



TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

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IRELAND.

IRISH TITHE BILL.

In our last we published the address of Messrs. WALLACE and VIGORS to the Electors of the County and Borough of Carlow relative to the Tithe Bill for Ireland.—We now lay before our readers DANIEL O'CONNELL'S Letter to his Constituents on the same subject; which appeared after Messrs. WALLACE and VIGOR'S address had been published in the Irish papers;—

TO MY CONSTITUENTS.

London, 28th May, 1834.

RESPECTED FRIENDS AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—I heard, by the Irish Papers, that Mr. Wallace and Mr. Vigors have addressed their constituents on the subject of the proposed Tithe Bill for Ireland. In doing so they have performed a duty which, on all important occasions, an honest representative owes to the people who have confided their interests to his charge. I thus imitate their example, and appeal to your Judgment on my previous conduct and future intentions relative to that bill.

In the first place, I have reason to complain, loudly and bitterly, of the conduct, on this subject, of Messrs. Wallace and Vigors towards me and those who act with me. I do not accuse them of a design to misrepresent us; but I do firmly assert that they have mistaken, and, therefore, mistated, our actions and views to an enormous extent—an extent, indeed, so great that I cannot conceive how they could have been so greatly I will add, so outrageously mistaken.

Let me, however, be, on my part, distinctly understood. I distinctly and most unfeignedly disclaim any design of accusing either of those gentlemen of intentional misrepresentation. I know them both to be utterly incapable of such, or, indeed, any other improper motive. Mr. Wallace has been too long and too favorably known to the people of Ireland to allow any such imputation to rest upon him. There is but one blot on his scutcheon—it is, that he did not vote in favor of (AFTER ALL) the only vital question for Ireland, the repeal of the Union. But as to Mr. Vigors, I am bound to say that there never was in parliament a more honest, straightforward man; voting on every occasion that private justice or public liberty requires, and always voting disinterestedly and rightly. It is, therefore doubly grievous to me to be calumniated by the mistake of such men; and I therefore hasten, even at this momentous crisis, to set myself right in the opinion of my esteemed constituents.

The first paragraph in their address of which I complain runs thus—I quote their very words:—

"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 CONSIDERABLY GREATER THAN THE FORMER." &c. &c.

There are two mistakes in these short sentences—a mistake in the contents of the bill—an enormous mistake of my proposition.

The first and lesser mistake is that which relates to the bill itself. It is not true that the bill purports to lessen the amount of the existing valuation on the present by one-fifth. No such thing it leaves the full amount of the present enormous valuation on the present tithe payers, for the ensuing five years. All it does for the next five years is to change the name of tithes into land-tax, without giving any relief whatsoever to the tithe-payer!!! The bill, therefore, is still worse and more grievous than Messrs. Wallace and Vigors have represented it to be.

The second and greater mistake which these gentlemen have most incautiously, I must say, made, is the stating that my proposition is to reduce THE PRESENT VALUATION one-fifth.

It is no such thing—quite the reverse—my proposition is two-fold.

First—To reduce the present enormous and overcharged valuation to a moderate and reasonable valuation.

Secondly—To strike off one-fifth of such reduced and moderate valuation.

No two propositions ever were more distinct in their terms and in their effect. A reduction of one fifth of the present valuation would be no boon. A reduction of a substituted valuation, on a reasonable and moderate scale, by one-fifth of the entire, would be, so far as it went, a substantial benefit.

I am the more astonished at this mistake, because full one-third of the speech of mine to which Messrs. Wallace and Vigors allude, was taken up in proving the present valuation, especially under the compulsory composition act, to have been enormously, nay, frightfully overrated. In fact, I made so strong

a case on this point, that Mr. Littleton, and even Mr. Stanley, as well as Lord Althorp, admitted the reasonableness of a new valuation, whenever desired by the parishioners of any parish, if other points were likely to be settled.

Now, after this, is it not "too bad" to be accused, as I am by these respectable gentlemen, of making the present charged valuation the base of my deduction of fifths?

Besides, Messrs. Wallace and Vigors were present at, and voted against, the general passing of the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of Irish members, which will be found at the foot of this letter, and to which I beg leave to call the particular attention of my constituents.

The next passage in the address of Messrs. Wallace and Vigors of which I complain is that which relates to the question of "the appropriation" of the fund to be raised, according to my plan, in the progress to the total extinction of tithes in Ireland. I will quote the very words:—

"They"—that is the majority of the Irish members—"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."

There never yet was any thing so mistaken, and, therefore, so totally untrue in all its parts, both in what it asserts and in what it may be considered to insinuate.

First—It is not true that we think that tithes should subsist, and be kept on foot, and levied for any purpose whatsoever; on the contrary, we think that tithes should be extinguished, not in name, but in reality. It is quite true that we do differ from Messrs. Wallace and Vigors in this—we do think that the landlord's share of the tithes, which I have so often explained in and out of parliament to be one-third, that is one-third for labor, one-third for capital, one-third for land. The last is the landlord's third, and that third, we think, should be raised out of the landlords estate and inheritance, and vested in public securities, to form a fund for purposes of public utility and charity. In this respect Messrs. Wallace and Vigors differ from us. They think the tithes should be at once abolished, and they substitute nothing. They, therefore, are very generous to the landlord's of Ireland, who would thus get whatever be the landlord's share of the tithes for nothing.

Now, some people assert that the landlord's share of the tithes is actually the entire. If so, Messrs. Wallace and Vigors make a present of that entire to the landlord. And, at all events, every reasonable man must admit that the landlord would gain something—be the same more or less—by the abolition of tithes. It is quite clear he would get more rent if the tenant was perfectly clear from tithes. Now that something Messrs. Wallace and Vigors would give the landlord for nothing.

We, on the contrary, would have the land chargeable with two fifths of the reduced and moderate valuation of tithes—that is 8s. in the pound; being 1s. 4d. in the pound only more than the landlord's one-third, chargeable not on the tenant, but by the landlord, as a quit or crown rent to the state, so arranged as to induce, if not compel, the landlords to redeem that rent, and form, out of the redemption money vested in public securities, an additional fund for the purpose of public utility and charity.

The plan of Messrs. Wallace and Vigors resembles that of the Indian who cuts down the fruit tree in order to pluck the fruit at his ease. But he never has a second crop—whilst we would leave just so many trees standing as would afford fruit to the people. The plan of Messrs. Wallace and Vigors would also be highly advantageous to the landlords, and but indifferently serve the tenants. Our plan would justly press on the landlords, and altogether disengage the tenants.

SECONDLY—It is not true, but diametrically the opposite of the fact, that "we do not appear inclined to make the appropriation a necessary condition of our supporting the measure."

I really can hardly restrain myself within the bounds of that personal respect which I bear to Messrs. Wallace and Vigors, when I see such an assertion as this under their hands. I am, however, bound to repeat the, in the most emphatic manner, that they are mistaken—miserably, cruelly mistaken, in their assertion.

The fact is, that we deem "the appropriation" the only vital-ly essential part of the plan. Every thing else is liable to discussion; but we have considered and declared that "the appropriation" is the only point on which we will enter into no compromise or mitigation. It is impossible that we or the people of Ireland should be contented with any measure, relative to the disposal of the fund to arise from the government, and the landlord's contribution to the redemption of tithes, unless that fund be so appropriated as to relieve the occupiers of the land from burthens to which they are at present liable, as well for grand jury cess as for other purposes.

We have all along made "the appropriation," not only a necessary but the only absolute indispensable condition of our supporting any tithe measure whatever.

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 delegatied 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 practicable, shift the burthen of the remaining two-fifths on the landlords, and provide for the most rapid redemption by the landlords of these two-fifths. In fact my clauses would soon produce a practical and total annihilation of the tithe system in every shape and form.

Fourth—My clauses would have a similar effect on minister's money.

Having thus vindicated my views and intentions, I submit them to the dispassionate consideration and judgement of my constituents, by whose decision I will always cheerfully abide. I cannot conclude, however, without congratulating them on the prospects before us—prospects which have opened upon us since my project of settlement of the tithe question was fully detailed to the House of Commons.

Let us, however, not anticipate too much. One cabinet more is broken up, because several of the members have totally refused to do justice to Ireland. Those refractory enemies of our native land are at present ejected from power. It refreshes the long oppressed heart to find the unrelenting oppressors at length laid low. But who are to fill the places of the dismissed? "There lies the rub," as Shakspeare has it. There is indeed one consolation—we cannot have worse or more envenomed foes than Messrs. Stanley and Co. to deal with.—To that fac-

tion in the late cabinet we should attribute almost all of that ungenial, and harsh, and heartless rule which Ireland has experienced since the formation of the administration of the Whigs. When shall we have better? But, I repeat it, there is one consolation—we cannot have worse.

In the mean time Ireland preserves her dignified attitude of readiness for either alternative: readiness—cheerful, affectionate readiness—to meet every measure of justice and conciliation in the best spirit of lively and useful gratitude: readiness also (it must not and ought not to be concealed) to revert—should the doors of conciliation be closed, and justice, full justice, refused—to revert, I say, to her own constitutional resources, and to seek for, in peaceable mood, and by means sanctioned by every law, human and divine, that justice from her native parliament, which will have been refused her by the wicked folly and foolish wickedness of an un-Irish parliament and an anti-Irish administration.

Once more I say to you, my respected friends, the experiment is being made. Every thing favors its progress. The session of the Stanley party gives a new impulse forward. I offer myself to you to aid its advancement. If we succeed, we achieve mighty advantages, and a new system of government for Ireland. If we fail, Ireland is too mighty to despair. He who now seeks conciliation with heart and voice, will, in that case—nothing desponding—point out the safe, because strictly legal, paths to liberty, and once again exclaim—

Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not,  
Who would be free, THEMSELVES must strike the blow?

I have the honor to be, your devoted faithful servant,  
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

*Resolutions agreed to at a numerous meeting of Irish members, and to be proposed serialim by Mr. O'Connell to the House, before going into Committee on the Irish Tithe Bill.*

1st—That it is the opinion of this house that the said bill should be referred to a select committee.

2d—That it should be an instruction to the committee to introduce clauses in the said bill to enable such parishes as may show just cause of complaint against the amount of the composition for tithes to have a new valuation, so as to render the tithe composition reasonable and moderate in every parish.

3d—That it should be an instruction to the committee, in like manner, to provide for such appropriation of the funds to be raised in lieu of tithes, as, after having due regard to wants of the Protestants of Ireland of the established church, should dedicate the surplus to purposes of public utility and charity.

4th—That it should be an instruction to the committee, in like manner, to reduce the amount of tithe composition in Ireland three-fifths, in manner following:—one-fifth thereof to be extinguished for ever; one other fifth to be supplied out of the consolidated fund, so long as it should be necessary to provide for the present vested interests; and the value of persons having the inheritance, or other valuable and durable interests in lands now subject to the tithe composition.

5th—That it should be an instruction to the committee, in like manner, as far as possible, to exonerate the actual occupiers of lands from being compelled to contribute to the remaining two-fifths, and to provide for the purchase or redemption of these two-fifths in such modes as may be likely to cause the most speedy and complete exoneration of lands in Ireland therefrom, and to produce the perpetual and unconditional extinction of tithes, under any name or in any form.

6th—That it should be an instruction to the committee to provide, in like manner, for the reduction and ultimate abolition or extinction, in cities and towns, of MINISTER'S MONEY.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June, 6.

#### IRISH CHURCH COMMISSION.

The Earl of Wicklow, in rising to submit to their lordships the motion of which he had given notice, said he, should not detain their lordships by very many observations, well knowing the impatience felt not to hear any thing that might fall from so humble an individual as himself, but to hear the declarations which would no doubt, be made by others, in consequence of those observations which he should offer. He would make no apology for bringing this subject before them. If any apology were necessary, he owed it to that country of which he was one of the representatives, that he had not at an earlier period taken an opportunity, after the events which had lately occurred, to call on the noble Earl (Grey) for some explanations which might have the effect of tranquilizing the public mind on those points in which not only the friends of the Church in Ireland, but in this country also (hear, hear), were at present so anxiously, he might say so painfully, interested. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that noble lords opposite would not believe that he had brought this question forward with any wish, on the present occasion, to add the present embarrassment in which they were involved. During the whole of the session he would do him the justice to acknowledge that he has abstained from pursuing any course of embarrassment towards them, having taken no opportunity whatever of objecting to their policy. His reason was, that he felt a desire to be able to support measures. He thought, too, that he could perceive some dawn of improvement in the mode of their conducting our domestic concerns; and that more particularly in that part of the empire with which he was connected a disposition was evinced to alter and amend the course which formerly they had pursued. He hoped that they had at last learned the vanity and futility of those concessions which they had formerly made to a base and mischievous faction, which could not be appeased without a systematic spoliation of property, which was totally inconsistent with the first elements of a free government. (Hear.) But he confessed that he was altogether disappointed. He now saw, from the position which the present government had assumed, that their line of policy, so far from being improved, was likely to become considerably worse. They had now divested themselves of the aid of those to whom the country hitherto looked up with some degree of confidence (hear, hear), and thus had thrown aside the drag-chain, which might be said to have impeded their course in the down path of revolutionary spoliation. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the commission, viewed abstractly from circumstances and events with which it was connected, he was at a loss to see on what principle or ground it might be maintained. Was it the result of any motion in that or in the other House of Parliament? Was it required by any deliberations or acts now being carried on in either House? Certainly not. The only measure in progress which it might be said in some degree to affect

was the Irish Tithe Bill. But could it be said that Government required the commission in order to carry that measure into effect. Assuredly not. The bill had been laid on the table of the other House for a considerable time, and had resulted from the united wisdom of a united cabinet. It had been read a second time—it now stood for the committee; its principles were acknowledged, and it had in general received the sanction of a large majority of that House. It could not, therefore, be said that Government required to issue the commission in order to afford satisfactory information upon that measure.—On what ground, then, could it be defended? It was strange that this commission should be notified on the very eve of that gracious speech alluded to by the noble Duke (Newcastle). He did not require any thing which had taken place in the House that evening to inform him that it was irregular, to allude to any speech of his Majesty, particularly of a private nature; but when the document of this nature had been published in the newspapers of the day, when it was declared to be the speech of the Sovereign, and when there was no contradiction to it, he thought he had a right to consider it, he would not say as to the speech of the Sovereign, but, at all events, to allude to it as a document of public notoriety. (Hear, hear.) He would not say that his Majesty had ever made that speech; but he would put the case hypothetically, and he would say, if any Sovereign of England did utter such a speech, it was one which did equal honor to his head and his heart. It proved that he was not unmindful of the sacred duties which he had to perform—that he had duly studied the annals of his country and family to some effect and purpose—that he well knew the principles and causes which placed the House of Hanover on the throne of these realms, and which cast into Exile the House of Stuart; he well knew the lights which were to guide his path, and the beacons which warned him of that which he ought to shun. ("Hear, hear," from the Duke of Cumberland.) Was it not then strange, that on the very eve of that declaration, the tears still moist on the royal cheek, The Ministers of the Crown should propose to the Sovereign the issuing of this commission? (Hear, hear.) He should like to know if the reasons given in another place, and which from their publicity he had a right to allude to, had been assigned to the Sovereign, in order to induce him to put his name to the commission? He should like to know if it were true that a commission of this sort, which everybody knew required some time and considerable formality, had actually been signed and issued, *bona fide*, on Monday? [Hear, hear.] At all events it was evident that it had been got up with extreme rapidity, and had been brought to the Sovereign the very day it had been determined on. (Hear, hear.) He had asked whether the reasons stated in another place had been assigned to his Majesty, in order to obtain his signature. What were these declarations? He found, by the public papers, that a noble lord, high in his Majesty's Councils, had made use of the following language:—"He needed not, he thought, to say, that no man in his senses, could think of advising his Majesty to issue such a commission, unless he was prepared to act on whatever the report of the commission should be." (Hear.) A Minister of the Crown, a person high in rank in the Administration of the country, the leader of the House of Commons has made that declaration. Had they then come to this? Were the duties of the Administration to be thus delegated to commissioners? Was such a commission like a Roman dictator, to supersede all law and the established institutions of the country? (Hear.) But another declaration made by another noble lord, a member of his Majesty's Government, was to the following effect:—"He stated that he differed from the honorable member for St. Alban's when he said that Ministers must dissent from his resolution because they did not adopt it; he thought, in fact, that Government were adopting the very best method of carrying his principle into effect. Thus, then, had the objects of the commission being openly, broadly, and distinctly avowed in another place by the members of his Majesty's Government. Would they hear those statements re-echoed within those walls? Would the noble earl at the head of Government, and the noble Marquis the President of the Council, give their countenance to such opinions? The resolutions themselves were before the world, and he did not need to repeat them; it was enough for him to say that they not only declared the competency of the state to lay violent hands on the property of the Church, but that the time had come when that interference was necessary. [Hear, hear.] The noble earl opposite, he trusted, would be glad of the opportunity of repelling the foul calumny which such sentiments must throw on the character and principles of the Government; for he [the Earl of Wicklow] could not but attribute them, not to statesmanlike views of the present Administration, but rather, he hoped, to the fault and inaccuracy of Parliamentary reporters.—[Hear, hear.] The noble earl then referred to the progress of revolutionary opinions in this country in connexion with the history of Whigism, and quoted a passage from the writings of Mr. Burke, in which it was stated that "the people of England had incorporated and identified the Estates of the Church with the mass and private property, of which the state is not the proprietor, either for use or dominion, but the guardian only and the regulator. (Cheers.) They had ordained that the provision for the establishment should be as stable as the earth on which it stands, and should remain inviolable. It was dangerous here to talk of 'more or less': 'too much' and 'too little' were treason against property; sacrilege and proscription were not among the ways and means of our committee of supply." (Cheers.) These were sentiments worthy of an honest Whig. But it might be said that Burke at that period was not a Whig. True, he had separated from that party who had called themselves his friends and Whigs, but he had perceived, when the trying occasion came, that if he was to be enabled to serve his country, and protect her from the poisoning influence of French democratical principles, it may be done by quitting their mischievous connexion. Those opinions were promulgated to the world when the noble earl now at the head of his Majesty's Government was commencing his public career. True, the sphere in which they both moved were very different. They might by possibility have been both wrong, but both could not have been right. Most probably the noble earl had been satisfied with the line which he had taken, but he must remember that his public character was public property, and open to public animadversion.

It was matter of history—and he believed the historian of the time would not fail to mark it—that the dawn of the noble Earl's political career was in the midst of the dissemination of French Jacobinical principles over the world, and that its setting would be the downfall of the church of England. (Hear, hear.) He could not lose sight of the effects which this commission must have as a matter of course in that country to which it was directed. This was a part of the case with respect to which, as a representative Peer of Ireland, he might be expected to feel more warmly than some of their lordships; but he would most solemnly avow, that of all the plans which the most wild, and reckless, and mischievous Administration could devise in order most effectually to convulse that country, this was the most calculated to open afresh those wounds which the Government of later times has been endeavoring to close up, and to produce a train of the most direful and alarming consequences. He particularly deprecated the effects of this commission in consequence of the present state of commotion which prevailed in Ireland, and which had for so long a time been the bane of that country. So alarming, indeed, had become the condition of society in that country, that one of the severest measures of coercion had become indispensably necessary for the protection of life and property. That act would terminate within a month from the present time.—Was it then safe in such a state of things, with the elements of the

social system disorganized, to allow this demon of discord to stalk abroad,—to enter every parish, hamlet, and habitation, great or small,—and for what? To separate the religious sects, the Protestant from the Catholic—to set the great majority on the one side, and mark the small minority for the odium and ridicule of the predominant party. The measures of the noble Lord were said to be based on the principle of doing away with all religious difference. Was this the manner in which it was to be effected?

The noble Earl then referred to the prevalence of emigration from Ireland by vast numbers, in consequence of the insecurity of their lives and property in Ireland. He must attribute the conduct of ministers to ignorance of the condition of the country, for he would not attribute it to a worse motive. He trusted, however, that the country would open its eyes to the course which was now being pursued, and that the people would bestir themselves in defence of all that they held sacred and dear. (Hear, hear.) He hoped then, at least, their lordships would let the people know, that if there was a House of Commons clamorous for the sanctioning of measures of the kind now proposed, and a government ready to pander to the passions of agitators, there was still in their lordships' house a body willing to support them and capable of doing so. (Much cheering.) He sincerely hoped that their lordships would hear sentiments uttered by his Majesty's ministers in that house different from those which had been attributed to their colleagues in another place. He turned with confidence to the noble marquis opposite (Lansdowne) who had always been intrusted by the country. He was not one of those statesmen who, in their career, reminded one of the sea-weed cast up from the bottom, to float for a time on the surface of the flood, ready to sink to its original position as soon as the agitation of the waters should subside. (Hear, and laughter.) The noble marquis had long occupied an honorable position in public estimation, and until he heard him in his place avow that he concurred in the sentiments uttered by his colleague in the other house, he would never believe that he could do so. The question which he (the Earl of Wicklow) had raised must have an answer. The usual policy of ministers would not succeed. Silence would be damnable. There was manliness in an open candid bearing, but silence was cowardice. A declaration must be made, and therefore he asked the noble Earl, whether the cabinet was determined to advocate the principle that it was legal to seize upon the property of the church, and apply it under the name of religious and moral purposes, to purposes other than those of the Church of England?—whether, in fact, the government could seize upon the property of the church, and apply it to the religious purposes of the Roman Catholic population? The noble earl concluded by moving, that an address should be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to direct a copy of the commission issued relative to the Church of Ireland to be laid upon the table of the house.

Earl Grey next addressed the house to the following effect, but it may not be unnecessary to state that he was occasionally indistinctly heard:—"My lords, it is not, I believe, my usual practice to shelter myself beneath a cowardly silence, and most assuredly I will not do so on the present occasion. (Hear, hear.) I will proceed to state, with as much distinctness as I can, what are the views, the motives, and the principles which induced me and my colleague to advise his Majesty to issue the commission which is the subject of this night's discussion. Before, however, I enter into a consideration of those circumstances which naturally arise out of the speech delivered by the noble earl, I must offer a remark on the nature of the motion which he has submitted. The motion is simply for the production of a copy of the commission. To that motion no objection will be made from this side of the house. The noble earl must have been assured that the motion would not be opposed, because a similar motion has been acceded to in the House of Commons, and a copy of the commission is actually now upon the table of that house. The noble earl, however, not choosing to wait for the production of the commission, had been pleased to offer various comments upon what he considered its objects, and to lay the foundation for a future motion—for, if upon examination, the commission should be found to bear the character which the noble earl has attributed to it, I must tell the noble earl,—as I told the noble duke at the commencement of the business this evening,—that his duty will not conclude with the speech which he has delivered, but that he must take one of three courses. (Hear, hear.) If the commission should prove to be such as he has described it, and to be issued from the motives which he supposes, he must either propose a vote of censure upon us who advised the issuing of it, or he must move an address to his Majesty to revoke the commission; or he must move an address praying his Majesty at once to dismiss the Ministers who have been guilty of the inexplicable crime of advising him to issue a commission which is founded on principles of injustice and spoliation, and is calculated to set Ireland in a flame. (Hear.) It was the duty of the noble earl and those who took the same view of the matter that he does, not to content themselves with mere declamation, but to adopt practical measures, and to do what in them lies to show the country the great danger which would be incurred by suffering the government to continue in the hands of those who at present administer it. I say there is no shrinking from this course.—(Hear, hear.) The noble earl must be prepared to follow up the motion of this night with another, having for its object the putting of an end to an Administration which, in his opinion, is likely to produce so much mischief to the country. Having said thus much, I will wait anxiously for the further proceedings on the part of the noble earl, which, I think, he is bound to institute, and will now proceed to notice some of the arguments which he has employed, on the present occasion.

The noble earl supposes that the commission can have been issued with no other intention than that of sanctioning the spoliation of the church. I deny that such is the case. I say that myself and my colleagues do not look forward to any thing that can justly deserve the name of spoliation. We certainly look forward to a great alteration, but to nothing beyond that. When the noble earl talks of the commission being paramount to the government, and of its being invested with power to dictate to the ministers of the crown, and quotes for his authority an extract from a speech delivered by his noble friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the other house (whether correctly reported or not, I do not know.) I must say that he puts a false construction both upon the grounds on which the commission was issued, and the motives of those who have advised it. The commission was to inquire, not into opinions but facts, for the purpose of collecting information on which, ultimately, the government and parliament may form an opinion and act. The commission prejudices nothing, decides nothing. But, says the noble earl, a principle is involved in the issuing of the commission which no administration ought to sanction and no legislature support, namely, the principle, as the noble earl states, of seizing upon the property of the church. I deny that that is the principle of the commission. The commission is issued with a view to the regulation, with a view, if you will, to a different appropriation of the revenues of the church. (Hear, from the opposition.) I ask the noble earl whether in the country, which is naturally the first object of his solicitude, he can meet with many persons who think that the state of the church in Ireland is such as not to require the most careful attention. I have all my life hated the discussing of abstract principles, and that which is involved by the present discussion is certainly rather of a speculative than of a practical nature; but if I am called upon to avow my opinion on the point, I trust that I have too much manliness to shrink from declaring them. It was certainly my wish that the property involved in the bill to which the noble earl in the course of his speech alluded should be secured; but I never met with any per-

what under circumstances was perhaps really so. Men are now actuated by a similar motive; interest will always govern the minds of men, but interest does not always urge men on in the same direction, because it is in itself as various as the circumstances that create it.—The British government could at any time have reconciled the Irish people to the connexion by making it the interest of the Irish, they cannot at present, and the time will never come when the connexion can be ensured unless interest be the cement. In the early part of the connexion, the people of the respective islands spoke different languages, a circumstance always unfavorable to friendly communication. For half the period of the connexion, they were of different religions, and these were in violent opposition to each other, which must ever be the case when one can inflict, and the other suffers persecution. These circumstances, unfavorable to friendly connexion, have been altered or mitigated. The Irish retain their own language, but they generally speak, or understand that of their neighbors; the nearly total repeal of the penal statutes against Catholics goes far towards the abolition of hatred, on account of a diversity of religion. These were the principal barriers to an union; their partial removal seems to create a growing interest on all hands that the connexion be preserved.

This brings us to the point or question, in what should this connexion consist? Should it be by means of an Imperial Parliament legislating for both countries, or should its feature be that of a common executive? The Irish people are advocates of a common executive as the only necessary or admissible bond of union, and they are determinately opposed to a common legislature. The British, or a majority of them, may possibly be yet in favour of a perfect union as well legislative as executive. It is not our province, nor is it that of any except those immediately concerned, to settle the question of duty or interest in this material discussion, we must however be satisfied with the opinion of the church in Ireland, and said that the time must come when it would be necessary to decide upon a different appropriation of its revenues, he stated the principles on which I have acceded to the issuing of the commission. I will fairly avow my opinions with respect to the property of the church in Ireland. I think that if a considerable excess of revenue should remain beyond what is required to support the efficiency of the church, and those other purposes connected, as Sir Robert Peel says, with the interests of true religion, I avow the principle that they state has a right to deal with the surplus with a view to the exigencies of the state and the general interests of the country. [Loud cries of 'hear' from the opposition.] This may or may not be an erroneous opinion, but I can assure your lordships that it is the conscientious opinion of one who is a sincere well-wisher of the church. When I contemplated the measures and proceedings in the other house of Parliament, I certainly did think (and it is surprising to me that any one with his eyes open can come to any other conclusion); that a full investigation into the state of the Irish church, with a view to such alterations as may be found expedient, and amongst others, with a view to a different appropriation of its revenues, was absolutely necessary. The noble earl says, that the issuing of the commission will establish a precedent for a similar proceeding with respect to the church in England; I hope not; I trust that the Protestant established religion will be preserved and maintained in all the purity in which it now exists in this country, but I am sure that those who endeavor to connect the two churches in spite of the anomalous circumstances in which the church in Ireland is placed—circumstances so anomalous that nothing like them was ever before known in the history of the world—do not benefit the church in England, and give no support to the church in Ireland. Can any one who looks at the state of the Irish church fail to perceive that it must necessarily be a subject of serious consideration with statesmen.—The revenues of the church of England, are not, if properly distributed, more than sufficient to ensure its efficiency; but in Ireland, where not more than one-seventh of the population is Protestant, and one-tenth belongs to the established church, the revenues of the establishment are enormously disproportionate to its wants. Is it possible to believe that this state of things can exist without some inquiry upon the subject? Feeling that this is a subject which has attracted general attention—to which not a few factious demagogues, as the noble earl described them, but a great number of sincere well-wishers of the established church, looked with deep anxiety—believing that it is one with respect to which the opinion of the majority of the House of Commons is no longer dubious, his Majesty's ministers have thought it right to recommend the issuing of a commission to obtain all the information which is requisite to enable Parliament to ascertain in what manner the Irish church should hereafter be dealt with. In doing this, I disclaim any intention to sanction the principle of spoliation, I wish merely to effect a new appropriation of the revenues of the church. This is a principle which every country in Europe has recognized and acted upon. All I can say is, that believing it to be our duty to support the Protestant religion, and the Irish church, by rendering the latter less odious in the eyes of the people of that country than it is at present, we have recommended the appointment of the commission for the purpose of laying before his Majesty and Parliament such a body of facts as will enable them to come to a clear and impartial decision on the subject. The noble earl says that there is no just motive for the step we have taken. Has the noble earl attended to the opinions, not I say again, of violent men, who are ready to rush into any extravagant excess, but of the sober, reflecting part of the community, and above all, of the House of Commons. Let us, for a moment, advert to the numbers of the late division in the House of Commons. The numbers appear by the votes to have been 396 to 120, the minority being in favor of a proposition which, had I voted a member of the house, I would have opposed. Those who voted for that proposition desire a larger measure of alteration than I do. The number of those who voted for the previous question, and of those who supported the original motion, united, amounted to 516. Now deducting from this number my right hon. friend, the late Secretary for the Colonies, and those who with him deny the power of Parliament, under any circumstances, or at any time, to divert the revenues of the church, whether they be wanted or not, from their original purposes (whose number I estimate at 1000,) there still remains 416 members of the House of Commons, that is to say, a considerable majority of the whole house decidedly in favor of a measure of this description. I ask the noble Earl whether, under these circumstances, he thinks that the danger which threatens the church in Ireland would have been averted by our showing no indication to yield to the expressed wish of the House of Commons! Would it have been better if, instead of the government taking the matter into its own hands and issuing a commission, we had allowed the House of Commons, against our wishes, to address His Majesty, praying for an inquiry into the state of the Irish church? I and my colleagues must have retired as soon as the result of the division had been made known; and who, I should like to know, would have answered the address of the House of Commons? Another administration would probably have been formed on principles more congenial to the sentiments of the noble Earl, who might have addressed His Majesty to give such an answer to the address which would perhaps have led to consequences which I cannot contemplate without the greatest apprehension. Under the circumstances in which we were plac-

we deny the applicability of the assumed case of "two nations of different powers compelled by their mutual necessity to form a connexion;" we say that if such necessity existed, it was not the effect of mutual necessity, the necessity existed solely on the part of Britain, and not at all on the part of Ireland. Ireland resisted the connexion, she denies its legality, and it ought forthwith to be entirely dissolved, or continued to such extent as the people of Ireland, uninfluenced by foreign control, will agree to it. It is absurd to apply to the connexion between Britain and Ireland, a doctrine, perhaps untenable in any case, that it must be "one of patronage on the part of the more powerful, and of dependence on that of the weaker state—of dictation on the one side, and of acquiescence on the other." The "more powerful" is clearly intended to represent Britain, the "weaker" means Ireland. Now as we have taken the liberty to deny many of the positions of the anti-repealers, we shall beg leave to indulge in one more denial, and that we presume the most startling of any we have advanced. We deny that Britain is the "more powerful" nation, or that Ireland is the "weaker." We do admit that Britain is the larger, and we do admit that its population is numerically greater than that of Ireland, but disparity in extent of the country or in the number of population is not always the criterion to settle which is the more powerful, which the weaker. We must in the measuring of quantity use a scale fitting to the occasion to which we would apply it. In applying it to the subject before us, we must admit that the larger population is so numerically more than that of the smaller, that successful resistance on the part of the latter would be impossible, such would be the case, had one country a population of twenty millions and the other but one thousand, or we must admit that the smaller population has yielded an unbiassed consent. In the former case, the connexion would be deficient in the indispensable material of mutual consent, and would therefore be untenable; in the latter case, it would be always liable to revocation. The connexion between Britain and Ireland embraces neither of these cases. There exists not the great disparity in population, nor is there any such thing as mutual consent. The "more powerful," and the "weaker," are relative terms not to be settled by a few acres or miles of territory, nor by a few thousands or millions of population. The more powerful must mean that which is able to conquer the weaker, or the weaker must mean that which cannot exist without external support. Such a definition applies in no manner to Britain and Ireland. Britain is not the more powerful nation, nor is Ireland the weaker.

Ireland is not a second St. Helena; her climate is not insalubrious; her soil is not barren; her population is not under one thousand.—Ireland is three hundred miles long, and one hundred miles wide; her climate is health-giving; her soil exuberantly fertile; the bowels of the earth teem with mines and minerals, various and valuable in their kind, and inexhaustible in their quantity; her bays and harbors are deep, numerous, and safe; her geographical position is peculiarly inviting to commerce; her surrounding seas are abundantly stocked with fish; her people are hardy, industrious, fearless, enterprising, and long-lived; her population exceeds EIGHT MILLIONS; she has all the means and materials of sustaining independence; she needs not the support or alliance of any foreign state; she is able, single-handed, to protect and defend herself. Ireland has not only the right, in common with the weakest of nations, to select with what other nation, or whether with any, she will be allied; but she has also the power to resist whatever may be against her interest or her will. The pride of a British aristocracy may incline to lord it over the Irish, but the interest of the British people will be best served by a good understanding and a friendly co-operation with their fellow-men and fellow sufferers, the people of Ireland. A war against Ireland would not be popular in Britain, and it must fail, because there cannot be drawn from a population of fourteen millions of people, an army sufficiently large to conquer eight millions, fighting on their own soil, in defence of their altars and fire-sides. More anon.

#### THE ABOLITIONISTS.

We have been sent "The First Annual Report of the American Anti-Slavery Society, with speeches, &c. &c. &c. at their meetings in Chatham street Chapel &c." and have summoned up sufficient patience to wade through its sixty four pages. When we opened this work, we expected at least to find some eloquent speeches, knowing that slavery is a subject, on which a man of no very capacious mind can be eloquent, but we were sadly disappointed. The remarks of all the speakers are tame, wearisome, and devoid of true feeling; and there is a sameness which renders them even disagreeable. We could excuse this, but we cannot excuse the insolence of one of the speakers, the "Rev. S. S. Jocelyn of New-Haven", who did not forget to vent some of his prejudice and spleen against the Catholic Church. This reverend gentleman offered a resolution, "that the American Church is stained" with Slavery, &c. Now this is the first time we ever heard of an "American Church"; it exists only in the reverend gentleman's fancy, but his motion means that he and his colleagues consider the church with which they are connected, the established, and of course, most holy church of America. We deprecate every thing like prejudice or bigotry, and would not shock the feelings, or attack the belief of any class of our fellow citizens, but we feel ourselves fully authorised in asserting that the Reverend brethren who feel, and act with Mr. Jocelyn, are bigots of the most despicable character, who consider every church but their own, a mockery, and would be willing to make the religion they profess, the established religion of the Union—else, why prate of the "American Church". The holy efforts of these men should be discountenanced.

But this celebrated and truly liberal resolution is not the only effusion we have to comment upon, for in the latter part of his "speech" he bursts into the following sublime apostrophe: "oh, how is the Southern Church enslaved! and not withstanding her splendid papal delusion of an oral institution that

can supersede the necessity of the written word of God, how groveling is her standard of Christian duty, and enterprise," meaning hereby that the Catholic Church is the prevalent religion in the Southern States and, of course, the people are all to be damned. Start not reader, this is the plain palpable meaning of the sentence. It well becomes a bigoted, and riotous individual like Jocelyn who, with his coadjutors, is endeavouring to inflame the minds of the blacks, and ultimately to divide the North from the South, so as to destroy this Union; to offer an insult to the Catholics of this Country, who have never interfered with its politics, nor attempted to destroy its liberties. You do not find the Catholics attempting to stop the mail, revive the blue laws of Connecticut, or amalgamate blacks and whites; you never find them urging on the blacks to the violation of law, or producing riots by their sentiments. They do not meet in all places to convert religion into a political engine; their tenets are expounded in the pulpit from whence the Clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church inculcate "Glory to God on high, on earth, peace to men of good will." We as Roman Catholics say this with feelings of pride—of honourable, and laudable pride, because we find that ministers of other denominations in conjunction with Jocelyn and Cox (whose assertions relative to our Saviour will never be forgotten,) threw our city into confusion for three or four days, and disturbed the peace of the community. We need say no more on this subject. Public men condemn themselves when they utter sentiments which are prejudiced, or despicable, and the best way to bring such individuals into contempt is to place them before the public with their language hanging like a label from their tongues, or put over their head, like the stick which sometimes is placed across the horns of an unruly ox.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The debate in the House of Lords between the Earl of Wicklow, and Earl Grey must prove highly interesting to all who feel an interest in the welfare of Ireland, and, in fact, to any one who pays attention to the politics of Europe. From this debate we may expect some great disturbances amongst those who rule in Great Britain: the subject is the Established Church so far as that institution is connected with Ireland, and as a matter of course, when Church business is brought before an English Parliament, there must be Parliamentary warfare and discussion. "His Gracious Majesty" seems disposed, and has at all times during his reign evinced the most firm intention to preserve the exorbitant privileges and immunities of the Established Church inviolate, and many of his Ministers who are of the same mind have not neglected to strengthen his determination. Amongst these is the Earl of Wicklow. Earl Grey acting on a different and more just principle does not extend his love for the Church so far as to be blind to all its defects, unmindful of its errors, or deaf to the cries of the Irish people, a large number of whose sufferings arises from the accursed tithes which are given for the support of the Established Church.

Earl Grey under the influence of a proper regard for justice, and the rights of the Irish people advised the King to issue a commission to enquire into the state of "the Irish Church" that is, the Protestant Church in Ireland. The King well aware of the popularity of Grey, his high acquirements, and sound judgment, consented to issue, and absolutely ordered the required Commission to go forth. This caused great excitement, bringing joy to the friends of Ireland, but sorrow and discontent to the prejudiced and bigotted bosoms of those who look upon an odious and Established Church with more affection and reverence, than they entertain for their native land, their relatives, or their dearest friends. The Earl of Wicklow took an opportunity to ask Earl Grey his reasons for advising the Commission, and did so in what we call a haughty and imperious manner stating that he knew no necessity for issuing it, and could think of none. The balance of his remarks are made up of expressions of love for the Church, and his determination to oppose the Commission by all means in his power, and he concludes by moving that a copy of the Commission be laid upon the table of the House of Lords. Earl Grey answered him, and although some of the journals think he did so with some "fear and trembling," we cannot deduce an opinion that such was the case from his remarks which in our humble opinion seem firm, honest, and resolute. Be this as it may, however, he was on the right side, and gave a full and sensible expose of the grounds on which he based his opinion that it was necessary to issue the Commission.

He assumes this very just and correct principle; that the people of Ireland have a right loudly to complain of the unjust law which compels them to devote the produce of their labor to the support of a church, in whose tenets not more than one seventh of the whole population believe, and are entitled to a release from a burden so excessively weighty, and so improperly imposed on them. He does, indeed, profess his full conviction that the established church should not be molested in England, because there the great majority of the people are Protestants; but matters are far different in Ireland, where many towns do not contain one Protestant, and from which country are daily borne to the ears of the British Parliament, the loud cries of the people, complaining of the impositions of a church, for which they can have no attachment, and earnestly praying for relief. Earl Grey during the course of his observations, remarked that he had no reasons for advising the King to issue a commission, except such as were laudable and honorable; that he was by no means anxious to retain his situation, being now advanced in age, and that his duty was frequently very unpleasant. From these remarks may have been deduced a belief that he answered the Earl of Wicklow with some fear.

In regard to this matter, we have only to observe that the spirit which characterises the remarks of the Earl of Wicklow is the same which predominates in the British Parliament at all times, when any proposition for the benefit of Ireland is brought forward. The fawning sycophants who crowd about the King, oppose every

tion in the late cabinet we should attribute almost all of that ungenial, and harsh, and heartless rule which Ireland has experienced since the formation of the administration of the Whigs. When shall we have better? But, I repeat it, there is one consolation—we cannot have worse.

In the mean time Ireland preserves her dignified attitude of readiness for either alternative: readiness—cheerful, affectionate readiness—to meet every measure of justice and conciliation in the best spirit of lively and useful gratitude: readiness also (it must not and ought not to be concealed) to revert—should the doors of conciliation be closed, and justice, full justice, refused—to revert, I say, to her own constitutional resources, and to seek for, in peaceable mood, and by means sanctioned by every law, human and divine, that justice from her native parliament, which will have been refused her by the wicked folly and foolish wickedness of an un-Irish parliament and an anti-Irish administration.

Once more I say to you, my respected friends, the experiment is being made. Every thing favors its progress. The secession of the Stanley party gives a new impulse forward. I offer myself to you to aid its advancement. If we succeed, we achieve mighty advantages, and a new system of government for Ireland. If we fail, Ireland is too mighty to despair. He who now seeks conciliation with heart and voice, will, in that case—nothing desponding—point out the safe, because strictly legal, paths to liberty, and once again exclaim—

Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not,  
Who would be free, THEMSELVES must strike the blow?

I have the honor to be, your devoted faithful servant,  
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Resolutions agreed to at a numerous meeting of Irish members, and to be proposed *seriatim* by Mr. O'Connell to the House, before going into Committee on the Irish Tithe Bill.

1st—That it is the opinion of this house that the said bill should be referred to a select committee.

2d—That it should be an instruction to the committee to introduce clauses in the said bill to enable such parishes as may show just cause of complaint against the amount of the composition for tithes to have a new valuation, so as to render the tithe composition reasonable and moderate in every parish.

3d—That it should be an instruction to the committee, in like manner, to provide for such appropriation of the funds to be raised in lieu of tithes, as, after having due regard to wants of the Protestants of Ireland of the established church, should dedicate the surplus to purposes of public utility and charity.

4th—That it should be an instruction to the committee, in like manner, to reduce the amount of tithe composition in Ireland three-fifths, in manner following:—one-fifth thereof to be extinguished for ever; one other fifth to be supplied out of the consolidated fund, so long as it should be necessary to provide for the present vested interests; and the value of persons having the inheritance, or other valuable and durable interests in lands now subject to the tithe composition.

5th—That it should be an instruction to the committee, in like manner, as far as possible, to exonerate the actual occupiers of lands from being compelled to contribute to the remaining two-fifths, and to provide for the purchase or redemption of these two-fifths in such modes as may be likely to cause the most speedy and complete exoneration of lands in Ireland therefrom, and to produce the perpetual and unconditional extinction of tithes, under any name or in any form.

6th—That it should be an instruction to the committee to provide, in like manner, for the reduction and ultimate abolition or extinction, in cities and towns, of MINISTER'S MONEY.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June, 6.

#### IRISH CHURCH COMMISSION.

The Earl of Wicklow, in rising to submit to their lordships the motion of which he had given notice, said he, should not detain their lordships by very many observations, well knowing the impatience felt not to hear anything that might fall from so humble an individual as himself, but to hear the declarations which would no doubt, be made by others, in consequence of those observations which he should offer. He would make no apology for bringing this subject before them. If any apology were necessary, he owed it to that country of which he was one of the representatives, that he had not at an earlier period taken an opportunity, after the events which had lately occurred, to call on the noble Earl (Grey) for some explanations which might have the effect of tranquilizing the public mind on those points in which not only the friends of the Church in Ireland, but in this country also (hear, hear), were at present so anxiously, he might say so painfully, interested. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that noble lords opposite would not believe that he had brought this question forward with any wish, on the present occasion, to add the present embarrassment in which they were involved. During the whole of the session he would do him the justice to acknowledge that he has abstained from pursuing any course of embarrassment towards them, having taken no opportunity whatever of objecting to their policy. His reason was, that he felt a desire to be able to support measures. He thought, too, that he could perceive some dawnings of improvement in the mode of their conducting our domestic concerns; and that more particularly in that part of the empire with which he was connected a disposition was evinced to alter and amend the course which formerly they had pursued. He hoped that they had at last learned the vanity and futility of those concessions which they had formerly made to a base and mischievous faction, which could not be appeased without a systematic spoliation of property, which was totally inconsistent with the first elements of a free government. (Hear, hear.) But he confessed that he was altogether disappointed. He now saw, from the position which the present government had assumed, that their line of policy, so far from being improved, was likely to become considerably worse. They had now divested themselves of the aid of those to whom the country hitherto looked up with some degree of confidence (hear, hear), and thus had thrown aside the drag-chain, which might be said to have impeded their course in the down path of revolutionary spoliation. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the commission, viewed abstractly from circumstances and events with which it was connected, he was at a loss to see on what principle or ground it might be maintained. Was it the result of any motion in that or in the other House of Parliament? Was it required by any deliberations or acts now being carried on in either House? Certainly not. The only measure in progress which it might be said in some degree to affect

was the Irish Tithe Bill. But could it be said that Government required the commission in order to carry that measure into effect. Assuredly not. The bill had been laid on the table of the other House for a considerable time, and had resulted from the united wisdom of a united cabinet. It had been read a second time—it now stood for the committee; its principles were acknowledged, and it had in general received the sanction of a large majority of that House. It could not, therefore, be said that Government required to issue the commission in order to afford satisfactory information upon that measure.—On what ground, then, could it be defended? It was strange that this commission should be notified on the very eve of that gracious speech alluded to by the noble Duke (Newcastle). He did not require anything which had taken place in the House that evening to inform him that it was irregular, to allude to any speech of his Majesty, particularly of a private nature; but when the document of this nature had been published in the newspapers of the day, when it was declared to be the speech of the Sovereign, and when there was no contradiction to it, he thought he had a right to consider it, he would not say as to the speech of the Sovereign, but, at all events, to allude to it as a document of public notoriety. (Hear, hear.) He would not say that his Majesty had ever made that speech; but he would put the case hypothetically, and he would say, if any Sovereign of England did utter such a speech, it was one which did equal honor to his head and his heart. It proved that he was not unmindful of the sacred duties which he had to perform—that he had duly studied the annals of his country and family to some effect and purpose—that he well knew the principles and causes which placed the House of Hanover on the throne of these realms, and which cast into Exile the House of Stuart; he well knew the lights which were to guide his path, and the beacons which warned him of that which he ought to shun. ("Hear, hear," from the Duke of Cumberland.) Was it not then strange, that on the very eve of that declaration, the tears still moist on the royal cheek, The Ministers of the Crown should propose to the Sovereign the issuing of this commission? (Hear, hear.) He should like to know if the reasons given in another place, and which from their publicity he had a right to allude to, had been assigned to the Sovereign, in order to induce him to put his name to the commission? He should like to know if it were true that a commission of this sort, which everybody knew required some time and considerable formality, had actually been signed and issued, *bona fide*, on Monday? [Hear, hear.] At all events it was evident that it had been got up with extreme rapidity, and had been brought to the Sovereign the very day it had been determined on. (Hear, hear.) He had asked whether the reasons stated in another place had been assigned to his Majesty, in order to obtain his signature. What were these declarations? He found, by the public papers, that a noble lord, high in his Majesty's Councils, had made use of the following language:—"He needed not, he thought, to say, that no man in his senses, could think of advising his Majesty to issue such a commission, unless he was prepared to act on whatever the report of the commission should be." (Hear.) A Minister of the Crown, a person high in rank in the Administration of the country, the leader of the House of Commons has made that declaration. Had they then come to this? Were the duties of the Administration to be thus delegated to commissioners? Was such a commission like a Roman dictator, to supersede all law and the established institutions of the country? (Hear.) But another declaration made by another noble lord, a member of his Majesty's Government, was to the following effect:—"He stated that he differed from the honorable member for St. Alban's when he said that Ministers must dissent from his resolution because they did not adopt it; he thought, in fact, that Government were adopting the very best method of carrying his principle into effect. Thus, then, had the objects of the commission being openly, broadly, and distinctly avowed in another place by the members of his Majesty's Government. Would they hear those statements re-echoed within those walls? Would the noble earl at the head of Government, and the noble Marquis the President of the Council, give their countenance to such opinions? The resolutions themselves were before the world, and he did not need to repeat them; it was enough for him to say that they not only declared the competency of the state to lay violent hands on the property of the Church, but that the time had come when that interference was necessary. [Hear, hear.] The noble earl opposite, he trusted, would be glad of the opportunity of repelling the foul calumny which such sentiments must throw on the character and principles of the Government; for he [the Earl of Wicklow] could not but attribute them, not to statesmanlike views of the present Administration, but rather, he hoped, to the fault and inaccuracy of Parliamentary reporters.—[Hear, hear.] The noble earl then referred to the progress of revolutionary opinions in this country in connexion with the history of Whigism, and quoted a passage from the writings of Mr. Burke, in which it was stated that "the people of England had incorporated and identified the Estates of the Church with the mass and private property, of which the state is not the proprietor, either for use or dominion, but the guardian only and the regulator. (Cheers.) They had ordained that the provision for the establishment should be as stable as the earth on which it stands, and should remain inviolable. It was dangerous here to talk of 'more or less' 'too much' and 'too little' were treason against property; sacrilege and proscription were not among the ways and means of our committee of supply." (Cheers.) These were sentiments worthy of an honest Whig. But it might be said that Burke at that period was not a Whig. True, he had separated from that party who had called themselves his friends and Whigs, but he had perceived, when the trying occasion came, that if he was to be enabled to serve his country, and protect her from the poisoning influence of French democratical principles, it may be done by quitting their mischievous connexion. Those opinions were promulgated to the world when the noble earl now at the head of his Majesty's Government was commencing his public career. True, the sphere in which they both moved were very different. They might by possibility have been both wrong, but both could not have been right. Most probably the noble earl had been satisfied with the line which he had taken, but he must remember that his public character was public property, and open to public animadversion.

It was matter of history—and he believed the historian of the time would not fail to mark it—that the dawn of the noble Earl's political career was in the midst of the dissemination of French Jacobinical principles over the world, and that its setting would be the downfall of the church of England. (Hear, hear.) He could not lose sight of the effects which this commission must have as a matter of course in that country to which it was directed. This was a part of the case with respect to which, as a representative Peer of Ireland, he might be expected to feel more warmly than some of their lordships; but he would most solemnly avow, that of all the plans which the most wild, and reckless, and mischievous Administration could devise in order most effectually to convulse that country, this was the most calculated to open afresh those wounds which the Government of later times has been endeavoring to close up, and to produce a train of the most direful and alarming consequences. He particularly deprecated the effects of this commission in consequence of the present state of commotion which prevailed in Ireland, and which had for so long a time been the bane of that country. So alarming, indeed, had become the condition of society in that country, that one of the severest measures of coercion had become indispensably necessary for the protection of life and property. That act would terminate within a month from the present time.—Was it then safe in such a state of things, with the elements of the

social system disorganized, to allow this demon of discord to stalk abroad,—to enter every parish, hamlet, and habitation, great or small,—and for what? To separate the religious sects, the Protestant from the Catholic—to set the great majority on the one side, and mark the small minority for the odium and ridicule of the predominant party. The measures of the noble Lord were said to be based on the principle of doing away with all religious difference. Was this the manner in which it was to be effected?

The noble Earl then referred to the prevalence of emigration from Ireland by vast numbers, in consequence of the insecurity of their lives and property in Ireland. He must attribute the conduct of ministers to ignorance of the condition of the country, for he would not attribute it to a worse motive. He trusted, however, that the country would open its eyes to the course which was now being pursued, and that the people would bestir themselves in defence of all that they held sacred and dear. (Hear, hear.) He hoped then, at least, their lordships would let the people know, that if there was a House of Commons clamorous for the sanctioning of measures of the kind now proposed, and a government ready to pander to the passions of agitators, there was still in their lordships' house a body willing to support them and capable of doing so. (Much cheering.) He sincerely hoped that their lordships would hear sentiments uttered by his Majesty's ministers in that house different from those which had been attributed to their colleagues in another place. He turned with confidence to the noble marquis opposite (Lansdowne) who had always been intrusted by the country. He was not one of those statesmen who, in their career, reminded one of the sea-weed cast up from the bottom, to float for a time on the surface of the flood, ready to sink to its original position as soon as the agitation of the waters should subside. (Hear, and laughter.) The noble marquis had long occupied an honorable position in public estimation, and until he heard him in his place avow that he concurred in the sentiments uttered by his colleague in the other house, he would never believe that he could do so. The question which he (the Earl of Wicklow) had raised must have an answer. The usual policy of ministers would not succeed. Silence would be damnable. There was manliness in an open candid bearing, but silence was cowardice. A declaration must be made, and therefore he asked the noble

We are requested by several of our friends who compose part of the large Catholic Congregation of the Village of Saugerties, Ulster County, to inform our fellow-citizens of Albany, Troy, and Utica, that it is the intention of the Rev. Mr. O'REILLY to visit those Cities early next month, to collect subscriptions for the completion of a Church in the above named Village. This Church from its position in the midst of a wide district of country, thickly peopled with a very poor class of our Catholic Countrymen, is an object of peculiar interest. The walls which are completed, are composed of stone, and of the most beautiful workman-ship: they were finished last fall, when the Rev. Mr. O'REILLY undertook to make a collection to roof it; but by the "pressure" industriously created in the monied affairs of the country amongst all classes, it decidedly failed. Now however, that every effort made by a party to repress the industry of the country has been foiled, and that the Bank has been unable to starve the people into a rebellion against the free institutions of the Country, he is, we trust, right in believing, that his next effort shall be more successful—knowing as we do, the interesting charity he advocates, we wish him every success.

#### REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The Speakers, who opposed Mr. O'CONNELL'S motion in the House of Commons, relied much on Mr. SPRING RICE'S figure book, as presenting proofs of the many benefits derived by Ireland from the Legislative Union. It would be an act of prudence had they confined themselves to their admiration of RICE'S columns, their cause is a bad one, and its champions would have increased chances of success by fighting in the dark. A cuckoo repetition of "Rice's columns!" "Rice's columns!" might possibly astonish, if it would not convince the "vulgar," the obscurity of the columns might possibly conceal the fraud, and thus satisfy a few who, unwilling or incapable to investigate might believe that the deep learning of Spring Rice was, *per se*, proof positive that the Legislative Union was not only beneficial to Britain, but was in a still greater degree beneficial to Ireland; that the Union lowered the poor rates, enhanced the wages of the working classes, and reduced the taxes in Britain; that it extended commerce, improved manufactures, provided employment for the poor, and made peace, health, and prosperity shine upon every portion of the land and on every class of the inhabitants of Ireland. The anti-repeal speakers departed from a prudent course, they entered the field of controversy, not merely as hawkers of Rices figure book, but carrying with them others of their own composition, and these, unfortunately for the anti-repealers, more intelligible than Rice's to the reader, the statements are frequently inaccurate, the opinions often mere *ipse dixit* unsupported by evidence, and as arguments not only yielding no support to the party of the speaker, but in most instances partaking of an opposite tendency. We cannot follow every six hours speaker through all and every of his minutiae. We will however notice some of the topics on which the speakers seemed principally to rely.

First and prominent among these, is the assertion that legislative repeal must lead to *entire separation*. Now there is a matter quite as evident, indeed we would say indisputably more evident, and that is, if the repeal of the Legislative Union be not allowed, a total separation must take place. We discover no evidence that total separation would, much less that it must, be a result of partial separation. As regards the Irish people, we consider their anxious desire to be legislated for by a domestic parliament, an evidence that they are seriously in favour of a common executive government, for in this way only can the connexion be at all maintained. So evident is this position, that we deem the repeal of the Union, in its worst aspect, worthy of trial, for although it should lead to total separation, it would not fail to put that event off to a distant day.—The Irish do not seem jealous of the power of the monarch, they have no confidence in the British legislature.

Independently of the professed intention of the Irish, to render the repeal of the Union a rivet wherewith to bind the connexion with Britain, we incline to the opinion that such must be the effect of repeal. There may have been a time, there was a time, when total separation seemed the only palliative for Irish grievance, there may have been men, there doubtless have been men, in that time, disposed to apply the remedy, but these times have passed away, and a new generation of men have sprung up. Men in former days have acted up to what they deemed their interest, and

what under circumstances was perhaps really so. Men are now actuated by a similar motive; interest will always govern the minds of men, but interest does not always urge men on in the same direction, because it is in itself as various as the circumstances that create it.—The British government could at any time have reconciled the Irish people to the connexion by making it the interest of the Irish, they cannot at present, and the time will never come when the connexion can be ensured unless interest be the cement. In the early part of the connexion, the people of the respective islands spoke different languages, a circumstance always unfavorable to friendly communication. For half the period of the connexion, they were of different religions, and these were in violent opposition to each other, which must ever be the case when one can inflict, and the other suffers persecution. These circumstances, unfavorable to friendly connexion, have been altered or mitigated. The Irish retain their own language, but they generally speak, or understand that of their neighbors; the nearly total repeal of the penal statutes against Catholics goes far towards the abolition of hatred, on account of a diversity of religion. These were the principal barriers to an union; their partial removal seems to create a growing interest on all hands that the connexion be preserved.

This brings us to the point or question, in what should this connexion consist? Should it be by means of an Imperial Parliament legislating for both countries, or should its feature be that of a common executive? The Irish people are advocates of a common executive as the only necessary or admissible bond of union, and they are determinately opposed to a common legislature. The British, or a majority of them, may possibly be yet in favour of a perfect union as well legislative as executive. It is not our province, nor is it that of any except those immediately concerned, to settle the question of duty or interest in this material discussion, we must however observe that it cannot be properly decided in an united parliament nor can it in fact be properly decided by the whole population of both islands taken together. It is literally a subject of negotiation between the people of two different countries, and if either be non-consenting no binding contract can be established, the majority, in one country cannot be set off against the majority of another. This is in perfect accordance with contracts between nations, it is peculiarly right in the case under discussion, for these reasons, were all the Irish members in an imperial parliament to vote against a common parliament, and all the British representatives to vote in its favour, the will of Ireland would be as completely disregarded as entirely prostrated as if the Irish representatives were not consulted or were denied the privilege of voting. So is it, as regards the whole population of both countries, were all to vote in common on the question; were all the Irish to vote against a legislative union, and all the English to vote in its favour, the question would be decided against the will of Ireland, by a majority in effect of fourteen to eight. What more evident than that Ireland would be as unfairly dealt by, as if she had been denied the right to interfere. We then insist, that if the people of either country be opposed to a legislative union, that union cannot properly be maintained, even although the entire population of the other country were favorable to it. Here we might leave the subject, but some of our readers may differ with us abruptly closing the discussion. For their satisfaction, we will pursue it, by taking up some of the other assertions made in the British Parliament, by more than one of the opposers of Repeal.

"It is," says an anti-repeal speaker, "perfectly impossible to preserve the connexion between two countries of unequal power and resources, without sacrificing, in some degree, the independence of the weaker one." Against this sacrifice, founded as it is in injustice, we must protest. It is an appeal to force, in virtue of which the stronger may prevail over the weaker. It is a doctrine suitable to a barbarous age, or to a barbarous people; the growing civilization and the increasing intelligence of the times forbid its future practice, public opinion every where rises up against it. If the monstrous doctrine that superior power may in all cases be properly exercised to the injury of the feeble, by what rule shall the principle be established or limited? By the extent of territory? or by the amount of population? If of territory, then how will it apply to the Canadas, they are more extensive than the Island of Britain? If by the amount of population, then how will it apply to the Asiatic provinces of Britain, their population is greater than that of Britain? How would the principle apply as between Britain and France? France has the advantage of Britain, both as it regards extent of territory and amount of population. Again, how would the question stand between two nations, the stronger of which might, by some casual reduction in population, or by an increase of the population of the weaker, become itself the weaker? Would the doctrine of superior power so apply that the independence of the once most powerful must now be sacrificed for the benefit of the once weaker? Again what disparity in population must settle the question? Is it thirty millions to fourteen millions, is it ten millions to nine millions nine hundred and ninety nine thousand, or is it four million millions to eight millions? We suspect that this last proportion alone occupied the thoughts of the parliamentary speaker, and that he dreamed not that the principle could never stand the test of criticism. The proposition of the speaker was to apply to Ireland and Britain in their present state, and not as they would at this day stand, had Britain not impeded the natural growth of Irish power and resources. Had all the Irish who were driven from their country by British mis-rule, been permitted to remain, as they wished, in their native land, Ireland would at this day be more populous than Britain, and Ireland would, on the principle assumed by the anti-repealer, become the ruling power, and to it must the interest of Britain be sacrificed. We deny altogether that the independence of the weaker power can be properly sacrificed for the benefit of the stronger, unless such sacrifice be the decided and unbiased wish of the weaker, and we further contend that no nation ever parted with its independence without retaining the right to re-assume it. If a nation should be subdued by the force of an enemy, surely the title of a conqueror can endure only so long as superior force which is the essence of the title can maintain it; if the sacrifice be voluntarily made by the weaker power, such sacrifice may be discontinued the moment when the necessity which yielded to it, has ceased. As the question stands between Britain and Ireland

we deny the applicability of the assumed case of "two nations of different powers compelled by their mutual necessity to form a connexion;" we say that if such necessity existed, it was not the effect of mutual necessity, the necessity existed solely on the part of Britain, and not at all on the part of Ireland. Ireland resisted the connexion, she denies its legality, and it ought forthwith to be entirely dissolved, or continued to such extent as the people of Ireland, uninfluenced by foreign control, will agree to it. It is absurd to apply to the connexion between Britain and Ireland, a doctrine, perhaps untenable in any case, that it must be "one of patronage on the part of the more powerful, and of dependence on that of the weaker state—of dictation on the one side, and of acquiescence on the other." The "more powerful" is clearly intended to represent Britain, the "weaker" means Ireland. Now as we have taken the liberty to deny many of the positions of the anti-repealers, we shall beg leave to indulge in one more denial, and that we presume the most startling of any we have advanced. We deny that Britain is the "more powerful" nation, or that Ireland is the "weaker." We do admit that Britain is the larger, and we do admit that its population is numerically greater than that of Ireland, but disparity in extent of the country or in the number of population is not always the criterion to settle which is the more powerful, which the weaker. We must in the measuring of quantity use a scale fitting to the occasion to which we would apply it. In applying it to the subject before us, we must admit that the larger population is so numerically more than that of the smaller, that successful resistance on the part of the latter would be impossible, such would be the case, had one country a population of twenty millions and the other but one thousand, or we must admit that the smaller population has yielded an unbiased consent. In the former case, the connexion would be deficient in the indispensable material of mutual consent, and would therefore be untenable; in the latter case, it would be always liable to revocation. The connexion between Britain and Ireland embraces neither of these cases. There exists not the great disparity in population, nor is there any such thing as mutual consent. The "more powerful," and the "weaker," are relative terms not to be settled by a few acres or miles of territory, nor by a few thousands or millions of population. The more powerful must mean that which is able to conquer the weaker, or the weaker must mean that which cannot exist without external support. Such a definition applies in no manner to Britain and Ireland. Britain is not the more powerful nation, nor is Ireland the weaker.

Ireland is not a second St. Helena; her climate is not insalubrious; her soil is not barren; her population is not under one thousand.—Ireland is three hundred miles long, and one hundred miles wide; her climate is health-giving; her soil exuberantly fertile; the bowels of the earth teem with mines and minerals, various and valuable in their kind, and inexhaustible in their quantity; her bays and harbors are deep, numerous, and safe; her geographical position is peculiarly inviting to commerce; her surrounding seas are abundantly stocked with fish; her people are hardy, industrious, fearless, enterprising, and long-lived; her population exceeds EIGHT MILLIONS; she has all the means and materials of sustaining independence; she needs not the support or alliance of any foreign state; she is able, single-handed, to protect and defend herself. Ireland has not only the right, in common with the weakest of nations, to select with what other nation, or whether with any, she will be allied; but she has also the power to resist whatever may be against her interest or her will. The pride of a British aristocracy may incline to lord it over the Irish, but the interest of the British people will be best served by a good understanding and a friendly co-operation with their fellow-men and fellow sufferers, the people of Ireland. A war against Ireland would not be popular in Britain, and it must fail, because there cannot be drawn from a population of fourteen millions of people, an army sufficiently large to conquer eight millions, fighting on their own soil, in defence of their altars and fire-sides. More anon.

#### THE ABOLITIONISTS.

We have been sent "The First Annual Report of the American Anti-Slavery Society, with speeches, &c. &c. &c. at their meetings in Chatham street Chapel &c." and have summoned up sufficient patience to wade through its sixty four pages. When we opened this work, we expected at least to find some eloquent speeches, knowing that slavery is a subject, on which a man of no very capacious mind can be eloquent, but we were sadly disappointed. The remarks of all the speakers are tame, wearisome, and devoid of true feeling; and there is a sameness which renders them even disagreeable. We could excuse this, but we cannot excuse the insolence of one of the speakers, the "Rev. S. S. Jocelyn of New-Haven", who did not forget to vent some of his prejudice and spleen against the Catholic Church. This reverend gentleman offered a resolution, "that the American Church is stained" with Slavery, &c. Now this is the first time we ever heard of an "American Church"; it exists only in the reverend gentleman's fancy, but his motion means that he and his colleagues consider the church with which they are connected, the established, and of course, most holy church of America. We deprecate every thing like prejudice or bigotry, and would not shock the feelings, or attack the belief of any class of our fellow citizens, but we feel ourselves fully authorised in asserting that the Reverend brethren who feel, and act with Mr. Jocelyn, are bigots of the most despicable character, who consider every church but their own, a mockery, and would be willing to make the religion they profess, the established religion of the Union—else, why prate of the "American Church". The holy efforts of these men should be discountenanced.

But this celebrated and truly liberal resolution is not the only effusion we have to comment upon, for in the latter part of his "speech" he bursts into the following sublime apostrophe: "oh, how is the Southern Church enslaved! and not withstanding her splendid papal delusion of an oral institution that

can supersede the necessity of the written word of God, how groveling is her standard of Christian duty, and enterprise," meaning hereby that the Catholic Church is the prevalent religion in the Southern States and, of course, the people are all to be damned. Start not reader, this is the plain palpable meaning of the sentence. It well becomes a bigoted, and riotous individual like Jocelyn who, with his coadjutors, is endeavouring to inflame the minds of the blacks, and ultimately to divide the North from the South, so as to destroy this Union; to offer an insult to the Catholics of this Country, who have never interfered with its politics, nor attempted to destroy its liberties. You do not find the Catholics attempting to stop the mail, revive the blue laws of Connecticut, or amalgamate blacks and whites; you never find them urging on the blacks to the violation of law, or producing riots by their sentiments. They do not meet in all places to convert religion into a political engine; their tenets are expounded in the pulpit from whence the Clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church inculcate "Glory to God on high, on earth, peace to men of good will." We as Roman Catholics say this with feelings of pride—of honourable, and laudable pride, because we find that ministers of other denominations in conjunction with Jocelyn and Cox (whose assertions relative to our Saviour will never be forgotten,) threw our city into confusion for three or four days, and disturbed the peace of the community. We need say no more on this subject. Public men condemn themselves when they utter sentiments which are prejudiced, or despicable, and the best way to bring such individuals into contempt is to place them before the public with their language hanging like a label from their tongues, or put over their head, like the stick which sometimes is placed across the horns of an unruly ox.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The debate in the House of Lords between the Earl of Wicklow, and Earl Grey must prove highly interesting to all who feel an interest in the welfare of Ireland, and, in fact, to any one who pays attention to the politics of Europe. From this debate we may expect some great disturbances amongst those who rule in Great Britain: the subject is the Established Church so far as that institution is connected with Ireland, and as a matter of course, when Church business is brought before an English Parliament, there must be Parliamentary warfare and discussion. "His Gracious Majesty" seems disposed, and has at all times during his reign evinced the most firm intention to preserve the exorbitant privileges and immunities of the Established Church inviolate, and many of his Ministers who are of the same mind have not neglected to strengthen his determination. Amongst these is the Earl of Wicklow. Earl Grey acting on a different and more just principle does not extend his love for the Church so far as to be blind to all its defects, unmindful of its errors, or deaf to the cries of the Irish people, a large number of whose sufferings arises from the accursed tithes which are given for the support of the Established Church.

Earl Grey under the influence of a proper regard for justice, and the rights of the Irish people advised the King to issue a commission to enquire into the state of "the Irish Church" that is, the Protestant Church in Ireland. The King well aware of the popularity of Grey, his high acquirements, and sound judgment, consented to issue, and absolutely ordered the required Commission to go forth. This caused great excitement, bringing joy to the friends of Ireland, but sorrow and discontent to the prejudiced and bigoted bosoms of those who look upon an odious and Established Church with more affection and reverence, than they entertain for their native land, their relatives, or their dearest friends. The Earl of Wicklow took an opportunity to ask Earl Grey his reasons for advising the Commission, and did so in what we call a haughty and imperious manner stating that he knew no necessity for issuing it, and could think of none. The balance of his remarks are made up of expressions of love for the Church, and his determination to oppose the Commission by all means in his power, and he concludes by moving that a copy of the Commission be laid upon the table of the House of Lords. Earl Grey answered him, and although some of the journals think he did so with some "fear and trembling," we cannot deduce an opinion that such was the case from his remarks which in our humble opinion seem firm, honest, and resolute. Be this as it may, however, he was on the right side, and gave a full and sensible expose of the grounds on which he based his opinion that it was necessary to issue the Commission.

He assumes this very just and correct principle; that the people of Ireland have a right loudly to complain of the unjust law which compels them to devote the produce of their labor to the support of a church, in whose tenets not more than one seventh of the whole population believe, and are entitled to a release from a burden so excessively weighty, and so improperly imposed on them. He does, indeed, profess his full conviction that the established church should not be molested in England, because there the great majority of the people are Protestants; but matters are far different in Ireland, where many towns do not contain one Protestant, and from which country are daily borne to the ears of the British Parliament, the loud cries of the people, complaining of the impositions of a church, for which they can have no attachment, and earnestly praying for relief. Earl Grey during the course of his observations, remarked that he had no reasons for advising the King to issue a commission, except such as were laudable and honorable; that he was by no means anxious to retain his situation, being now advanced in age, and that his duty was frequently very unpleasant. From these remarks may have been deduced a belief that he answered the Earl of Wicklow with some fear.

In regard to this matter, we have only to observe that the spirit which characterises the remarks of the Earl of Wicklow is the same which predominates in the British Parliament at all times, when any proposition for the benefit of Ireland is brought forward. The fawning sycophants who crowd about the King, oppose every

thing like enquiry into the corrupt laws which opposes Ireland, lest their infamy should be laid so strikingly bare that reform would be indispensable. We find this in the opposition of Spring Rice to the motion of O'Connell, to investigate the affairs of Ireland;—in the tremendous vote by which that motion was negatived, and last not least, in the remarks of the Earl of Wicklow. We are sorry to see this, but we find consolation in knowing that O'CONNELL is rousing the PEOPLE, that they are coming forth in their omnipotence, and their voice ere long, will sweep on like a mighty and irresistible torrent bearing away every obstacle, and laughing at every man and every body of men who undertake to stay its course.

#### LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Numerous arrivals during the week have placed into our hands our regular files of Irish and English papers. The arrival of the *Caledonia* packet ship from London, brings us the latest *Dublin* dates.

It appears from the *Dublin Register* of the 7th ult. that the announcement of the demise of the Right Rev. Dr. DOYLE is premature. Although "in a hopeless state of indisposition" this excellent and highly gifted Prelate was still alive. The *Register* imputes the erroneous account of his demise to the Irish correspondent of the *London Herald*, a Journal, which not long since admitted into its columns a most ridiculous fabrication respecting the religious opinions of this highly distinguished member of the Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland.

On Monday the 2d ult. the House of Commons resumed the adjourned debate on Mr. Ward's motion. The attendance of members was fuller than at any period of the session. Lord Althorpe having moved the order of the day, he strongly urged Mr. Ward to postpone his resolution, which he stated had been the sole cause of the secessions in the Cabinet. He further urged as a plea for the withdrawal of his resolution the issuing of a *lay* commission for the fullest inquiry into the state of the various religions in Ireland—Protestant, Catholic, and the several denominations of Dissenters—in order to ascertain the number of persons belonging to each persuasion, the amount of funds, and other details calculated to afford correct information on the subject of religion and education. His lordship urged the necessity of such an inquiry, to enable Parliament to legislate regarding the revenues of the Irish Church. When the report of the Commission should be terminated, Ministers were determined to act upon it according to circumstances.

Mr. Ward refused to withdraw his motion, because he considered it imperatively necessary that the decision of the House of Commons should be first obtained on the question of appropriation. The announcement of the determination of the honorable member was received with cheering, in which the voice of Mr. O'Connell was remarkably predominant.

Lord Althorpe again rose to move the previous question.—He said he entirely assented to the right of Parliament to deal with the property of the church; but it should be first ascertained whether there was a surplus above the spiritual wants of the Protestant population before the abstract proposition of appropriation was affirmed by the legislature. The noble lord then threw himself upon the "confidence" of the House—an appeal which excited some laughter and general cheering.

After a protracted debate, the motion of Mr. Ward was negatived by a majority of 276—the numbers being 398.

Mr. More O'Ferrall has declined the proffered office of Lord of the Treasury, under the new ministry. In this case it appears he has acted wisely. As an evidence of the feelings of the repealers on this subject, we need only state the Editor of the *Dublin Register* acknowledges the receipt of "an energetic address from the Manchester Repeal Association" to the Electors of Kildare, calling upon them to reject Mr. O'Ferrall should he accept office as a Lord of the Treasury.

We notice with regret the announcement of the determination of the Whig Ministry to apply for a renewal of the accursed coercion Bill for Ireland. The debates on this subject we augur will be the most important as well as interesting that have taken place in several years within the walls of Parliament.

A national Bank of Ireland, to be raised by shares, is in progress, and the act to bring it into operation will be brought forward in a few days in parliament. Several wealthy persons in London have already taken shares. It is intended to have a branch bank in every town in Ireland whose census exceeds 10,000.

#### MORE COERCION.

The *Dublin Gazette* of Friday, the 13th June, contains a proclamation by the Lord Lieutenant in Council, extending the provisions of the Coercion Bill to the Barony of Longford, County Galway.—The proclamation is signed by Lord Plunkett, the Archbishop of Dublin, Chief Justice Bushe, Dr. Radcliff, and the Attorney General.

#### MR. BARRETT.

The "Dublin Register" asserts, that in case Mr. O'FERRALL had been prevailed upon to accept office under the present Whig Ministry, the persecuted patriot, Mr. BARRETT, would receive the reward of his martyrdom, by being elected to the vacancy that would have been created in the representation of Kildare.

SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, at the earnest representations of the British Government, has been released from prison by DON PEDRO, and put on his parole.

Mr. MERVYN AGRHDALL has been returned member for Fermanagh, in place of his uncle, without opposition.

Several members of the Irish Bar have already left Dublin for London, with a view of getting engaged as Church Commissioners in Ireland, under the new Commission.

More Emigrants have sailed from Londonderry this year than from any other port of Ireland.

A Branch of the Bank of Ireland is about being established at Drogheda.

Our Dublin files announce the death of the Rev. MICHAEL FLOOD, P. P. of Kilskyre, in the County Meath, in the 77th year of his age. For several years unaided by an assistant, he performed the duties of the Parish, and preached in Irish as well as English.

At a meeting of the Independent Electors of Wexford, SIR THOMAS ESMONDE, has been put in nomination as a candidate for the County, by the men of Gorey, notwithstanding he has declared his unwillingness to become a member, but the people it appears are resolved to return him.

The consecration of the new Catholic Church of St. Charles Borromeo, was to take place at Leixlip, on the 24th June, with great splendour. His Grace the most Rev. ARCHBISHOP MURRAY, was to celebrate High Mass, and the Rev. Mr. ESMONDE, to preach on the occasion. The full choir of Marlborough Church, Dublin, including first rate instrumental and vocal performers, have volunteered their professional services at the consecration.

The House of Commons have by unanimous vote appropriated *Ten Thousand Pounds Sterling*, towards the relief of the Poles.

Numbers of petitions have been presented to Parliament, praying for a separation of Church and State.

A new writ has been ordered for the County of Wexford, in consequence of the elevation of Mr. Shapland Carew to the Peerage.

#### IRELAND--FAMINE--THE CROPS.

Poor Ireland! alas! it seems that the cup of her misery must still be filled to overflowing; and her children suffer deep and heart rending agony. The Potatoe crops have failed in the Counties of Cork, and Kildare, provisions are high, and the people are driven by the pangs of hunger to acts of violence. They suffer all the horrors of a famine, and none of those who have grown wealthy by wringing from them, their hard earned substance, offer them the least aid; but look coldly upon them, and feel not the slightest throb of sympathy. About two hundred people in the vicinity of Tipperary, urged on by want of the most distressing nature, attempted to seize flour carts on their way to Tipperary; the police were called out, and some of the unfortunate beings arrested. Here are some of the consequences of the accursed Union which that miscalled Irishmen, Spring Rice, dared to pronounce just; here are the poor people of Ireland starving; the mother listening to the cries of her infants, who seek, yet can obtain no bread; and, notwithstanding, grain and flour are exported to England. In the name of Heaven how can any man, possessed of a heart, refuse to aid poor, oppressed, persecuted Ireland, to obtain a remedy for all her evils? Do the treacherous Whigs of the British parliament feel a pleasure in witnessing the sufferings of the Irish people? Are they made glad when they behold the emaciated forms of women and little children who have no bread—nothing to sustain them? Do they exult in seeing the tears streaming from the eyes of their perishing fellow creatures? We answer: they do, they must, since they advocate and support the hated Union which is the cause of all these woes—all these sorrows. There must come some relief; some of the noblest of God's creatures can not be permitted to suffer always, merely because despots are opposed to them, and hold their liberties in their blood-stained hands; the hour of retribution must and will come! Ireland must be free, and the people of Ireland must receive some compensation for the toils, the sorrows, the heart-breakings which they have so long endured. Oh! what an object for pity and sympathy is Ireland—for years has she been bereft of her liberties, her sons have been slaves, have perished for their opinions, have exiled themselves, and sought strange lands where their bones now rest; Despotism and famine have stalked through her devastating her beautiful soil, reveling in their works of destruction, and all—all from the existence of the union.

The Absentee Lords of Ireland spend their *thousands* in another land, while a *few pence* would save the lives of many of their compatriots in their own; they delight themselves with the *luxuries* of life, while their fellow countrymen are starving from the want of a *single potatoe*. How hard this is for a people to suffer from hunger, whose hospitality and charity have been so often praised, and are so generally known; and of whose beggars it has been said, that even in their "utmost hour of need," they would share with you their *last potatoe*. Relief must somewhere be procured, otherwise the prophecy may be realized which is contained in those beautiful lines of Moore:

"The stranger shall hear the lament on his plains,  
The sigh of thy harp shall be sent o'er the deep—  
Till thy masters themselves, as they rivet thy chains,  
Shall pause at the song of their captive, and weep."

We earnestly call upon our worthy Secretary to assemble the Association of the Friends of Ireland, for the purpose of devising some measure of relief that may be adopted on this heart-rending occasion.

#### THE CHURCH COMMISSION.

Notwithstanding our approval of the conduct of Earl Grey in exhibiting a dislike for the bigoted and illiberal principles of the majority of the British Ministers, we are firmly of opinion that the commission which caused the discussion between him and the Earl of Wicklow will not satisfy the agitators of Ireland; for although if it were speedily acted upon it would

destroy the unwholesome power of the established church in Ireland, yet it will be delayed and postponed until the people will be fatigued, and no longer consider it of any use. The truth is, let them do what they will to reform, the REPEAL OF THE UNION alone, can secure Ireland peace, or comfort—nothing else can be of utility, for without this balsam, Ireland's wounds will continue to bleed. The news from Ireland justifies and warrants this opinion, for already have the people expressed some dissatisfaction on account of the delay in acting on the motion to abolish the Tythe System. This commission will not be received by O'CONNELL. He is determined to procure for Ireland, benefits which will be durable, not such as will but please the fancy, while they leave the corruption which they are supposed to remove, still diffusing its baneful qualities. These facts should convince every one that O'CONNELL is right, and evinces the purest patriotism as well as the soundest judgment in making REPEAL his watchword, and devoting his whole soul to procure that long wished for measure. The British presses may talk of compromise until they are weary; none can be effected in regard to Repeal, and O'Connell never thought of Compromising this question—no, not for a moment. We look to him now for relief, the Irish people place their confidence in him above all others, and if it is at all possible, if talents, virtue, undeviating patriotism, or unrivalled eloquence can release Ireland from her present thralldom, she shall be free before O'Connell leaves this world. But the commission will not answer:—the Cancer must be entirely, not partially removed, or Ireland can not be pronounced free and out of danger.

#### MR. VAN BUREN.

The Albany Argus has noticed Judge Noah's vile slander of Mr. Van Buren, and miserable attack upon the Catholics. The venerable Judge in noticing the article in the Argus, gives the lie direct to his own assertion, by saying (thanks to his *uncommon kindness*) that the letter was not written to the Pope. It is very magnanimous in a man to own himself a liar when he is clearly proved to be one.

#### NEW-ORLEANS.

We perceive by the New-Orleans "Bee," that some Irish citizens have been arrested and imprisoned, for no other cause but their firm and enthusiastic devotion to true republican principles. To the honor of the Irish people let it be said, that they are to be found throughout the Union strenuously exerting themselves to put down the odious U. S. Bank, and sustaining our worthy and incorruptible chief magistrate. In New-Orleans they have acted like men, and by the exertions of the republicans, there is no doubt the Bank party will be routed.

#### THE PARLOUR JOURNAL.

In noticing this Journal some time since, we stated that it had passed into the hands of JOHN M. MOORE, Esq., Author of LORD NIAL, &c.; we forgot at the moment that a gentleman called MASON is engaged in editing it with Mr. MOORE. The "Journal" of Saturday last is very amusing; we have extracted from it on our last page, a beautiful piece of Poetry headed "Mary" which will be found on our fourth page. It has no name annexed to it, but we know from its harmonious metre, truly poetical ideas, and fine sentiments that it is the work of Mr. MOORE. We recommend it to our readers as a little *morceau* abounding in genius.

[From The Catholic Herald.]

#### DIocese OF VINCENNES.

The Erection of the New Diocese of Vincennes, comprising the whole of the State of Indiana, and part of Illinois, has, we are happy to learn, received the sanction of the Holy See. The Rev. Simon Gabriel Brute, Professor of Theology, in the Seminary of Mount St. Mary's near Emmetsburgh, Md. has been appointed its first Bishop.

#### VIRGINIA.

The Diocese of Richmond, which it was proposed to re-unite to the Arch-Diocese of Baltimore, still continues to preserve its distinct character, the Holy See having judged it inexpedient to make any change in its condition at present. It is entrusted to the administration of the Most Rev. Archbishop.

#### BARDSTOWN DIOCESS.

The consecration of the Rt. Rev. Guido Ignatius Chabrat, Coadjutor of the Bishop of Bardstown, was fixed for last Sunday, the 20th inst., and as we suppose, took place accordingly in the Bardstown Cathedral.

#### SECOND PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

We are glad to learn that the acts of this venerable Assembly have met with the approbation of the Apostolic See.

[From Cobbett.]

#### "APPROACH OF THE END."

" \* \* \* The truth is, that the church, and every thing appertaining to it, is brought into that state of jeopardy, which I so clearly foresaw, and so clearly foretold, so many years ago, and once or twice every year for the last twenty years. I myself, who have the strongest partiality for a state of unity of faith and opinions with regard to religion; who hate, from the bottom of my soul, all the bickerings and jabberings about the meaning of the Scriptures: who think that every new sect is a



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new evil, and who have never seen any possible good to arise out of a multiplicity of religions; even I, who was born and bred in this church, would now legally put an end to all its temporalities, though I have never felt them burdensome to me, have never grudged any thing that they took from me; but who am convinced that England can never have peace, any more than Ireland can, until these temporalities be taken away. I have no opinion at all that Dissenters are worse men or better than church-people: I inquire not into their rights or their wrongs; I never make distinctions, as far as my power goes, between them; I am sorry that the church is not such as to have all within its pale; but, knowing that it is not, and seeing no possibility of its ever becoming such, I am for reforming it altogether, seeing that it is the general disturber of the peace and happiness of the country.—With regard to the Ministry, Lord ALTHORP truly said, that theirs were not 'a bed of roses.' They must however, either do nothing in the way of reforming the church, or managing its property; or they must DO ALL. To do nothing is to proclaim open hostility to ninety-nine-hundredths of the nation; to do all is to take from the nobility and gentry, six or seven millions a-year. People talk of the church property as if it belonged to the parsons, deans, prebends, bishops, &c. It belongs to the nobility and gentry. About seven thousand out of twelve thousand of the advowsons are their own private property, and as to the dignities and the crown livings, every one knows that they are, in fact, in their gift. So that men should know what they are talking about, when they are expressing their anger against the Ministers for not reforming the church. Yet reformed it must be. Defective as this reformed Parliament is; tame as the House of Commons has been; and devoted and obedient as it has been to the Ministers! still, no Ministry can stand for any length of time without reforming this church. Besides this, there are so many difficulties for any Ministry to encounter; there are many evils pressing upon the country in all directions; this load of debt, which is pressing to the earth every body but the merciless band of usurers; the distress in which all classes but the receivers of taxes find themselves plunged; the unsettled state of men's minds as to the remedies to be applied; the innumerable projects that are afloat for changing the laws and institutions of the country; all these, and especially the impossibility of any Ministry satisfying the people on the score of taxation, and carrying on the present system of expense at the same time; all these render the life of a Minister, if he have any feeling and be worthy of trust, worse than the life of a galley slave. In such a state of things, no Ministry can be strong, and no Ministry can be durable. The whole thing must go on, living by chance, rather than by principle. There is no lure to ambition, unless it be dirty ambition, indeed; and, which is a great deal worse, there is no hope to be a lure to disinterestedness, to public spirit, to zeal, and to devotion to country. I have said a thousand times, that I should deem myself the greatest villain that ever lived, and the greatest fool into the bargain, if I were to undertake to carry on the present system of Government in England; to undertake to carry on a Government in copartnership with a body like that of the bank of England; to undertake to make this nation submit to give half its profit, half its rents, half the fruits, of its labour, to a band of usurers, a band called the dead-weight, and to a hundred thousand bayonets to support me in getting the money to satisfy them. The Ministry are not to blame for the burdens which they impose and enact; they are not to blame for the severities which they inflict in order to make this exaction successful. I blame them for nothing but undertaking to carry on the system; and those who think that the usurers ought to continue to have thirty millions a year, and the dead-weight six millions, and the civil list and all the other tribes of pensioners, that which they now receive; those who think this are amongst the foolishest or the basest of mankind, for complaining of the Ministers on account of the burdens which they exact. It is curious to observe how the effects of the debt keeps rolling on; for it is the debt; it is the band of usurers, and the band of dead weight, that are now tearing the church to pieces. If the were well off, if the landlords got their rents as in former times; if the farmers had means left with them to give employment to the labourers; if the manufacturers and merchants had profits to enable them to pay good wages to their working people; if these were, never should we have heard a word about the burden of tithes, which have existed for a thousand years, and never discovered till now, to be a burden at all, any more than rent; but, the money-monster, perceiving his food likely to fall short, casts about him to find something beyond the 'consolidated fund.' 'O!' says the monster, 'here is this church; what is it good for? it devours a parcel of the food that I ought to have: what's the use of these bishops and deans and chapters and God knows what, and archdeacons and rural deans, and stuff that I never heard of before?' It is not the Dissenters that are formidable: it is the money monster. Casting his glaring and greedy eyes in another direction, 'Oh!' says the monster, 'here are the POOR: they ought to be made to emigrate, and God ought to make the land produce without them; or they ought to be made to "live upon coarser food"; and to work the monster goes upon the poor. This is the true cause of the REVOLUTION which is now going on; for, revolution it is, call it by what name you will. As I have always said, it is impossible for any man to say at what time, or in what precise manner, this system will come to an end; but come to an end it must; and it will not as the dead-weight fondly anticipate, be succeeded by a military despotism! This is their audacious prophecy; as they sit and pick the venison from between their teeth, while they are looking through panes of glass that cost five pounds a piece, they indulge the hope that, even if taxation fail them, their luxury will still be supported by a 'military despotism.' This is their hope, and this their prediction: events will blast the hope, and this their prediction: events will blast the hope, and render the prediction a lie. The owners of the property of the church should recollect that it was they themselves who created the money-monster to come to their aid, in the preventing of a timely reform; should recollect that the common people had no hand in it; should recollect the dungeons which they opened; the punishments which they inflicted without end, on those who pressed them to make that timely reform: their own statute book is their faithful historian; dungeon-bills, gagging-bills, new treason-bills: 'suffer death': death, DEATH, DEATH, at the close of every clause! There is the record of their treat-

ment of the people, the record of the cause of all their present embarrassments. And, never let it be forgotten, that these acts were invariably demanded and applauded by the great body of the clergy of England. The time is past, to be sure, but it is impossible for the people of this country to forget these things. Ay, and at this very moment, the recollection of these causes of embarrassment which every Ministry must now experience. With regard to a new Ministry, or a new-modelling of the Ministry, what was to be effected by either? We are at sea, and in a stiff gale of wind; it is the gale that wants to be abated, and not the helmsman or the sailors to be changed; it shall be still the same ship, and there are the same helm, sheets, sails, and masts, Sir JAMES GRAHAM and Mr. STANLEY are men of great ability: and, for any thing we have seen to the contrary, of great integrity. They have not resigned because they dislike their colleagues; they have not resigned because they dislike their offices; they have resigned because they see no way out of the difficulties which surround them. As to a Tory administration, that might bring things to a crisis at once: unless, as in the case of Catholic emancipation, they were resolved to take us by surprise, and give us even more than we ask. But how are they to pay the interest of the debt? How are they to support the dead-weight and the army? How are they to do with the miserable affair better than the present men can do? No; the thing must go staggering and reeling along, till, as in the case of the old French Government, it can stagger along no longer. It is curious to observe how closely our Government is imitating that old French Government, which pulled itself down, observe, at last; it tried coercion, to the utmost extent, and in all sorts of shapes; seeing itself likely to come to a violent end, it then set to the work of reforming. One set of imbeciles and of conceited knaves succeeded another: a one projector after another came, each of them 'all jaw, and no judgment;' and with a brain swimming in a mixture of laudanum and brandy; half-drunk and half-mad they all seemed to be; and new projects came from them, spewed up with as much facility as a mountebank draws the ribands out of his throat;—and the natural end came. It is surprising that this experienced should be lost upon us, as it appears completely to be. The sound policy would be, to make the changes one at a time, and to make them effectual; whereas we undertake every thing at once, and finish nothing, imitating therein the very worst and most injurious habit of common life; and I appeal to all my readers, without exception, whether, in any rank of life, be it what it may; in any pursuit, no matter what, they ever saw a man successful in his undertakings, whose habit it was to begin many things at once, and to finish nothing. Yet this really seems to be the principle upon which we proceed. If Lord ALTHORP should quit the Ministry, things would be worse than they are now. He is a man of great experience in the conducting of affairs in Parliament; and though he makes no eloquent speeches, he never omits to answer every point brought to bear against him if it admit of an answer; and then the thorough conviction which every one has that his motives are good, and that his word may be relied on, gives him a weight that no other man can possibly expect to have, as things stand at present.—The only wonder is, or it is such to me, at least, that he can bring himself to endure the toil which he endures, when I cannot perceive how it is, that he can hope that his toils will enable him to succeed in carrying on this system for any length of time. It is not change of Ministers, or of ordinary measures, that is now wanted; it is a relief of the general distress of the people; and this distress cannot be relieved, except by a great reduction of the interest of the debt; by a lopping off of the monstrous pensions and sinecures; and by a great, and a very great, reduction of the enormous sums annually paid to what is called the dead-weight; and a still greater proportionate reduction of the standing army in time of peace; and it is my firm conviction, that, unless these measures be adopted in time, the whole fabric of this government will go to pieces. I say this after the soberest reflection I am able to bestow upon any thing; and I say it in this solemn manner, in the hope that my saying it may have some small effect in preventing a catastrophe possibly fatal to the peace and happiness of my country.

"MR. COBBETT'S COMPLIMENTS TO LORD DURHAM."

"You tell the Dissenters that by going so far as to contend for a separation of church and state, they will dishearten their friends, and encourage their enemies; that they will please the Tories, and gratify those who only hope to raise themselves to eminence by confusion and civil discord, and who have seized with avidity on this declaration of the Dissenters about separation of church and state, to which the aspiring persons wish to bind the Dissenters. Now, no one that I know of, except myself; no other man amongst those who are usually denominated Radicals, or Jacobins, or something of that sort, has publicly said any thing at all about this matter. I have, in Parliament as well as out; and I do wish to bind the Dissenters to their declaration; or I wish them to get nothing at all. But as to 'RAISING MYSELF TO EMINENCE,' how am I to do that? Seeing you a lord, can the devil himself be so ill-natured as to wish me to aspire to a title? Is it money or coal-mines that I want to get heaps of? Why PEEL has got money by millions, and you have got coal-mines half way down to the bottomless pit.—What, then, can I want? Can the King give me any thing worth my having? And am I so base a dog as to think that he has the power to bestow honor equal to that which I have received from the people of OLDHAM! What ground have you, then, for this white-livered, Whig-charge; this mere parrot-like repetition of the old-standing charge of CANNING, CASTLEREAGH, LIVERPOOL, and all that train of reptiles, who, the moment they saw a man stand forward in defence of the rights of the people and the laws of the land, accused him of wanting 'confusion,' in order that he might raise himself to eminence. Why, you dull and spiteful and insolent man! I am eminent; I cannot be more eminent than I am. What sense is there, then, in your charge against me, or any other person who has taken the course that you have described? This was a poor, miserable fetch, to delude the Dissenters, to keep them quiet, that GREY and Co. might still enjoy the emoluments of their offices.—What course the Dissenters will take, I do not know; but this I know, that unless they obtain a separation of the church from the state, in their sense of the words, they will obtain nothing worth having. They may follow my advice or not, just as they please; but of this I am certain, all your flattery of them, and all your dull abuse of the confusion-men notwithstanding."

some general measure for the relief of the poor of Ireland, it would certainly be a piece of writing of that kind, in which the general principle is placed in the clearest light, and every reasonable objection, I think, obviated. It appears to me indeed, after all, the best exposition I have yet read of the great duty of downright justice to the poor, unembarrassed by fine-drawn speculations, and left to its own unanswerable strength. This is very properly placed by the author as the foundation of his entire plan, and should, indeed, I think, never be absent from our minds, in all our views and reasonings on the subject. Various objections have been made to this positive law of nature, and the consequent obligation of attending, under every circumstance, to the rights of the poor; but do they deserve an answer? For my part, I never met with one that raised the smallest difficulty in my mind—for, if we do not conceive ourselves bound, each in his proper sphere, to assist in preventing thousands of our fellow-creatures from pining away in wretchedness and starvation, and literally finding no refuge from their miseries but the grave, then I think it is in vain to talk of feeling; and I know not what guide afterwards remains for us in our moral conduct towards each other.

It is true the subject is attended with great difficulties, but there is surely power fully commensurate to contend with them. The energies of a whole nation, unanimously directed to a useful object, must, I think, be irresistible. The minds of the upper classes in Ireland want employment as much as the hands of the poor, and this would give it to them. It would not indeed, I think, be easy to enumerate the advantages of a poor-law, divested of abuse and administered with prudence, and in a manner suitable to the means and circumstances of this country. It would embody in itself, in one great measure, all the advantages which we are every day seeking for by fragments. It would force all classes of the people, by the impulse of personal interest, and almost necessity, to attend seriously to its real interests in all their branches—commerce, agriculture, and manufactures.

It would diffuse rational education more than a thousand schools, by giving the people their various practical subjects to exercise their minds on. It would create, perhaps for the first time, here in Ireland a social system, and disseminate every where the true feelings of justice and humanity—not leaving them, as they are now left, to the casual workings of individual fancy, but by the actual discharge of social duties, and making all descriptions of persons, without exception, positively contribute to the public good. This to us perfectly new excitement to general industry—this great measure of national improvement—the English government seem now willing to concede in a great measure, perhaps for those very reasons so forcibly urged by Mr. SCOPE; but what PARTY.

The above Party will meet at Mr. EDWARD DONNELLY'S, corner of Broome and Ridge-streets, on Monday Evening, 25th inst. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of much importance will come before the meeting. By order, JOHN MAGUIRE.

New-York, July 25th, 1834.

P. S.—A full Band will be in attendance, together with an Irish Piper. Salutes will be fired every thirty seconds, in honor of the occasion and the party. Every gentleman who wishes to join the party will have the privilege of bringing two ladies. July 26

FOR LIVERPOOL.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS proceeding on to Liverpool or London may be accommodated on moderate terms, in first rate packet ships—taking their departure weekly. Their accommodations are such as to unite comfort with convenience, and as only few are taken, early application should be made.

Those wanting Drafts on England and Ireland, can have them as usual, or Sovereigns if they be preferred. Apply at No. 246 Pearl-street. DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.

July 26

COACH MAKING.

The subscribers most respectfully take the liberty to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the above business in all its various and fanciful branches, both large and small work, at No. 120 Leonard-street, convenient to the Opera House, and flatter themselves from their long experience, and steady attention to that business in Newark, N. J. (perhaps the only manufacturing town in the Union where such work is completed,) that they will give general satisfaction. The shop is entirely built by their own directions, and of brick, with a commodious Paint Shop, and Glass Drying Room, the only one at present in the city. Materials of all description seasoned, and the best quality of Varnish, warranted not to crack. Any orders, of new work or jobbing, thankfully received, and punctually attended to. The prices to suit the times.

EDMOND HEDENBERG, TICHENG.

I cheerfully recommend the above Firm to the public, as first rate workmen; I have visited their shop in Leonard-street, and pronounce it a convenient, and fit shop for the execution of their business, with perhaps the best stock of seasoned timber to be found.

JOHN VAN AULEN, Coachmaker,

New-York, July 19, 1834.

thing like enquiry into the corrupt laws which opposes Ireland, lest their infamy should be laid so strikingly bare that reform would be indispensable.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Numerous arrivals during the week have placed into our hands our regular files of Irish and English papers. The arrival of the Caledonia packet ship from London, brings us the latest Dublin dates.

DOUAY BIBLE.—The Genuine edition of the DOUAY BIBLE, being the only one ever printed in this country with PARALLEL REFERENCES, for sale by JOHN DOYLE, No. 12 Liberty-street.

This edition, besides the Parallel References which are of incalculable value, contains several beautiful engravings and a family record. It is bound in the strongest and most enduring manner possible.

N. B.—An edition of the above on superior paper and binding, three dollars and half. Bound in Russia extra, with proof impressions of the plates, four dollars and a half.

CHRESTOMATHIC INSTITUTION, Removed to 53, Mot-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.

C. & W. BANT, No. 45 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, &c.

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.

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK. EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE. FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS. Residents in the United States, feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed they can secure their passage at 246 Pearl-street.

DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO. 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.

COAL—JOHN QUIN'S Coal Yard, 26 Hamilton-street, near Catherine-street. The subscriber has constantly on hand, a good supply of the following description of Coal.

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TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1834.

NO. 31

IRELAND.

[From Cobbett.]

"APPROACH OF THE END."

"An account was wade out by order of the Government, and printed in the year 1731; that is to say, a hundred and three years ago; according to which it would appear that there were then three churchmen to every eight Catholics. So that there were three out of every eleven; while there is at this time, or is said to be, only one churchman out of every sixteen Catholics and Dissenters. \* \* \* This, then, was the state of the case a hundred years ago. We have no Government official return of the relative numbers of the whole kingdom of a date later than that which I have just mentioned; but I have before me an account relative to the county of KILKENNY, drawn up in consequence of an order from the House of Lords, and communicated by the Bishop of OSSORY, and bearing date in the year 1800, thirty-four years ago. According to that account the total population was then, 100,191. The increase of population from 1731 to 1800 was from 42,108 to 100,191; and, in the same period, the decrease of Protestant families was three hundred and twenty-four, which, reckoning five to a family, makes sixteen hundred and twenty. Instead of increasing with the population even, there is a decrease of Protestants, while the population has been more than doubled. Upon what ground, then, is any one to expect that the Protestants will ever increase, and what ground can there be for the upholding of this church? These facts, which all come from undoubted authority, are quite enough to satisfy any reasonable man that this establishment ought not to be upheld any longer. If any one defend it upon a religious score, the Protestant religion is receiving an injury not a benefit from this establishment; because the daily decline of the members of the church in point of numbers must, unavoidably be a great injury to the church; and must do injury to it in England, as well as in Ireland. Whether it was right in the first instance, to endeavour to impose on the Protestant establishment in Ireland, is another matter; but that it can never be upheld there, without prodigious injury to the whole kingdom, is certain. \* \* \* Here you have a true picture of the state of Ireland with regard to this church. Here you have before you the real cause of all the turmoil and all the blood-shed in Ireland; the real cause of the sufferings of the people of that country; and so far from the upholding of that church being conducive to the upholding of the church in England, it must, if attempted to be upheld now, be the cause of pulling down the church in England. It was upon this ground that I petitioned the Parliament in 1829 to repeal and put an end to this Irish church altogether. The Duke of WELLINGTON and Sir ROBERT PEELE, in supporting the Catholic Emancipation Bill, declared one of their objects to be, to make the Protestant church in Ireland more secure. I gave it as my opinion that it would not only make it less secure, but must lead to its extinguishment in a very short time. Events have proved that I was right; and if that petition had been listened to we never should have heard of the troubles that now exist. If the church of Ireland had been extinguished at once, as it justly might have been, the church of England would not have been affected by it, the least in the world. Now the case is different. The indiscreet friends of the church obstinately persevere in considering the two churches indissoluble; in considering them as one and the same; and they seem resolved that the church of England shall be dragged down along with the church of Ireland, which it is utterly impossible any longer to uphold. Now let us look at the expense of upholding this church. It is very well known; it has been proved in five hundred instances, that the army, the police, the peace-preservation force, and indeed all the extraordinary force unknown to the constitution, have been demanded solely, and kept up solely, in consequence of the upholding of this church. Allowing eight thousand men to be necessary to be kept up in Ireland at all times, even if the country were in a proper and desirable state, there are now twenty four thousand men, consequently the sixteen thousand men are kept up solely in order to uphold this church. The police stationed about all over the country, and the peace preservation force, besides the scouting force kept up at DUBLIN, to be sent off in cases of emergency; none of these would have any existence were it not for the sole purpose of causing the tithes and the dues of the church to be collected; in short for the sole purpose of upholding this Protestant church as by law established. So that the cost, the annual cost, of upholding the church, amounts as follows:

The police force	292,824	8	2	1-4
Peace-preserving force	57,751	19	0	
Dublin scouting force	10,000	0	0	
Effective army	846,000	0	0	
	£1,204,572	0	2	1-4

This is what we pay annually for upholding the church in Ireland. Far better to withdraw the church, and the incumbents and patrons of the consolidated fund, because there would then be no turmoil and no bloodshed. The whole of the tithes payable to the clergy did not annually amount to this sum. In the county of KILKENNY the police alone now costs within a mere trifle of as much as the amount of the tithes and the rents of the glebes! The amount of the tithes in that county is twenty-three thousand pounds, the amount of the glebes seven thousand pounds; these put together makes thirty thousand pounds; and last year the cost of the police alone in KILKENNY was 29,258*l.* though observe, in 1829, the cost of the police was 7,761*l.* Giving to KILKENNY its share of the standing army, the police and army maintained solely for the purpose of upholding this church cost a great deal more annually than the worth of the tithes and glebes of that church!—Why then is that church upheld? It is upheld lest the pulling of it down, or the letting of it fall, should pull down the church of England; and I think that it must be manifest to every man who will take the trouble to think a little upon the subject, that to attempt to uphold this church in Ireland, to preserve in coupling it with the church of England, is the surest possible way of pulling down the latter. The great ground of the church of England is this, that it is the poor man's church; that it provides religious teaching free of expense to him who has no real property in the country; that it provides a place of worship, which is one of the most delightful spots we know of to pass an afternoon away from the noise and bustle of the city, and cooled by the rich breezes of which you have the full force. The entrance to "Prospect Hall" is from third avenue, and Mr. Nowlan has lately made a road from his house to ninety-fourth st., so that visitors can return by a different route from that by which they arrive. In regard to the liquors &c. we need scarcely say any more; it is a subject which is so compact with him; that this church is one of the undoubted rights of the poor man; and that therefore the Government is bound to uphold it. This is the great argument in defence of the church of England, and indeed the only argument upon which any church-establishment can be defended. But, can this argument be urged in defence of the church of Ireland? Is it the poor man's church there? No; and it never was; it never was established; properly speaking, never established. The poor man flees from it as something which he abhors. It might be proper to attempt to establish it; but it is not proper to continue to uphold it by force such as I have been describing; and at such a dreadful expense, of every description. It is of the greatest importance that the commission now issued by the King, should be executed with fidelity and with promptitude; for now we are about to have the first official account of the relative number of Protestants and Catholics in Ireland. When we have that, we shall see how the case really stands; and, if it be such as all men expect, it will be impossible to uphold this church any longer; and if the friends of the church of England be really its friends, they will apply themselves to facts and to arguments to show that there is no earthly resemblance between the two cases.—It will be the duty of the Irish priests and Irish gentlemen, and all intelligent persons in every parish in Ireland, to adopt every precaution in their power, to prevent these inquiring commissioners from receiving false information. It will be their duty to see, as far as they are able, that the commissioners receive true information; for if they do not receive, they cannot communicate it to the Government. It must be the desire of the commissioners to make a true report; it is of the greatest possible importance that they should make such report. The peace and happiness of Ireland may depend upon that report; and it is, therefore, the bounden duty of Irishmen, whether Protestants or Catholics, in all the parishes, to afford to the commissioners every assistance in their power."

POOR LAWS FOR IRELAND.

There are many striking thoughts clearly and forcibly expressed in the following document. It is an extract from a letter addressed lately to Mr. George Howell, by a Catholic clergyman who has the spiritual charge of a parish in the neighbourhood of Dublin, which contains a large pauper population. We are not at liberty to give the name of the author, but we may mention that it is one which is high in the list of the parochial clergy most distinguished by talent, piety, and experience in Dublin:—

I received both your letters of the 12th and 18th, with the inclosed. I should have sooner acknowledged the favor of your first letter, were I not unwilling to write till I had read the pamphlet, which my many occupations at this particular time left me not a moment to do. I have since read both, and if anything could increase my conviction of the necessity of

some general measure for the relief of the poor of Ireland, it would certainly be a piece of writing of that kind, in which the general principle is placed in the clearest light, and every reasonable objection, I think, obviated. It appears to me indeed, after all, the best exposition I have yet read of the great duty of downright justice to the poor, unembarrassed by fine-drawn speculations, and left to its own unanswerable strength. This is very properly placed by the author as the foundation of his entire plan, and should, indeed, I think, never be absent from our minds, in all our views and reasonings on the subject. Various objections have been made to this positive law of nature, and the consequent obligation of attending, under every circumstance, to the rights of the poor; but do they deserve an answer? For my part, I never met with one that raised the smallest difficulty in my mind—for, if we do not conceive ourselves bound, each in his proper sphere, to assist in preventing thousands of our fellow-creatures from pining away in wretchedness and starvation, and literally finding no refuge from their miseries but the grave, then I think it is in vain to talk of feeling; and I know not what guide afterwards remains for us in our moral conduct towards each other.

It is true the subject is attended with great difficulties, but there is surely power fully commensurate to contend with them. The energies of a whole nation, unanimously directed to a useful object, must, I think, be irresistible. The minds of the upper classes in Ireland want employment as much as the hands of the poor, and this would give it to them. It would not indeed, I think, be easy to enumerate the advantages of a poor-law, divested of abuse and administered with prudence, and in a manner suitable to the means and circumstances of this country. It would embody in itself, in one great measure, all the advantages which we are every day seeking for by fragments. It would force all classes of the people, by the impulse of personal interest, and almost necessity, to attend seriously to its real interests in all their branches—commerce, agriculture, and manufactures.

It would diffuse rational education more than a thousand schools, by giving the people their various practical subjects to exercise their minds on. It would create, perhaps for the first time, here in Ireland a social system, and disseminate every where the true feelings of justice and humanity—not leaving them, as they are now left, to the casual workings of individual fancy, but by the actual discharge of social duties, and making all descriptions of persons, without exception, positively contribute to the public good. This to us perfectly new excitement to general industry—this great measure of national improvement—the English government seem now willing to concede in a great measure, perhaps for those very reasons so forcibly urged by Mr. Scope; but whatever may be their reasons, it is for us a golden opportunity of improvement, which, if we suffer to escape, our miseries will then be aggravated by disgrace, because clearly imputable to ourselves; and we shall furnish another melancholy instance that nations, as well as individuals, may sometimes not understand their own interests—forcing their own claims, while they are selfishly regardless of the claim and sufferings of others, when it is in their own power to relieve—forgetful, or really not believing, that it is by justice, and even disinterested goodness, we best promote any useful object, or effectually raise ourselves.

The circumstances in which I have been placed for years, with the exhibition of human sufferings often before our eyes, unnoticed by public care and entirely unrelieved, have fixed these sentiments deeply in my mind. It is impossible that any nation on earth can prosper under such a state of things. There is no union in its parts: it is *arena sine calce*, or worse: there exists a positive principle of repulsion in them—there is injustice and uncharitableness pervading the whole system of society, and destroying, with poor and rich, but in different ways, the mind and character of the people. There is no nation in Europe that has suffered itself to remain in similar disgraceful circumstances. We have now, also, an opportunity of trying a different system; and, in this respect at least, our fortune is in our own hands. I hope we may make use of it by a judicious code of laws for the relief of the poor of Ireland, framed in a spirit of equity and kindness, but directed by the most experienced prudence and careful attention to the means, and prospects, and circumstances of the country. Wishing every success to your valuable exertions in forwarding a measure which I know you have so much at heart, I remain, dear Sir, your very humble servant.

PARLIAMENTS IN IRELAND.

Mr. Rose to bring forward his Motion. The Honorable Gentleman, whose good-humored conversational tone and manner excited much merriment, was generally inaudible. He said this was not a party question. That it might be supported equally by Whigs and Tories and Radicals—by the Ins and Outs, by the Catholic and the Anti-Catholic, by the Repealer and the Anti-Repealer. Indeed nothing was more likely than













TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1834.

NO. 32

ENGLAND.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—25 June 1834.

IRISH TITHE BILL.

Mr. LITTLETON moved the order of the day for the re-commitment of the Irish Tithe Bill. The hon. gentleman observed that some explanation might be necessary relative to the alterations suggested to be introduced in this bill. The principal alterations suggested by government had already been intimated to the house. They would consist of alterations relative to the redemption clauses. The composition would be converted into a land tax payable to the crown, to be collected to the same amounts as were under the composition now payable by the parties who were liable. (Hear, hear.) This collection was to be continued during a period of five years. The amount so collected would be paid to the tithe owners, subject to a redemption of fifteen per cent. At the expiration of five years four-fifths would be converted to a rent charge, to be collected from the crown by the parties liable, who should have power to re-collect it from their tenants, and they again from their sub-tenants. The amount of these rent charges were to be paid to the tithe owners, subject to a further reduction of 2 1-2 per cent. for expenses of collection. There was another alteration which it was proposed to make in the original measure.—It was provided that any party liable to the composition or land tax who should voluntarily pay, at certain places, and within a certain period assigned, the sums due by them, should be allowed a discount of five per cent. It was proposed that all parties who should pay voluntarily (as it was not supposed they would form a very large proportion) should be allowed the full amount of 15 per cent. but it would be for the committee to determine that. These would be the character of the measure, after committing those clauses which referred to the investment in land. The reasons which had induced him to think it better to omit those clauses relative to the investment in land were, that an almost universal representation had been made by those who were their principal supporters both in that house and in Ireland, that the amount would be excessively injurious to the interests of that country, and that the great political influence which would thereby be given to the church would not be one of the least objections. (Hear.) In addition to those alterations, it was proposed to allow of an appeal [Mr. O'Connell—An appeal? in what cases?] against the amount of composition in certain cases, and with certain restrictions. (Hear.) He had stated before, and he was willing to sustain that assertion, that the commissioners had discharged their duties with considerable ability and judgment. He did not entertain a doubt on that, but still great inconvenience might result in some instances. The acts of parliament might have imposed hardships in certain cases that might claim compensation. It was unnecessary for him to say any more on the present occasion than that in certain cases, as stated in the bill where the payer felt that he had ground of complaint, he would be at liberty to appeal, and that the Lord Lieutenant would be empowered to appoint three barristers, for the purpose of constituting a court to determine on the amount of composition. The limitations were very numerous, and the regulations by which the appeal would be governed would be expressed, as well as all restrictive provisions. The right hon. gentleman then moved that the speaker leave the chair.

On the question being put—  
Mr. O'CONNELL rose and said that he felt very sorry that he had to oppose the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair. He really felt sorry to have to offer an opposition to this measure so early, and when the right honorable gentleman had stated so little of either the merits or demerits of the measure.

Mr. LITTLETON hoped that the hon. and learned gentleman would excuse his not stating that there would be a clause as regarded the liability of costs, from an intention to prevent frivolous appeals or proceedings.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that that would relate only to some of the details, which he should not enter into at present, and which could not prevent him from taking the course of which he had given notice, and which he felt bound to persevere in. Neither would he detain the house by calling its attention to what had fallen from the right hon. gentleman more than in two or three words. It was manifest that he did not intend to abide by the present system of composition. (Hear.) The system was not to be liable to investigation, and it was certainly not to be inferred that it was intended to exclude matters of grave complaint on the one hand, although on the other hand, as a matter of course, frivolous opposition would be prevented. He would pass from this topic with this one observation, that it was a matter of consolation to the Irish members that the government saw the propriety of allowing a re-investigation of those cases that actually required it. To pass to another topic—he disapproved of the principle of the bill, and he hoped the details would be limited to the useful purposes of that principle. He implored the house to recollect what that principle was. For the first time in the history of those countries, the crown was to become the great tithe owners; the King was to be placed in a new position; the church was to disappear, so far as the collection of tithe went; and the Attorney-General was to become its practical and pecuniary head.—That was the principle of the bill—deacons, vicars, bishops, and all, were to disappear; tithes were to be extinguished in name and nature, and something of a different description was to be substituted. The first thing they would desire in such a state of things was that the burden of the people should be reduced. (Loud cheers)—That was the most desirable. But what did it signify whether they called it by the name of Church, or King, or Attorney-General, or Commissioners of Woods and Forests—the name was nothing, the

principle was everything. (Hear, hear, hear.) The alteration proposed was very extensive—what was the occasion of making such an extensive experiment for the mere purpose of changing a name, and mystifying terms? This was neither reasonable nor statesman-like conduct. A new description of a word in the next edition of Johnson's Dictionary, was to be all the benefit the people were to derive from this bill; but was that all the mischief? For the next five years the burdens were to be as excessive as at present; there was not the least diminution. Why did they change the present system? The only reason for it stared them in the face; the Irish people were disturbed upon this subject; the people had come to a solemn and dogged determination not to pay tithes. They had persisted in this determination for years, and every year only made them more determined. The people last year were disturbed, there were a few agrarian disturbances, still he did not know that they would ever cease till the cause was removed; and in this position, and apprehending an increase of these disturbances, what did the government do? They proclaimed war against the Irish people, and raised the royal standard against the people, inscribed with the fearful words—*ex victis*. It could not, however, be hidden or denied that what stained Ireland with blood, that which was the cause of the miseries of the Irish people, was the endeavor made by successive governments to make the established church the prevailing religion in Ireland. Nothing could better suit the purpose of agitation than allowing that church to remain in Ireland, accompanied with all its abuses. He would briefly take that church historically, and he would ask the house to look at what was its real and true history.—They would find that it was begot in plunder, nursed in blood, and fed upon the tears and miseries of the Irish people—(hear from the Irish members)—that for three hundred years governments had been struggling to make it the religion of the Irish people, and that they were now as far as ever from obtaining their object. They were further off than ever; for the members of that church were becoming fewer and fewer year after year in Ireland. Allowing, and he did so merely for the sake of argument, the spiritual superiority of the established church, what progress had it made? Why had there been a treaty of Limerick? But he would not enter into details.—To make that church the established one in Ireland government had made that country one of blood, poverty, and all sorts of misery.—Knowing all this, he had come into that house to ask to be relieved from the political bearings of that church, and to put one question to hon. members—to ask them whether they did not think that the church ought to be shorn of its powers, scrambling for property, and whether the Irish people ought not to be taken into consideration? When this question was first mooted, it began with rather a strong and perhaps personal struggle between him and the right hon. secretary for the colonies, and before that secretary for Ireland. If that hon. gentleman were now in office, he (Mr. O'C.) would not have the slightest wish to revive that scene, in which he would take it for granted that he himself had been to blame. If he had alluded to now, it was only to show the house that he was desirous that all feeling that might create irritation ought to be avoided, and also to prove to them that all they wanted was some measure that would tend to promote the pacification of Ireland. The government and the house stood pledged (the hon. gentleman was here understood to allude to the address that had been voted on the occasion of the last speech from the throne) to listen to the just complaints of the people of Ireland—to afford them the relief that in justice they sought for, and to grant them a practical redress of their real grievances. He then threw himself upon the justice of that house, and he then called upon government to meet what was a living truth. He then called upon that government, and he called upon the independent representatives of the people of England and Scotland, to diminish the amount of tithes that was levied upon the people of this country. How was that amount found now? What was government doing with respect to it? Why, not a single word was said about diminution; and, at best, five years were to be allowed to elapse before the amount of tithes could be, by any possibility, lessened one single farthing. (Hear, hear, hear, and tremendous cheering.)—Now that the political fever was hot upon Ireland, what was government about to do, he would ask, to appease it? Why, they were about to postpone all mitigation of her sufferings—to do away with every thing, in fact, except the granting of additional powers to the state. The ministers of the crown had totally rejected every measure of conciliation, and said that there was to be no reduction in the amount of tithes. Those same ministers said that the Irish members were encouraging disturbance in Ireland, merely because those members asked that the amount of tithes should be reduced. He would tell ministers that it was not agitation that created the fire of discord in Ireland. That fire was more deeply situated. There was a volcano in that country to which the breath of agitation did not give vitality, but which was founded by the conduct of government, and by the continuance of the causes that first called them into existence. He himself, as well as others, had been assailed in Ireland for consenting in any way to the admission of any portion of tithes. The landlords had also complained of him. He did not think that any favor should be bestowed upon them, but at the same time they ought not to be ill-treated, they ought not to be transformed into tithe proctors. He had asked for nothing for them—he wanted nothing for them; but he did not wish to see them placed in a worse situation than they were before. (Hear.) Ireland was disturbed, and government said they wished to quiet it. Now was the time to do so; never was there a time when that country was so anxious for conciliation. That such was the fact must be known, and he would ask hon. members whether this was not the time to cast oil upon the troubled waters, and to do something to soothe and soften down existing asperities? And under these circumstances what does government do? They continue the load of tithes—that load so much and so justly complained of—they continue it for five years longer. Good God, five years longer! Why five years were a century in the history of Ireland at the present time. The govern-

ment might as well prophecy about the Millennium, for relief at the end of five years would be just as satisfactory to the people of Ireland as if they were promised that something should be done for them when the millennium had arrived, or somewhere about the year 2500. At present five years were an eternity in the history of the Irish people. Was there to be no mitigation of their grievances within that time? None. Were tithes to be lessened within that period? No, they were not. But what is done? Government passes a bill changing them into a land tax. By this they have a restraint by action on the very body, goods, and all that belongs to the occupier. They can break open his house, and sweep away every thing in it. (Hear, hear.) Government had the lion's share of the lion's strength, but they possessed not the fabled generosity of that noble animal. They kept all to themselves. How were tithes before? He would take them as they were in the beginning of the reign of his late much revered Majesty, George IV. (Hear, and laughter.) They were then a tax upon the crop, and the landlord was scatheless and free compared to what he was at present, for then tithes could only be levied by a suit in the ecclesiastical court. The clergyman, after due notice, was obliged to send his people to take his share of the crop, and this was no very pleasant occupation for these people. There was some rather troublesome neighborhoods, and in them the clergyman, or his people, were very glad to enter into a composition with the owner of the crop. However, he was ready to admit that wherever the Protestant clergyman was on the spot, and compounded for his own tithes, no quarrel ensued. The tenant enjoyed these advantages, then, both with respect to the tithe proctor and the tithe impropiator. That was what the law was in the beginning of the reign of George IV. Now how does it stand? The land was rendered liable, and government had given to them the right of distraint and action, and that in cases where occupiers could not be distrained under the act of last session. Government had accumulated all its advantages, and had put tithes under crown process.—What was the difference between claiming this tax and claiming an arrear of rent? None. And the house ought to know that no landed proprietor received now the full amount of his rent-roll. For his own part he knew that at least in three provinces of Ireland the rent-roll was considerably greater than the amount of rent received.—(Hear.) But what would be the consequence of the measure before the house? The landlord would be obliged to exact up to the very utmost farthing of his rent-roll. The links of society would be burst asunder; the landlord must become a tax-eater and an extortioner of the whole nominal amount of his rent to the very last farthing. (Hear.) The more he looked to the present bill, and the more he contrasted it with that of the 1st of Geo. IV. the more he saw that the persons now connected with government should tremble, not as individuals, but as statesmen and governors of the realm, at the plan they were now proposing, and which they would be obliged to enforce by the strong hand of the law and the police. If the present plan were adopted they would have every year at the treasury a large number of clergymen claiming their arrears, which would soon amount to half a million; and what set off would they have against that sum? Perhaps some £30,000 or so, which they would with great difficulty be enabled to collect. Government had already expended upwards of £60,000 in those arrears due to the clergy, and what was the amount they had actually levied? Why, the paltry sum of £12,000. Next year government would be obliged to levy tithes with a troop of horse and foot; they would be pig-hunting night and day; they would be obliged to seize the blankets of the poor by night, and both day and night they would be forced to make a perpetual crusade to take away the cow whose milk was the support of a whole family; and, supposing they wished to levy it in the entire, they could only do it by the instrumentality of war—they would be obliged to send their troops from village to village, and from field to field. They might have in their troops some very active skirmishers, but he could tell them that the Irish peasant was light-footed, and would be rather difficult to hunt down. English troops were brave and active, but it would be their case to hunt after the pig and blanket of the poor, and it was not likely that they would distinguish themselves under the orders of a government after they saw that government had become pig-hunter-general in Ireland. (A laugh.) Even it was too late now to give a mere reduction of the revenues of the church. The people would not be satisfied unless those revenues were properly appropriated. If appropriation were granted, even without reduction, he might venture to preach patience to the Irish, and advise them to wait a little for reduction of the church revenues. He implored at the hands of the house to allow the principle of the appropriation to pass. The Catholics would not make an improper use of the concession, and it would bring about peace between them and the established church. In that case they would no longer consider themselves treated as strangers, and would cease to look upon the English as if they were so many Saxons. Why should not the Catholic clergyman require payment—why should he not wish for the good things of this world? (Hear.) He was a man, and must have some of the natural wishes and aspirations of his fellow-men. He had been attacked for having been supposed to suggest that a portion of the revenues of the Episcopal Church should be given to the Catholic clergy. In the motion which he intended to propose to night, he was willing that words should be inserted declaring that the property taken from the Protestant Church should not be given to the Catholic church. He was willing that they should put it in the strongest terms that the Catholic clergy should have any portion whatever of the surplus that might arise from the Protestant church. It has been said in another place that the whole of the surplus should be appropriated to Protestant purposes. He was only anxious that the surplus should be appropriated to Irish purposes. (Hear, hear.) He would take up the words said to have been used by a very learned personage in another place, and demand that the surplus should be devoted to purposes of utility in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He denied that there was any intention to raise the Catholic church at the expense of the Protestant church.—





"the misguided mortals, their wretchedly deluded votaries, whom they hurry into the bottomless pit of everlasting perdition."

These *morceaux* are a fair sample of the whole; all are equally bigotted, scurrilous, and false, the unsupported and unsupportable assertions of men who have no regard for honesty, or public opinion, the bitter though harmless overflowings of hearts, from which the gall of bigotry has totally and entirely excluded any virtuous or noble feeling. Can it be possible that those who profess the same creed with these wicked, nay villainous men, can countenance and approve of their impious and unholy sentiments? Will *Americans* lend their aid to a paper which promulgates the most intolerant and proscribing principles,—principles decidedly calculated to subvert the liberty of conscience, and in direct opposition to those on which all republican governments must be based, and by the ascendancy of which this country can alone be preserved? Can it be possible that the authors of these slanderous attacks on the Catholics, have ever read the Declaration of American Independence, or the Constitution under which we live? If they have then are they to be despised, loathed, hated as the venomous reptile which conceals itself to destroy the innocent and unwary; the midnight assassin who plunges his dagger into the unoffending; or the murderer whose hands are continually red and reeking with the blood of his fellow-creatures. We think the law should visit with punishment those who, taking advantage of the liberty of the press, convert it into a licentious vehicle for the grossest abuse of a very numerous body of citizens.—There is one assertion in the "*Vindicator*" which is disgraceful to its author, because he must have known at the time he penned it, that it was a deliberate and malignant falsehood. It is this:—"Scarcely a doubt can exist in the mind of any one, that it is the design of the Pope to reduce these United States under his Dominion. In Rome and many other parts of Europe it is openly avowed." Compared to this, the assertions of Noah and Stone are nothing; they only hint this fellow makes his lie perfect, and goes to his work with the most unblushing effrontery. Search the writings of all who have aimed the poisoned shafts of slander against the Catholic religion, from the earliest age; look at the pages of the most bigotted and infamous papers which have been published to injure this religion, aye, stoop so low as to examine even the Whilom Protestant—the effusion of Bourne who called the "Orphan Asylum" a "Prostitute Factory," and the manifold falsehoods of Brownlee, and yet you will find no untruth more glaring, and odious than the one above quoted. This same *classic* and *liberal* writer says that Catholics should be "by public authority civil or spiritual or temporal be CHASTISED or EXECUTED!!!" now, Let us see what religion is most *hostile to liberty*; now let Colonel Stones remark be tested: that however well adapted the Catholic religion may be "for a future world, certain it is, that it is inauspicious to liberty in this." Have the Catholics ever advocated odious and oppressive laws to prevent carrying mails on Sunday? Has a Catholic priest ever been known rudely to assault a lady, and commit her to prison for paying a visit to a friend on a sabbath day, as was done by Deacon Huntington in Connecticut? Have the Catholic clergymen ever preached the doctrine of amalgamation—declared our Saviour to be a negro—and caused a weeks turmoil and anxiety in our city? and last not least have they ever asserted that Episcopalians, Presbyterians, or any other creed had no right to express their opinions, but should be "CHASTISED or EXECUTED" if they would do so? We wish those who have dared to pronounce the tenets of the Catholic religion incompatible with liberty to answer these questions. Were we disposed, what a picture we might draw of the plain and palpable consequences of the doctrines and proceedings of a certain class of our fellow citizens! but we will not do so; we will content ourselves with asserting what no man of the least sense can deny that if the suggestion of the writer in the "*Vindicator*" were acted upon, this republic would at once cease for the moment that intolerance is allowed to obtain a hold here, that moment this union is dissolved for ever. We do not pity; we must despise men who can be so lost to decency, truth, kindness, and philanthropy as to promulgate such sentiments as those contained in the "*Vindicator*," and yet we pity them, for they must answer to their God for assuming his sole prerogative; they have undertaken to "judge," and they shall be "judged." We hope that the respectable portion of the public press may denounce the "*Vindicator*" and that it may not reach the third number; it is an outrage against truth, a blasphemy against religion, and a disgrace to the American character.

#### THE WHIGS.

Amongst those who have deserted from our ranks and gone over to the Whigs, are OGDEN HOFFMAN, Esq. our district attorney, and JOHN B. SCOTLES of the 14th Ward. Between these two gentlemen there is a very great difference; the former is a man of splendid abilities, while the latter is not entitled to an elevation above mediocrity. Mr. Hoffman is a sound Lawyer, and eloquent orator; of Mr. Scotles we cannot say so much. Both, however, have gone over to the Bank, and both are now our political enemies. In late years Mr. Hoffman has not made himself conspicuous in politics, and consequently his political creed was a matter of some doubt; now that he has declared himself the partizan of the Bankmen, our doubts are removed, and he stands in the field as one of the enemy. We will not now enquire into Mr. Hoffman's actual reasons for doing as he has done; we may do so hereafter. For the present we will content ourselves with remarking that his observations at Masonic Hall in the Whig meeting, are not characterised by his usual judgement; and his assigned reasons for becoming a "Whig" are not remarkable for the sound sense and logic, which are generally evinced in his arguments. We speak of him more in sorrow than in anger—we will at present say no more.

Mr. Scotles is neither more nor less than a "spoiled child." The Republicans of the 14th Ward confiding in him, and believing that his professions of attachment to the Democratic Republican party were sincere, aided him to some promotion.

He was not satisfied with favors received but was anxious to be sent to the assembly. The party fortunately did not nominate him and in a fit of envy and little minded, and disappointed ambition he became a modern "Whig."—We are glad he has left us for we do not wish to number in our ranks any doubtful or vacillating politicians whose views are all selfish, and who really feel no interest in the welfare of the people. He was no acquisition to the Republican party, because no thorough dependence could be placed in his principles, and no doubt the "Wigs" consider him as "cotted" and we wish them much joy of their Proselyte.

#### THE DRAMA.

The American Theatre (Bowery) re-opens on Monday next having been closed for some weeks. We perceive by an Advertisement, that Mr. Hamblin, the enterprising Manager, has engaged John R. Scott, an American actor, said to be possessed of great ability, and also Herr Cline, the celebrated Rope dancer, whose performances in this City a few years ago were so extraordinary and procured him such unbounded applause. These with an excellent Stock Company, will entitle the Bowery to our warmest support, and we wish the Manager success during the approaching Season.

#### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The musical *Soiree's* of the Italian Company, which take place at this Garden nightly, and the price of admission to which is only twenty five cents, are well worthy of patronage and encouragement. The Orchestra is the best in the union, and boasts in its numbers, the celebrated Cioffi, the master of the Trombone, Casolani, Kyle Jr. Boucher, &c. &c. We advise our readers to pay a visit as early as possible. We had almost forgotten Gaubati, who performs so admirably on the Trumpet, and between whom and Mr. Norton, there is to be a trial of Skill. We will not attempt to decide on their respective merits, but can boldly assert that they are both excellent Musicians, and perform on the Trumpet with sweetness and skill at once delightful and astonishing.

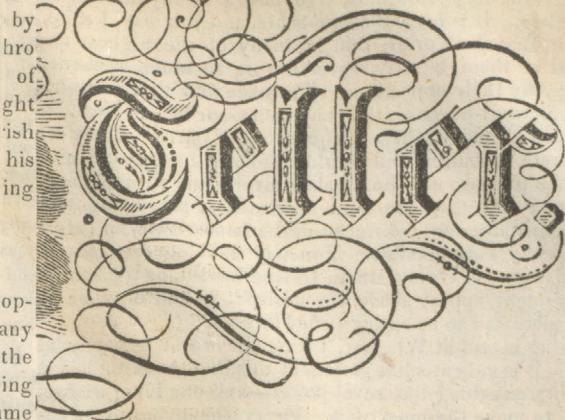
#### CASTLE GARDEN.

At this place we have nightly Musical Concerts, at which Messrs. Morton, Cuddy, Reynoldson, &c. lend their invaluable aid, Cuddy's performance on the flute cannot be too highly praised; and is very generally admired. To those in the lower part of the city, in particular, the Garden must be a luxury, and it should nightly be crowded.

In our next publication we will give our readers a fair and impartial review of Guy Rivers the new American Novel which has received so much praise from some of our Editors.

#### AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

In announcing the August number of "The American Monthly Magazine," we are happy to state that it is now entering on the third volume, and the public may rest assured that it is established; its existence is no longer doubtful. We say we are happy to announce this, and we speak candidly; for this Magazine has given our city a character for periodical literature, and filled a vacuum in that department which had existed for a long time. It first recommended itself to our notice by the modest and unassuming manner in which it was presented to the public; not thrust imprudently forward with a "flourish of trumpets," and fulsome puff, but dropped on our table without any self sufficiency, its editor seeking to have it judged according to its intrinsic merits. Under the superintendence of Mr. HERBERT, its enterprising and highly talented editor, it has won applause from all men of taste, and attained a highly enviable reputation. Its editorial matter has generally been characterised by sound sense, and a critical acumen to be met with but seldom, and through some individuals have occasionally been permitted to publish their matter as editorial, who were not duly qualified to review the works on which they treated, yet such instances have been rare. The present number of this work does not detract from the bright fame of those which have preceded it, and although we were disposed to be critical we might point out some defects, we will put them entirely out of view, and notice out such portions of this number as are worthy of the warmest admiration. "The Ruin" signed "Linus" is a piece of real poetry, its metre is harmonious and it contains the soul of poetry. "The Haunted Hof" is very good. "Summer in the South" are very pretty lines, yet seem to have been somewhat carelessly written. The translation from the Italian, "Psalms Ante Lucand," is in our opinion deserving of praise, as spirited and faithful. "The Hours of Love" form a few stanzas of poetry—in which the measure flows smoothly on, and which contains some very fine and truly poetical ideas. "The Idiot Girl" is written in an easy and admirable style—its author should not be sparing of his pen; its exercise will secure him fame. The remaining articles are all excellent. But there is one production in the present number which we have read over and over with renewed delight, and which we unhesitatingly pronounce a splendid piece of composition: We mean the continuation of the "Passages from the Life of Mary Stuart." Our readers will recollect that we have heretofore spoken in laudatory terms of these "Passages" and recommended them to their notice. At that time we were not aware, but we now have the pleasure of announcing that they emanate from the classic and elegant pen of Mr. Herbert, editor of "The American Monthly Magazine." The present *passage* describes Mary's execution, and we advise our readers to obtain and read it; we cannot describe to them the beautiful manner in which the writer describes the fortitude of Mary in meeting death, hailing it as a messenger of peace, a release from almost unexampled mi-



1834.

NO. 35

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

OF MARY RIELY, a native of Granard, Co. of Longford, Ireland, who arrived in this country about 20 years ago. The last account received from her, stated that she lived in New-York for some time, but left there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; in present, it is probable she may reside in some part of the State of New-York. Her mother's name is Rose Plunket. Any information respecting her, will be thankfully received by her husband, John RIELY, who at present lives on a farm belonging to the estate of Mr. Thomas James, of Halifax, by addressing a letter to the Editor of this paper, 58 Franklin-street, N. Y. Aug 23

OF ROBERT KENNEDY, a native of Downwoley co. Clardy, Ireland. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received at 422 1-2 Broadway. Aug 9 3t.

OF MAURICE KIELY, a carpenter by trade, who moved from Rochester about four years since to settle in upper Canada: Also of JOHN GRATTAN his Brother-in-Law, who when last heard from was learning Cabinet making in New York city. His sister, and M. Kiely's Sister in Law Betsy Martin (now a widow) with a helpless family residing in Montreal are most anxious to hear from them. Any information respecting them addressed to J. O'Donoghue, Rochester, N. Y.—or for them, care of John Douglas Montreal will be thankfully received, M. Kiely's Brother and family are in Montreal anxious to hear from him. Aug 9 3t.

OF JOHN and JEREMIAH O'DONOGHUE, natives of the Co. Cork, Carrignavar parish, Ireland, who emigrated to Quebec about eight years since. When last heard of about six years ago they were in the city of New York. They are now supposed to be laboring or in the neighbourhood of Washington. Their Brother James has arrived in this city from Ireland, and is anxious to hear from them. Any information will be thankfully received by addressing a Letter post paid, for James O'Donoghue, at the Office of the Truth Teller, or to the care of Chas. Adams, No. 5 William st. N.Y. Aug 9 3t.

OF JAMES WHITE, native of the parish of Ennisstagne, Co. Kilkenny, Carpenter and Joiner by trade, sailed from Ireland, 1826, when last heard of was in the City of Troy in the employ of a Mr. McDonald.—Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother Edward White, directed to the care of Michael McGuire, Buffalo, N. Y.

If this notice should meet the eye of THOMAS DUNFREY, a native of the city of Kilkenny, Ireland, he is requested to call on, or write to Patrick Hockney, 228 Washington street where his father may be found. Aug 9 6t.

IF ELLEN SEMPLE, from county Cavan Ireland, and who about four years back resided in the family of Mr. Hammond in Quebec, will call at the office of the Truth Teller she will hear of something to her advantage. Aug 9 3t.

OF PATRICK McSWINEY, who left Cork, Ireland December 1830. Also his Brother William who is in some part of Pennsylvania. Their nephew John Foley would wish to hear from them by letter addressed to Northampton, Mass. Aug. 3t.

OF JOHN MACNAMARA and Wife JOHANNA LYNCH, who arrived in Quebec about 13 years ago, he was from Passage and she from Ballynamona County Cork, Ireland.—When last heard of they were living in St. Mary near Quebec.—Any person having any knowledge of them or their children whether they be living or dead will have the goodness of giving information to their brothers and sisters who have arrived in New York from Ireland lately. A letter addressed to the Editors of the Truth Teller, New York will be thankfully received which was Styretyped a few years ago, is spurious, and bears every part, and bears little or no resemblance to the genuine edition of Alban Butler's work. This was a great misfortune, and arose probably from the Publisher's total ignorance of the work in which he was engaging. Notwithstanding the exorbitant price, (\$24) and the slovenly appearance of the work, still, had it been a reprint of the Lives of Saints, it would have been hailed with delight by the Catholic public, and the remuneration of the Publisher would have been much more ample even than it has been. The citizens of the United States have now an opportunity of procuring the genuine work at a moderate price; and it will depend altogether on the encouragement which the Subscriber may receive whether he shall ever hazard a second importation of this valuable work. The present supply consists of One Hundred Copies, and the price, will well bonnd, is \$12. The duty on each copy amounted to \$3, so that the subscriber gets but \$9, for each work.

John Doyle, Catholic publisher and general Bookseller, N. Y. The Boston Jesuit, Catholic Herald, Phila. W.S. Catholic Messenger, Catholic Telegraph, Cincinnati, and Shepherd of the Valley, St. Louis, are requested to give the above three insertions and charge the same to the account of the Truth Teller, and if he would, from the names of his friends, who were all actuated by generous philanthropy, select one, to whom he is more especially indebted, it must be that of the good and estimable Mr. McDonough, whose name in Utica, is identified with charity and patriotism.

The Editors in Utica will please give this Card an insertion.

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

He was too sincere a Catholic not to desire a total disconnection that church with the state. He desired, however, that the Catholics should not be called upon to support another church. He had no doubt that the time would come when the members of his church would no longer be called upon to contribute towards the maintenance of another church.

"For neither flesh, nor fish, nor good red herring!" (hear, hear, and a laugh)—their conduct was something like shrinking from honorable feeling. They had stood by their places on this question, and they were bound in consistency to assert a principle. He did not say that it was the duty of persons to cling to place and office when they could not advance the principles they held.

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 tables to ps, of every description, tombs, monuments head-stones, &c.

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.

PROSPECT HALL, OBSERVATORY.—PLACE.

This new and extensive establishment is situated on an eminence more than 100 feet above the water, near the present termination of the Harlem rail road over the rail road tunnel, and on the 4th Avenue, six miles from New York City Hall.

The subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the extensive patronage he has received while doing business in Washington Hall at Harlem, and respectfully inform them that, having completed his improvements in prospect Hall, he is now prepared to furnish visitors with every delicacy of the season at short notice.

N. B.—A capacious Hall is attached to this establishment for the accommodation of military companies, musical parties, assemblies, &c. &c.

DOUAY BIBLE.—The Genuine edition of the DOUAY BIBLE, being the only one ever printed in this country with PARALLEL REFERENCES, for sale by JOHN DOYLE, No. 12 Liberty-street.

This edition, besides the Parallel References which are of incalculable value, contains several beautiful engravings and a family record. It is bound in the strongest and most enduring manner possible, so as to last for ever, and one of them is, in all respects, worth several copies of those deficient Douay Bibles advertised for one dollar and seventy-five cents.

N. B.—An edition of the above on superior paper and binding, three dollars and half. Bound in Russia extra, with proof impressions of the plates, four dollars and a half.

JAMES RYAN, 426 Broadway, has for sale the following standard Catholic books:—Dewey Bible, 4to, with 11 engravings; Dewey Testaments, 12mo, in half binding; do do, sheep binding; do do, 32mo pocket edition.

EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE, FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS. FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, & WALES. The subscribers have made arrangements for getting out Steerage Passengers from Great Britain and Ireland, with promptness, economy, and comfort.

RAWSON, and McMURRAY, 100 Pine-street, near South-street. Jy 26. 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.

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.

50 to 75 LABORERS will find employment on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, at New-Brunswick. Apply to E. BALDWIN, on the Work. Aug. 2

PASSAGE FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE, can at all times be secured, on applying at 246 Pearl-street. Aug. 2

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. 4t

McLOUGHLIN & 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.

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

A CARD.—To the Catholic Clergy and Laity of the City of New York. A gentleman wishes to dispose of a splendid English edition of Haydock's Bible, in 2 vols. folio, with Notes and Comments, and fine Engravings, and the Theological Tree in miniature.

COAL.—JOHN QUINN'S Coal Yard, 26 Hamilton-street, near Catherine-street. The subscriber has constantly on hand, a good supply of the following description of Coal:—Schulkill, Peach Orchard, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Fictou, and Virginia—all of the first quality.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JAMES TUMILTY, a native of Ireland, county Down, aged about 29, and lame. When last heard of, he was in the State of Pennsylvania. Any account of him will be thankfully received by his aged parents and brothers, living near Manchester, Mo., directed to the Editors of the Shepherd of the Valley, St. Louis Mo. aug. 2 3t

OF PATRICK McSWINEY, who left Cork, Ireland December 1830. Also his Brother William who is in some part of Pennsylvania. Their nephew John Foley would wish to hear from them by letter addressed to Northampton, Mass. aug. 3t

OF JOHN MACNAMARA and Wife JOHANNA LYNCH, who arrived in Quebec about 13 years ago, he was from Passage and she from Ballynamona County Cork, Ireland.—When last heard of they were living in St. Mary near Quebec—Any person having any knowledge of them or their children whether they be living or dead will have the goodness of giving information to their brothers and sisters who has arrived in New York from Ireland lately. A letter addressed John Scianlan 99 James st. New York will be thankfully received. aug. 2 3t

OF JOHN LONG, mason by trade, a native of the county Cork, parish of Donomore, Ireland. Who came to this country about 15 years ago, and resided some time in Washington D. C. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by his brother Jeremiah Long, directed to No. 7 Governors lane, New York. aug. 2 5t

OF JOHN PICKARD, a native of the Co. Cork, Kilworth, parish of Ballinpark, Ireland, who emigrated to St. John's, New York, about thirty years ago. When last heard of he was in the neighborhood of Williamsburg, Huntingdon Co. Penn. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by addressing a letter to Patrick Ward, care of Edmond Roche, No. 19 Prince-street, N. York. 6t July 19

OF THOMAS O'SULLIVAN, of Rockhill, Co. Timerick, Ireland, nephew to Daniel O'Sullivan, Parish Priest of Glin, 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. 4t July 19

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

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.



leader of the orchestra, a very deserving and useful man, took a benefit on Thursday evening, when was produced a humorous farce called the "Removal of the Deposits," the principal characters in which were well sustained by Mrs. Herring, Mr. Lennox, and Mr. Herr Cline, the celebrated rope dancer, has given the au-

Numerous arrivals during the week, bring us late dates from London, Dublin, and Liverpool. The contents of our Irish and English files are important. Our columns will be found full of interesting matter. The resignation of a portion of the Whig Ministry—the abandonment by the new ministry of the Coercion Bill, a more liberal system towards Ireland, are matters of congratulation to the lovers of freedom in every clime—and to O'CONNELL, to whom we are indebted for this singular change, it must be a matter of more than common gratification. He will proceed onward, until he procures a Repeal of the Union—and we pray our readers to mark—the time is not far distant.

The resignation of Earl GREY and of his "right arm," Lord ALTHORP could surprise no one except those whose faith is great in the durability of lath-and-plaster. After the indiscreet "communications" of the Irish Secretary with Mr. O'CONNELL had laid bare all the differences and weaknesses of the Cabinet; had disclosed the important fact that the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND and his SECRETARY were both opposed to the renewal of the Coercion Bill with the three clauses suppressive of public meetings, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, himself opposed to those clauses, and knowing also that four of his colleagues, MR. ABERCROMBY, MR. ELLIOT, MR. GRANT and MR. RICE, were also inimical to their re-actment, could not, even with all his Whiggish suppleness, presume to stand up in the House of Commons as the advocate of that Bill, burthened with clauses which were then known to all the world to be considered by the Irish Government, and by four of the most able and influential of his colleagues, as unnecessarily coercive and tyrannous. It could not, we repeat, be surprised that these resignations should occur. In fact the conduct of the Irish Secretary was such as would imperatively produce them. MR. LITTLETON fearing the opposition of MR. O'CONNELL at the Wexford election, and in the House of Commons, on the 11th of August, and one of the main pillars of the Bank party, has thrown a bomb into the camp of the combined forces of the allies. One of his coadjutors in the cause assails him in an article of two columns with bitter acrimony. General Green announces the determination that the friends of nullification come not to the "rescue," but with the standard of their principles unfurled and their pennants floating in the breeze. The light is breaking to the Democracy.

**THE CHURCH IN DANGER.** The answer, says the *London Examiner*, of most people to the cry of the "Church is in danger," is, "We are glad of it."

**EMIGRATION.** The number of steerage passengers arrived in this port from Great Britain since the 1st of January, up to Saturday last, amounts to 21,024—and from the continent of Europe, within the same period, 7,753, making a total of TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN persons who have landed in this city from Europe since the 1st of January last. A very respectable amount of "Live Stock" as Colonel Webb has it.

**ABSENTEES.** By a recent imperial ukase promulgated throughout Russia, his Imperial Majesty has forbid any of his loving subjects from residing abroad without his permission, threatening them with the confiscation of their entire property should they disobey his commands. What a blessing it would be for Ireland were a British ukase to be issued, prohibiting under a similar penalty all Irish absentees from squandering the produce of their estates abroad, thereby impoverishing themselves, and bringing misery and desolation on their country.

**GENERAL JACKSON.** The London Press announces the publication of the Life of "PRESIDENT JACKSON" from the pen of William Cobbett. The work is advertised to be sold at three shillings sterling a copy, being something less than 75 cents U. S. money.

**TARGET EXCURSION.**

On Monday last the "JACKSON GUARDS" under the command of Captain Kearney, formed in front of the City Hall, and proceeded to Yonkers on board the steam boat Champion, Captain Haywood; on a Target excursion.—Although the morning was very stormy, the company immediately on landing at the village commenced the exercises of the day, and after some excellent firing the prize was awarded by the Judges, Messrs. BRADY, DOGHERTY and DENMAN, and soon after the company sat down to an excellent dinner prepared by mine host of the Yonkers Hotel in his usual style. Previous however to the company sitting down to dinner, an elegant prize musket was presented to the successful candidate, MR. P. FEINEY, accompanied with a neat address to which he made a suitable reply.

**REGULAR TOASTS.**

1. *The United States of America*—The home of the oppressed and the unfortunate of all nations.—The blest abode of Peace, Liberty and Happiness. *Star Spangled Banner.*
2. *The State of New York*—One of the brightest ornaments of the Union. *Hail Columbia.*
3. *Andrew Jackson*—Our worthy President. The honest and uncompromising advocate of the people's rights, the unflinching supporter of the Constitution.—Long after the small

prejudices of this generation shall have terminated, history point to him as one of the greatest and best amongst men.

4. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—Composed of Freemen. They must ever prove invincible. *Yankee Doodle.*
5. *The Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State*—Good and upright men who in all their acts evince the wisest desire to preserve the interest of the people. *Governor's March.*
6. *Ireland*—Her Sun will soon pierce the clouds of pride and bigotry, and send its enlivening beams upon a and happy people. *St. Patrick's Day.*
7. *Roger B. Taney*—The honest man, and accomplished Statesman, whom a corrupt Senate deprived of office for attachment to correct Republican principles. *Hail to the Chief.*
8. *Democracy*—The principle for which Irishmen have suffered so much, and are willing to suffer more. *See the conquering Hero come.*
9. *Daniel O'Connell*—Ireland's true Friend, the accomplished Orator, profound Statesman, and incorruptible Patriot—Slanders poisoned shafts fall harmless by his side; his we are continually prayed for by grateful millions. *Garry Owen.*

10. *The Memory of Washington, La Fayette, Montgomerie, and the Heroes of the Revolution.* *Dirge.*
11. *The Senate of the United States*—The Star Chamber of America. *Rogues March—three Groats.*
12. *The Metallic Currency*—The ascendancy of pure silver over United States Bank Rags. *Money in both Pockets.*
13. *The Ladies*—The Sunshine of life; their affection not diminished by misfortune, and we readily acknowledge them,—the last, best, loveliest gift of Heaven. *Is there a heart that never loves.*

**VOLUNTEER TOASTS.**

- By Capt. Kearney.—The Military Companies of New-York discipline they display the skill of veterans; in patriotism, the and enthusiasm of youth; in the hour of danger they will be an indestructible bulwark.
- By Lieut. John McKinley.—Jackson and O'Connell. While former is maintaining unsullied the character of a great and a Union, the latter is strenuously exerting himself to dissolve a which is odious and execrable.
- By William Denman.—Irishmen. When oppressed, they are their oppressors to tremble; when kindly treated, they are the grateful people on earth.
- By James T. Brady.—The memory of Robert Emmett. He been called an enthusiast; we should only recollect that he was patriot, and died for his country.
- By John McMahon.—The 4th Company Jackson Guards. A disciplined and admirable corps; in all their acts they do honor the illustrious patriot from whom they derive their name.
- By Patrick Farrell.—Yonkers. We have on more than one occasion selected it as the scene of our festivity. In Yonkers we are ways at home.
- By Michael Conery.—The Sons of Ireland. They have gone to invent, will to act, and nerve to contend with any difficulty. Their efforts for freedom be crowned with success.
- By M. Coogan.—The memory of Charles Carroll of Carroll By Mr. Yeoman, a Guest.—The Volunteer Companies of New-York. Distinguished on all occasions, not more remarkable for their fine personal appearance, than for their undeviating patriotic and invincible bravery.
- By William Cunningham.—Our late commandant, Capt. J. the Shea; the Soldier, the Scholar, and the Gentleman—may we all find such men to guard Jackson's principles.
- By P. Feiney.—The Militia of New-York. They cannot but their numbers of any corps more ready at any moment to fight die for America, and liberal principles, than the 4th Company Jackson Guards.

**DIED.**

In this city, on Tuesday last, Lawrence Darcy, son of Mr. J. Darcy, aged one year and three months.  
On Monday last, Mr. Patrick McCluskey.  
At Brooklyn, L. I. on Tuesday last, Mrs. Coad, aged 54 years, native of Ireland.

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.**

At a regular meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee, held at Tammy Hall, on Wednesday evening, 6th August, it was Resolved, That it be recommended to the Democratic Republic Electors of the City and County of New York, friendly to regular nominations, to meet in their respective Wards on Wednesday evening, the 20th August, at 8 o'clock, to select three persons to meet at Tammany Hall to nominate eleven delegates to represent the City and County in the Herkimer convention to be held on September ensuing, and there to select Candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Also to select three persons from each Ward to meet at Tammany Hall on Monday evening, the second day of September at 8 o'clock, to make choice of eleven delegates to represent this City and County in the Senatorial Convention for the first Senatorial District, to be held at the Village Hall in Brooklyn on the second Tuesday in October at 4 o'clock, P. M. to nominate a suitable person to be supported at the November Election for Senator.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Wards to meet at the following places, viz:

- 1st Ward, at Broad st. House corner of Broad and Pearl sts.
- 2d Ward, at Shakspeare Hotel, corner Nassau and Fulton sts.
- 3d Ward, at such place as the Ward Committee shall designate.
- 4th Ward, at Harmony Hall, corner of William and Duane sts.
- 5th Ward, at Riley's Hotel, corner of Chapel and Provost sts.
- 6th Ward, at McDermott's, corner of Duane and Cross streets.
- 7th Ward, at E. Witherell's, 207 Division st.
- 8th Ward, at Davis's Long Room, 168 Spring st.
- 9th Ward, at A. Miller's, corner of Hudson and Charles sts.
- 10th Ward, at Military Hall, corner of Grand and Ludlow sts.
- 11th Ward, at R. C. Hawkin's, corner of Allen and North sts.
- 12th Ward, at General Hickock's Hickory Tree Hotel, near 5 mile stone.
- 13th Ward, at such place as the Ward Committee shall designate.
- 14th Ward, at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts.
- 15th Ward, at Wm. Randolph's corner of Broadway and Bleeker sts.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published.

ELDAD HOLMES, Chairman.  
Wm. S. Cog, Secretary. a16

1834. NO. 35

**INFORMATION WANTED.**

**OF MARY RIELY,** a native of Granard, Co. of Longford, Ireland, who arrived in this country about 20 years ago. The last account received from her, stated that she lived in New-York for some time, but left there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; at present, it is probable she may reside in some part of the State of New-York. Her mother's name is Rose Plunket. Any information respecting her, will be thankfully received by her husband, John Riely, who at present lives on a farm belonging to the estate of Mr. Thomas James, of Halifax, by addressing a letter to the Editor of this paper, 58 Franklin-street, N. Y. Aug 23

**OF ROBERT KENNEDY,** a native of Downwiley co. Clardy, Ireland. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received at 422 1-2 Broadway. aug 9 3t

**OF MAURICE KIELY,** a carpenter by trade, who moved from Rochester about four years since to settle in upper Canada: Also of JOHN GRATTAN his Brother-in-Law, who when last heard from was learning Cabinet making in New York city. His sister, and M. Kiely's Sister in Law Betsy Martin (now a widow) with a helpless family residing in Montreal are most anxious to hear from them. Any information respecting them addressed to J. O'Donoghue, Rochester, N. Y.—or for them, care of John Douglas Montreal will be thankfully received, M. Kiely's Brother and family are in Montreal anxious to hear from him. aug 9 3t

**OF JOHN and JEREMIAH O'DONOGHUE,** natives of the Co. Cork, Carrignavar parish, Ireland, who emigrated to Quebec about eight years since. When last heard of about six years ago they were in the city of New York. They are now supposed to be laboring or in the neighbourhood of Washington. Their Brother James, has arrived in this city from Ireland, and is anxious to hear from them. Any information will be thankfully received by addressing a Letter post paid, for James O'Donoghue, at the Office of the Truth Teller, or to the care of Chas. Adams, No. 5 William st. N.Y. a9 3t

**OF JAMES WHITE,** native of the parish of Ennisstagne, Co. Kilkenny, Carpenter and Joiner by trade, sailed from Ireland, 1826, when last heard of was in the City of Troy in the employ of a Mr. McDonald.—Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother Edward White, directed to the care of Michael McGuire, Buffalo, N. Y.

If this notice should meet the eye of THOMAS DUNFREY, a native of the city of Kilkenny, Ireland, he is requested to call on, or write to Patrick Hockney, 228 Washington street where his father may be found. aug 9 6t

**IF ELLEN SEMPLE,** from county Cavan Ireland, and who about four years back resided in the family of Mr. Hammond in Quebec, will call at the office of the Truth Teller she will hear of something to her advantage. aug 9 3t

**OF PATRICK McSWINEY,** who left Cork, Ireland December 1830. Also his Brother William who is in some part of Pennsylvania. Their nephew John Foley would wish to hear from them by letter addressed to Northampton, Mass. aug. 3t

**OF JOHN MACNAMARA and Wife JOHANNA LYNCH,** who arrived in Quebec about 13 years ago, he was from Passage and she from Ballynamona County Cork, Ireland.—When last heard of they were living in St. Mary near Quebec.—Any person having any knowledge of them or their children whether they be living or dead will have the goodness of giving information to their brothers and sisters who has arrived in New York from Ireland lately. A letter addressed to the Secretary of the Society, New York will be thankfully received, which was Stereotyped a few years ago, is spurious, and every part, and bears little or no resemblance to the genuine edition of Alban Butler's work. This was a great misfortune, and arose probably from the Publisher's total ignorance of the work in which he was engaging. Notwithstanding the exorbitant price, (\$24) and the slovenly appearance of the work, still, had it been a reprint of the Lives of Saints, it would have been hailed with delight by the Catholic public, and the remuneration of the Publisher would have been much more ample even than it has been. The citizens of the United States have now an opportunity of procuring the genuine work at a moderate price; and it will depend altogether on the encouragement which the Subscriber may receive whether he shall ever hazard a second importation of this valuable work. The present supply consists of One Hundred Copies, and the price, will well bond, is \$12. The duty on each copy amounted to \$3, so that the subscriber gets but \$9, for each work.

John Doyle, Catholic publisher and general Bookseller, N. Y. The Boston Jesuit, Catholic Herald, Phila. W.S. Catholic Missellany, Catholic Telegraph, Cincinnati, and Shepherd of the Valley, St. Louis, are requested to give the above three insertions and charge the subscriber. J. D. aug 16

**INFORMATION WANTED.**

**OF ANDREW, MICHAEL, and CATHERINE 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.

Should this meet the eye of Mr. JAMES KEAN, Blacksmith, he is requested to come to this City, and call on Mr. Thomas Stephens, where he will hear of something to his advantage. Aug 16



leader of the orchestra, a very deserving and useful man, took a benefit on Thursday evening, when was produced a humorous farce called the "Removal of the Deposites," the principal characters in which were well sustained by Mrs. Herring, Mr. Lennox, and Mr. Herr Cline, the celebrated rope dancer, has given the au-

Numerous arrivals during the week, bring us late dates from London, Dublin, and Liverpool. The contents of our Irish and English files are important. Our columns will be found full of interesting matter. The resignation of a portion of the Whig Ministry—the abandonment by the new ministry of the Coercion Bill, a more liberal system towards Ireland, are matters of congratulation to the lovers of freedom in every clime—and to O'CONNELL, to whom we are indebted for this singular change, it must be a matter of more than common gratification. He will proceed onward, until he procures a Repeal of the Union—and we pray our readers to mark—the time is not far distant.

The resignation of Earl GREY and of his "right arm," Lord ALTHORP could surprise no one except those whose faith is great in the durability of lath-and-plaster. After the indiscreet "communications" of the Irish Secretary with Mr. O'CONNELL had laid bare all the differences and weaknesses of the Cabinet; had disclosed the important fact that the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND and his SECRETARY were both opposed to the renewal of the Coercion Bill with the three clauses suppressive of public meetings, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, himself opposed to those clauses, and knowing also that four of his colleagues, Mr. ABERCROMBY, Mr. ELLIOT, Mr. GRANT and Mr. RICE, were also inimical to their re-entrenchment, could not, even with all his Whiggish suppleness, presume to stand up in the House of Commons as the advocate of that Bill, burthened with clauses which were then known to all the world to be considered by the Irish Government, and by four of the most able and influential of his colleagues, as unnecessarily coercive and tyrannous. It could not, we repeat, be surprised that these resignations should occur. In fact the conduct of the Irish Secretary was such as would imperatively produce them. Mr. LITTLETON fearing the opposition of Mr. O'CONNELL at the Wexford election, and in the House of Commons on the Irish Tithe-Bill, sends for him to state that he would not consent to the renewal of the Coercion Bill with the clauses giving the Lord Lieutenant power of suppressing all public meetings. In consequence of this assurance, Mr. O'CONNELL withdraws much of his intended opposition to the Government. Earl GREY, however, determines to renew the clauses in question; Mr. LITTLETON, in the teeth of his asseverations to Mr. O'CONNELL, servilely truckles to the Premier's policy, and brazenly answers to Mr. O'CONNELL's question—"whether it was his intention to bring the bill forward in the House!—that whoever might bring in the Bill he should vote for it!!" Mr. O'CONNELL then very naturally complains of being infamously deceived by Mr. LITTLETON, and justifies his complaint by a statement of the facts of the case, which statement the Irish Secretary is pleased very magnificently to designate as a breach of confidence.

Thus, it seems, it is ever to be with all that relates to the Government of IRELAND. Every man in power holds himself privileged to break faith with her. She is now an outlaw whom all are licensed to deceive and persecute with impunity! As for Mr. LITTLETON, we do not consider that even his resignation of office would now restore him to that high state of honor as compromised; and his continuance in place cannot taminate him! He is now as deep in the public as unfortunate predecessor; and only happier, in that he has still the profit to console him under the burthen of the shame. A fouler exposure of official unprincipledness, and deception, is scarcely, we think, to be found in the whole corrupt annals of the Parliament of the "United" Kingdom.

Since the above was in type, a later arrival, via Boston, brings us intelligence of the completion of the new ministry.—Lord Melbourne takes Earl Grey's place; Viscount Duncannon Lord Melbourne's. The Marquis Wellesley remains Lord Lieutenant, and Mr. Littleton Secretary of Ireland. If we can credit the Morning Chronicle, "the influence of the Tories is at an end, and the influence of the Irish interest will prevail. The new ministry have given up the Coercion Bill.

How long this newly re-constructed Cabinet will last, time only can tell. It will be short-lived unless much more liberal measures than those of Earl GREY be introduced—and unless the Ministry shew a determination to constrain the LORDS into a submission to the COMMONS; not to content themselves with letting their Lordships make null, session after session, the best measures of the other House for the advancement of all the great and most important interests of the Country. No Ministry that does not come into office resolved upon the annihilation of the present ruinous power of the Tory Aristocracy in the Upper House, need hope for a six month's life. The people call aloud for the "collision"; and they will support no new administration that shall not have the courage to answer to their summons to this most righteous strife.

As regards Ireland, the prospect is a little brighter, inasmuch as the cabinet as now constructed, evidently knows the influence of Mr. O'CONNELL in the House; and his weight there, which, becoming every day more and more powerful, will naturally compel them to adopt more liberal measures. O'CONNELL'S power like the snow ball, will keep increasing—and the Whigs,

merciful of office, will continue yielding, inch by inch, step by step, until, like the Phoenix arising out of the ashes, Ireland, thro' REPEAL, will stand—redeemed—regenerated—"the envy of surrounding nations," and O'CONNELL will be where he ought to be, in his place in College Green—not wrangling in an Irish House of Commons about a tithe bill, but pointing out to his countrymen the best and most efficacious means of improving Ireland, and managing their own affairs.

#### EVENING POST.

The editors of the Post some time since referred to the adoption of a resolution by the General Committee, at Tammany Hall, recommending the Post, Times, and Truth Teller, to the favor of the democratic party. The Post objects to being made second to the Times—and to being placed in the same category with the Truth Teller. We regret to see the Post acting under such a pettish feeling. It may speak of its services—and may point to its scars in the cause of democracy—but opposed as it is to monopolies it ought not to monopolize all the credit of the achievements which have distinguished the democratic party. The Truth Teller has had no other object in view than the promotion of the general welfare, and the preservation of our republican institutions, and have fought against the Bank party at a sacrifice of its interests, but in obedience to the dictates of principle. As the organ of the adopted citizens; it could not be silent while every attempt has been made to insult foreigners—to traduce the Irish in particular, and to curtail the privileges which they enjoy in this land of freedom.—The Post, while the enemy is in the field, ought to be more temperate. The Truth Teller, while it acknowledges the compliment paid to its labors by the committee, and is proud of having the confidence of the representatives of the democratic party, still holds itself ready at all times to share the credit of the labors of the day with its associates.

...and capable of maintaining a dense population; the individuals who have moved upon it, or who are about to do so, have been principally bred farmers. Thus every thing announces a successful settlement.—*ib.*

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

At the last meeting of the Dublin Society, John Vico Collins and Thomas Morgan, Esqrs., were proposed members.

A committee of the Dublin Society has been formed to make arrangements necessary for inducing the "British Association for the Advancement of Science" to hold their annual meeting in 1835 in Dublin.

A tract of land, comprising 1359 acres, in the county Cork, is offered to pensioners and small farmers, in divisions of ten acres each, gratis for three years, after which a rent will be imposed commensurate with the produce of the soil.

At the last Waterford sessions thirty-five persons were registered for this city, thirty of whom were in the liberal interest.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

Chief Constable Crossley is to be removed from Dungarvan to the county Armagh.

Twelfth of July.—All our letters from the country bring the gratifying intelligence that the Orangemen of Ulster mean to confine their celebration of the approaching great and glorious anniversary to their attendance at church in the day, and to assemble in their private lodges in the evening.—*Evening Mail.*

Attack on his Majesty's Mail.—The royal mail car, between this city and Waterford, was attacked this (Monday) morning at half past four o'clock. The car had arrived at Bansa, in the neighborhood of Thurles, in the county of Tipperary, when six men rushed from inside the road, two of whom seized the horse which drew the mail, two others seized the guard and driver, while the remaining two demanded the key of the boot in which the mail, &c. were kept. The guard replied that he had no key; they instantly placed a pistol at his breast, and threatened to take his life if he refused. Under this threat he gave the key, when they plundered the car of a brace of large pistols, and decamped without touching any thing else.—*Limerick Times.*

Death of the Countess of Antrim.—Died, late in the evening of the 10th June, at her ladyship's house in Park-lane, the Right Hon. Anne Catharine, in her own right Countess of Antrim and Viscountess Dunluce, wife of Edmund McDonnell, Esq., and mother of the Marchioness of Londonderry.

The farmers of the parishes of Kilsheelan and Killalona have, during the last fortnight, entered into subscriptions for the relief of the poor of those parishes, which, with the assistance of the neighboring gentlemen, have been productive of the greatest use in this scarce and dear season. By these means they have been enabled to give one shilling per head to every person in each family in indigent circumstances. Ten shillings a week have also been added to this fund from the poor-box of the church of Killalona. If the farmers of other parishes were to exert themselves in a similar manner, we would not have to record the many depredations committed on property in his county by a starving people.—*Clovelly Advertiser.*

The medal of the Dublin Society has been awarded to Surgeon J. Strange, of Dawson-street, for his admirably constructed calculator, an instrument that may be justly termed perfect, as regards its important purpose. By it the fearful operation of lithotomy is completely superseded. The calculi are crushed by the action of the screw, most ingeniously and effectively applied. Provision is made for the removal of the detritus which might lodge in the forceps, and prevent its being closed after use. Altogether, the invention is a boon to the surgical profession and to humanity.

Royal Dublin Society. At the last meeting of the Society thanks were returned to the members of the committee appointed to conduct the exhibition of the Irish manufactures, which has excited so much attention with the public, done so much credit to the manufacturers, and will, it is hoped, ultimately be so beneficial to Ireland. Sir Edward Stanley gave notice, that he would, on Thursday next, move, that in consequence of the partial failure of the potato crop last year, and of the apprehension of a similar occurrence this year, the committee of botany be requested to cause experiments to be made on the cultivation of oxalis crenatis; and to report their opinion on the expediency of calling on the committee of agriculture to offer premiums for its cultivation, as an esculent, in cases of any serious failure of potatoes.

A meeting took place on the 3d of July in the great room of the London Coffee House, to take into consideration the prosecution of the True Sun for advising a resistance to the payment of the assessed



1834.

NO. 35

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

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If this notice should meet the eye of THOMAS DUNFREY, a native of the city of Kilkenny, Ireland, he is requested to call on, or write to Patrick Hockney, 228 Washington street where his father may be found. aug 9 6t

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OF JOHN LONG, mason by trade, a native of the county Cork, parish of Donomore, Ireland. Who came to this country about 15 years ago, and resided some time in Washington D. C. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by his brother Jeremiah Long, directed to No. 7 Governors lane, New York. aug 2 5t

OF JOHN PICKARD, a native of the Co. Cork, Kilworth, Parish of Ballinapark, Ireland, who emigrated to St. John's, Newfoundland, about thirty years ago. When last heard of he was in the neighborhood of Williamsburg, Huntingdon Co. Penn. Any information respecting him, will be thankfully received by addressing a letter to Patrick Ward, care of Edmond Roche, No. 19 Prince-street, N. York. 6t July 19

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

NOTICE.—The gentleman lately arrived in this city from Louisville, Kentucky, to whom was confided a valuable packet by the Rev. Mr. Abel, Roman Catholic Clergyman of Louisville, to be delivered to Mr. P. Cuninghame, of Jersey City, or to some of the Roman Catholic Clergy here, is particularly requested to leave his address at this office, 58 Franklin-street, or at Mr. Cuninghame's, Jersey City, or Charles McKenna's, 52 John-street, New York. Aug 23 5t

Should this meet the eye of Mr. JAMES KEAN, Blacksmith, he is requested to come to this City, and call on Mr. Thomas Stephens, where he will hear of something to his advantage. Aug 16





