



TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X.

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NO. 25.

IRELAND.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The following is the speech of Mr. Ronayne, which we were compelled to omit last week:—

Mr. RONAYNE was glad to find that the subject of debate was listened to patiently, and that Irish members were not coughed down and put down as they used to be. He denied that there was any parity between the Union with Scotland and that with Ireland; and in fact, Ireland was a country that had no parallel in the history of the world. The hon. and learned Member for Kirkcubright [Mr. Ferguson], who had preceded him, relied upon the prosperity of Scotland since the Union, forming a case against the repeal of the Legislative Union, between Great Britain and Ireland. It appeared to him [Mr. Ronayne] that the hon. and learned member did not understand that the situation of Scotland before the Union, and the situation of Ireland before her Union with England, were widely and essentially different. In support of this assertion, he would quote an authority for which he was sure the hon. and learned member entertained a high respect, it was a Scotch authority, that of Mr. Dalrymple, the author of an excellent treatise upon tenures. Dalrymple described the situation of Scotland thus:—"We had little or no commerce, the landed property was engrossed by the nobility, and it continued so as long as we had Parliaments, the same cause which raised the Commons in England, in Scotland depressed them; besides, the Lords and Commons sat in one house, and the nation, carried away by the plunder of the former, lost sight of their own representatives, while the representatives, imposed on by the same plunder, lost the idea of their own importance. The Commons could set up no distinction of rights and privileges in a single body, of which they only made one part—and, not favored by the people, they would not favor the people in return. The number of Scotch Electors was insignificant, scarcely amounting to three thousand voters, and the constitution of Scotland, till incorporated with that of England, was a mixture of monarchy and oligarchy. The nation consisted of an oligarchy, without the privileges of electing their own representatives—of a gentry, indeed, entitled to represent by election, but unable to serve the nation—and of a nobility, which oppressed one, and despised both." From this abstract, it was manifest that the elements of the Irish constitution were totally different from the incongruous nature of that of Scotland, and which Scotland gained by an incorporation with the Parliament of England. Ireland lost all her acquired prosperity and her constitution by her Act of Union. Another circumstance, connected with the Scotch Union also, made all the difference imaginable—the national church of Scotland, was established upon a just and firm basis before that measure, while in Ireland 7,500,000 of one religion were compelled to contribute enormous sums for the support of that faith which was followed by only 500,000 persons. There was one argument at least, in favor of the motion of his hon. friend, the Member for Dublin, founded on a fact that admitted of no dispute—namely, the prevalence of absenteeism; and as little did the consequences of that absenteeism afford matter for controversy. But did not the house feel that the Union was the true cause of that evil generally and universally deplored in every district of Ireland, and was felt by every class of society in that unhappy country? The hon. member referred to a letter of the Earl of Cork, written in the year 1641, which he contended was a fair specimen of the principle on which English settlers and English viceroys acted in those times, and which, though with some occasional mitigation, was continued to later periods. It was a system of confiscation, and of destruction, of fraud, and of murder. It was a system, the object of which, was, as the writer expressed it, to possess themselves of the lands of those Irish whom "they might kill, or otherwise destroy." The writer of that letter, placed as a motto, over the entrance to a castle of his, at Lisnore, now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, "God's providence is our inheritance." What profanation it was for a miscreant like this to use such language! He who had recommended the extermination of a whole people! The original letter, in the hand-writing of this Earl, was still in existence—it was preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, and had been published in Mr. Hardiman's work upon the ancient minstrelsy of Ireland. He next proceeded to call on the right hon. baronet, the member for Tamworth, to state upon what authority he related the supposed practice of the monarchs of Ireland bathing in broth. (A laugh.) He (Mr. Ronayne) thought that he was tolerably well acquainted with the history of his country, but he could not boast of the proficiency of the right honorable baronet. He would take leave to ask him, however, whether the ceremony to which he so facetiously alluded was in fashion before or subsequent to the introduction of Christianity into that kingdom. There was, however, one result which he could not avoid calling to the attention of the House. He alluded to the state of the Irish revenue, [taking it, as he proposed, from the authority of the hon. gentleman opposite, the secretary to the treasury,] in the year 1792, and the comparison between the amount of that period, and the amount in subsequent years. In the year 1792 it would appear, the total Irish revenues amounted to £1,000,000, while in the year 1799, its total had increased to nearly £3,000,000. Such was the increase within the short period of seven years antecedent to the Union, while the grand result of all the boasted benefits of a union of thirty-four years' duration was, that the revenues of Ireland did not within the latest period amount to more than £3,800,000. [Hear, hear, and some cries of question.] He discarded, however, the question being tried by mere statements of figures. He well remembered an expression of a distinguished countryman of his own to this effect—"Woe to the man who trusted to statements of this kind, as an authority for estimating the prosperity, comfort, and happiness of a people; woe to the man and the millions who should look to such a statement of loss and profit, as a criterion of the improved condition

of a nation." The same individual also added, "that the man who so thought, must have the heart of a huxter, and ought to wander like a Jew through the world, without a home or a country." It had been urged that to repeal the Legislative Union, would in effect dismember the empire. The same argument had been urged during the American war. It should not be forgotten that when the separation of America from the mother country was first proposed by Benjamin Franklin, the proposition was treated with contempt; but what was the consequence? Why, that notwithstanding all the declarations, that they would never submit to the dismemberment of the empire, America triumphed over them, and asserted her own independence. That which had happened once might occur again, and therefore he entreated them to pause and reflect before they came to the determination to reject this motion. [Hear, hear.] The honorable and learned gentleman, after complaining of the interruption to which he had been exposed, proceeded to observe, that much had been stated by the honorable secretary for the treasury, with reference to the jobs perpetrated by the Irish Parliament, but the hon. gentleman had been silent as to those committed by the Imperial Legislature since the Union. He [Mr. Ronayne] however, could not forget the grants which had been voted for the formation of the Rideau Canal—for the erection of martello towers in Ireland—of the thousands of money voted for the formation of the batteries at the Cove of Cork, now, as ever, useless; and the hundreds upon thousands which had been expended by the authority of Parliament in building new churches in Ireland. These jobs were within the memory of the hon. member himself; but of them he had said nothing. The Tithe composition bills which had been submitted, would work a great injustice upon Ireland; it could not diminish the burdens of the oppressed people of Ireland, while, upon the other hand, it was calculated to increase the ecclesiastical revenues, and benefit such lay inappropriators as the Duke of Devonshire. That measure was a mere shift and expedient of the government; but he would tell them broadly that tithes under any other name, or in any shape whatever, would no longer be paid in that country.—The change in name would not remove the repugnance of the rich Irish farmer to the imposition of tithes, which were against both his feelings and his conscience, inasmuch as they went to the support of the clergy of a church to which he did not belong. So long as tithes in any shape were exacted, he should never feel himself to be a free emancipated man, and in Ireland there were now thousands who entertained the same sentiments and who, though not ready to rise in arms against it, submitted in the same way as to a bandit who took his purse, because they could not help themselves. (Hear, and a laugh.) He could not but complain, also, of the insidious manner in which the government had met the motion of the honorable and learned member for Dublin. By availing themselves of the hostility manifested by the house to the proposition, they sought by the amendment, which had been moved, instead of contenting themselves with a simple negative to the question, to obtain the sanction of the house to the system of misgovernment which had so long afflicted Ireland. He could assure the house and the government that it was not by passing such measures as the coercion bill of last year, and the proposed alteration in the tithe system, that Ireland could be satisfied or contented. He must read to the house the copy of a letter (the original of which he doubted not could be found in the bureau of the ministry,) addressed by a high and distinguished personage, some short time back stationed in Ireland, to the present administration.—The passage was to the following effect—"This establishment, (meaning the established church) which at all times far exceeded the religious wants of Protestant congregations, has hitherto been upheld by the state, mainly on the ground that it served the temporal use of consolidating the connexion of the two countries. But this service it no longer performs. Instead of strengthening the connexion it weakens it. Any government henceforth pledged to maintain that establishment as it now exists, must be brought into constant and permanent collision with public opinion and the prejudices and passions of the Irish people." This was not the statement of a partisan, but the written declaration of no less a personage than the late Lord Lieutenant, the Marquis of Anglesey, dated, "Phoenix-Parc, October 9, 1832." The same communication also stated, "That while the people were vehemently calling for measures of relief and remedy, he was unable to answer them save by the riot act and the point of the bayonet." Another passage manifested how little the noble marquis contemplated that the reformed parliament would be found such willing hands—such sedulous followers of the government, as subsequent events had shown; for the noble marquis added, "That he was aware of the difficulties the government might encounter in a reformed parliament; he saw the possibility of the intractability of the reformed House of Commons, and he was aware of the composition and temper of the House of Lords. He well knew, too, that the times were now past, when the minister could determine the acts of the legislature." It was manifest that the noble marquis but little anticipated the course with reference to Ireland that would be pursued by the reformed parliament. [Hear, hear.] This was the declaration which Lord Anglesey made in a letter bearing his own signature; and yet the right hon. gentleman the Secretary of the Treasury, on the part of the government, called upon the house to sanction the resolutions which he had proposed, knowing that in doing so they would be expressing their approval of measures which Lord Anglesey considered, if not actually bad, at least insufficient for the purpose of preserving tranquillity in Ireland. The hon. member for Belfast had attacked his hon. and learned friend the member for Dublin. He (Mr. Ronayne) could only say, with respect to the language so often used against the hon. and learned member for Dublin, that were it not for a certain vow registered in heaven, he believed that such insults would not be heaped upon him on earth.—The hon. and learned gentleman expressed the surprise which he felt at the line of conduct pursued by the hon. member for Belfast—a line of conduct so utterly inconsistent with the political creed which that hon. member had formerly professed. Now, he would

read to the house a passage from a speech which the hon. member had delivered in favor of reform. That hon. member, on the occasion referred to, was represented to have spoken as follows:—"When men will ask us what we wish to accomplish by reform let us point to the achievement of a Washington. Let us show them a country free from that insidious remnant of a darker age—a pampered prelacy and a domineering church establishment. Let us show them men who scorn to intrust their liberties to the guardianship of hereditary legislators, who have cut off from their constitution the incubus of a second estate, and who can protect their property without the assistance of a race of

'Tenth transmitters of a foolish race.'

Let us point out to a people who spurn the idea of impoverishing nine younger brothers to confer a name and an inheritance upon the tenth, who can boast of no other precedence than the accident of priority at his birth—a people who own no distinction of blood, and who worship no aristocracy save that of virtue and blood." Such were the sentiments of the hon. member for Belfast but a few months since, and it would be evident to the house how much at variance they were with those which he at present advocated. He could not follow the course of the virulent speech with which he (the hon. member for Belfast) had seconded the amendment, further than to remark the extraordinary accuracy with which it was reported in the *Times* newspaper, an accuracy which, at least, afforded some grounds of suspicion of the manner in which was furnished to that journal. He would advert, however, to the bad taste with which the term "political adventurers" was applied to those hon. members who, in that house, supported the question of Repeal. Political adventurer! What, Sir, said Mr. R., is that a term applicable to one of the most popular and amiable gentlemen in Ireland, a late member of this house, Sir R. Musgrave? Is that a fitting appellation for Mr. Sherman Crawford, or for my hon. and gallant friend the member for the county Kilkenny, the representative of the house of Mountgarret, or for the son of the illustrious Grattan? "*Clarum et venerabile nomen.*" It ill became the hon. member so flippantly to bestow a term of reproach upon his (Mr. Ronayne's) hon. friends; but, like the right hon. "West Briton," the Under Secretary for the Treasury, he supposed he was so enamoured with the power which he possessed as a member of the imperial legislature, of striking off the chains of the Hindoo, and liberating the enslaved Negro, that he deigned not to aid in the enfranchisement of his own oppressed fellow-countrymen! [Hear, hear, from the Irish members.] The hon. member, it was not a little curious to remark, was one of those who went out to fight under the banners of Lord Byron for the liberties of Greece; but what a revolution must his political opinions have undergone since the period his letters from the *Ægean* were written! From the facility with which he seemed to have changed his political opinions, he (Mr. Ronayne) strongly suspected that in his Eastern travels he must have encountered the subtle minstrel mentioned by the noble poet in *Don Juan*, and profited by the association, for the discussion at present bore a remarkable resemblance to himself—

"He was a man who had seen many changes,  
And always changed as true as any needle,  
His polar star being one that rather ranges,  
And not the fixed. He knew the way to whcedle;  
Thus usually, when he was asked to sing,  
He gave the different nations something national;  
'Twas all the same to him, 'God save the King,'  
Or 'Ca'ira,' according to the fashion all."

He (Mr. Ronayne) must warn the house against yielding to the insidious attempt which was made by the government to obtain their sanction to every act, good or bad, which had passed the imperial parliament from the time of the Union down to the present hour. They were told by the right hon. Secretary for the Treasury that they ought not to be satisfied with merely negating the question, but that they should go farther; that was, that they should express their approval of the policy which had been pursued towards Ireland during the last thirty-four years, and sanction every measure resorted to to maintain the Union—that Union which had been defined by Lord Byron in another place as—"A Union from never uniting, which, in its first operation, gave a death blow to the independence of Ireland; and, in its last, may be the cause of its eternal separation from this country. If it must be called a union, it is the union of the shark with his prey; the shark swallows up his victim, and thus they become one and indivisible." If these resolutions were passed it would be quite clear that all the Marquis of Anglesey's anticipations respecting the reformed House of Commons would go for nothing; but, although they could heap wrongs upon the people of Ireland by means of the bayonet, they might depend upon it that those people would relieve themselves from oppression the first opportunity that occurred. [Hear, hear, from the Irish members.] It was not in their power to extinguish the love of liberty which distinguished the Irish people. They might for a time suffer oppression, but the independence which belonged to them would finally restore them to the condition of freemen. For his country he would say—

That she has hearts that never, never,  
Will stoop to be the Moslem's slaves,  
Whilst heaven has light  
Or earth has graves."

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—TITHE AFFRAY.

The Coroner attended at *Fenhoonagh*, on Tuesday week, to hold inquest on the bodies of three men shot in a tithe-affray. The juries returned the following verdicts:—On the body of James Griffin—"We find that the deceased came by his death in consequence of a gun-shot wound, inflicted by the military and police under the command of T. P. Vokes and W. Smith,



Esqrs., magistrates." On the bodies of Darby Sullivan and Wm. Brown—"We find that the deceased came by their deaths in consequence of gun-shot wounds, inflicted, without any provocation, by the military and police, when ordered to fire by T. P. Vokes, Esq., C. M. P."

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

## LAND TAX TITHE BILL.

Mr. RONAYNE rose for the purpose of resuming the adjourned debate, when

Mr. O'Connell moved that the House be counted.

The House was counted, and it being declared that there was a house, the gallery was opened, and we found,

Mr. RONAYNE addressing the house, and observing that the object of his hon. and learned friend in counting the house was perfectly manifested. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Stanley, reiterated by Mr. O'Connell.) Yes, the object of his hon. friend was to show to the country, that, while four or five hundred members could be called together to uphold the pension list, they could not muster together more than one hundred when the question to be considered was of the utmost importance to the people of Ireland. (Hear, hear.) They could not command more than a hundred when the question was, whether or not Ireland should be visited with the tender mercies of the police and the military. The present bill, he contended, was intended to perpetuate tithes under another name. With respect to the breach of confidence which was stated to have accompanied the production of the letter of the Marquis of Anglesey to Earl Grey, he could state that the observation, if applied to him, was without foundation. (Hear, hear.)—The noble lord knew that there were many modes, without treachery, of obtaining such a document. He had read a paragraph in a paper, in which a certain individual was stated to have said that he could not tell how any gentleman could make use of such a document. He would only say that, as far as the observations applied to him, he would take that opportunity of giving them his strongest and most indignant refutation. He did not think it necessary to give the source of his information, as he had a precedent in the noble lord (Albion), who had refused to name the author of a calumny upon a member of that house, which was admitted to be false and futile. For the purpose of saving a noble Marquis (Anglesey) he would read part of his correspondence. (Hear, hear.)—The hon. member then proceeded to read a letter of the noble Marquis, in which he condemned the practice of compelling 8,000,000 of people to pay towards the support of an establishment to which they did not belong. He (Mr. R.) could assure the members of the administration, he would no more think of adopting their notions of honor than he would think of imitating their "consistency." He was not affected by the contemptuous smile with which the right hon. Secretary for the Colonies (Mr. Stanley) honored him. He was too well accustomed to the insolence with which the right hon. gentleman treated the house on all occasions—(hear)—to be annoyed with it now; the right hon. gentleman might smile contemptuously as much as he pleased; he might throw his legs upon the table like a man in a North American Coffee-house. (Loud cries of order, order; chair, chair, interrupted the hon. and learned member.)

The SPEAKER said, he was sure that if any honorable member had been guilty of disrespect to the house at any time, the house would not have failed to take notice of it at the time.

Mr. RONAYNE would repeat, that not only himself, but every member around him, had repeatedly had occasion to express to each other the indignation they felt at the gross insolence—it was far beyond disrespect—with which the right hon. Secretary habitually treated the house.

Mr. STANLEY rose to order. He denied having been ever, intentionally at any rate, guilty of disrespect towards the house. (Hear, hear.) If on the present occasion he had smiled, it had been at the preconcerted plan which so palpably appeared to have been got up between the hon. and learned member for Dublin and the hon. and learned member for Clonmel (Mr. Ronayne), viz., that the former should count the house, although there were evidently above a hundred members present, and that the latter should introduce a clap trap, to be duly transmitted to Ireland, about "five hundred members being present when the pension list was to be defended, but only one hundred and eighteen when the question was whether Ireland should be given up," &c. &c. (Hear, hear, a laugh.) He would recommend the honorable and learned member, when next he had the house counted, to take particular note how many members of the name of O'Connell were present. (Roars of laughter.) On the present occasion the hon. and learned member was the only representative of that name honoring with his presence the discussion as to "weather," &c. &c.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, it was a pity that the right hon. secretary had not applied himself to answering, if he could, the very first remark of the hon. and learned member, instead of making an attack upon him (Mr. O'Connell), who had taken no part in the discussion. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. secretary's charge against him was distinguished by the right hon. gentleman's usual want of veracity. (Order, order, chair.)

The SPEAKER said, that he was sure the honorable and learned member would at once see the necessity of withdrawing these expressions.

Mr. O'CONNELL—The right hon. gentleman has made an attack on me, and accused me and my hon. friend of forming a plan to count the house for a particular purpose. There never was a statement more unfounded. I will say more—a greater falsity never was asserted. I had formed no such design. I am ready to sacrifice my life for Ireland, and think it hardly just that I cannot notice a small attendance of English members without being subject to the taunts of the right hon. gentleman. He would deal with every one in the arbitrary way he deals with that house where he always finds backers. The manner in which the right hon. gentleman treated the house was indecent and improper. The hon. and learned gentleman then proceeded to say that he would never think of infringing upon the Whig patent for shuffling and trickery. He fully agreed with the hon. and learned member

that the right hon. Secretary's bearing towards the house was habitually most insolent and improper. His running comment upon the opinions expressed by those on the opposition side of the house, his sneers and gestures, his insolent habit of throwing his heels upon the table, in contempt and defiance of the whole house, had been marked with indignation and disgust by every member on the benches opposite him. (Hear, hear.) The right honorable Secretary had gone out of his way to attack him; but he was pretty well used to the right hon. Secretary's assaults, and cared very little for them. Use makes easy.

Mr. RONAYNE denied the existence of any such combination as had been alluded to by the right hon. gentleman. But he was not surprised, as that right hon. gentleman had, on the 6th May, 1834, called the Irish a bigotted, illiterate people, possessed of all the vices and virtues of savages, to whom the new religion would be disagreeable, as it was forced upon them by conquest. It was against the perpetuation of a state church, that he (Mr. R.) contended, and should contend, as long as he lived; under what name soever it might be saddled on the country—tithes, or commutation, or any other name whatever, [Hear, hear.] The church establishment of Ireland was maintained for no other object than that he could discern, than to enable the English gentry to quarter their children upon it, and that it had no spiritual purposes to forward, was, as he would show, the opinion of several of the most distinguished members of the present government, when they sat on his, the opposition, side of the house. [The hon. and learned member here read extracts from the letter of the Marquis of Anglesey, which he had already referred to, and also extracts from the speeches of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and other ministers, which, he said, were their sentiments before they had taken their seats on the treasury benches, and before a change of position in that house had effected a change of opinion.] In reference to the letter of Lord Anglesey, the noble lord, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said, that it was a gross breach of confidence to publish it. He [Mr. R.] denied it, and considered it was as incumbent upon the person into whose hands it had come, to make known its contents, as if he had been secretly informed of a conspiracy to injure the interests of the country, to disclose it. The question of tithes in Ireland did not involve, as hon. gentlemen on a former night had contended in the debate on the Repeal question, a dismemberment of the Empire. It was a question whether peace should be restored to Ireland, or whether all the misery, the bloodshed, and confusion, which tithes had created in that country, should still be perpetuated. Although the subject was one of such vital and paramount importance, the simple request, made by the honorable and learned members for Wexford, [Messrs. Lambert and Carew,] the other night, to have the debate postponed for the space of a week, in order to have the opinions of Irish members ascertained as to how the provisions of the bill would operate, was sternly refused. The desire of these gentlemen, who were the firmest supporters of the government could not be gratified, and the discussion was persevered in. He would now refer to the state of the population of Ireland, to show for what insignificant a number of the people this ruinous church establishment was upheld. The honorable gentleman here gave a rapid sketch of the Protestant, as compared with the Catholic population in several of the dioceses in Ireland, by which it appeared that in many places the former did not bear to the latter nearer than the proportion of one to twenty.—Was it, he asked, for such a number of people, was it under such circumstances, that the oppressive tithe system should be perpetuated? The property in possession of the church, according to the Down survey, was, in Tipperary alone, 17,111 acres of land, three thousand acres of which were appropriated to the support of Trinity College, Dublin, and yet it was said by some hon. gentlemen that these emoluments were not sufficient, and that there was not a more moderately endowed establishment in the world. He would here beg to ask how many Irish bishops were promoted to sees in England, and, *vice versa*, how many English bishops were promoted in Ireland? An answer to this interrogatory would he thought, sufficiently illustrate the objects which the English gentry had in advocating the continuance of the church establishment in Ireland. It would also show the discrepancy in the situation of the two countries and would amply explain the reasons of the conduct pursued by the English government to Ireland. Many as the right hon. baronet, the member for Tansworth, knew, were thus enabled to reward their early instructors, and by conferring upon them bishoprics, and other valuable livings, evince their gratitude for past favours. It was no wonder, then, that hon. members congratulated each other on having a country annexed to England, which placed so much power and influence in their hands, and that they should resolve upon not parting with a place of so much convenience and advantage to them and their adherents. (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. PEEL—It is not so, it is not so.

Mr. RONAYNE—Oh, if the right hon. baronet does not know, we know how these things are managed. He then proceeded to quote passages from the speeches of Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Brougham, Lord Ebrington, Mr. D. Browne, and the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, all of which were condemnatory of the principle of maintaining a church establishment in Ireland, from whose doctrines the great majority of the people dissented. These sentiments were uttered by them in 1826 on the motion of Mr. Hume for a committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the church establishment in Ireland. They all divided on that occasion with Mr. Hume, but he begged to remark they were not then sitting on the treasury benefit bench. But it was said that in the discussion of the present bill, the question of approbation ought not to be introduced. He could not subscribe to that doctrine; he contended the subjects were inseparably connected, and when he called to his recollection the speech made by the right hon. the Secretary for the Colonies last year, and the conduct of the government, he could not omit so important a consideration. Did not the house remember that in the progress of the debate on the tithe bill of last year the right hon. gentleman withdrew the 147th clause of it, because it was supposed to have included in its objects the enunciation of the doctrine that parliament had a right to regulate and control the disposition of church property? This was done lest the tithes should be interfered with, and the exercise of church patronage in Ireland discontinued. (Hear, hear.) The amount of church property in Ireland,

according to the down survey, was 700,000*l.*, and if the truth was told it would be found to approach to near a million of money in value. Such being the case, taken together with the enormous revenues of the bishops' sees, he defied any man to prove that the church of Ireland was supported for purely spiritual purposes. On the contrary, its main end and object was to provide for needy and hungry dependants. One of the chief mistakes committed by parliament in legislating for Ireland, in relation to the church, was to consider the population of Ireland as composed solely of Protestants. The direct reverse was the fact, and he trusted some consideration at least should be given to the opinions of the majority of the people; but the circumstances of birth and strong religious feelings totally disqualified some, and particularly the right hon. Secretary for the Colonies for managing the affairs of that country, Mr. Ronayne then read a long extract from the letter of Dr. Doyle to Mr. Stanley, in which the reverend prelate pointing out the obstacles which had to be surmounted in legislating for the Protestant church of Ireland. He expressed his concurrence in the sentiments of Mr. Doyle, and with him believed that as laws derived their chief obligation from the moral sanction of the people, any attempt to support and maintain the church establishment in Ireland against the feelings and passions of the people would prove abortive. This bill, he predicted, would have the same result as that unequalled piece of legislation, which, of the sum of sixty thousand, collected twelve thousand pounds, at the expense of twenty-eight thousand pounds. The late melancholy occurrence in the county of Limerick, when four men were murdered and twenty wounded, originated in this horrible and oppressive tithe system. The clergyman, in that instance, had it in his power to avail himself of the government grant, and thus avoid the disastrous results that ensued; but in order to show his authority, and maintain his supremacy, he declined to receive it. They might persevere in the present bill; misfortune, bloodshed, and oppression would be the portion of the people of Ireland in the first instance; the consequence of that, in the end, would fall upon the country. He concluded by moving that the second reading of the bill be postponed to that day six months.

Mr. LALOR seconded the motion, and in doing so could not avoid considering the question of appropriation which some hon. members wished to be excluded from the present debate. The tithe's composition act was exceedingly vexatious, and he was sure if the hon. members knew the hardship of it, they would not applaud the provisions of it as they did. By it 22 of the highest rate-payers had the power to decide whether the composition should be accepted, but if the rate-payers refused, the majority of the 50*l.* freeholders were added to them, and the people were bound to accept it, from undue influence, fraud, and deceit. The increased value of tithes under the composition act was the chief cause of the passive resistance to them in many parishes, and the parish in which he lived was an instance of it. He denied that the landlord would benefit by the abolition of tithes. Had gentlemen who contended so forgot that in tithes were included, besides the value of the land, the labor and capital that were expended upon it. If the tithe system were abolished to-morrow, land would not rent higher than it now was, and in proof of this he would call the attention of the house to the fact, that in Ireland, when the hearth-money and window taxes were abolished, the rents of houses remained the same as they were previously. Tithes would never be palatable in Ireland, and any attempt to force them upon the people would terminate but in discomfiture and confusion. If they were converted into a tax for the poor, they might become more tolerable, but at present nothing could recommend them. It said that the abolition of the tithe system would be the destruction of the established church in Ireland. This was a poor compliment to Protestantism, and if he were one, he would consider it as the grossest censure that could be past upon the church, to assert that her continuance depended and had no other basis than upon the existence of tithes.

O'CONNOR DON was of opinion that the right hon. Secretary for Ireland greatly miscalculated the benefits which he thought the bill would confer. The people of Ireland considered that they had the power to resist the collection of tithes by passive resistance. This was not a period for half measures. If they could restore peace to Ireland they had no alternative but a general compromise—there must be a declaration that tithes were to be differently appropriated. (Hear, hear.) The proposed measure was one which was neither calculated to confer benefit on the tenant or landlord. The landlord it placed in a most obnoxious position, by making him a compulsory tithe collector and insisting upon his efforts to levy a tax, which the government itself, with all its means of enforcement, failed to effect. He felt convinced that the appropriation of the tithes must be immediately looked to, as he was satisfied this property could not continue to be appropriated to the support of the established church. The hon. gentleman proceeded to state, that in any plan relating to an adjustment, he should be most desirous to secure the rights of the present incumbents. He had once expressed a different opinion. He had then protested against continuing or securing to them any present claims; but he since saw the injustice of making all answerable for the harshness of a few. (Hear.) He protested against the proposed bill, as one calculated to press unequally. The circumstances of Ireland were too different from those of England, to permit the extension of a similar measure to both countries. (Hear, hear, hear.) Equalise them in circumstances, and then follow up with every other equalisation. [Cheers.] In conclusion, he would only say, that no matter by what name they called it—whether land-tax or tithes—it could never be collected either by landlord or agent. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WILLIAM ROCHE thought the bill contained all the principles of discord, and that it should not, therefore, be adopted by any Christian legislature. Something should be done to put a stop to the deadly and murderous conflicts which daily took place in Ireland;—and which, whatever may be the consequences, showed how obnoxious, tithes in their present form, were to the people of that oppressed country.

Mr. RUTHVEN complained of the injustice of the country being placed at the mercy of ignorant commissioners, and taxed at a rate far beyond that which it had been taxed before, for the payment of tithes under another name. Each church should be maintained by its own members; but it was peculiarly necessary that it should be so in Ireland, because the great portion of the people of that country were of the Catholic persuasion. [Hear.] He [Mr. Ruthven] was as much opposed as any man to Catholic ascendancy, and he would struggle to the last against any attempt which the Catholic Church should make to obtain the upper hand of the Protestant. But still he thought it should be equal to it, or at least, that it should not be raised as it was for its support. The Irish church was in a peculiar position, and he for one, was disposed to let the present members enjoy what they had. But when they were gone, he would never consent



to maintain their drones; and he would give no man emolument unless he deserved it. The hon. member then adverted to the anomalies and absurdities of the bill before the house, and referred to recent cases of bloodshed, in the county of Limerick, in proof that half measures would never conciliate the Irish people. The landlord was made responsible for the tithes by that bill, and the odium was to be divided by him with the parson. Then, the dislike of the people was to be made general, where it was only partial before, and extended to all, where it had been before confined to one class of the community—the clergy and their agents. He also objected to the inequality of the bill, and likewise because that it could not long continue the law of the land without immediate revision and amendment. The equalisation was founded on returns made from Dublin Castle, which returns were completely falsified by those who sent them. One instance only of the injustice of the equalisation system, he would adduce. For instance, land paying 5s. an acre on the value, and land paying only 2s. were to be equally taxed by it. The tithe committee of that house, which recommended the bill, was, he would say, unjustly formed, and unfairly selected, and therefore, their recommendations should not have been attended to. The people of Ireland felt that this committee could not do them justice, and therefore, had no confidence in their recommendation. The bill was dragging things from bad to worse, and making evil that which was before negatively good. Sufficient to the day was the evil thereof, and any measure would be better than the one proposed. He [Mr. Ronayne] desired nothing but justice to the people, and protection to the clergy, and he should be better satisfied with the project of the honourable and learned member for Kildare, than with the present measure.

Mr. FITZGERALD—Sir, that this bill has caused much dissatisfaction in Ireland, is beyond all doubt, and I much fear that it will also create great discontent, for, after the address of this house to his Majesty, the people of Ireland had reason to expect, that when the master grievance of that country was under consideration, it would meet a substantial remedy, thereby proving that the imperial parliament merited the confidence they claimed when legislating for my native country. It is true, Sir, that we have no fewer than six tithe enactments in as many years, but they have all failed, and why? Because, while they professed, at their introduction to this house, to ameliorate the system, and to better the condition of the tithe payers, they invariably acted directly contrary, increasing, in most instances, the amount to be paid, in all they bettered the tithe and added to the powers of recovery of the tithe owner, thus augmenting the evils they professed to remedy; for if such was not the intention of parliament, why meddle at all with the subject? [Hear, hear.] Now, Sir, on these points I have had many complaints from the county I have the honor to represent; but I shall select two of them for the information of the house; as they come from parishes adjoining my residence in the county Louth. The first is from a very considerable parish, indeed, which was put under the compulsory composition act of 1833, in pursuance of which a vestry meeting took place, when an agreement was entered into between the incumbent and the parishioners, and with the knowledge of the commissioner, whereby the sum of £1,750 was fixed on in lieu of all future tithes, and the composition was to be so struck. Sir, in confirmation of this, I hold in my hand a letter from the incumbent, stating he was authorised by his Majesty's government and the Lord Primate, the joint patrons of the parish, to ratify this agreement; and yet, Sir, will it be believed, that the parish now stands charged with no less a sum than £1,995—that is, £245 a year more than his Majesty's government, the Lord Primate, and the incumbent had agreed to take in September last. This is what my constituents complain of, and what it is my duty to state to the house. (Mr. Fitzgerald here read the letter in question, bearing out to the full his statement.)

Mr. LITTLETON then asked, across the table, the name of the parish (Louth) and made a note of it.

Mr. FITZGERALD continued—The house, in hearing that even £1,750 was to be paid by any one parish, we easily believe it must be a considerable one; and so it is. In the last census it contains no fewer than 9,121 persons, the number of whom, other than Roman Catholic, is under 200; so that it will readily be conceived how sorely the additional exaction presses upon the inhabitants in general. (Hear.) The other case I shall quote is that of a smaller parish, (Dromiskin) in which it is stated to me that in the year 1831, the rector let the tithes of the entire parish for £368—supposed to be the fair value of them; and though the price of corn has ever since been on the decline, a demand was made in 1832 for the sum of £509; and it was still further increased to £560 in 1833, into both of which the parishioners wish and desire humbly an inquiry. This parish contains 2,630 persons, of which 101 are Protestants. In thus stating the grievances of my constituents on a subject so important to the best interests of Ireland, it is not now my desire to complain of any individual; and in seeking redress on this important subject, by an abatement of the tithe system throughout Ireland, I have no idea that the benefit shall go to the landlords exclusively. I wish this property to be reasonably ascertained, and then considered as national. I wish all the just and necessary wants of the church establishment in Ireland to be supplied, and that any surplus after the demise of the present incumbents to be applied to religious purposes, if you will, under the control of parliament. (Hear.) Sir, I request that the resolution of my hon. friend the member for Kildare, for the appropriation of this fund, will not be entertained by the house at present, for that, after all, is the greatest grievance of my system; and as we are all called upon to make sacrifices to the common cause of preserving the peace and security of Ireland, it would be gratifying if the government came forward with its views on this important part of the subject. As, therefore, I consider the bill objectionable, in this and other respects, I must vote against it.

Mr. O'CONNELL regretted to see the little attention paid to a measure so important to Ireland. It was this which induced him to countenance the house. Perhaps he might have been wrong in the procedure, but he was influenced by no other motive—(hear.) Was it fair that a question so paramount should be discussed before so thin, so miserable a House? Why an English turnpike bill would attract greater attention. [Hear.] Were English members aware that the tithe war in Ireland commenced as early as 1760, and that it had lasted, with some few pauses, for seventy-five years? These pauses occurred as sanguinary laws were passed to meet the resistance, which broke out again with renewed vigour. Atrocious crime succeeded, and floods of human blood were shed in this horrid warfare. [Hear.] The Right Hon. Gent. [Mr. Stanley] when Secretary for Ireland, had talked much of vindicating the majesty of the law. But how was the vindication effected? Nothing less would vindicate the law in the opinion of the Right Hon. Gent. than the collection of 80,000l. How much did he collect after the most strenuous exertions? Only 12,000l., and the cost of collection amounted to 23,000l. Was not this a lesson? It was but too true that crime was prevalent in Ireland, and he should probably be taunted with causing much of this crime by agitation. That house had now an opportunity of fulfilling the pledge which they gave, when they refused to entertain the repeal of the Union. They were ready enough to say a bad word for Ireland. Now let them show their anxiety to bestow upon Ireland a measure of lasting pacification. (Hear, hear, hear, and cheers.) He was looked on as an agitator; but he was ready to abandon the darling pursuits of his life, and to return into the private circle of his family, if by so doing he could accomplish this object, if the House considered that in so doing they would better be enabled to carry into effect any plan to pacify Ireland. (cheers.) He entreated his Majesty's Ministers to reflect that they were now at a crisis, when the pacification of Ireland was most essential. The Irish people

only sought for justice, and it was idle to think of conciliating them while they had reason to think it was withheld from them. Sir John Davis had truly said, in his report, that there were no greater lovers of justice than the Irish people, a compliment which, if devoid of truth—which he was far from saying it was—at all events possessed the charm of novelty. [Hear, and a laugh.] Let the government but come forward, and show a determination to act with justice towards the people of Ireland, and they might rely on it that, before twelve months expired, peace and tranquillity would be restored to that at present wretched country. What he asked for was an entirely new tithe valuation. He was, in short, in the character of an advocate, applying for a new trial on the part of the people of Ireland. It might cost the country some 20, 30, or £40,000; but if, as he was confident it would, that sum secured harmony and peace for many years to come, was there a man in that house, nay, would even the economical member for Middlesex, think of objecting to the outlay of so much money for such a desirable purpose? [Hear.] The first thing he had to ask of the house was, that the bill should be suspended for a time, and taken back to the office from which it emanated, and that its provisions should be submitted to the consideration of the people of Ireland. Perhaps there was about him (Mr. O'C.) that which would prevent the government from consulting him on the subject; but, should they feel disposed to pass over, even for the time, the fact of his being their opponent—he would say their sometimes rash and inconsiderate opponent—on many questions; he was ready to cast from his breast every feeling of anger, hostility, and vexation, and with all possible calmness, and, if necessary, with the "bated breath and whispering humbleness" of a beggar, to offer his best suggestions as to the description of bill which was most likely to give general satisfaction to the Irish people. (Hear, hear.) The Irish people, he repeated, sought but justice, and if that was withheld, not only would they carry a repeal of the Union, but effect a separation between the two countries. (Hear, hear.) Were the Irish people to be told that justice should be dealt out to Scotland—that justice was to be dealt out to England, but that to Ireland no justice was to be extended?—that she was to be ruled with a rod of iron?—and were they, after that, to turn round and expect to find the Irish people happy and contented? and to express their surprise that deeds of desperation were committed. What did he (Mr. O'Connell) propose to do by the plan he recommended? He would expect the landlord to give up his one-fifth, as he must make a sacrifice of something for the pacification of Ireland; let the clergyman (as we understood) give a fifth, and let government come forward and give also a fifth. Surely when so great an object as the pacification of Ireland was to be attained, the sum of £120,000 a year would not be considered too large a sum at which to purchase it.—They had given £2,000,000 to the charter schools; they had given £1,300,000 for the army in Ireland; and would they think £120,000 too much to purchase that which had been so long looked for in vain? (Hear, hear.) Would not any minister, when taunted with this as a lavish expenditure, have a triumphant answer in the statement, that with this sum he had purchased the pacification of Ireland? [Hear, hear, hear.] There would not be two voices against him in the fullest house on such an occasion. They had given twenty millions for the negroes in the West Indies. [Hear.] He was far from complaining of this; neither did he presume to institute any comparison between the Irish people and the former; but he was the sum he asked for 130,000l., or 150,000l., or 200,000l., still he would say it was a trifle compared with the great object it went to achieve. This would give him three-fifths of the whole tithe, and the other two-fifths he would leave on the land, redeemable at twenty years' purchase. What were they doing by the present bill? They were placing the landlord in the heart of that Agrarian Law, from which they removed the clergyman. They had already seen, that the agrarian system was fast approaching to a refusal to pay rent; but, if they once mixed up tithes with rent, and tried to collect both, the landlord would be equally unsafe with the tithe-proctor. The right hon. gentleman opposite, had thrown out some observations respecting the Irish landlords; he [Mr. O'C.] was sorry for it, because it came in the shape of a taunt. He would not, however, repeat it, as he did not wish to cause irritation. The hon. and learned member went on to complain of the 23rd section of the present bill, which went to give the power of distraint to the person in possession, for the land-tax, while the 27th clause provided for the composition. By the present bill they might infringe on vessel rights, which he was anxious to preserve. He would also pay the incumbent the full amount for the period of his incumbency. But where there were no resident Protestants in a parish, he would say that no clergyman should be supported. Where even one-fourth of the parishioners were Protestants, he would give a Protestant clergyman his full income. This, he would give freely. Now, let English members consider this for a moment. Suppose it were to be proposed that in every parish in England, where the Dissenters amounted to one-fourth of the whole population, their clergy should be supported by extension in equal proportion to the Roman Catholics. (Hear, hear.) What bishop did they find of that opinion? What wealthy beneficed clergyman? What dignified pluralist ever amused his leisure hours by advocating the cause of the people? Would Lord Grey or the ministers be so anxious about the connection between the church and state, if it had a tendency to convert parsons into radicals and preachers of reform? (Hear, hear.) If so, they would soon give up the connection. It would not let him not be mistaken. [Hear.] He did not mean to say that such a measure would be practicable, but simply to suggest it to the consideration of the government. [Hear, hear.] He knew he should be blamed for having suggested it; but, as his object—the object for which he was ready to give up even life itself—was the peace and tranquillity of his country, no fear of unpopularity could prevent his offering every suggestion which presented even the remotest chance of attaining it. [Cheers.] He had shown some irritability in the early part of the evening. He was sorry for it. He deeply regretted it. (Cheers.) Nothing was further from his wishes than to bring any feeling of pique or indignation into his conduct on such an occasion as the present; and most solemnly and sincerely he assured the house, if he had an enemy on earth he would press him to his heart, if he would only join with him in securing the pacification of his wretched country. (Loud cheers.) When he looked back to the history of that country for the last seventy-four years—when he contemplated the effects of the *bellum plusquam civile* by which the country had been during that period disturbed—when he called to mind the innumerable occasions on which the sanguinary laws and cruel government of that country had caused the tears of the widowed and fatherless to flow—when he saw that land, which nature had so eminently gifted, become the object of pity and reproach, could he, as a man, a Christian, and an Irishman, refrain from endeavouring by every means in his power to secure her a little peace and repose? (Hear, hear, hear.) Why was Ireland still disturbed, still unsatisfied? Because, government would not apply to that country the simple plan by which Scotland was in former times pacified. (Hear.) The present bill he felt called upon to oppose; but he did so, he assured the house, from no feelings of hostility to those with whom it originated. Let the government show themselves desirous of pacifying Ireland, by introducing some measure, not liable to the objection under which the present bill laboured, and he pledged himself that they should meet with his most cordial support. (The hon. and learned gentleman resumed his seat, amid loud cheers from all parts of the house.)

Mr. Secretary STANLEY in common with other hon. members, but, perhaps, from the circumstances, more than any other member, was struck with the tone and manner in which the hon. and learned

member for Dublin had made the observations which he had submitted to the house. For that tone, and for that manner he (Mr. Stanley) as an individual member of that house, and as one who, whatever the hon. and learned member might suppose, took an interest in the welfare of Ireland, returned the hon. and learned member his best thanks. [Hear.] It was his sincere conviction that if the hon. and learned member, would, on all occasions, follow up his arguments with the same mildness, with the same temper, with the same calmness, with the same abstinence from irritation, not only would the hon. and learned member never hear from him (Mr. Stanley) a single syllable which could bear the character of political bitterness, but the hon. and learned member, he most conscientiously believed, would, by such conduct, consult, and to an incalculable degree conduce to, the interests of his own country. He repeated that the temper and the candor with which the hon. and learned member had treated the subject, demanded that the hon. and learned member's arguments should be dealt with in an equally conceding and temperate spirit. The hon. and learned member had said that during the last seventy-four years the tithe system in Ireland had been productive of every description of calamity. He (Mr. Stanley) would not attempt at that time to trace all the evils at the period in question to these few sources; but he was too deeply sensible that many of them had arisen from the tithe system. That was no new opinion of his; it was one which he had frequently expressed. The hon. and learned member contended, however, that the tithe composition effected by the last act was one-sided; and that the amount was so unreasonably high, that the people would not attend at the proper periods prescribed by the law. Now, as a proof how highly he (Mr. Stanley) estimated the tone which the hon. and learned member had taken that night, he would not say one word in reprobation of the means which had been used to induce the people to act as they had done. Nay, further, he would say, that if any reasonable prospect were held out of coming to an amicable settlement of this great and important question, he would for ever cease to look on the past. He would willingly close with any proposition of that nature, and if any inducement could be successfully held out to the parties who had not obeyed the law to obey it, he would say, let there be a *locus penitentiae*—let a further opportunity be allowed them, and let no inquiry be made into the cause of their former disobedience. The real point was, would they maintain the established church in Ireland, or would they abandon it? [Hear, hear.] Much as the subject tempted him, he would not enter into it. Nor would he touch upon the question of appropriation, which was one for the future consideration of parliament. But, persuaded as he was, that the bill of his right hon. friend provided a system of collection much more easy than that at present existing, and afforded the parties the means of reducing the charges upon them on fair and equitable, and indulgent terms, he must certainly prefer it, modified, as in some respects it might be in the committee, to the proposition of the hon. and learned member for Dublin. He thanked the house for the patience with which they had listened to him, and he assured the hon. and learned member for Dublin, that although he could not assent to his proposition, without being aware that the ultimate view with which that proposition was made would be realized, he has spoken without one feeling towards the hon. and learned gentleman, except that of sincere gratification at the tone and manner in which the hon. and learned member had that night addressed the house, and of earnest desire, both for the hon. and learned member's own sake, and the sake of Ireland, and of the empire, that that tone and manner might be continued. If so, he would assure the hon. and learned member that the feeling would be reciprocated on his (Mr. Stanley's) side of the house; that it would render the hon. and learned member's future parliamentary career in the highest degree valuable, and that it would add to that distinction which the hon. and learned gentleman had already gained by the talents and eloquence of which no one was a greater admirer than he (Mr. Stanley) was. [Hear, hear.]

LORD JOHN RUSSELL expressed his gratification at the conciliatory tone adopted by the hon. and learned member for Dublin. If mutual advances such as those he had been delighted at witnessing that evening were adopted for the future, there would never again be heard any complaints by Ireland that her interests were not attended to with the same care as those of England and Scotland. There would be no more of those unhappy collisions between honourable members, on details of the most insignificant description, which had hitherto been so mischievous and productive of mutual recrimination and hostility. (Cheers.) The two great points in the question of tithes, were their amount and their appropriation. With regard to their amount it did not appear to him that Ireland had any great cause for complaint. The appropriation of the fund was quite distinct—the object of the present bill was to secure the payment of the fund—its appropriation was kept open for future discussion. (Hear, hear.) If it were found that the present mode of appropriation did not answer the intended purpose, then it would be for the house to consider the propriety of instituting another mode of appropriation. In a former occasion—when in office he would premise—he had declared that the amount of the revenue of that church in Ireland was large for the instruction of the persons who believed in its doctrines, and for the stability of that church establishment; and that he reflected on the subject, the more his opinion was confirmed. He did not think it would be wise or politic to mix up the question of appropriation with the present question, which was simply the amount of tithes. But when parliament had vindicated the rights of this revenue, then he should be prepared and ready to give his opinion as to its appropriation; and even if that opinion should force him to the ungrateful necessity of withdrawing his support from those men with whose political opinions he had had most connection, and for whom he had the kindest private feeling, yet should he consider himself pledged, not only, as a conscientious representative of the people, but as one who had assented to the resolution passed the other day, in which the house pledged itself to give their best attention to the just complaints of Ireland—in both these capacities should he feel himself bound to give his conscientious vote, whatever pain or sacrifice it might cost him. [Cheers.] What that vote was, would be seen from the declaration of his conviction, that if ever a just complaint has been made by a people, that complaint was a just one which the people of Ireland made against the present appropriation of tithes. [Immense cheering from the Irish members.] He would deeply lament, as a matter of private feeling, any such decision which he might be called upon to make; but at the same time, considering, that having resisted to the utmost of his power, all projects for a repeal of the Legislative Union—having to the utmost of his ability supported this and former bills for the maintenance of tithes, or, in other words, for the defence of the rights of property against those who endeavoured to resist them—he should feel it his bounden duty to give his strongest support to any measure which he considered the most calculated to do justice to Ireland. [Renewed and long-continued cheers.]

Mr. Barron could assure the house that he was not one who wished to see the tithes to be saved by this measure go into the pockets of the landlords. If the people of Ireland could only get this question settled, and receive justice at the hands of the British Parliament, they would not seek the separation of the two countries.

Lord EBRINGTON considered the question of appropriation to have been left an open question. If he had not so understood it the bill would never have obtained his support.

After a few words from Mr. O'CONNELL, in explanation, the house divided, when the numbers were—

For the original motion,	:	:	:	:	248
For the amendment,	:	:	:	:	52
Majority in favor of the second reading,	:	:	:	:	196



### ADMISSION OF ROMAN CATHOLICS TO THE CORPORATION OF THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

Mr. SHEIL moved for liberty to bring in a Bill to enable Roman Catholics to hold Professorships and Scholarships in Trinity College, Dublin. He had originally given notice that he should move for the admission of Roman Catholics to Lay Fellowships, but as the Lay Fellows may become Senior, and as the College is governed by the Provost and seven Senior Fellows, he had relinquished his purpose. Is it not a reproach to your legislation that the natives of Ireland should be excluded from the literary and scientific offices in the only national establishment, and that every Protestant wanderer, no matter whence he may come, should be eligible to these situations? To alien Protestantism you give welcome, while to your fellow-citizens and fellow-subjects, who differ with you on a mystery, you deny the rewards of genius, and the excitements to exertion. If the professorships had attached to them any function associated with the State Religion, there might be reason for refusing his Motion; but they were totally unconnected with the Church, and unattended with the slightest political authority. How preposterous it is to allow a Roman Catholic of fortune to enter Trinity College, to obtain pensions and distinctions and degrees, and to deny to those of smaller means the opportunities of advancement which a scholarship affords! It is to a young man of moderate income a great object to acquire a Scholarship. How painful it must be to many individuals to be compelled to call on their parents to abstract from the comforts the sum sufficient to support them in the University; and how it must delight the hearts of the affectionate and good, to be placed in that station of independence which may enable them to relieve their families from the burthen incidental to their education. How many a mother, with a family of orphans, has toiled and pinched herself in order to supply a pittance for the instruction of her children; and how much privation it would have saved, how much pain it would have prevented had these means been afforded to Roman Catholics of extricating a parent from the necessity of contribution. The distinction made by the exclusion of the Roman Catholics is odious. It is one of the badges of ascendancy left on the classes who ought peculiarly to be relieved from it. From the forehead of the rich the stigma has been removed. Do not leave it on the forehead of the humble student, who is toiling not only for distinction, but for bread. One of his chief objections to the present system was, that it created in the University a means of despicable and most degrading proselytism, which, instead of raising the interest of the Church, corrupted the morals of the College. So unworthy a temptation ought not to be held out. Take a poor lad, and see how much you improve him by such a progress as through which you put his mind. He leaves his home with his knapsack of literature on his back—becomes a sizer—distinguishes himself—the period when he is eligible to a scholarship arrives—he shrinks at first from the desertion of his creed, although weaned a little by three years of College life from its exercises, and not dedicated to devotion, still the recollection of that form of prayer in which he was instructed by maternal fondness, and the memory of his home, associated with his earliest piety, come upon him. But he sees in a scholarship the means of present competence to avenues to future independence. He hesitates—encompassed by men who scoff at their creeds besides his own, and whispers in his ear what it is needless to repeat; he begins at last to think that his scruples are but folly, and his principles but prejudice, and throwing off his Christianity and his Catholicity together, he puts off remorse and shame, and becomes a jeering and sardonic renegade. Has your Church gained any thing by such a neophyte in Protestantism as this? Have you, while you pluck up the religion of his heart by the roots, cast the seeds of your legal orthodox in his mind? You have made an apostate, and do but profane the steps of your altars with his false and mercenary genuflection. Away with this propagando, not of Protestantism, but of scepticism, for, rest assured, that in seducing a Roman Catholic, by mercenary motives, from his religion, you do but teach him to deride and scoff at your own. The Government had closed the spirit of the proselytism from the inferior departments of education, and from the only national establishment connected with literature and science it ought to be contumeliously driven. There were millions of people in Ireland. It is not from one or six hundred thousand that a supply of genius should be drawn. Search for it wherever it can be found. Let the career of letters be thrown open to all classes of the community. From the Bar, and from the Senate, fanaticism had been put to flight. It is not to the groves of the Academy that it should be permitted to retreat.

Mr. Finn seconded the motion.

The question being put, M. LEFROY was proceeding to object to the Bill, as being, in his opinion, calculated to subvert the Constitution of the University, when Col. PERCEVAL moved that the House be counted.

This was done, and as there was only 26 Members present, the House adjourned.

### GRAND JURY TAXATION.

Since 1829 the increase of Grand Jury taxation in Ireland has been 150,000*l.* per annum; since 1810 it has been nearly 400,000*l.* The following shows its progress in the city of Dublin:—

1810.	...	...£13,384 per annum.
1816.	...	... 21,499.
1822.	...	... 52,128.
1829.	...	... 27,303.
1833.	...	... 32,967.

We suppose the amount of next year will triple that of 1810. We wonder that Mr. Rice, did not include the progress of Grand Jury taxation amongst the evidences of that gigantic prosperity which the Union has conferred even on Dublin!!

### REPEAL OF THE UNION—MANCHESTER.

The advocates of Repeal in Manchester and their power is best proved by the fact, that 27,000 signatures were attached to the petition praying for concession of that measure. These active and honest men are already up and stirring to convince the people of Ireland that they have "troops of friends" amongst their fellow subject in Britain. The first step adopted by the Manchester committee, after the close of the Repeal discussion,

had been to publish, in the cheapest possible form, 20,000 copies of a pamphlet, giving a view of the rise, progress, and triumph, of the Catholic Association, adding thereto two of the most celebrated of Mr. O'Connell's letters on Repeal, his speech introductory of the measure on the 22nd April, &c. &c. The following is the prefatory paragraph of the Manchester pamphlet:—

### "TO THE WORKING MEN OF MANCHESTER.

"FRIENDS!—The committee who prepared the late petition to the Legislature for the restoration of her parliament to Ireland, to which twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twelve of your number affixed their signatures, felt it due to you, and have resolved, to present you with, the following historical sketch of the rise, progress and triumph of the Catholic Association; also of Mr. O'Connell's celebrated letter of the 8th of April, to the People of Ireland; and his more celebrated speech of the 22d, in Parliament, on his introduction of the Repeal question; together with his speech on accepting the office of Attorney-General to the Unions of England, at the Crown and Anchor, April 18th. They have resolved to circulate in Manchester and the surrounding districts, twenty thousand copies of this pamphlet, at two-pence each, which it is expected will nearly pay the cost of paper and printing; and they call on you, the friends of Ireland, to circulate this pamphlet far and wide, as a means of showering information amongst the mass of the people of England who are called on for their assent to this great measure, which alone can remedy the thousand wrongs of unfortunate Ireland."

### FALSE REPORT.

The gossippers in the Hall of the Four Courts were occupied yesterday with a report, that Mount Trenchard, Mr. Spring Rice's residence in the county of Limerick, had been burned by incendiaries. In order to be able to give a decided contradiction to the story, we caused inquiries to be made, and ascertained that it was a mere invention.—*Morning Register.*

### PATRICK'S DAY IN ROME—MR. O'CONNELL.

The following is an extract from a letter recently written by a gentleman in Rome to a friend in Dublin:—"The shamrock was worn very generally here on St. Patrick's Day, and I had the pleasure of hearing a very admirable speech delivered by Roche, Esq., of the county of Cork, (a cousin of Mr. O'Connell's,) at a dinner given in the Irish convent of St. Isidore, on the health of his honorable relative being given, and received with enthusiastic applause. The name of that extraordinary man is spoken by every tongue, and praised by the people of every nation. He and Ireland have many ardent friends in 'the eternal city.' He is too, one of the very few concerning whom the Holy Father always enquires of the Irish who are presented to him."

### THE COERCION BILL—WESTMEATH.

The Westmeath gentry have succeeded in obtaining a proclamation, placing four baronies in that county—Fabill, Delvin, Moyashell, and Magheideranon, under the operation of the Coercion Bill.

### A CLIMAX;

Amongst the documents published by order of the House of Commons, to prove the necessity for proclaiming a portion of the King's County, is one which has affixed to it the names of H. P. L'Estrange, J. P. Deputy Lieutenant, Christopher Carleton, J. P., and Hugh Fitzgerald, J. P. This certainly gives a horrible description of the county, such, indeed as can only be adequately described by those sage and learned gentlemen themselves, for they say—"Unless some stronger and more effectual measure are applied, the remaining part of the loyal and peaceable inhabitants will be ruined, murdered, or obliged to emigrate!"

### COUNTY MONAGHAN ELECTION.

There is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Westenan will be returned for this county. The Monaghan Club assembled on Saturday, and unanimously resolved to support him.

church establishment in Ireland. It would also show the discrepancy in the situation of the two countries and would amply explain the reasons of the conduct pursued by the English government to Ireland. Many as the right hon. baronet, the member for Tansworth, knew, were thus enabled to reward their early instructors, and by conferring upon them bishoprics, and other valuable livings, evince their gratitude for past favours. It was no wonder, then, that hon. members congratulated

THE LORD LIUTENANT held a meeting of the Privy Council yesterday evening at four o'clock, when it was decided to put three baronies of the County Westmeath under the Coercion Act; a Proclamation to that effect will appear in the next *Gazette*. The whole of the city and county of Kilkenny has been under martial law since April, 1833, and certain districts of the King's County were subjected to it in March; under much circumstances the Act (which expires in August) will have to be renewed for another year.

### CHANCELLOR BROUGHAM AND MR. O'CONNELL.

We annex some observations which we find in the *Examiner* on Lord Brougham's late attack on Mr. O'Connell. We are desirous of adding only one remark to what they say in defence of the learned gentleman. The noble Lord, and the other assailants of Mr. O'Connell, pretend that he agitates the Repeal question to earn the annual tribute. For nearly thirty years he devoted his energies to another great question, and though he could count annual losses in no small abundance, the world never heard that he could reckon any gains, if we except a gift of plate which was a form in which his fellow-citizens in one year thought proper to testify, not so much their approval of his conduct, as their disgust and contempt at the mean virulence of his official enemies. His zeal for emancipation required not to be stimulated by a tribute, and it is in the face of his twenty-nine years labor and sufferings in that cause that Lord Brougham has the shamelessness to allege that he is a Repealer because he is the receiver of an annual testimony of his country's gratitude! A mercenary politician would not take Mr. O'Connell's road to be the bettering of his pecuniary fortunes. None of the scolding Whigs have ever denied that they would not have been glad to give him office, and if he was really

the man they pretend to think him he would have been long since participating with a certain titled changeling whom we could name, in the highest wages of political prostitution. After quoting some of the expressions applied to Mr. O'Connell, our London cotemporary asks—

Is this generous, is this just? Mr. O'Connell has abandoned large professional emoluments to devote himself to the cause of the people of Ireland—the yearly contribution, the rent, is the price of such services. Whether what are called his services deserve the name or not, is immaterial to the present question—The Irish people deem them services, and when requiring what they deem services, it cannot be said that they bestow charity. There is no mendicancy in Mr. O'Connell's case. He gives his talents to his country, and a grateful price is paid for them. The wisdom of both applications, of the talents on the one hand and the money on the other, is fairly open to dispute, but supposing the Irish to be in the grossest error in estimating the labors of Mr. O'Connell as they do, he is not a mendicant for receiving the price for them. An advocate is not a beggar because his client has injudiciously paid him a retaining fee.

Andrew Marvell was supported by the contributions of his constituents at Hull. And would the Lord Chancellor insult the memory of that virtuous man, by describing his condition as one of mendicancy? Mr. O'Connell has a nation for his constituents. He is paid by willing hands for supposed services. The Lord Chancellor is paid by grudging hands, through the tax-gatherer.

There is much of false sentiment mixed up with the consideration of this matter—we hear fine clap-traps of scorn for the man who pockets the mite wrung from the hard hands of peasants; but do no mites, wrung from the hard hands of peasants, go to the pensioners, the "valiant beggars," and the servants of the state? A man who, for services real or imagined, receives a large share of the public money, lives in a state reputed honourable; while the shame of mendicancy is imputed to another, whose labors are voluntarily remunerated by a grateful people. The money extorted from the public, and applied odiously to it, carries no disgrace; but a fund raised by a people, by self-taxation, is accounted infamous.

We avow, that notwithstanding the scorn cast upon a stipendiary member, we wish there were in the House of Commons some dozen of Andrew Marvells, men of talent and probity, enabled by the contributions of constituencies to devote themselves to public business. Sure we are that the bargain would be profitable to the people.—Better instructed statesmen would be produced by it. Lord Brougham, indeed has told us, there is nothing in the most active professional or commercial employment incompatible with the functions of a statesman; but we have always doubted, whether information or mature reflection, upon intricate or profound political problems rushed into a man's mind between his dinner and his walk or drive to the House of Commons. Supposing some preparation to be necessary for the business of parliament, some leisure from money getting occupations must be necessary for it; and the question is, how such time, with such application, can be had. There are men of leisure and ability in the independent and affluent classes, but they serve on their own terms; and, accustomed to ease, application of a strict kind is generally irksome to them. But the people have not yet learnt the qualification which they should require in a statesman. A rich man, who will do no harm, is a paragon!

### CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

Mr. Brewster moved for leave to send bills of indictment before the City Grand Jury against the *Pilot* newspaper, for a libel on a member of Parliament.—Leave given.

It was understood that the member alluded to was Mr. Lambert.

We copy the above from the *Evening Post*. It contains more than one mistatement. It was not on Monday, but on Saturday, that Mr. Brewster made the application; and the learned gentleman did not, as the *Evening Post* alleges, mention the name of the newspaper. The *Post* has hit upon the *Pilot*, by the merest accident, of course. Although the bills have been on the table of the Grand Jury since Saturday, they have not yet been brought under consideration, and nothing is accurately known upon the subject. It is said that the paper against which Mr. Lambert proceeds is published in Wexford.—*Dublin Register*, 10th May.

### IRISH PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The following sums are intended to be proposed to Parliament, by the government, for various establishments in Dublin.—Schools and Education, 20,000*l.*; Foundling Hospital, 18,919*l.*; House of Industry, &c., 21,330*l.*; Hibernian Marine Society, 400*l.*; Female Orphan House, 1,000*l.*; Westmoerland Lock Hospital, 2,913*l.*; Madame Stephen's Hospital, 1,500*l.*; Lying-in Hospital, 1,200*l.*; Fever Hospital, Cork-street, 1,800*l.*; Hospital for Incurables, 500*l.*; Roman Catholic College, 8,928*l.*; Royal Dublin Society, 5,300*l.*; Royal Irish Academy, 300*l.*; Hibernian Academy, 300*l.*; Board of Charitable Bequests, 700*l.*; Belfast Academical Institution, 3,500*l.*; Board of Works for Civil Buildings, 13,000*l.*; Chief and Under Secretary's Office, 22,000*l.*; Household of the Lord Lieutenant, &c. 12,232*l.*; Vice-Treasurer and Teller of Exchequer Offices, 6,826*l.*; Printing Proclamations and Statutes, 4,100*l.*; Non-conforming and other Ministers, 25,100*l.*; Criminal Prosecutions, 60,000*l.*!!! Police of Dublin, 7000*l.*; Commissioners of Public Works, 2 565*l.*; Dunmore Harbor, 5,443*l.*; Townland Boundaries, 3,000*l.*—*Dub. Paper.*

### UNITED STATES—THE PILOT NEWSPAPER.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from New York, dated March 24:—"There was a meeting here on the 20th instant, to give expression to the public sympathy for the sufferings of Richard Barrett, the incarcerated Editor of the honest and truly Irish *Pilot*. I have been informed that 180 dollars were collected in a few minutes, towards the payment of the fine. Several Americans subscribed, and expressed their opinions very warmly on the conduct of the Whigs towards Ireland."—*Dublin Register.*

### WHITEFEET TACTICS.

In a letter of Lord Oxmantown to Mr. Littleton, (one of the documents on which is grounded the recent proclamation of the four baronies in the King's County,) it is stated of the vigilance of the Whitefeet, in carrying on their agrarian warfare, that "where the peasantry are completely organised, they can be but little restrained by any system of patrolling. Every police stationed is closely watched; the police cannot stir that it is not instantly known. When out on duty, even in the darkest night, their course is easily discernable from the barking of dogs, as almost every cottage is provided with one. In point of fact,



will give general satisfaction. Expectation at all events among the Irish repeal members has been raised high, Mr. O'CONNELL has been induced to delay, for the present publishing his promised "Hereditary Bondsmen's" Letter—a call for a public meeting intended to be convened in Dublin has also been put off.—In addition to which Sir Francis Burdett and Lord Ebrington having visited Earl Grey on the subject Sir H. Parnell was authorised, to wait on Mr. O'Connell, and the result of the interview was, that the learned gentleman expressed his *willingness and anxiety* to contribute, by every means in his power, to the pacification of Ireland—and, especially objecting and refusing, the first instance to entertain the subject of office or station for himself—stated in writing the terms upon which he could give his support to the Administration. These were, the settlement of the tithe question, according to the plan he had submitted including the appropriation of the church revenues to other than church purposes; the Municipal Reform Bill, and a general assimilation of the laws relating to the administration of justice in both countries."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN PILOT.

London, 17th May, 1834.

MR DEAR FRIEND—I saw with great regret a communication from some correspondent of your's whose name is not given, printed in the *Pilot*, in which it is more than insinuated that the patriotic member for the King's County had behaved in an unfriendly manner to me in the attack made on me during the Repeal Debate by Luttrell Lambert. I do assure you that your correspondent, whoever he may be, is totally mistaken. I owe it to my friend, Mr. Fitzsimon, to declare, that I believe there is no man living more incapable of behaving to me in an unkind manner; and I am too proud of his friendship to allow any assertion to the contrary to pass uncontradicted, especially when countenanced by so high an authority as your paper. I do therefore, beg of you, to publish my distinct contradiction, and avowal of the estimate I form and cherish of the friendship of Mr. Fitzsimon; which I shall always endeavour to preserve.

Your correspondent was quite right when he said that Lambert's attack on me was a miserable failure. He also says that Jephson, of Mallow, cheered. I really do not know whether he did or not, neither do I care. I certainly, estimate the good opinion of Mr. Jephson so little as to be quite careless whether I possess it or not.

Allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to communicate to the many and respectable constituents of mine who have written to me, on the reform of the local taxation of Dublin, the fact, that every arrangement for redressing the grievances which the inhabitants of that city have so long and so cruelly suffered, must be postponed until the government can pass their promised, and indeed, pledged bill to reform the present Corporation, and to place it upon a popular and just basis. Mr. Littleton, has twice declared that the subject of local taxation awaits the Corporation Reform of Dublin—one by letter to me, the contents of which I made public at the time and again in his place in parliament. It is true, that the Corporation Reform bill is delayed beyond all expectation; but that is principally occasioned by the unfortunate illness of the member for Monaghan County, Mr. Perrin. He, happily is now recovering fast, so that our Municipal Corporation will, I trust, be thoroughly purged before the close of this session; and my constituents may rely on it that the reform of the Corporation shall be followed up, by such arrangements as will reduce the burden on the citizens by, at the very least, 60,000L. perhaps 80,000L., and by a more certain application to public purposes of the remainder.

I cannot conclude without congratulating the people of Ireland on the good sense and steadiness with which they are awaiting the experiment which we Repealers are making on the sincerity—I might, and, indeed, should say, the *VERACITY* of the Ministers. They have solemnly pledged the parliament to remove "THE JUST COMPLAINTS" of the people of Ireland. A Cabinet Minister—one of the first in rank, and one of the highest in talent—has publicly and unequivocally declared, that the tithe system in Ireland, as it relates to the Established Church, in its present form, "is a just complaint."—t Shall it be redressed? Alas! I fear not. But why should I fear either alternative? If this "just complaint" be redressed, then the people of Ireland will have obtained a great, solid, a permanent advantage. If it be not redressed, then the honest, the undismayed, Repealer, will, with me, point to the falsification of the address, and exclaiming against "the living lie" feel more deeply how impossible it will be to expect justice from any other, than a Domestic Legislature.

This experiment being made—as the phrase is—it is in progress.—The people of Ireland are showing their readiness to receive, with heart-binding gratitude, the act of justice which they require, in fulfilment of a most solemn promise. For my part, I am ready to make every sacrifice to obtain the fulfilment of that promise. What will the ministers do—promise and perform? Oh, I fear not,—promise, and falsify their own promise. Oh, I potently believe they will. Who, then, when their promise is thus trampled on by themselves—who, at least, that is honest will presume to accuse the Irish people of being precipitous in seeking, by legal means, for relief from the only remaining source of having justice done to Ireland.

Continue, therefore, I would entreat, my loved countrymen, continue your present attitude of perfect readiness of conciliation. Let another act of treachery to Ireland—if we are to endure it—be attributable solely to the folly or the spirit of hostility of Lord Grey and his Cabinet towards Ireland. His administration has hitherto been the most ungenial rule Ireland has ever felt. Let us see whether you can even a hope of amendment.

Believe me to be, yours very sincerely  
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Mr. Buckingham seconded the resolution, and contended that the connection between church and state went not only to prejudice the best interests of the former, but to impede the improvement of the latter. Such a connection was degrading to any country. It was a libel on the march of intellect of the day.—Resolution carried.

The Rev. Dr. Bennett proposed the next resolution, being an echo of the former one. He addressed the meeting at considerable length.—Carried.

Mr. Wire proposed the third resolution, which embodied the two former in different phraseology.

Mr. Coghlan moved, as an amendment, the introduction of the word, "tithe" before the word "registration." A great proportion of the inhabitants of London were exempt from the vexatious operation and the exaction of tithe.

The Chairman informed him that he was wrong—the tithe in London was 2s. 9d. in the pound.

Mr. Coghlan said, that if such were the case, he was only the more surprised that the word tithe should have been excluded or omitted from the resolution. The agriculturists would, he was sure, consider it as the greatest boon.



TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE, 28 1834.

NO. 26.

Mr. Hume objected to the resolution. If they made it, it would appear as if the only parties complaining of the tithe were the Dissenters, whereas all the world objected to them. Tithes, too, were public property.

The amendment was then negatived, and the original resolution carried.

Mr. Gibson moved the fourth resolution, calling on the meeting to adopt a petition founded on the preceding resolution. He called on the meeting not to fear the opposition of government, and to remember that no step in either civil or religious liberty had been gained without the most desperate opposition from the ruling powers. It was true that Lord Grey had declared himself opposed to it, but they might depend upon it that Lord Grey did not consider the alliance between church and state as one stamped with the holy sanction of religion. All that the union of church and state meant in the mouth of Lord Grey was this—"I am prime minister, and my brother a bishop." (Cheers and great laughter.)

The Rev. Mr. Stowell seconded the motion.

A resolution requesting the members of parliament who had attended the meeting to support the petition was carried unanimously; and copies of the petition, were directed to be kept for some days in various parts of London, for signature.

A loud call being raised for Mr. O'Connell,

Mr. O'Connell rose, and said he could give but a feeble support to the prayer of the petition, but his support would be earnest and zealous. He liked the prayer. It was a just prayer—an honest, manly prayer—a prayer deserving the applause of every man; and they might believe him when he said he would do his utmost to promote it. (Loud cheers.) It was a prayer for justice and freedom of conscience. It was a prayer that impious man should no longer interfere between him and his Creator—between his conscience and his God.—He would support the prayer of their petition. It was a prayer which he had loved in his earliest youth, when his religion was laboring under persecution; when the religion which he loved was indeed tolerated—tolerated! Talk to him of toleration! What! a worm of his own kind—a human being—a fellow creature—daring to tolerate that conscience which emanated from and owned no other law than the dictates of the Creator!—The name of toleration appeared to him to be more insulting and more degrading than direct persecution.—("So it is.") As he grew older, experience daily more and more convinced him that a church establishment was in its nature unfavorable to liberty. Where did they find the members of any church establishment advocating the destruction of partial rights, and the extension of equal liberties to all?—(Hear, hear, hear.) What bishop did they find of that opinion? What wealthy beneficial clergyman? What dignified pluralist ever amused his leisure hours by advocating the cause of the people? Would Lord Grey or the ministers be so anxious about the connection between the church and state, if it had a tendency to convert parsons into radicals and preachers of reform? (Hear, hear.) If so, they would soon give up the connection. It would much shake the force of those arguments which they at present used with so much advantage, when they could say to an Irish Chancellor, "we will make your son a dean;" to a member of parliament, "we will make your son an archdeacon;" to another man "your uncle shall be an archbishop;" he shrewdly suspected that no very strong arguments were necessary to obtain a very complete acquiescence in their wishes. (Hear, hear.) Yet this was the traffic continually going on, and he asked whether such a traffic was consistent with civil freedom—whether such a traffic must not necessarily injure the best interests of religion? (Hear, hear.) He would go further—he would imagine a man who sincerely required a connection between the church and the state. Such a man must have come to a foregone conclusion that his church could not depend upon her own intrinsic merits, and that she must fall unless supported by the adventitious aid. Every Briton was entitled to civil liberty—did they possess it! Could they be said to have religious freedom so long as they had to endure any penalty—so long as they suffered any disability—for following the dictates of their own consciences? (Hear, hear, hear.) Did they find so absurd a principle applied to other professions? (Hear, hear.) If any man came to him and said, "I am going to law—I intend to employ Sir James Scarlett, and you shall pay for him," what would they think of the sanity of that individual? (Hear, hear.) Or if any man came to him and said, "I am very sick, and must call in Sir Henry Hallford, but I'll make you pay his fee," would they not think the patient rather in need of a mad doctor? Why was not the same argument to be applied to the spiritual as to be the bodily ailments? The Protestant came to him and said, "You are a Catholic and I am a Protestant; I have a particular fancy to have an Archbishop of Canterbury. I know you don't want him, but I'll make you pay for him;" if he had his option, what would he, as a reasonable individual, say to these three individuals? Why, he would say

to the first that he had too much good sense to go to law; to the second, that he had too much good health to need a doctor; and to the last that he had no possible use for the Archbishop of Canterbury; in short, that he wanted him least of all. (Great cheering.) If they had come to wrangle for some petty privileges, or to complain of some minor grievance, he would have supported them, for he would do much to gain an instalment of twopence, or even a penny, in the pound. But though he would have supported them he should not have admired them; whereas now—now that they claimed no instalment, now that they asked for the whole debt of justice that had been so long withheld from them, he admired their courage and respected their judgement. (Loud cheers.) He was not one who would ever advocate indifference to religious matters; he felt deeply the awful importance of the search after religious truth; and because he felt the great importance of that search, he desired that the road to it might be free and uninterrupted by those legal turnpike enactments, which forbade the passage to such as could not pay the toll. (Hear.) He felt proud, he rejoiced, his soul expanded within him to find that he, a Catholic, standing in the midst of so immense an assembly of sincere Protestants, could unite with them in the same pursuit, and, casting aside all petty distinctions of sect, unite his energies with their's, for the attainment of that freedom of conscience, whose blessings were as universal as the air we breathe. Yes, he was proud, and let him boast of it now. There—(stretching forth his right hand)—there was the hand which drew the last petition sent from Ireland to the imperial parliament, praying for the emancipation of Dissenters from the disabilities imposed upon them by the test and corporation acts. It passed unanimously at two meetings of the Catholic Association, in the presence of at least 20,000 of that once hostile religion. (Cheers.) The honorable gentleman then made a passing reference to the state of the Irish church, and the grievances which the Irish Roman Catholics, constituting 15-16ths of the population, were compelled to labor under. He was proud to see the Dissenters make a determined stand; he was proud to hear them no longer talking of toleration. Why they no longer consented to bow their heads before their fellow-men? Where was the mighty magic of a church establishment, which could rebuke the once stern and indomitable genius of dissent! The Dissenters of England had been the friends of liberty in many a day and many an age. They had had braved cruelty, persecution, and death; they had not spared to shed their blood on the scaffold—no, nor on the field of battle—in defiance of oppression, and in defiance of liberty. (Tremendous applause.) Had the Dissenters of the present day degenerated from their forefathers? No. The ancient spirit hath revived within them; it was for them to complete what their ancestors had begun. They could strike off the last shackle upon freedom of conscience, and establish the triumph of civil and religious liberty throughout the whole extent of this mighty empire. (Great applause.)

The Rev. George Evans moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which Mr. Hume briefly acknowledged, and the meeting broke up at ten o'clock.

(From our Dublin Files.)

#### PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The most remarkable feature in the parliamentary proceedings of Wednesday was the defence, by Mr. Kennedy, of Tiverton, of his vote in favor of Mr. O'Connell's motion. The speech of the honorable member, it will be perceived, was elicited by an attack made on him by a nobleman who once opposed the Union, the results of which measure Mr. Kennedy wished to have inquired into.

In the morning sitting of Thursday, the Hon. Colonel Butler read a letter from a Protestant clergyman, detailing the sufferings of the poor people in Callan, whose neglected and destitute condition has left them exposed to the devastation of cholera. In commenting upon the manner in which the Irish people are treated, the gallant Colonel found it necessary to advert to the question of Repeal. He declared that it would be better for the people of Ireland that there should be a separation between the two countries, than that the Irish should remain in their present state of misery. Notwithstanding the late decision, he expressed his hope to see repeal carried in that house, and said, that as sure as there was a great and just God in Heaven, the Union would ultimately be repealed. Mr. Finn supported the petition presented upon this occasion by his colleague, and Mr. O'Dwyer observed, that the place where such poverty was described to prevail, was the property of Lord Clifden, an absentee landlord, and a siccurest, drawing a considerable revenue from that country, as Clerk of the Privy Council, one shilling of which never returned to the people from whom it was taken.

At the evening sitting, notice was given that 5,000L. would be moved for by Lord Sandon, to be presented to Captain



**ADMISSION OF ROMAN CATHOLICS TO THE CORPORATION OF THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.**

Mr. SHEIL moved for liberty to bring in a Bill to enable Roman Catholics to hold Professorships and Scholarships in Trinity College, Dublin. He had originally given notice that he should move for the admission of Roman Catholics to Lay Fellowships, but as the Lay Fellows may become Senior, and as the College is governed by the Provost and seven Senior Fellows, he had relinquished his purpose. Is it not a reproach to your legislation that the natives of Ireland should be excluded from the literary and scientific offices in the only national establishment, and that every Protestant wanderer, no matter whence he may come, should be eligible to these situations? To alien Protestantism you give welcome, while to your fellow-citizens and fellow-subjects, who differ with you on a mystery, you deny the rewards of genius, and the excitements to exertion. If the professorships had attached to them any function associated with the State Religion, there might be reason for refusing his Motion; but they were totally unconnected with the Church, and unattended with the slightest political authority. How preposterous it is to allow a Roman Catholic of fortune to enter Trinity College, to obtain pensions and distinctions and degrees, and to deny to those of smaller means the opportunities of advancement which a scholarship affords! It is to a young man of moderate income a great object to acquire a Scholarship. How painful it must be to many individuals to be compelled to call on their parents to abstract from the comforts the sum sufficient to support them in the University; and how it must delight the hearts of the affectionate and good, to be placed in that station of independence which may enable them to relieve their families from the burthen incidental to their education. How many a mother, with a family of orphans, has toiled and pinched herself in order to supply a pittance for the instruction of her children; and how much privation it would have saved, how much pain it would have prevented had these means been afforded to Roman Catholics of extricating a parent from the necessity of contribution. The distinction made by the exclusion of the Roman Catholics is odious. It is one of the badges of ascendancy left on the classes who ought peculiarly to be relieved from it. From the forehead of the rich the stigma has been removed. Do not leave it on the forehead of the humble student, who is toiling not only for distinction, but for bread. One of his chief objections to the present system was, that it created in the University a means of despicable and most degrading proselytism, which, instead of raising the interest of the Church, corrupted the morals of the College. So unworthy a temptation ought not to be held out. Take a poor lad, and see how much you improve him by such a progress as through which you put his mind. He leaves his home with his knapsack of literature on his back—becomes a sizer—distinguishes himself—the period when he is eligible to a scholarship arrives—he shrinks at first from the desertion of his creed, although weaned a little by three years of College life from its exercises. and not dedicated to devotion, still the recollection of that form of prayer in which he was instructed by maternal fondness, and the memory of his home, associated with his earliest piety, come upon him. But he sees in a scholarship the means of present competence to avenues to future independence. He hesitates—encompassed by men who scoff at their creeds besides his own, and whispers in his ear what it is needless to repeat; he begins at last to think that his scruples are but folly, and his principles but prejudice, and throwing off his Christianity and his Catholicity together, he puts off remorse and shame, and becomes a jeering and sardonic renegade. Has your Church gained any thing by such a neophyte in Protestantism as this? Have you, while you pluck up the religion of his heart by the roots, cast the seeds of your legal orthodox in his mind? You have made an apostate, and do but profane the steps of your altars with his false and mercenary genuflection. Away with this propagando, not of Protestantism, but of scepticism, for, rest assured, that in seducing a Roman Catholic, by mercenary motives, from his religion, you do but teach him to deride and scoff at your own. The Government had closed the spirit of the proselytism from the inferior departments of education, and from the only national establishment connected with literature and science it ought to be contumeliously driven. There were millions of people in Ireland. It is not from one or six hundred thousand that a supply of genius should be drawn. Search for it wherever it can be found. Let the career of letters be thrown open to all classes of the community. From the Bar, and from the Senate, fanaticism had been put to flight. It is not to the groves of the Academy that it should be permitted to retreat.

Mr. Finn seconded the motion. The question being put, M. LEFROY was proceeding to object to the Bill, as being, in his opinion, calculated to subvert the Constitution of the University, when Col. PERCEVAL moved that the House be counted. This was done, and as there was only 26 Members present, the House adjourned.

**GRAND JURY TAXATION.**

Since 1829 the increase of Grand Jury taxation in Ireland has been 150,000*l.* per annum; since 1810 it has been nearly 400,000*l.* The following shows its progress in the city of Dublin:—

1810,	...	...£13,384 per annum.
1816,	...	... 21,499.
1822,	...	... 52,128.
1829,	...	... 27,303.
1833,	...	... 32,967.

We suppose the amount of next year will triple that of 1810. We wonder that Mr. Rice, did not include the progress of Grand Jury taxation amongst the evidences of that gigantic prosperity which the Union has conferred even on Dublin!!

**REPEAL OF THE UNION—MANCHESTER.**

The advocates of Repeal in Manchester and their power is best proved by the fact, that 27,000 signatures were attached to the petition praying for concession of that measure. These active and honest men are already up and stirring to convince the people of Ireland that they have "troops of friends" amongst their fellow subject in Britain. The first step adopted by the Manchester committee, after the close of the Repeal discussion,

had been to publish, in the cheapest possible form, 20,000 copies of a pamphlet, giving a view of the rise, progress, and triumph, of the Catholic Association, adding thereto two of the most celebrated of Mr. O'Connell's letters on Repeal, his speech introductory of the measure on the 22nd April, &c. &c. The following is the prefatory paragraph of the Manchester pamphlet:—

**"TO THE WORKING MEN OF MANCHESTER.**

"FRIENDS!—The committee who prepared the late petition to the Legislature for the restoration of her parliament to Ireland, to which twenty-six thousand seven hundred and twelve of your number affixed their signatures, felt it due to you, and have resolved, to present you with, the following historical sketch of the rise, progress and triumph of the Catholic Association; also of Mr. O'Connell's celebrated letter of the 8th of April, to the People of Ireland; and his more celebrated speech of the 22d, in Parliament, on his introduction of the Repeal question; together with his speech on accepting the office of Attorney-General to the Unions of England, at the Crown and Anchor, April 18th. They have resolved to circulate in Manchester and the surrounding districts, twenty thousand copies of this pamphlet, at two-pence each, which it is expected will nearly pay the cost of paper and printing; and they call on you, the friends of Ireland, to circulate this pamphlet far and wide, as a means of showering information amongst the mass of the people of England who are called on for their assent to this great measure, which alone can remedy the thousand wrongs of unfortunate Ireland."

**FALSE REPORT.**

The gossippers in the Hall of the Four Courts were occupied yesterday with a report, that Mount Trenchard, Mr. Spring Rice's residence in the county of Limerick, had been burned by incendiaries. In order to be able to give a decided contradiction to the story, we caused inquiries to be made, and ascertained that it was a mere invention.—*Morning Register.*

**PATRICK'S DAY IN ROME—MR. O'CONNELL.**

The following is an extract from a letter recently written by a gentleman in Rome to a friend in Dublin:—"The shamrock was worn very generally here on St. Patrick's Day, and I had the pleasure of hearing a very admirable speech delivered by Roche, Esq., of the county of Cork, (a cousin of Mr. O'Connell's,) at a dinner given in the Irish convent of St. Isidore, on the health of his honorable relative being given, and received with enthusiastic applause. The name of that extraordinary man is spoken by every tongue, and praised by the people of every nation. He and Ireland have many ardent friends in 'the eternal city.' He is too, one of the very few concerning whom the Holy Father always enquires of the Irish who are presented to him."

**THE COERCION BILL—WESTMEATH.**

The Westmeath gentry have succeeded in obtaining a proclamation, placing four baronies in that county—Fabill, Delvin, Moyashell, and Magherderanon, under the operation of the Coercion Bill.

**A CLIMAX;**

Amongst the documents published by order of the House of Commons, to prove the necessity for proclaiming a portion of the King's County, is one which has affixed to it the names of H. P. L'Estrange, J. P. Deputy Lieutenant, Christopher Carleton, J. P., and Hugh Fitzgerald, J. P. This certainly gives a horrible description of the county, such, indeed as can only be adequately described by those sage and learned gentlemen themselves, for they say—"Unless some stronger and more effectual measure are applied, the remaining part of the loyal and peaceable inhabitants will be ruined, murdered, or obliged to emigrate!"

**COUNTY MONAGHAN ELECTION.**

There is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Westera will be returned for this county. The Monaghan Club assembled on Saturday, and unanimously resolved to support him.

church establishment in Ireland. It would also show the discrepancy in the situation of the two countries and would amply explain the reasons of the conduct pursued by the English government to Ireland. Many as the right hon. baronet, the member for Tansworth, knew, were thus enabled to reward their early instructors, and by conferring upon them bishoprics, and other valuable livings, evince their gratitude for past favours. It was no wonder, then, that hon. members conversing

THE LORD LIEUTENANT held a meeting of the Privy Council yesterday evening at four o'clock, when it was decided to put three baronies of the County Westmeath under the Coercion Act; a Proclamation to that effect will appear in the next Gazette. The whole of the city and county of Kilkenny has been under martial law since April, 1833, and certain districts of the King's County were subjected to it in March; under much circumstances the Act (which expires in August) will have to be renewed for another year.

**CHANCELLOR BROUGHAM AND MR. O'CONNELL.**

We annex some observations which we find in the *Examiner* on Lord Brougham's late attack on Mr. O'Connell. We are desirous of adding only one remark to what they say in defence of the learned gentleman. The noble Lord, and the other assailants of Mr. O'Connell, pretend that he agitates the Repeal question to earn the annual tribute. For nearly thirty years he devoted his energies to another great question, and though he could count annual losses in no small abundance, the world never heard that he could reckon any gains, if we except a gift of plate which was a form in which his fellow-citizens in one year thought proper to testify, not so much their approval of his conduct, as their disgust and contempt at the mean virulence of his official enemies. His zeal for emancipation required not to be stimulated by a tribute, and it is in the face of his twenty-nine years labor and sufferings in that cause that Lord Brougham has the shamelessness to allege that he is a Repealer because he is the receiver of an annual testimony of his country's gratitude! A mercenary politician would not take Mr. O'Connell's road to be the bettering of his pecuniary fortunes. None of the scolding Whigs have ever denied that they would not have been glad to give him office, and if he was really

BY ORDER of the Honourable John T. Irving, first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorizing attachments against non-resident debtors, that an attachment has issued against the estate of JOHN WYLLIE, who is a resident of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, and not a resident of the State of New York, and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless he appear and discharge such attachment, according to law, within nine months from the first publication of this notice; and that the payment of any debts due to him by residents of this state, and the delivery to him or for his use, of any property within this state belonging to him, and the transfer of any such property by him are forbidden by law, and are void. Dated, the 10th day of June, 1834.

June 21—9m  
JESSE W. BENEDICT,  
Attorney for Attaching Creditor.

D. MANLY—PEDEMETRIST,  
LAST-MAKER AND FASHIONABLE BOOT-MAKER,  
(75 JOHN-STREET, NEW-YORK.)

Club Feet, Bent Legs, and other Deformities cured, or relieved, without pain.  
Corns and Callosities are gradually eradicated by wearing Boots or Shoes, properly adapted.  
ALSO—CORK BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. H. MANLY,  
Respectfully acquaints her friends and the public, that she has removed her School to the rear of 75 John-street, being more suitable.

TERMS.	
Junior Class, per quarter,	\$3 00
2d do. do. :	4 00
3d do. do. :	5 00
4th do. do. :	8 00

Ladies' French Class on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from half past 3 P. M. to half past 5.  
References—The Very Rev. John Power; Rev. Felix Varela; Mr. David Godwin. 3m May 24

HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c.—JOHN SHANAHAN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c. in all its various branches, at No. 30 Cross-street, between Duane and Pearl-streets, New-York, where orders will be thankfully received, and promptly executed, on the most moderate terms. 6m—May 24

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 Chambers-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. May 24

EDWARD B. FITZGERALD'S, Land and Loan Office, is removed from 56 Wall-street to 45 William-street, between the Bank of America and the office of the Evening Star, where he will as usual attend to borrowing Money on Bond and Mortgages. Also the sale and Exchange of Houses and Lots, and vacant Lots in this City. Also, to the sale and exchange of improved and unimproved Lands in this State, and in every State in the Union.

E. B. F. begs leave to mention, that having been many years a merchant, he will be glad of any business in that line committed to his Agency and management, and pledges himself to give his friends herein entire satisfaction. 3m—May 10

CRONLY'S HOUSE, No. 5 Chatham-street—Societies accommodated with one or two Rooms. Terms moderate. May 17

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorizing attachments against absconding and concealed debtors, that an attachment has issued against the estate of Max Schellen late an inhabitant of this state, an absconding debtor and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless he appear and discharge such attachment, according to law, within three months from the first publication of this notice; and that the payment of any debt and the delivery of any property belonging to such debtor to him or his use, and the transfer of any property by any purpose whatever, are forbidden by law and are void. Dated the 20th day of March, 1834. 1 a w 3 m.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**

OF MARTIN GREEN, of the County Galway, Parish of T-wit-tery. When last heard from he was at Harper's Ferry, State of Pennsylvania. Any information respecting him, directed to his Brother, Thomas Green, or Roderick Mulholland, Albany, N. York H34 Quay-street, will be thankfully received. June 14

OF JAMES MULVEY, a native of Rusky, on Shannon, Ireland in the last letter received from him was dated West Guillinsberry, Up Per Canada, in October, 1831. Any information respecting him, whether living or dead, will be thankfully received by his brother Michael, 133 Mulberry-st, who with his family arrived in this city on the 22d of May last, from Mohill, in the County of Leitrim, Ireland. June 14—3t

OF ANNE MAGRATH, native of Queens County, Ireland, sailed from Dublin, in 1832, and landed in Quebec in June; went from thence to the State of New-York, in company with her brother John N Magrath, (cousin) and John and James Kealy. She resided, when her brother parted from her, with Patrick Hilliken, inn-keeper, at Chatham, Four Corners, Columbia Co. N. Y. Notwithstanding his having written a number of letters, no information respecting her, has since reached her grieving brother. Any person seeing this cle, and knowing any thing of her, will, it is hoped, be pleased to convey the information to John Magrath, Jersey Shore, Lyco. Co. Penn., or to James Shorthill, Henderson township, H. R.

There was a meeting here on the 20th instant, to give expression to the public sympathy for the sufferings of Richard Barrett, the incarcerated Editor of the honest and truly Irish Pilot. I have been informed that 180 dollars were collected in a few minutes, towards the payment of the fine. Several Americans subscribed, and expressed their opinions very warmly on the conduct of the Whigs towards Ireland.—*Dublin Register.*

**WHITEFEET TACTICS.**

In a letter of Lord Oxmantown to Mr. Littleton, (one of the documents on which is grounded the recent proclamation of the four baronies in the King's County,) it is stated of the vigilance of the Whitefeet, in carrying on their agrarian warfare, that "where the peasantry are completely organised, they can be but little restrained by any system of patrolling. Every police stationed is closely watched; the police cannot stir that it is not instantly known. When out on duty, even in the darkest night, their course is easily discernable from the barking of dogs, as almost every cottage is provided with one. In point of fact,





TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE. 28 1834.

NO. 26.

ENGLAND.

SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

On the 20th ultimo, one of the most numerous meetings that has taken place for a long time past, was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning parliament for a separation of the church and state. The great room of the tavern was crowded to suffocation, and in the course of the evening hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admittance. The galleries were filled with ladies.

The circular by which the meeting was convened stated that Joseph Hume, Esq., had consented to take the chair.—At six the hon. gentleman appeared on the platform, accompanied by Mr. Blake, M. P., Mr. Vigors, M. P., Mr. Roebuck, M. P., Mr. Crawford, M. P., and Mr. Buckingham, M. P.—After the business had proceeded Mr. Finn, M. P., Mr. Wallace, M. P., Mr. Ruthven, M. P., Mr. O'Connell, and Sir W. Ingilby entered.

Mr. Gibbons proposed that Mr. Hume should take the chair, which he did amidst cheers and hisses.

Mr. Hume said he attended at the request of a numerous and respectable body of his constituents, to watch the proceedings, though their interests required his attention elsewhere. The objects of the meeting were of the deepest importance involving interests identified with the future prosperity and happiness of the country. (Hear.) The chief object was to inquire by what principle the present system existed, a system which gave greater privileges to one class of the people than to others. It was worth their attention to inquire did it not arise from the connexion between church and state. He thought such a connexion highly prejudicial to both. (Hear.) There was once a time when the Protestants required protection against the Catholics. (Loud cries of no, no, never, and hisses.) He considered the subject deeply, and it was only lately he had made up his mind on it. The question was whether the altered state of the times did not demand the annihilation of the connexion between church and state. There was no doubt but the Dissenters labored under great grievances, the removal of which they had long but in vain petitioned for. (Cries of shame, shame.) He had expected when the repeal of the test and corporation acts had taken place, and the Catholic Bill was passed, that the present year would not have arrived without the removal of all the disabilities under which the Dissenters labored. He was sorry to say that the measure government introduced was totally inadequate to meet their reasonable requests. But when they were refused it was their duty to come forward in a bold and manly way and demand their entire rights. The bishops long ere this should have been ejected from the House of Peers. (Cheers.) Their political power was very great, and they exercised it to the injury of the institutions of the country. Still the members of the upper chamber—he meant the Lords—supported them on all occasions. It was not so with the House of Commons, that was the people's house. (Cheers.) They entertained quite different views, and were quite hostile to church monopoly. Still, not three months ago they were persuaded to vote 250,000*l.* out of the people's pocket to increase the wealth of the church. At this period he would say it was bad policy to do so. The hon. member concluded by expressing a hope that those who would address the meeting would be heard with that attention and decorum which the preservation of order required.

The Rev. Mr. Fox, after some observations, proposed the first resolution, which stated—"That the alliance of church and state is an extension of the authority of the civil power beyond its legitimate province; that it taxes the industry of the community; and that it establishes an influence which continually opposes itself to salutary measures of reform and national improvement."

Mr. Buckingham seconded the resolution, and contended that the connection between church and state went not only to the prejudice the best interests of the former, but to impede the improvement of the latter. Such a connection was degrading to any country. It was a libel on the march of intellect of the day.—Resolution carried.

The Rev. Dr. Bennett proposed the next resolution, being an echo of the former one. He addressed the meeting at considerable length.—Carried.

Mr. Wire proposed the third resolution, which embodied the two former in different phraseology.

Mr. Coghlan moved, as an amendment, the introduction of the word, "tithe" before the word "registration." A great proportion of the inhabitants of London were exempt from the vexatious operation and the exaction of tithe.

The Chairman informed him that he was wrong—the tithe in London was 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound.

Mr. Coghlan said, that if such were the case, he was only the more surprised that the word tithe should have been excluded or omitted from the resolution. The agriculturists would, he was sure, consider it as the greatest boon.

Mr. Hume objected to the resolution. If they made it, it would appear as if the only parties complaining of the tithe were the Dissenters, whereas all the world objected to them. Tithes, too, were public property.

The amendment was then negatived, and the original resolution carried.

Mr. Gibson moved the fourth resolution, calling on the meeting to adopt a petition founded on the preceding resolution. He called on the meeting not to fear the opposition of government, and to remember that no step in either civil or religious liberty had been gained without the most desperate opposition from the ruling powers. It was true that Lord Grey had declared himself opposed to it, but they might depend upon it that Lord Grey did not consider the alliance between church and state as one stamped with the holy sanction of religion. All that the union of church and state meant in the mouth of Lord Grey was this—"I am prime minister, and my brother a bishop." (Cheers and great laughter.)

The Rev. Mr. Stowell seconded the motion.

The resolution was then carried.

A resolution requesting the members of parliament who had attended the meeting to support the petition was carried unanimously; and copies of the petition, were directed to be kept for some days in various parts of London, for signature.

A loud call being raised for Mr. O'Connell,

Mr. O'Connell rose, and said he could give but a feeble support to the prayer of the petition, but his support would be earnest and zealous. He liked the prayer. It was a just prayer—an honest, manly prayer—a prayer deserving the applause of every man; and they might believe him when he said he would do his utmost to promote it. (Loud cheers.) It was a prayer for justice and freedom of conscience. It was a prayer that impious man should no longer interfere between him and his Creator—between his conscience and his God.—He would support the prayer of their petition. It was a prayer which he had loved in his earliest youth, when his religion was laboring under persecution; when the religion which he loved was indeed tolerated—tolerated! Talk to him of toleration! What! a worm of his own kind—a human being—a fellow creature—daring to tolerate that conscience which emanated from and owned no other law than the dictates of the Creator!—The name of toleration appeared to him to be more insulting and more degrading than direct persecution.—("So it is.") As he grew older, experience daily more and more convinced him that a church establishment was in its nature unfavorable to liberty. Where did they find the members of any church establishment advocating the destruction of partial rights, and the extension of equal liberties to all?—(Hear, hear, hear.) What bishop did they find of that opinion? What wealthy beneficial clergyman? What dignified pluralist ever amused his leisure hours by advocating the cause of the people? Would Lord Grey or the ministers be so anxious about the connection between the church and state, if it had a tendency to convert parsons into radicals and preachers of reform? (Hear, hear.) If so, they would soon give up the connection. It would much shake the force of those arguments which they at present used with so much advantage, when they could say to an Irish Chancellor, "we will make your son a dean;" to a member of parliament, "we will make your son an archdeacon;" to another man "your uncle shall be an archbishop;" he shrewdly suspected that no very strong arguments were necessary to obtain a very complete acquiescence in their wishes. (Hear, hear.) Yet this was the traffic continually going on, and he asked whether such a traffic was consistent with civil freedom—whether such a traffic must not necessarily injure the best interests of religion? (Hear, hear.) He would go further—he would imagine a man who sincerely required a connection between the church and the state. Such a man must have come to a foregone conclusion that his church could not depend upon her own intrinsic merits, and that she must fall unless supported by the adventitious aid. Every Briton was entitled to civil liberty—did they possess it! Could they be said to have religious freedom so long as they had to endure any penalty—so long as they suffered any disability—for following the dictates of their own consciences? (Hear, hear, hear.) Did they find so absurd a principle applied to other professions? (Hear, hear.) If any man came to him and said, "I am going to law—I intend to employ Sir James Scarlett, and you shall pay for him," what would they think of the sanity of that individual? (Hear, hear.) Or if any man came to him and said, "I am very sick, and must call in Sir Henry Hallford, but I'll make you pay his fee," would they not think the patient rather in need of a mad doctor? Why was not the same argument to be applied to the spiritual as to be the bodily ailments? The Protestant came to him and said, "You are a Catholic and I am a Protestant; I have a particular fancy to have an Archbishop of Canterbury. I know you don't want him, but I'll make you pay for him;" if he had his option, what would he, as a reasonable individual, say to these three individuals! Why, he would say

to the first that he had too much good sense to go to law; to the second, that he had too much good health to need a doctor; and to the last that he had no possible use for the Archbishop of Canterbury; in short, that he wanted him least of all. (Great cheering.) If they had come to wrangle for some petty privileges, or to complain of some minor grievance, he would have supported them, for he would do much to gain an instalment of twopence, or even a penny, in the pound. But though he would have supported them he should not have admired them; whereas now—now that they claimed no instalment, now that they asked for the whole debt of justice that had been so long withheld from them, he admired their courage and respected their judgement. (Loud cheers.) He was not one who would ever advocate indifference to religious matters; he felt deeply the awful importance of the search after religious truth; and because he felt the great importance of that search, he desired that the road to it might be free and uninterrupted by those legal turnpike enactments, which forbade the passage to such as could not pay the toll. (Hear.) He felt proud, he rejoiced, his soul expanded within him to find that he, a Catholic, standing in the midst of so immense an assembly of sincere Protestants, could unite with them in the same pursuit, and, casting aside all petty distinctions of sect, unite his energies with their's, for the attainment of that freedom of conscience, whose blessings were as universal as the air we breathe. Yes, he was proud, and let him boast of it now. There—(stretching forth his right hand)—there was the hand which drew the last petition sent from Ireland to the imperial parliament, praying for the emancipation of Dissenters from the disabilities imposed upon them by the test and corporation acts. It passed unanimously at two meetings of the Catholic Association, in the presence of at least 20,000 of that once hostile religion. (Cheers.) The honorable gentleman then made a passing reference to the state of the Irish church, and the grievances which the Irish Roman Catholics, constituting 15-16ths of the population, were compelled to labor under. He was proud to see the Dissenters make a determined stand; he was proud to hear them no longer talking of toleration. Why they no longer consented to bow their heads before their fellow-men? Where was the mighty magic of a church establishment, which could rebuke the once stern and indomitable genius of dissent! The Dissenters of England had been the friends of liberty in many a day and many an age. They had had braved cruelty, persecution, and death; they had not spared to shed their blood on the scaffold—no, nor on the field of battle—in defiance of oppression, and in defiance of liberty. (Tremendous applause.) Had the Dissenters of the present day degenerated from their forefathers? No. The ancient spirit hath revived within them; it was for them to complete what their ancestors had begun. They could strike off the last shackle upon freedom of conscience, and establish the triumph of civil and religious liberty throughout the whole extent of this mighty empire. (Great applause.)

The Rev. George Evans moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, which Mr. Hume briefly acknowledged, and the meeting broke up at ten o'clock.

(From our Dublin Files.)

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The most remarkable feature in the parliamentary proceedings of Wednesday was the defence, by Mr. Kennedy, of Tiverton, of his vote in favor of Mr. O'Connell's motion. The speech of the honorable member, it will be perceived, was elicited by an attack made on him by a nobleman who once opposed the Union, the results of which measure Mr. Kennedy wished to have inquired into.

In the morning sitting of Thursday, the Hon. Colonel Butler read a letter from a Protestant clergyman, detailing the sufferings of the poor people in Callan, whose neglected and destitute condition has left them exposed to the devastation of cholera. In commenting upon the manner in which the Irish people are treated, the gallant Colonel found it necessary to advert to the question of Repeal. He declared that it would be better for the people of Ireland that there should be a separation between the two countries, than that the Irish should remain in their present state of misery. Notwithstanding the late decision, he expressed his hope to see repeal carried in that house, and said, that as sure as there was a great and just God in Heaven, the Union would ultimately be repealed. Mr. Finn supported the petition presented upon this occasion by his colleague, and Mr. O'Dwyer observed, that the place where such poverty was described to prevail, was the property of Lord Clifden, an absentee landlord, and a sinecurist, drawing a considerable revenue from that country, as Clerk of the Privy Council, one shilling of which never returned to the people from whom it was taken.

At the evening sitting, notice was given that 5,000*l.* would be moved for by Lord Sandon, to be presented to Captain



Ross. Lord Althorp stated that a small provision was made by the government for the family of Mr. Lander, the traveller, an account of whose murder, in Africa, has been recently received.

Mr. Sheil brought forward his motion for the admission of Roman Catholics to scholarships and professorships in Trinity College. Mr. Finn seconded this motion, which was opposed by Mr. Lefroy. The House was, however, counted out, there not being forty members present. One of our correspondents mentions, that the non-attendance of members was occasioned by its being understood that the Speaker was so ill, as to be unable to sit out a protracted debate.

At the morning meeting of the House of Commons, on Friday, another discussion took place regarding the opening of the English Universities to the Dissenters. Mr. Shaw remarked that the Universities of Dublin could not be referred to as an example in favor of the Dissenters, and contended that Catholics could not be admitted to scholar-ships, without subverting the principles on which the institution was founded.

Mr. O'Connell insisted that the experiment of admitting Catholics to graduate in the Dublin University had completely succeeded, and was a most triumphant case in favor of the Dissenters; whose claims were also advocated by Mr. Stanley, Mr. Finn, Mr. O'Dwyer, Mr. Baines, and Mr. Hill, and opposed by Mr. Estcourt, Mr. Ingham, and Sir R. Vyvyan.

Sir S. Whaley presented a petition against the bill for the amendment of the English Poor Laws, which, he contended, was calculated to subvert the rights and Liberties of Englishmen, and multiply one hundred fold the evils of the present system.

Mr. G. Evans presented a petition from the fishermen of Skerries, complaining of distress, and praying for a renewal of the bounties. Mr. Fitzsimon and Mr. Finn supported the petition.

Mr. Lefroy recommended relief by a loan, which had been found effectual on a former occasion.

Mr. Poulett Thompson proposed that the subject should be taken into consideration, and if any thing could be devised to afford relief, the government would be most anxious to carry it into effect.

Mr. O'Connell strongly advocated the petition. He gave credit to the Vice-President of the Board of Trade for his good intentions; but "fair words buttered no parsnips," and no country in the world had more of these fair words, and less of anything else, than Ireland. The suggestion of the learned member for the University of Dublin was, he thought, well worth attention.

At the evening sitting, Mr. Shaw inquired whether it was the intention of the government to abide by the main provisions of the Irish tithe bill.

Mr. Littleton felt some difficulty in giving a positive answer—as at present advised, it was the intention of government to abide by the provisions of the bill, leaving the House to alter them in the progress of the measure, if it should think fit to do so.

Mr. Robinson (after some interruption from Lord Althorp who was more than usually indistinct—so much so, that a member loudly called "speak out") brought forward his motion on the subject of the trade with Portugal, and blamed the government for the disadvantageous footing on which the commerce of Great Britain with that country was at present placed. After some discussion, Mr. Robinson consented to withdraw his motion, on the understanding that Don Pedro's commercial decree should be produced by Ministers. Lord Palmerston admitted that the Portuguese government had done wrong in taking such a step without apprising the British merchants.

In a committee of supply, the resolutions for carrying into effect the reduction of the Four per Cent. Annuities were agreed to.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Poor Law Amendment Bill having been read, Colonel Evans proposed, but subsequently withdrew, a resolution declaratory of the unconstitutional character of the changes proposed. Sir Samuel Whaley, after strongly condemning the bill, moved that the second reading should be postponed for six months.—A long discussion ensued, during which Mr. Walter (member for Berkshire) opposed the bill, on the ground that it was a most unwarrantable interference with the rights of the poor, and that the powers to be vested in the Central Board were too arbitrary and extensive.

On a division, there appeared—For the second reading, 319—against it, 20. The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be considered in committee on Monday.

The smallness of the minority on this question is remarkable when it is considered that most of the leading English journals are strongly opposed to the bill. In reference to the division, the *Morning Herald* says, "We confess we are puzzled to account for the course which some of our popular members have taken with respect to this outrageous measure." The *Globe*, which supports the bill, says:—

"Of course, the second reading does not pledge the house to the details of the bill, and many of the members who supported it expressed a wish, which every one must feel who considers the subject, that the powers to be given to the commissioners whom it appoints should be as strictly defined and as closely limited as may be, consistently with the workings of the measure."

In the House of Lords, on Friday evening, Lord Plunkett brought forward his bill to alter and amend the practice of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, the object of which is to facilitate the business of the court, and reduce the expences of suitors. His Lordship entered into a detailed explanation of the circumstances connected with the appointment of his son to the deanery of Down, and defended himself from the imputations cast upon him in the House of Commons by Mr. Goulbourn and others. Lord Grey followed, and declared that the noble and learned lord stood completely acquitted of the accusations against him.

#### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 19.—The only matter of interest, relating to Ireland, which occurred since my last communication, was a meeting of Irish members which took place to-day at the King's Arms, Palace-yard, to take in-

to consideration what line of policy it was most prudent to adopt, under existing circumstances, with regard to Mr. Littleton's Irish Tithe Bill. There were upwards of thirty members present, amongst whom was Mr. O'Connell. The Hon. Col. Butler was called to the chair. As the meeting was a private one, I cannot, of course, do more than refer in general terms, to the leading opinions which was expressed by members who have devoted a considerable share of attention to the consideration of the question. Some strenuously advocated a decided opposition to the whole bill, upon the ground that one sect ought not to be compelled to pay for the religion of another, and recommended the adoption of a resolution embodying this sentiment. In the equity of this principle, there was not an individual present who did not agree, but then many disagreed of such a course, because it was not likely to lead to any practical result; and in accordance with the sentiments expressed by Mr. O'CONNELL, in his admirable speech a few evenings ago, they thought that it would be much better to make some sacrifice, in order to put an end to the shedding of human blood. Indeed the plan which seemed to meet with most general approbation was that, or nearly that, recommended by Mr. O'CONNELL himself. The supporters of this plan say, there are but two ways of settling the question. The appropriation of tithes to other purposes, or reducing them to an amount that will be commensurate with the religious wants of the Protestant population, and thus relieve the bulk of the people from the burden that now press upon them. The first they regard as impracticable, and they, therefore, think it the wisest course to endeavor to effect the latter. The following, then is the outline of a plan which has been submitted to, and is at the present moment under the consideration of the government:—In the first place it is proposed that the one-fifth shall be deducted from the gross amount of tithes, which is, indeed, intended by Mr. Littleton's bill; another fifth to be paid out of the consolidated fund, and the other three-fifths to be levied off the landlords; the landlords, however, to be empowered to levy two-fifths of their tenants, in the case of terminable leases, and to be entitled to redeem the whole. To reduce the proposition to its simple meaning, it is proposed that the clergy shall give up one-fifth, the government pay another fifth, and the landlords another, to purchase the peace of Ireland. There is one thing, I believe, certain, that the government will not give up what is called the approbation clause. The English Tithe Bill comes on Monday. The Irish one will be committed, *pro forma*, and the further consideration postponed, perhaps for a fortnight. The meeting of the Irish members is postponed to Tuesday.

#### LONDON, MONDAY EVENING.

There was a rumor prevalent in town yesterday, that the Government had given up the idea of pressing the Irish Tithe Bill through the House; and amongst a few Irish members in whose company I dined, the report was believed. To day I find that Dr. Baldwin and other Irish members are about leaving town—indeed, I believe the former has left—under the impression that such is the fact.

Messrs. O'Connell's, Ruthven, and other Irish members, are just setting off to a great meeting of the dissenting body which is now being held in the City of London Tavern, to petition parliament for a separation between church and state.

There is no other news to-day, except that a strong combination has been entered into by the Trades' Unionists of the metropolis against the *Times* and *Globe* newspapers; and I understand, from good authority, that the former of these Journals has been very much reduced in circulation by it. I observe upon several of the public-house, tavern, coffee-shop, and even news-venders' windows, in various parts of the kingdom, placards to the effect that "The *Times* and *Globe* are not taken here."

#### ROYAL CORK YACHT CLUB.

The fleet assembled on Thursday, off the Club Battery, at eleven o'clock, under the orders of Thomas G. French, Esq. Admiral of the Day.

Yachts.	Owners.	Tonnage.
Columbine, :	John Smith Barry, Esq. V. Com.	: 10
Rostellan, :	T. G. French, Adm. of the Day.	: 61
Squirrel, :	Captain Robert Hogan, R. N.	: 35
Zephyr, :	Traverse Hawkshaw,	: 20
Sylph, :	Henry Hewitt O'Brien,	: 17
Leprechaune, :	Penrose Fitzgerald,	: 10
Peri, :	Hugh Roche,	: 5
Independent, :	John Galway,	: 3

A heavy fall of rain had been followed by a stiff breeze from the N. E., which, appearing likely to cause many of the yachts to take down a reef. But not so the Admiral of the Day, who, coming down gallantly under full canvass, formed the fleet in one line according to tonnage, and gave the signal of chase for Ballycotton Island.

The Rostellan led the way at a tearing rate—sending up her main gaff topsail, and carrying on bravely under an increasing breeze. Poor Head was quickly rounded, and soon the fleet were seen stretching along the wide bay of Ballycotton in beautiful style.—About three o'clock the Admiral made the signal for Cove; but again changing the destination of the fleet, stood out to the westward. Here commenced an interesting contest between the Rostellan and Squirrel yachts. The Sylph and Leprechaune had also a set-to, and these trials continuing until the arrival of the fleet off Cove, excited intense interest amongst the numerous spectators.—The Vice Commodore and Admiral of the Day came to off the Club Battery, when they were welcomed by the fine band of the 94th regiment. Large parties of distinguished visitors were entertained on board of the principal yachts, and a full salute from the Columbine terminated the festivities of the day.—*Cork Chronicle.*

#### PENSIONING THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGY.

The pensioning of the Roman Catholic Priesthood of Ireland has long been a favorite object of the British Cabinet. Hence we must not be surprised when we hear that accredited organ of government, the *Times*, recommending in strong language the adoption of a measure of similar tendency. From the uniform treatment which this ill-fated country has received from England, it is natural to conclude that this over anxiety on the part of the latter to make a state provision for the Catholic Clergy, does not originate in any higher motive than that of selfishness. The maxim, therefore, however trite, *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*, is strictly applicable in the present

case. For our own parts the moment we find ministers of themselves originating any measure for Ireland, our suspicion is immediately awakened with regard to the purity of their motives, and we look around us with all the caution of one who has been repeatedly betrayed by a counterfeit tender of benevolence. Nor are we singular in entertaining such unfavorable misgivings, convinced as we are that the majority of the Roman Catholics of Ireland would regard any proposition of the kind, emanating from government in precisely the same light.—GEORGE the Third, with all his real or pretended scruples about the incompatibility of the coronation oath with the emancipation of Roman Catholics, would have willingly silenced the rebukes of conscience, had a *velo* in the appointment of Roman Catholic Bishops being conceded to the crown. Now, what could have been the cause of seeking control of the kind, except an insidious desire of paralyzing the influence of the priesthood over the people, by having the appointment of such prelate as would be plastic materials in the hands of government? We verily believe that a state provision for the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland has the self-same tendency, and as much as its completion would be most desirable to the Whigs. At present, the priests are the guides, the advisers, the protectors of the people, who are either left a prey to the ruthless agents of the absentees, or handed over to the tender mercies of Conservatives, who carry on a war of extermination against them for the legislative exercise of the elective franchise. In the government the people can have no confidence; and only link the priesthood to government by a golden chain, and neither government nor priests will have any influence whatever. The very idea of a priest being paid by government would all at once alienate the affections of the people for that long cherished order of men; distrust and hatred would inevitably follow, and the Catholic religion would receive a deadlier blow than had yet been aimed, by all the penal laws ever devised for its destruction. As a means therefore, to an end, if the object of ministers be the extinction of the Catholic religion, as at present practiced in Ireland, none certainly could be more effectual than to pension the Priests, who will then be placed in a wrong position with their flocks, and be hated as cordially by them as are the Parsons at present. It is urged not by the friends of the people, "provide for the Roman Catholic Clergy, and you will hold out an inducement to members of the aristocracy, to take to holy orders;" that is, in plain language, there will succeed a race of ecclesiastics, who will carry into the sacred ministry all the arrogance and unfeelingness of their order for the poor—Ecclesiastics, whom you will find sneaking about the Castle in quest of preferment—whom you will find assiduous in attending the ball-room and the tea-table, but shunning with horror the pestilential hovel of the poor, and neglecting to administer to them the consoling rites of religion. Such a priesthood, we admit, would follow the pension scheme, but then would they be such as the exigencies of the people demand? In the eventual success of the supposed project, the Priests, we should imagine, would be paid from the consolidated fund of the empire—they would, we apprehend, call at the Castle and receive their stipend, like any other functionaries. Advocating as we do to the grand principle that the Ministers of every religion should be supported by their own flocks alone, we cannot give countenance to any state provision of the kind. Pastors no matter what their religion may be, must have some motive for action, and where sublimer influences do not operate, the earthly motives of self-interest must necessarily step in to communicate an impulse. Hence the depending of Pastors on their flocks will more effectual secure their zeal and exertions than any state provision, which equally rewards the faithful and the unfaithful shepherd—him who does his duty, and him who neglects it, and hence the paramount interests of religion itself are better consulted for by the voluntary contributions of the people, than by the compulsory payments of the treasury. Place the Parson and the Priest in juxtaposition—why such apathy on one side—why such zeal on the other? The difference is traceable to their respective positions—the independence of the former, the independence of the latter. If Government had the real interest of Protestantism at her heart, they would forthwith abolish the church establishment, and make every class of Christians support its own religious instructors; then should we see peace and good will established, and the evils consequent upon enormous temporalities effectually remedied. But when the Clergy of Catholic France are paid by the state; why, therefore, should not the Priests of Ireland accept of a state provision? The officiating Clergy of France are, no doubt, provided for by the government of that country, and the friends of religion deeply deplore it, so that if the bad effects of the pensioning system be found there, *a fortiori*, how much worse effects would it produce here, under the direction of a government naturally hostile to the Catholic religion? If the Bishops of France enjoyed the confidence of the people, if they were free from the trammels of a pension, would we find them flattering that worst of tyrants, Louis Philippe, and approving, in a manner, of the atrocities of his despotism? To remunerate all the evils which would result from the pensioning of the Priests is not within the rage of our present observations; still there is one of which we have had sad experience, and which therefore had incurred the censure of his Bishop, had been appointed by the grand Jury to the chaplaincy of Newgate. What was the consequence? He received the usual salary, but none of the prisoners would, or could, accept of his services. Let us apply this case to a generally-pensioned clergy. Suppose a priest, in consequence of misconduct, to have drawn upon his head ecclesiastical censures—the same priest, although he acts as such are in many cases altogether invalid, is entitled to his annual stipend—having done nothing in the eyes of the government to forfeit it.—behold here the foundation of perpetual collision between the minor and superior orders of Catholic Churchmen. It may be said by the way of answer.—the Government will pay none who have not the approbation of their bishop. To counteract this another evil arises—let us suppose the case of a bishop, who, from coming within the vortex of Castle influence, should apostatize from his first political doctrine, should ape the fashions of the great, and either from indifference to his spiritual duties, or subserviency to my Lord this, or Sir that, entrust some unworthy favorite with the cure of souls, instead of appointing the zealous and meritorious—do we not find in this hypothesis an immense inlet for abuses? From the tone, however of the *Times*, and the coincidence of



the Sun, recommending a provision for the Catholic priesthood of this country, we should not be surprised, if such a proposition should be made. Will the Catholic Priesthood accept of it? We trow not.—Dublin Freeman.

O'CONNELL--THE WHIGS.

Our contemporaries are still gravely discussing the late personal civilities which passed between Messrs. O'Connell and Stanley, and gravely conjecturing that they portend the most important political results. We have before stated our total disbelief of any event growing out of the matter; because we believe the only thing which can cause any real change in the relative positions of the Whigs and Mr. O'Connell will not happen—namely, the Whigs doing justice to Ireland. Mr. O'Connell might safely promise that if they did justice to Ireland, he would cease to agitate. We fear he will not get the opportunity to call upon him to fulfil that promise. Indeed, he need not have made it. What is he agitating for, but to procure justice? and if the Whigs did that, he must abandon agitation; for if he did not, agitation would abandon him.

The Mail, however, has settled the matter, and has formally announced that "Mr. O'Connell is bought, and the people sold." For one part of this announcement, we thank the Mail. It is the first time the Mail has admitted that the clients and the cause Mr. O'Connell has employed himself for is that of the people, and that if he were "bought" from the part he has hitherto acted, the people would be "sold." The Mail, however, has stated the political price which has bought Mr. O'Connell—the sacrifice of the church. What Mr. O'Connell is to get for himself, the Mail professes not to be informed of. Now, we have before admitted that Mr. O'Connell can be bought. One price alone can purchase him—justice to Ireland; and we are free to confess, that what our contemporary calls the "sacrifice of the church"—in our sense of the term, the reform of its corruption—would have a large share in the purchase-money. As for any thing for Mr. O'Connell himself—that tale so often told, so often refuted by events—that repeated tale—will once more meet its refutation.

The assertion by the Mail, that the church is to be sacrificed to O'Connell, is only an assertion conformable to the usual dexterous tactics of our contemporary. It is a taunt to play upon the known weak, false pride of the Whigs, and by making it appear that reforming the church would be submission to Mr. O'Connell, to prevent the ministers from being just, for fear of being accused of being servile. This is a device only calculated to impose on Whigs; but on Whigs, we verily believe, it is calculated to impose.—Pilot.

VESTRY CASE EXTRAORDINARY.

Baggot vs. Emerson.—Mrs. Catharine Emerson, a respectable woman, was summoned before the Ennis magistrates, at the suit of Captain Baggot, late churchwarden, for the sum of one halfpenny—vestry cess. Mrs. Emerson appeared and said—it is a hard and a pitiful case that a woman of my years, one who went through so much money and means in this town, should be brought into open court for such a miserable trifle. My family was well known and respected here before transplanters came among us. Connell, the collector, called on me for 14s. vestry and taxes; out of this I paid him 13s. 2d. and desired him to call again for the odd halfpenny; instead of this being done, I am summoned, and I will leave it to the bench whether they will now inflict costs upon me under those circumstances. Connell denied the statement.

Captain Baggot insisted on following up the summons. Mrs. Emerson offered to pay the halfpenny in court. The gallant captain, himself the plaintiff, said, "this would not do," and without calling a single witness, ordered a decree with two shillings and sixpence costs, or in proportion to the debt, six thousand per cent., declaring "that the same costs should be on one thousand and £500." There was no opposition from his brother magistrates, and we understand the case will be tried before a higher tribunal.—Limerick Paper.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Mr. Cobbett announces the History of his own Life. He says, "I shall entitle my book, 'The Progress of a Ploughboy to a seat in Parliament, as exemplified in the history of the life of William Cobbett, Member of Oldham;' and intend that the frontispiece to the book shall represent me, first in a smock-frock, driving the rooks from the corn; and in the lower compartment of the picture, standing in the House of Commons addressing the Speaker.

The March of Meals.—The French, who in matters of taste invariably set us a bright example, are about to teach us a new luxury in the shape of preambulating coffee-houses. Omnibusses of the largest size are now fitting up in Paris, intended for the use of those who, laudably wishing to do two things at once, will have the opportunity of moving from one point to another while eating their dinner or luxuriating over their tasse de cafe. A constant supply of ready cooked dishes continually kept warm, will be contained in each. They will have certain depots where fresh supplies may be procured, and thus the peripatetic gourmand has only to step in and at once refresh his limbs and his appetite.

Glasgow University.—Degrees have during the session been granted to the following gentlemen from Ireland:—

Doctors of Medicine—Andrew Marshall, Belfast; Harding Gifford King, Edward Marcus Dill, Robert Foster Dill, Christopher Russell, Joseph Duffly, David Smith, Wm. M'Morris, Samuel Bennett, John Brown M'Artney, James Porter, Abraham Alcock, Richard Chute, Gabriel Stokes, Thomas Travers Burke, George Baker, William C. Atkins, George A. Nixon, Thomas M'Custy, Henry Thompson, John Frederick Mickings, Denis John Doyle, William Maxwell Wade, Peter Kenney, John M'Divitt, Charles Henry Leet, William Westropp, and George W. Hatchell.

Masters in Surgery.—Robert Main, Alexander Marshall, John Burns, James M'Lay, John Cunningham, Robert Cromie, James Baldick, John Steel Kearns, James Murray.

Masters of Arts.—Marcus Dill Reid, Moses Chambers, John M'Babb, and Robert C. Brown.—Belfast Chronicle.

On Monday the usual ceremony of dedicating the ground for the erection of a new chapel, was performed at Ardarausha, by the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan. Captain Kane laid the first stone.

Unexpected Good Fortune.—A Sergeant of Marines, of the name of Stratten, confined by illness at Halsar Hospital, has met with an agreeable and unexpected reverse of Fortune, being declared heir to the Earldom of Wilton, worth, 40,000l. per annum. Sir Richard Williams, the Colonel of Marines, waited on his Lordship at Halsar to present him with his discharge from the service, and to congratulate him on his accession to his title.

Saturday, afternoon Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR and Mr. EBENEZER JACOB arrived in this City, returning from their victory at Dungarvan. Upon arriving at Cummin's Hotel, they addressed a numerous crowd, recapitulating in glowing language the events of the week. Mr. O'CONNOR has since proceeded to Dunmore, on his way to London, to the Milford Packet, and Mr. JACOB to Wexford. Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL, who had come from London with the two other Hon. Members, went from Dungarvan to visit his constituents at Youghal.—Waterford Mirror.

Rev. Mr. Rice's Library.—The sale of the small but choice poetical collection of the late Rev. Mr. Rice took place at Evans's last week. Patrick Hannay's poems brought 21l. 10s.; Hawes's Exemple of Vertu, 26l. 10s.; Percy's Sonnets to the Fairest Celia, 1594, 24l.—We remember this identical copy being purchased for about as many shillings. Munday's Banquet of Daintie Conceits, 18l. 18s.; Smith's Choris, dedicated to Spencer, 1596, 15l., a very rare book indeed; four leaves of True Love, printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 10l.; Watson's Passionate Centurie of Love, imperfect, 7l. 10s.; Batman's Travelled Pilgrime, 1569, 12l. 12s.; Dolary's Primrose, 10l. 10s.; Heywood's Spider and Flie, 9l. 12s.; Paradise of Daintie Devises, 12l.; Skelton's Works, 12mo. 1568, 10l.; Lord Surrey's Sonnets, 1585, 7l. 2s. 6d.; Bastard's Epigrams, 1598, 7l. 5s.; Alexis, Passe Temps de Tout Homme et Toute Femme, printed upon vellum by Verard, 27l. 6s. This small collection brought nearly £1000.

The Catholic Church.—The Rev. Messrs. Hanley, Prendergast, and Henebery, are admitted to Priests' Orders by Dr. Abraham, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford.

The Reverend Mr. Leahy is appointed Roman Catholic curate of Thurles.

A Law Church Victim.—On a representation from Mr. Ewart to Lord Melbourne, John Allen has received his Majesty's pardon for "countumacy," and now is liberated. The sum of 10l. 18s. 5d. [balance of subscriptions in his favour] has been handed to this unfortunate victim of ecclesiastical law.—Liverpool Chronicle.

Dr. M'Mahon, Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, held a visitation at Ennis, on Monday, and confirmed 370 children and adults.

The important and dignified office of Recorder of Cork, will, it is apprehended, be soon vacant, in consequence of the serious indisposition of William Waggett, Esq.

The Eagle, Frye, has sailed from Galway for New-York, with emigrants, amongst whom is John Moore, Esq., an extensive merchant of the former port, his wife and family.

From Waterford, during the month of April last, 1,625 emigrants sailed for America.

Repeal Petitions.—The total number of petitions presented in favor of Repeal, to the 22d April, the day upon which the great debate took place, was 372, and of signatures to them 445,476. There were five petitions against Repeal, to which there 13,238 signatures.

Mr. Chapman intends to bring before the House of Commons a motion relative to the application of the coercion act to the barony of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath.

Honeth Races.—These races will commence on the 7th July, and continue for three days. The sums added to the several stakes are most liberal, and the Tradesmen's Cup which is presented, is worth 100 sovereigns.

Orthography and the Accomplishments.—The following announcement is conspicuously exhibited in the window of a tailor, residing in a parish not far distant from Stourport:—"Dancing taret her hat a peny a weak; them as a walse a apenny more;" and an eye-witness assures us that the nailers, colliers, &c. employed at the works in the neighborhood, weekly resort in numbers to this "establishment" for the purpose of initiation in the saltatory art.

His Majesty and the Swell Mob.—During the inspection of the 1st regiment of Life Guards, by his Majesty, at the Regent Park Barracks, some of the light-fingered gentry contrived to introduce themselves amongst his Majesty's suite, and succeeded in extracting from the fob of Lord Skelmersdale, a valuable gold repeater and appendages; the robbery was committed while his lordship was standing close to the King. His Majesty on being informed of the fact, could not refrain from laughing heartily, and jocularly remarked, that "he would get out of such bad company as soon as possible." The stolen watch is of great value.

The Diving-Bell.—Mr. Steele.—We understand that Mr. Steele, assisted by his friend the Rev. Mr. Hartnett, Catholic pastor of Croom, a highly distinguished science scholar, has this week verified, by experiment, a new theory of construction, by which even if the hose (air pipe) be cut through, or even torn off from the diving-bell while under water the men who have descended in it shall be perfectly secure until it can be raised. The new principle of Mr. Steele is we are informed, simple in the extreme, and the necessity of the improvement was suggested to him by a nearly fatal accident which occurred some time ago in England, in consequence of which the men who were under water were with great difficulty saved from being drowned.—Limerick Chronicle.

DR. DOYLE.—We regret deeply, God knows, and sincerely to learn that the health of this virtuous, pious, spirited, and venerable Prelate, is by no means such as the friends of rational liberty, and the admirers of eminent talent would desire. We should not however, have referred to this most painful topic, if efforts at once scandalous and contemptible were not made, and we are really astonished to find, with some success in certain circles, with a view to belie the whole life and to stain the spotless character of the man. The calumny is this. The fanatics and hypocrites, who propagate their doctrines by falsehood, and many of whom live upon lies, have circulated, and put into print, we understand, though we have not seen it, that this famous Catholic Bishop, whose writings in favour of his religion and his country have been so serviceable to the one and so honorable to both, has Apostatized, on his sick couch, and embraced Protestantism, what form of Protestantism we have not heard—Scottish, Anglican, or Genevese. The utter absurdity—not to speak of the rascality of the slander, is its own refutation—and we should not surely have condescended to notice it had not some common friends of Dr. DOYLE and ourselves thought it necessary that those credulous Protestants should be abused who lent their ears too weakly to the idle gossip. No—if it shall please the ALMIGHTY to call Dr. Doyle to himself, he will die as he has lived, in the bosom of the Catholic and Apostolical Church, in which he was born, and of which he was the most shining light in our days to his country.—D. E. Post.

Mr. Garret Standish Barry, M. P., was presented by Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Paget, at the King's Levee, which was held at St James Palace, on Wednesday last, on being appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of this country.—Cork Chronicle.

MARRIED.

In Detroit, on the 7th inst. by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Reze, Bishop of Detroit, Dr. Francis Asbury Breckenridge, cousin to the famous Philadelphia Breckenridge, of controversial memory, formerly of Brockville, U. C. to Miss Catharine Ann, only daughter of the Hon. John McDonnell. On the 8th, by the Rev. B. O'Cavanagh, Capt. J. O'Donevan to Miss Mary Dume, all of Detroit.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, June 19, Jane, eldest daughter of Patrick Kavy, aged 6 years and 1 month.

On Tuesday, 24th inst. of Consumption, Mr. James Patterson Cooper, in the 24th year of his age. The family, and those that have worked for him, will regret his loss.

On Wednesday last, after a lingering illness, Mr. James Miller, in the 61st year of his age.

Suddenly, on Saturday evening last, in the 20th year of his age, Mr. William Corbly, eldest step-son of John Finegan.

On the 25th inst. Mrs. Mary Byrne, wife of Peter Byrne, Teacher,

and daughter of Thomas Phillips, Cherry-street. Admired and respected by a large circle of respectable acquaintances and friends, she attained the 24th year of her age, when it pleased Divine Providence to afflict her with effusion of the brain, or water on the brain, which she bore with true piety and Christian resignation. Cut off in the flower of life, regretted and much lamented by all her friends, she has left her afflicted parents, her husband and child, of three years old, to bewail her loss, and silently mourn their affliction, beseeching the Lord of Heaven to have mercy on her soul; and may all the faithful say, Amen.

On the 27th inst. of a lingering illness, Mr. Walter Coppinger, aged 54 years. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Oak and Catharine-streets.

REMOVAL.—W. D. SCALLY has removed his WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE from 268 Water-street, to the corner of Willet and Delancey-streets, where he has constantly on hand, LIQUORS, WINES, CORDIALS, and TEAS of the best quality. June 28

WANTED—A situation for a young Man in a Lawyer's Office who can give undoubted recommendations both as to ability and sobriety. A line addressed through this office to Wm. Coleman, 126 Suffolk-street, will be immediately attended to. 3t—June 28

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—A Man well experienced in the manufacturing of Tallow Candles and Soap, in its various branches, as having superintended some of the most extensive manufactories in Europe and the United States for upwards of twenty years. A line directed to C. O. 56 Elm-street, will be punctually attended to. June 28 2t

HEALTH—THE NEW-YORK SALT WATER BATHS are now open at CASTLE GARDEN, and at the foot of HARRISON-STREET. Tickets for the Season at a low price. 4t June 28

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF MICHAEL KENEDY, who arrived at Quebec in the brig Ann, from Dublin, in July, 1831. His wife and children are now at Utica, where he left them in October last, without any means of subsistence; since which time they have heard nothing of him. Any person who will communicate information respecting him to his bereaved family, will confer a great obligation on them. Address Mary Kenedy, care of the Rev. Mr. Quarter, Utica, N. Y. June 28 4t

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—17th May.

Mr. FITZIMONJ presented a petition from a place in the county of Limerick, in favor of a repeal of the Legislative Union.

Mr. KENNEDY said, as he was the only English member who voted for the motion of the member for Dublin, he felt it necessary to take some notice of the comments which a noble and learned lord was pleased to make upon his conduct in another place. He could not believe that the observations to which he alluded were meant to intimidate him, or that it was the wish of the learned lord to control the votes of that house—(hear)—but still he deemed it only justice to himself, in consequence of those observations, and without further reference to the motives which impelled the noble lord to make them, briefly to state the reasons which induced him to support the motion of the member for Dublin. It had been said that the hon. member sought for the repeal of the Union, and that his motion was directed to the attainment of that object; but was this the fact? He denied that any such construction could in fairness be put upon the motion, inasmuch as, instead of asking to have the Union repealed, it only sought the appointment of a committee to ascertain what were the present effects of the Union with regard to Ireland, and what the probable consequences of the connection were likely to be. In all cases where grievances were complained of it was, he submitted, the duty of parliament to institute inquiry, and that being all the motion called for, he (Mr. K.) considered he not being answerable for any of the opinions expressed in the course of the debate. It would, indeed, be a monstrous principle to establish that, because a member felt it his duty to support this or that proposition, he was, therefore, to be responsible for the opinions of those by whom a question was brought forward; and it was just as reasonable to hold him accountable for the opinions of the noble lord the member for Northamptonshire, or say that he approved of the budget of the hon. baronet the member for Lincolnshire, because he had voted in favor of their motions, as to assume that, because he had voted with the hon. and learned member for Dublin, he must necessarily be the advocate for Repeal. He denied any such doctrine, and begged it to be distinctly understood, that although he had voted for inquiry, he was not therefore pledged for Repeal. On the contrary, so far as he knew of the matter, he firmly believed that a dissolution of the connection between the two countries would not only be highly detrimental to the empire at large, but most disadvantageous to Ireland herself. (Hear.) He thought it right to make this avowal in order to show that the noble and learned lord had attacked him without cause, and misrepresented the motives which had induced him to vote for a committee, as the means by which the question of Repeal could be got rid of. He still entertained the opinion that a parliamentary investigation would be more efficacious in setting the matter at rest than any discussion, however temperate and deliberate, that might take place in that house. And, with respect to arguments adduced from figures, was not a committee absolutely necessary to render those arguments intelligible? He therefore contended that a committee should have been appointed to sift the matter to the bottom; but, at all events it was his opinion that a consolidated grand jury board should be established in Ireland, to advise the imperial parliament as to the measures that would best contribute to the good government and happiness of that country. Indeed, he should like to see local legislatures on the same principle in England; but of one thing he was satisfied, and that was, that the question of Repeal would not be stifled effectually until a committee of that house had reported on the effects which the Union had upon Ireland.

The petition was ordered to be laid on the table.

Col. BUTLER—Sir, I rise to present a petition from the parish of the Bower, in the county of Kilkenny, very numerous signed, and as the petitioners complain, as well almost as all the petitioners on the same subject, of the poverty and wretchedness entailed on Ire-



land by the act of Union, I shall trespass on the patience of the house, while I read a letter which I received about six or seven weeks ago, from a gentleman, on whose statement the greatest reliance can be placed—a letter that it was my intention to have read on the Repeal debate, had I not observed that if I had, not one word of it, or any thing I could say in reference to it, would have been attended to after so long a debate.

(Copy)—Extract of the Rev. Charles Butler Stephenson's letter:

“Westcourt, Callan, March 5, 1834.

“Dear Sir—Though our politics are somewhat north and south, yet as the member for the county in which I reside, I think it right to make you acquainted with the condition of the poor of the town and liberties of Callan, in order that you may be enabled in your place in parliament to state from an authentic source, the distress which prevails in this country, and the absolute necessity of some legislative enactment for providing employment for the poor. The cholera has been for some weeks amongst us, and has gained an easy victory over our emaciated population; a few hours has generally been sufficient to bring the matter to a fatal termination. We have raised in the town and immediate neighborhood a considerable subscription, and its effect was almost immediately perceived in the staying of the plague. Our funds, however, are not only exhausted, but we are left in debt, with famine staring us in the face. The number of victims to this dreadful scourge has exceeded one hundred, and though, by the blessing of God, it has much subsided, yet, being no longer able to distribute provisions, we have too much reason to fear its return. The population of the town and liberties of Callan, by the last census, exceeds 6,000, without any means of employment except the occasional demand for agricultural labor at busy seasons of the year. Of these, many hundreds, being principally the wives and children of those who at various times have left the country in search of work, are by trade beggars, trusting to the charitable disposition of the neighboring farmers, but who, since the introduction of the disease into the town, will not permit them to come near their doors. I protest that whatever ills might attend a provision for the poor (and having lived many years in England, I am not ignorant of those ills,) I would unhesitatingly prefer being subject to them all, rather than be compelled, as I am daily, to witness misery that it is not in my power to relieve, I have of course contributed my mite, about £30, and have daily employed twenty extra laborers to dig my stubbles, instead of ploughing them; but I have this day been obliged to discharge ten of these poor fellows—and their disconsolate looks, when receiving this notification, though attended with a ‘God bless your honor for what you have done!’—would, I think, had they witnessed it, have shamed some of our absentee proprietors.”

The hon. member (Col. Butler) continued by saying—There is more matter of great importance in this letter, as relates to other grievances, under which the people of the town and liberties of Callan have great reason to complain; but as I shall take an opportunity of communicating with the right honorable the Secretary for Ireland on this subject, and as it would be irrelevant on the present occasion alluding to them, I shall not trouble the house with the detail. Sir, I considered that this letter would have completely refuted the arguments so gravely made use of in order to convince us of the prosperous state of Ireland in consequence of the Union, and therefore I have to regret that I had not an opportunity of reading it before the closing of the late debate. But who is the individual who writes this letter? He is not a repealer or a radical reformer, as the very first line of it proves. No, it is written by the Rev. Charles Butler Stephenson, the Protestant rector of the town and liberties of Callan, and some adjoining parishes; and I believe it is unnecessary for me to say that his letter proves that he not only has a head to be of service in advocating the cause of his fellow-parishioners, but a heart to feel for their miseries; but I beg it to be distinctly understood that I by no means intend to identify the reverend gentleman's name with the petition I am now about to present, for to borrow an idea of his own, I believe his sentiments on Repeal are much further north than mine. In the last session I presented a petition from Callan, wherein it was stated that previous to the Union, they had a considerable trade carried on it, that there were several noblemen and gentlemen residing in the immediate neighborhood, and that they returned two members to the Irish parliament, in fact that they were at that period in a state of comparative prosperity. This, I believe, was really the case, and I am now perfectly convinced that so long as the Union exists, so long will they have nothing to look forward to in future, but, if possible, a greater accumulation of misery. Much has been said about a separation between the two countries during the late debate; some honorable gentlemen declaring that that was the ultimate object of the advocates for Repeal, others contending that it would be a much more rational object for us Irishmen to seek, and probably wishing to get rid of us on any terms, and some of my hon. friends at this of the house expressing their horror at the idea of being suspected of wishing for such an event. For my part, the view I take of the subject is, that without partaking in the slightest degree of the horrors of my hon. and sensitive friends, nor by any means wishing for a separation between the two countries, on the contrary, wishing that a rational connexion between them should exist, such as that in the year 1782. I have not the least hesitation in saying that I think a separation of the countries would be better than to let them remain as they are, bound by a humbug Union, which in my opinion must eventually end in the ruin of both. AS TO THE QUESTION OF REPEAL, NOTWITHSTANDING THE BOASTED MAJORITY OF THE OTHER NIGHT, I DO PROPHECY THAT SO SURE AS THERE IS A GREAT AND JUST GOD IN HEAVEN, SO SURE MUST IT BE CARRIED, AND MOST SINCERELY SHALL I OFFER UP MY PRAYERS TO THAT ALMIGHTY GOD THAT IT MAY BE CARRIED WITHIN THE WALLS OF THE HOUSE.—The hon. and gallant member then presented several petitions against tithes, from Kilpatrick in the city of Kilkenny, signed by 9,195 individuals. One of these, signed by 4,000 individuals, complained bitterly of the tithe bill of the right hon. the Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. FINN said facts were the strongest arguments, and these the right hon. the Secretary for the Treasury furnished him with. A fourth of the entire population of Ireland was unemployed; and a fourth part annually passed through the fever hospitals, and a fourth of the population of the city of Dublin, 60,000 persons, were similarly circumstanced every year. Disease was propagated by famine, and continued by privation.

Mr. MULLINS deprecated the discussion of so important a subject, and the presentation of such important petitions in so thin a house. He moved that the house be counted.

Mr. FINN said that he must take the house as he found it. It was not his fault if neither his Majesty's ministers, or other members attended to their duty there.

The house was then counted, and there being more than forty members present, the business of the morning was resumed.

Mr. O'DWYER would not avail himself of any advantage which his position as a member of that house would give him to indulge in reference to the management of his Irish estates by the noble lord (Chilren) alluded to; although he did not mean to say that a landlord, and especially an Irish absentee landlord, was not amenable to public opinion for the manner in which he discharged those obligations that the nature of property implied. He would merely say that the estate of that nobleman, surrounding that most wretched place from which the petition came, could be ascertained as distinctly by the appearance which it bore, in contrast with those that surrounded it, as if it were set out in metres and bounds by means of painted sign-posts. There was one part, however, of the character

of the noble lord, which was a legitimate subject for discussion in that house, and that was, his character as a sinecurist. The noble lord drew, since the period of the Union, a salary of between fifteen hundred and two thousand a year as Clerk of the Privy Council in Ireland, and gave not the shadow of a return. If that salary were distributed amongst the poor of Callan they would have no occasion to appear as beggars for imperial charity. The English ridiculed and inveighed against the Roman nobility who let out their palaces to the rich spendthrifts who flock to Rome; but the Roman nobility had generally the plea of poverty to urge, and they gave their houses for the money they received; but was there not more meanness in a rich Englishman, a nobleman at the head of thirty or forty thousand a year, pocketing a salary, and giving nothing in return to the wretched country from which this petition came? [Hear.]

Lord MILTON, presented an immense number of petitions from Wellingborough and other places in Northamptonshire, in favour of the Dissenter's claims, complaining of agricultural distress, and in favour of the labour rate bill.

Mr. O'DWYER presented a petition from Rathmuller, in the county of Down, praying the total abolition of tithes. The hon. member said that he felt it his duty to present this petition, numerously signed as it was, and coming to him from a credible authority, although it contained a very severe allegation against the rector. He of course, was not enabled, of his own knowledge, to say the fact stated was true. He could only assure the house that, having made inquiry, he had ascertained that the person who had transmitted the petition to him on the part of the petitioners was an individual of consideration. The petition stated that they were sufferers to a severe extent by the overvaluation of the parish, owing to the conduct of the rector; and he hoped that this incident amongst others would induce the ministers to receive the proposal made by his honorable friend the member for Dublin, (Mr. O'Connell); of another valuation of parishes that he felt themselves aggrieved. The petitioners expressed their opinion that the question of repeal of the Union, which they alleged was one of aubious success, could not be retarded if justice to the fullest extent was not done to Ireland—(hear)—and of the first measures of justice was a reform of the church establishment which would lessen the burdens of the people. (Hear, hear.)

#### EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

We take from the *Tipperary Free Press*, the following account of the very extraordinary proceedings which marked the close of the first day of the Dungarvan election:—

Ebenezer Jacob, esq. [amid the most enthusiastic cheering] said—Two months before this I came before you, free electors, and now again I stand for your representation.—[Continued cheering.] Circumstances have now given you an opportunity of expressing your wishes—circumstances as unforeseen as were those over which we had no controul.—[Hear.] Gentlemen, by base, and villainous perjury I was unseated—[hear, hear]—corruption has been resorted to—in which I hope Mr. Barron, has not been mixed up, and, therefore I will not accuse him of having a participation in it. [Hear.] In order to prove an agency as existing between me and M. Dower, it was sworn that I dined and slept and breakfasted in the house of that gentleman. [Hear.] Will you believe the oath of Mr. J. Dower? [We will, we will.] I can repeat the same oath and do so now, when I say, that I never eat in that gentleman's house during the election; and that I never slept there—[hear, hear]—and if I perjure myself let me be brought before the tribunals of my country—[cheering]—and the person who has sworn so shall be prosecuted. Gentlemen, I call on Mr. Barron and ask him, did he not then know that I lodged in the Square—that my committee room was there, and did he not visit me in my lodgings?

Mr. Barron—I don't recollect it—upon my honor I do not, recollect it—[loud cries of “oh, oh,” and we heard the stentorian voice of a Clonmel patriot vociferating “Non mi recordo.”] Cheers and laughter.]

Mr. Jacob—I have Mr Barron's word for this. I certainly do not cavil with his words; but memories are, generally, treacherous; and I must say that Mr. Barron did say as I told you. [Hear.] But there are political traitors amongst you—they are known, they must be known. Stand forth John Matthew Galway—[horrible groans]—stand forth in all your insignificance. [Continued groaning, and deep sensation.] Come forward, and tell the conversation you held with a certain gentleman in London, and that no later than last week. This, gentleman, is the Repealer in the county, and the anti-Repealer in the borough. [Continued groans, and deep sensation.]

Mr. Galway here presented himself, and said—Will you listen to me, will you hear me. [Hooting.] For a long period great disapprobation continued, when—

Mr. O'Connor presented himself, and said—Gentlemen, if one of you were accused of having committed a grievous fault, would you not as you ought to do wish that your defence should be heard? Now, Mr. Galway is accused of a very grievous fault and will you not listen to his defence?—[Hear.]

Mr. Galway interrupting, said—Mr O'Connell came to me, [and Mr. O'Callaghan, the member for Tipperary, is alive, and he can bear testimony to what I say,] on my oath he said it, O'Connell came to me and said, if you support Mr. Jacob now you shall have Dungarvan for life; but I said to him, if Mr. Jacob pleases the people, that is no reason that I should go against them; and Mr. O'Connell said that the people should never take it out of my hands. (Great confusion.)

Mr. Jacob, in continuation—Gentlemen, whether will you believe John Matthew Galway, who has deceived you, or Daniel O'Connell, who has never deceived you? (Loud cries of O'Connell, and groans for Galway.) Mr. O'Connell, has never acted the part of a base, cunning, wretched, and miserable sycophant. (Great cries of hear.) Why did Mr. Galway vote for me on a former occasion? because I forced him to it. (Cheering.) He goes to the poll, (and here, by the by, I have to accuse the seneschal of using unconstitutional conduct,) and says that he voted for me, not according to principle, but against his conscience. This is the declaration he made in open court, (Groaning.) He cannot deny it—he dare not deny it. (Cheering.) And this is the man who represents the country Waterford? Who is he? He has neither rank nor intelligence; he is an obscure individual, who, were it not for the Repeal question, would ever have remained in his original nothingness. [Loud cries of hear, and groans.] Who would think that such a person as he is would represent a county? Has he been true to the principles which he advocated? No, he has not! [Loud cheers.] What kept him at home during the discussion on the Repeal question? Nothing more than that by his influence he should oppose a Repeal candidate. [Cheers.]—He is a person who has lent himself to deceive those whom he now comes forward to support. Shall I tell you how? Shall I mention what has come to my knowledge? [Hear, there was a terrible succession of groans for Mr. G., and most unequivocal disapprobation.]

Lieutenant Galway here presented himself amidst continued vociferation.

Mr. Jacob (pointing to this gentleman)—I do not know you, Sir; I do not know who you are; I am not acquainted with you.

Mr. B. H. Howe—If, Sir, you are unacquainted with this gentleman, I beg leave to introduce him to you. He is a distinguished officer in his Majesty's service.

Mr. Jacob—I say I care not about any pitiful slave; but if that gentleman requires any satisfaction for what I have said to him, or

concerning any person for whom he is interested, I am quite willing to give it to him. (Sensation.) Do you, Sir, dare to deny what I have to say? Did not Mr. Galway tell a gentleman that Mr. B. had destroyed himself by elections, and that he had marked a judgment of £5,000 against him. But I am done with him.

Mr. J. M. Galway here presented himself, amid confusion, and said that a conversation took place between him and Counsellor Ronayne concerning the subject to which Mr. Jacob had alluded, and that Counsellor Ronayne said to him, no wonder that you should enter judgment against him, when he owes you the money. But that he (Mr. G.) subscribed money towards that purpose. (Here the observations of the hon. gentleman were lost in the vociferation which abounded.)

Mr. Jacob—Was not this previous to the last election? But I have done. Mr. Lowe tells you that Mr. Barron is supported by the Duke of Devonshire; and Mr. Longan said, were he aware that the Duke gave his support to him, or that he was the nominee of that nobleman, he would not vote for him. I ask Mr. Longan did he not tell me that?

Mr. Longan said, that if he believed Mr. Barron was the nominee of the Duke of Devonshire he never would vote for him, or have anything to do in his election.

Mr. Jacob—To prove the little confidence which Mr. Barron has in his countrymen, I may just say, that out of twelve Irishmen nominated as those to decide on the Dungarvan election, he allowed but one of them to remain on that committee, though nearly all those to whom he objected were of his own religion. I took off one gentleman who was nominated on the committee, and I confess, that were it not according to his express desire, I should be ashamed for having done so. That gentleman was Mr. Lambert, of Wexford, who requested, for reasons of his own, that he might be exempted, and I complied with his request, otherwise I should not have objected to any gentleman—I should not have so insulted him. Will you, I now ask you, put confidence in a man who would rather place confidence in Englishmen than in his own countrymen? I was tried before the committee so appointed. I admit that it was composed of just and honourable men. They did not find me guilty of having bribed, or being guilty of any other crime, yet did not they unseat me? I will not attribute any motives to them. It would be unjust to do so; but there are persons uncharitable enough to say, that were it not for my connexion with O'Connell, and were it not that I am a Repealer, I should still be your representative. But of my connexion, with O'Connell I am proud. I am proud in saying, that every vote I gave was by the side of that great man—every vote I gave was with O'Connell and Ireland. I must now advert to some mean and paltry devices, resorted to at these elections. The question I shall now put is, did any of the opposite party tell any of those who intended to vote for him, that such a vote would ruin them? (Groaning.) Did they tell Hughes there, if he gave me his vote he would be ruined—and that it would be a sore vote for him? (Groaning.) Stand forth again John Matthew Galway, and say, did you or did you not say so to Hughes? Did you not say that he'd be smashed if he voted for me? (Hear, and loud groans.) Why, the man is read to make affidavit of it at this moment.—(Hear, hear.) These are the means resorted to to corrupt and vitiate our elections. Oh! what a parliament we should have, were such men as those to be our representatives, who in this base and wicked manner would thus act!—[Loud cheers.] This is the conduct of those who tell you they are liberal candidates, and will not vote for liberal principles. In three days more, we will be able to see whether the ministers or the people will gain this election.—Whether O'Connell or his enemies are to conquer. O'Connell is he who has ever watched over the interests of his country—and Repeal is his watchword. (Cheers.) Has Mr. Barron told you that he would vote for repeal? (Cries of no, no, no, on that subject he is silent.) He has not the courage to say he will vote for Repeal—unequivocal, unqualified Repeal—without quibble or reservation.

Mr. Barron here made some observations relative to his opinions on Repeal, which were drowned amid loud vociferation.

Mr. Jacob—Gentlemen, I need not ask whether or not my opponents have been pure, or whether they have been corrupt. I have the names of two hundred and eighty voters who can vouch that they have been offered bribes—and these are the persons who say that they hope to be supported by the people. I have never deceived you, and I never shall.—I pledge myself that I shall ever be found voicing for the welfare of Ireland. Pursue the course which you have commenced, and glorious victory is certain. (Continued cheering for some minutes.)

#### COBBETT ON THE “REPEAL OF THE UNION.”

It is useless for me to repine at not having been present to vote in the minority of this question; but it may not be entirely useless for me to state the reasons, or, at least, some of them, which would have induced me to give that vote.—I have never been able, for one single moment, to look upon Ireland or Scotland, other than as parts of my native country, to which I am bound by all those considerations, the observance of which, and the adherence to which, and the being by which, constitute that which is properly called patriotism; and which is no more of kin to the base and servile thing, commonly called ‘loyalty,’ than I, thank God! am a kin to such a two-legged thing as WILBERFORCE was.—Thus viewing the matter, the question of repeal of the union, of non-repeal of the union, is, with me, a question of good, or of evil, to the whole kingdom; and not at all whether it be good for Ireland alone. Devonshire cannot suffer without England suffering; that fine county cannot be defaced, beggared, and degraded, without injury to the rest of England; and precisely the same must take place with regard to the beggaring and defacing of Ireland. I defy any man to show that injury can be done to Ireland, in any way, whatever, without that injury recoiling upon England. The question, therefore, is, whether a repeal of the legislative union would, or would not, tend to the peace, happiness, and real prosperity of Ireland. I am of opinion that it would.”

COBBETT then proceeds to advocate it at great length, because—

1. A repeal of the union would do a great deal to put an end to the absenteeism.—2. It would give the Irish a legislature in which they would be really represented, and the members of which must, of necessity, have a deep interest in the welfare of the country.—3. It would save England the Expense of thirty thousand troops, besides a Bourbon-like police, now found necessary to keep the people of that country in subjection.—4. It would, of necessity, prevent the misery, the famine, the human degradation, which now mark that fertile land, and that laborious people.—5. It would remove the constant danger which England is in, during war, in consequence of the contents of Ireland; and, particularly, it would remove that greatest of all dangers, the deadly and justly-to-be-dreaded hostility of the United States of America.” This last, “because” he explains in the following remarkable manner:—“Mr. PAINE, in a letter to Mr. JEFFERSON, written in the year 1795, or 1796, which I saw in PAINE'S hand-writing in 1819, and which was not published until a year or two afterwards (if indeed, it be published now) described the sort of war that ought to be made



upon England by the United States; and his grand stroke was an invasion of Ireland. 'Ah! my dear sir,' said he, 'five thousand Americans, with forty thousand stand of spare arms, landed in Ireland, would make a great change in the affairs of this whole world!' I never shall forget the words: they struck me forcibly when I read them; and I have never thought of that since, without dreading the consequences of another war with America, and France at the same time, probably Ireland being in her present state. Our statement may curl their lips, draw up their nostrils, and shake their heads; but I can tell them this, that invasion of Ireland by the United States, was seriously contemplated towards the close of the last war, though it was a war single-handed against England. We have a great navy; at least, we have one that costs a great deal. We have more than three Admirals to every ship of the line: we have more than two hundred Admirals: and the Americans have none. We had four Generals and three or four Admirals at NEW ORLEANS; and the Americans had only a lawyer, the son of a poor Irish emigrant! We know the result on that occasion; and the devil incarnate is not an object of greater terror to the enormously guilty sinner, than the name of that son of an Irish emigrant is to the 'sister services' of this 'mighty empire.' We can fit out fleets; but we cannot employ them all in the watching of Ireland; and if we could, it is by no means certain that there would always be a fleet in the right place; and if they were, who is sanguine enough to hope that, that fleet would defeat the American fleet, of greatly inferior force. The gunboats, and other naval force stationed on the Irish coast, were employed, the newspapers told us, last year, in aiding the land forces in the collection of tithes! It is a pity that such gallant persons, who call themselves, 'officers and gentlemen,' had not something else to do, than to assist a christian clergy in 'collecting the oblations of the faithful.' An expedition such as that recommended by PAINE, would give them something else to do; something very different from the heroism of the Peninsula! But, it is not the power of the United States; it is not the bravery of her people, though that surpasses all other bravery in the world; it is not the matchless skill and adroitness of her seamen; it is not any of those that we have most to dread; it is the hostility, the deadly hostility; the mortal revenge of those, and the descendants of those, who have been driven from Ireland to the United States! Let our statesmen curl up their lips, reader; but I beg you not to believe that this is imaginary danger, merely because the justly vindictive persons are three thousand miles off.—I beseech you to trace JACKSON from his poor Irish emigrant parents, to the time when he swept an English army back into the sea. I beseech you to look at him, urged by his mother to fight against the English in the American war. Then I beseech you to view him at the present moment, striking at the very vitals of that paper-money system, which was intended, by the haters of American freedom, to accomplish that which they were unable to accomplish by arms. The state of things in America, however our statesmen may curl up their lips, is such that it must produce great embarrassment here. It has already produced great embarrassment; and that embarrassment is only beginning. To say that the man, whose measures are producing this embarrassment the son of a poor ill-treated Irish emigrant, is nothing; that might be *accident*; but it is not accident that thousands upon thousands of Irishmen are holding public meetings in America to support General JACKSON against the partisans of England, and avowedly because it is against England that his measures tend. This is something. It appears that the Irish, and the descendants of the Irish, for more than one generation or two, perhaps amounting, very likely, to more than a million of adult males, are avowedly giving this support because they look upon the villainous banks as favorable to England, and the views of England. I beseech the reader to look at the account of a meeting which took place in NEW YORK, to raise a subscription for Mr. BARRETT! Let our statesmen curl up their lips; but such a meeting, in such a city, will make every man reflect on ultimate consequences. Let the statesmen curl up their lips, but sensible men will not bestow a smile of contempt on the United States to us who had the resolution to oppose the Coercion Bill. Never was there an object in this world so interesting; never was there anything so manifestly pregnant with mighty consequences as that which is now passing in the United States of America. Every man, who knows anything at all of America, knows that in all the great cities and towns the Irish have it in their power to decide the elections; and it is the elections which decide every thing else. \* \* \* When the wretched people of Ireland are driven abroad by bad government, they are NOT DRIVEN OUT OF THE WORLD. They are still in the world; and there we see a million of them now assisting to inflict an injury, and a deep and lasting injury, on those from whom they have received the treatment which I have before described, and which Mr. O'CONNELL has so much, more forcibly described: so many times before. I do beseech the reader to look well at the proceedings and the language of these emigrant Irishmen. All of them retain an ardent love for their native country; all of them resent every injury now inflicted upon her. Mr. BARRETT's imprisonment made no noise in England, but it has made a noise in America; made a noise in that country, whence Ireland may be invaded at any time, in any future war. Now, is it nothing to have continually before our eyes a danger like this? Is it nothing to know that there are two hundred thousand volunteers, under thirty years of age, always ready for the enterprise; and that a three weeks' sail may bring them to their destined port. I have seen this danger for more than twenty years. In 1812, I described the danger to the Government and to the country. The danger is every day greater and greater, and there is no earthly way of putting an end to it, but that of making the people of Ireland contented with their Government; and contented with it they never will be, so long as they shall live under the dominion of a Protestant hierarchy, and be deprived of a native resident Parliament."

#### MR. STANLEY'S BREACH OF DECORUM.

(From the Spectator.)

Mr. Stanley has made it "his custom always, in the afternoon" to indulge his ease, at the expense of good taste and propriety, by lolling on the treasury bench with his heels "cocked up on the table," to the great scandal of the house, and the particular annoyance of honorable gentlemen opposite.

This free and easy style of Mr. Stanley has hurt the feelings of members more than his snappish tone and somewhat overbearing manner. It is not a very gentlemanlike habit certainly; and, in a less privileged person, would have been deemed offensive to the speaker if not to the house. What will Mrs. Trollope say? Had she, who could not tolerate such a posture in a vulgar Yankee at a coffee-house, witness such a sight as a high-bred scion of the English aristocracy, and a minister of state, making a footstool of the table of the House of Commons, flinging up his feet among law books and despatch boxes, kicking aside the mace, trampling on a petition, thrusting his toes under the nose of the clerks, and exhibiting his lower extremities to the view of the opposition benches—absolutely rumping "his Majesty's opposition"—she would have swooned away, and perchance have fallen through the ventilator into the speaker's lap.

It was only the other night that this piece of ill breeding, which has been complained of privately by sensitive members many times these two years, was noticed publicly; and then Mr. Ronayne was provoked to it by one of Mr. Stanley's sarcastic smiles. This is accounted for not by any feeling of fear or defiance to Mr. Stanley, but to the knowledge that so many greater instances and more flagrant breaches of decorum have been nightly committed. Yawning and snoring may be unavoidable under the narcotic influence of some drowsy orators; but members need not settle themselves to sleep on the benches as on a camp-bed, nor yawn so ostentatiously; any more than they are compelled to manifest their asinine natures by braying, or their dunghill valorous contempt for decency by cock-crow-ing.

Mr. Ronayne might have done better than notice Mr. Stanley's offence angrily. Instead of making a serious matter of it, he should have moved that the right honorable gentleman "do lie upon the table;" which being carried as a matter of course, the officers of the house would have gravely proceeded to place the *corpus delicti* of the colonial secretary on the floor underneath—that being the place where petitions are usually deposited; and then the Irish agitators would have had their implacable foe at their feet.

A reform in a bear garden, beginning with the bear-leader, is pretty sure of being carried into effect with the whole ursine community. We, hope, therefore, that the House of Commons is in a fair way to learn manners better fitted for an assembly of legislators than those of a cock-pit.

It is sufficiently descriptive of my arduous labours, otherwise than in seeking the living among the dead, by looking into those loathsome toms, which, the more examined or agitated, become still more disgusting and insupportable. But no sooner did I resolve to examine into the religion called Popish, than the day-star from on high shot forth its heavenly rays on my benighted soul, dispelled the clouds of darkness which had long possessed it, and exhibited to my astonished senses the grand object of all my researches, which I so long and so ardently desired to behold, I was thus by the ALMIGHTY rescued like a brand from the consuming fire of heresy and infidelity, and brought, like a lost sheep, into the one fold of the one shepherd, and the one Holy Catholic Church.

Thus from on high in boundless mercy favored and without the least merit of my own, enlightened by divine grace (in the inward man,) and unperceivedly elevated in the renewed spirit, as it were to an eminence, displaying most clearly an extensive view of the lives and actions of my former Protestant associates and familiar friends, but more particularly of my own misspent life from the days of my youth, unconscious all the while of my perilous situation, suspended by the tender thread of life only, and on the very brink of the fathomless abyss of awful eternity. At length, by divine providence awakened from my fatal slumbers and exhibited to my very self, together with all my diversified sinful Protestant achievements, both in principles and practice, divested of all disguise in the unerring mirror of truth. O! eternal truth, the church of the living God, which then in Majesty divine—and Almighty power appeared in perfect view, bursting into atoms the satanic chains of heresy and infidelity which so long enslaved my credulous, unguarded soul and understanding, chasing away the loathsome clouds of anti-Christian darkness, by which I was continually beset, obscuring all my ways and prostrating wicked sectarian artifice and the power of darkness for ever in the dust.

How faithfully true the representation thus unexpectedly displayed before my intellectual eyes, every faculty and all the senses of both heart and mind, at the first glance I shrunk disgusted from the hideous spectacle, sorely lamenting its ever having had an existence. The day far spent,—the night at hand, eternity in view,—and nought left or ever possessed of to palliate—and much less able, satisfactorily to account for, a life so rebellious—and, yet in mercy lengthened years, ("For God wills not the death of a sinner, but rather he should turn from his wickedness and live.") spent in open hostility against the Almighty God and the pure and immortal spirit planted within my bosom—and designed by the Heavenly Creator for happier days here and peace eternal in the mansion of bliss hereafter.

But now, oh! how deformed? Poluted by heresy, infidelity, blasphemy, calumny and crime, so frequently committed in common with my Protestant associates and intimate acquaintance and friends, under the pretence of upholding the thing called the glorious reformation and evangelical liberty of the gospel! against the unoffending Catholics, without the least cause or provocation whatever for so doing—and furthermore most inhumanly imputing to them these very crimes committed, by ourselves without remorse or shame—and of which they were exclusively the devoted victims? through the wicked insinuations and fell contrivances of remorseless preachers, hypocrite deceivers, and false pretenders of divinity. A thousand fold by far more destructive to the souls men than the pestilence, the famine and the sword, even, if the whole three were to unite—using all their might—at the self same place and time.

Too late, alas! too late! now to enquire through whose means I happened to fall into this miserable condition! or to whom to apply, or flee for shelter from the wrath to come? Will any of these canting preachers, who have so treacherously misled me, come and even make any sort of effort to rescue me? Will the foul calumniator and soul misleading preacher of the Middle Dutch Church come to my aid? Oh, no! for the unattracted mammon and not the salvation of souls is the



celestial change (in the inward man) perceptible only to the faculties of the mind and soul alone, is common to all sincere, penitent, believing converts, of the Catholic Faith, and the first impression is everlasting! yielding a perpetual feast cheering to the heart and soul, so often as the thoughts recur, to these happy moments of reconciliation between sinful man and his offended God.

Hitherto I had been an entire stranger to the grand tempter's assaults personally and at which occurrence I wonder not, in these my recently enlightened days; for it now appears as manifest to me as the Sun in the meridian, that it would be no more, than an entire waste of the cunning friend's time, if he were to trouble himself so very unnecessarily now a-days, about the affairs of men upon any part of this terrestrial globe. Where-soever the unhallowed reformation has hoisted its standard, or planted the seeds of its baneful, newly invented anti-Evangelical liberty of the gospel; for wheresoever it has taken root it has produced multitudes of discordant sects and many, many folds of self-commissioned Preachers equally inconsistent in all their members, for no two among the whole body can be found to agree, in any quarter of the globe. As to their discipline, their rule of faith; or, their conduct in general. O! what a singular fold of one shepherd, is here presented by these hireling interested deceivers for our acceptance instead of that appointed by our Lord himself! and it is written of them; they go forth in hordes, like prowling "Wolves in Sheeps clothing seeking whom they may devour," and are by far more capable of inveighing mankind into that broad and crooked road that leads to destruction, than Satan in person, were he visibly in all his Satanic pride at this very day amongst us, we should know him by his marks and shun him; or, if Catholic, true believers, meet him in front bidding him defiance.

I had not experienced much of the arch-fiend's artifice, or received his visits until I had by divine grace discovered the one straight and narrow road that leads to eternal salvation—and had been also initiated into it, by one of the most eminently Pious Divines of the age. In the city of Boston in March 1828, then it was and not till then that Satan assailed me with all his artifice and power, in a manner not to be mistaken for the baseless fabricks of the imagination, or the fleeting ideas of the wandering mind, but in realities perfectly perceptible not understanding, but also, to the very senses of both the body and mind! How often during these trying days and nights, did I feel the chilling blood fleeting through every vein in the utmost disorder—and all the flesh tremblingly in motion, striving as it were to flee from the presence of some dangerous enemy. The very air that surrounded me, seemed to have something horrid in it, whilst at the same time, all the foul invented charges and calumnies ever before brought against Catholicism were incessantly pouring on the mind—in a most alarming manner—and my usual resting hours of the night, were continually disturbed. How often even one night did I look all over the bed-room aided by the light of the moon, endeavoring to discover if there where not, some living being within it, to cause such interruptions to my wanted, and there much needed repose? and frequently the very organ of speech was deprived of its power, accustomed faculty, and many a time I would have asked *who is there*, and could not; for the fiend was always near but invisible. Thus tormented and day after day, still more perplexed as time passed on, I resolved on leaving the city for a time, and immediately afterwards, I was by divine favors from above, which I continually implored, crowned with victory, and over the prince of darkness, alone, and all his emissaries here on earth, but also over myself the most difficult of all enemies to subdue.

Thus I have briefly set forth, some of my own conflicts with the enemy of all mankind, for the sake of many thousands, of my protestant fellow travellers through this vale of probation, towards that vast ocean of eternity, from whence there is no return, and who are many of them, to my own personal knowledge eagerly disposed to embrace the Catholic faith, but are still entangled in the errors and inventions of evil minded men, precisely in the same way as I was heretofore. Ferently praying the giver of all blessings, to aid them with his divine grace—to arise them with unbending fortitude and the spirit of perseverance and self denial until they shall attain to the full possession of all their wishes—and enable them to leave all their former false founded opinions, prejudice, superstition and bigotry, as a legacy behind with the veritable preacher of the middle Dutch Church, and all his brethren. I shall soon take a glance at the anti-christian visit of the preacher, to a convert of the Catholic faith who treated him with becoming spirit, for the rudeness offered by him.

JOSEPH TRENCH.

IF A MEETING OF THE CORDWAINERS IN GENERAL will be held at the O'CONNELL HOUSE, Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING next, for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN ROACH, President,  
THOMAS BAKER, Secretary,  
JOHN McDERMOTT,  
PATRICK DALY.



land by the act of Union, I shall trespass on the patience of the house, while I read a letter which I received about six or seven weeks ago, from a gentleman, on whose statement the greatest reliance can be placed—a letter that it was my intention to have read on the Repeal debate, had I not observed that if I had, not one word of it, or any thing I could say in reference to it, would have been attended to after so long a debate.

(Copy)—Extract of the Rev. Charles Butler Stephenson's letter:

“Westcourt, Callan, March 5, 1834.

“Dear Sir—Though our politics are somewhat north and south, yet as the member for the county in which I reside, I think it right to make you acquainted with the condition of the poor of the town and liberties of Callan, in order that you may be enabled in your place in parliament to state from an authentic source, the distress which prevails in this country, and the absolute necessity of some legislative enactment for providing employment for the poor. The cholera has been for some weeks amongst us, and has gained an easy victory over our emaciated population; a few hours has generally been sufficient to bring the matter to a fatal termination. We have raised in the town and immediate neighborhood a considerable subscription, and its effect was almost immediately perceived in the staying of the plague. Our funds, however, are not only exhausted, but we are left in debt, with famine staring us in the face. The number of victims to this dreadful scourge has exceeded one hundred, and though, by the blessing of God, it has much subsided, yet, being no longer able to distribute provisions, we have too much reason to fear its return. The population of the town and liberties of Callan, by the last census, exceeds 6,000, without any means of employment except the occasional demand for agricultural labor at busy seasons of the year. Of these, many hundreds, being principally the wives and children of those who at various times have left the country in search of work, are by trade beggars, trusting to the charitable disposition of the neighboring farmers, but who, since the introduction of the disease into the town, will not permit them to come near their doors. I protest that whatever ills might attend a provision for the poor (and having lived many years in England, I am not ignorant of those ills,) I would unhesitatingly prefer being subject to them all, rather than be compelled, as I am daily, to witness misery that it is not in my power to relieve, I have of course contributed my mite, about £30, and have daily employed twenty extra laborers to dig my stubbles, instead of ploughing them; but I have this day been obliged to discharge ten of these poor fellows—and their disconsolate looks, when receiving this notification, though attended with a ‘God bless your honor for what you have done!’—would, I think, had they witnessed it, have shamed some of our absentee proprietors.”

The hon. member (Col. Butler) continued by saying—There is more matter of great importance in this letter, as relates to other grievances, under which the people of the town and liberties of Callan have great reason to complain; but as I shall take an opportunity of communicating with the right honorable the Secretary for Ireland on this subject, and as it would be irrelevant on the present occasion alluding to them, I shall not trouble the house with the detail. Sir, I considered that this letter would have completely refuted the arguments so gravely made use of in order to convince us of the prosperous state of Ireland in consequence of the Union, and therefore I have to regret that I had not an opportunity of reading it before the closing of the late debate. But who is the individual who writes this letter? He is not a repealer or a radical reformer, as the very first line of it proves. No, it is written by the Rev. Charles Butler Stephenson, the Protestant rector of the town and liberties of Callan, and some adjoining parishes; and I believe it is unnecessary for me to say that his letter proves that he not only has a head to be of service in advocating the cause of his fellow-parishioners, but a heart to feel for their miseries; but I beg it to be distinctly understood that I by no means intend to identify the reverend gentleman's name with the petition I am now about to present, for to borrow an idea of his own, I believe his sentiments on Repeal are much further north than mine. In the last session I presented a petition from Callan, wherein it was stated that previous to the Union, they had a considerable trade carried on it, that there were several noblemen and gentlemen residing in the immediate neighborhood, and that they returned two members to the Irish parliament, in fact that they were at that period in a state of comparative prosperity. This, I believe, was really the case, and I am now perfectly convinced that so long as the Union exists, so long will they have nothing to look forward to in future, but, if possible, a greater accumulation of misery. Much has been said about a separation between the two countries during the late debate; some honorable gentlemen declaring that that was the ultimate object of the advocates for Repeal, others contending that it would be a much more rational object for us Irishmen to seek, and probably wishing to get rid of us on any terms, and some of my hon. friends at this of the house expressing their horror at the idea of being suspected of wishing for such an event. For my part, the view I take of the subject is, that without partaking in the slightest degree of the horrors of my hon. and sensitive friends, nor by any means wishing for a separation between the two countries, on the contrary, wishing that a rational connexion between them should exist, such as that in the year 1782. I have not the least hesitation in saying that I think a separation of the countries would be better than to let them remain as they are, bound by a humbug Union, which in my opinion must eventually end in the ruin of both. AS TO THE QUESTION OF REPEAL, NOTWITHSTANDING THE BOASTED MAJORITY OF THE OTHER NIGHT, I DO PROPHECY THAT SO SURE AS THERE IS A GREAT AND JUST GOD IN HEAVEN, SO SURE MUST IT BE CARRIED, AND MOST SINCERELY SHALL I OFFER UP MY PRAYERS TO THAT ALMIGHTY GOD THAT IT MAY BE CARRIED WITHIN THE WALLS OF THE HOUSE.—The hon. and gallant member then presented several petitions against tithes, from Kilpatrick in the city of Kilkenny, signed by 9,195 individuals. One of these, signed by 4,000 individuals, complained bitterly of the tithe bill of the right hon. the Secretary for Ireland.

Mr. FINN said facts were the strongest arguments, and these the right hon. the Secretary for the Treasury furnished him with. A fourth of the entire population of Ireland was unemployed; and a fourth part annually passed through the fever hospitals, and a fourth of the population of the city of Dublin, 60,000 persons, were similarly circumstanced every year. Disease was propagated by famine, and continued by privation.

Mr. MULLINS deprecated the discussion of so important a subject, and the presentation of such important petitions in so thin a house. He moved that the house be counted.

Mr. FINN said that he must take the house as he found it. It was not his fault if neither his Majesty's ministers, or other members attended to their duty there.

The house was then counted, and there being more than forty members present, the business of the morning was resumed.

Mr. O'DWYER would not avail himself of any advantage which his position as a member of that house would give him to indulge in reference to the management of his Irish estates by the noble lord (Childen) alluded to; although he did not mean to say that a landlord, and especially an Irish absentee landlord, was not amenable to public opinion for the manner in which he discharged those obligations that the nature of property implied. He would merely say that the estate of that nobleman, surrounding that most wretched place from which the petition came, could be ascertained as distinctly by the appearance which it bore, in contrast with those that surrounded it, as if it were set out in metres and bounds by means of painted sign-posts. There was one part, however, of the character

ly, however, like flowers for the care of a skilful and vigilant artist, they spring forth successfully and splendidly under the bountiful patronage and encouragement of the refined, and polished Greeks and Romans. These thoughts were suggested a few days ago by a visit to St. Joseph's Church, corner of Sixth avenue and Barrow-street. On entering the door, the first thing which the eye beholds with delight, is a superb and magnificent Alpece, though not entirely completed; one perhaps surpassing in genuineness of design, and beauty of execution, any other in the United States. It is a replete imitation, and in the true spirit of the Grecian artist, taken from the Tower of Lysicrates. The base, column, and capital are Scagliola of Paulchevia, commonly called Egyptian Green. It has been executed by Messrs. Dougherty and Foley; signed and superintended by Mr. James Dempsey, master carpenter, and bears ample testimony of the taste, ingenuity, and extraordinary abilities of these gentlemen in their respective occupations; I should guarantee a permanent support to them from this community. The observer cannot remain insensible for a moment to the chaste and elegant mechanism of the entire structure. What and, at all tinged with a love of the fine arts, or purified by the principles of Christianity, can refrain from expanding with a heartfelt gratitude, and sending up their daily orisons for the welfare and happiness of those whose liberality occasioned, and for whose minds and hands executed such a splendid temple in honor and to the glory to the Deity. In after days, when nought I remain of the present generation, save “here lieth,” &c., on a marble stone in the grave yard, the traveller from other countries may visit this temple, and behold it with admiration. He may, the travellers to Greece and Rome, give a glowing description its beauties, and call to mind the good and great men who have departed from the earth, bequeathing to posterity such a monument to test their worth, virtues, and liberality. In no way can the Arts advanced to a prosperous condition in this country, but by liberalizing and encouraging the Artists. If they are neglected, left to pine in indigence and obscurity, they will cease their efforts in improving them, and the rising generation viewing this neglect, will never attempt to distinguish themselves in any of them. It is naturally fond of the approbation of his fellow-man in what he performs, and nothing can add more to his pleasure and business, and to his zeal in the pursuit of his profession, than to see his productions justly appreciated.

—[Hear.] Gentlemen, by base, and villanous perjury I was unseated—[hear, hear]—corruption has been resorted to—in which I hope Mr. Barron, has not been mixed up, and, therefore I will not accuse him of having a participation in it. [Hear.] In order to prove an agency as existing between me and M. Dower, it was sworn that I dined and slept and breakfasted in the house of that gentleman. [Hear.] Will you believe the oath of Mr. J. Dower? [We will, we will.] I can repeat the same oath and do so now, when I say, that I never eat in that gentleman's house during the election; and that I never slept there—[hear, hear]—and if I perjure myself let me be brought before the tribunals of my country—[cheering]—and the person who has sworn so shall be prosecuted. Gentlemen, I call on Mr. Barron and ask him, did he not then know that I lodged in the Square—that my committee room was there, and did he not visit me in my lodgings?

Mr. Barron—I don't recollect it—upon my honor I do not, recollect it—[loud cries of “oh, oh.” and we heard the stentorian voice of a Cloumel patriot vociferating “Non mi recordo.”] Cheers and laughter.]

Mr. Jacob—I have Mr Barron's word for this. I certainly do not cavil with his words; but memories are, generally, treacherous; and I must say that Mr. Barron did say as I told you. [Hear.] But there are political traitors amongst you—they are known, they must be known. Stand forth John Mathew Galway—[horrible groans]—stand forth in all your insignificance. [Continued groaning, and deep sensation.] Come forward, and tell the conversation you held with a certain gentleman in London, and that no later than last week. This, gentleman, is the Repealer in the county, and the anti-Repealer in the borough. [Continued groans, and deep sensation.]

Mr. Galway here presented himself, and said—Will you listen to me, will you hear me. [Hooting.] For a long period great disapprobation continued, when—

Mr. O'Connor presented himself, and said—Gentlemen, if one of you were accused of having committed a grievous fault, would you not as you ought to do wish that your defence should be heard? Now, Mr. Galway is accused of a very grievous fault and will you not listen to his defence?—[Hear.]

Mr. Galway interrupting, said—Mr O'Connell came to me, [and Mr. O'Callaghan, the member for Tipperary, is alive, and he can bear testimony to what I say,] on my oath he said it; O'Connell came to me and said, if you support Mr. Jacob now you shall have Dungan for life; but I said to him, if Mr. Jacob pleases the people, that is no reason that I should go against them; and Mr. O'Connell said that the people should never take it out of my hands. [Great confusion.]

Mr. Jacob, in continuation—Gentlemen, whether will you believe John Mathew Galway, who has deceived you, or Daniel O'Connell, who has never deceived you? [Loud cries of O'Connell, and groans for Galway.] Mr. O'Connell, has never acted the part of a base, cunning, wretched, and miserable sycophant. [Great cries of hear.] Why did Mr. Galway vote for me on a former occasion? because I forced him to it. [Cheering.] He goes to the poll. [and here, by the by, I have to accuse the seneschal of using unconstitutional conduct.] and says that he voted for me, not according to principle, but against his conscience. This is the declaration he made in open court. [Groaning.] He cannot deny it—he dare not deny it. [Cheering.] And this is the man who represents the country Waterford! Who is he? He has neither rank nor intelligence; he is an obscure individual, who, were it not for the Repeal question, would ever have remained in his original nothingness. [Loud cries of hear, and groans.] Who would think that such a person as he is would represent a county? Has he been true to the principles which he advocated? No, he has not! [Loud cheers.] What kept him at home during the discussion on the Repeal question? Nothing more than that by his influence he should oppose a Repeal candidate. [Cheers.]—He is a person who has lent himself to deceive those whom he now comes forward to support. Shall I tell you how? Shall I mention what has come to my knowledge? [Hear] there was a terrible succession of groans for Mr. G., and most unequivocal disapprobation.]

Lieutenant Galway here presented himself amidst continued vociferation.

Mr. Jacob (pointing to this gentleman)—I do not know you, Sir; I do not know who you are; I am not acquainted with you.

Mr. B. H. Howe—If, Sir, you are unacquainted with this gentleman, I beg leave to introduce him to you. He is a distinguished officer in his Majesty's service.

Mr. Jacob—I say I care not about any pitiful slave; but if that gentleman requires any satisfaction for what I have said to him, or

individual seemed to feel a pride in doing honor to the memory of the companion of WASHINGTON. The streets through which the procession past were lined with thousands, nay tens of thousands, the windows of every house were filled with spectators, and during the whole affair, every thing was decorous and peaceable. The military never appeared to greater advantage; each corps seemed to vie with the other in performance of their duty, and all were looked on with admiration. The several Societies with banners, badges &c. added much to the occasion, and displayed their usual taste. The procession was uncommonly long. When GENERAL MORTON had arrived at the Battery the last of those engaged in the parade had not moved from the Park. Want of room prevented us from giving as full and minute a description of this affair as we would wish; but we are sure the majority of our readers witnessed the procession; it was such a one as might be expected on the solemn occasion. It was the voluntary act of a grateful people, rendering a tribute of respect to the illustrious Patriot who “pledged his life, his fortune, and his sacred honor” in the cause of American Liberty, and persevered with WASHINGTON and the soldiers of the revolution until they obtained the liberty which we are now enjoying.

#### MECHANIC'S BENEFIT SOCIETY.

This Society celebrated its first Anniversary, on Thursday last, by a public dinner at the O'Connell House, Broadway, kept by our friend, Mr. JOHN M'MANON. The dinner was served up in his best style, every thing was in good order, and every one enjoyed himself on the occasion. We regret the crowded state of our columns unavoidably compels us to delay publishing the proceedings until next week.

#### TO OUR AGENTS, AND COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

We request the special attention of those Agents having monies in their hands due to this establishment, to remit the same to this Office with out delay. Such of our Country Subscribers who may be in arrear, (and we regret to state there are many,) we trust will forward the amount of their subscriptions per Mail, and save us the unpleasant feeling of having to remind them of their apathy.

#### RICHMOND VA.

Will Mr. Joseph Hagan, be so kind as to devote his immediate attention to the contents of our last Communication.

#### PATERSON, N. J.

Our friends in Paterson, are respectfully informed that we shall be the pleasure of paying them a visit in the course of the ensuing week.

Our esteemed friend, the Rev. Mr. B——, is informed that wishes shall be attended to.

#### AGENTS.

The following Gentlemen have kindly consented to act as Agents for this paper. Subscribers residing in their respective neighbourhoods will oblige us by paying their arrears of subscription to them, persons desirous of patronizing the Truth Teller, can make application through them:—

PHILIP McGOVERN, St. Louis, Missouri.  
BYRNE, Galena, Illinois.  
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PATRICK TUOMY, Natchez, Mississippi.  
JAMES HYLAND, New-Orleans, Louisiana.

#### EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following Letters received at this office will meet with immediate attention:—

O'Donohue, Georgetown, D. C.; J. M. M., New-York; John Kinson, Syracuse, N. Y.; George M. Wheeler, Watervlet, N. John McElroy, Md.; George Gordon, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edd Tracy, Albany, N. Y.; Patrick Bulger, Montgomery, Ala.; M'Cann, Slathill, N. Y.; Francis Flanagan, Zanesville, Ohio; R. Dittoe, Somerset, Ohio; S. B. Grosvenor, Geneva, N. Y.; R. sh. Rahway, N. J.; William Burke, Cincinnati, Ohio; John ne, Buck, Lancaster Co. Penn.; John E. Dunn, Charleston, S. A. Williams, Lee Town, Va.; W. P. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.; John ey, Petersburg, U. C.; F. Shields, Augusta, Geo.; Rev. Mr. y, Augusta, Geo.; Charles O'Neill, Paterson, New Jersey.

#### ST. CLARE'S SEMINARY--DETROIT.

##### EXAMINATION AND EXHIBITION.

EDITOR—When the diffusion of knowledge, the cultivation of arts and sciences, and the march of intellect are found progressing amongst us, we experience, in proportion to their advancement, elevation of character, an exquisiteness of feeling, and a degree of refinement, which, the vulgar, the untaught and unthinking can appreciate. In whomever we find a knowledge of correct principles, whether in the statesman, the philosopher, the historian or the accomplished female, we are, as it were, constrained, willingly, to pay obeisance to the possessor. The effect of a refined education when joined to suavity of manners and virtuous conduct is incalculable as regards the well-being of society. To good instruction may, indeed, be mainly attributed all our social happiness and all the blessings of social life. What is that? Without education life is scarcely worth enjoying. It is always a child—nay, inferior to a child,—a mere “imitation,”—a useless log cumbering the ground on which it lays, to spirit or animation. I trust our happy Republic will ever be able to rank foremost in the scale of nations, as she now descends, by promoting and encouraging seminaries of learning, centres of instruction, where the delicate mind shall receive those and indelible impressions that are destined to form it for noble and enterprising deeds.





I have been led to make these observations, Mr. Editor, in consequence of my having been one of many spectators who recently witnessed an examination held at St. Clare's Seminary, Detroit.—Indeed, I would deem myself culpable were I to withhold the expression of public feeling on the occasion, and the general satisfaction given by some of the principal young ladies of the Institution. So prompt and perfectly accurate were their answers, though their memories were heavily taxed in their examination in History, Geography, the rules and application of the rules of Rhetoric, English Grammar and Natural Philosophy, that it seemed as if each young lady had given her undivided attention to one only of these sciences. The examination in the French language, the almost vernacular tongue of Detroit, was, of course, highly satisfactory. Many of the young pupils in turns of thought and expression (in language) exhibited a rare combination of talent, strength of genius, industry, and close application. It was difficult to draw the line of demarcation between many of the successful competitors for literary distinctions. So close was the contest that a superficial observer might depart perfectly satisfied with the almost seeming impossibility of discovering any striking shade of difference. In the soul-subduing art of Music the connoisseurs were exceedingly gratified with the progress of the pupils.

The spectators were all delighted and spoke in the highest terms of the Right Rev. Bishop, and the Rev. Superior, Mr. Kundig, a Swiss gentleman, under whose auspices the Institution continues daily to prosper. Although, I am aware, the Rev. Mr. Kundig will not be thankful for mentioning his name, yet, I cannot in justice omit doing so. Being already well known in the Western Country as a truly pious, enlightened and apostolic man, he cannot acquire any additional celebrity from the writer's notice.

The examination lasted nearly four days:—Some of the Rev. Clergymen, who reside with the Bishop, attended. Amongst them I noticed the Rev. Messrs. O'Cavanagh, Badin, and Bonduel. The former gentleman, after the examination, (each day of his attendance) expressed the entire satisfaction which the progress of the pupils afforded him: in conclusion, he believed, he said, he spoke the sentiments of all when he distinctly stated, that rarely had he witnessed an examination that reflected more credit upon the taught and the teachers than did that of St. Clare's. The latter gentlemen concurred in opinion.

Two days after the examination the spacious basement story of the Cathedral Church was tastefully fitted up for the exhibition. The young ladies having been thoroughly trained by the accomplished and erudite teachers appeared on the plat-form at 7 in the evening.—The wit, talent and beauty of the city were present. The Right Rev. Bishop and the Rev. Clergy sat in front of the stage. The Rev. Mother and Sisters were also in attendance. The first piece performed was "the search after happiness." With happy emphasis, and with all the grace and dignity of accomplished young ladies, this piece was ably sustained throughout by Miss Catherine Mason, sister to Governor Porter's Secretary, Miss Quinthead Whistler, from Mackinac—Misses Martha Brown, Harriet Strong, Anne Sheldon, Sophia Smith, Josephine Desnoyers and Laura Mason. In the character of Cleora, Miss C. Mason was exceedingly felicitous, particularly, in the enunciation and delivery of the following beautiful passage:—

"If peace, and joy, in palaces reside,  
Or in obscurer hearts delight to hide;  
If happiness with worldly pleasures dwell,  
Or shrouds her graces in the hermit's cell:  
If wit, if science, teach the road to bliss,  
Or torpid dullness find the joys they miss;  
To learn this truth, we've bid a long adieu  
To all the shades blinded men pursue."

The next performance was the sacred drama, "Daniel." This, in consequence of slight indisposition on the part of one of the young ladies, was not carried through. In the portion exhibited, Miss Mary Williams, as Pharnaces, and Miss Julia Woodbridge, as Loranus, happily distinguished themselves. It was a cause of regret to many that any thing should have occurred to prevent the entire performance. The third performance was that of "Celia," in which Miss Whistler, as Lady Arabella, Misses E. S. Schwartz, E. Herchidal, Isabella Norval, Delia Sheldon, Martha and Celia Griswold, gave entire satisfaction.

The following was the "Old Poz," of Miss Maria Edgeworth.—In the personification of Justice Headstrong, Miss Sophia Smith acted her part extremely well, as did also, Miss Mason, in that of Mrs. Bustle, and Miss Williams in the character of the Old Man.

Miss Smith did the justice every justice in the following passage:—  
"Oh this foot of mine—oh this foot. Aye, if Dr. Sparerib could cure one of the gout, then, indeed, I should think something of him—but, as to my leaving off my bottle of port, it's nonsense, it's nonsense, I can't do it—I can't, and I won't, for all the Dr. Spareribs in Christendom, that's Poz."

The sister of the young ecclesiastic (William Maccodybinacer) who died lately at Rome, closed the evening's exhibition. A piece composed for the occasion, on the death of her brother, was delivered with all the feeling and pathos of a young Indian girl. She frequently addressed herself to the Right Rev. Dr. Reze—justly lauded him for what he has already done for the conversion of the Indian in general, and for his paternal kindness to herself and brother in particular. All parted from the exhibition truly delighted and in the hope that soon again a similar scene may be witnessed by the citizens of Detroit.

I am, Mr. Editor, with due sentiments of respect and regard,

Your's, &c.

Detroit, June 18, 1833.

B. O. C.

[For the Truth Teller.]

#### TO THE SINCERE INQUIRERS AFTER TRUTH.

Let not my Christian brethren, who entertain Protestant principles, suppose that the observations which I address to them, are the fruits of a prejudiced mind, or that they emanate from a want of Christian charity towards all mankind.—Neither are they the effects of erroneous opinions, bigotry, or superstition. There are many individuals amongst us, whose

interest it is to keep the great human family divided, and who spare no pains whatever to insure its duration, notwithstanding the express commands of God's holy laws to the contrary. This is their unceasing occupation, regardless of even the salvation of immortal souls, committed to their charge, and this sensible or well-educated Protestant can deny. Above all, I am not to be accused of a premeditated design to create animosities or religious feuds in the minds of Protestants or Catholics notwithstanding the present and past conduct of Protestants towards Catholics, would warrant me in so doing. That is subject more fitted to the relentless persecutors of by-gone days than the present. It is not my intention to retaliate Protestants of the present day for their many unprovoked shames, and outrageous attacks upon Catholics, by Missionary hirelings, sent forth in such numbers through the several states. Well educated for promoting the unhallowed works of the falsely called Reformation, they set forth with an infinite variety of the most foul and slanderous charges of past and present times, which, without remorse or shame, they unsparingly hurl against the devoted Catholics, the Catholic Pastors, and even their Chief Pastor.

Still, they are ever intent in collecting the mammon of unrighteousness from their Priestridden dupes, who suffer themselves to be fleeced and imposed on by these mercenary Preachers, under the pretence of crushing the alarming growth of Popery—but in vain. Popery, so termed by them, is already so firmly established, that it has increased, as it were, from a grain of mustard seed into an immense tree, spreading its branches through every city, town, village or settlement, in the United States. It now affords shelter, beneath its secure and peaceful shade, to many thousand Protestants who once, like me, sought, in the spirit of impartiality, to discover which, among the countless modern churches, was the only one spoken of in the Apostle's Creed, with a determination to embrace its doctrines when clearly discovered, regardless of all worldly considerations. Doubtful by the evil propensities and practices of these self-ordained, self-commissioned preachers, that theirs was not the true church, I most earnestly implored the author of all grace that He would aid me in the inquiry, and bring me into the possession of what my soul so ardently wished for. But how vain my hopes, and how fruitless my labors, while thus endeavouring to discover among all these discordant churches, the DOVE undefiled, the only ONE by which the inspired writer most clearly describes the Church of the MOST HIGH! I cannot find a parallel sufficiently descriptive of my arduous labours, otherwise than in seeking the living among the dead, by looking into those loathsome tombs, which, the more examined or agitated, become still more disgusting and insupportable. But no sooner did I resolve to examine into the religion called Popish, than the day-star from on high shot forth its heavenly rays on my benighted soul, dispelled the clouds of darkness which had long possessed it, and exhibited to my astonished senses the grand object of all my researches, which I so long and so ardently desired to behold, I was thus by the ALMIGHTY rescued like a brand from the consuming fire of heresy and infidelity, and brought, like a lost sheep, into the ONE fold of the ONE shepherd, and the ONE Holy Catholic Church.

Thus from on high in boundless mercy favored and without the least merit of my own, enlightened by divine grace (in the inward man,) and unperceivedly elevated in the renewed spirit, as it were to an eminence, displaying most clearly an extensive view of the lives and actions of my former Protestant associates and familiar friends, but more particularly of my own misspent life from the days of my youth, unconscious all the while of my perilous situation, suspended by the tender thread of life only, and on the very brink of the fathomless abyss of awful eternity. At length, by divine providence awakened from my fatal slumbers and exhibited to my very self, together with all my diversified sinful Protestant achievements, both in principles and practice, divested of all disguise in the unerring mirror of truth. O! eternal truth, the church of the living God, which then in Majesty divine—and Almighty power appeared in perfect view, bursting into atoms the satanic chains of heresy and infidelity which so long enslaved my credulous, unguarded soul and understanding, chasing away the loathsome clouds of anti-Christian darkness, by which I was continually beset, obscuring all my ways and prostrating wicked sectarian artifice and the power of darkness for ever in the dust.

How faithfully true the representation thus unexpectedly displayed before my intellectual eyes, every faculty and all the senses of both heart and mind. At the first glance I shrunk disgusted from the hideous spectacle, sorely lamenting its ever having had an existence. The day far spent,—the night at hand, eternity in view,—and nought left or ever possessed of to palliate—and much less able, satisfactorily to account for, a life so rebellious—and, yet in mercy lengthened years, ("For God wills not the death of a sinner, but rather he should turn from his wickedness and live.") spent in open hostility against the Almighty God and the pure and immortal spirit planted within my bosom—and designed by the Heavenly Creator for happier days here and peace eternal in the mansion of bliss hereafter.

But now, oh! how deformed? Poluted by heresy, infidelity, blasphemy, calumny and crime, so frequently committed in common with my Protestant associates and intimate acquaintance and friends, under the pretence of upholding the thing called the glorious reformation and evangelical liberty of the gospel! against the unoffending Catholics, without the least cause or provocation whatever for so doing—and furthermore most inhumanly imputing to them these very crimes committed, by ourselves without remorse or shame—and of which they were exclusively the devoted victims? through the wicked insinuations and fell contrivances of remorseless preachers, hypocrite deceivers, and false pretenders of divinity. A thousand fold by far more destructive to the souls men than the pestilence, the famine and the sword, even, if the whole three were to unite—using all their might—at the self same place and time.

Too late, alas! too late! now to enquire through whose means I happened to fall into this miserable condition! or to whom to apply, or flee for shelter from the wrath to come? Will any of these canting preachers, who have so treacherously misled me, come and even make any sort of effort to rescue me? Will the foul calumniator and soul misleading preacher of the Middle Dutch Church come to my aid? Oh, no! for the unassatified mammon and not the salvation of souls is the

celestial language to utter, or the power of this heavenly change (in the inward man) perceptible only to the faculties of the mind and soul alone, is common to all sincere, penitent, believing converts, of the Catholic Faith, and the first impression is everlasting! yielding a perpetual feast cheering to the heart and soul, so often as the thoughts recur, to these happy moments of reconciliation between sinful man and his offended God.

Hitherto I had been an entire stranger to the grand tempter's assaults personally and at which occurrence I wonder not, in these my recently enlightened days; for it now appears as manifest to me as the Sun in the meridian, that it would be no more, than an entire waste of the cunning friend's time, if he were to trouble himself so very unnecessarily now a-days, about the affairs of men upon any part of this terrestrial globe. Where-soever the unhallowed reformation has hoisted its standard, or planted the seeds of its baneful, newly invented anti-Evangelical liberty of the gospel; for wheresoever it has taken root it has produced multitudes of discordant sects and many, many folds of self-commissioned Preachers equally inconsistent in all their members, for no two among the whole body can be found to agree, in any quarter of the globe. As to their discipline, their rule of faith; or, their conduct in general. O! what a singular fold of one shepherd, is here presented by these hireling interested deceivers for our acceptance instead of that appointed by our Lord himself! and it is written of them; they go forth in hordes, like prowling "Wolves in Sheep's clothing seeking whom they may devour," and are by far more capable of inveighing mankind into that broad and crooked road that leads to destruction, than Satan in person, were he visibly in all his Satanic pride at this very day amongst us, we should know him by his marks and shun him; or, if Catholic, true believers, meet him in front bidding him defiance.

I had not experienced much of the arch-fiend's artifice, or received his visits until I had by divine grace discovered the one straight and narrow road that leads to eternal salvation—and had been also initiated into it, by one of the most eminently Pious Divines of the age. In the city of Boston in March 1828, then it was and not till then that Satan assailed me with all his artifice and power, in a manner not to be mistaken for the baseless fabricks of the imagination, or the fleeting ideas of the wandering mind, but in realities perfectly perceptible not understanding, but also, to the very senses of both the body and mind! How often during these trying days and nights, did I feel the chilling blood fleeing through every vein in the utmost disorder—and all the flesh tremblingly in motion, striving as it were to flee from the presence of some dangerous enemy. The very air that surrounded me, seemed to have something horrid in it, whilst at the same time, all the foul invented charges and calumnies ever before brought against Catholicism were incessantly pouring on the mind—in a most alarming manner—and my usual resting hours of the night, were continually disturbed. How often even one night did I look all over the bed-room aided by the light of the moon, endeavoring to discover if there were not, some living being within it, to cause such interruptions to my wonted, and there much needed repose? and frequently the very organ of speech was deprived of its power, accustomed faculty, and many a time I would have asked *who is there*, and could not; for the fiend was always near but invisible. Thus tormented and day after day, still more perplexed as time passed on, I resolved on leaving the city for a time, and immediately afterwards, I was by divine favors from above, which I continually implored, crowned with victory, and over the prince of darkness, alone, and all his emissaries here on earth, but also over myself the most difficult of all enemies to subdue.

Thus I have briefly set forth, some of my own conflicts with the enemy of all mankind, for the sake of many thousands, of my protestant fellow travellers through this vale of probation, towards that vast ocean of eternity, from whence there is no return, and who are many of them, to my own personal knowledge eagerly disposed to embrace the Catholic faith, but are still entangled in the errors and inventions of evil minded men, precisely in the same way as I was heretofore. Fervently praying the giver of all blessings, to aid them with his divine grace—to arise them with unbending fortitude and the spirit of perseverance and self denial until they shall attain to the full possession of all their wishes—and enable them to leave all their former false founded opinions, prejudice, superstition and bigotry, as a legacy behind with the veritable preacher of the middle Dutch Church, and all his brethren. I shall soon take a glance at the anti-christian visit of the preacher, to a convert of the Catholic faith who treated him with becoming spirit, for the rudeness offered by him.

JOSEPH TRENCH.

IF A MEETING OF THE CORDWAINERS IN GENERAL will be held at the O'CONNELL HOUSE, Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING next, for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating the approaching Anniversary of American Independence. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN ROACH, President,  
THOMAS BAKER, Secretary,  
JOHN McDERMOTT,  
PATRICK DALY.



land by the act of Union, I shall trespass on the patience of the house, while I read a letter which I received about six or seven weeks ago, from a gentleman, on whose statement the greatest reliance can be placed—a letter that it was my intention to have read on the Repeal debate, had I not observed that if I had, not one word of it, or any thing I could say in reference to it, would have been attended to after so long a debate.

(Copy)—Extract of the Rev. Charles Butler Stephenson's letter:

Westcourt, Callan, March 5, 1834.

Dear Sir—Though our politics are somewhat north and south, yet as the member for the county in which I reside, I think it right to make you acquainted with the condition of the poor of the town and liberties of Callan, in order that you may be enabled in your place in parliament to state from an authentic source, the distress which prevails in this country, and the absolute necessity of some legislative enactment for providing employment for the poor. The cholera has been for some weeks amongst us, and has gained an easy victory over our emaciated population; a few hours has generally been sufficient to bring the matter to a fatal termination. We have raised in the town and immediate neighborhood a considerable subscription.

VARIETY.

The young Earl of Athlone, now in his fourteenth year is in the receipt of a pension of two thousand pounds per annum on the Irish Civil List. His Lordship's family was, originally, from the Netherlands, and followers of King William. General de Ginkell was one of the King's Generals in Ireland. He had there large grants of land given to him, which were, subsequently, lost. The de Grinkells withdrew from England, and re-established in Holland, when the conquest of that country, by the French, and dethronement of the straddler, again made them emigrants, and the title was resumed, and the pension reclaimed.

Mr. Knowles—Victoria.—An improved, very greatly improved edition of S' Knowles' play of The Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green, was produced at this theatre, on Wednesday last. The story is not calculated to excite any great degree of interest, nor do we see enough of the hero and heroine, to feel much pain at the crossings, or much pleasure at the promised consummation, of their loves. It is not, therefore, as the framers of an artful interwoven plot, gradually and naturally approaching the catastrophe, that we can award the highest praise, in this instance, to the dramatist. But the piece contains individual scenes of undoubted excellence—of the comic kind, particularly—and poetical beauties, of the highest order, abound in it. It has been said of Congrave, that his very footmen speak bons mots; it may be said of Knowles, that his very beggars and pinnakers speak poetry; (as the Beggar's appeal to the love of country, and Old Small's farewell speech to his son,) which such as they may speak with propriety, because it is called out by their situations, and comes gushing from their hearts. There are fancies, too, bright, sparkling fancies, with happy turns and phrases, in this play, worthy of the most genial writers of that age (Elizabeth's) with whose spirit Knowles is now so thoroughly imbued, as to be rather of them than like them—rather a member of their brotherhood, than an apprentice to their craft. The scenery was good, the costume appropriate, and the acting, generally speaking, excellent. Knowles was what he always is, true to nature and (which is nearly the same thing,) to himself. His tones may sometimes rise too high, from earnestness, or grow too thick, from feeling; but they are invariably heart-born and (judging from our own sensations,) heart-felt. We must own, though, that we esteem him too highly as a writer, ever to think of him as an actor, exclusively; whilst he is reciting his beautiful verses, they always appear to us to revolve in him the same glow of heart and fancy, the same tumultuous, throbbing impulses, amid and by which they were originally produced; and thus, instead of the mimic hero of the hour, we see only the inspired poet, under the immediate influence of inspiration—in every act of bespeaking immortality. An interesting incident occurred at the conclusion, which has been misapprehended by two or three of our cotemporaries of the press. The author was loudly called for to announce the piece for reception. His voice was low, from agitation; and a fellow in the gallery shouted to him to speak up. "Gentlemen," said he, "it is not easy to speak up when the heart is full!" then, making a strong effort, he repeated the announcement with emphatic clearness. Nothing could exceed the air of simple dignity with which he did this; and every one acquainted with Sheridan Knowles, must know him to be utterly incapable of premeditation.—London Examiner.

The Queen of Spain.—A private letter, from Madrid, gives the following details respecting the alleged favorite of the recently widowed Queen, who has been alluded to. If false, the story comes as fairly under the head of "the lie circumstantial," as any one of the thousand inventions of the same kind we have lately seen. If it is a calumny, it is a very shameful one:—"A subaltern officer of the Body Guard named Munor, is in the highest favor with the Queen, who frequently appears in public with him alone—sometimes in a humble tisbury—sometimes in caecole. He has been created a gentleman of the chamber, which warrants his being constantly near the person of her Majesty, who never leaves him, except to give audience to her Ministers, and such other personages, as she must receive. A house has been purchased for the favorite, and it is placed under the direction of the Duke d'Algon, a complaisant courtier of Ferdinand VII., and Commander of the Body Guard; and the painters of the Royal Chambers have received orders to decorate the apartments. A magnificent service of plate, and an equal superb equipage, have been already given to Munor; and innumerable circumstances, many of them exaggerated, no doubt, by malignity, are stated, have had a very injurious effect against the Queen. The Royal Family, and the true friends of the Princess, are deeply afflicted, but they are at a loss how to make any remonstrances. The Ambassadors of France and England are greatly disturbed at all this, the whole other representatives of foreign Courts rejoice. The immediate return of Teresita, whom the Queen gave up, on the just remonstrances of M. Zea, is announced. The ladies of the palace (wives of grantees,) are filled with spite. Her Majesty never makes use of their services, nor even speaks to them. The name of the Prince of Peace is in every mouth, and you must feel how odious his memory is here. The Queen's sister, the Infanta Louisa, Charlotta, a Princess of superior capacity, is quite in despair. In fact, at this moment, immediately previous to the assembling of the Cortes, and in the presence of a Carlist party, impotent, no doubt, however nu-

merous, such scandal may have very disastrous consequences."

AN ANECDOTE OF THE IRISH REBELLION.—The French had no power to protect, beyond the moral one of their influence as allies; and in the very crisis of this alarming situation, a rebel came to the bishop with the news that the royal cavalry was at that moment advancing from Sligo, and could be traced along the country by the line of blazing houses which accompanied their march. The bishop, of course, doubted; could not believe, and so forth. "Come with me," said the rebel. It was a matter of policy to yield, and his lordship went. They ascended together the Needle-tower hill, from the summit of which the bishop now discovered that the fierce rebel had spoken too truly. A line of smoke and fire ran over the country in the rear of a strong patrol detached from the King's forces. The moment was critical; the rebel's eye expressed the unsettled state of his feelings, and at that instant the imprudent bishop uttered a sentiment which to his dying day he could not forget. "They," said he, meaning the ruined houses, "they are only wretched cabins." The rebel mused, and for a few moments seemed in self-conflict; a dreadful interval to the bishop, who became sensible of his own extreme imprudence the very moment after the words had escaped him. However, the man contented him with saying, after a pause.—"A poor man's cabin is as valuable to him as a palace." It is probable that this retort was far from expressing the deep moral indignation of his heart, though his readiness of mind failed to furnish him with one more stinging. And in such cases all depends upon the first movement of vindictive feeling being broken. The bishop, however, did not forget the lesson he had received, nor did he fail to blame himself most heavily; not so much for his imprudence, as for his thoughtless adoption of a language expressing an aristocratic hauteur, which did not belong to his real character.

JAMES RYAN, 426 Broadway, has for sale the following standard Catholic Books—Doway Bible, 4to, with 11 engravings; Doway Testaments, 12mo, in half binding; do. sheep binding; do. do. 32mo pocket edition; The above can be had in a great variety of fine bindings, by the Rev. Francis Martyr; History of the Church, by the Rev. C. C. Pise, D. D., 5 vols 8mo.; Granham's Compendious Abstract of the History of the Church; Instructions on the Prayers and Ceremonies of the Mass, by M. Cochin; The Lenten Monitor, by the Rev. P. Baker; Practical Reflections for every day in the year, by the Rev. Edward Peach; The Catholic's Manual, arranged by the Rev. John Power, Vicar-General of the Diocese of New York; and the Christian's Guide to Heaven, by the same; The Roman Missal, a new edition; PRAYER BOOKS: The Catholic Manual, with 4 engravings; The Christian's Guide with 6 engravings; Pocket Missal or companion to the Altar; Key of Paradise; Garden of the Soul; True Piety or the Day Well Spent; Poor Man's Manual; Path to Paradise, very small with 6 engravings; Honentoh's Prayer Book, another edition; The Pious Guide; Vade Mecum or Pocket Manual; The above may be had in a great variety of fine bindings, by the Rev. Francis Martyr; or the Christian Doctrine explained; Catechisme et Prieres, ou Abrège de la Doctrine Chretienne; La Devotion des Conteries, ou recueil des Pratiques et Prieres; The Catholic Christian instructed, by the Rev. Dr. Challoner; Fleury's Historical Catechism complete; The same parts 1 and 2 only, Hay's Abridgement of the Christian Doctrine 8mo.; Another edition 32mo.; Catholic Spelling Book; Duhou's Butler's, England's, Doyle's and Doway Catechism. The commandments explained by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hornifield, D. D., The Sacraments explained by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hornifield, D. D.; The Sincere Christian's Guide, by the Rev. John Goher; The Intimation of the Blessed Virgin; Devotion to the Sacred heart of our Lord Jesus Christ, The Spirit of Religious controversy by the Rev. John Fletcher, D. D.; The memorial of a Christian's life, (seventh edition) The Triumph of Religion on a choice selection of Edifying Narratives, The Poor Man's controversy by I. Mannock, author of the Poor Man's catechism; Introduction to a Devout Life, from the French of St. Francis of Sales; Christian's Guide without Plates; The Metropolitan Catholic calendar and Lady's directory for 1834, to be continued annually. Office of the Holy Week, Notes on a Protestant catechism by the author of Father Rowland; Bossuet's exposition of the Catholic Doctrine, with notes by the Rev. John Fletcher, D. E. Another edition without notes; Fletcher's comparative view of the grounds of the Catholic and Protestant churches; Fletcher's Difficulties of Protestantism; An Anticatholic Discussion on the church of England, and on the Reformation in general 2 vols. Answer to Father's Difficulties of Romanism; Milner's End of Religious controversy; Svo. Gother's Papist Representations and Misrepresentations; The following of Christ, by Thomas a Kempis—with reflections at the end of each chapter; Another edition; Visits to the Blessed Sacraments, and to the Blessed Virgin by Ligouri, Spiritual combat 14mo. Another edition 32mo. The Soul United to Jesus in the Adorable Sacraments: The devout communicant; Think Well On't by Dr. Challoner; A Net for the Fishers of Men; Pity Reasons why the Roman Catholic Religion should be embraced by every Christian; Grounds of the Catholic Doctrine; Meditations of St. Augustine; Manual of St. Augustine: Spiritual Retreat for eight successive days; christianity by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Poyner; Life of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland; Father Rowland a North American tale; The Indian cottage, a Unitarian story; Pity Exemplified 2 vols 13mo. Gobbler's Instruction for Youth; Model for Young Men; Cobbett's History of the Reformation; Ware's catechism; Lingard's Tracts, Mrs. Herbert with reflections at the end of each volume; England 14 vols boards, The Devotion by the Abbé Grou, new ed. Moral Entertainments by the Rev. Robert Manning 3 vols 8mo. A critical and historical Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs 2 vols 8mo. The Wandering of the Human Intellect; or a Dictionary of Religious by the Rev. John Bell; Cobbett's History of the Reformation 2nd vol. The Roman Catholic Manual with Plates; Confidence in the Mercy of God, Palestine; or the Holy Land, from the Works of F. A. D. Chateaubriand; The Sunday Monitor by the Rev. H. Baker, Daily Devotion; or a profitable manner of hearing Mass; illustrated with 36 very neat Engravings, 1 vol 18mo. extra boards; The Daily Companion, consisting of the Ordinary of the Mass, with familiar explanations; Illustrated with 36 neat Engravings, 1. vol 32mo.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.—The Subscriber has published a great many, and has for sale all the Catholics works published in his country. He respectfully solicits the patronage of Catholics to his establishment, and assures them they can have these every Catholic Book for sale in the United States, at the lowest prices they can any where be obtained. Orders from any part of the country, containing remittances, will be punctually attended to, and the books carefully packed and sent agreeably to instructions. As the subscriber is in the general wholesale book-selling and publishing business, he receives orders for works of every description, in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts; and lower for cash than any other bookseller in New York. Country merchants will find it their interest to call; his stock of School books Stationary, Blank Books, &c. is fresh, extensive, and laid in on the most advantageous terms. JOHN DOYLE, No. 12 Liberty St., near Maiden Lane, New York.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWARK, N. J. BY FRANCIS D. MURPHY, PRINCIPAL.

THE SUMMER TERM of this Institution commenced as usual on the first Monday in May. The Year is divided into 2 terms of 24 weeks each, —half a Term being a quarter. The course of study shall be adopted to the wishes of the Parents, or Guardians, of each pupil, preparatory to an admission into the College or Counting-house. The Scholastic course of the Institution, embraces a thorough English and Commercial Education, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes. Map drawing, History, Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, Elocution, &c. Penmanship, plain and ornamental, Book-keeping, with modern improvements. The Mathematics, together with the Greek, Latin, and French—Languages, are also taught. The government is mild and parental, yet sufficiently energetic to secure the performance of the prescribed duties. No pains are spared to contribute to the improvement, comfort, and moral department of the pupils, even in their hours of relaxation they are under the immediate care of the Principal. The performance, and general deportment of each boy are daily noted and periodically exhibited to the parents. The pleasant and healthy situation of the Town, its vicinity to N. Y. (being but 9 miles.) Its facility of access either by Steam Boat or hourly stages and the very moderate terms, are worthy the consideration of those who prefer sending their children from home. TERMS—For Board and Tuition of Boys under 9 years of age—\$20. per quarter from 9 to 12 years—\$23. per do., for 12 years and upwards—\$25. per do., payable in advance. No deduction will be made for a quarter once commenced. No extra charges except for Books, Stationary, and the French Language. REFERENCE—Very Rev. L. Powers, Denis McCarthy, Esq., Mr. Wm. Flinn Madison-St. Letters may be addressed to the Principal, No. 123 Washington street New York.

C. & W. BANT, No. 65 Chatham-street, and 288 East Broadway, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they keep constantly on sale, French Brandy, Jany Va. & St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin, Wines, Teas, Sugars, Spice, &c., which they will sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms. June 21—1y

BY ORDER of the Honourable John T. Irving, first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New York.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorizing attachments against non-resident debtors, that an attachment has issued against the estate of JOHN WYLIE, who is a resident of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, and not a resident of the State of New York, and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless he appear and discharge such attachment, according to law, within nine months from the first publication of this notice; and that the payment of any debts due to him by residents of this state, and the delivery to him or for his use, of any property within this state belonging to him, and the transfer of any such property by him are forbidden by law, and are void. Dated, the 10th day of June, 1834.

JESSE W. BENEDICT, Attorney for Attaching Creditor. June 21—9m Office of Commissioners for building Custom House, New-York, June 20, 1834.

PROPOSALS will be received (directed to the Commissioners at their Office, No. 1 Nassau-street,) until the 1st July next, for One Thousand Loads of clean White Beach Sand, to be delivered on the site of the new Custom House, free of expense, from time to time, as may be required by the Superintendent, and subject to inspection or rejection, by the person appointed for that purpose. SAM'L SWARTWOUT, WALTER BOWNE, ELISHA TIBBETS. Commissioners.

SELECT ACADEMY, Gouverneur and Division Streets.—This Academy which is situated in an elevated and healthful location, adjoining the highest part of Grand street, was opened on the 21st inst., for the reception of a selected and limited number of pupils. The course of instruction will comprise, among other Branches, the following, viz.: The English, Latin and Greek Languages, Penmanship, Drawing, Book-keeping, Mathematics, &c. In teaching the English Language, the Subscriber's first object will be to ground his pupils in the radical knowledge of Orthography and correct pronunciation; and he will intersperse his instructions on Grammar with occasional lectures upon the philosophy of speech, applicable to the study of any language. The course of Arithmetic will be facilitated by many concise methods of calculation, not found in the Authors that are usually taught in Schools; and in teaching Penmanship he will adopt a system which long experience has proved to be the most easily acquired, though it combines the essential qualities of good writing, viz. elegance and expedition. In the other departments the strictest attention will be paid, and no opportunity omitted of developing the reasoning faculties of the tender mind, or of imbuing it with the love of virtue and morality. TERMS.— Reading, Penmanship, and Arithmetic. 81 Do. with Grammar, Geography, of Book-keeping. 5 Do. The Classics, Mathematics, or Drawing. 10 N. Y. May 28th 1834. P. O'DONNELLY. Tuition morning and evening.

COPAL VARNISH.—The Subscriber offers for sale, on very liberal terms, Coach Body, Japan and Cabinet Varnish, at his Store, No. 61 Elm street. His experience in preparing the article, his Manufactory being extensive, enables him to supply those who may favor him with their custom, on very reasonable terms. There is constantly on hand a large supply to be disposed of, by wholesale, or retail, and warranted to be of the first quality. A. TRACY.

D. MANLY—PEDEMETRIST, LAST-MAKER and FASHIONABLE BOOT-MAKER, (75 JOHN-STREET, NEW-YORK.) Club Feet, Bent Legs, and other Deformities cured, or relieved, without pain. Corns and Callosities are gradually eradicated by wearing Boots or Shoes, properly adapted. ALSO—CORK BOOTS and SHOES.

J. H. MANLY, Respectfully acquaints her friends and the public, that she has removed her School to the rear of 75 John-street, being more suitable. TERMS. Junior Class, per quarter, : : : : \$3 00 2d do. do. : : : : 4 00 3d do. do. : : : : 5 00 4th do. do. : : : : 8 00 Ladies' French Class on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from half past 3 P. M. to half past 5. References—The Very Rev. John Power; Rev. Felix Varela; Mr. David Godwin. 3m May 24

INFORMATION WANTED. OF MARTIN GREEN, of the County Galway, Parish of Twitery. When last heard from he was at Harper's Ferry, State of Pennsylvania. Any information respecting him, directed to his brother, Thomas Green, or Roderick Mulholland, Albany, N. York, 34 Quay-street, will be thankfully received. June 14

OF JAMES MULVEY, a native of Rusky, on Shannon, Ireland. The last letter received from him was dated West Guilfinsbery, Upp per Canada, in October, 1831. Any information respecting him, whether living or dead, will be thankfully received by his brother Michael, 133 Mulberry-st, who with his family arrived in this city on the 22d of May last, from Mohill, in the County of Leitrim, Ireland. June 14—3t

OF ANNE MAGRATH, native of Queens County, Ireland, sailed from Dublin, in 1832, and landed in Quebec in June; went from thence to the State of New-York, in company with her brother John Magrath, (cousin) and John and James Kealy. She resided, when her brother parted from her, with Patrick Hilliken, inn-keeper, at Chatham, Four Corners, Columbia Co. N. Y. Notwithstanding his having written a number of letters, no information respecting her, has since reached her grieving brother. Any person seeing this article, and knowing any thing of her, will it is hoped, be pleased to convey the information to John Magrath, Jersey Shore, Lycoming Co. Penn., or to James Shordhill, Henderson township, Huntingdon Co. Penn. June 7

OF CUL MURPHY, a native of Kilket, county of Monahan, Ireland, who left Belfast for Quebec, May 10th, 1832, in the ship Royalist, and proceeded to Albany. When last heard of he was in Utica. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, Patrick Murphy, Shoemaker, Lowell, Mass. May 31

OF RICHARD KEARNS, a native of the vicinity of Kelly, county of Kilkenny, Ireland, who emigrated to this country about 5 or 6 years ago. Any account of him will be thankfully received by his brother, John Kearns, now residing in Wareham, Mass. The last accounts from him to home was from Renulenia, Alleghany Mountains, Pennsylvania. May 31

OF WILLIAM MULLIGAN, a native of King's Co. Ireland, a Mason by trade. When last heard of, he was in Williamsport Md. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his sister Martha Mulligan, now in New York. Direct to the care of the Editor of the Truth Teller. 7t 3t.

THE TRUTH TELLER is published every Saturday Morning, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street, one door from Broadway. TERMS—Four ollars 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, JULY 5, 1834.

NO. 27

IRELAND.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

Since the extinction of the Farming Society, which, with all its faults, had rendered great service to the country, it has been a subject of constant regret to those who are most interested in the improvement of the people's condition and habits, that there should exist no centre of connexion, in which the efforts made by individuals and local societies should be united, and by means of which they should be all partakers in the great power of collecting and distributing useful information, which can only be possessed by a national society.

With this feeling, a meeting was held in the committee-room of the Royal Dublin Society, on the 7th June, 1833, "for the purpose of considering the best means of forming an association, with a view to assist and co-operate with the Royal Dublin Society, in promoting the general cause of husbandry, encouraging annual exhibitions of cattle, improvement in the breeding of stock, and various other objects." From that time until the present month no steps were taken towards the organization of the society at large; but a committee was appointed for the specific purpose of superintending the preparations of the annual exhibition of stock, which was held on the premises of the Royal Dublin Society, during the 22d, 23d, and 24th of April; when, as many noblemen and gentlemen had come from different parts of Ireland to attend the show, it was considered that a good opportunity offered itself of sounding their inclination and engaging their co-operation.

On Wednesday the 23d, the Marquis of Downshire presided at a dinner in Morrisson's Hotel, which was attended by upwards of 100 of the most influential landed proprietors of Ireland, and the general impression made by what passed at that dinner was, that the time had arrived when the proposed society might be established on an extended scale, and hope for vigorous support.

On the following day a meeting was held, at which also the Marquis of Downshire presided, when it was resolved that the society should consist of a president, one vice-president for each county, a general committee of management, and four sub-committees, for the purpose of attending separately to the four subdivisions of husbandry, management of stock, arboriculture, and horticulture, a treasurer and secretary.

The Marquis of Downshire was elected president for the ensuing year. The Earl of Gosford, Viscount Hawarden, J. L. Naper, Esq., was named of the vice-presidents, and Messrs. J. D. La Touche and Co. treasurers. J. W. Butler, Esq. secretary *pro. tem.*

The following gentlemen were then formed as a provisional committee, for the purpose of preparing rules, and other matters relating to the society:—

J. L. W. Naper, A. H. C. Pollock, S. N. Gerard, W. McDonough, E. Briscoe, J. S. Blake, W. Butler, Sir Percy Nugent, Sir John Burke, Lord Killeen, Lee Norman, Charles William Hamilton, Robert Doyle, John Baily, S. Winter, Robert Maxwell, John Kennedy, and Jones Armstrong, Esqrs.

The meeting was adjourned until Thursday, 24th April, J. L. W. Naper, in the chair, when it was resolved—

"That the president of the society be annually elected.

"That there be one vice-president, being a member of the society, elected annually from each county in Ireland respectively.

"That the presidents and vice-presidents, be ex-officio members of all the committees.

"That the general committee of management shall consist of fifteen, three of whom shall form a quorum; seven to be chosen from the body of the society, and two to be chosen from each of the sub-committees, and that of the seven members to be chosen from the members of the society, three shall be elected annually.

"The sub-committees shall consist of seven members each, three of whom shall form a quorum, and who shall each choose two of their body to be members of the general committee of management.

"That the ordinary business of the society, shall be conducted by the committee of management, who shall meet on the last Tuesday in each month, with power to adjourn from day to day, and meet occasionally upon the intimation of their president or secretary, as business may require.

"That intimation of occasional meetings shall always be made two days at least before the meeting of the committee, and that all members of the society, though not on the committee, may attend their meetings, but have no vote.

"That the committee and sub-committees shall keep a record of their proceedings, to be laid before the general meetings for consideration and direction.

"That it shall be in the power of the committee of management to call occasional general meetings of the society, previous intimation being given by advertisement in the Dublin newspapers, at least a fortnight before the day of meeting.

"That the secretary shall have the custody of the records and papers of the society, subject to the inspection of the committee.

"The first year of the society shall end on the 31st of December, 1834, after which the mode of election shall be by ballot at any of the general meetings.

THE PRESIDENT, annually elected, will, while he fills a situation which will be one of the most honourable distinctions of an Irish gentleman, be anxious to mark his year of office by infusing vigor into the Council and proceedings of the society.

THE VICE-PRESIDENTS, being each the medium of communication between the society and his county, will undertake to collect funds, and forward the interests and objects of the society in that particular district—through their means it is hoped that local societies may be formed, where they do not already exist, and when they do, may be put in connexion with the society.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT will be intrusted with the regulations of the funds, and all that relates to this society at large; they will meet in Dublin, at least once in every month, hear the report of the several sub-committees, decide upon measures recommended by them for adoption, and at the conclusion of their office, report to the society their proceedings during the past twelve months.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE FOR HUSBANDRY.—The field that lies open to the exertions of this committee is too evident to require much description. It will follow in the track of the various farming societies that have already done so much good, in increasing the power that man has of deriving the utmost advantage from the fertility of the soil. Wherever any mode of tillage is found eminently to succeed in any one district, it will endeavor to make that success generally known; whenever any improved agricultural implement is discovered, it will endeavor to facilitate its introduction; and by its connexion with all the local societies, it may be the means of increasing the utility and stimulating the zeal of their members.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE FOR MANAGEMENT OF STOCK.—This committee will more immediately superintend all that part of domestic economy that relates to the breeding and management of stock; and when it is considered that the public have had lately brought before their notice the instance of one estate, upon which alone the number of cows kept by the peasantry has, by the introduction of careful management, received an increase of two hundred; and when he also consider the wide difference of opinion which exists among graziers as to the merits of different breeds, and the modes of feeding them, it must be felt how great advantage will attend the efforts of this society in establishing correct knowledge, and disseminating it among the people.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE FOR AGRICULTURE.—The object of this committee will be to obtain, concentrate, and diffuse the results of experience upon every variety of soil, climate, and exposure, mode of planting, fencing, and cultivating those parts of our Island which are best calculated to produce valuable timber; and to render accessible, at a moderate expense, all those improvements in tools and machinery, which mechanical skill is continually employed in promoting; and to establish the best means of rendering timber of all ages available for home uses, or disposable in the market. To any person who considers the naked character of extended tracts in Ireland, and knows the importance of plantations in affording shelter and shade both to stock and the land which supports it, and the misery which the peasantry suffer from the want of firing and the small timber for domestic purposes, the use of encouraging planting will be obvious; and to those who doubt the advantages to be derived from the exertions of a society, we need not now refer to the good which followed the zeal and perseverance of one individual, and remind them, that the present machinery has been constructed of oaks which they generally had planted.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE FOR HORTICULTURE.—It is intended that this committee should put itself as far as possible into connexion with the various horticultural societies of Ireland, and labor in collecting and disseminating knowledge, more particularly with respect to cottage gardening, upon which so much of the comfort and happiness of the peasant is dependant. It is remarkable that so seldom even a plot of cabbage should be found appended to the dwelling of an Irish laborer; and yet instances are not wanting where, under the protection of some active proprietors, the peasantry have become acquainted with the great comfort of a kitchen garden, before unknown to them, and procurable at the cost only of a little industry; and it is even possible that were this spirit of emulation excited upon subjects of merely ornamental gardening, a more wholesome direction given to their energies, and their attachment to home heightened.

It is hoped that the efforts of this society may be brought to bear upon every thing connected with the comfort and welfare

of the lower orders, and it is upon this basis that the well-being and happiness of the upper ranks can be securely founded. But to the landed proprietors, the society will also offer peculiar in the general meetings of the society, when all those who have, in districts wide apart, been laboring in the same cause, will be brought together, each bring his tribute of information, enjoy each other's company, and return filled with new ideas, and stimulated to fresh exertion. It is also intended that this society should make itself instrumental in procuring for its members cheap and comfortable accommodation during the Ballinasloe fairs—still, however, keeping up its general character, and not ever interfering with the arrangements of local societies.

It is hoped also that, as a national society, it may assume a position which shall command advantages not accessible to minor associations; it will bear in mind that the principal advantage to be derived from it is not so much the invention of new processes as the introduction of such as experience may have sanctioned elsewhere, and while other countries have arrived at a superior degree of excellence in certain arts, such as Belgium, in the management of succession crops, Lombardy in irrigation, Switzerland in her meadows, and France in the production of fruit and vegetables, it may be hoped that an extensive correspondence will be the means of culling from each what is most excellent, and appropriating to its own use. —*Dublin Register.*

GREAT MEETING IN LONDON AT THE CROWN AND ANCHOR.

[From The True Sun.]

Pursuant to notice, was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, to petition the King and the House of Commons to remit the sentence of transportation inflicted on the six Unionists convicted at Dorsetshire. At seven o'clock the great room was crowded to suffocation; and passages, stairs, and street outside, were densely crowded with Trades' Unionists and others, who sympathised with the unfortunate convicts. The room is capable of containing between three and four thousand people; the great majority of those who attended were obliged to go away.

On the platform, which was crowded with highly respectable people, we noticed amongst others:—Mr. Daniel O'Connell, M. P., Mr. D. W. Harvey, M. P., Mr. F. O'Connor, M. P., Colonel Butler, M. P., Colonel Thompson.

About a quarter after eight, the committee, with Col. Evans, entered the room, and with difficulty reached the platform.

Colonel Evans was upon every ground glad to see so numerous, so respectable, and so imposing a meeting as the one he then had the honour of addressing. It proved at all events, even without the smallest reference to political feelings, that the people of this country were awake to a sense of sympathy when there was even a supposition or a severe or unjust visitation of punishment upon any part of the people. He wished to express clearly to the meeting his opinion with respect to Trades' Unions and Agricultural Friendly Societies. He was a friend to every sort of Union which had for its object the improvement of the condition of those who united for that purpose—but with this decided reservation—that these unions should be carried on both with respect to their avowed object and their consequences, without violation or interfering with the rights of others, whether high or low. With regard to the six agricultural labourers of Dorchester, he was decidedly of opinion that the government were irrevocably in error by sending them out of the country, before an appeal could be made to the court of King's Bench, and he thought it their duty to send an express after these people and bring them back to their homes.

Mr. O'CONNELL (who could not be heard for several minutes, being interrupted first by calls to get upon the table, and afterwards, when he had done so, by loud and long continued cheering)—said that he had come there to contribute his mite—to endeavour to return to the mother the father of her children—to the wife the husband of her bosom—to six destitute families their parents and protectors (vehement cheering). That human being had not a heart which did not concur with him in rescuing those poor and worthy men; for they were he understood, not only moral and excellent, but highly religious men, who had been torn from their families and sent to abide with felons and outcasts in a distant land (cheers). He came there as the friend of charity and humanity, and in the name of the God of mercy, to obtain the restoration of these men; and to that he should confine himself (hear, hear). Why would government persevere in the cruel, the unnecessary, the outrageous sentence (cheers)? Would any man say that these men had committed any crime against morality, or in sight of God, (cries of "no, no," "none at all"). Why then would not the government interfere?—Why he would tell them—he declared solemnly, that he believed it was because the ministers had not the courage.—They affected to despise intimidation; but he believed that they were acting under the fear of the most paltry intimidation (loud cheering)—under a fear which was unworthy of Britons, however tainted and tarred with the vices of the aristocracy. They ought to have had the courage to do justice



(hear). Why, there were men enough in that room to protect them (hear, and laughter)—and if they had only the courage to do justice, they might set Europe at defiance.—When he read the cause of the Dorchester Unionists in the newspapers, he thought that the men had been indicted under the 37th of George III.; and that the sentence was legal; he thought as a lawyer—and was a lawyer of so many years' standing, that he hardly liked to remember it (a laugh)—although his heart was still as warm in the cause of humanity, as that of the youngest in the room (hear)—He applied for a copy of the indictment, and he was promised it, but when he called for it that evening he was refused (cries of "shame, shame.") He knew that in the reformed parliament he could not get anything against the wishes of the government. But why could he not get this indictment? What reason had they for refusing it (hear, hear)? They could not say that the production of it was without precedent; for they themselves produced, the other day, copies of twenty or thirty indictments and convictions from the King's county (hear). Therefore he doubted the legality of the convictions; and he trusted that a collection would be made for their families, and he would contribute to it, (hear, hear, and great cheering, and cries of "We are making it.") There was a solicitor in the room, who would get them a copy of the indictment without any delay, upon the payment of the fees. Upon that he believed a writ of error could be brought; and the whole case should be fully set before the English people, so that if a trick had been performed, its dexterity should not escape detection; and it should not only be exposed but be defeated. The indictment would be got at in spite of the ministers. It was thought that they would direct the officers below to refuse it; but they could not do so; they must give it, when applied for on the part of the families. No government could prevent the families from having it; and so they would get it, in the only way in which he liked to get any thing under the present administration—they would have it, and no thanks to them [cheers and laughter.] It had been said that when the men were convicted, the Judge could not help passing sentence. Now he pledged his reputation as a lawyer—and that was of some value to him in another country [hear and a laugh] that there was not a particle of truth in the assertion. It was true that he must have passed sentence of transportation; but he need not have transported them for seven years—nor for more than one day [cheers.] But it could not be said that there was any law to prevent the people from calling for a remission of the sentence or the government from it. One thing delighted him to see always in England—it was that which brought this meeting together, and had brought to that place so many that they would have filled the room as much as it then was, if it had been ten times as large. It was that honest English sense of injustice, that hatred of oppression, which had made England the asylum of the oppressed for centuries, and which, in spite of the Whigs, would make it yet the home of freedom, [cheers.]—That meeting would approach the throne and the ministry; they would approach the throne with respect, and they would approach the ministry with the firmness which became themselves, and with the contempt which the men whom they approached deserved. The men might have been sent off; the northern winds might now be filling their sails, and blowing them over the illimitable ocean; but the voice of the English people would follow them upon the winds of heaven, and would command the captives to be returned, [loud cheering.] But the people must take care that they be always right, and that their enemies be always wrong. There never was a period when it was so necessary for the people to be careful and vigilant; and their endeavor should be to become more morally strong than physically powerful. He saw great changes around him; he saw the agonies of despotism in the trades' unions of the despots [hear, and laughter,] for there was more moral power in the trades' unions at Dorchester than in that of the despots at Vienna. But he urged upon the people the necessity of having caution in their proceedings. The gross and glaring mistake which the poor men of Dorchester had unfortunately made, had been made by the people of France in struggling for their freedom. They had put upon the throne a man, who had since used all his power to diminish the liberty of the people. That man who had been lifted up and floated to his high seat upon the heart's blood of the bravest of the brave was running a career of tyranny—beginning with the press, and thence spreading persecution gradually wider and wider, and calling for greater powers from time to time as his aggressions provoked and increased discontent. When he (Mr. O'C.) saw those results from the mistakes of the French people, and when he saw that same man putting at the head of his administration that Persil, who was the Murat or Robespierre of the judicial system—he conjured every man who heard him not to do any thing which might add more power to the cause of the tyrants, [cheers.] The object of that meeting was to bring back the Dorchester laborers; and to do that they must take care that there be no reproach upon themselves, [hear, hear.] They should have such a petition (founded on the resolution which he had proposed) as would require a cart to carry it from the door of that house, (cheers, and a laugh.) Let the old and the young sign it; let fathers and brothers sign it, for it concerned the fate of six helpless families; let the young sign it in gratitude to those who had struggled for fair play to the industry of the rising generation; let the women sign it for the sake of the mothers in affliction, (loud cheers.)—Let millions sign it, and it was impossible that the blot should not be removed from the jurisprudence of this country, and the innocent men be restored. He was not disposed to go into a discussion upon the trades' unions; but of those who decried them, he would ask what share in the administration of the country's affairs had the working classes, the bone and sinews of the state? (cheers.) They had the reformed house of commons—an ugly house it was—but where were the representatives of the working classes? [cheers.] Let them, therefore, who reviled the trades' unions render them unnecessary. Let them give the working classes representatives in the house of commons, and they would not require them in secret societies. Let every man have a vote, and the working classes would then send to parliament, if not lords and baronets, men who understood their interests and desired their welfare; and the country would never be in a social state until it had such a legislature, working efficiently for the good of the people and for the cure of abuses, as well as for the repression of crime. The present constituency was miserable. It was true that a £10 constituency would be extensive; but it was so over-ridden with taxation, that it was not, in effect, a £10, but a £50 constituency, (loud cries of hear, hear, hear,) and in fact it was intended to be so, for the good of the Whigs—when the people had put them in office, and kept them in office. But why should the suffrage be confined to £10 householders?—Why should not every man have a vote who paid taxes; and where was the man who not pay taxes? But the laborers were in effect more taxed than any, for their industry was taxed, inasmuch as the consumers could give them better prices for the produce of their labor if they had not so much to pay in taxes. Hear, hear. However, he (Mr. C.) had not come to talk about political economy, but about the men of Dorchester. It had been his own lot to be more popular in his own country than perhaps any other man—but that had not been because he possessed talents or genius; but because the people knew that he was honest, and he would prove as honest to the people of England. Cheers. He had always honestly told the people how they would strengthen their enemies. He was a lawyer—a laugh—and he always told them when they were wrong, and when they were giving their enemies the advantage of obsolete acts of parliament. The trades' unions had given their enemies that advantage. A person in the crowd—"That is over; the oaths are done away with." He was glad to hear it. No oath was of any use to a fellow who would come into a society for the sake of betraying it. Hear, hear. If such a fellow took as many oaths as there were words in

the Bible, though he could preach a sermon upon every one of them in the face of clay—laughter—he would pocket the blood money.—Cheers. He, Mr. O'Connell, had told the Irish how they would put themselves in the power of the blood-money hunters. If such a fellow went into a secret society in which there were, say twenty honest men—the moment he had taken the oath, he would go to the justice, and swear that they had been conspiring treason. For this some one would be taken up, and would say that it was the greatest and most unfounded lie that ever was uttered, and that he could bring twenty men of good character to disprove it. But the moment this witness got into the box to give evidence, he would be asked, "Were you there?" "I was." "Did you take the oath?" "I did." "Then go down out of the box, and take your place in the dock with the other prisoner." Hear, hear. That was the way that the secret societies gave a bad government an advantage over the people. The object of the trades' unions, he understood to be, to get honest wages for honest labor. Hear. They would not be worthy, of the cause which had brought them there that night, if they did not wish well to that object of the Unions, and desire to give "a clear stage and no favor." They wanted to get a fair remuneration for the poor man's labor. Let them not try to do that by illegal and secret means, when they could do it by legal and open means. He had blamed the Unions for their mistake, and he thought that they would be displeased with him. But he was wrong. He had not done justice to the feelings of Englishmen. What was the message they sent him that day? Why, to ask would he become their confidential counsel and advise them on the law of their proceedings. He said that he would not accept a half confidence; but that if they would accept him confidently he would serve them gratuitously; but on no other condition would he be their advocate, (much cheering.) To this they consented, and they told him that they were going to propose to another member of the House of Commons to become their solicitor. He, (Mr. O'C.) conjectured whom they meant; and he asked them, was it not his honorable and eloquent and learned friend, the member for Colchester, and they replied that it was Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey. Cheers. He (Mr. O'C.) told them that a better choice they could not have made, and that if they would place their printed documents before them (Mr. O'C. and Mr. H.) they would tell them what the law was, and how far they were in the hands of their enemies, and where latter might have a trap for them. Now, the stage of Drury-lane looked as smooth as if it were made for nothing but to dance upon; but there were traps in every part of it, and if a bolt were drawn, down would go the man who was unsuspectingly dancing upon it. Such was the law. Cheers, and great laughter. The traps were every where; but he would show them where to find the bolts. He would frankly avow to that meeting, as he had often boasted in his own country, that, though it took him many years—yet, without any man suffering who took his advice—he raised the power of the people until it achieved a great victory and obtained liberty of conscience. Cheers. They first obtained liberty of conscience for the Protestant Dissenters of England, and sent them before themselves into the temple of religious freedom, and praised God that so much more of liberty was in the world. Cheers, cheers. He was therefore a man of the movement. Cheers.—He was the foe of oppression of every kind. He was for the destruction of every abuse. He was for good and cheap government; and no government could be good that was not cheap (hear). The wealthier classes could afford to have a government which was not cheap, because they shared in the spoil. But the poor had to support the burden without sharing in the advantages (hear, hear), and the wealthier classes not only threw all the burdens of the state upon him, but as he cut his little loaf, they snatched the largest portion, and said, "This is the lion's share—my name is corn law" (immense cheering). But the powers of the people were great, and if they were not misdirected the English trades' Unions would set an example to the world, and we should find the working classes would be emancipated. But mark, they must be wise as well as cautious; they must be right in manner and conduct as well as in their object [hear]. He trusted they would pardon him for diverting from the subject of the meeting, with which, in fact, his observations were connected. For why had the Dorchester men been transported but that the Trades' Unions might be provoked [hear, hear], and indeed it was an irritating blow [hear, hear]. But he would say to them, "Keep your temper, and your frown will annihilate your enemies [hear and cheers]. He trusted that when the government should see them proceeding peaceably and constitutionally, but yet multitudinously: when they should see how powerful was the tranquil dignity of the people of this great nation, they would grow courageous, and they would for the sake of preserving that power, throw themselves once more on the people [cheers]. Let every man be determined to correct abuses, abolish bad laws, and to put down oppressions, by legal and constitutional means. The reform which had been affected was a miserable and jejune reform. The reform would not be complete until every man had a vote, and was able to free himself by his representative; nor until religion should be free from its shackles, and no man should be compelled to pay for the support of a religion in which he did not believe [cheers]. They would then see the law not a stage of traps, but a fair field where every man would walk in safety [hear, hear] and the courts would be open, not in fiction, but in reality and practice, to the poor as well as the rich. To obtain these objects, as well as that for which the meeting was assembled, the people must proceed with prudence and caution, as well as with energy and determination. He sat down amidst immense cheers.

"That this meeting have heard with astonishment and sincere regret that six of his Majesty's subjects, honest and industrious agricultural labourers, belonging to a friendly society, instituted for their mutual protection and support in times of unforeseen necessity and misfortune, have been sentenced to seven years' transportation for having administered an alleged unlawful oath; and that this meeting are of opinion that those labourers could have no knowledge of the existence of a law forbidding it, and are therefore morally innocent of any crime."

Mr. Roebuck, in seconding the resolution, said that he felt proud in having been selected to do so. He asked, in God's name, was there a person who could doubt the moral innocence of those six men? Was there a lawyer who could doubt their legal innocence? [hear, hear]. He had looked into the act under which they were tried and convicted, and he found that there was in it no legal justification of that conviction [cheers]. In the year 1797, William Pitt having been frightened by a meeting that took place at the Nore, amongst his Majesty's seamen, a bill was brought in by him rendering the administration of oaths in the army or navy illegal and punishable with transportation. Now he should be glad to know what had the Dorchester laborers to do with mutinous sailors and soldiers? They denied not allegiance to their sovereign—they entered into no meetings against the civil or military power of the state. They, under the impression that they were furthering their just interests, without interfering with those of others, entered into a solemn bond of union for, as they supposed, and as he (Mr. R.) supposed, the attainment of this object. They sought not to interfere with the property or rights of other classes, and they well knew that to be powerful they should be morally right as well as physically strong. Knowing that such was the feeling, he should support them. Knowing that their intention was to be guided by moral influence he should go to the utmost with them [great cheering]. He came here this night for the sole purpose of supporting a petition to the King, praying his Majesty to administer justice and mercy to the convicts, and sure he was that his Majesty would grant the prayer of the petition. Those men were tried and convicted under an act which emanated from William Pitt, as great a tyrant as ever stood on English ground, and

those poor ignorant people were unconscious that such an act existed, and few lawyers there were who were not equally ignorant of its existence. His Majesty would, however, extend his royal prerogative, and have these men restored to liberty and their country [tremendous cheering.]

Mr. F. O'Connor, M. P., rose to move the second resolution, and said he took praise to himself for having been the first who rose in the House of Commons to oppose the conviction; and he would say, that instead of those innocent men being now on their way to New South Wales, the ministers, Lord Grey, the noble Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Brougham, and others of their class, ought to change places with them [cheers and laughter]. They encouraged and now oppressed the unions. He was himself a member of a trades' union, and he would say of the Whig ministers, so help him God, they were greater enemies of the people than even the rotten Tories ever were. He warned them to alter their course, or the country would have a thorough democratic state of society. They had basely betrayed the people and the people's confidence. They had violated every pledge, and every tie of honor and humanity, and he pledged himself through life to be their dire political enemy both in and out of doors [cheers]. They would have the honest Dorchester labourers back. The voices of the people of England would follow them across the Atlantic, like sweet music, the people would support their families until their return [cries of "we will, we will!"] The hon. member concluded by volunteering to join Mr. O'Connell, as junior counsel in any proceeding which might be adopted on the subject, and proposed the following resolution:—

"That the following petition, after being duly signed, be presented to the King, and that this meeting is convinced that his Majesty will fully appreciate its object, and immediately adopt decisive measures in accordance with its most earnest prayer."

Mr. R. Taylor, common councilman of the city of London, seconded the resolution, and said the sentence passed on these poor men was the most flagrantly unjust he had ever heard of.

The resolution was then put for adoption and unanimously carried.

Col. Butler, M. P. for the county of Kilkenny, proposed the third resolution. It had been truly said by the hon. and learned member for Cork that he was a real reformer. (great cheering.) His opinion of the state of his own country was that aristocracy, who should think of the people, thought only for themselves, and in consequence he and others who had the cause of the people at heart were compelled to take the decisive measures. He was, therefore, a member of a Trades' Political Union (cheers.) The same course was pursued by the aristocracy in this country as was pursued in Ireland, and therefore the people in their self-defence were bound to think and act for themselves. From the conduct of the meeting during the night he was convinced the people would never overstep the bounds of law or right—[cheers.] He should no longer trespass on them than to beseech them to persevere in the peaceful and legal course they had adopted, until their wrongs were redressed.

Mr. Rogers seconded the resolution, which was put and carried.

Colonel Peyronet Thompson, in moving the next resolution, asked what were kings for but to do good? He [Col. Thompson] knew the Whigs; he could not say much for them; but still they were men, and not, he hoped destitute of the feelings of humanity.

Mr. Carpenter felt it to be his duty to propose an amendment, "That as the meeting had no confidence in his Majesty's ministers, and no assurance that the numerous petitions to the King in favor of a remission of the unparalleled sentence of the Dorchester unionists had been presented to his Majesty, and the meeting do appoint and request Lord Teynham to present the petition (cheers.)"

Dr. Robinson seconded the amendment. He was proud to tell the meeting that he knew those unfortunate men, and likewise their families; and he was enabled to say of them, that more worthy and better conducted men he never knew. He (Dr. Robinson) would come forward to contribute towards the funds proposed to be raised for the object of the meeting; and he would for that purpose give his address to their gallant chairman.

A petition to the House of Commons was adopted by the meeting. Some doubts arose as to the success of the presentation of the petition, and Mr. Carpenter then mentioned Lord Radnor, but this was overruled; and the amendment, that Lord Teynham present the petition, was put and carried.

Some other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and amongst them Mr. Moat, who read a letter from Mr. Attwood, M. P., regretting his inability to attend the meeting, and stating his approval of its object, and that he had himself a petition to present to the House of Commons in favour of the Dorchester labourers, signed by 16,000 Birmingham men. Mr. Moat then concluded, by proposing thanks to the chairman; after which the meeting separated, in a most orderly and peaceable manner.

#### THE CONSERVATIVES—THE CHURCH.

The [subjoined] letter from the London correspondent of the *Evening Mail* we would have published in our last, if we had room. It will acquaint our readers with the "sayings and doings" of the Irish Conservative party at this moment.—Having mentioned the source from which the epistle is derived, we deem it necessary to make any observations on the subjects referred to. We give the epistle as a picture of the present posture of Conservatism, drawn by a Tory Pencil:—

I wrote you some days back—I don't know whether you published it—that Mr. O'CONNELL, in his reply at the conclusion of the debate on the Repeal of the Union, threw out an intimation that, provided the Church in Ireland were sacrificed, he would give up agitation. He followed up this intimation last night by submitting a proposition which had for its object the annihilation of the establishment in Ireland, and the uprising in its stead the Roman Catholic Religion as the religion of the state. In this view, I am sorry to say that he was backed openly and avowedly by two members of the Cabinet—namely Lord John Russell and Lord Althorp. Mr. Stanley took a different course—but so mild and complimentary was his style, particularly towards Mr. O'Connell (who, by the way, had about two hours previously given him the lie in the throat), that I much doubt that the tithe bill will pass without a clause being introduced, giving the revenues of the establishment to the priests. Mr. O'Connell himself, in the course of his speech, said, "he would ask whether it might not tend to the pacification of Ireland, if a part of the funds were appropriated to the purchase of the glebes, for the clergy of the people of Ireland;" and again he said, "you gave to Scotland the church of her choice, and of the majority of her people; try the Scotch experiment with Ireland." It is then, as was truly remarked by the eloquent Recorder of Dublin—it is then, in spite of declarations and oaths, come to the open avowal, that the established Church is to be abolished, and the Roman Catholic substituted for it in Ireland. That Lord Grey, Lord Brougham, Lord Althorp, and Lord John Russell are of the opinion that such a change ought to take place, is notorious—but how can Mr. Stanley submit to it?—he who no later than Monday night, stated, "that public usefulness, as a minister of the crown, could not outlive the sacrifice of private honor."

In the course of the debate last night, Colonel Conolly re-





C's) kind reception by the Pope, who informed him that he looked on the United States of America with great affection as the land of religious liberty, and added that he wished Mr. C. to inform the President of the United States that he "would never interfere in politics." Mr. Van Buren, then Secretary of State, wrote a letter to Mr. Cicognani in answer, as he was bound to do by common politeness, complimenting the Pope on his pure sentiments. This is the grand affair out of which Major Noah has fabricated his ridiculous and malicious story of Mr. Van Buren's having written a letter to the Pope for political purposes. It shows that the Major is so lost to sense and decency as to despise telling the truth; nay, so far do his passion and prejudice carry him that he is continually refuting his own statements. His last article on the subject of the Pope, and Mr. Van Buren gives the lie to every material assertion in his first article on the subject, and we are forced to pity while we dispise him. Both articles however are marked by the irremovable prejudices and animosities which he entertains towards Ireland, Irishmen, and the Catholic Religion, yet still under the mask of that hypocrisy for which Noah is so notorious. He has the presumption in the article of which we speak to declare that he has "ever been the defender of the Catholics against all attacks, and PARTICULARLY THE IRISH who in the recent elections acted under orders from the Albany Regency." Thus is Noah, sufficiently audacious to pretend that he is the friend of Catholics, and Irishmen, while in the next breath he vilifies and abuses them. He adds to his hypocrisy and falsehood by saying that he has always been the defender of Catholics and Irishmen. This is equally false with all his other statements. Thank God, Irishmen are not reduced to so fearful a condition as to need a political renegade whose changes are like those of the Weathercock, to advocate their interests. Noah need not conceal the fact; he is a deadly enemy of Mr. Van Buren, and for the purpose of preventing his political advancement would, if it were in his power, sacrifice the Irish and Catholics, as easily as he did, what little regard for truth and honour he may once have possessed. We here repeat that our noticing Noah's remarks is not occasioned by a desire to aid Mr. Van Buren politically, though he is an honest, upright, and talented man; but for the purpose of exposing the inconsistency, falsehood, and prejudice, of the renowned Major. We think we have now exhibited them in glowing colours; if our readers want any further satisfaction in regard to this matter, we refer them to Noah's own article, where they will find such a perfect confutation of his own slanders as is sufficient to convict him of a most open and barefaced attempt to misrepresent facts for the gratification of personal Animosity, national prejudice, and religious bigotry.

**THE MECHANICS' BENEFIT SOCIETY.**

This Society celebrated its first anniversary by a public dinner which took place at the O'Connell House kept by Mr. John McMahon—on Thursday of last week. About one hundred and fifty persons were present on the occasion, who sat down to a plentiful repast consisting of all the delicacies of the season, and served up by the worthy host, in the most admirable style. There were present amongst others Eber Wheaton, Thomas S. Brady, William Denman, C. Christopher Rice, and James T. Brady Esquires the invited guests of the Society. Every thing was well arranged, and every one seemed disposed not only to enjoy himself, but to contribute as much as possible to the enjoyment of his companions, and the entertainment, passed off in the most harmonious and agreeable manner. This festive scene was one which did honor to the society, and has proved that its standing is high, and that the labours of its officers and members are enthusiastically approved of by the public. Below, we give the proceedings of the dinner, and our readers will find the toasts such as they can respond to heartily. Eloquent speeches were delivered by the invited guests and others and we are sorry that we are prevented from giving them in full. John McGrath, Esq. presided on the occasion, and filled his station in a manner which did him honor, and to the satisfaction of all present. The company separated at a late hour, each one delighted with the festivities of the evening, and hoping soon to participate in another dinner with the Mechanics' Benefit Society.

The following regular Toasts were drunk:

**REGULAR TOASTS.**

- 1st. *The United States of America*—The blest abode of peace, plenty, and happiness—a home for the oppressed of all nations.
- 2nd. *The Mechanic's Benefit Society*—Sickness and death, will receive from it a balsam and solace, ever ready to administer to its Members. Long may it flourish and prosper.
- 3d. *The President of the United States*—The firm and undeviating friend of the people, keeping in view the preservation of their rights and liberties, his every act qualifies him still more for their respect and veneration.
- 4th. *The Vice-President of the United States*—Endeared to the people by his multiplied virtues, and uniform support of firm republican principles. The people will not forget him.
- 5th. *The Governor and Lt. Governor*—Honest and able men who execute faithfully the trust which have been reposed in them.
- 6th. *Mechanism*—Its wondrous power and general utility, are fully attested by its stupendous works. Earth, air, and ocean bear witness to its omnipotence, whilst man exults in its production.
- 7th. *Education*—By it the mechanic is enabled to take his station in the councils of the nation, and add the benefits of his mental faculties to those which have resulted from his manual labour.
- 8th. *Our Brother Mechanics*—Independent, upright and useful members of the Society; we regard them with feelings of the most friendly nature, and are willing at all times to co-operate with them in promoting the interests of the working classes.
9. *The memory of Washington and La Fayette*—The latter has within a few months left the busy scene of life to join his

friend where sorrow comes not—Their memory is cherished in the hearts of the patriots of every clime.

10. *The memory of Franklin and Fulton*—And the distinguished Mechanics' who have done honor to their country, and improved the condition of the human race, by their purity of principle and greatness of intellect.

11. *Liberty*—The time may come when those who are now slaves, may enjoy in common this blessing with us.

12. *Daniel O'Connell*—The living monument of direful times, he moves decorated by the heart-felt affections of a grateful people,

13. *Woman*—Lovely and majestic, in her virtue she wins the affection and preserves the dignity of man.

After the Regular Toasts, the following letters were read:

NEW-YORK, JUNE 26, 1834.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to unite with *The Mechanic's Benefit Society* in celebrating their first anniversary.

I regret that a previous engagement prevents my acceptance of the invitation. You will please communicate to the members of the Society my thanks for the compliment bestowed, and my best wishes for their individual prosperity, and the advancement of the interests of the institution with which they are connected. Accept for yourselves my acknowledgements for the kind manner in which you have conveyed to me their request.

With great respect,  
I remain your obedient servant,

JOHN MCKEON.

Messrs. John McGrath,  
Cornelius Cronin,  
Joseph Keeler,  
Timothy O'Gorman,  
Joseph Daly,  
John Shea,  
James Alexander,

Committee of Invitation.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 26, 1834.

Gentlemen:—I received your kind invitation to dine with *The Mechanic's Benefit Society*, and much regret that unavoidable business engagements will prevent my attendance.

It would give me great pleasure to join you in celebrating the anniversary of an Institution which is formed on such noble and disinterested principles, which does so much credit to its founders and supporters, and which I sincerely trust may long continue to impart its benefits to so patriotic and useful a class of our citizens.

With great regard,  
I am your obedient servant

GEO. D. STRONG.

To Messrs. John McGrath, and others.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President. The Members of "the Mechanics' Benefit Society."—Their steady and uniform attachments to the interests of Mechanics in general, and their enthusiastic devotion to the principles of their Society will not be forgotten.

The Vice President. The Occasion—the celebration of our first anniversary; if we always come forward as we have this day the success of our Society will be commensurate with our wishes.

Joseph Keeler, Secretary. Independence—the watchword of industrious Mechanics—it is hostile to monopoly, and guards the way to mutual protection.

John McKinley, Treasurer. "The Mechanics' Benefit Society"—it has attained its present high standing by its industry and patriotism—may it always find friends by its benevolence and good feeling.

Timothy O'Gorman. Ireland—May she ever be successful while she has an O'Connell to defend her. May her flag never be struck to tyrants of another soil, or her liberty given up for despotism.

Judge Wheaton. "The Mechanics' Benefit Society"—founded on the noblest principles, and sustained by unity of sentiment and action. May its Union never be repealed.

Thomas S. Brady. The Arts and Sciences—Fostered and encouraged by independent mechanics, their rapid progress reflects honor on their patrons and the republic.

Dr. Christopher Carleton Rice. (An invited guest) being called on for a sentiment, in a concise but eloquent manner—first alluding to the laudable objects specifically of the "Mechanic's Benefit Society"—and their intrinsic worth as men—individually and collectively embracing "the nerve muscle and bone" of New York's proudest "Safety Fund"—her "trade"—her "operation." He then alluded to the day, as he said, "which was mournfully festive" and paying a tribute to the memory of the illustrious *La Fayette*, he concluded his masterly address by prefacing it with a review and exposition of the many very proud and amiable qualifications of "the gentlemen he was about to toast,"—as he said of that mould which—"nature need not be ashamed of," her Patriotism ever blush to claim—or recognise amongst the foremost on the scroll of New York's "favorite sons" and gave as his sentiment—

Cornelius W. Lawrence, and Gideon Lee.—The present and former Mayors of New York! the latter could be paid no higher compliment, than giving him through the medium of Democracy as his successor the former—a man, "able, competent and just."

James T. Brady, Esq. (a guest) prefaced his toast with the following remarks:—*Mr. President and Gentlemen*—The toast which I am about to propose though general in its nature, is one to which you will respond, because it speaks of a feeling which every person present no doubt possesses and one which is conspicuous in all the proceedings of the "Mechanics Benefit Society." It is a feeling which not only urges us to do good, to be charitable and just, and to extend our aid to the needy, and solace to the afflicted, but also causes us to look forgivingly upon the errors and frailties of our fellow creatures. Of the truth of this, every person present, and more particularly every member of this Society, must be well aware, for they see it exemplified every day in the proceedings of the Association whose first anniversary we are now celebrating. It is a feeling of which we may say as the Bard of Avon hath said of mercy;

"It droppeth like the gentle rain from heaven,  
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed;  
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

The praiseworthy objects which you have in view are the improvement of the Mechanics' condition, and the assistance of such of your members, their wives, or children as may suffer from the unsparring hand of disease or death. The debilitated man who is unable to attend to his usual occupation, and thus support himself and family; the afflicted widow, and the bereft orphan are the objects of our care, and carrying into effect the purposes for which you have associated you extend to them comfort and assistance. Of all your acts as I before said, Benevolence is one of the prominent motives. You have your

Learning, &c. of Ireland (c) quotes a curious passage from Didorus Siculus, who says that Hecateus and others of the ancients allege that there is an island over against Gaul to the North, not inferior in size to Sicily, that the soil is so rich and fruitful as to produce two crops of hay in the year—and that in this island Apollo is worshipped in a singular temple of round form, and that from it Abaras voyaged to Greece; and, moreover, that the moon is seen not very distant from the earth, and seems to present on its face certain projections like the mountains of this world. It is also added that most of the citizens of this country are harpers, who striking their harps in the round temple referred to, sing sacred hymns to the God! This description has long been regarded as fabulous, and since Didorus Siculus, who who was cotemporary with Julius Caesar and Augustus is fair to give the credit of it to writers who were even at that time looked upon as ancient, it is probable that he did not himself place much faith in it. The celebrated Dupin also characterises it as "extremement fabuleux," (n) and so it must appear to all who are acquainted with the early history of Ireland, or who confine their attention to the next phraseology in which the description is given. That Ireland is the island intended is manifest even from the geometrical position assigned to it, for strict accuracy in this respect is not to be expected in an ancient author. Here, then, we have the testimony of a Greek, who lived several centuries before the Christian era, to the fact of Ireland's having been even at that remote period a place of considerable note—we have also his testimony to the sun worship of its inhabitants, and to the proud towers in which the luminary was adored, thus corroborating, in several important respects, the accounts of our native historians. But the most remarkable fact of all, and one which, before the invention of the telescope, would have been most likely to throw discredit on the entire narrative, is that relating to the proximity of the moon, and the discovery of the mountains on her disc—circumstances from which it is impossible not to conclude that the inhabitants of this island had, at that remote age, some knowledge of the telescope, or at all events of an instrument constructed on similar principles. As a paralld instance, it may be mentioned, that the account given by Herodotus, (f) on the authority of the Egyptian priests, of the doubling of the Cape of Good Hope by the Phenicians, was not only rejected as fabulous by that author himself, but was long regarded by the learned and unlearned world as a fiction, merely because the voyagers affirmed that after a certain period the sun appeared on the right, that is, to the north of the point at which they then were, though this circumstance is now looked upon as a most certain proof that the voyage had really been performed. No doubt exists as to the extensive intercourse with the British Isle which was maintained at a very early age by the Phenicians and Carthaginians, (g) and this known fact renders probable the accounts of the native Irish Historians as to the eastern origin of the Gael, though it may, and indeed must be admitted, that anachronism and a fable must have been largely mixed up with the Milesian story.

Sir W. Betham has noticed a remarkable coincidence between what we have been accustomed to regard as one of the most absurd parts of the Milesian History, and the account of the early Phenicians as given by the Herodotus, and he has ended it at least probable that the former contains a number of real facts, when the fabulous additions which were evidently made to it, after the introduction of Christianity, are taken away. The Phenicians according to Herodotus, actually inhabited a city called *Senua*, situated on the Red Sea, near the place where Irish tradition has assigned to Fenius Farsa, the father of Niul, on the plain of *Senuar*, and a number of characters celebrated by the Greek-writers, as Nil, Sihor, Osiber, Toth, elus, and Ogmuius, are palpably the Niul, Sru, Easru, Tair, ile, and Ogamain of Irish tradition.

MR. McMAHON, the celebrated performer on the IRISH UNION PIPES, begs to inform the citizens of New-York, that he has arrived in this city from the South, where he intends to reside for a few weeks. Mr. McM. then purposes paying a visit to the Springs, and from thence to Boston. Mr. McMahon can be found during his stay in town at No. 3 Rose-street. To such as have never heard the Union Pipes it is not possible to describe the organ-like power of their music, and well-known adaptation to every modulation of melody. July 5

**INFORMATION WANTED.**

OF HUGH McCAFFREY, a native of the town of Armagh; by trade a Millwright. When last heard from, he worked with a Mr. McNally, a Machinist, in Philadelphia, between Second and Third-streets, in the Fall of 1832. It is supposed he either fell a victim to Cholera, or went to New-Orleans. His poor wife and children will consider it the greatest charity can be done to them, to communicate any knowledge of him to Mr. James Malone, No. 32 Moore street, New-York. 5t July 5

OF PATRICK DUNN, Blacksmith by trade; left Carough county, Kildare, in 1822 or '24, for this country. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his cousin, P. McKenna, 287 Walker-street, New-York. July 5



(hear). Why, there were men enough in that room to protect them (hear, and laughter)—and if they had only the courage to do justice, they might set Europe at defiance.—When he read the cause of the Dorchester Unionists in the newspapers, he thought that the men had been indicted under the 37th of George III.; and that the sentence was legal; he thought as a lawyer—and was a lawyer of so many years' standing, that he hardly liked to remember it (a laugh)—although his heart was still as warm in the cause of humanity, as that of the youngest in the room (hear)—He applied for a copy of the indictment, and he was promised it, but when he called for it that evening he was refused (cries of "shame, shame.") He knew that in the reformed parliament he could not get any thing against the wishes of the government. But why could he not get this indictment? What reason had they for refusing it (hear, hear)? They could not say that the production of it was without precedent; for they themselves produced, the other day, copies of twenty or thirty indictments and convictions from the King's county (hear). Therefore he doubted the legality of the convictions; and he trusted that a collection would be made for their families, and he would contribute to it, [hear, hear, and great cheering, and cries of "We are making it."] There was a solicitor in the room, who would get them a copy of the indictment without any delay, upon the payment of the fees. Upon that he believed a writ of error could be brought; and the whole case should be fully set before the English people, so that if a trick had been performed, its dexterity should not escape detection; and it should not only be exposed but be defeated. The indictment would be got at in spite of the ministers. It was thought that they would direct the officers below to refuse it; but they could not do so; they must give it, when applied for on the part of the families. No government could prevent the families from having it; and so they would get it, in the only way in which he liked to get any thing under the present administration—they would have it, and no thanks to them [cheers and laughter.] It had been said that when the men were convicted, the Judge could not help passing sentence. Now he pledged his reputation as a lawyer—and that was of some value to him in another country [hear and a laugh] that there was not a particle of truth in the assertion. It was true that he must have passed sentence of transportation; but he need not have transported them for seven years—nor for more than one day [cheers.] But it could not be said that there was any law to prevent the people from calling for a remission of the sentence or the government from it. One thing delighted him to see always in England—it was that which brought this meeting together, and had brought to that place so many that they would have filled the room as much as it then was, if it had been ten times as large. It was that honest English sense of injustice, that hatred of oppression, which had made England the asylum of the oppressed for centuries, and which, in spite of the Whigs, would make it yet the home of freedom, [cheers.]—That meeting would approach the throne and the ministry; they would approach the throne with respect, and they would approach the ministry with the firmness which became themselves, and with the contempt which the men whom they approached deserved. The men might have been sent off; the northern winds might now be filling their sails, and blowing them over the illimitable ocean; but the voice of the English people would follow them upon the winds of heaven, and would command the captives to be returned, [loud cheering.] But the people must take care that they be always right, and that their enemies be always wrong. There never was a period when it was so necessary for the people to be careful and vigilant; and their endeavor should be to become more morally strong than physically powerful. He saw great changes around him; he saw the agonies of despotism in the trades' unions of the despots [hear, and laughter,] for there was more moral power in the trades' unions at Dorchester than in that of the despots at Vienna. But he urged upon the people the necessity of having caution in their proceedings. The gross and glaring mistake which the poor men of Dorchester had unfortunately made, had been made by the people of France in struggling for their freedom. They had put upon the throne a man, who had since used all his power to diminish the liberty of the people. That man who had been lifted up and floated to his high seat upon the heart's blood of the bravest of the brave was running a career of tyranny—beginning with the press, and thence spreading persecution gradually wider and wider, and calling for greater powers from time to time as his aggressions provoked and increased discontent. When he (Mr. O'C.) saw those results from the mistakes of the French people, and when he saw that same man putting at the head of his administration that Persil, who was the Murat or Robespierre of the judicial system—he conjured every man who heard him not to do any thing which might add more power to the cause of the tyrants, [cheers.] The object of that meeting was to bring back the Dorchester laborers; and to do that they must take care that there be no reproach upon themselves, [hear, hear.] They should have such a petition (founded on the resolution which he had to propose) as would require a cart to carry it from the door of that house, (cheers, and a laugh.) Let the old and the young sign it; let fathers and brothers sign it, for it concerned the fate of six helpless families; let the young sign it in gratitude to those who had struggled for fair play to the industry of the rising generation; let the women sign it for the sake of the mothers in affliction. (loud cheers.)—Let millions sign it, and it was impossible that the blot should not be removed from the jurisprudence of this country, and the innocent men be restored. He was not disposed to go into a discussion upon the trades' unions; but of those who decried them, he would ask what share in the administration of the country's affairs had the working classes, the bone and sinews of the state? (cheers.) They had the reformed house of commons—an ugly house it was—but where were the representatives of the working classes? [cheers.] Let them, therefore, who reviled the trades' unions render them unnecessary. Let them give the working classes representatives in the house of commons, and they would not require them in secret societies. Let every man have a vote, and the working classes would then send to parliament, if not lords and baronets, men who understood their interests and desired their welfare; and the country would never be in a social state until it had such a legislature, working efficiently for the good of the people and for the cure of abuses, as well as for the repression of crime. The present constituency was miserable. MORE from 268 Water-street, they would be extensive; and Delaney-streets, where he has constantly on hand, LIQUORS, WINES, CORDIALS, and TEAS of the best quality.

June 28  
ts

**WANTED**—A situation for a young Man in a Lawyer's Office who can give undoubted recommendations both as to ability and sobriety. A line addressed through this office to Wm. Coleman, 126 Suffolk-street, will be immediately attended to. 3t—June 28

**EMPLOYMENT WANTED**—A Man well experienced in the manufacturing of Tallow Candles and Soap, in its various branches, as having superintended some of the most extensive manufactories in Europe and the United States for upwards of twenty years. A line directed to C. O. 56 Elm-street, will be punctually attended to. June 28 2t

**HEALTH**—THE NEW-YORK SALT WATER BATHS are now open at CASTLE GARDEN, and at the foot of HARRISON-STREET.  
Tickets for the Season at a low price. 4t June 28

**CRONLY'S HOUSE**, No. 5 Chatham-street—Societies accommodated with one or two Rooms. Terms moderate. May 17

**JAMES RYAN**, 426 Broadway, has for sale the following standard Catholic Books—Doway Bible, 4to. with 11 engravings; Doway Testaments, 12mo. in half binding; do do. sheep binding; do do. 32mo pocket edition. The above can be had in a great variety of fine bindings. Reeves' History of the Old and New Testament; Homilies on the Book of Tobias, by the Rev. Francis Martyr; History of the Church, by the Rev. C. C. Pise, D. D. 5 vols 8mo.; Granham's Confession Abstract of the History of the Church; Instructions on the Prayers and Ceremonies of the Mass, by M. Coehin; The Lenten Monitor, by the Rev. P. Baker; Practical Reflections for every day in the year, by the Rev. Edward Peach; The Catholic's Manual, arranged by the Rev. John Power, Vicar General of the Diocese of New York; the Christian's Guide to Heaven by the same; The Roman Missal, a new edition; PRAYERS BOOKS. The Catholic Manual, with 4 engravings; The Christian's Guide with 6 engravings; Pocket Missal or companion to the Altar; Key of Paradise; Garden of the Soul; True Piety or the Day Well Spent; Poor Man's Manual; Path to Paradise, very small with 6 engravings; Hohenlohe's Prayer Book, another edition; The Pious Guide; Vade Mecum or Pocket Manual; The above may be had in a great variety of fine bindings.—The Poor Man's Catechism or the Christian Doctrine explained; Catechisme et Prières, ou Abrégé de la Doctrine Chrétienne; La Devotion des Confrères, ou recueil des Pratiques des Frères; The Catholic Christian Instructed. By the Rev. Dr. Challoner; Blouet's Historical Catechism complete; The same parts 1 and 2 only. Catholic Spelling Book; Dubois' Butler's, England's, Doyle's and Doway Catechism. The complete explained by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hornhold D. D.; The Sincere Christian's Guide, by the Rev. John Gother; The Intimation of the Blessed Virgin; Devotion to the Sacred Heart of our Lord Jesus Christ; The Spirit of Religious Controversy by Rev. John Fletcher, D. D.; The memorial of a christian's life. (Seventh edition) The Triumph of Religion or a choice selection of Edifying Narratives. The Poor Man's controversy by I. Mannock, author of the Poor Man's catechism; Introduction to a Devout Life, from the French of St. Francis of Sales; christian's Guide without Plates; The Metropolitan Catholic calendar and Lady's directory for 1834, to be continued annually. Office of the Holy Week, Notes on a Protestant catechism by the author of Father Rowland; Bossuet's exposition of the Catholic Doctrine, with notes by the Rev. John Fletcher, D. D. Another edition without notes; Fletcher's comparative view of the grounds of the Catholic and Protestant churches; Fletcher's Difficulties of Protestantism; An Amicable Discussion on the church of England, and on the Reformation in general 2 vols. Answer to Faber's Difficulties of Romanism; Milner's End of Religious controversy &c. Gother's Papist Represented and Misrepresented; The following of Christ, by Thomas Kempis with reflections at the end of each chapter; Another edition; Visits to the Blessed Sacraments, and to the Blessed Virgin by Liguori, Spiritual Combat 14mo. Another edition 32mo. The Soul United to Jesus in the Adorable Sacraments; The devout communicant; Think Well On't by Dr. Challoner; A Net for the Fishers of Men; Fifty Reasons why the Roman Catholic Religion should be embraced by every Christian; Grounds of the Catholic Doctrine; Meditations of St. Augustine; Manual of St. Augustine; Spiritual Retreat for eight successive days; christianity by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Poyner; Life of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland; Father Rowland a North American tale; The Indian cottage, a Unitarian story; Piety Exemplified 2 vols 13mo. Gobinet's instruction for Youth; Model for Young Men; Cobbett's History of the Reformation; Ward's cantos; Lingard's Tracts, Mrs. Herbert and the Villagers 1 vol, Lingard's England 14 vols boards, of true Devotion by the Abbe Grou, new ed. Moral Entertainments by the Rev Robert Manning 3 vols 12mo. A critical and historical Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs 4 vols 8mo. The Wandering of the Human Intellect; or a Dictionary of Religious Myths by the Rev. John Bell; Cobbett's History of the Reformation 2nd vol. The Roman Catholic Manual with Plates; Confidence in the Mercy of God, Palestine; or the Holy Land, from the Works of F. A. D. Chateaubriand; The Sunday Monitor by the Rev. H. Baker, Daily Devotion; or a profitable manner of hearing Mass, illustrated with 36 very neat Engravings. 1 vol 18mo. extra boards; The Daily Companion, consisting of the Ordinary of the Mass, with familiar explanations; illustrated with 36 neat Engravings, 1. vol 32mo.

**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 Gieces 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.

**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 St. on the most moderate terms, in first rate ships sailing from Liverpool every week. 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 and commanded by skillful and careful men; and the frequency and punctuality of their departure will prevent the heavy expenses often attendant on the delay at Liverpool. The greatest care is used to promote the comfort of the passengers; and if butly 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 various parts of Ireland, Scotland, and the West, 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, 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

**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 nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders almost secured 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.  
Drafts 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 IRELAND AND ENGLAND.** The Proprietors undertake to bring out passengers throughout the year, in first rate ships, commanded by careful and experienced masters; where the accommodations are comfortable and complete, and every attention and kindness shown. The Ships sail from Liverpool every week; the friends of those residing in Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Cork, Sligo, Waterford, Newry, Dundach, and Warren Point, will find this a much more desirable conveyance, than of sailing direct from those respective places.  
Those desirous of sending for their friends have an opportunity of so doing, either by calling at the office, or writing, if they live at a distance. Letters (post paid) from all parts of the United States, will meet with prompt attention.  
Drafts on Ireland and England, payable at sight, will be given at all times to those who may feel a desire to remit any to their friends. Apply to  
May 10 **DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.**

**BY ORDER of the Honourable John T. Irving, first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New York.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorizing attachments against non-resident debtors, that an attachment has issued against the estate of JOHN WYLIE, who is a resident of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, and not a resident of the State of New York, and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless he appear and discharge such attachment, according to law, within nine months from the first publication of this notice; and that the payment of any debts due to him by residents of this state, and the delivery to him or for his use, of any property within this state belonging to him, and the transfer of any such property by him are forbidden by law, and are void. Dated, the 10th day of June, 1834.  
JESSE W. BENEDICT,  
Attorney for Attaching Creditor.  
June 21—9m

**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 Chambers-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. May 24

**M'LOUGHLIN & MEIGHAN**, No. 472 Pearl-street, New-York, have for sale and constantly on hand, a superior quality of LIQUORS, WINES, AND CORDIALS, which they will dispose of, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.  
Persons who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call.  
ts May 24

**SELECT ACADEMY**, Gouverneur and Division Streets.—This Academy which is situated in an elevated and healthful location, adjoining the highest part of Grand street, was opened on the 21st inst., for the reception of a select and limited number of pupils.  
The course of instruction will comprise, among other branches, the following, viz.: The English, Latin and Greek Languages, Penmanship, Drawing, Book-keeping, Mathematics, &c.  
In teaching the English Language, the Subscriber's first object will be to ground his pupils in the radical knowledge of Orthography and correct pronunciation; and he will intersperse his instructions on Grammar with occasional lectures upon the philosophy of speech, applicable to the study of any language.  
The course of Arithmetic will be facilitated by many concise methods of calculation, not found in the Authors that are usually taught in Schools; and in teaching Penmanship he will adopt a system which long experience has proved to be the most easily acquired, though it combines the essential qualities of good writing, viz. elegance and expedition.  
In the other departments the strictest attention will be paid, and no opportunity omitted of developing the reasoning faculties of the tender mind, or of imbuing it with the love of virtue and morality.

TERMS.

Reading, Penmanship, and Arithmetic.	\$4
Do. with Grammar, Geography, of Book-keeping.	5
The Classics, Mathematics, or Drawing.	10
N. Y. May 25th 1834.	P. O'DONNELLY.

Tuition morning and evening.  
**D. MANLY—PEDEMETRIST,**  
LAST-MAKER AND FASHIONABLE BOOT-MAKER,  
(75 JOHN-STREET, NEW-YORK.)  
Club Feet, Bent Legs, and other Deformities cured, or relieved, without pain.  
Corns and Callosities are gradually eradicated by wearing Boots or Shoes, properly adapted.  
ALSO—CORK BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. H. MANLY,  
Respectfully acquaints her friends and the public, that she has removed her School to the rear of 75 John-street, being more suitable.  
TERMS.  
Junior Class, per quarter, : : : : \$3 00  
2d do. do. : : : : 4 00  
3d do. do. : : : : 5 00  
4th do. do. : : : : 8 00  
Ladies' French Class on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from half past 3 P. M. to half past 5.  
References—The Very Rev. John Power; Rev. Felix Varela; Mr. David Godwin. 3m May 24

**HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c.**—JOHN SHANAHAN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c. in all its various branches, at No. 30 Cross-street, between Duane and Pearl-streets, New-York, where orders will be thankfully received, and promptly executed, on the most moderate terms. 6m—May 24  
**C. & W. BANT**, No. 65 Chatham street, and 288 East Broadway, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they keep constantly on sale, French Brandy, Jamaica & St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin, Wines, Teas, Sugars, Spice, &c., which they will sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms. June 21—1y

**CATHOLIC BOOKS.**—The Subscriber has published a great many, and has for sale all the Catholics works published in this country. He respectfully solicits the patronage of Catholics to his establishment, and assures them they can have there every Catholic Book for sale in the United States, at the lowest prices they can any where be obtained.  
Orders from any part of the country, containing remittances, will be punctually attended to, and the books carefully packed and sent agreeably to instructions.  
As the subscriber is in the general wholesale book-selling and publishing business, he receives orders for works of every description, in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts; and lower for cash than any other bookseller in New York.  
Country merchants will find it their interest to call; his stock of School books Stationary, Blank Books, &c. is fresh, extensive, and laid in on the most advantageous terms.  
JOHN DOYLE, No. 12 Liberty St., near Maiden Lane, New York.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**  
OF MARTIN GREEN, of the County Galway, Parish of Twitery. When last heard from he was at Harper's Ferry, State of Pennsylvania. Any information respecting him, directed to his brother, Thomas Green, or Roderick Mulholland, Albany, N. York, 34 Quay-street, will be thankfully received. June 14

OF JAMES MULVEY, a native of Rusky, on Shannon, Ireland. The last letter received from him was dated West Guilfinsberry, Upper Canada, in October, 1831. Any information respecting him, whether living or dead, will be thankfully received by his brother Michael, 133 Mulberry-st, who with his family arrived in this city on the 22d of May last, from Mohill, in the County of Leitrim, Ireland. June 14—3t

OF MICHAEL KENEDY, who arrived at Quebec in the brig Ann, from Dublin, in July, 1831. His wife and children are now at Utica, where he left them in October last, without any means of subsistence; since which time they have heard nothing of him. Any person who will communicate information respecting him to his bereaved family, will confer a great obligation on them. Address Mary Kennedy, care of the Rev. Mr. Quarter, Utica, N. Y. June 28 4t

**THE TRUTH TELLER** is published every Saturday Morning, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street, one door from Broadway.  
TERMS—Four collars 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, JULY 12, 1834.

NO. 28

IRELAND.

REVIEW.

*The Gael and Cymri, or an Inquiry into the Origin and History of the Irish Scoti, Britons, and Gauls, &c.* By Sir W. Betham, Ulster King at Arms, &c.

ALTHOUGH, in consequence of the debates in Parliament on the repeal question, this interesting and erudite performance has lain on our table for some time, yet we perused it with avidity the moment it reached us, and we now take the first opportunity that has been afforded us of introducing it to the notice of the public. This book is one mass of learned research—the author's conclusions are uniformly supported by ingenious, and, frequently, conclusive proofs, derived from historic sources of undoubted authority; and the general theory which he has laboured to establish is not only original, but, if it shall be confirmed by future inquiries, it places the history of Britain, Ireland, and Gaul, and, we may add, of Europe generally, on an intelligible basis, reconciling anomalous facts, of which no previous antiquarian had advanced even a plausible explanation.

Some of the principal facts to which we refer, are the manifest traces of a Phenician origin which are to be found in the ancient language, institutions, and religion of Ireland—the fact that at some period anterior both to fabulous and authentic history, a language, radically the same as the Irish, must have been spoken throughout a great part of England and Wales, because mountains, rivers, towns, &c. in many instances, retain old names which are purely Irish, though they are not intelligible in any dialect, ancient or modern, of that which has been commonly regarded as the original British language, namely, the Welsh, and therefore these names must have been imposed by a race of earlier inhabitants than the Welsh. Again, the last-mentioned people call themselves by a name synonymous with that of the *Cimbri* of Roman history, and expressly distinguish themselves from the Gael of Ireland and Scotland. Their language, besides, as Sir W. Betham has shewn, is so radically different in its structure from the Goidheilig of the two countries mentioned, that it is quite out of the question to suppose their inhabitants to have been originally the same people. Indeed, we have ourselves been long so thoroughly convinced of this fact, that, taking for granted the ordinary historical account of the Celtic origin of the Cymri of Wales, we have been compelled to believe that it was error alone which had habitually ascribed a similar origin to the Gael of Ireland and Alban. The most unaccountable fact of all is, that throughout that extensive tract of modern Scotland, which is known to have been anciently in possession of the Picts, many of the names of mountains, rivers, towns, &c. are pure Welsh, perfectly inexplicable in every existing dialect of ancient Scottish or Gaelic tongue, unless an untenable system of etymology be adopted.—The total disappearance of the Picts after the reign of Kenneth is also as singular, and almost unaccountable circumstance, for the tale as to their extermination by that Prince is deservedly rejected by the best antiquaries of Scotland, though Sir W. Betham seems to give it credit. Here then, are a few of the difficulties to be reconciled. Some of the older Welsh historians have tried in vain, by endeavoring to identify the Cumraig and Gaelic language—the learned Pinkerton has equally failed to account for the anomaly in question, though he has admitted all the preliminary facts relative to an aboriginal Celtic population of Britain, which are necessary for Sir W. Betham's hypothesis. The error of Pinkerton, however, was his confounding the Gael and the Cymri, and when this error is removed the difficulty remains just as it was.

The plan of Sir W. Betham's work is, first, to determine the question whether the Irish, Britons, and Gauls, of Cesar's time, were the same people, and this he does by a host of ancient authorities. His next object is to fix the period of their settlement in Ireland, and also to discover *who* the Celts were. In regard to the latter point, the result is, that a laborious comparison of the language, religious institutions, &c. of the Celts, with those of the Phenicians, he arrives at the conclusion that the former were in reality only colonies of the latter. The third question, and by far the most curious of all he has discussed, is that relating to the Cymri, who have been hitherto regarded as the descendants of the old Britons, who fled into the mountains of Wales from the tyranny of the Romans. This account, resting on the single authority of Geoffry of Monmouth, and being, besides, at variance with the statements of previous British writers, especially Gildas, Sir W. Betham rejects: and, after a minute examination of historical and other authorities, he concludes that the Welsh are really the descendants of a colony of the Picts, who on the fall of the Roman Empire, conquered Wales, Cornwall, and Brittany, and who were originally a tribe of the Cimbri, "a people who once inhabited the coasts of Jutland, a country opposite to the Picts." This hypothesis does certainly reconcile the apparent incon-

gruities which we have noticed, though it is likely to rouse all the patriotic ire of the sons of Howel Dha. The conclusion however, cannot be easily avoided—the best Welsh antiquaries of modern times strenuously deny that their nation is Celtic, or that they and the Gael are of the same stock; and this admission, as Sir W. Betham justly remarks, utterly destroys their claim to be the descendants of the Britons who fought against Cesar.

We are aware of a number of difficulties connected with this novel speculation; but is one to which we are rather inclined than otherwise, if it shall be finally supported by the evidence of antiquity, we shall only remark, that of the two Pictish words given by Bede, one is antiquated Irish, though the other, as Camden states, is intelligible only in Welsh. Bede's words in reference to the former—"Alcluth, quod lingua eorum significat *petram Cluth*," and in Irish the meaning is precisely the same, viz. the "rock of Cluth," or Clyde, which is now generally supposed to be Dunbarton. A similar remark may be applied to some other instances cited by Sir Wm. while in relation to a supposed distinction made by Bede between the Britons and Picts, Camden has committed one error, and Sir William in correcting it has fallen into another. Speaking of a certain place near the Coman wall, Bede says—"sermone Pictorum *Peanfahel*, lingua autem Anglorum *Penneltun* appellatur." From this passage Camden observes with some surprise, that Bede seems to distinguish between language of the Picts and those of the Britons, but he must mean only that they were different dialects of the same language. Sir W. Betham replies that Bede spoke of the *Gaelic Britons*, whose language was Irish; but Sir William and Camden have both read the passage hastily, for Bede speaks of the "lingua Anglorum," or Anglo-Saxons, and not of the ancient Britons at all. What would *Penneltun* be in Gaelic. (a)

In some respects, however, we must confess, that, willing as we are to believe, we are by no means convinced by Sir W. Betham's reasoning, especially in regard to the Gauls. We allude to his laborious derivation of the names of persons and places in Gaul, Spain, Italy, &c. from the present Gaelic; though we admit that, like his predecessor, General Vallancey, he has pointed out many curious resemblances. The truth is, as Pinkerton has observed, the flexibility of the Gaelic is so extraordinary in consequence of its numerous aspirated and mortified consonantal sounds, that the name of almost any place on the face of the earth may be derived from it by a skillful etymologist. To such an extent does this remark hold good, that we could, with a little ingenuity, resolve into Gaelic nearly all the Hebrew and Chaldee names mentioned in the Old Testament—a feat, which "the O'Connor" has partly accomplished in the Introduction to his pretended "*Chronicles of Eri*" (b) For instance, *Hiddekel* is "*Iath da cal*," (c) "the country of the two inclosures"—*Senaar*, as it is often written, is "*Sean aihar*," the plain of the "old Father" the pronunciation of the Gaelic being exactly the same as that of the original word. *Abraham* "*abradh am*" "let him be called a chief," with much more to the same purpose. All this, however, only reminds us of Swift's ludicrous proofs of the antiquity of the present English language, according to which Abraham received his name from his strong bones and sinews, being a man with "a braham," to use the Scottish idiom, which comes nearest the old Saxon; *Adromache*, the wife of Hector, and was called from her father, *Andrew Mackay*, a decent old Scotchman who had settled in Troy—*Adromache* being only a little softening of the name to suit the Grecian accent! (d) We need not scarcely cite another instance to shew the uncertainty of the etymologies, and we may mention, besides, our strong suspicion that aspirations in Gaelic are a comparatively modern invention, and therefore no reliance can be placed on their application to names of any very remote antiquity. Without written specimens of the Gaulish language, it is scarcely possible to fix its absolute character from the few appellations which have reached us, especially as these require a little forcing in most cases to make them fit. In Vallancey's collation of the Punic scene in Plautus, every person who understands Gaelic must be struck with the complete identity of particular words, and sometimes with parts of sentences; but Sir W. Betham carries the matter quite too far when he talks of the Irish people as still "speaking the language of the Phenicians." If they do, it is only in the sense in which the modern English speaks the language of King Alfred, of which they would understand probably three words out of a score, and probably not so many.

Mr. D'Alton in his admirable essay on the Ancient History,

(a) The Cambridge annotator on Bede quotes Nennius, cap. 19, as calling this place "*Cenal*" in the Scottish, i. e. the Irish language. *Cenal* (hod' *Kinnell*) means literally the "head of the rock."

(b) Vol. 1. pag. 149 et seq.

(c) For the sake of general readers it may be mentioned that *th* is a simple aspirate equivalent to *h*, while *dh* at the end of a word is equeiscent.

(d) Swift's Works, vol. VIII. pag. 293. Dublin, 1774.

Learning, &c. of Ireland (e) quotes a curious passage from Didorus Siculus, who says that Hecateus and others of the ancients allege that there is an island over against Gaul to the North, not inferior in size to Sicily, that the soil is so rich and fruitful as to produce two crops of hay in the year—and that in this island Apollo is worshipped in a singular temple of round form, and that from it Abaras voyaged to Greece; and, moreover, that the moon is seen not very distant from the earth, and seems to present on its face certain projections like the mountains of this world. It is also added that most of the citizens of this country are harpers, who striking their harps in the round temple referred to, sing sacred hymns to the God! This description has long been regarded as fabulous, and since Didorus Siculus, who who was cotemporary with Julius Caesar and Augustus is fain to give the credit of it to writers who were even at that time looked upon as ancient, it is probable that he did not himself place much faith in it. The celebrated Dupin also characterises it as "extremement fabuleux," (n) and so it must appear to all who are acquainted with the early history of Ireland, or who confine their attention to the next phraseology in which the description is given. That Ireland is the island intended is manifest even from the geometrical position assigned to it, for strict accuracy in this respect is not to be expected in an ancient author. Here, then, we have the testimony of a Greek, who lived several centuries before the Christian era, to the fact of Ireland's having been even at that remote period a place of considerable note—we have also his testimony to the sun worship of its inhabitants, and to the proud towers in which the luminary was adored, thus corroborating, in several important respects, the accounts of our native historians. But the most remarkable fact of all, and one which, before the invention of the telescope, would have been most likely to throw discredit on the entire narrative, is that relating to the proximity of the moon, and the discovery of the mountains on her disc—circumstances from which it is impossible not to conclude that the inhabitants of this island had, at that remote age, some knowledge of the telescope, or at all events of an instrument constructed on similar principles. As a parallel instance, it may be mentioned, that the account given by Herodotus, (f) on the authority of the Egyptian priests, of the doubling of the Cape of Good Hope by the Phenicians, was not only rejected as fabulous by that author himself, but was long regarded by the learned and unlearned world as a fiction, merely because the voyagers affirmed that after a certain period the sun appeared on the right, that is, to the north of the point at which they then were, though this circumstance is now looked upon as a most certain proof that the voyage had really been performed. No doubt exists as to the extensive intercourse with the British Isle which was maintained at a very early age by the Phenicians and Carthaginians, (g) and this known fact renders probable the accounts of the native Irish Historians as to the eastern origin of the Gael, though it may, and indeed must be admitted, that anachronism and a fable must have been largely mixed up with the Milesian story.

Sir W. Betham has noticed a remarkable coincidence between what we have been accustomed to regard as one of the most absurd parts of the Milesian History, and the account of the early Phenicians as given by the Herodotus, and he has rendered it at least probable that the former contains a number of real facts, when the fabulous additions which were evidently made to it, after the introduction of Christianity, are taken away. The Phenicians according to Herodotus, actually inhabited a city called *Sanua*, situated on the Red Sea, near the place where Irish tradition has assigned to Fenius Farsa, the father of Niul, on the plain of *Senaar*, and a number of characters celebrated by the Greek-writers, as Nil, Sihor, Osiber, Toth, Belus, and Ognius, are palpably the Niul, Sru, Easru, Tait, Bile, and Ogmain of Irish History. This coincidence is singular, especially since the Irish fable, if it be one, was certainly in existence long before the introduction of Greek literature into this country. The "*Chronicles of Eri*," by O'Connor, are plain forgeries, mixed up with curious and sometimes ingenious disquisitions; and Keating is often credulous, though he has been grievously caricatured in the pretended translation of Dermot O'Connor.

A remarkable instance of Keating's credulity or invention, relative to the migration of the Gael from Egypt, just occurs to us, and we mention it because, so far as we know, it has never been distinctly pointed out, and it is a geographical demonstration of the fictions with which even the truth of our national history has been blended. He makes the Gael, for instance, under Agnon and Eibher, to start from an island in the Pontic sea, then, after escaping a parcel of mermaids by stuffing up their own ears with wax, that they might not hear the music of the seducers, to sail on quietly till they landed in the North

(e) Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, Vol. XVI. Part I. pag. 80

f Melpom. c. 42.

g Uxiv Hist. Vol. page. 405, and Vol. VI. pag. 710, fol.



Sea, at the point of the Riphean or Ural mountains, as they are now called—next the party proceeded to Scandinavia, and lastly to Ireland. Milesius himself is made to pursue the same route, by passing the same "narrow strait which divides Europe from Asia, having Europe westward on his left hand until he reached Picland or Alba." The curiosity of that matter is, that there is no such "narrow strait" in existence!

In conclusion he have to bestow on the work of Sir W. Betham our hearty commendation, as a most important addition to the ancient history of these countries, and we have little doubt the discussions to which it will give rise will bring to light a number of important facts which have been hitherto overlooked. It is written in a spirit of candour and fairness, which must command the respect of those who may dissent from its conclusions, while the learning and research which it evinces cannot fail to add new honours to those which the author has already deservedly gained in the same field of laborious inquiry.—One fact we had almost forgotten to notice, which is now confirmed by the authority of Sir W. Betham. It had been previously asserted by O'Reilly that Gen. Vallancy plagiarized from the M. S. of O'Neachtan, a distinguished Irish scholar in Dublin, and published, without acknowledgment, the collation, with the Irish, of the Punic speech in Plautus, on which his fame principally rests. Sir W. Betham asserts that he has seen O'Neachtan's M.S. with Vallancy's autograph written on it, and that the learned General was actually guilty of the literary fraud imputed to him.

A considerable portion of Sir W. Betham's work appears to be tacitly directed against an essay by Dr. Wood on "Mixture of Fable and Facts in the Annals of Ireland," which the Royal Academy, some years ago, published in their transactions. One of the discoveries of this writer is, that the word *Welsh* is only a corruption of *Gaul*—that the *Feinne* of Ireland were *Finlanders*, and, of course, that the *Bearla Feinne*, which has attracted so much notice, under the supposition of its being a key to the Carthaginian and Phœnician languages, was truly only a Gothic importation from the North and East of Prussia! If Keating, and O'Flaherty, and the O'Connor Cier-Righe, have dealt in fiction, Dr. Thomas Wood may fairly compete with them in the opposite virtues of incredulity and singularity.

#### MR. ENSOR ON THE REPEAL DISCUSSION.

When the hurly burly's done,  
When the battles lost and won.

The minority in the English House of Commons on the "Repeal" caused some surprise—yet, whence the amazement? for the vote of the British members merely affirmed the dominion of Britain over Ireland. Such conduct concurs with the general selfishness and tyranny of mankind, and few assemblies are more selfish or tyrannical than the English legislature. Why should the Irish expect to be more equitably treated by the English parliament than they treat their own people, whose morsel of bread is enhanced by the Corn Law monopoly, and whose morals and freedom are sacrificed to the game laws—the first, that rents may be upheld—the second, that lords and gentlemen may sport in great destruction; but in respect to Ireland's wish to have her parliament restored, all the English legislators were great Corn Law landlords, and the veriest cits amongst them were all most sporting characters. What! appeal to their high mightinesses, the British legislators, to reconsider the political robbery and spoil of Ireland. You might as well address Francis of Austria on the debasement of Italy, or request the Holy Allies and magnanimous sovereigns to admit the Poles to become a nation—Poland thrice departed by them and finally absorbed even to the lingering remnant of its existence. But there was a majority of Irish members against the motion—57 to 39. The motives of this majority were, of course, various—some feared that their anti-social conduct might not be forgotten under a domestic parliament—some, perhaps, had no higher motive than pique to a loose-tongued Repealer, and his love of country was superseded by individual spite. Sordid motives also, as on all occasions, operated, and it is clear that places and patronage run only in union channels. Some, again, may have become so habituated to the union, that change for the better such quietists may be considered a grievance. "Leave me," said a Venetian state prisoner, when offered his liberty—"Leave me, you hurt me," yet this man was only twenty-two years in durance, and the Irish count thirty-three years of bygone independence, yet the Portuguese, after being united to Spain from 1580 to 1640, seized the first opportunity of resuming their freedom, and they call to this day that period of their union the *sixty year's captivity*. Some voted from a taste for oppression—the appetite for humiliation is not confined to politics, it operates extensively. Otway, in *Venice Preserved*, represents an old libertine urging his mistress to maltreat him, as a proof of her affection—"Kick, do kick on, now I am under the table—kick again—kick harder," and she kicked so hard that he was forced to cry for mercy: "nay, thou art too loving." But not so, the Irish Conservatives, and particularly the Conservative petitioners from Belfast—many vigorous measures have been passed in Ireland since the Union, and we now enjoy the Coercion Bill, yet these petitioners superadded coercion; they love to be kicked far better by the English Government than the dotard Antonio loved the abuse of the courtesan Aquilina. Some individuals, it is said, were deluded by courtly attentions—to dine at this great commoner's—to receive the hand or finger of a peer, all which kindnesses were received as voluntary offerings to the individual's talents. The gulls! Such is the current price of each man's debasement; yet, let them rejoice, it is vain human nature, whether the wretch be black or white; and Basil Hall says, negroes are proud of bringing a good price at auction. Parliament is the great auction mart of the empire; but the chief reason for the negating number of Irish members was the certainty of a great majority against the motion—man and many are not exceptions to the laws of the gravitation of matter.

The question is, should Ireland enjoy her parliament, which most unconstitutionally, most corruptly, and under violence and terror was wrung from her? No one that I have heard of, has had the profanity to assert that the representatives of the Irish people had a right to reduce their representation from 300 to 100, and to merge these in a foreign parliament. Mr. Pitt dared not to make the proposition. Lord Castlereagh, no flincher, shrunk from the avowal.—What the talents of Mr. Pitt and the effrontery of Lord Castlereagh avoided, Mr. S. Rice was likely to meet. History affords no instance of corresponding treachery; for if the representatives of Ireland, in the people's parliament, had this right—a trust, is sovereignty—delegation, dominion—a limited period, eternity, for the Act of Union speaks for ever. How very different was the conduct of the French revolutionary government, when compared to that of the English government, and the measure proposed in France was moderate, compared to the union of these countries; yet the French parliament was not appealed to, but the electors, and in each commune. A book was opened, in which the eyes and noses were individually inserted, and the decision was authenticated, not by a small majority, but by 1,258,375 against 41,207.

The Irish parliament having avowedly no right to extinguish the

legislature, or to injure its constitution, the advocates of the Union insisted, in the late debate, on the superior advantages of a foreign to a domestic legislature, though the evils of the Irish legislature proceeded mainly from the interference of English interests in that assembly. England's influence was pernicious to Irish prosperity whenever exercised in Ireland's parliament, which, no doubt, according to ministerial logic, demonstrates that Ireland must be served by the mastery of England's parliament in Irish affairs. But, why speak passionately, say the chilling impostors, you do not note all that England's parliament has done for Ireland. Catholic emancipation—and came this from the English parliament? Just as Madeira comes from the East Indies by a curling passage. Emancipation was passed in the committee of the people of Ireland and the English parliament, after a protracted opposition, was forced to register their edict. Well, at all events, the English parliament has passed a grand jury bill. And I admit such a bill would not have been passed in Ireland, for it requires, in many cases, impracticable preliminaries, and then it adopts election by lot—the worst mode of election—instead of by ballot, which is the best. Suppose, however, the scheme better, end it has merits, why could not an Irish parliament devise as good a measure? If not, we are in our civil affairs aping the Pagans in their auspices—we must go abroad to St. Stephen's as they to Delphi. Then Ireland has become so prosperous since the act of Union! Manufactures have greatly improved, for the yards of wrought linen have increased; but weavers' profits are reduced in my neighborhood to a third, and hence the glut of common labor, and the fall of wages. No matter—it is the metropolis that exhibits, as in a mirror, Ireland's abounding prosperity—in short, Dublin, its buildings, its trade, its manufactures, affords a bazaar exhibition in all departments and professions, to the gaze of all the world. Dublin, by the Union, is the true El Dorado through which the Liffey displays its bed, sanded like Pactalus. No wonder that the prosperity of Dublin made so considerable a topic in Mr. Spring Rice's speech, on the advantages of the Union to Ireland, and it had its prodigious effect on the English House of Commons; but this speech, and its cheering reception, prove to the Irish that the English legislature is destitute of all knowledge of Ireland, and of the intelligence and feelings of its people. It is such speeches and such cheering which agitate and inflame far more than the noise at title meetings and the like. When operative tradesmen, and citizens of all descriptions, in the metropolis, hear such extravagances vouchered in parliament, and see their lamentable contradictions in every quarter of the city, the most confiding lose hope, and the ardent suffer a shock which hardens their hearts and leads them to hatred and despair. In such cases the people must agitate—it is a relief to the sufferings, though it may not really remove the evil.

Suppose the contrary, and admit for the instant the rhetoric of the English ministry as fact—suppose the Irish prosperous, and I make this gratuitous admission to end the vainest reasons for the patient acquiescence of the Irish in the extinction of their parliament—what security have the Irish for this prosperity, or for any enjoyments which give charms and a zest to worldly abundance? Surely, no one will pretend to say, that the British members are a security for Ireland, when they are in no particular responsible to the Irish; and, surely, no one will pretend that because a fifth or sixth of the legislators are Irish, security can be derived from such a minority. I could as soon believe that the Irish cry at funerals could raise the dead to life. The mourners in either case may show feeling; but, effectually, the sorrows of both are equally vain. No; Ireland, without her parliament, has no security for good, no security against evil. Without a domestic parliament the Irish are tenants at will, squatters on their native land. The security of life, property, liberty, all ceased with the extinction of their legislature. How acted the English, amidst great prosperity, according to Hume, when they merely feared that their parliament might be suspended?—"The grievances under which the English labored, when considered in themselves, without regard to the constitution, scarcely deserve the name. Ecclesiastical affairs were settled by law and uninterrupted precedent; peace, too, industry, commerce, opulence, nay, even justice and lenity of administration, notwithstanding some few exceptions—all these were enjoyed by the people, and every other blessing of government except liberty, or rather the present exercise of liberty, and its proper security."—Vol. 6, p. 319. Do the affairs of Ireland truly afford such a display of worldly advantages? Yet, because the constitution was infringed, and parliament menaced, the English people took up arms, and sacrificed the whole frame of church and state in vengeance for the affront. Yet the Irish are required to sit contented under the actual obliteration of their constitution and their parliament, and to submit in blessed adoration of the government that left them without any security for any right whatever. The Irish have no security except their master's dread of their numerical force—a security common to all people in all despotisms; but, politically, they have no security, for they have no power—nor can they possess power without self-legislation; and this is admitted by all state-writers of authority, from Aristotle to Locke and Bentham, &c. The Lords and Commons House of Parliament, in their wisdom, negative these axioms of political science; yet they are not peculiar, for it is the dogged impertinence of every tyrant, from the autoer to the slaveholder. The slave trade was humanity itself; and the slaves' life in gangs under a driver was a pleasure expressed by harlequin gestures, and bursts of song—and this was voted true by the British parliament scores of times. If the extinction of a parliament be so very beneficial to communities, why did England grant, a short time since, a parliament to Halifax? Why does England admit the parliament of Guernsey and Jersey to continue? The benefits which the Union parliament has conferred on the Irish are so many, that the succeeding destroy the memory of that which preceded. Thus, Mr. Plunkett's charter of toleration is merged in Mr. Stanley's extinction of tithes. But a free trade in corn is a standing miracle of the unexampled kindness of the Union Parliament.

The English wanted food, and they took our grain: the absentees wanted their rents, and thus they were enabled to draw them from Ireland. Akin to the kindness of taking our grain is the ever-to-be-lauded increased exports of Ireland. Exports in themselves are not good. When England became subjects to Rome her exports increased, for she paid tribute. Exports are not beneficial; and if they are extreme, they bleed the state to consumption or death. The exports from Sicily, of grain, to Rome, brought that island to famine; and in Ireland we have witnessed exports and famine together in the same place. But how contemptible is the verbiage of exports or imports in this mighty question to a mighty nation. It is excellent for factors and drovers, and shippers, and lightermen, and wharfingers. But this cross-channel view, this tare-and-tret argument, is only five for a nation *bourgeois*. Are the population of the West Indies benefited by the increase of exported sugar? No. Or, going a step higher, is the population of Africa benefited by the wars which supply slaves for foreign trade? Export is no extension of happy circumstances. St. Domingo, which exported sugar so plentifully, on becoming free, from exporting sugar, actually became the importer of that article, because the people turned their industry, before perverted by their masters, to increase their own necessities and comforts. Exports are good when the imports are better; and nations and men are rich, not as they give, but as they receive. But this also does not concur with the Union advocates for Ireland's prosperity. Ireland is prosperous as she exports, and this impertinence is further exaggerated by the doctrine that her prosperity rises with her taxation. Mr. V. Fitzgerald, whose merit raised him to the peerage, insisted on the prosperity of Ireland—the fruits of the Union, because the revenues of Ireland for 14 years preceding the Union amounted only to 23,612,000*l.*; but in the 14 years immediately succeeding the Union it amounted to 41,633,000*l.*—Annual Register, 1815, p. 49

There is no end to the robbery and insults of these Union-ministers. Sir Robert Peel, in his glorified speech on the late debate, quoted an expression of Mr. Canning, whom he introduced as that *gifted man*. The question of Repeal was mooted in Mr. Canning's time, which he hearing interposed, saying—"Repeal the Union, repeal the Heptarchy." Thus Ireland now, with eight millions of people, two-thirds of the population of Great Britain, is classed with the kingdoms of Mercia, or Essex, or Sussex, or Wessex, &c., ten centuries past.

GEORGE ENSOR.

May 24, 1834

[From Andrews' Orthodox Journal.]

*The Christian Touchstone; or An Investigation into the Creed of the Primitive Christians.* By Daniel French, Esq. Barrister at Law. 8vo.

The erudite talents and classical attainments of the Author lead us to anticipate a work in defence of the contested points of Catholic Doctrine of more than ordinary literary taste and genuine orthodoxy. We are sorry the circumstances of the author will not allow him to bring the work forth in a whole volume, so that the divine and scholar might judge of its merits and bear testimony to our expectations at one view; but necessity compels him to issue his labours in numbers, at the charge of sixpence each, the execution of which is very neatly done. We have seen the first sheet, and the following extract from the introduction will, we are satisfied, bear us out in what we have advanced, and insure to Mr. French the patronage of every friend to Religion and Literature.

"What is the end for which man was created? is a question, which, from the first exertions of reason, every mind, however thoughtless and unreflecting its general habit, has frequently put to itself in the calm moments of recess from the tumult and business of the world. The Christian alone remains undeluded by the answer: He was made for God. *Fecisti nos Domine, at te; in quietum est cor nostrum, donec requiescat in te.* "Thou hast made us, O Lord, for thyself; and our hearts are ever restless, until they find repose in thee."—*St. Augustine*. The worldling, acquiescing with perfect contentedness in the vain pleasures of this life, wonders, as he whirls around the giddy circuit of his joys and pastimes, at the constitution of that mind, that, looking down with contempt upon all the objects of his attraction, is dazzled alone with the splendour of virtue, and the prospects of revealed religion. The philosopher (to use the word in its worldly acceptation,) spends his days and nights in cultivating the various branches of human wisdom, the chief end of which is but to pamper the pride of intellect, and to separate him in his own estimation from the common herd of mortals; as if there could be either dignity or sublimity in the mind divested of all reference to God, and consequently of all aspiring to a blessed immortality! But to the eye of a Christian, all philosophy, all literature, all science, nay, the whole universe itself, full of intellectual and material beauty, full of life and splendour as it is,—uncheered by the reflection that its cultivators were made for God,—forms but one dark, dreary, and wearisome blank, totally incapable of satisfying the soul of man, either as the centre of its thoughts, the measure of its happiness, or the boundary of its exaltation. As naturally as the bird springs upward, the soul of man wings its flight to the bosom of its God. The investigation of reason alone, unclouded by the mists of passion, proclaims the grand truth,—God alone is the mighty theme that can satisfy the expiating faculties of the soul. Whilst, then, every thing in heaven or earth, that has been created by his Almighty hand, moves according to its intended purposes, and performs its various duties with such undeviating regularity, why should the soul of man, alone amidst this harmony of the universe, wander from its sphere, and grovelling downward, move within the narrow limits of time, as if it were unconscious that it was born to circle upwards to all eternity? Why should its divine energies be ever busied in pursuits for which it was not made, to which it is not adapted, for which it could not have been intended? What unaccountable blindness, what inexpressible fatuity, to live in direct opposition to the end for which we were created!—to consider the enjoyment of such a transitory scene as this, as the appropriate principle of action for an immortal soul!—to live (sweet consolation of the voluptuary and the philosopher!) as if we possessed within us nothing that could survive the grave, no internal monitor crying out to us day and night, that there is a God, a Heaven, aye, and—bitter as it may be for the worldling to digest the thought,—a Hell! Oh! the vain delusion of unthinking mortals, who live as if it were their chief ambition to hoard up misery for their dying hours, controuling the conviction of their hearts by every species of false argumentation, in order to enjoy life without the stings of conscience! Death, however, soon comes to close the scene, and places the truth of things in full blaze before them. Then vanish all the glittering joys of life that cheer the worldling, and all the specious delusions that beguile the philosopher,—*illud gloria animal et astra popularis vita mancipium*.—"that animal of glory," as St. Jerome has designated him, "ever exulting or desponding, according to the vain censure or applause of man." Then it is that these sons of human wisdom begin to feel and to acknowledge that they have moved through life with a carnal, not an intellectual eye; that they have employed all their boasted genius, all their contemplative faculties, to no purpose of real utility to themselves, since God was never in their thoughts; and that in ranging with unwearied toil from one science to another, they have been but pompous trifles, who have squandered away the golden hours of existence in laboriously cultivating falsehood, idly decorating folly, and contemptuously rejecting truth. Then it is, they perceive at last, that in surveying the grand structure of the human mind, and in analyzing its various powers, they have not had acuteness sufficient to find out for themselves, or docility sufficient to learn from others, that its Omnipotent Architect is the sole adequate object of its admiration, its gratitude, and its eternal love. Then it is, (for when death is hovering over the eyelids, the mists of pride fall off,) that they become enamoured of the doctrine inculcated by the Christian,—that this life can only be rationally employed by preparing for a better one; whilst they acknowledge at the same time, that all their philosophical pursuits have been nothing but a species of mental disease, a perpetual inebriation of vanity."

#### O'CONNELL.

Among all the names, good, bad, or indifferent, O'CONNELL has been called upon from time to time, we never heard him called as "NONE OF CONFESSION," yet that is the name which he can properly be called at present. Never was there anything equal to the desire to win O'Connell now, except the desire a few weeks since to defame and prostrate him. Oh! O'Connell was put down—down for ever—Repeal crushed, and the Whigs proudly triumphant. Yet, somehow, for a man down, and a defeated cause, it seems the victors are not sure of the one without winning the other, and they evidently dread both. O'Connell secured, they calculate on Repeal crushed, the lion, which they could not bind with iron manacles, they now seek to enchain by the silken fetters of favor. Do we think think this a degradation to ministers? Do we taunt them with it, as a thing for which they should be despised? No—we look upon it as a symptom of some approach to just perception of the man, and of the magnitude of the Repeal question. It



of all denominations, who, laying aside party distinctions and sectarian differences, collected unitedly on such an occasion, to pay the last tribute of respect to that illustrious hero, who pledged his all, his life, and his honor, to obtain for Americans that *Liberty* in which they now bask in security. High mass on this solemn occasion was celebrated by the Rev. J. Fielding, attended by the Rev. Messrs. Hayes and Ryan, as Deacon and Subdeacon.

#### RIGHT REVEREND DOCTOR ENGLAND.

We give the following Extract from the "Cork Southern Reporter" of the 29th May, the latest Irish paper received by the "North America."—It is announced in a letter from a correspondent from Rome under date the 7th May:—

"Despatches have been received from Dr. England, now the Pope's legate in Hayti, which have given great satisfaction to our Court. The President of that island received him in the most flattering manner, expressed in emphatic terms his devotedness to the Holy See, and promised to forward, by every means in his power, the object of this extraordinary mission."

We have pleasure to inform the numerous friends of the estimable Bishop of Charleston, of his arrival at Havre, on the 16th instant, from whence he was to depart for Paris on the following day, and proceed to Rome, in order to lay before the Holy See the result of his very important Legantine Mission to Hayti.—*Chronicle.*

**THE PARLOUR JOURNAL**—The first volume of which is just completed—has passed from the hands of its late notable publishers, (Peabody & Co.) into the possession of John M. Moore, Esq. author of "Lord Nial," &c., who has also purchased "The Journal of Women," from Dr. Porter, both of which he intends to publish as usual, weekly, at his office, No. 3 Courtlandt-street. Mr. Moore is already well known to the citizens of New-York, as a young man of brilliant literary accomplishments, and we doubt not that under his management, the periodicals above named will become more eminently deserving of encouragement and support than they have, either of them, hitherto been.

Mr. Wm. T. Porter, who formerly conducted "The Traveller and Times," and who has since been connected, as Editor, with two other papers in this city—the original "New-Yorker" and the "Atlas and Constellation"—is about to start a new *hebdomadal*, to be called the "Olympian." It is to be devoted to matters and things related to the Turf, and other sports, and if he manifests the same tact and ability which he has done on other occasions, he may, we are of opinion, calculate upon certain success. He, at all events, has our best wishes for his prosperity and well-doing.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Since the first form of this paper went to press, we have to acknowledge the receipt of communications from the following persons. They will be immediately attended to.

P. Connolly, Boston, Mass.; Michael Creamer, Halifax, N. S.; Robt. F. Millard, Washington City; Joseph Denman, New-York; P. Jones, Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. A. Madden, Arnsbat, Cape Breton; R. Fetter, Louisville, Ken.; John Davey, Petersborough, U. Ca.

#### THE DRAMA.

We wonder in the present death of dramatic genius at the Park Theatre—where they have but two or three persons who have any pretensions to more than respectable talent, and where, from the meagerness of their company, they would find it a difficult matter to get up, with any sort of decency, a tragedy or serious play.—That such a man as Palmer, who is popularly known as an actor of splendid abilities—especially in the Western States—should be contumeliously passed by, as unworthy the notice of the manager, and be heedlessly suffered to remain in the city without an engagement. It has long been notorious that the proprietors of this Establishment have ever been unwilling to patronize a native actor, however meritorious and worthy, when they could, by any possibility, supply any vacancies in their establishment by employing *imported* aid, no matter how inefficient and inferior. Notwithstanding all that has been said against the managers of the rival house—though every thing that vituperation and malignity could suggest has been levelled against them, they cannot be charged with neglecting or discarding American genius, nor with preferring the Exports of Foreign countries, to the productions of our own rich and fertile land. The Bowery Theatre, as we have once before said, possesses decidedly, the best stock company in the U. States, they, therefore, require not additional force, or, we will venture to say, Mr. Palmer would not long be without a chance of appearing before a New York audience. The public should now substantially manifest their appreciation of the enterprize, zeal and spirit which characterize the efforts of the gentlemen, who control the proceedings of this house, in providing such a *phalanx* as Hamblin, Parsons, Ingersoll, Scott, Mrs. McClure and Mrs. Flynn; and should show a corresponding contempt for the meanness and mercenary disposition which, during the present period, are evinced by the managers of the Park Theatre, in catering so illiberally and wretchedly for those who have heretofore well and generously supported them.

#### THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND IN BALTIMORE.

The Friends of Ireland in Baltimore, held their last periodical meeting on the 2d inst. and their proceedings, a report of which we gladly transfer to our columns, afford additional evidence of the characteristic spirit and patriotism of that popular association. A meeting of the Associated Friends of Ireland, was, pursuant to public notice, held at the Oliver Hibernian Free School, on Monday the 2d inst.—C. Kerman, Esq. V. President, presided as Chairman,

The object of the meeting, as announced in the public papers of this city, was "to take into consideration the propriety of so altering the constitution, as to hold the regular meetings of the Society quarterly, instead of monthly."

The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved, The Chairman addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent manner. Messrs. Shea and Earnest also addressed the meeting, at considerable length, with great force and effect.

P. A. Kelly, Esq. proposed the following resolutions, which being seconded by the Secretary John H. Shea, were put by the chair and carried unanimously:—

*Resolved*, That the regular meetings of the Associated Friends of Ireland in this city, be held on the first Mondays of September, December, March, and June.

*Resolved*, That the 5th, article of the Constitution be, and it is hereby repealed.

*Resolved*, That this meeting adjourn until the first Monday in September next, at 8 o'clock P. M. at the usual place.

#### MUTILATION OF THE SHIP CONSTITUTION.

The Courier, the Atlas, the Transcript, and other incendiary Bank prints at Boston, are quite elated at the accomplishment of the scheme to disfigure the Constitution, which has been for some time in contemplation, by mutilating the Figure Head of the ship. The Transcript of the 3d of July thus announces it:

"The work is accomplished. The figure Head has lost its head, and all Rome rejoices. The "Glory" of yesterday was this morning wrapped up in sail cloth, 'to hide its diminished head' from the impertinent gaze of admiring multitudes."

The Atlas and Courier express equal exultation at the success which they seem to think attended the effort to disgrace the President, in sawing off the Head of the Figure representing him, which formed the Figure Head on the bows of the Constitution.

The Boston Commercial Gazette, although opposed to the President, does not consider the feat as praiseworthy, as, by its own account, it seems to be the great body of the opposition at Boston. The Gazette says—

"The city was thrown into a high degree of excitement yesterday morning, by a report from Charlestown that the figure-head of President Jackson, which was placed on the bows of the frigate Constitution by Com. Elliot, had been mutilated during the night of Wednesday by some unknown hand. It appears that the head and shoulders of the President were fairly sawed off and carried away, no one knows where. The night was dark, the rain fell in torrents, the thunder rolled, the lightning flashed, and the sentinels slept upon their posts! The Constitution lies between two seventy-fours, and the act is considered on all hands as one of a most daring character. The affair produced much merriment and exultation among the enemies of the President yesterday. It is, however, a matter of very little importance in itself, if it do not lead to some measure on the part of the authorities at Washington, by which the Naval establishment at Charlestown may in some degree be broken up. If the public property is not safe there, it is possible that the Navy Department may order the government vessels to other places."

The Boston Morning Post makes the following remark upon the subject:

"The Figure-Head, the effigy of Genral Jackson, was sawed off from the bows of the Constitution by some miscreant, on Wednesday night. The more violent part of the opposition people in this city, yesterday, seemed to be in as much ecstacy at the victory, as they were during the last war, when they sung *Te Deum* in exultation at the success of the enemy, and resolved that it was unbecoming men of their morality and religion to rejoice in our own. They have never forgiven General Jackson for beating their friends the British, at New Orleans, and more recently from defeating them in the British Bank. Mr. Grundy called them moral traitors."

It is usual to decorate the bows of ships with the figure of some distinguished individual, in some way associated with it by circumstances. If we mistake not, the effigy of Sir Walter Raleigh adorns the North Carolina 74. The name of the State of which this enterprising and brave adventurer was the founder, very properly introduced him, to figure on the bows of the ship which, in the future of the Republic, is to maintain the honor of the name of North Carolina in the line of battle. The Potomac frigate bears the effigy of the celebrated Captain Smith, who was the first to cleave the waters of the Potomac with an European prow. The circumstances which, as we suppose, induced Commodore Elliott to connect the President with the frigate Constitution, belong to the history of the times. It will be remembered that Mr. Branch, while Secretary of the Navy, came to the conclusion that the Constitution was not worth repairing, and ordered that the ship should be broken up. The President countermanded the decree. The recollections of the glorious triumphs of the ship—of the proud and gallant names of our Navy, to whose fame she belongs as a trophy—the very name of the ship itself, which, like a charm, seemed to have preserved it, as an emblem of the fortune of Republic, from all the efforts of the enemy for its destruction—furnished motives with the President to renovate entirely the victorious "OLD IRONSIDES." Last summer when the President visited Boston on the invitation of that city, as well as in every other place in which he appeared, he was hailed as the Patriot who had preserved the Union from the plots of the nullifiers; and in that sense, too, he was recognised as the man who had "saved the Constitution." Commodore Elliot caught the enthusiasm of those around him, who had reserved the honor of the Bunker's Hill commemoration, and to grace the reception of the President; and very appropriately ordered that the figure of the man who had preserved the Constitution, should adorn the bows of the ship.

Unluckily, however, the President did not hold the *Bank government*, to be a part of the constitution. While at Boston he wrote his decessive letter to Mr. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury, making known his determination to cut the connexion between the Government and the Bank. The Bank party have, therefore, revenged themselves by cutting down the emblem of the People's President (the constitutional Head of the Government,) from the Head of the Constitution. They would substitute, we suppose, the figure of President Biddle, with a purse full of foreign gold in each hand, in place of the "military chieftain" who has so often faced and defeated our foreign enemies, in whatever guise they have invaded our country.

The Bank's allies among the Bostonians have emulated, in the recent instance, the feat of the British who visited this city and attacked the Naval Monument erected in honor of the brave men who fell at Tripoli. The Eagle and emblematic



on their way to the Texas, where they intend to form a settlement.—Six prisoners escaped from the Buffalo county jail on the morning of the 1st inst. The Sheriff offers a reward of \$20 for the apprehension of each individual.—The new Catholic Church at Pottsville, Penn. will be consecrated on Sunday next, (to-morrow) when the Right Rev. Dr. Kenrick will deliver a discourse suitable to the occasion.—The Harpers have just published a new novel from the pen of Martin Faber, called "Guy Rivers," a tale of Georgia.—The Cholera has broken out in Cincinnati, Ohio, and several cases have proved fatal.

#### MURDER OF CAPTAIN DONELAN.

The last Madras papers contain the following account of the trial of the wretched man who murdered Captain Donelan of the 57th Regiment. Captain Donelan was an Irishman, and a member of one of the oldest and most respectable Catholic families in this country:—The supreme Court was occupied on the 8th of January with the trial of a soldier, a private in the 57th Regiment, for the wilful murder of this officer, Captain Donelan, by shooting him while on parade on the 30th of December last. There was no doubt about the facts, and the prisoner pleaded guilty, adding that he had been "mollified by witchcraft, and was under the influence of a diabolical spell." He was induced to withdraw his plea, that, if there were any palliative circumstances in the case, they might be inquired into. It was true that the prisoner got another man to take his turn on parade, and remained in the barrack-room, from a window of which he pointed the gun, and shot the deceased, then at the head of his company, and standing about fourteen yards off. When seized and questioned by a drummer, who rushed in upon him while loading his musket again, he said "I have shot a crow." When going to prison, he said he had loaded for that fellow before, but had to draw his cartridge, and remarked, "did I not do that complete?"—The surgeon, who examined the body, also gave such a description of the previous state of the prisoner's mind at intervals as clearly showed that he was subject to extraordinary hallucinations, which probably ended in confirmed derangement. As early as May, 1832, he was brought to the hospital for aberration of mind; the surgeon believed it arose from exposure to the sun's rays. He complained that there was a conspiracy against him, and that he was laboring under a "spell of witchcraft," thrown over him by a woman in the regiment. He was again in the hospital a second time for the same complaint, and a few days before the fatal act he came to Major Aubin to complain that he had no rest either night or day, on guard or any where else—that he was under a *magic spell* by the officers, &c. yet notwithstanding these proofs of insanity, and that no cause of enmity to the deceased was attempted to be shown, the crime being altogether without a motive, unless madness supplied it, the jury found him guilty, and sentence of execution was passed upon him. The prisoner appeared unmoved, and quietly remarked, after his doom had been pronounced, "They all know I am under the influence of magic. I am to die now, and they will die some time or other."

#### DIED.

On Tuesday, the 24th ult. Mrs. Julia-Ann Hanna, wife of Mr. Wm. Hanna, of this city, aged 23 years, late of Liverpool.

In Jersey City, on Sunday, 6th inst. Mr. John Walsh, a native of Mitchell's Town, Co. Cork, Ireland, aged 50 years.

#### EAST RIVER INDEPENDENT FISHING CLUB.

GENERAL ORDERS.—Brothers: A regular meeting of the Club will take place at the *Summer Wigwam*, (Brother Kline's) corner of Grand and Gouverneur-streets, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16th inst. quarter of an hour after the setting of the Sun.

Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the MIGHTY BIG FATHER, Grand Sachem, WALK-IN-THE-WATER, Secretary, SPLIT LOG, Assistant Secretary.

Great Wigwam, Season of Fruit and Flowers, 7th Moon, Year of Discovery 342, of Independence 53, and of the Institution the 3d.

THE NEW-YORK CITY EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY is open for the gratuitous treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, at No. 81 East Broadway, daily, at 12 o'clock.

For Officers, Surgeons, and Directors, see New-York Courier and Enquirer and Evening Post.

HENRY A. NELSON, Secretary.

July 12

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

OF PATRICK PHILIPS, who sailed from Liverpool in or about April or May, 1833. Also, of EDWARD, who sailed from Liverpool about four years ago. The last account of them was about the beginning of last winter, when they were boating Coal from Mauchclank to different places. Said Patrick is a Butcher by trade.

July 12

OF JOHN POMEROY, a native of the neighborhood of Mill-street, Co. Cork, Ireland. Is supposed to be living in Hamilton, Gore District, U. Ca. Any information regarding him, and whether living or dead, will be thankfully acknowledged by addressing a letter for Daniel Scully, at the office of this paper.

July 12

OF RICHARD DOUGLAS, of Castlehyde, Co. Cork, near Fermoy. He sailed for New-York about 15 years ago. When last heard of he was between New-York and Washington. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother William Douglas, directed in care of John Carrol, Boston, Mass.

July 12



Sea, at the point of the Riphean or Ural mountains, as they are now called—next the party proceeded to Scandinavia, and lastly to Ireland. Milesius himself is made to pursue the same route, by passing the same "narrow strait which divides Europe from Asia, having Europe westward on his left hand until he reached Pictland or Alba." The curiosity of that matter is, that there is no such "narrow strait" in existence!

In conclusion he have to bestow on the work of Sir W. Betham our hearty commendation, as a most important addition to the ancient history of these countries, and we have little doubt the discussions to which it will give rise will bring to light a number of important facts which have been hitherto overlooked. It is written in a spirit of candour and fairness, which must command the respect of those who may dissent from its conclusions, while the learning and research which it evinces cannot fail to add new honours to those which the author has already deservedly gained in the same field of laborious inquiry.—One fact we had almost forgotten to notice, which is now confirmed by the authority of Sir W. Betham. It had been

FROM THE JOURNAL OF A WELSH CURATE.

MONDAY. Received ten pounds from my rector, Dr. Groul, being one half-year's salary. Obligated to wait a long time in the hall before I was admitted to the Doctor. When shown into his study, never once asked me to sit down, or to refresh myself, though I had walked above eleven miles.—N. B. The Doctor hinted to me that he could get my curacy filled for fifteen pounds a year.

TUESDAY. Paid nine pounds to seven different people. Could not reserve money enough to buy the second-hand pair of black breeches offered to me a great bargain, as my wife wanted a petticoat badly, and neither Lucy nor Mary had a shoe to go to church in.

WEDNESDAY. My wife bought a petticoat for herself, and shoes for her daughters; but unluckily when coming home, dropped half-a-guinea through a hole which she never before perceived in her pocket; and reduced all our cash in the world to half-a-crown.

Item. Chid my poor woman for being grieved at so slight a misfortune; and tenderly advised her to rely upon the goodness of God.

THURSDAY. Received a note from the ale-house at the foot of the hill, acquainting me, that a gentleman wished to speak with me on pressing business.—Went, and found it was an unfortunate member of a company of strolling players, who was in pledge for seven-pence halfpenny.—Had but a shilling and two bad halfpence in my pocket. Struggled and debated with myself what I ought to do; for the baker, though we had paid him on Tuesday, quarrelled with us, to avoid giving us credit in future; and the butcher sent me word, that he had heard it whispered in the neighbourhood, how the rector intended to engage a curate in my stead, who would do the parish duty for a salary inferior to mine; and though he protested that he would do any thing to serve me or my family, he advised us to deal at the upper end of the village.—

Notwithstanding these mortified circumstances; paid the stranger's reckoning out of my shilling; and at his very earnest entreaty gave him two pence more to prosecute his journey.—Item. Pleased and in good humour with myself as I walked home, reflecting as I went along, that the Father of the universe lends his blessings to us with an intention, that we should relieve our fellow-creatures, and that consequently we do no more than pay a debt when we perform an act of benevolence.

FRIDAY. A very scanty dinner, and though ravenously hungry, pretended to be indisposed, in order to afford myself a pretext for leaving something like enough for my poor wife and children.

Told my wife what I had done with my shilling. The excellent creatures instead of rebuking me for my improvidence, blessed the goodness of my heart, and burst into tears.

Memorandum. Never to contradict her again as long as I live, for the mind that dare argue like her's though it may sometimes deviate from the rigid dictates of propriety, is amiable even for its indiscretions; and in departing occasionally from the district severity of moral precept, performs an act of virtue.

SATURDAY. Wrote a sermon; which on SUNDAY I preached at two different parish churches; and came home to my family extremely fatigued, and extremely hungry.

No more money in the house than two pence half-penny. A little dejected. But mark the goodness of God.

The strolling player I relieved was a gentleman of fortune; who accidentally heard, that I was as humane as I was indigent; and from a generous eccentricity of disposition, determined to relieve me. I had not been an hour at home, when he came in, and at once declaring himself to be my friend, he put his purse into my wife's hand, and the next day presented me to a living worth two hundred pound a year.

Mem. Never to despair of the interposition of Providence, though reduced even to my last shilling. H.

BY ORDER of the Honourable John T. Irving, first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New York.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorizing attachments against non-resident debtors, that an attachment has issued against the estate of JOHN WYLIE, who is a resident of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, and not a resident of the State of New York, and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless he appear and discharge such attachment, according to law, within nine months from the first publication of this notice; and that the payment of any debts due to him by residents of this state, and the delivery to him or for his use, of any property within this state belonging to him, and the transfer of any such property by him are forbidden by law, and are void. Dated, the 10th day of June, 1834. JESSE W. BENEDICT, Attorney for Attaching Creditor.

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 Chambers-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. May 24

HEALTH.—THE NEW-YORK SALT WATER BATHS are now open at CASTLE GARDEN, and at the foot of HARRISON-STREET. Tickets for the Season at a low price. June 28

CHRESTOMATHIC INSTITUTION.

Removed to 53, Mott-Street,—One door from Bayard-Street.

The Patrons of this Institution, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to see and examine the new School rooms, recently erected, at a very considerable expense, by the Principal. They are, he believes, some of the most spacious, commodious, and healthy in New-York; and are now ready for the reception of pupils of both sexes. Intending to devote himself solely to the duties of his profession, Mr. Casserly pledges himself, that the most unremitting attention shall be paid to the solid and rapid improvement of those entrusted to his care, in all the branches of an useful as well as, an ornamental education; both English and Classical. The ENGLISH COURSE comprises Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Elocution, Composition, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Mathematics. The THE CLASSICAL OR LITERARY COURSE comprises the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian languages.

Attached to the Institution, but in a separate house, is a SELECT FEMALE SCHOOL, under the superintendence of Mrs. Casserly, assisted by a competent Governess. The young ladies will have the instructions of the teachers employed in the Institution. The quarter charged if once commenced. No vacation this year. For terms, &c., &c., apply at the School.

REMOVAL.—PATRICK BRENNAN has removed his GROCERY and LIQUOR STORE from Hague-street to No. 253 Stanton, corner of Sheriff-street. July 12

JAMES GALLIGAN, Grocery Store, No. 4 Madison-street, N. York. GROCERIES of every description at the lowest cash prices. 3mg May 24

JAMES CONRON has opened a CHEAP GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, at 49 Mulberry-street, where he keeps on hand the best assortment of Articles in his line, at the lowest cash prices. May 17

REMOVAL.—W. D. SCALLY has removed his WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE from 268 Water-street, to the corner of Willet and Delancey-streets, where he has constantly on hand, LIQUORS, WINES, CORDIALS, and TEAS of the best quality. June 28

JOHN M'KINLEY 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 of a great variety of fashionable plain and striped Cassimeres. Also, an extensive assortment of superfine Cloths, of every shade and color; choice Vestings, 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 gentleman'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.

COAL.—JOHN QUIN'S Coal Yard, 26 Hamilton-street, near Catherine-st. The subscriber has constantly on hand, a good supply of the following description of Coal.—Schulkill, Peach Orchard, Lackawana, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Pictou, and Virginia—all of the first quality. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. JOHN QUIN. New-York, Nov. 2, 1833.

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.

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 St. 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 the 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 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, 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

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 nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders—almost secured 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. Drafts 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 IRELAND AND ENGLAND. The Proprietors undertake to bring out passengers throughout the year, in first rate ships, commanded by careful and experienced masters; where the accommodations are comfortable and complete, and every attention and kindness shown. The Ships sail from Liverpool every week; the friends of those residing in Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Cork, Sligo, Waterford, Newry, Dundach, and Warren Point, will find this a much more desirable conveyance, than of sailing direct from those respective places. Those desirous of sending for their friends have an opportunity of so doing, either by calling at the office, or writing, if they live at a distance. Letters (post paid) from all parts of the United States, will meet with prompt attention. Drafts on Ireland and England, payable at sight, will be given at all times to those who may feel a desire to remit any to their friends. Apply to DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO. May 10

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons having claims against Michael J. Toohy, late of the city of New-York, Tavern keeper, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence. No. 41, Orange street, in the city of New-York, on or before the fifth day of January, in the year 1835.—New York, July 3, 1834. DANIEL M'GRATH, Executor.

M'LOUGHLIN & MEIGHAN, No. 472 Pearl-street, New-York, have for sale and constantly on hand, a superior quality of LIQUORS, WINES, AND CORDIALS, which they will dispose of, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Persons who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call. May 24

EDWARD B. FITZGERALD'S, Land and Loan Office, is removed from 56 Wall-street to 45 William-street, between the Bank of America and the office of the Evening Star, where he will as usual attend to borrowing Money on Bond and Mortgages. Also the sale and Exchange of Houses and Lots, and vacant Lots in this City. Also, to the sale and exchange of improved and unimproved, Lands in this State, and in every State in the Union.

E. B. F. begs leave to mention, that having been many years a merchant, he will be glad of any business in that line committed to his Agency and management, and pledges himself to give his friends herein entire satisfaction. 3m—May 10

SELECT ACADEMY, Gouverneur and Division Streets.—This Academy which is situated in an elevated and healthful location, adjoining the highest part of Grand street, was opened on the 21st inst., for the reception of a select and limited number of pupils. The course of instruction will comprise, among other Branches, the following, viz: The English, Latin and Greek Languages, Penmanship, Drawing, Book-keeping, Mathematics, &c. In teaching the English Language, the Subscriber's first object will be to ground his pupils in the radical knowledge of Orthography and correct pronunciation; and he will intersperse his instructions on Grammar with occasional lectures upon the philosophy of speech, applicable to the study of any language. The course of Arithmetic will be facilitated by many concise methods of calculation, not found in the Authors that are usually taught in Schools; and in teaching Penmanship he will adopt a system which long experience has proved to be the most easily acquired, though it combines the essential qualities of good writing, viz. elegance and expedition. In the other departments the strictest attention will be paid, and no opportunity omitted of developing the reasoning faculties of the tender mind, or of imbuing it with the love of virtue and morality.

TERMS. Reading, Penmanship, and Arithmetic. \$4 Do. with Grammar, Geography, of Book-keeping. 5 The Classics, Mathematics, or Drawing. 10 N. Y. May 25th 1834. P. O'DONNELLY. Tuition morning and evening.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.—The Subscriber has published a great many, and has for sale all the Catholics works published in this country. He respectfully solicits the patronage of Catholics to his establishment, and assures them they can have there every Catholic Book for sale in the United States, at the lowest prices they can any where be obtained. Orders from any part of the country, containing remittances, will be punctually attended to, and the books carefully packed and sent agreeably to instructions. As the subscriber is in the general wholesale book-selling and publishing business, he receives orders for works of every description, in every department of Literature, Science and the Arts; and lower for cash than any other bookseller in New York. Country merchants will find it their interest to call; his stock of School books Stationary, Blank Books, &c. is fresh, extensive, and laid in on the most advantageous terms. JOHN DOYLE, No. 12 Liberty St., near Maiden Lane, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of MARY KELLY, from Springhill Parish of Ballyraget, Kilkenny, Ireland. Arrived in this Country about 20 years ago. Any information respecting her, will be thankfully received by her Nephew John Casey son of Elizabeth Barton, wife of Thomas Casey, now in Troy, New York. j 10

Of RICHARD HEAFY, a native of the C. Cork, Water-grass-hill Ireland, son to Edmond Heafy, of the same place. Any information respecting him, will be anxiously received by his relations addressed to Richard Streacable, Ann arbour, M. J. j 10

Of JAMES DALY, a native of Elandworth C. Cork Ireland. Also Of WILLIAM BIRMINGHAM, of the City of New York. When last heard of the latter was living in Beaver-street New York. Pelese direct to Richard Streacable, Ann arbour, M. J. j 10

Of DANIEL MOLLOY a Labourer a native of Kilbride of Clare King's C. Ireland. When last heard of was in upper Canada. his uncle James Feehan is very anxious to hear from him, address to the care of Lack Conron, No. 21 Prince-street New-York. j 12

Of ANDREW, MICHAEL, and CATHARINE LEAMY, natives of Templemore, who left Ireland in May, 1832, sailed from the City of Limerick for Quebec. Any information from them will be thankfully received at the office of the Truth Teller, New York by their Mother, Sister, and Brother.

Of TIMOTHY COGHLAN, Shoemaker, who resided in this city about three years ago. His mother-in-law is anxious to know where he resides. Please address office of the Truth Teller. July 12 3t

Of HUGH McCAFFREY, a native of the town of Amagh; by trade a Millwright. When last heard from, he worked with a Mr. McNally, a Machinist, in Philadelphia, between Second and Third-streets, in the Fall of 1832. It is supposed he either fell a victim to Cholera, or went to New-Orleans. His poor wife and children will consider it the greatest charity can be done to them, to communicate any knowledge of him to Mr. James Malone, No. 32 Moore-street, New-York. 5t July 5

Of PATRICK DUNN, Blacksmith by trade; left Carough county, Kildare, in 1822 or '24, for this country. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his cousin, P. McKenna, 257 Walker-street, New-York. July 5

Of MARTIN GREEN, of the County Galway, Parish of Twitwery. When last heard from he was at Harper's Ferry, State of Pennsylvania. Any information respecting him, directed to his brother, Thomas Green, or Roderick Mulholland, Albany, N. York, 34 Quay-street, will be thankfully received. June 14

Of MICHAEL KENEDY, who arrived at Quebec in the brig Ann, from Dublin, in July, 1831. His wife and children are now at Utica, where he left them in October last, without any means of subsistence; since which time they have heard nothing of him. Any person who will communicate information respecting him to his bereaved family, will confer a great obligation on them. Address Mary Kenedy, care of the Rev. Mr. Quarter, Utica, N. Y. June 28 4t

THE TRUTH TELLER is published every Saturday Morning, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street, one door from Broadway. TERMS—Four ollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. Any Communications to the Editor or Agents must be post paid.





VOL. X.

IRELAND.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY AND BOROUGH OF CARLOW.

Gentlemen—A crisis has arrived, with respect to the tithe system, which makes it, we conceive, our duty to consult you. Time presses, and we therefore, do it in the most short and distinct manner possible.

At the time of our election, and independent of a pledge, your opinion and ours, as to tithes, perfectly coincided—and we both explicitly avowed to you, that each of us was, as you were, decidedly adverse, irreconcilably so, to that system which compelled the Catholic people of Ireland to contribute, by a tax on their land and its produce, to support the clerical establishment of the Protestant church. Since we have been your representatives, we have acted on that principle. The ministers, during the whole of the time they have been in office, have made every effort that the legislature, the executive, the military, and civil power of the State could enable them to make, to sustain that system. They have hitherto been unable to make it work efficiently. Tithes have been generally, almost universally, opposed. The three Acts of Parliament, which they obtained to enforce submission to the system, have failed, and they have introduced, and are endeavouring to pass another—the present bill, which we hope you have maturely considered. It is in its details, more complicated—as every bad bill generally is—many of its parts are scarcely intelligible; but its main objects is obvious—and it is to perpetuate and enforce the payment of *tithe composition* as it stands on the *last valuation*, which has very considerably increased its amount; it also seeks to compel the payment of all arrears, by dividing them into five different instalments, and this it does, by giving to this tithe composition the name of a *land tax*, though they are identically, and to all intents and purposes the same; the whole is made recoverable by the same ways and means as tithe composition now is, and also leviable as a crown debt by the shortest and most severe process against property and person, and charged with interest at six per cent, on all arrears! Such is to be the law now proposed for the first five years; after that time the tax to having an estate of inheritance—a little estate or long term of years—with a power to each of those landlords be levied as a rent charge on all the property of the landlords, to recover which they shall be obliged to pay, from the occupiers or persons who, by the present law, would be liable to tithe composition. It also gives those landlords power to redeem or purchase up the tax at a certain reduced rate; and levy it from the class of persons now liable, as assignees of the tithe tax so redeemed. This measure is to be carried into effect by three boards of great power and patronage—the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, who are to enforce the payment of the tax, as crown debts, over the whole country—a board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who are to distribute the fund when collected among the clergy, &c., after deducting expenses and certain charges—and a third board of five Commissioners, called the Commissioners of Deductions, who are to ascertain how much the clergy should be deprived of, on various accounts stated in the bill, and to ascertain by examination of their receipts, pensions, losses, &c. for the last ten years. They are also to arrange calculations on the expected redemption by landlords.

If this tithe tax should meet the same opposition as the tithe levy of the year 1832 and 1833, under the bill for levying the arrears due to the clergy for 1831, &c. some notion may be formed of the expense of the collection, by what the levy of £12,000 in that year cost, namely £25,000. But, if, on the other hand, it shall be cheerfully submitted to by the country, the expense must be certainly much less—but at all events would amount to a very considerable proportion of the whole tax.

Such is the general outline of this bill. Some alterations may possibly be made in its clauses, while passing through the Committee, but the general principle and spirit of it will no doubt remain unaltered. It will be a permanent law, fixing the tithe composition for ever on the land of Ireland! It will be a tax on the Irish Catholic population, engaged in the agriculture of the country, to maintain a Protestant clergy.—It will be a tax at all times chargeable on the same land, and to the same amount, (varying only with the price of corn,) and on the same description of persons on which tithe composition is now chargeable; and this, whether the landlords shall or shall not redeem or purchase up the tax; for the landlord who redeems, will have at all times the same remedies to compel the tenant to pay it, if he pleases, as rent, and by ejection.

We are now to apprise you that several Irish representatives, and among them many of those who have heretofore been the most zealous opponents of tithes, are seriously deliberating whether the proposition or compromise suggested by the speech of

It being announced that the bill, AND WILL PREVAIL. man, had nothing farther to do with that paper, it was moved by Wm. W. Stone, seconded by Dr. Bartlett, that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Davies, for his very great exertions in behalf of the society in its formation and in making its objects known and for his unwearied assiduity in carrying them into effect. It being announced and satisfactorily proved that the Old Countryman, adopted, and the opposition understood the Ministers will not agree to the proposition. The proposition is in substance this—by the bill, the amount of the tithe to which the tithe owner is entitled, is proposed to be reduced one-fifth, (that is one-fifth of the present valuation, which is very considerable greater than the former), the Government to pay another one-fifth out of the public treasury towards the tithe fund, the landlord one-fifth on his own account, and the present tithe debtors two-fifths, to be leviable as now by the present law. Thus the whole of the present increased tithe system would be diminished two-fifths and the residue, three-fifths, would be leviable on the landlords and tithe debtors. Thus, the tithe system would continue! You hoped that tithe would be abolished—annihilated—as a tax for payment of a Protestant clergy, and that some other mode of providing for them, *not pressing* on the Catholics should be substituted. We too hoped this; and that the Catholics of Ireland would be delivered from this unwise, unjust, and partial tax on their land, capital, and industry, however the Protestant Church should be also or otherwise maintained. The Irish members, willing to adopt their proposition, we believe, constitute a great majority of the whole. They think that tithes as a fund should subsist, and be kept on foot and levied, capable of being hereafter appropriated to such public purposes as Parliament may decree; but they do not appear inclined to make that appropriation a necessary condition of their supporting this measure; and the Ministers, divided amongst themselves on that point, refuse to give any promise or indication that they will ever agree to any appropriation of any part of this fund, other than the present church purposes. For ourselves, we and a very few others are of opinion that notwithstanding the proposed reduction of a part of this burden, the bill ought to be opposed, because we conceive it was your and our notion when, previous to our election, we declared our opinion on tithes, that it was the total abolition of the impost we all intended. You are best judges what was then your opinion and understanding on this subject; and we consult you now on that head. Our own opinion is, and has always been so, that the bill ought to be opposed, even modified as it is proposed to be, and for these reasons—First, that we think that no class of Christians should be compelled to maintain the clergy of another class, from whose doctrines they may conscientiously differ. 2d—That though it may be fit that a Protestant establishment should exist in Ireland, that establishment should be maintained by the Protestant church itself—rich as that church is, independent of the claim to tithes. 3d—That tithes under any name, should cease to subsist and be levied—because though they are a charge warranted and enforceable by existing law, they are now in no way more sacred than any other tax upon land or produce, for any other purpose—but liable to be upheld if useful, and to be abolished or repealed if the contrary; and because we consider them in their nature bad and vexatious—being a direct tax bearing on the land and agriculture of the country, exclusive of all other property—whereas, whether the Protestant church or any other public establishment, be it provision for the poor or for national education, it is to be maintained for general public purposes; such establishments ought not to be thrown exclusively on one kind of property, or on one particular class; and that by a direct tax affecting each acre of land and its owner—the most vexatious and unpopular of all modes of taxation, without affecting to act upon any general principle; that as your representatives we should be bound to consult you, we in this particular instance, request to be assisted by your opinion on this most important question on which such difference of opinion appears to exist among the Irish representatives—should this bill be opposed, or should it be supported, because it diminishes the amount of the charge, tho' it makes tithe tax perpetual under a new name, and is liable to all the other objections on which we opposed it? You will have sufficient time to inform us on this point, we hope for the further proceeding on the bill has been adjourned to Friday in the next week.

We are, gentlemen, your faithful servants,  
THOMAS WALLACE,  
N. A. VIGORS.  
London, May 24, 1834.

OF THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, of Rockhill, Co. Timerick, Ireland, nephew to Daniel O'Sullivan, Parish Priest of Glion, County Timerick. Any information given to Dennis Shannan, Harper's Ferry, Va. will be kindly received. July 19

OF MICHAEL McGEARY, a native of Cady, Man-of-War-Island. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his cousin, if addressed to 422 1/2 Broadway, or to the office of the Truth Teller. July 19

OF JOHN CHISMAN and Wife, (Mary McAndrew,) daughter of James McAndrew, No. 40 City-Hall Place, late Augustus-street, New-York. It is the wish of their parents that they should return to New-York as soon as possible, as it would prove advantageous to herself and husband. Any information respecting them will be gratefully acknowledged, directed as above. July 19

ORIGINAL LETTER OF JOAN OF ARC—The Echo du Nord states, that an original letter of Joan of Arc has recently been discovered in the archives of the department du Nord. It is addressed to the Duke of Burgundy, and is written in the interest of Charles VIII. The letter is couched in very laconic terms, and the writer with great naivete says to the Duke, "Johanne la Pucelle requires you, in the

NO. 30

Nay, I must, in our vindication, state, that Messrs. Wallace and Vigors were present when I stated to the Irish members that in all my conferences with the English members, whether individually or acting as delegatated by others, I made "the appropriation" the *sine qua non* of our acceding to any tithe arrangement whatever; and that this was a principle of such vital importance, that we could not either compromise, or even postpone it to another session. It must be declared now and unequivocally.

I therefore have a right to complain of Messrs. Wallace and Vigors of these two things—

First—Of their attributing to me the acting on the present valuation as the basis of my deduction of three-fifths of the amount of the Irish tithes.

Second—Of their attributing to us an indifference on the subject of the appropriation of the tithe fund.

On the first we were unanimous that the present valuation was not to be endured.

On the second we were decided, without any doubt or hesitation, that the APPROPRIATION was the essential, the vital, the indispensable part of any conciliatory plan whatsoever.

There are several other particulars in which the address of Messrs. Wallace and Vigors is far indeed from being as accurate as one could wish, but having vindicated myself and those who act with me, from the more grave charges of injustice and inattention to the rights and wishes of our constituents, I easily prevail on myself not to pursue a subject which naturally tempts me to more warmth than I should desire to feel or to express.

I subjoin a copy of the resolutions which I intend to move on going into committee on the Irish tithe bill. They were agreed to at a very full meeting of patriotic Irish members, some of whom supported the late government.

I beg to observe that those resolutions merely state principles, and do not develop details. If the house shall agree to them, I will, in committee, work out those details in such a way as to produce those effects—

First—To reduce the present overcharged valuation of tithes within the strict bounds of what is reasonable and moderate—cutting down the valuation in some instances more than one-half, in others one-third, or one fourth, or less, as the circumstances of each case may require.

Second—To declare and define the appropriation of the fund to be raised from government and from the landlords, in such a way, as after preserving the life interests of present incumbents, will discharge every parish in Ireland where, at least, the full one-fourth, or, perhaps, one-third of the inhabitants are not Protestants of the established church, from the expense and burthen of a Protestant rector.

This appropriation, as it, in the course of nature, disengages itself from the present interests, will leave an ample fund in the public securities to pay the amount now levied by grand jury cess on the occupiers of lands, for hospitals, infirmaries, and dispensaries, to be multiplied according to the wants of the Irish people.

I would also afford a fund for the purchase of small glebes and manors for the clergy of the people, should they choose to accept a provision of that nature—a provision which would not connect the clergy, for any purpose of undue or improper influence, with the state. This, I own, is a favorite scheme of mine; but I should be the last man in the world to introduce it without due and full deliberation, and without the approbation of those for whose benefit it is designed.

Third—The clauses to be introduced according to these resolutions would at once relieve the land not from two-fifths, as has been erroneously stated, but at once from the three-fifths of the present burthen. It would, as far from 'ind' 'sine qua non' as the remains of a 1200 years since. Any information respecting him, whether he be living or dead, will be very thankfully received by William Glynn, a native of Moat, in the County Westmeath, Ireland, who arrived in this city in June last, and now resides at 55 Houston-street. As the future welfare of a deserving family depend on hearing of him, it is hoped that any person knowing any thing of him, will have the kindness to address a letter as above. July 19



Sea, at the point of the Riphean or Ural mountains, as they are now called—next the party proceeded to Scandinavia, and lastly to Ireland. Milesius himself is made to pursue the same route, by passing the same "narrow strait which divides Europe from Asia, having Europe westward on his left hand until he reached Pictland or Alba." The curiosity of that matter is, that there is no such "narrow strait" in existence!

In conclusion he have to bestow on the work of Sir W. Betham our hearty commendation, as a most important addition to the ancient history of these countries, and we have little doubt the discussions to which it will give rise will bring to light a number of important facts which have been hitherto overlooked. It is written in a spirit of candour and fairness, which must command the respect of those who may dissent from its conclusions, while the learning and research which it evinces cannot fail to add new honours to those which the author has already deservedly gained in the same field of laborious inquiry.—One fact we had almost forgotten to notice, which is confirmed by the authority of Sir W. Betham. It had been

**EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF A WELSH CURATE.**

**MONDAY.** Received ten pounds from my rector, Dr. Gr... being one half-year's salary. Obligated to wait a long time in the hall before I was admitted to the Doctor. When shown into his study, never once asked me to sit down, or to refresh myself, though I had walked above eleven miles.—N. B. The Doctor hinted to me that he could get my curacy filled for fifteen pounds a year.

**TUESDAY.** Paid nine pounds to seven different people. Could not reserve money enough to buy the second-hand pair of black breeches offered to me a great bargain, as my wife wanted a petticoat badly, and neither Lucy nor Mary had a shoe to go to church in.

**WEDNESDAY.** My wife bought a petticoat for herself, and shoes for her daughters; but unluckily when coming home, dropped half-a-guinea through a hole which she never before perceived in her pocket; and reduced all our cash in the world to half-a-crown.

*Item.* Chid my poor woman for being grieved at so slight a misfortune; and tenderly advised her to rely upon the goodness of God.

**THURSDAY.** Received a note from the ale-house at the foot of the hill, acquainting me, that a gentleman wished to speak with me on pressing business.—Went, and found it was an unfortunate member of a company of strolling players, who was in pledge for seven-pence halfpenny.—Had but a shilling and two bad halfpence in my pocket. Struggled and debated with myself what I ought to do; for the baker, though we had paid him on Tuesday, quarrelled with us, to avoid giving us credit in future; and the butcher sent me word, that he had heard it whispered in the neighbourhood, how the rector intended to engage a curate in my stead, who would do the parish duty for a salary inferior to mine; and though he protested that he would do any thing to serve me or my family, he advised us to deal at the upper end of the village.—

Notwithstanding these mortified circumstances; paid the stranger's reckoning out of my shilling; and at his very earnest entreaty gave him two pence more to prosecute his journey.—

*Item.* Pleased and in good humour with myself as I walked home, reflecting as I went along, that the Father of the universe lends his blessings to us with an intention, that we should relieve our fellow-creatures, and that consequently we do no more than pay a debt when we perform an act of benevolence.

**FRIDAY.** A very scanty dinner, and though ravenously hungry, pretended to be indisposed, in order to afford myself a pretext for leaving something like enough for my poor wife and children.

Told my wife what I had done with my shilling. The excellent creatures instead of rebuking me for my improvidence, blessed the goodness of my heart, and burst into tears.

*Memorandum.* Never to contradict her again as long as I live, for the mind that dare argue like her's though it may sometimes deviate from the rigid dictates of propriety, is amiable even for its indiscretions; and in departing occasionally from the district severity of moral precept, performs an act of virtue.

**SATURDAY.** Wrote a sermon; which on **SUNDAY** I preached at two different parish churches; and came home to my family extremely fatigued, and extremely hungry.

No more money in the house than two pence half-penny.

*A little dejected.* But mark the goodness of God.

The strolling player I relieved was a gentleman of fortune; who accidentally heard, that I was as humane as I was indigent; and from a generous eccentricity of disposition, determined to relieve me. I had not been an hour at home, when he came in, and at once declaring himself to be my friend, he put his purse into my wife's hand, and the next day presented me to a living worth two hundred pound a year.

*Mem.* Never to despair of the interposition of Providence, though reduced even to my last shilling. H.

BY ORDER of the Honourable John T. Irving, first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New York.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorizing attachments against non-resident debtors, that an attachment has issued against the estate of JOHN WYLIE, who is a resident of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, and not a resident of the State of New York, and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless he appear and discharge such attachment, according to law, within nine months from the first publication of this notice; and that the payment of any debts due to him by residents of this state, and the delivery to him or for his use, of any property within this state belonging to him, and the transfer of any such property by him are forbidden by law, and are void. Dated, the 10th day of June, 1834. JESSE W. BENEDICT, Attorney for Attaching Creditor.

**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 Chambers-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. May 24

**HEALTH**—THE NEW-YORK SALT WATER BATHS are now open at CASTLE GARDEN, and at the foot of HARRISON-STREET.

Tickets for the Season at a low price. June 28

of the week. Mr. O'Connor has since proceeded to Dunmore, on his way to London by the Milford Packet, and Mr Jacob to Wexford. Mr. John O'Connell, who came from London with the two other hon. members, went from Dungarvan to visit his constituents at Youghal.—Waterford Mirror.

**MAYNOOTH COLLEGE—MR. O'BEIRNE.**

"Mr. Eugene O'Beirne, a Student of Manooth College, has been expelled from that establishment for reading the Bible. He applied to the Judges at the late visitation, but without redress, as the complaint was alleged to be purely of an ecclesiastical nature."

The above malicious and lying paragraph, we perceive inserted in many Journals. It first appeared in more prolix form in the Evening Mail—the condensation we believe, was made by a Cork paper, which has a character for liberality. To prove the mendacity of the first portion of it, we may just mention, that it is penal for every student in Maynooth, (and every ecclesiastical student in all other Catholic Colleges), if he does not read the Bible, and he is further obliged to have a copy of the sacred scriptures in his possession, and to study them with as much care, assiduity, and attention, as any other subject. In every ecclesiastical seminary, there is a professor of scripture who lectures the students, and lays before them the commentaries of the doctors of the church, who lowest cash prices.—3mg May 24

**JAMES CONRON** has opened a **CHEAP GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE**, at 49 Mulberry-street, where he keeps on hand the best assortment of Articles in his line, at the lowest cash prices. May 17

**BY MOYAL.**—W. D. SCALLY has just published a new work, but their intention is at once perceived by those who know how high party feeling and bigotry run in this country.—Tipperary Free Press.

**THE CHURCH.**

"The Church of Christ," writes the late Rev. Charles Plowden, "is divine in her origin. She is therefore essentially one; and if one, by the most direct of consequences she must be Catholic. She descends from heaven, and in her hand she waves the patent of the Almighty. She shrouds her head in the skies, and she grasps the earth. The globe is her domain. She gathers the sons of God from the four winds. Her authority, whatever it be, extends throughout her realm, and this realm comprehends all the dwellings of men. Barriers of nations sink before her, the webs of human laws fly asunder at her approach. God has made this authority universal, let not presumptuous man confine it." "O holy Roman Church!" cried Bossuet, "If I forget thee, may I forget myself! let my tongue be withered, and become motionless in my mouth!" "O holy Church of Rome! so long as I retain speech I will employ it to celebrate thee, I salute thee, immortal Mother of Science and of Holiness, Salve magna Parens." "O thou, my spirit's guide," cries another tongue, "on the depth of whose deep mysteries my heart would ever gaze! O thou most Holy of immortal Rome, whose solemn prayer first taught my infant reason that there was a bright blessed place hereafter, a heaven beyond the dark foul grave, cheering me every night with dulcet breath and the vision of that peace which the world cannot give, calling me to thy bosom by signs and accents, by smiles and tears, 'a voice like the voice of my own soul,' heard in the stillness of night, in which childhood knew and felt its mother 'calming me as the loveliness of Heaven soothes the unquiet sea;'—thou that loveliest and sanctifiest all that of which the image will delight my heart,—

'Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos reget artus,'

youth and immense innocence, and simplicity, and the reverence of earlier days, all that in this beautiful world is fair and lovely, mountains, woods, rivers, and Ausonian skies, all sweet sounds, and gracious harmonies, that give a glimpse at nameless joys, such as make the infant smile, or, if eyes needs must weep, as can make 'our tears all wonder and delight;' thou, whose wisdom was ocean, from which flowed in narrow streams all that is profound in Plato, all that inspired 'the kings of old philosophy,' whose angelic streams I pray may sound to me in my last hour, 'strains such as we hear in youth, yet, ere we are aware, the feeling and the soul are fled and gone, and the regret they leave remains alone;—within whose holy walls at even-tide priests and innocent children, Angli, perhaps, as Pope Gregory would say, 'with angel faces,' after their pretty little stately walk in timid order to the sound of richest melody, kneel down in adoration before lighted altars that are decked with flowers and fragrant with sweet incense, where all appear to me 'like forms and sounds of a diviner world, like the bright processions of skiey visions in a solemn dream, from which men wake as if a paradise, and draw new strength to tread the thorns of life;'—thou, whose wrongs have roused the weakest and most worthless of thy sons, for 'even the instinctive worm on which we tread, turns, though it wounds not;—thou much injured calumniated guide, that wouldst make me all I dream of, happy, high, majestic,—that wouldst have me 'love and pity all things, and moan for the woes which others heard not, and behold the absent with the glass of phantasy,

'And near the poor and trampled sit and weep, Following the captive to his dudgeon deep;

that would have me cast away all human passions, all revenge, all pride, and think, speak, act no ill;—that wouldst 'quench the earth-consuming rage for gold and blood, till men should live and move harmonious as the stars above;' thou art pure as light, lasting as the world, I salute thee, immortal Mother of Learning, Grace, and Sanctity! Salve magna Parens."

**[FROM CORBETT'S REGISTER.]**

first rate ships, commanded by careful and experienced masters; where the accommodations are comfortable and complete, and every attention and kindness shown. The Ships sail from Liverpool every week; the friends of those residing in Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Cork, Sligo, Waterford, Newry, Dundach, and Warren Point, will find this a much more desirable conveyance, than of sailing direct from those respective places.

Those desirous of sending for their friends have an opportunity of so doing, either by calling at the office, or writing, if they live at a distance. Letters (post paid) from all parts of the United States, will meet with prompt attention.

Drafts on Ireland and England, payable at sight, will be given at all times to those who may feel a desire to remit any to their friends. Apply to DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO, May 10

rate! Really more than half of my illness has arisen from my fretting for fear the whole thing should be accomplished in my absence! This fear is now over; and if the present able hands will but put the finish off for a little while longer, they shall have my vote at any rate. God-a-mercy! Only think of 'postponing till next session' the separation of the Church from the State? My 'Manchester Propositions' were deemed mad! It is always my fate to be about three or four years before the public. The Church will not have left to her what the Manchester Propositions would have left her! That is now evident."

**THE OXFORD PARSONS AND THE UNIVERSITIES; OR "SETTLING" THE AFFAIR**

"Messieurs Parsons! in the first place, what 'prescriptive' rights have you to any thing appertaining to these universities? Prescriptive means independent of written law: and all decisions of courts of law; and you have no rights not given you by written law: yours is a Church and religion and worship 'established by LAW,' and standing solely on acts of Parliament. You have nothing prescriptive; you have no more prescriptive right to any thing in the universities than the Dissenters here have, and you are as much Dissenters from the ancient Church of England as they are; and as to the supremacy, you have more Dissenters than they are. But, yours is the true religion. You believe that the gospel of Christ, is the guide to salvation; that the gospel is to be taken according to the interpretation of the Church of Christ in the best of times; and, in your consciences you believe that the Church of England, as settled at the Reformation, is like the Church of Christ in the best of times! Indeed! Perhaps, it may be as well, since you rely so much upon this settling, for me to tell the public, not one out of a thousand of whom knows any thing at all of the matter, and I question whether the greater part of you do. How this settling took place. Henry the Eighth and his dear boy Edward, having taken the monasteries, hospitals, and even the charters and endowments of the guilds, into their hands by act of Parliament, and having distributed this mass of property, together with a large part of the tithes, amongst the lay aristocracy, the latter (the dear boy) and his Parliament proceeded to make, by law, the present Church; proceeded to settle the Church of Christ; and the manner in which they settled it was as follows:—By act of Parliament, second and third Edward VI. chap. 1, it was declared, that certain learned and discreet bishops and other learned men of the same realm had, by the aid of the Holy Ghost, formed and composed a BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. The act then goes on to order, that nobody shall use any form of prayer than this, on pain of imprisonment for six months for the first offence, twelve months for the second offence, and for life for the third offence. Then there were the same punishments for any one who should dare, by mock 'plays, farces, songs, or tunes, deprave the Book of Common Prayer!' Thus it was 'settled' but not for a long time; for the holy boy died at the end of about five years; not however before he and his Parliaments had passed the most barbarous, the most savage laws ever then heard of in the world; and this too for the purpose of compelling the unwilling people to submit to this new religion and to use the BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. The people resisted by open force in several places; they complained of the plunder that had been committed on the poor; and a pretty formidable insurrection had broken out in Devonshire. Lord RUSSELL (the founder of the Bedford family) was sent against them with an army of hired Germans! He defeated and dispersed, or put them to death; and the priest, who was their leader, he hanged, in his clerical vestments, on the top of a steeple of one of the churches of Exeter! This, and the like of this, settled the thing so far; but whether 'according to the best times of the church of Christ,' I must leave my readers to judge.—Not 'settled' for a long time, however; for Saint Edward's barbarous reign was brought to a close by his death, at the end of about five years. Then came his sister MARY; and then what did the 'settlers' do? Why, by act of Parliament (first and second MARY, chap. VIII.) they ABOLISHED THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, restored the Catholic religion, denominated a HERESY that which they had declared THAT THE HOLY GHOST HAD ASSISTED THEM TO DO, received pardon and absolution from the POPE, through his legate, CARDINAL POLE, and in the most express manner confessed and condemned the horrible act of conferring the headship of the church on the Crown; that is to say, uniting the church with the state. Here was another 'settling' then! But, let the reader bear in mind, that this was the Parliament; the same Commons generally; and certainly the same Lords; in short, the very same aristocracy, who made the book of Common Prayer, and who made this church by law. And, let it not be forgotten, that that same Lord RUSSELL, who hanged up the priest in his vestments at Exeter, was one of the most zealous servants of Mary! But, alas! Mary died at the end of another five years; and then came the brutally barbarous old Bess, who had lived a Catholic, who would have a Catholic Bishop to crown her, but whose title to the crown was, according to the Catholic religion, not good, she being born of Ann Boleyn, while Queen Catherine was alive and who, therefore, resolved to be a Protestant, to make the nation Protestant, and to assume the supremacy of the church. 'Aye,' exclaims the reader, but the Parliament, the same aristocracy, the same noble peers, did not submit to chop about again, to be sure! To re-enact the Book of Common Prayer, which they had so lately enacted to be a heresy; to enact the headship of the church to be in the Crown; to beg pardon of the Queen for having pardoned and absolved by the Pope; to call that religion idolatrous to which they had so lately vowed fidelity; and to support this impudent, unprincipled and savage woman, in compelling her people to become apostates to the religion of their forefathers, or to slaughter them by soldiers, to gibbet them, rack them, and rip them up alive! The noble aristocracy of England did not do this, to be sure! Yes; but THEY DID, though, (I Elizabeth, chap. I. and II.); and they and this woman of bloody deeds; thus, by halts, axes, gibbets, racks, and martial law, 'settled' the church of England, at the Reformation. And these Oxford parsons believe 'in their consciences,' that this was a settlement 'according to the best times of the church of Christ!' There are other parts of their 'declaration' well worthy of remark; but I shall confine myself to a word or two, on their being moved, on this occasion, by 'a sense of duty to Almighty God, and to those committed to their charge.' As to the first, I will say





ed as she undoubtedly is—there could be no true cause for the extraordinary sensation which her acting seemed to produce here. There was a finish in her style that always gave pleasure; though we may not yield our unbounded admiration of her genius, still it is conceded that she acquired by assiduous application and strict attention to her profession those indispensable properties which served to beautify her acting and render it always a source of enjoyment.—Mr. Power whose inimitable delineation of character in his peculiar line has obtained for him in every quarter that applause which his abilities entitled him—was without a rival. Of his acting but one opinion has been expressed. That it is the best ever witnessed in this country: public satisfaction on every side has been the reward of his exertions.—A gentleman—a scholar—and a noble hearted native of the Emerald Isle merits at the hands of the public the happiest award of approbation.—Mr Power cannot but feel delighted at the manner of his reception here and the continued welcome that has been nightly extended to him during his engagements.—For our part we cannot refrain from commending the enterprise and intelligence of the Manager in the selection of the performers of rare talent in the past season, which made it an era in our Dramatic History well worthy of remembrance.—The first in the Opera Tragedy and Comedy have

And we have our mis- (Signed) "SALT. "HALLS." This paper was consigned to my care, as the person least liable to accident. I placed it under other writings in my desk and for a time thought no more of it. But, when his protracted absence on the voyage began to excite uneasiness with respect to his safety, the circumstance recurred to my memory, and occasioned me some degree of disquietude. At length when he reached England, without accident, in 1811, I spoke to him on the subject, and observed, that I thought we had done an indiscreet, if not a presumptuous act. He agreed with me in this notion, and the paper was produced and burnt. The subject was never again alluded to, nor do I recollect that I ever thought of it again till a long time after he had gone out as Consul-General in Egypt; but at this period, tho' I had received no intelligence that could tend to call him to my remembrance, nor to induce me to recollect our former compact, I experienced an apparent vision, of so vivid a nature, that, though convinced of its fallaciousness, I can scarcely, even now, persuade myself that it was an illusion.

I fancied then that I was lying awake in my bed room reflecting upon events with which Salt was in no respect connected. It was broad daylight, and I saw everything in the apartment most distinctly, when a figure glided by the foot of the bed, drew the curtains on the side next the window, and Salt stood before me. He took my hand in his, which felt cold and lifeless, and looked earnestly in my face. His countenance was calm, but appeared deadly pale; and there was a bloated and unearthly look about it, that at once convinced me he was no more. I felt awed, but not alarmed, and exclaimed, "Salt you are not amongst the living?" He shook his head mournfully, which was his habit on any melancholy occasion, and replied, "I have come to you according to my promise." I then asked, "How is it with you?" He answered, "Better than might have been expected." He again pressed my hand, fixed his eyes steadfastly upon me, and his image faded from my view. I instantly sprang from my bed, and ran to my watch. It was exactly five minutes past five, and the morning was the fifth of May. I took up a pencil, and wrote upon a piece of paper that lay on the table, the hour and the date. I then examined the room and the door, which I found fast locked, according to my usual habit, on the inside: and, having satisfied myself no one could have entered, I returned to my bed, and in spite of the perturbed state of my spirits, fell into an undisturbed sleep.

When I awoke, I began to consider the whole business as a mere dream; but on going to the table, I found the paper where I had left it. I afterwards mentioned the circumstance to the Earl Mountnorris, who also took down the dates; but I did not think much more of the matter till about 6 weeks subsequently, when news was brought from Egypt, that after a severe illness Salt died at about the time the event occurred to me.

THE POTATOE CROP.

The same disease by which so large a part of the potatoe crop was destroyed last year, and the quality of the potatoes which reached maturity was so much injured, has again made its appearance in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Near Irlam, on both sides of the Mersey, the sets are rotting in the ground, so as to render a second planting of seed necessary, and we see from a paragraph in the Leeds Mercury that in the neighbourhood of Bradford one-third part of the potatoes planted are vegetating. We have not heard how the crop is faring in our districts, but probably the disease will be as general this year as it was last. The kind of potatoes which are failing are principally the pink-eyes, a very fine sort, but which have now been diseased more or less for three or four years, and which are becoming worse every season. In the neighbourhood of Irlam they have already been set twice, but we fear the second attempt will be as unsuccessful as the first. From the warm and moist weather, so extremely favorable to vegetation, which has prevailed ever since the seed was put into the ground, it is clear that there must be some other cause for the disease than the drought, which last year was supposed to have destroyed the seed, but which cannot have done it the least mischief this. A slight observation is indeed quite sufficient to show that the disease is in the seed itself, and does not arise from the weather. We have had the opportunity of examining a large quantity of seed, which it was intended to have sown this spring, but which was too much infected for use. The potatoes on being cut open were found to have a dark streak or streaks in the middle. In some cases the streak was extremely light, in others it was dark and broad, and the worse specimen it covered the greater part of the potatoe. The same appearance was observed last year in the seed that failed, and it was found that where the seed was so marked, either there was no spirit at all, or the plant was very feeble, or where the tubes reached maturity that they were bad in quality. Most of the potatoes which have been in use during the last two or three months have been very indifferent, and many have been thrown away as useless. From the appearance of the seed this year, we fear that the crop will be no better than it was last, for even where the seed spirits (as the farmers call it) and appears above ground, it is feeble and sickly as to be unable to resist a single night's frost. We are not aware that any cause can be stated which will account for the origin of the disease, or that any

at their doors upon the canal, and of an easy and cheap communication with Troy, Albany, and New York, there is no doubt but Catholics will select and settle in so eligible a part of the country."

THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF ENGLISH WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

The quarterly meeting of this society was held at the Albion Hotel, No. 7 Gold-street, on Monday evening, July 7. The accounts of the steamboat excursion in aid of its funds were made up, and the profits, to the amount of \$259 98 cts. handed to the treasurer; \$25 more are expected to be realized. The thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Parker, for his kindness and his gratuitous service on the occasion; to Mr. Charles Kemble, for a liberal donation; to Mr. Jeffray, for his very handsome donation of 4000 acres of land; and to Mrs. John Clark, for her kindness and forethought in presenting the officers and committee with distinguishing badges for the excursion. Several ladies having offered to aid the society in benevolent views with their influence, the thanks of the society were voted, and their kind offer accepted. Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul, offered a large room in Canal-street, now used as a place of worship, for the future meeting of the society—referred to the Relief Committee. Thanks were voted to those Editors of papers who have gratuitously made known the objects of the society.

It being announced that Mr. E. W. Davies, of the Old Countryman, had nothing farther to do with that paper, it was moved by Wm. W. Stone, seconded by Dr. Bartlett, that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Davies, for his very great exertions in behalf of the society in its formation and in making its objects known and for his unwearied assiduity in carrying them into effect. It being announced and satisfactorily proved that the Old Countryman, in the possession of those who cannot be expected or supposed to aid the cause of the society, it was unanimously agreed that the connection between the society and that paper, as at present owned, should cease. The Editor of The Emigrant having offered the columns of that paper to forward the purposes of the society, it was unanimously agreed to accept it, and for the future that the proceedings of the society be published in The Emigrant, and such of the other daily and weekly papers as will give them gratuitous insertions.

Three widows, two of them with children, having applied for passages to England, it was ordered that passages and stores be provided for them, &c. &c., and that the President be requested to nominate men in rotation to attend those and similar cases, for the purpose of seeing them on board of the respective vessels, providing proper accommodations, and introducing them to their fellow-passengers—in short, to attend to them as they would to a sister similarly situated. A number of new members joined the society, and numerous donations were received from Mr. E. W. Davies, Mr. Clark &c. &c. The society then adjourned highly gratified at its prosperity.

J. BARLOW, Secretary, 183 Canal-street, between Hudson and Varick-street, N. B.—Persons wishing to join the society can be supplied with the rules, regulations, and objects of the society in a printed form (gratis) by applying as above.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

DOMESTIC. The deaths in Charleston, S. C. for week ending July were 18.—The Special Committee of the Board of Assistants, Aldermen have reported in favor of a new Ferry to be established between Whitehall-slip and Brooklyn.—The brig Pacific, from New York to Havana, has been wrecked on Providence Keys.—Not a single Irishman could be found on a strict examination of the Police Office Books as having been engaged in the late riots.—A whirlwind passed over several villages on the Lackawanna Creek on Wednesday night last, by which great damage had been sustained; one village only, twenty-eight houses had been destroyed, and several persons injured.—The Delaware 74, and Constellation frigates were in Toulon roads May 23; crews all in good health.—James Blake and Michael Corley, natives of Ireland, were both drowned at Albany while bathing in the river.—A new periodical under the title of "The American Spectator and National Magazine," has just made its appearance in this city.—A writer in the National Gazette very modestly attributes the late riots in New-York to the removal of the Bank deposits.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Colonelcy of the North Cork Militia, vacant by Colonel Hodder's death, is not yet disposed of. The appointment is in the gift of the Earl of Shannon, County Lieutenant. Napoleon's military maxims have been translated and published in a small handsome volume by Colonel D'Aguilar, the Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland.

Sir John Tobin & Co. of Liverpool, have purchased the Ballia colliis powder-mills, Cork, from Government. Representation of Cashel.—We understand that the good Citizen of Cashel, have been lately canvassed on the presumption, that their talented and patriotic Representative meant to retire from public life; we can state, that their is not, at present, the slightest ground for a such a presumption, and we sincerely hope, that Mr. Roe will long continue to efficiently discharge the important trust reposed in him.—Tipperary Free Press.

The estates of the late Denis Bowes Daly, in the King's county rental six thousand pounds a year, are to be sold under the Court of Chancery in a fortnight.

County of Wexford.—Already there is a candidate in the field for the representation of the county Wexford. The gentleman who has started is Mr. Wm. Harvey, a relative, we believe, of Mr. C. G. Harvey, who was recently Mayor of Wexford, and while holding that office was sent to prison for refusing to pay tithes.

Bishop Waldron.—On Saturday evening last, as the Right Rev. Dr. Waldron, Roman Catholic Bishop of Killala, was standing on a chair in the lobby of his house at Ardarae, for the purpose of winding his clock, the chair gave way, when he was precipitated against the ballistres, which, also giving way, he fell headlong down the stairs, and was so severely injured that great doubts are entertained of his recovery.

New Convent in Manchester.—It is pleasing indeed, to perceive how successful have been the labours of the Irish Missionaries in England, among the most zealous and indefatigable of whom rank almost foremost, the Rev. Messrs. Hearne, of Carrion-Suir. The Convent about to be built must tend to the dissemination of piety and instruction. The ladies who are about to take charge of it possess all those qualities which render the female character illustrious.—Manchester Advertiser.

ACTION WITH A SLAYER.—A very gallant action was fought by the Pluto steamer. Lieut. Sullivan, with a spanish vessel employed in the slave trade, off the Bonny, which ended in the capture of the slaver, with 400, slaves.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF JOAN OF ARC.—The Echo du Nord states, that an original letter of Joan of Arc has recently been discovered in the archives of the department du Nord. It is addressed to the Duke of Burgundy, and is written in the interest of Charles VIII. The letter is couched in very laconic terms, and the writer with great naivete says to the Duke, "Johanne la Pucelle requires you, in the

1834. NO. 30

Nay, I must, in our vindication, state, that Messrs. Wallace and Vigors were present when I stated to the Irish members that in all my conferences with the English members, whether individually or acting as delegated by others, I made "the appropriation" the sine qua non of our acceding to any tithe arrangement whatever; and that this was a principle of such vital importance, that we could not either compromise, or even postpone it to another session. It must be declared now and unequivocally.

I therefore have a right to complain of Messrs. Wallace and Vigors of these two things—

First—Of their attributing to me the acting on the present valuation as the basis of my deduction of three-fifths of the amount of the Irish tithes.

Second—Of their attributing to us an indifference on the subject of the appropriation of the tithe fund.

On the first we were unanimous that the present valuation was not to be endured.

On the second we were decided, without any doubt or hesitation, that the APPROPRIATION was the essential, the vital, the indispensable part of any conciliatory plan whatsoever.

There are several other particulars in which the address of Messrs. Wallace and Vigors is far indeed from being as accurate as one could wish, but having vindicated myself and those who act with me, from the more grave charges of injustice and inattention to the rights and wishes of our constituents, I easily prevail on myself not to pursue a subject which naturally tempts me to more warmth than I should desire to feel or to express.

I subjoin a copy of the resolutions which I intend to move on going into committee on the Irish tithe bill. They were agreed to at a very full meeting of patriotic Irish members, some of whom supported the late government.

I beg to observe that those resolutions merely state principles, and do not develop details. If the house shall agree to them, I will, in committee, work out those details in such a way as to produce those effects—

First—To reduce the present overcharged valuation of tithes within the strict bounds of what is reasonable and moderate—cutting down the valuation in some instances more than one-half, in others one-third, or one fourth, or less, as the circumstances of each case may require.

Second—To declare and define the appropriation of the fund to be raised from government and from the landlords, in such a way, as after preserving the life interests of present incumbents, will discharge every parish in Ireland where, at least, the full one-fourth, or, perhaps, one-third of the inhabitants are not Protestants of the established church, from the expense and burthen of a Protestant rector.

This appropriation, as it, in the course of nature, disengages itself from the present interests, will leave an ample fund in the public securities to pay the amount now levied by grand jury cess on the occupiers of lands, for hospitals, infirmaries, and dispensaries, to be multiplied according to the wants of the Irish people.

I would also afford a fund for the purchase of small glebes and manors for the clergy of the people, should they choose to accept a provision of that nature—a provision which would not connect the clergy, for any purpose of undue or improper influence, with the state. This, I own, is a favorite scheme of mine; but I should be the last man in the world to introduce it without due and full deliberation, and without the approbation of those for whose benefit it is designed.

Third—The clauses to be introduced according to these resolutions would at once relieve the land not from two-fifths, as has been erroneously stated, but at once from the three-fifths of the present burthen. It would, as far as from the time of the war of the remaining ten years since. Any information respecting him, whether he be living or dead, will be very thankfully received by William Glynn, a native of Moat, in the County Westmeath, Ireland, who arrived in this city in June last, and now resides at 55 Houston-street. As the future welfare of a deserving family depend on hearing of him, it is hoped that any person knowing any thing of him, will have the kindness to address a letter as above. July 19

OF THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, of Rockhill, Co. Timerick, Ireland, nephew to Daniel O'Sullivan, Parish Priest of Glinn, County Timerick. Any information given to Dennis Shannan, Harper's Ferry, Va. will be kindly received. July 19

OF MICHAEL McGEARY, a native of Cady, Man-of-War-Island. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his cousin, if addressed to 422 1/2 Broadway, or to the office of the Truth Teller. At July 19

OF JOHN CHISMAN and Wife, (Mary McAndrew,) daughter of James McAndrew, No. 40 City-Hall Place, late Augustus-street, New-York. It is the wish of their parents that they should return to New-York as soon as possible, as it would prove advantageous to herself and husband. Any information respecting them will be gratefully acknowledged, directed as above. July 19



Sea, at the point of the Riphean or Ural mountains, as they are now called—next the party proceeded to Scandinavia, and lastly to Ireland. Milesius himself is made to pursue the same route, by passing the same "narrow strait which divides Europe from Asia, having Europe westward on his left hand until he reached Pictland or Alba." The curiosity of that matter is, that there is no such "narrow strait" in existence!

In conclusion he have to bestow on the work of Sir W. Betham our hearty commendation, as a most important addition to the ancient history of these countries, and we have little doubt the discussions to which it will give rise will bring to light a number of important facts which have been hitherto overlooked. It is written in a spirit of candour and fairness, which must command the respect of those who may dissent from its conclusions, while the learning and research which it evinces cannot fail to add new honours to those which the author has already deservedly gained in the same field of laborious inquiry.—One fact we had almost forgotten to notice, which is now confirmed by the authority of Sir W. Betham. It had been all

FROM THE JOURNAL OF A WELSH CURATE.

MONDAY. Received ten pounds from my rector, Dr. Gröwpo, being one half-year's salary. Obligated to wait a long time in the hall before I was admitted to the Doctor. When shown into his study, never once asked me to sit down, or to refresh myself, though I had walked above eleven miles.—N. B. The Doctor hinted to me that he could get my curacy filled for fifteen pounds a year.

TUESDAY. Paid nine pounds to seven different people. Could not reserve money enough to buy the second-hand pair of black breeches offered to me a great bargain, as my wife wanted a petticoat badly, and neither Lucy nor Mary had a shoe to go to church in.

WEDNESDAY. My wife bought a petticoat for herself, and shoes for her daughters; but unluckily when coming home, dropped half-a-guinea through a hole which she never before perceived in her pocket; and reduced all our cash in the world to half-a-crown.

Item. Chid my poor woman for being grieved at so slight a misfortune; and tenderly advised her to rely upon the goodness of God.

THURSDAY. Received a note from the ale-house at the foot of the hill, acquainting me, that a gentleman wished to speak with me on pressing business.—Went, and found it was an unfortunate member of a company of strolling players, who was in pledge for seven-pence halfpenny.—Had but a shilling and two bad halfpence in my pocket. Struggled and debated with myself what I ought to do; for the baker, though we had paid him on Tuesday, quarrelled with us, to avoid giving us credit in future; and the butcher sent me word, that he had heard it whispered in the neighbourhood, how the rector intended to engage a curate in my stead, who would do the parish duty for a salary inferior to mine; and though he protested that he would do any thing to serve me or my family, he advised us to deal at the upper end of the village.—

Notwithstanding these mortified circumstances; paid the stranger's reckoning out of my shilling; and at his very earnest entreaty gave him two pence more to prosecute his journey.—Item. Pleased and in good humour with myself as I walked home, reflecting as I went along, that the Father of the universe lends his blessings to us with an intention, that we should relieve our fellow-creatures, and that consequently we do no more than pay a debt when we perform an act of benevolence.

FRIDAY. A very scanty dinner, and though ravenously hungry, pretended to be indisposed, in order to afford myself a pretext for leaving something like enough for my poor wife and children.

Told my wife what I had done with my shilling. The excellent creatures instead of rebuking me for my improvidence, blessed the goodness of my heart, and burst into tears.

Memorandum. Never to contradict her again as long as I live, for the mind that dare argue like her's though it may sometimes deviate from the rigid dictates of propriety, is amiable even for its indiscretions; and in departing occasionally from the district severity of moral precept, performs an act of virtue.

SATURDAY. Wrote a sermon; which on SUNDAY I preached at two different parish churches; and came home to my family extremely fatigued, and extremely hungry.

No more money in the house than two pence half-penny. A little dejected. But mark the goodness of God.

The strolling player I relieved was a gentleman of fortune; who accidentally heard, that I was as humane as I was indigent; and from a generous eccentricity of disposition, determined to relieve me. I had not been an hour at home, when he came in, and at once declaring himself to be my friend, he put his purse into my wife's hand, and the next day presented me to a living worth two hundred pound a year.

Mem. Never to despair of the interposition of Providence, though reduced even to my last shilling. H.

BY ORDER of the Honourable John T. Irving, first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorizing attachments against non-resident debtors, that an attachment has issued against the estate of JOHN WYLIE, who is a resident of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, and not a resident of the State of New York, and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless he appear and discharge such attachment, according to law, within nine months from the first publication of this notice; and that the payment of any debts due to him by residents of this state, and the delivery to him or for his use, of any property within this state belonging to him, and the transfer of any such property by him are forbidden by law, and are void. Dated, the 10th day of June, 1834. JESSE W. BENEDICT, Attorney for Attaching Creditor.

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 Chambers-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. May 24

HEALTH—THE NEW-YORK SALT WATER BATHS are now open at CASTLE GARDEN, and at the foot of HARRISON-STREET.

Tickets for the Season at a low price. June 28

of the week. Mr. O'Connor has since proceeded to Dunmore, on his way to London by the Milford Packet, and Mr Jacob to Wexford. Mr. John O'Connell, who came from London with the two other hon. members, went from Dungarvan to visit his constituents at Youghal.—Waterford Mirror,

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE—MR. O'BEIRNE.

"Mr. Eugene O'Beirne, a Student of Maynooth College, has been expelled from that establishment for reading the Bible. He applied to the Judges at the late visitation, but without redress, as the complaint was alleged to be purely of an ecclesiastical nature."

The above malicious and lying paragraph, we perceive inserted in many Journals. It first appeared in more prolix form in the Evening Mail—the condensation we believe, was made by a Cork paper, which has a character for liberality. To prove the mendacity of the first portion of it, we may justly mention, that it is penal for every student in Maynooth, (and every ecclesiastical student in all other Catholic Colleges), if he does not read the Bible, and he is further obliged to have a copy of the sacred scriptures in his possession, and to study them with as much care, assiduity, and attention, as any other subject. In every ecclesiastical seminary, there is a professor of scripture who lectures the students, and lays before them the commentaries of the doctors of the church, which lowest cash

JAMES CONRON has opened a CHEAP GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE, at 49 Mulberry-street, where he keeps on hand the best assortment of Articles in his line, at the lowest cash prices. May 17

W. D. SCALLY has just published a book, but their intention is at once perceived by those who know how high party feeling and bigotry run in this country.—Tipperary Free Press.

THE CHURCH.

"The Church of Christ," writes the late Rev. Charles Plowden, "is divine in her origin. She is therefore essentially one; and if one, by the most direct of consequences she must be Catholic. She descends from heaven, and in her hand she waves the patent of the Almighty. She shrouds her head in the skies, and she grasps the earth. The globe is her domain. She gathers the sons of God from the four winds. Her authority, whatever it be, extends throughout her realm, and this realm comprehends all the dwellings of men. Barriers of nations sink before her, the webs of human laws fly asunder at her approach. God has made this authority universal, let not presumptuous man confine it." "O holy Roman Church!" cried Bossuet, "If I forget thee, may I forget myself! let my tongue be withered, and become motionless in my mouth!" "O holy Church of Rome! so long as I retain speech I will employ it to celebrate thee, I salute thee, immortal Mother of Science and of Holiness, Salve magna Parens." "O thou, my spirit's guide," cries another tongue, "on the depth of whose deep mysteries my heart would ever gaze! O thou most Holy of immortal Rome, whose solemn prayer first taught my infant reason that there was a bright blessed place hereafter, a heaven beyond the dark foul grave, cheering me every night with dulcet breath and the vision of that peace which the world cannot give, calling me to thy bosom by signs and accents, by smiles and tears, 'a voice like the voice of my own soul,' heard in the stillness of night, in which childhood knew and felt its mother 'calming me as the loveliness of Heaven soothes the nquiet sea;'—thou that loveliest and sanctifiest all that of which the image will delight my heart,—

Dum memor ipse mei, dum spiritus hos reget artus,

youth and immense innocence, and simplicity, and the reverence of earlier days, all that in this beautiful world is fair and lovely, mountains, woods, rivers, and Ausonian skies, all sweet sounds, and gracious harmonies, that give a glimpse at nameless joys, such as make the infant smile, or, if eyes needs must weep, as can make 'our tears all wonder and delight;' thou, whose wisdom was ocean, from which flowed in narrow streams all that is profound in Plato, all that inspired 'the kings of old philosophy,' whose angelic streams I pray may sound to me in my last hour, 'strains such as we hear in youth, yet, ere we are aware, the feeling and the soul are fled and gone, and the regret they leave remains alone;—within whose holy walls at even-tide priests and innocent children, Angli, perhaps, as Pope Gregory would say, 'with angel faces,' after their pretty little stately walk in timid order to the sound of richest melody, kneel down in adoration before lighted altars that are decked with flowers and fragrant with sweet incense, where all appear to me 'like forms and sounds of a diviner world, like the bright processions of skiey visions in a solemn dream, from which men wake as if a paradise, and draw new strength to thread the thorns of life;'—thou, whose wrongs have roused the weakest and most worthless of thy sons, for 'even the instinctive worm on which we tread, turns, though it wounds not;'—thou much injured calumniated guide, that wouldst make me all I dream of, happy, high, majestic,—that wouldst have me 'love and pity all things, and moan for the woes which others heard not, and behold the absent with the glass of phantasy,

And near the poor and trampled sit and weep,

Following the captive to his dungeon deep;

that would have me cast away all human passions, all revenge, all pride, and think, speak, act no ill;—that wouldst 'quench the earth-consuming rage for gold and blood, till men should live and move harmonious as the stars above;' thou art pure as light, lasting as the world, I salute thee, immortal Mother of Learning, Grace, and Sanctity! Salve magna Parens."

[FROM CORBETT'S REGISTER.]

first rate ships, commanded by careful and experienced masters; where the accommodations are comfortable and complete, and every attention and kindness shown. The Ships sail from Liverpool every week; and the friends of those residing in Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Cork, Sligo, Waterford, Newry, Dundach, and Warren Point, will find this a much more desirable conveyance, than of sailing direct from those respective places.

Those desirous of sending for their friends have an opportunity of so doing, either by calling at the office, or writing, if they live at a distance. Letters (post paid) from all parts of the United States, will meet with prompt attention.

Drafts on Ireland and England, payable at sight, will be given at all times to those who may feel a desire to remit any to their friends. Apply to DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO, May 10

rate! Really more than half of my illness has arisen from my fretting for fear the whole thing should be accomplished in my absence! This fear is now over; and if the present able hands will but put the finish off for a little while longer, they shall have my vote at any rate. God-a-mercy! Only think of 'postponing till next session' the separation of the Church from the State? My 'Manchester Propositions' were deemed madness! It is always my fate to be about three or four years before the public. The Church will not have left to her what the Manchester Propositions would have left her! That is now evident."

THE OXFORD PARSONS AND THE UNIVERSITIES; OR "SETTLING" THE AFFAIR

"Messieurs Parsons! in the first place, what 'prescriptive' rights have you to any thing appertaining to these universities? Prescriptive means independent of written law: and all decisions of courts of law; and you have no rights not given you by written law: yours is a Church and religion and worship established by LAW, and standing solely on acts of Parliament. You have nothing prescriptive; you have no more present right to any thing in the universities than the Dissenters here have, and you are as much Dissenters from the ancient Church of England as they are; and as to the supremacy, you are more Dissenters than they are. But, yours is the true religion. You believe that the gospel of Christ, is the guide to selection; that the gospel is to be taken according to the interpretation of the Church of Christ SETTLEMENT.

We are happy to have it in our power to announce that Bishop Fenwick has at length succeeded in procuring a tract of land, for the purpose of settling those industrious families, who wish to retire into the country, from the noise and corruption of the cities, to devote themselves to agriculture. This tract lies in the State of Maine, in Township 12, Fifth Range; and is deemed one of the most fertile in the State. It is only sixty-nine miles from Bangor; and now, through a Steamboat communication has been opened with that city can be reached in two days only from Boston. The land is of the first quality, as the growth of the trees upon it indicates, consisting intirely of Sugar maple, Beech, Yellow Birch and Hemlock;—and is beautifully intersected in every direction with running streams of the purest water. A delightful Pond, two miles in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, is found nearly in the middle of said township, abounding in Pickerel and other fish, which communicates with the Molunucas river. Nature could scarcely have done more to render this Township one of the most desirable settling spots in this section of the United States. No part of the world is more healthy, or can command a greater increase from the seeds committed to the soil. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, Ruta Baga and English turnips, are among the best adapted to the climate and soil; while the Timothy or Herd's grass and clover, are equally sure to reward the labourer's toil with the most abundant crops. Indian corn, which is generally considered an uncertain crop on the sea-board in Maine, is here not subject to those casualties which generally prevail in that section, in the Spring, though not more severe than in other parts of New England, is less changeable; and the Spring, when it does open, opens regular and gradually, and with less danger to the seed which is sown in the early part of it.

The Bishop was exceedingly anxious, the whole of last year, to secure by purchase some township proper for a settlement. He saw too well the great importance of it. For he had caused an examination to be made at different times, of certain lots then for sale; and which he had hoped would prove satisfactory; but in no instance was the result of his inquiry, or the report of those whom he had charged to explore, such as he had desired.—This year he has, however, been more fortunate. He has at length succeeded in purchasing, and the purchase he has now made, is precisely such a one as he had always desired, for the benevolent object he has in view; and which he is persuaded, after having examined it himself in his late visit, will give universal satisfaction. The Aroustick road runs through the entire Township in one direction, viz.: six miles, while the Molunucas river passes through it in another, thereby affording a two-fold communication both with the upper and lower country, which will prove of no small advantage to the new settlers.

We are furthermore directed to inform all who may feel disposed to settle in this township, that the proper season for commencing operations, is the summer. It is during this season that the trees are cut down and left to dry, that in the following Spring they may be burnt and the land cleared for cultivation. It is necessary that each family, moving on the land, should be provided with provision, in pork and flour, sufficient to last one year. It is true that the forest, through all this section, abounds in Deer, Mousse and Caribou, which will be frequently seen bounding through the trees; yet this mode of subsistence is always precarious; and consequently, should not be wholly depended upon. Besides the time of a settler, at his commencement, is immensely precious; which should be employed in constructing his dwelling, in clearing and fencing his land, and should not be wasted in hunting.

The Bishop will take care to have a Catholic church erected nearly in the centre of the town, on the Aroustick road, early in the next year, in which a Priest will be stationed for the benefit of the settlers and their children; a school will also be opened without delay for their instruction. No care, in short, will be spared to render this little colony one of the most happy and flourishing portion of the Catholic church.

As this purchase is intended solely to benefit the industrious poor Irish Catholics who have realized by their hard labour a little property, and who wish to establish themselves in some healthy country, where they will have it in their power to rear their families in the religion of their forefathers; and at the same time to improve their little funds to the best advantage of their children; the Lots are intended to be laid out, in general, small, so as to come within the means of all; and at the same time to afford an opportunity to as large a number as possible to procure a settlement. There will consequently be a number of fifty acre Lots, of eighty-acre Lots, and of a hundred-acre Lots.—Few will exceed this last number. A number of ten-acre Lots will also be laid out in the centre of the Township, where it is contemplated the future Village shall be, for the accommodation of such mechanics as may wish to join the settlement, and who, from the nature of their employments, will not have it in their



ed as she undoubtedly is—there could be no true cause for the extraordinary sensation which her acting seemed to produce here. There was a finish in her style that always gave pleasure; though we may not yield our unbounded admiration of her genius, still it is conceded that she acquired by assiduous application and strict attention to her profession those indispensable properties which served to beautify her acting and render it always a source of enjoyment.—Mr. Power whose inimitable delineation of character in his peculiar line has obtained for him in every quarter that applause which his abilities entitled him—was without a rival. Of his acting but one opinion has been expressed. That it is the best ever witnessed in this country: public satisfaction on every side has been the reward of his exertions.—A gentleman—a scholar—and a noble hearted native of the Emerald Isle merits at the hands of the public the happiest award of approbation.—Mr Power cannot but feel delighted at the manner of his reception here and the continued welcome that has been nightly extended to him during his engagements.—For our part we cannot refrain from commending the enterprise and intelligence of the Manager in the selection of the performers of rare talent in the past season, which made it an era in our Dramatic History well worthy of remembrance.—The first in the Opera Tragedy and Comedy have had a brief existence upon our Stage.—And we have our misgivings of such a concentration of talent being here again.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUTH TELLER.

ALBANY, JULY 14, 1834.

Dear Sir:—You will be so good as to notice in your paper, that PATRICK HALPIN who left his wife in Wharf-street, Boston, in June last, is now in Albany, and if she sees this communication, she can find him at John Castle's, in Fox-street.

PATRICK HALPIN.

P. S.—It is hoped that the *Jesuit*, of Boston, will copy this.

## CONFIRMATION,

IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH, ST. ANNE, DETROIT.

Mr. Editor—With pleasure I communicate to you as one imbued with the principles of our holy religion that the administration of the Sacrament of Confirmation in our Cathedral Church, last Sunday, (7th after Pent.) was strikingly solemn and lastingly impressive. Every thing being prepared, and the proper officers dressed in their peculiar habiliments, the Rt. Rev. Bishop, with the Rev. Mr. O'Connell, as his Deacon, Mr. Atwill, as Sub-deacon, Rev. Mr. Badin, Arch Priest, and Mr. Bawens, as Master of Ceremonies, appeared in the Sanctuary at a little after 10 o'clock.

The Church was crowded to excess with spectators anxious to behold, no doubt to many of them, a novel spectacle. After the sermon (in the French language) delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Bonduel in his own peculiarly felicitous, masterly and impressive style, the Rt. Rev. Bishop proceeded to give confirmation. ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN, amongst whom were TWELVE CONVERTS, received the holy seal of the spirit of divine love, and rejoiced to be found worthy to be admitted as soldiers of Jesus Christ; and moreover what contributed to afford much edification, was the happy circumstance, that all those young soldiers of Christ Jesus, received the holy communion, some moments afterwards, with all the Catholic fervor of genuine devotion.

Indeed the people here have every reason to rejoice at the appointment made by the Holy See of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Reze, as their Bishop. Zealous, learned, pious, indefatigable, active and experienced, he is well calculated to propagate the mustard grain to a stately tree in our territorial wilds. He is now about to leave us on a two or three month's visitation of his diocese, and will, during that time, often have to hold a "talk" with our Catholic red brethren at Green-bay, Mackinac, Arbre Croche, &c. &c.

May he long be spared to our newly organized Diocese, and live to witness the execution of those wise plans and prudent measures which he now has in proper train.

B. O. C.

\* In all, there were 250 communicants.

## EXTRACT OF A LETTER,

From the Rev. Pastor of Sandy Hill, dated, 10th July, 1834.

"The Truth Teller" is received regularly. The other papers which you kindly sent me were full of interest, and, Sir, I assure you I feel very grateful indeed, for the valuable information they contained.

"If it be as hot in your city as it has been in Washington County, for some days, I pity those who are pent up in your narrow streets. At two o'clock this afternoon (Wednesday) the thermometer, in a fair position, was at 101, the warmest day in 48 years! It is a remarkable coincidence that the mercury rose to the same height on the 23d of June, 1816, and also on the 1st of July, 1825; the former, as Dr. Holyoke observed, in the coldest summer during a period of 42 years; and the latter (1825) in the warmest summer of that period, which was from 1786 to 1828.

"We were honored yesterday with a visit of our venerable Bishop, accompanied by Dr. Pise and the Rev. PATRICK DENEHER.—The Bishop admired the neatness and elegance of our little village, which is entirely located on one of the most healthy and pleasant spots in the Union. The village stands upon a high hill, directly above the celebrated Baker's Falls, and commanding a prospect which is at once both grand and picturesque. It is nearly midway between Glenn's Falls and Fort Edward, which are only about two miles distant from it, and is situated within an hour and a half or two hour's ride of the romantic and beautiful Lake George. As yet we have no church; we intend to build one if possible next year. We have divine service at present, in the Court House which is commodious, and was kindly offered for our accommodation. A circumstance which you will consider as a striking evidence of the improved state of knowledge and good feeling in a quarter where not many years since the grossest insults were publicly inflicted on a Clergyman, merely because he was a Catholic.

"Catholics are few here, yet from the healthfulness of the place, and the cheapness of lands with other prospects held out to farmers who can do remarkably well, having the benefit of a good market

at their doors upon the canal, and of an easy and cheap communication with Troy, Albany, and New York, there is no doubt but Catholics will select and settle in so eligible a part of the country."

## THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF ENGLISH WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

The quarterly meeting of this society was held at the Albion Hotel, No. 7 Gold-street, on Monday evening, July 7.

The accounts of the steamboat excursion in aid of its funds were made up, and the profits, to the amount of \$259 98 cts. handed to the treasurer; \$25 more are expected to be realized. The thanks of the society were voted to Mr. Parker, for his kindness and his gratuitous service on the occasion; to Mr. Charles Kemble, for a liberal donation; to Mr. Jeffray, for his very handsome donation of 4000 acres land; and to Mrs. John Clark, for her kindness and forethought in presenting the officers and committee with distinguishing badges for the excursion. Several ladies having offered to aid the society in benevolent views with their influence, the thanks of the society were voted, and their kind offer accepted. Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul, offered a large room in Canal-street, now used as a place of worship, for the future meeting of the society—referred to the Relief Committee. Thanks were voted to those Editors of papers who have gratuitously made known the objects of the society.

It being announced that Mr. E. W. Davies, of the Old Countryman, had nothing farther to do with that paper, it was moved by Wm. W. Stone, seconded by Dr. Bartlett, that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Davies, for his very great exertions in behalf of the society in its formation and in making its objects known and for his unwearied assiduity in carrying them into effect. It being announced and satisfactorily proved that the Old Countryman, in the possession of those who cannot be expected or supposed to aid the cause of the society, it was unanimously agreed that the connection between the society and that paper, as at present owned, should cease. The Editor of *The Emigrant* having offered the columns of that paper to forward the purposes of the society, it was unanimously agreed to accept it, and for the future that the proceedings of the society be published in *The Emigrant*, and such of the other daily or weekly papers as will give them gratuitous insertions.

Three widows, two of them with children, having applied for passages to England, it was ordered that passages and stores be provided for them, &c. &c., and that the President be requested to nominate men in rotation to attend those and similar cases, for the purpose of seeing them on board of the respective vessels, providing proper accommodations, and introducing them to their fellow passengers—in short, to attend to them as they would to a sister sisterly situated. A number of new members joined the society, and numerous donations were received from Mr. E. W. Davies, Mr. Clark &c. &c. The society then adjourned highly gratified at its prosperity.

J. BARLOW, Secretary, 183 Canal-street, between Hudson and Varick-streets.

N. B.—Persons wishing to join the society can be supplied with the rules, regulations, and objects of the society in a printed form (gratis) by applying as above.

## MULTUM IN PARVO.

DOMESTIC. The deaths in Charleston, S. C. for week ending July were 13.—The Special Committee of the Board of Assistants have reported in favor of a new Ferry to be established between Whitehall-slip and Brooklyn.—The brig Pacific, from New York to Havana, has been wrecked on Providence Keys.—Not a single Irishman could be found on a strict examination of the Police Office Books as having been engaged in the late riots.—A whirlwind passed over several villages on the Lackawanna Creek on Wednesday night last, by which great damage had been sustained; one village only, twenty-eight houses had been destroyed, and several persons injured.—The Delaware 74, and Constellation frigates were in Toulon roads May 23; crews all in good health.—James Blake and Michael Corley, natives of Ireland, were both drowned at Albany while bathing in the river.—A new periodical under the title of "The American Spectator and National Magazine," has just made its appearance in this city.—A writer in the National Gazette very modestly attributes the late riots in New-York to the removal of the Bank deposits.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Colonelcy of the North Cork Militia, vacant by Colonel Hood's death, is not yet disposed of. The appointment is in the gift of the Earl of Shannon, County Lieutenant.

Napoleon's military maxims have been translated and published in a small handsome volume by Colonel D'Aguiar, the Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland.

Sir John Tobin & Co. of Liverpool, have purchased the Ballia colliis powder-mills, Cork, from Government.

Representation of Cashel.—We understand that the good Citizen of Cashel, have been lately canvassed on the presumption, that their talented and patriotic Representative meant to retire from public life; we can state, that their is not, at present, the slightest grounds for a such a presumption, and we sincerely hope, that Mr. Roe will long continue to efficiently discharge the important trust reposed in him.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

The estates of the late Denis Bowes Daly, in the King's county rental six thousand pounds a year, are to be sold under the Court of Chancery in a fortnight.

County of Wexford.—Already there is a candidate in the field for the representation of the county Wexford. The gentleman who has started is Mr. Wm. Harvey, a relative, we believe, of Mr. C. G. Harvey, who was recently Mayor of Wexford, and while holding that office was sent to prison for refusing to pay tithes.

Bishop Waldron.—On Saturday evening last, as the Right Rev. Dr. Waldron, Roman Catholic Bishop of Killala, was standing on a chair in the lobby of his house at Ardnaree, for the purpose of winding his clock, the chair gave way, when he was precipitated against the ballistres, which, also giving way, he fell headlong down the stairs, and was so severely injured that great doubts are entertained of his recovery.

New Convent in Manchester.—It is pleasing indeed, to perceive how successful have been the labours of the Irish Missionaries in England, among the most zealous and indefatigable of whom rank almost foremost, the Rev. Messrs. Hearne, of Carric-on-Suir. The Convent about to be built must tend to the dissemination of piety and instruction. The ladies who are about to take charge of it possess all those qualities which render the female character illustrious.—*Manchester Advertiser.*

ACTION WITH A SLAYER.—A very gallant action was fought by the Pluto steamer, Lieut. Sullivan, with a Spanish vessel employed in the slave trade, off the Bonny, which ended in the capture of the slaver, with 400, slaves.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF JOAN OF ARC.—The *Echo du Nord* states, that an original letter of Joan of Arc has recently been discovered in the archives of the department du Nord. It is addressed to the Duke of Burgundy, and is written in the interest of Charles VIII. The letter is couched in very laconic terms, and the writer with great naivete says to the Duke, "Johanne la Pucelle requires you, in the



1834.

NO. 30

Nay, I must, in our vindication, state, that Messrs. Wallace and Vigors were present when I stated to the Irish members that in all my conferences with the English members, whether individually or acting as delegated by others, I made "the appropriation" the *sine qua non* of our acceding to any title arrangement whatever; and that this was a principle of such vital importance, that we could not either compromise, or even postpone it to another session. It must be declared now and unequivocally.

I therefore have a right to complain of Messrs. Wallace and Vigors of these two things—

First—Of their attributing to me the acting on the present valuation as the basis of my deduction of three-fifths of the amount of the Irish tithes.

Second—Of their attributing to us an indifference on the subject of the appropriation of the tithe fund.

On the first we were unanimous that the present valuation was not to be endured.

On the second we were decided, without any doubt or hesitation, that the APPROPRIATION was the essential, the vital, the indispensable part of any conciliatory plan whatsoever.

There are several other particulars in which the address of Messrs. Wallace and Vigors is far indeed from being as accurate as one could wish, but having vindicated myself and those who act with me, from the more grave charges of injustice and inattention to the rights and wishes of our constituents, I easily prevail on myself not to pursue a subject which naturally tempts me to more warmth than I should desire to feel or to express.

I subjoin a copy of the resolutions which I intend to move on going into committee on the Irish tithe bill. They were agreed to at a very full meeting of patriotic Irish members, some of whom supported the late government.

I beg to observe that those resolutions merely state principles, and do not develop details. If the house shall agree to them, I will, in committee, work out those details in such a way as to produce those effects—

First—To reduce the present overcharged valuation of tithes within the strict bounds of what is reasonable and moderate—cutting down the valuation in some instances more than one-half, in others one-third, or one fourth, or less, as the circumstances of each case may require.

Second—To declare and define the appropriation of the fund to be raised from government and from the landlords, in such a way, as after preserving the life interests of present incumbents, will discharge every parish in Ireland where, at least, the full one-fourth, or, perhaps, one-third of the inhabitants are not Protestants of the established church, from the expense and burthen of a Protestant rector.

This appropriation, as it, in the course of nature, disengages itself from the present interests, will leave an ample fund in the public securities to pay the amount now levied by grand jury cess on the occupiers of lands, for hospitals, infirmaries, and dispensaries, to be multiplied according to the wants of the Irish people.

I would also afford a fund for the purchase of small glebes and manors for the clergy of the people, should they choose to accept a provision of that nature—a provision which would not connect the clergy, for any purpose of undue or improper influence, with the state. This, I own, is a favorite scheme of mine; but I should be the last man in the world to introduce it without due and full deliberation, and without the approbation of those for whose benefit it is designed.

Third—The clauses to be introduced according to these resolutions would at once relieve the land not from two-fifths, as has been erroneously stated, but at once from the three-fifths of the present burthen. It would, as far as the land is concerned, be a *tabula rasa* of the remainder of ten years since. Any information respecting him, whether he be living or dead, will be very thankfully received by William Glynn, a native of Moat, in the County Westmeath, Ireland, who arrived in this city in June last, and now resides at 55 Houston-street. As the future welfare of a deserving family depend on hearing of him, it is hoped that any person knowing any thing of him, will have the kindness to address a letter as above. July 19

OF THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, of Rockhill, Co. Timerick, Ireland, nephew to Daniel O'Sullivan, Parish Priest of Glinn, County Timerick. Any information given to Dennis Shannan, Harper's Ferry, Va. will be kindly received. July 19

OF MICHAEL McGEARY, a native of Cady, Man-of-War-Island. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his cousin, if addressed to 422 1/2 Broadway, or to the office of the Truth Teller. July 19

OF JOHN CHISMAN and Wife, (Mary McAndrew,) daughter of James McAndrew, No. 40 City-Hall Place, late Augustus-street, New-York. It is the wish of their parents that they should return to New-York as soon as possible, as it would prove advantageous to herself and husband. Any information respecting them will be gratefully acknowledged, directed as above. July 19



Sea, at the point of the Riphean or Ural mountains, as they are now called—next the party proceeded to Scandinavia, and lastly to Ireland. Milesius himself is made to pursue the same route, by passing the same "narrow strait which divides Europe from Asia, having Europe westward on his left hand until he reached Pictland or Alba." The curiosity of that matter is, that there is no such "narrow strait" in existence!

In conclusion he have to bestow on the work of Sir W. Betham our hearty commendation, as a most important addition to the ancient history of these countries, and we have little doubt the discussions to which it will give rise will bring to light a number of important facts which have been hitherto overlooked. It is written in a spirit of candour and fairness, which must command the respect of those who may dissent from its conclusions, while the learning and research which it evinces cannot fail to add new honours to those which the author has already deservedly gained in the same field of laborious inquiry.—One fact we had almost forgotten to notice, which is not confirmed by the authority of Sir W. Betham. It had been

**EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNAL OF A WELSH CURATE.**

**MONDAY.** Received ten pounds from my rector, Dr. Green—being one half-year's salary. Obligated to wait a long time in the hall before I was admitted to the Doctor. When shown into his study, never once asked me to sit down, or to refresh myself, though I had walked above eleven miles.—N. B. The Doctor hinted to me that he could get my curacy filled for fifteen pounds a year.

**TUESDAY.** Paid nine pounds to seven different people. Could not reserve money enough to buy the second-hand pair of black breeches offered to me a great bargain, as my wife wanted a petticoat badly, and neither Lucy nor Mary had a shoe to go to church in.

**WEDNESDAY.** My wife bought a petticoat for herself, and shoes for her daughters; but unluckily when coming home, dropped half-a-guinea through a hole which she never before perceived in her pocket; and reduced all our cash in the world to half-a-crown.

*Item.* Chid my poor woman for being grieved at so slight a misfortune; and tenderly advised her to rely upon the goodness of God.

**THURSDAY.** Received a note from the ale-house at the foot of the hill, acquainting me, that a gentleman wished to speak with me on pressing business.—Went, and found it was an unfortunate member of a company of strolling players, who was in pledge for seven-pence halfpenny.—Had but a shilling and two bad halfpence in my pocket. Struggled and debated with myself what I ought to do; for the baker, though we had paid him on Tuesday, quarrelled with us, to avoid giving us credit in future; and the butcher sent me word, that he had heard it whispered in the neighbourhood, how the rector intended to engage a curate in my stead, who would do the parish duty for a salary inferior to mine; and though he protested that he would do any thing to serve me or my family, he advised us to deal at the upper end of the village.—

Notwithstanding these mortified circumstances; paid the stranger's reckoning out of my shilling; and at his very earnest entreaty gave him two pence more to prosecute his journey.—

*Item.* Pleased and in good humour with myself as I walked home, reflecting as I went along, that the Father of the universe lends his blessings to us with an intention, that we should relieve our fellow-creatures, and that consequently we do no more than pay a debt when we perform an act of benevolence.

**FRIDAY.** A very scanty dinner, and though ravenously hungry, pretended to be indisposed, in order to afford myself a pretext for leaving something like enough for my poor wife and children.

Told my wife what I had done with my shilling. The excellent creatures instead of rebuking me for my improvidence, blessed the goodness of my heart, and burst into tears.

*Memorandum.* Never to contradict her again as long as I live, for the mind that dare argue like her's though it may sometimes deviate from the rigid dictates of propriety, is amiable even for its indiscretions; and in departing occasionally from the district severity of moral precept, performs an act of virtue.

**SATURDAY.** Wrote a sermon; which on SUNDAY I preached at two different parish churches; and came home to my family extremely fatigued, and extremely hungry.

No more money in the house than two pence half-penny. A little dejected. But mark the goodness of God.

The strolling player I relieved was a gentleman of fortune; who accidentally heard, that I was as humane as I was indigent; and from a generous eccentricity of disposition, determined to relieve me. I had not been an hour at home, when he came in, and at once declaring himself to be my friend, he put his purse into my wife's hand, and the next day presented me to a living worth two hundred pound a year.

*Mem.* Never to despair of the interposition of Providence, though reduced even to my last shilling. H.

**EMPLOYMENT WANTED.** John T. Irving, first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New York, as having superintended some of the most extensive manufactories in Europe and the United States for upwards of twenty years. A line directed to C. O. 56 Elm-street, will be punctually attended to. June 28

**CHRESTOMATHIC INSTITUTION,**

Removed to 53, Mott-Street,—One door from Bayard-Street.

The Patrons of this Institution, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to see and examine the new School rooms, recently erected, at a very considerable expense, by the Principal.

They are, he believes, some of the most spacious, commodious, and healthy in New York; and are now ready for the reception of pupils of both sexes. Intending to devote himself solely to the duties of his profession, Mr. Cassey pledges himself, that the most unremitting attention shall be paid to the solid and rapid improvement of those entrusted to his care, in all the branches of an useful as well as, an ornamental education; both English and Classical.

The English Course comprises Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Elocution, Composition, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Mathematics. The French Course comprises the French Language, French, Spanish, and Italian Languages.

Attached to the Institution, but in a separate house, is a SELECT FEMALE SCHOOL, under the superintendence of Mrs. Cassey, assisted by a competent Governess. The young ladies will have the instructions of the teachers employed in the Institution.

The quarter charged if once commenced. No vacation this year. For terms, &c., &c., apply at the School.

**ORDER** of the Honourable John T. Irving, first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New York.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorizing attachments against non-resident debtors, that an attachment has issued against the estate of JOHN WYLIE, who is a Resident of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, and not a resident of the State of New York, and that the same will be sold for the payment of his debts, unless he appear and discharge such attachment, according to law, within nine months from the first publication of this notice; and that the payment of any debts due to him by residents of this state, and the delivery to him or for his use, of any property within this state belonging to him, and the transfer of any such property by him are forbidden by law, and are void. Dated, the 10th day of June, 1834. JESSE W. BENEDICT, Attorney for Attaching Creditor.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, to all persons having claims against Michael J. Toohy, late of the city of New-York, Tavern keeper, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence. No. 41, Orange street, in the city of New-York, on or before the fifth day of January, in the year 1835.—New-York, July 3, 1834. DANIEL M'GRATH, Executor.

**M'LOUGHLIN & MEIGHAN**, No. 472 Pearl-street, New-York, have for sale and constantly on hand, a superior quality of LIQUORS, WINES, AND CORDIALS, which they will dispose of, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Persons who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call. May 24

**HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c.—JOHN SHANAHAN** respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the business of HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c. in all its various branches, at No. 30 Cross-street, between Duane and Pearl-streets, New-York, where orders will be thankfully received, and promptly executed, on the most moderate terms. 6m—May 24

**THE NEW-YORK CITY EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY** is open for the gratuitous treatment of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, at No. 81 East Broadway, daily, at 12 o'clock.

For Officers, Surgeons, and Directors, see New-York Courier and Enquirer and Evening Post.

HENRY A. NELSON, Secretary. July 12

**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 Chambers-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. May 24

**OPAL VARNISH.**—The Subscriber offers for sale, on very liberal terms, each Body, Japan and Cabinet Varnish, at his Store, No. 61 Elm street. His experience in preparing the article, his Manufactory being extensive, enables him to supply those who may favor him with their custom, on very reasonable terms. There is constantly on hand a large supply to be disposed of, by wholesale, or retail, and warranted to be of the first quality. A. TRACY.

**BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWARK, (N.J.) BY FRANCIS D. MURPHY, PRINCIPAL.**

The SUMMER TERM of this Institution commenced as usual on the first Monday in May.

The Year is divided into 2 terms of 24 weeks each,—half a Term being a quarter. The course of study shall be adapted to the wishes of the Parents, or Guardians, of each pupil, preparatory to an admission into the College or Counting-house. The Scholastic course of the Institution, embraces a thorough English and Commercial Education, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes. Map drawing, History, Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, Elocution, &c. Penmanship, plain and ornamental, Book-keeping, with modern improvements. The Mathematics, together with the Greek, Latin, and French—Languages, are also taught.

The government is mild and parental, yet sufficiently energetic to secure the performance of the proscribed duties. No pains are spared to contribute to the improvement, comfort, and moral deportment of the pupils, even in their hours of relaxation they are under the immediate care of the Principal. The performance, and general deportment of each boy are daily noted and periodically exhibited to the parents. The pleasant and healthy situation of the Town, its vicinity to N. Y. (being but 9 miles.) Its facility of access either by Steam Boat or hourly stages, and the very moderate terms, are worthy the consideration of those who prefer sending their children from home.

Terms.—For Board and Tuition of Boys under 9 years of age—\$30. per quarter from 9 to 12 years—\$23. per do., for 12 years and upwards—\$25. per do.—payable in advance. No deduction will be made for a quarter once commenced. No extra charges except for Books, Stationery, and the French Language.

REFERENCE—Very Rev. I. Powers, Denis M'Carthy, Esq., Mr. Wm. Flinn Madison-St.

LETTERS may be addressed to the Principal, No. 123 Washington street New-York. 4m

**JAMES RYAN**, 426 Broadway, has for sale the following standard Catholic Books—Doway Bible, 4to. with 11 engravings; Doway Testaments, 12mo. in half binding; do do, sheep binding; do do, 32mo pocket edition. The above can be had in a great variety of fine bindings. Reeves' History of the Old and New Testament; Homilies on the Book of Tobias, by the Rev. Francis Martyn; History of the Church, by the Rev. C. C. Pise, D. D. 5 vols 8mo.; Granban's Compendious Abstract of the History of the Church; Instructions on the Prayers and Ceremonies of the Mass, by M. Cochlin; The Lenten Monitor, by the Rev. P. Baker; Practical Reflections for every day in the year, by the Rev. Edward Peach; The Catholic's Manual, arranged by the Rev. John Power, Vicar-General of the Diocese of New York; the Christian's Guide to Heaven, by the same; The Roman Missal, a new edition; PRAYER BOOKS. The Catholic Manual, with 4 engravings; The Christian's Guide with 6 engravings; Pocket Missal or companion to the Altar; Key of Paradise; Garden of the Soul; True Piety or the Day Well Spent; Poor Man's Manual; Path to Paradise, very small with 6 engravings; Hohenlohe's Prayer Book, another edition; The Pious Guide; Vade Mecum or Pocket Manual; The above may be had in a great variety of fine bindings.—The Poor Man's Catechism or the Christian Doctrine explained; Catechisme et Prières, ou Abrégé de la Doctrine Chretienne; La Devotion des Confreres, ou recueil des Pratiques et Prières; The Catholic Christian instructed. By the Rev. Dr. Challoner; Fleury's Historical Catechism complete; the same parts 1 and 2 only, Hay's Abridgement of the Christian Doctrine 8mo.; Another edition 32mo.; Catholic Spelling Book; Dubois' Butler's, England's, Doyle's and Doway Catechism. The commandments explained by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hornihold, D. D., The Sacraments explained by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hornihold, D. D.; The Sincere Christian's Guide, by the Rev. John Gothe; The Intimation of the Blessed Virgin; Devotion to the Sacred heart of our Lord Jesus Christ, The Spirit of Religious controversy by Rev. John Fletcher, D. D.; The memorial of a christian's life. (Seventh edition) The Triumph of Religion or a choice selection of Edifying Narratives. The Poor Man's controversy by I. Mannoek author of the Poor Man's catechism; Introduction to a Devout Life, from the French of St. Francis of Sales; christian's Guide without Plates; The Metropolitan Catholic calendar and Lay's directory for 1834, to be continued annually. Office of the Holy Week, Notes on a Protestant catechism by the author of Father Rowland; Bossuet's exposition of the Catholic Doctrine, with notes by the Rev. John Fletcher, D. E. Another edition without notes; Fletcher's comparative view of the grounds of the Catholic and Protestant churches; Fletcher's Difficulties of Protestantism; An Amicable Discussion on the church of England, and on the Reformation in general 2 vols. Answer to Faber's Difficulties of Romanism; Milner's End of Religious controversy 8vo. Gother's Papist Represented and Misrepresented; The following of Christ, by Thomas Kempis with reflections at the end of each chapter. Another edition; Visits to the Blessed Sacraments, and to the Blessed Virgin by Liguori. Spiritual combat 14mo. Another edition 32mo. The Soul United to Jesus in the Adorable Sacraments: The devout communicant; Think Well On't by Dr. Challoner; A Net for the Fishers of Men; Fifty Reasons why the Roman Catholic Religion should be embraced by every Christian; Grounds of the Catholic Doctrine; Meditations of St. Augustine; Manual of St. Augustine; Spiritual Retreat for eight successive days; christianity by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Poynter; Life of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland; Father Rowland a North American tale. The Indian cottage, a Unitarian story; Piety Exemplified 2 vols 13mo. Gobinet's Instruction for Youth; Model for Young Men; Cobbett's History of the Reformation; Ward's cantos; Lingard's True Devotion by the Abbe Grou, new ed. Moral Entertainments by the Rev Robert Manning 3 vols 8mo. A critical and historical Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs 2 vols 8mo. The Wandering of the Human Intellect; or a Dictionary of Religious by the Rev. John Bell; Cobbett's History of the Reformation 2nd vol. The Roman Catholic Manual with Plates; Confidence in the Mercy of God. Palestine; or the Holy Land, from the Works of F. A. D. Chateaubriand; The Sunday Monitor by the Rev. H. Baker, Daily Devotion; or a profitable manner of hearing Mass, illustrated with 36 very neat Engravings, 1 vol 18mo. extra boards; The Daily Companion, consisting of the Ordinary of the Mass, with familiar explanations; illustrated with 36 neat Engravings, 1. vol 32mo.

**MR. McMAHON**, the celebrated performer on the IRISH UNION PIPES, begs to inform the citizens of New-York, that he has arrived in this city from the South, where he intends to reside for a few weeks. Mr. McM. then purposes paying a visit to the Springs, and from thence to Boston. Mr. McMahon can be found during his stay in town at No. 3 Rose-street. To such as have never heard the Union Pipes it is not possible to describe the organ-like power of their music, and well-known adaptation to every modulation of melody. July 5

**D. MANLY—PEDEMETRIST,** LAST-MAKER AND FASHIONABLE BOOT-MAKER, (75 JOHN-STREET, NEW-YORK.)

Club Feet, Bent Legs, and other Deformities cured, or relieved, without pain.

Corns and Callosities are gradually eradicated by wearing Boots or Shoes, properly adapted.

ALSO—CORK BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. H. MANLY, Respectfully acquaints her friends and the public, that she has removed her School to the rear of 75 John-street, being more suitable.

TERMS.

Junior Class, per quarter,	:	:	:	:	:	\$3 00
2d do. do.	:	:	:	:	:	4 00
3d do. do.	:	:	:	:	:	5 00
4th do. do.	:	:	:	:	:	8 00

Ladies' French Class on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from half past 3 P. M. to half past 5.

References—The Very Rev. John Power; Rev. Felix Varela; Mr. David Godwin. 3m May 24

**WANTED**—A situation for a young Man in a Lawyer's Office who can give undoubted recommendations both as to ability and sobriety. A line addressed through this office to Wm. Coleman, 126 Suffolk-street, will be immediately attended to. 3t—June 28

**C. & W. BANT**, No. 65 Chatham street, and 288 East Broadway, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they keep constantly on sale French Brandy, Jamaica & St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin, Wines, Teas, Sugars Spice, &c., which they will sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms. June 21—1y

**INFORMATION WANTED.**

**OF PATRICK PHILIPS**, who sailed from Liverpool in or about April or May, 1833. Also, of EDWARD, who sailed from Liverpool about four years ago. The last account of them was about the beginning of last winter, when they were boating Coal from Mauchunk to different places. Said Patrick is a Butcher by trade. July 12

**OF JOHN POMEROY**, a native of the neighborhood of Mill-street, Co. Cork, Ireland. Is supposed to be living in Hamilton, Gore District, U. Ca. Any information regarding him, and whether living or dead, will be thankfully acknowledged by addressing a letter for Daniel Scully, at the office of this paper. July 12

**OF RICHARD DOUGLAS**, of Castlehyde, Co. Cork, near Fermoy. He sailed for New-York about 15 years ago. When last heard of he was between New-York and Washington. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother William Douglas, directed in care of John Carrol, Boston, Mass. July 12

**OF MARY KELLY**, from Springhill Parish of Ballyraget, Kilkenny, Ireland. Arrived in this Country about 20 years ago. Any information respecting her, will be thankfully received by her Nephew John Casey son of Elizabeth Barton, wife of Thomas Casey, now in Troy, New York. j 10.

**OF RICHARD HEAFY**, a native of the C. Cork, Water-grass-hill Ireland, son to Edmond Heafy, of the same place. Any information respecting him, will be anxiously received by his relations addressed to Richard Streecable, Ann arbour, M. J. j 10.

**OF JAMES DALY**, a native of Elandworth C. Cork Ireland. Also **OF WILLIAM BIRMINGHAM**, of the City of New York, when last heard of the latter was living in Beaver-street New York. Pelese direct to Richard Streecable, Ann arbour, M. J. j 10.

**OF DANIEL MOLLOY** a Labourer a native of Kilbride of Clare King's C. Ireland. When last heard of was in upper Canada. his uncle James Feehan is very anxious to hear from him, address to the care of Lack Conron, No. 21 Prince-street New-York. j 12.

**OF ANDREW, MICHAEL, and CATHARINE LEAMY**, natives of Templemore, who left Ireland in May, 1832, sailed from the City of Limerick for Quebec. Any information from them will be thankfully received at the office of the Truth Teller, New York by their Mother, Sister, and Brother.

**OF TIMOTHY COGHLAN**, Shoemaker, who resided in this city about three years ago. His mother-in-law is anxious to know where he resides. Please address office of the Truth Teller. July 12 3t

**OF HUGH McCAFFREY**, a native of the town of Amagh; by trade a Millwright. When last heard from, he worked with a Mr. McNally, a Machinist, in Philadelphia, between Second and Third-streets, in the Fall of 1832. It is supposed he either fell a victim to Cholera, or went to New-Orleans. His poor wife and children will consider it the greatest charity can be done to them, to communicate any knowledge of him to Mr. James Malone, No. 32 Moore street, New-York. 5t July 5

**OF PATRICK DUNN**, Blacksmith by trade; left Carough county, Kildare, in 1822 or '24, for this country. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his cousin, P. McKenna, 287 Walker-street, New-York. July 5

**OF MARTIN GREEN**, of the County Galway, Parish of Twitery. When last heard from he was at Harper's Ferry, State of Pennsylvania. Any information respecting him, directed to his brother, Thomas Green, or Roderick Mulholland, Albany, N. York, 34 Quay-street, will be thankfully received. June 14

**OF MICHAEL KENEDY**, who arrived at Quebec in the brig Ann, from Dublin, in July, 1831. His wife and children are now at Utica, where he left them in October last, without any means of subsistence; since which time they have heard nothing of him. Any person who will communicate information respecting him to his bereaved family, will confer a great obligation on them. Address Mary Kenedy, care of the Rev. Mr. Quarter, Utica, N. Y. June 28 4t

**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.