yet the injury done to the walls by digging the foundation of a double cellar in an adjoining house lately erected, [though attended, for the present, with no possible danger,] has caused considerable alarm and uneasiness in the minds of the members of the congregation. Other considerations, in addition, among which the most prominent is, to provide another location equally convenient the congregation, for the purpose of building thereon a new church, have induced the Bishop & Trustees to offer the premises for sale.

1st. That is the sale will be included only the ground, the walls, windows, doors, the roof and floor of the building—the Trustees reserving to themselves all other materials and furniture connected with, and included, in the Church.

2d. That the purchase shall be paid ten per cent, on the day of sale and the balance on the first day of April next when a Deed conveying a perfect title will be delivered—the Trustees, however, to remain in possession until the first day of July next. Use of rent.

2d. That the friends of those whose buried there, shall be authorized with and under the sanction of the City Corporation, to remove the mortal remains of their friends to any place they think proper, and that the Bishop will be at liberty to remove respectfully to the lot he will have procured, such remains as will be not be claimed—a respect which he thinks himself bound to pay to departed Christians; and which he will observe, even if building another Church on the same spot, should it be found necessary to disturb any grave for that purpose.

With these precautions, the Bishop and Trustees hope that the friends of those who have been buried there long ago, without he offended at measures which unavoidable and unforeseen circumstances render imperative upon them.

## GREENWICH MARBLE YARD.

Sixth Avenue, directly opposite to 8th street, in the immediate vicinity of Washington Parade Ground. The subscribers inform their friends and the public that they carry on the Marble business in all its various branches such as chimney pieces, Pier table tops, of every description, tombs, monuments head-stones, &c. &c.—Having in their employ first rate hands and being determined to devote their entire attention to the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to produce work from their factory which will be found on inspection to be not inferior to any in the city. Their present stock is considerable, and they invite owners of houses, builders and others, to call and examine for themselves.

New-York, Nov. 2, 1833.

M'LAUGHLIN & O'HARA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New York, at its next session, for a renewal of the Charter of the Hibernian Provident Society of the City of New York,  
Jan. 1st 1833.

JUST RECEIVED and for SALE by JAMES RYAN, 426 Broadway. A complete collection of Pictures of Piety, plain and colored, suitable for distribution. Prayer Books, small Crucifixes, &c. &c. Also, the Catholic Calendar and Lady's Directory for 1834; Companion to the Sanctuary; Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs, &c.

**NEW BOOK STORE.**—OWEN PHELAN begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Book Store, at No. 57 Chatham street, opposite Chamber-street, where he will have constantly on hand, for sale, a general assortment of Catholic, Theological, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books, of every description which he will be enabled to sell at very reduced prices. m23

## BY J. W. DAYMON.

Store No. 191 Chatham Square.

THIS DAY.

At 10 o'clock, at the auction room, a general assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz—Bureaus; mahogany dining and tea Tables; fancy and Windsor Chairs; Ingrain Carpets; gilt and mahogany Looking Glasses; Venetian Blinds; feather beds, bolsters, and pillows; bedding; field and low post beds; cois; andirons, shovels and tongs; knives and forks; plated and brass candlesticks; washstands; watches; clothing; carpenter's tools; mantel clocks; crockery and glass ware, &c.

J. W. DAYMON, Auctioneer, No. 191 Chatham Square, returns his friends and patrons his sincere thanks for the many favors conferred on him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage. Families breaking up housekeeping, and persons declining business, will be attended to personally at their houses or stores. Furniture or any articles of merchandise sent to his store will be paid every attention to. Payments promptly made the day after sale.

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK  
EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.

## FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Residents in the United States, feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed they can secure their passage at 246 Pearl street, on the lowest terms in very superior American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowledged regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occurring. Very convenient and comfortable fitted up, agreeably to the company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet unequaled—uniting the nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders—almost secures to the Emigrant a safe passage across the Atlantic.

In point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be reasonably looked or wished for.

It may be as well to observe that the cheapness of travelling from Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties agree to have their friends out to the extent of FIVE, or more, they are assured of a FREE passage from Dublin and Belfast to Liverpool for themselves, besides their luggage forwarded FREE of commission.

Travels will be given on ROBINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable at sight, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Passage money in all cases is always returned to the parties from whom it was received, should their friends not embark for this country.

Applications from persons residing in the country (post paid) will be readily answered. Passages from New-York to Liverpool, can always be secured—likewise from Liverpool not only to New-York, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, &c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.

Oct. 1.

246 Pearl st.

## PASSAGE FROM LODONDERRY AND SLIGO.

Residents wishing to send for their families have now an opportunity of doing so in American ships at reasonable and moderate rates.

Passengers are brought round to Liverpool free of expense in the months March, April, May and June, by the Company, in the Robt. Napier, Queen and Adel-ide Steamers.—The Steamer "Glasgow" on the Sligo and Liverpool station, will also convey passengers free to Liverpool.

The accommodation by the conveyances are very comfortable and convenient—No detention takes place as the Vessels are sailing every week or ten days during the season.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co. 246, Pearl street.

## PASSAGE FROM DUBLIN AND BELFAST.

PERSONS wishing to engage passages for their friends have an opportunity of so doing in American Ships of the First Class from Liverpool—Such as Embark from Dublin are brought to Liverpool daily by the "City of Dublin Steam Packets"—A free passage given—Those from Belfast are likewise brought free by the "Chief-tain," "Gosair," and "Hibernia" three times a week. Fares moderate and reasonable.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co. 246 Pearl street, Agent in Belfast, Mr. Charles Allan, 106 High street—Messrs Robinson 14 Goree Piazza Liverpool.

## PASSAGE FROM CORK AND WATERFORD.

Can at all times be secured in First Class Ships by way of Liverpool—Apply to DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co. 246, Pearl street



## EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.

For Steerage Passengers,

## FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Persons settled in the United States, who wish to send for their friends from Great Britain or Ireland, can secure their passages at this Office, No. 273 Pearl street, on the most moderate terms, in first rate ships, sailing from Liverpool every week, in any of which they can embark at the time most convenient for themselves. The ships are of a very superior class, fitted up with every convenience for the voyage commanded by skilful and careful men; and the frequency and punctuality of their departure will prevent the heavy expenses often attendant on delay at Liverpool. The greatest care is used to promote the comfort of the passengers; and if they should not come out, the passage money is always returned to those from whom it was received. The cheapness of travelling in the steamboats, which are constantly running to Liverpool, from the various ports of Ireland, Scot and Wales, renders this a very expeditious and economical mode of emigration; and the agents of this establishment at those ports will assist the passengers free of commission, in forwarding their baggage. Sums of any amount to assist them in preparing for the voyage or for any other purpose, will be paid to them on demand in Liverpool, or remitted to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, as may be required. Application from persons residing in the country, (post paid) will be promptly attended to; and passages from New York to Liverpool can also be engaged at this office on the most reasonable terms. Apply to

Nov. 2

SAMUEL THOMPSON, 273 Pearl-street.



## LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK PACKETS.

To sail on the 1st and 15th of each Month.

In order to insure Passengers a regular, cheap, and expeditious conveyance between Liverpool and New-York, arrangements have been made to dispatch a first class American Ship from each port punctually at the above periods.

These Vessels are provided with every thing necessary for the comfort and convenience of Passengers, and the number by each Vessel being limited, renders their accommodations extremely spacious and comfortable. Emigrants in America desirous of sending for their families and friends from England, Ireland, or Scotland, may always secure their passages by this line on the most reasonable terms, and without detention or disappointment in Liverpool; and if the persons sent for do not come forward, the money will be refunded. For passage either to or from Liverpool, apply at 22 WATER Street, Liverpool, or at 171 SOUTH ST., New-York, to E. MACOMBER, or to my

AGENTS—Mr. John Caruthers, 29 South Front street, Philadelphia; Mr. Geo. W. Frothingham, Boston; Mr. Otis Manchester, Utica, N. Y.; Mr. W. Hope, 11 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore; Mr. Patrick Kearney, Rochester; Mr. E. D. Elmer, Buffalo; Mr. Henry F. Schweppe, Plattsburg; Mr. Horace H. Goodman, Cincinnati, Ohio; Messrs White & Reynolds, Cleveland, Ohio; Macdonald Brent & Co., York, Upper Canada; John Sandland, Paterson, N. J.

## PASSAGE FROM DUBLIN.

Persons wishing to send for their friends, can engage their passage on good terms in a First Class Coppered and Copper-fastened Vessel, to sail direct from Dublin for this port, in the month of March or April next, apply to  
Dec. 28, 1 m. GEO M'BRIDE, Jr. 3, Cedar st.

## SEVENTH WARD HOTEL.

A party will be given at Bradley's Seventh Ward Hotel, Madison street, under the special superintendance of the following Committee of arrangements:—

Francis Herring,  
James Finley,  
John Faragon,  
James Donnelly,

Hugh Morrison,  
James McElroy,  
James McPeick,  
Michael McNamara,

Tickets \$1.50.—To admit one Gentleman and Lady only.—To be had at the following places.—Bradley's Seventh Ward Hotel, Daniel Kearney, City Hall House, James Finley, 96 Chatham st. James McElroy, William near Frankfort street. H. Morrison corner of Reed and Chapel street; John McMahon, 333 Broadway, James McPeick, 97 Rosevelt street; Charles Denny, Broadway, and T. Gorman's 51 Washing-ton street.

A full Band of Music will be in attendance under the direction of Mr. Sky.

Order of dancing to be as follows:—Cotillions, Eights, and Reels in succession.

The Committee of arrangements are requested to meet at Bradley's Hotel on Friday Evening the 31st instant.

The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard 203 Washington st. east side between Murray and Warren sts.

Liverpool Orrel Coal of the first quality.

Newcastle do do

Scotch do do

Nova Scotia do do

## ANTHRACITE COAL.

Schuylkill Coal warranted equal to any in the market.

Lehigh do do

Lackawana do do

## SMITH'S COAL.

Virginia, fine Sidney, Newcastle, and fine Liverpool.

Nov 30

JACOB SOUTHWART.

**LOOK AT THIS.**—THE BEST AND PUREST BREAD in the city, made at 48 Centre-street. In returning thanks to his numerous customers for the very flattering encouragement he has hitherto received, the subscriber assures them that he shall continue to have his Bread warranted as large as any in New-York—manufactured of the best Wheat Flour, in the cleanest manner and under his own particular inspection. JAMES HORAN.

If you wish for good, substantial, clean and wholesome Bread go to 48 Centre-street. Fresh Bread at 4 o'clock every afternoon.

## SEVENTH WARD HOTEL.

156 MADISON STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful for past favors, begs leave through the medium of this Journal, to inform his friends and the public, that he has lately fitted up his Ball Room in style, and has for the convenience of the Ladies added two large furnished rooms 45 feet in length, connected with folding doors, and on the same floor of the Ball Room. Also, a Gentleman's Dressing Room.

He flatters himself that the situation of his Hotel is by no means inferior, but far superior to many houses in the city. The large room is elevated and airy, should any select or private party think proper to favor him with a call, they may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their comfort and convenience. His Wines, Liquor, &c. shall always be found of the best quality the city can produce. Dinner and supper parties can always be provided for at short notice, and upon very favorable terms.

It is respectfully requested that those persons who may wish to occupy the rooms, will make early application, the rooms being occupied certain evenings in the week. Should timely notice be given, the nights of meeting can be arranged so as to suit applicants.

Sept. 14.

H. BRADLEY.

**EVENING FREE SCHOOL.**—The Teachers of the Sunday School of Christ Church, Ann-street, will teach every evening throughout the week, from 6 to 9 o'clock. The Ladies at 76 John-street, and the Gentlemen at 208 William-street. J. B.

**JOHN SWEENEY, MASON,** No. 561, Greenwich street—respectfully informs the inhabitants of the city and county of New York, that from a long study in the theory and practice of chimney fire-places and fire-works in general, that he engages to cure smoky chimneys and set grate stoves, hot-vents, Steam-kitchens, Hatters-kettles, Soap-pans, Air-irradiators and all sorts of fire-works, on a modern plan and in a Mechanical manner.—Persons desirous of having their houses free from smoke, may apply to J. S. who will give a plan and specification on chimney fire-places and their construction. He also will inspect the flues while they are building and show that there are regular dimensions to be attended to in their constructions.

J. S.—Terms for curing smoky chimneys must meet the approbation of the public, as he requires no money until effects are seen.

Any directions left at the Intelligence Office, 73, Chamber st.—561, Greenwich st.—will meet with immediate attention.  
Jan. 18th 18.

**GEORGE RAMSAY,**—Grocery and Provision Stores, No. 114 Green-street, corner of Breckenner, and corner of Lumbe and Water streets, Albany, N. Y. Has always on hand, a constant supply of Groceries and provisions, at the lowest Cash prices.

**JOHN QUIN'S COAL YARD,** No. 26 Hamilton street, near Castle Pine street.—The Subscriber having made extensive arrangements with the proprietors of the most approved Coal Mines, both Schuylkill, Lehigh and Lackawanna, is now ready to receive the orders of the consumers in the city and its vicinity.

Orders will be thankfully received at the following places, A. Bell & Co. 26 Pine st. L. Powers, 63 Wall st. 95 Merchants Exchange, A. R. Wash, Barclay & Church sts. P. Monholland, Madison and Gouverneur sts. John Miller, 24 Bleecker st. and at the office.

**IF MARTIN HOGAN** who left the Parish of Kilmarnagh, county of Kilkenny, Ireland; about twelve years since and resided some two or three years ago in West-town Jefferson co. N. Y.—Should meet this, he is informed that his brother John is now in West Rush Monroe, co. N. Y. Where he would be glad to hear from him.—Any person acquainted with the said Martin, would confer a great favor by writing as above, or to John O'Donoghue Auctioneer and Commissioner Merchant, Rochester, New York. JOHN HOGAN.

Editors throughout the State are respectfully requested to copy the above and receive the thanks of J. H.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

Of **JOSEPH TRACY** a native of the Parish of Rathaspick, County of Westmeath, Ireland, who landed in New York, in May or June last.—Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brother Patrick Tracy, addressed to the care of James D. Farrell, Williamsport, Washington County, Md.  
Jan. 25.

Of **THOMAS CLANCY** a native of Dublin, by profession a Shoe-maker, who emigrated to North America, Quebec, in August 1823.—Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brother Wm. Clancy, directed to No 124, Broad street, or the Office of the Truth Teller.  
Jan. 25, 1834.

Of **CHARLES O'BRIAN**, a native of the Parish of Dromore Co. Tyrone, Ireland, who emigrated to this Country in the year 1827.—The last account we had, that he was in Philadelphia. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother Patrick O'Brian, at No. 173 Hester Street, New York, or the care of Philip O'Brien.

**THE TRUTH TELLER** is Published every Saturday morning, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street, one door from Broadway.

TERMS—Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. Any Communications to the Editor or Agents must be post paid.



of the destitute have fixed a hold upon his consideration, and with an earnestness that feels a congratulation in doing the noble deeds of benevolence, he has successfully obtained the sanction of a Committee of that House in seconding his praiseworthy exertions in its behalf.

As the first representative in the legislature, to stand forth the eloquent and unwearied friend of this Institution, he merits that deep rooted popularity, which was so strongly exemplified in the unbounded unanimity with which he was chosen for the station, which his talents have adorned, while his fellow-citizens, with becoming gratitude, have shown that his abilities and fidelity in discharging his public trusts, are not unappreciated. His course in upholding this Bill, is in accordance with the liberal and enlightened policy, which has marked his public life. The able supporter of the Non-Imprisonment Act, he has stood in the breach for two successive sessions, and encountered the whole storm of the opposition, that had loosened their fury upon it. At the sacrifice of all the prejudices which his profession had thrown around him, he arrayed himself against the unfeeling creditor, who sought in the last act of vengeance, to tear the unfortunate debtor from his home and kindred, to a dreary prison. If a perseverance in pursuit of objects, thus calculated to elevate Society in general, and produce a feeling, corresponding to the measure of exertion in their behalf, we feel well assured, that our distinguished friend has teased in the hearts of his constituents that esteem, which time will neither eradicate or destroy. The emotions which spring from a conscious purity of intention in advancing the condition of the persecuted and comfortless, are in themselves, a rich reward. Most cordially do we hope, that this Bill for the Asylum will be carried into effect.

#### "BOURNE OF NEW-YORK"—AGAIN!

We have received the following communication, which we con-  
Jeter it our duty to lay before our readers:—

New-York, February 1834.

Sir—I should like you would not make any more remarks upon Mr. Bourne's (or 359 Broadway.) character. I am pretty sur he did not write that advertisement which appeared in your paper—he was from home at the time.

N. B. If you do I shall stop my paper.

Your's, &c.

All we have to say in reply to this communication is, that the individual who sent this letter, and all who are actuated by the same feeling, are at perfect liberty to discontinue their paper as soon as they think proper. We do not declare ourselves independent of public opinion, but hold it as a settled principle that a Journal without independence, and a subservient, pusillanimous Editor, who can either be bought or influenced, are not intended for the cause we advocate, or a community like this. If repelling an insult on the whole Irish people of these States, defending their character, and holding up the bragadocio and bombast of one who could write such trash as "Bourne of New York" published in the columns of the Cincinnati Republican, are improper or impolitic acts, we are wrong;—If not, we must be right. Whatever may be the result, we are determined at all times, and at all hazards, to pursue that undeviating and fearless course which has marked our progress during the long period we have advocated the interests of Ireland and Irishmen, and which up to this moment has received their unqualified support and approbation.

The following extract of a letter, written by a young man, residing convenient to Moy, in the parish of Clonfeacle, to his brother in this city, will be perused with pleasure by our readers:—

"You will recollect of the circumstance which occurred before you left Moy, of the request made by the Rev. Mr. Montague to Lord Powerscourt to have the old burying ground free, on condition that he would build a new chapel on the site of the former one, which was the oldest Catholic Church in the County Tyrone, and of Lord Powerscourt's refusal to do it, saying he would not encourage any Catholic Church or school-house on any part of his estate. A few stroke days after he was attacked with a paralytic of which he died. You will now be rejoiced to learn that the Earl of Charlemont has generously given the Rev. Mr. Montague, one acre of ground free for ever in Moy, and one hundred pounds sterling to aid in the building of a chapel. Its size will be 80 by 50 feet; the front will be cut stone, and when finished, I will venture to say, it will be one of the finest churches in the north of Ireland."

We notice a publication entitled, "Renunciation of Popery, by the Rev. J. R. Smith, late a Roman Catholic Priest." This Mr. Smith we opine is a man of the world. The church renounced him, and he has made the most of it, by enlisting under the banner of a new leader, he at the same time forgetting at the Church stripped him of its mantle, and he then went over to her opponents. What a sanctified conversion is this! As the menagerie is about travelling, we advise Dr. Brownlee to take quarters for his "Lion."

The Standard of Tuesday last, contains a chapter on Miracles, and with an ill-natured sneer, makes an allusion to Prince Hohen-Joe. Without entering into a discussion with the Editor, we cannot help expressing surprise at his remarks. The distinguished clergyman was entitled at his hands to more respectful treatment than he seems disposed to mete out to him. We should think that the acknowledged purity of his character, humble piety, and a munificent benevolence should at least shield him from mockery and insult. But that Jemima Wilkinson, the fabricator of a scheme founded in rickety and fraud, together with her utter destitution of moral principle should be mentioned in the same paragraph, is a circumstance still more astounding. Will the subscribers of the Standard, who are members of the faith, of which the eminent ecclesiastic is so light an ornament, look with indifference on this biting taunt.—You should be more careful Mr. Editor.

(FROM A DUBLIN CORRESPONDENT.)

The demon of discord is not likely to be banished from this beautiful but unhappy land, for 40 years the question of Catholic emancipation divided and distracted the public mind.

The question of repeal is now about to create an agitation still more violent and intense. It is right that the people should know as soon as possible what the real feeling on the subject is all over Ireland, and they may confidently rely on the correctness of what I now state. The whole numerical strength of the country is, to a man, in favor of repeal—the whole of the property and intelligence of the country also, with a few exceptions: at the head stands its prime mover Mr. O'Connell. All the shopkeepers, small traders, mechanics, and labourers, in every part of the island, but especially where the Roman Catholic population predominates, are ready at once to enter into any scheme or project that may advance the measure; and landed the gentry, leading merchants, and capitalists, whether Protestant or Catholic, are as fully determined. The most vehement advocates of repeal, however, disclaim and deprecate the idea of a secession. Borrowing a trans-Atlantic phrase, they say that their object is to have a "federal connection" with England, establishing at the same time a national Legislature independent of the British Parliament. It is in vain that you argue with them, and say that the advantages which the Union has conferred on Ireland are greater than the injuries it has inflicted. It is in vain you tell them that the untaxed produce of Ireland finds its way into the British market in immense quantities, to the prejudice of the British agriculturist. Their prompt reply is, that no advantages can compensate for absenteeism, and that total indifference to the local interests of Ireland which they allege to be evinced by the Imperial Parliament. As to the exports from the country, they say it matters not to the people at large whether the amount be great or small, while the money yielded by them goes into the pockets of some Lord or Squire, who saunters up and down Regent-street, or perambulates the Palais Royal, and who never crosses St. George's Channel from one end of the year to the other. This is the reasoning they have recourse to against all attempts at making them alter their views upon this question. I am informed, on the very best authority, that several Orangemen belonging to the working classes have lately been induced to espouse the cause of repeal, and desire to fraternise with its Roman Catholic supporters, because now finding they have nothing whatever to expect from the favour of Government, they are willing to try whether their power, combined with the vast force already organised for agitation, might not give rise to events which would be to their advantage. There can be no doubt whatever that such a coalition would prove most formidable, not only to the authorities at the Castle, but to those at Whitehall and Downing-street. The plan proposed to be acted upon, according to the prevailing opinion is, to extort the measure from the British Cabinet not by any appeal to arms, for the partisans of repeal but by annoying the Government by every species of vexatious embarrassment in the Senate, and every sort of turbulent agitation out of it short of open rebellion. D.

THE CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH—This Journal is published every Friday Morning by Wm. A. O'Hara Sycamore street—Cincinnati. Its objects may be learned from its title: It is devoted to the defence and promulgation of the Catholic creed, and the dissemination of moral sentiments. It is conducted by gentlemen who are well qualified for such a duty, and who without pecuniary or sordid motives, or attempting to injure others, have applied themselves to effect the most praise worthy objects. These remarks are equally applicable to "THE JESUIT OR CATHOLIC SENTINEL" published at Boston, every Saturday by Henry L. Devereux. Its objects is, as the title page declares "to explain, diffuse, and defend the principles of the One, Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church!" We warmly recommend to our readers the above publications.

LA REVUE FRANCAISE—No. 3 for February. Hoskin & Snowden.

This review has now reached the fourth number, and can boast, we believe of a respectable subscription list. It is as we have had occasion to believe before, very ably edited, but we now feel it our duty to express our opinion in regard to its contents generally. In the first two numbers of a Review, we do not look for any very interesting miscellany, but on the appearance of the third, and fourth numbers, we expect some improvement. The great faults of the Review before us are, that it contains, so far as we have seen, no original contributions,—save those which appear editorially, and is made up of extracts which contain no real interest. There must be many talented French gentlemen, in this city, whose effusions would give universal satisfaction to the lovers of French literature, and the subscribers to this work. Why do they not exercise their prolific pens, and favour us with some well seasoned morceaux? They can exalt the Literary character of their country, and render invaluable assistance to the enterprising proprietors of a Review, intended to disseminate French literature. We do not attribute blame to the publishers for this want of Original matter—we blame those who should, and can aid them, yet will not. In the editorial department much talent is displayed, but we think the editor has not chosen the most appropriate subjects. He is continuing an elaborate essay on Spanish Literature—would not a history of French literature be better adapted to the nature of this work, and more interesting to the reader? We make these suggestions from a desire that La Revue Française may meet with success, and we hope that our remarks may have the intended effect. By a little miscellaneous matter, and some poetry occasionally, together with editorial essays on pertinent subjects, this Review will attain the support and encouragement we most cordially wish it.

THE ATHENIAN AND LITERARY GAZETTE.

This is the title of a new weekly Journal, published in Quarto form, at Philadelphia, by Blackwood & Co. at Two dollars per annum. It is, decidedly, the cheapest periodical in the Un-



1834.

NO. 7.

grateful to recollect that he (Lord Cloncurry) had voted against the coercion bill in the House of Lords. Considerable allowance should be made for any individual who had been contained within the influence of Lord Anglesey's circle.—Lord Cloncurry, and he alone, spoke against the coercion bill. Whatever might be the political character of Lord Cloncurry, he (Mr. O'Connell) felt no hesitation in proposing his health as the benevolent patron of the Clondalkin Charity.—(Loud applause.) (Mr. O'Connell) concluded by saying that he would, in addition to the health of Lord Cloncurry, couple that of the chaplain of the charity, "The Rev. Mr. Spratt."—(Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Pratt briefly returned thanks. He entered at some length into the history of charity.

Mr. O'Connell said, that, including himself, there were five preachers of parliament at the present meeting [cheers]; and he was not the case. Sometimes they suffer (as the next toast, be ment, but that is common to all trades and professions. The chief reason for complaint may be said to rest with the Stonecutters and a few others, whose labour and services are depreciated, nay, almost rendered useless, by the States' Prison monopoly. But that mechanics are persecuted by the community cannot be admitted, since they are generally esteemed as one of the most numerous, respectable, and influential bodies in this Union.

#### THE DRAMA.

THEATRE. Park. The New Piece, "High Low Jack and the Game" continues to be a great favorite, particularly with that part of the audience who delight in the exquisitely ludicrous—Mrs. Wood with all her charming notes calls into life a thousand sweet emotions of the imagination.—Though our admiration of her vocal power is undiminished, we cannot withhold one opinion that the decorations and embellishments which she throws into many of the most simple and touching airs are misplaced.—Instead of astonishing by her wondrous power and execution she would produce far more lasting and delightful expression, by giving them in their natural sweetness and simplicity. Her manner of singing "Savourneen Deelish" is free from these objections. The affecting softness with which she embodies in this enchanting song, will not soon be forgotten by any who have dwelt with rapture upon her unequalled style. Mr. Wood is gaining reputation amongst us. Several of his songs are highly popular and as an actor he is always correct. The choruses are well executed and with the exception of a few deficiencies, the orchestral accompaniments are unusually affective.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The following Letters received from Correspondents, will receive immediate attention:—

Hon. Thos. Curnin, Washington City; Hon. Mr. Beardsly, M. C. Washington City; P. Connolly, Boston, Mass.; John Hogan, Utica, N. Y.; P. T. Clusk, Brownstown, Mich. Ter.; John Carroll, Doylestown, Penn.; Michael Creamer, N. S.; John Drummond, Trenton, N. J.; P. Carberry, Auburn, N. Y.; Michael Creamer, (Agent,) Halifax, N. S. (2d letter); James Wells, Morristown, Penn.; John Davey, (Agent,) Peterboro', Up. Ca.

#### FOR THE EDITOR OF THE TRUTH TELLER.

Not a few of the Democratic Family of New York wish good speed to Hibernicus, and to all, who desire to repel slander, let him name the day and place of meeting.

#### ONE OF THE MANY.

MARRIED—On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Quarter, Mr. L. Dowling, of Newport, R. I., to Miss Mary Freeman, of this city. On Tuesday evening by the Rev. Mr. Maguire, Mr. Nicholas Walsh, to Miss Susannah Roche, all of this city.

DIED.—On Sunday morning last, of a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. Anne Lamb, in the 64th year of her age.

At Halifax N. S. on the 9th ulto, after a short illness, Mr. John O'Brien, a native of Cork, Ireland, (Hair Dresser) much respected, and greatly lamented—leaving a Wife and a large number of Friends and Acquaintances to mourn his loss. He was a Young Man generous and upright in all his dealings, a friend to the distressed, and a warm good hearted Irishman, only those who knew him could appreciate his worth.

Requiescant in Pace.



SONG.

Composed by N. Read, of Greece, and sung at the Celebration in Rochester, Jan. 8, 1834.

TUNE—"Meeting of the Waters."

In the record of fame, we shall fondly remember, The triumph obtained in the days of November. O, the sun shall not rise, nor the pale moon decline, When the thought of that victory cease to be mine. When the thought, &c.

'Tis not the proudest standing of county we greet, Tho' noble her deeds, and with honor replete, A rank of pre-eminence none can demand, O, no, the result is more glorious and grand. O, no, the result, &c.

'Tis that spirit of freedom that soars on high, Saluting compatriot heroes gone by— A voice still ascending from earth to the throne, And loudly proclaiming the land is our own! And loudly proclaiming, &c.

Our UNION PRESERVED is the watchword we've given, On earth 'tis ordained and is sanctioned in heaven, As the blood of our fathers hath crimsoned the plain, It shall never be said that we fell there in vain! It shall never be said, &c.

O, ye nation of freemen, thrice, thrice happy those, Who recline on thy bosom secure in repose, When political rancor and discord shall cease, And the feelings of party mingled in peace. And all party feelings be mingled in peace.

ABSOLUTISM.

"The epithet absolute is frequently applied to the King of Prussia; nevertheless this monarch is in reality less absolute than the king and the ministry of France, and could, much less than them, venture on despotic measures. In France, it is true that, since 1814, the king and the ministry cannot govern unless they have a majority in the chambers; but if they procure this majority by concessions and means of corruption, it is incredible to what lengths they might go, in defiance of the opinion and the wishes of the nation, and we are happy to see the ministry possesses over two hundred members, besides being approved of by all classes of persons in the city. Indeed, who could do otherwise than approve of a society, having for its object to save from want and sorrow the helpless orphan, and its oftentimes equally helpless parent,—bereft of the husband and the father,—and, depending, otherwise, on the cold charity of the world. The rules and regulations have been printed, and were kindly presented to the society, gratis, by a gentleman belonging to the committee. The society, desirous of showing its respect to J. Buchanan, Esq. H. B. M. Consul, (who, unsolicited, came forward to aid the views of the meeting which projected the society,) solicited him to nominate a President. His choice fell upon GEORGE CHANCE, Esq., a highly respectable merchant of this city, from Birmingham, who was unanimously elected, and has cheerfully accepted the situation. The following other officers were also unanimously chosen:— Vice-President, Mr. J. Clarke. Treasurer, Mr. E. W. Davies. Secretary, Mr. John A. Page. Committee.—Messrs. Henry F. Piaget, James Cheenery, James Anyon, Robert A. Reed, William W. Stone, Jeremiah Chubb,\* Geo. Duckworth, Edmund Crampton, William Meeks, and Joseph Barlow.\* [Those names marked with an asterisk, are corresponding secretaries.] Copies of the Rules and Regulations can be had at this office, and of any of the officers.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York during its present session, to release and convey to Edward Addy, of the city of New-York, Weaver, the right, title, and interest of the people of the State of New-York, of, in and to a certain mortgage to them, executed by Joseph Carter of the city of New-York, Teacher, bearing date on, or about November, 1833, or some time hence, upon those three certain pieces or parcels of land in the Twelfth, late Ninth Ward, of the city of New-York, whereof Alexander Mitchell died, seized, distinguished on a map or chart thereof, made by William Bridges, City Surveyor, dated July, 1830, by lots Nos. 4, 5, and 6, bounded easterly in front by the Bloomingdale Road—which land is recorded in the Office of Register, in and for the City and County of New-York, in liber No. 68, of Mortgages, page 213. Feb. 8

The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard 203 Washington st. east side between Murray and Warren sts. Liverpool Orrel Coal of the first quality. Newcastle do do Scotch do do Nova Scotia do do ANTHRACITE COAL. Schuylkill Coal warranted equal to any in the market. Lehigh do do Lackawana do do SMITH'S COAL. Virginia, fine Sidney, Newcastle, and fine Liverpool. Nov 30 JACOB SOUTHART.

THE COMMONITORY of St. Vincent of Lerens, translated from the correct edition of Beitzius, with Notes, Historical and Explanatory, to which is prefixed the life of the Author, and also extracts from the celebrated Baskiet's Exposition of the Catholic Faith.—By the Rev. John Shanahan, Pastor of the Catholic Church, Troy, N. Y. This celebrated treatise of St. Vincent, called his Commonitory, now for the first time put into a vernacular dress for the mere English Reader, the public is indebted for to that pious, exemplary and never tiring priest, the Rev. Father Shanahan. It is said to be of the most precious remains of Antiquity which time has spared; and the translation of it by Father S. is pronounced by the best judges to be accurate, elegant, and elegant. For Sale by the Subscriber at his Cheap Publication Ware-House, No. 12, Liberty Street, near Maiden Lane. Price Thirty-seven and a half Cents. JOHN DOYLE.

PROPOSALS for publishing by subscription by the Rev. Virgil H. Barbour, S. J. an English Translation of STORCHENAIUS LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS. To those who are unacquainted with this work it is enough to say that the most Rev. Archbishop, the Right Rev. Bishops and all the assistant Theologues of the Provincial Council of Baltimore have patronised the work by a very liberal subscription. All lovers of sound learning are invited to put down their names to this work, and more especially the Rev. Clergy and their particular friends. It will be useful to wait until after it is published, as only a very few copies more than the actual number subscribed for will be struck off. It will be printed on excellent paper and type, and delivered to the subscribers handsomely bound in two volumes octavo. Price two Dollars, payable on delivery. Subscribers take by John Doyle, at his cheap Wholesale Book and Stationary Ware House, No. 127 Liberty St. near Maiden Lane.

NEW BOOK STORE.—OWEN PHELAN begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Book Store, at No. 57 Church-street, opposite Chamber-street, where he will have constantly on hand, for sale, a general assortment of Catholic, Theological, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Books, of every description which he will be enabled to sell at very reduced prices. m23

BY J. W. DAYMON. Store No. 191 Chatham Square. THIS DAY. At 10 o'clock, at the auction room, a general assortment of Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz.—Bureaus; mahogany dining and tea Tables; fancy and Windsor Chairs; Ingrain Carpets; gilt and mahogany Looking Glasses; Venetian Blinds; leather beds, bolsters, and pillows; bedding; field and low post bedsteads; cots; andirons, shovels and tongs; knives and forks; plated and brass candlesticks; washstand; watches; clothing; carpenter's tools; mantel clocks; crockery and glass ware, &c. J. W. DAYMON, Auctioneer, No. 191 Chatham Square, returns his friends and patrons his sincere thanks for the many favors conferred on him in his line of business, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage. Families breaking up housekeeping, and persons declining business, will be attended to personally at their houses or stores. Furniture or any article of merchandise sent to his store will be paid every attention to. Payments promptly made the day after sale.

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE. FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS. From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Residents in the United States, feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed they can secure their passage at 246 Pearl street, on the lowest terms in very superior American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowledgment of regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occurring. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeably to the company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet unequaled—uniting the nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders almost secure to the Emigrant safe passage across the Atlantic. In point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be reasonably looked for or wished for. It may be as well to observe that the cheariness of travelling from Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties agree to have their friends out to the extent of five, or more, they are assured of a FREE passage from Dublin and Belfast to Liverpool for themselves, besides their luggage forwarded FREE of commission. Tickets will be given on ROBINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable at sight, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Passage money in all cases is always returned to the parties from whom it was received, should their friends not embark for this country. Applications from persons residing in the country (post paid) will be readily answered. Passages from New-York to Liverpool, can always be secured—likewise from Liverpool not only to New-York, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, &c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply to DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO. 246 Pearl st. Oct. 1.

PASSAGE FROM LODONDERRY AND SLIGO. Residents wishing to send for their families have now an opportunity of doing so, in American ships at reasonable and moderate rates. Passengers are brought round to Liverpool free of expense in the months March, April, May and June, by the Company, in the Robt. Napier, Queen and Adelaide Steamers.—The Steamer "Glasgow" on the Sligo and Liverpool station, will also convey passengers free to Liverpool. The accommodation by the conveyances are very comfortable and convenient—No detention takes place as the Vessels are sailing every week or ten days during the season. DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co. 246, Pearl street. PASSAGE FROM DUBLIN AND BELFAST. PERSONS wishing to engage passages for their friends have an opportunity of so doing in American ships of the First Class from Liverpool—Such as Embark from Dublin are brought to Liverpool daily by the "City of Dublin Steam Packets." A free passage given—Those from Belfast are likewise brought free by the "Chief," "Gosport," and "Hibernia" three times a week. Fares moderate and reasonable. DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co. 246 Pearl street, Agent in Belfast, Mr. Charles Allan, 105 High street.—Messrs Robinson 14 George Piazza Liverpool.

PASSAGE FROM CORK AND WATERFORD. Can at all times be secured in First Class Ships by way of Liverpool—Apply to DOUGLAS ROBINSON & Co. 246, Pearl street. EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE. For Steerage Passengers, FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Persons settled in the United States, who wish to send for their friends from Great Britain or Ireland, can secure their passages at this Office, No. 273 Pearl street, on the most moderate terms, in first rate ships, sailing from Liverpool every week, in any of which they can embark at the time most convenient for themselves. The ships are of a very superior class, fitted up with every convenience for the voyage commanded by skillful and careful men; and the frequency and punctuality of their departure will prevent the heavy expenses often attendant on delay at Liverpool. The greatest care is used to promote the comfort of the passengers; and if they should not come out, the passage money is always returned to those from whom it was received. The cheapness of travelling in the steamboats, which are constantly running to Liverpool, from the various ports of Ireland, Scot and Wales, renders this a very expeditious and economical mode of emigration; and the agents of this establishment at those ports will assist the passengers free of commission, in forwarding their baggage. Sums of any amount to assist them in preparing for the voyage or for any other purpose, will be paid to them on demand in Liverpool, or remitted to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, as may be required. Application from persons residing in the country, (post paid) will be promptly attended to; and passages from New York to Liverpool can also be engaged at this office on the most reasonable terms. Apply to Nov. 2 SAMUEL THOMPSON, 273 Pearl-street.

LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK PACKETS. To sail on the 1st and 15th of each Month. In order to insure Passengers a regular, cheap, and expeditious conveyance between Liverpool and New-York, arrangements have been made to despatch a first class American Ship from each port punctually at the above periods. These Vessels are provided with every thing necessary for the comfort and convenience of Passengers, and the number by each vessel being limited, renders their accommodations extremely spacious and comfortable. Emigrants in America desirous of sending for their families and friends from England, Ireland, or Scotland, may always secure their passages by this line on the most reasonable terms, and without detention or disappointment in Liverpool; and if the persons sent for do not come forward the money will be refunded. For passage either to or from Liverpool, apply at 22 WATER Street, Liverpool, or at 171 SOUTH St., New-York, to E. MACOMBER, or to my AGENTS.—Mr. John Carruthers, 22 South Front street, Philadelphia; Mr. Geo. W. Frothingham, Boston; Mr. Otis Manchester, Utica, N. Y.; Mr. W. Hope, 11 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore; Mr. Patrick Kearney, Rochester; Mr. E. D. Eber, Buffalo; Mr. Henry F. Schweppe, Pittsburg; Mr. Horace H. Goodman Cincinnati, Ohio; Messrs White & Reynolds, Cleveland, Ohio; Macdonald Brent & Co., York, Upper Canada; John Sandland, Paterson, N. J. m23

PASSAGE FROM DUBLIN. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can engage their passage on good terms, in a First Class Coppered and Copper fastened Vessel, to sail direct from Dublin for this port, in the month of March or April next, apply to Dec. 28, 1 m. GEO MERRIDE Jr, 2, Cedar st.

GREENWICH MARBLE YARD. Sixth Avenue, directly opposite to 8th street, in the immediate vicinity of Washington Parade Ground. The subscribers inform their friends and the public that they carry on the Marble business in all its various branches such as chimney pieces, Pier table tops, of every description, tombs, monuments head-stones, &c. &c.—Having in their employ first rate hands and being determined to devote their entire attention to the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to produce work from their factory which will be found on inspection to be not inferior to any in the city. Their present stock is considerable, and they invite owners of houses, builders and others, to call and examine for themselves. M'LAUGHLIN & O'HARA. New-York, Nov. 2, 1833.

LOOK AT THIS.—THE BEST AND PUREST BREAD in the city made at 48 Centre-street. In returning thanks to his numerous customers for the very flattering encouragement he has hitherto received, the subscriber assures them that he shall continue to have his Bread warranted as large as any in New-York—manufactured of the best Wheat Flour, in the cleanest manner and under his own particular inspection. JAMES HORAN. If you wish for good, substantial, clean and wholesome Bread, go to 48 Centre-street. Fresh Bread at 4 o'clock every afternoon.

EVENING FREE SCHOOL.—The Teachers of the Sunday School of Christ Church, Ann-street, will teach every evening throughout the week, from 6 to 9 o'clock. The Ladies at 75 John-street, and the Gentlemen at 208 William-street. J. 25

W. D. SCALLY & CO. 268 Water-st. keeps constantly in Store a general assortment of the following articles;—Jamaica Rum, four proof, of the most approved brands; Cognac and Bordeaux Brandy; Holland Gin, of the Imperial, Hour Glass and other brands; with a general assortment of Wines, Cordials and Groceries, which the attention of the public is respectfully solicited. m23

JOHN SWEENEY, MASON, No. 561, Greenwich street—respectfully informs the inhabitants of the city and county of New York, that from a long study in the theory and practice of chimney fire-places and fire-works in general, that he engages to cure smoky chimneys and set grate, hot-hearth, Steam-heaters, Harrows-kettles, Soap-pans, Air-urns and all sorts of fire-works, on a modern plan and in a mechanical manner—Persons desirous of having their houses free from smoke, may apply to J. S. who will give a plan and specification on chimney fire-places and their construction. He also will fill the flues while they are building and show that there are regular dimensions to be attended to in their constructions. J. S.—Terms for curing smoky chimneys must meet the approbation of the public, as he requires no money until effects are seen. Any directions left at the Intelligence Office, 73, Chamber-st.—561, Greenwich-st.—will meet with immediate attention. Jan. 18th 1834.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New York at its next session, for a renewal of the Charter of the Librarian Provident Society of the City of New York. Jan. 1st 1833.

JUST RECEIVED and for SALE by JAMES RYAN, 426 Broadway. An extensive collection of Pictures of Perry, plain and colored, suitable for distribution. Prayer books, small Crucifixes, &c. &c. Also, the Catholic Calendar and Lay's Directory for 1834; Companion to the Sanctuary; Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs, &c.

GEORGE RAMSAY.—Grocery and Provision Store, No. 114 Green street, corner of Larkmer, and corner of Larkmer and Water streets, Albany, N. Y. Has always on hand, a constant supply of Groceries and provisions, at the lowest Cash prices.

JOHN QUIN'S, COAL YARD, No 26 Hamilton street, near Cedar river street.—The subscriber having made extensive arrangements with the proprietors of the most approved Coal Mines, both Schuylkill, Lehigh and Lackawanna, is now ready to receive the orders of the consumers in the city and its vicinity. Orders will be thankfully received at the following places, A. Bell & Co. 31 Pine st. L. Powers, 43 Wall st. 95 Merchants Exchange, A. R. Wash, Barclay & Church sts. P. Macmillan, Madison and Governor sts. John Miller, 24 Bleecker st. and at the office.

IF MARTIN HOGAN who left the Parish of Kilmacagh, county of Wick, Ireland, about twelve years since and resided some two or three years ago in Westtown, Jefferson co. N. Y.—should meet this, he is informed that his brother John is now in West Rush Monroe, co. N. Y. Where he would be glad to hear from him—Any person acquainted with the said Martin, would confer a great favor by writing as above, or to John O'Donoghue Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, Rochester, New York. JOHN HOGAN. Editors throughout the State are respectfully requested to copy the above and receive the thanks of J. H.

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF RICHARD CARBEKRY, a native of Clonlea, two miles from Carrick on Suir, County of Waterford, Ireland. When last heard of he was up the Bay of Quinte Lumbering on the River Trent, and went last summer to Montreal, on a raft. Any information sent or given to his brother Patrick, (who lives in Auburn, Cayuga Co. State of New-York,) would be gratefully received. Feb. 8 Editors of papers with whom we exchange, will oblige us by giving the above a few insertions.

OF PATRICK CRONELLY, a native of the parish of Rathfriland, Co. Kildare, Ireland, who sailed from Dublin to Quebec in 1832. When last heard of he was in Montreal, Lower Canada. His brother Michael is desirous of hearing from him. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by addressing a few lines to Michael Smith, No. 15 Orange-street, New-York. Feb. 8

IF HUGH McQUADE, who left Belfast, 11th April, 1833, sailed in the ship Rob Roy, arrived in this City in June. If this should reach him, he is requested to send his address to No. 64 Bayard-st., where he will hear of something to his advantage. 4t—Feb. 8

OF JOSEPH TRACY a native of the Parish of Rathspick, County of Westmeath, Ireland, who landed in New York, in May or June last.—Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brother Patrick Tracy, addressed to the care of James D. Farrell, Williamsport, Washington County, Md. Jan. 25. 4t

OF THOMAS CIANCY a native of Dublin, by profession a Shoe-maker, who emigrated to North America, Quebec, in August 1823.—Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brother Wm. Ciancy, directed to No. 124, Broad street, or the Office of the Truth Teller. Jan. 26, 1834. 4t

OF CHARLES O'BRIAN, a native of the Parish of Dromore Co. Tyrone, Ireland, who emigrated to this Country in the year 1827. The last account we had, that he was in Philadelphia. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother Patrick O'Brian, at No. 173 Hester Street, New York, or the care of Philip O'Brian.

THE TRUTH TELLER is Published every Saturday morning, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street, one door from Broadway. TERMS—Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. Any Communications to the Editor or Agents must be post paid.