

TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1834.

NO. 30

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 suck imputation to rest upon him. There is but one blot on his soutcheon—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 title to which the tithe-owner is entitled is proposed to be reduced one-fifth-THAT IS, ONE-FIFTH OF THE PRESENT VA-LUATION, WHICH IS CONSIDERABLY GREATER THAN THE FOR-MER." &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 ently serve the tenants. Our plan would justly press on the tion on the present tithe payers, for the ensuing five years. tithes into land-tax, without giving any relief whatsoever to the tithe-payer !!! The bill, therefore, is still worse and more SECONDLY-It is not true, but diametrically t

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 luation 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 connstituents.

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 evied, 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 CON-DITION 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 land-lord'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 land lord'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 land-

lord'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 igors 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 Se in the pound theirs is Se in the pound only more

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

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 deleagated by others, 1 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 une-

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

Fisrt-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 indispensible 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 develope 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 moderatecutting down the valuation in some instances more than onehalf, in others one-third, or one fouth, or less, as the cicumstances 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 ury 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 manses 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 approbabation 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 eroneously stated, but at once from the three-fifths of the present burthen. It would, as far as practicable, shift the Messrs: Wallace and Vigors have represented it Messra: Wallace and Vigors have represented it and total annihilation of the tithe system in every shape and form

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 onethird 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 supporting any tithe measure whatever.

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, nowever, bound to repeat the, in the most emphatic manner, that they are mistaken-miserably, cruelly mistaken, in their

The fact is, that we deem "the appropriation" the only vitaly 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 prosent 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

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, affectionnate 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 revertshould 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 experi-ment 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 occu-piers 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 speedey 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 individu-al as himself, but to hear the declarations which would no doubt, al 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 sub-ject 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 occured, to call on the noble Earl (Grey) for some expla-nations which night have the effect of tranquilizing the public mind on those points in which not only the friends of the Church in Ire-land, but in this country also (hear, hear), were at present so anxi-ously, 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 hey 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 sup-port measures. He thought, too, that he could perceive some dawn-ing of improvement in the mode of their conducting our domestic ing 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 disgovernment. (Hear.) But neconcessed that he was altogether dis-appointed. He now saw, from the position which the present gov-ernment 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 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 spolia-(Hear, hear.) With reference to the commission, viewed abstractly from circumstances and events with which it was connect-ed, herwas at a loss to see on what principle or ground it might be inaintained 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 Honse? 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 rewas the Irish Tithe Bill. But could it be said that Government re-quired 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 up-on 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 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 Sover-eign, but, at all events, to allude to it as a document of public noto-riety. (Hear, hear.) He would not say that his Majesty had ever made that speech is but he would nut the case hynothetically, and 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 prov-ed 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 east into Exile the House of Stuart; he well knew the lights which were to guide his path, and the beacons 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 check, 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 Soverign, 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

lity, 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 ask-ed whether the reasons stated in another place had been assigned fo ca whether the reasons stated in abother place had been assigned to his Majesty, in order to obtain his signature. What were these de-clarations? He found, by the public papers, that a noble lord, high in his Majesty's Councils, had made use of the following lan-guage:—" He needed not, he thought, to say. that no man in his senses, could think of advising his Majesty to issue such a commis-sion, unless he was prepared to act on whatever the report of the commission should be." (Hear.) A Minister of the Crown, a per-orn high is made in the Advising of the acurture the leader of son 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 de-legated to commissioners? Was such a commission like a Roman dictator, to supersede all law and the established institutions of the 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 princi-ple into effect. Thus, then, had the objects of the commission being openly, broadly, and distinctly avowed in another place by the mem-bers of his Majesty's Government. Would they hear those state-ments 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 ne-cessary. [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 Gov-ernment; for he [the Earl of Wicklow] could not but attribute them, but the interpret of the mesont deministration that represent not to statesmanlike views of the present Administration, but ra-ther, he hoped, to the fault and inaccuracy of Parliamentary reporters.—[Hear, hear.) The noble earl then referred to the pro-gress 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 establish-ment should be as a 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; or less i' 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 promul-gated to the world when the noble carl now at the head of his Majesty's Government was commencing his public career. True Majesty's Government was commencing his public career. his 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 animad-

social system disorganized, to allow this demon of discord to stalk social system disorganized, to anow this denion of discord to state 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 predomi-nant party. The measures of the noble Lord were said to be based on the bringing of doing away, with all religions difference. We nant 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 I related 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 not attribute it to a worse motive. He trusted, however, that the country would open its eyes to the course which was now, being pur-sued, 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 pas-sions of agitators, there was still in their lordships' house a body willing to support them and canable of doing so. (Much cheering) willing to support them and capable of doing so. (Much cheering.) He sincerely hoped that their lordships would hear sentiments utter-ed 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 supfore of the up from the bottom, to float for a time on the surface of the fload, 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 senti-monta uttared here is a subscription of 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 damnatory. There was manliness in an opend candid bearing, but silence was coward-ice. A declaration must be made and therefore he acide the rable ice. 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 that it was legal to serve 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 govern-ment could seize upon the property of the church, and apply it to the religious purposes of the Roman Catholic population? The no-ble 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 hours. be laid upon the table of the house.

ter 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 considere this night's discussion. Before, however, I enter into a considered tion 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 objec-tion 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 the commission, had been pleased to offer various comments uptn what he considered its objects, and to lay the foundation for a fu-ture motion—for, if upon examination, the commission should be found to hear the character which the noble earl has attributed to it, I must tell the noble earl,—as I told the noble duke at the com-mencement 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 cen-sure upon us who advised the issuing of it, or he must move an ad-dress to his Maiesty to revoke the commission; or he must move an dress 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 spolia tion, 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 suf-fering the government to continue in the hands of those who at pre-sent administer it. I say there is no shrinking from this course. sent 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 pro-duce 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 proceedings on the part of the arguments which he has employed, on the present occasion.

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 collengues do not look forward to any thing that can justly deserve the name of spoliation. We certainly look forward to a great alter-ation, 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 (wle ther correctly reported or not, I do not know.) I must say that he puts a false construction both upon the grounds on which the com-mission 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 govern-ment and parliament may form an opinion and act. The commisment and parliament may form an opinion and act. sion prejudges nothing, decides nothing. But, says the noble earl, a principle is involved in the issuing of the commission which no ad-ministration ought to sanction and no legislature support, namely, the principle, as the noble earl states, of seizing upon the property The commission is issued with a view to the regulation, with a view, f you will, to a different appropriation of the revenues of the church. Hear, from the opposition.) I ask the noble earl whether in the Hear, from the opposition.) 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 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 specu-lative 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 pro-perty involved in the bill to which the noble earl in the course of his speech adverted should be scenared that I never met with any per-

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 its commission must have as a matter 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 lord-ships; but he would most solemnly avow, that of all the plans which the most wild, and reckless, and mischievous Administration could device is order we warmly the transmission could the most wild, and reckless, and mischlevous Administration could devise in order most effectually to convulse that country, this was the most calculated to open afresh those wounds which the Govern-ment of later times has been endeavoring to close up, and to pro-duce a train of the most direful and alarming consequences. He particularly deprecated the effects of this commission in conse-quence of the present state of commotion which prevailed in Ire-land, and which had for so long a time been the bane of that coun-try. So alarming, indeed, had become the condition of society in that country, that one of the severest measures of coercion had be-come indispensibly percessary for the protection of life and property. come indispensibly 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 speech adverted should be secured ; but I never met with any perted by a similar motive ; interest will always govern the minds of | ferent powers compelled by their mutual necessity to form a conmen, 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 violen: 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 admissable 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 ques. tion of duty or interest in this material discussion, we must however land, and said that the time must come when it would be necessary to decide upon a different appropriation of its revenues, he stated the h principles on which I have acceded to the issuing of the commission. e-I will fairly avow my opinions with respect to the property of the n-church in Ireland. I think that if a considerable excess of revenue ne should remain beyond what is required to support the efficiency of the church, and those other purposes connected, as Sir Robert Peel 15 says, with the interests of true religion, I avow the principle that thely says, with interests of the starboard of the starboard of the state has a right to deal with the surplus with a view to the exigen-recies of the state and the general interests of the country. [Loud, m cries of 'hear' from the opposition.] This may or may not be an remoneous opinion, but I can assure your lordships that it is the con-ry scientious opinion of one who is a sincere well-wisher of the church. When the the church is the control of the church is the control of the church is a sincere well-wisher of the church. When I contemplated the measures and proceedings in the other e-house of Parliament, I certainly did think (and it is surprising to meathat 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 abso-st lutely necessary. The noble earl says, that the issuing of the com t. mission will establish a precedent for a similar proceeding with re- γ , spect to the church in England; I hope not; I trust that the Protest-t, ant established religion will be preserved and maintained in all the entry is which is our evit in this country, but I are 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—cir-e cumstances so anomalous that nothing like them was ever before known in the history of the world—do not benefit the church in Eng-land, 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 e 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, d and one-tenth belongs to the established church, the revenues of the of establishment are enormously disproportionate to its wants. Is it spossible to believe that this state of things can exist without some in-hquiry upon the subject? Feeling that this is a subject which has at-tracted general attention-to which not a few factious demagogues, a the set of the earlier of the statistical three statistical set of the set o ministers have thought it right to recommend the issuing of a com-mission to obtain all the information which is requisite to enable e Parliament to ascertain in what manner the Irish church should r 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 a religion, and the Irish church, by rendering the latter less odious in the eves 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 a subject. The noble earl says that there is no just motive for the g The noble earl says that there is no just motive for the nave taken. Has the noble earl attended to the opiuions, subject. The house can says include an attended to the opinions, 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 ex-travagant 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 Com-The numbers appear by the votes to have been 396 to 120, the mimons. nority heing in favor of a proposition which, had I been a member of the house, I would have opposed. Those who voted for that pro-position desire a larger measure of alteration than I do. The num-ber of those who voted for the previous question, and of those who supported the original motion, united amounted to 516. New 2 supported the original motion, united, amounted to 516. Now de-ducting from this number my right hon. friend, the late Secretary for the Colonies, and those who with him deny the power of Parlia-ment, under any circumstances, or at any time, to divert the reve-nues 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 considera-ble majority of the whole house decidedly in favor of a measure of ble majority of the whole house decidedly in favor of a measure of 'this description. I ask the noble Earl whether, under these circum-'s stances, he thinks that the danger which threatens the church in Ire-e land would have been averted by our showing no indication to yield at to the expressed wish of the House of Commons! Would it have 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 d 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 sen-timents of the noble Earl, who might have addressed His Majesty to give such an answer to the address which would perhaps have set occusequences which I cannot contemplate without the great-test apprehension. Under the circumstances in which we were plaest apprehension. Under the circumstances in which we were pla-

nexion;" 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 mea suring 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 popuation 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 indispensible 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 pecu. liarly inviting to commerce ; her surrounding seas are abundantly stocked with fish; her people are hardy, industrious, fearless, enterprizing, and long-lived ; her population exceeds EIGHT MILLIONS ; she has all the means aud 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 fellowmen 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

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

own soil, in defence of their altars and fire-sides. More anon.

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 ulation believe, and are entitled to a release from a burden so excesexists only in the reverend gentleman's fancy, but his motion sively weighty, and so improperly imposed on them. He does, inmeans 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 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.

what under circumstances was perhaps really so. Men are now actua- | we deny the applicability of the assumed case of "two nations of dif- | can supersede the necessity of the written word of God, how gro veling 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 at, tention to the politics of Europe. From this debate we may expect ome 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 Par. liamentary 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 ors, 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 opi nion 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 ssue 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 popdeed, profess his full conviction that the established church sh not be molested in England, because there the great major ty 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.

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 withd standing her splendid papal delusion of an oral institution that The fawning sychophants who crowd about the King, oppose every

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 Parhament at all times, when any proposition for the benefit of Ireland is brought forward.

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, affectionnate 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 revertshould 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 experi-ment 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 -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 hav-ing 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 remainng 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 speedey 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 individu-al as himself, but to hear the declarations which would no doubt, al 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 sub-ject 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 occured, to call on the noble Earl (Grey) for some expla-nations which night have the effect of tranquillizing the public mind on those points in which not only the friends of the Church in Ire-land, but in this country also (hear, hear), were at present so anxi-ously, 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 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 sup-port measures. He thought, too, that he could perceive some dawning 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 dis-appointed. 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 hi-therto looked up with with some degree of confidence (hear, hear), thus had thrown aside the drag-chain. which might be said have impeded their course in the down path of revolutionary spolia-tion. (Hear, hear.) With reference to the commission, viewed abstractly from circumstances and events with which it was connected, herwas 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 Honse? Certainly not. The only

tion in the late cabinet we should attribute almost all of that | was the Irish Tithe Bill. But could it be said that Government re- | social system disorganized, to allow this demon of discord to stalk quired 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 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 up-on 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 no contradiction to it, he thought he had a right to consider it, he would not say as to the speech of the Sover-eign, but, at all events, to allude to it as a document of public notoright to consider it, he would not say as to the speech of the Sover-eign, but, at all events, to allude to it as a document of public noto-riety. (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 ene which did equal honor to his head and his heart. It prov-ed 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 fa-puily to some offset and courses that he well known the principles mily 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 these realms, and which east 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 hear assigned to the Sovereign publicity he had a right to allude to, had been assigned to the Sover-eign, in order to induce him to put his name to the commission? He

eigh, 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 forma-lity, 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 ask-ed whether the reasons stated in another place had been assigned fo bis Majestr, in order to chick bis incurrent. his Majesty, in order to obtain his signature. What were these de-clarations? 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 commis-sion, 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 the House of Commons has made that declaration. Had they then come to this? Were the duties of the Administration to be thus de-legated 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 reso-ution because they did not a denri it has thought in fact den Com-St. Alban's when he said that Ministers must dissent from his reso-lution because they did not adopt it; he thought, in fact, that Gov-ernment were adopting the very best method of carrying his princi-ple into effect. Thus, then, had the objects of the commission being openly, broadly, and distinctly avowed in another place by the mem-bers of his Majesty's Government. Would they hear those state-ments 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. 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 ne-cessary. [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 Gov-ernment; for he [the Earl of Wicklow] could not but attribute them, not the interventile prince of the propert depinent. not to statesmanlike views of the present Administration, but ra ther, he hoped, to the fault and inaccuracy of Parliamentary re perters.—[Hear, hear.] The noble earl then referred to the pro-gress 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 and Darked 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 establish-ment should be as a stable as the earth on which it stands, and should remain inviolable. It was dangerous here to talk of 'more or less i' '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 bis 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 promul-gated 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

social system disorganized, to allow mis 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 predomi-nant 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 norattribute it to a worse motive. The trusted, however, that the country would open its eyes to the course which was now being pur-sued, 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 pas-sions 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 utter-ed by his Majesty's ministers in that house different from those which had hear settime and the sentiments of the settime of the 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 sentiuntil ne neard nim in his place avow that he concurred in the sent-ments uttered by his colleague in the other house, he would nev believe that he could do so. The question which he (the Earl o Wicklow) had raised must have an answer. The usual policy or ministers would not succeed. Silence would be damnatory. There was manliness in an opend candid bearing, but silence was coward-ice. 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, enhan, ced the wages of the working classes, and reduced the taxes in Bri. tain ; that it extended commerce, improved manufactures, provided employment for the poor, and made peace, health, and prosperity shine upon every portion of the land andon every class of the in habitants 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 fre quently 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 minutiæ. 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 se. paration 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 where with 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

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 orinciples 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 lord ships; 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 pro duce a train of the most direful and alarming consequences. He particularly deprecated the effects of this commission in conse-quence of the present state of commotion which prevailed in Ire-land, and which had for so long a time been the bane of that coun-try. So alarming, indeed, had become the condition of society in that country, that one of the severest measures of coercion had be-come in diversities of the severest measures of coercion had become indispensibly necessary for the protection of life and property. That act would terminate within a month from the present time. measure in progress which it might be said in some degree to affect | Was it then safe in such a state of things, with the elements of the

public character was public property, and open to public animad-

version.

ted by a similar motive ; interest will always govern the minds of ferent powers compelled by their mutual necessity to form a conmen, 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 violen: 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 legi ating for both countries, or should its feature be that of a com non executive? The Irish people are advocates of a common executive as the only necessary or admissable 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 ques. tion 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 pre. serve 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 suitaable 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 fourten 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 raling 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 bene. fit of the stronger, unless such sacrifice be the decided and unbiassed wish of the weaker, and we further contend that no nation ever parted with its independence without retaining the right to reassume 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 dishas ceased. As the question stands between Britain and Ireland standing her splendid papal delusion of an oral institution that The fawning sychophants who crowd about the King, oppose every continued the moment when the necessity which yielded to it,

nexion;" we say that if such necessily 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 mea suring 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 indispensible 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, enterprizing, and long-lived; her population exceeds EIGHT MILLIONS; she has all the means aud 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 fellowmen 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 compels them to devote the produce of their labor to the support of a the American Church is stained" with Slavery, &c. Now this church, in whose tenets not more than one seventh of the whole popis the first time we ever heard of an "American Church"; it ulation believe, and are entitled to a release from a burden so excesexists only in the reverend gentleman's fancy, but his motion sively weighty, and so improperly imposed on them. He does, inmeans 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 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.

what under circumstances was perhaps really so. Men are now actua- | we deny the applicability of the assumed case of "two nations of dif- | can supersede the necessity of the written word of God, how gro veling 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 Connecticat, 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 at, tention to the politics of Europe. From this debate we may expect ome 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 Par. liamentary 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 ais love for the Church so far as to be blind to all its defects, unmindful of its rrors, 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 manne r 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 opi nion 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 deed, profess his full conviction that the established church not be molested in England, because there the great major ty 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.

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 with-

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 Parhament at all times, when any proposition for the benefit of Ireland is brought forward.

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 invertigate 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 obstable, and laughing at every man and every resolved to return him. 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 Londen 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

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 are some of the consequences of the accursed Union which 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 and the people of Ireland must receive some compensation for Bill for Ireland. The debates on this subject we augur will be the the toils, the sorrows, the heart-breakings which they have so 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 Ministry, the persecuted patriot, Mr. BARRETT, would receive the must somewhere be procured, otherwise the prophecy may be

Our Dublin files announce the death of the Rev. MICHAEL FLOOD, | destroy the unwholesome power of the established church in Ire-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 THO-MAS 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

The consecration of the new Catholic Church of St. Charles Boromeo, 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 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, 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 beauteous 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 peobeen so often praised, and are so generally known; and of whose beggars it has been said, that even in their "utmost hour of to the administration of the Most Rev. Archbishop. been prevailed upon to accept office under the present Whig need," they would share with you their last potatoe. Relief

land, 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 comfortnothing 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 thraldrom, 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 itizens 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 througheut 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 rom 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.] DIOCESS OF VINCENNES.

The Erection of the New Diocess of Vincennes, comprising the whole of the State of Indiana, and part of Illinois, has, we are hap-py 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 Bielon Bishop

VIRGINIA.

The Diocess of Richmond, which it was proposed to re-unite to the Arch-Diocess of Baltimore, still continues to preserve its ple to suffer from hunger, whose hospitality and charity have distinct character, the Holy See having judged it inexpedient to make any change in its condition at present. It is entrusted

BARDSTOWN DIOCESS.

reward of his martyrdom, by being elected to the vacancy that realized which is contained in those beautiful lines of Moore: 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.

"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 heartrending 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

The consecration of the Rt. Kev. Guido Ignatius Chabrat, Coadjutor of the Bishop of Bardstown, was fixed for last Sunday, the 20th inst., and as we suppose,, took place accordingly tn 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 Ireland; for although if it were speedily acted upon it would meaning of the Scriptures: who think that every new sect is a

new evil, and who have never seen any possible good to arise ment of the people, the record of the cause of all their present 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 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 bever 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-hundreths 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, hishops, &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 5) 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 im-possibility 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 greet deal worse. there is no hope to be a lure to disinterestedness, to public spirit, to zeal, and to devotion to country. 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 Eng-land; to undertake to make this nation submit to give half its profit, half its rents, half the fruits, of its labour, to a band usurers, a band called the dead-weight, and to a hundred thonsand 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 blasse them for nothing but undertaking to carry on the systeu: 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 Min sters on account of the burdens which they exact. It is cu rious 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 withvou will. on; for, revolution it 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 'militury 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 at the close of every clause! There is the record of their treat- all your dull abuse of the confusion-men notwithstanding."

The Truth Teller. -

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 newmodelling 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 hehn, 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 IL. 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 1834. and reeling along, till, as in the case of the old French Govern-ment, it can stagger along no longer. It is curious to observehow closely our Government is imitating that old French Gov-s ernment, which pulled itself down, observe, at last; it tried coer-d cion, to the utmost extent, and in all sorts of shapes ; seeing itselfs likely to come to a violent end, it then set to the work of reforming.1 One set of imbeciles and of conceited knaves succeeded another:a one projector after another came, each of them 'all jaw, and not judgment;' and with a brain swimming in a mixture of lauda-r num and brandy; half-drunk and half-mad they all seemed tos 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. They 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 ALTHROP 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 to a useful object, must, I think, be irresistible. The minds 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 hould not indeed, I think, be easy to enumerate the advantages that his word may be relied on, gives him a weight that no other fixf a poor-law, divested of abuse and administered with pruman can possibly expect to have, as things stand at present.— thence, and in a manner suitable to the means and circumstan-The only wonder is, or it is such to me, at least, that he can be of this country. It would embody in itself, in one great bring himself to endure the toil which he endures, when I can-neasure, all the advantages which we are every day seeking not perceive how it is, that he can hope that his toils will enable for by fragments. It would force all classes of the people, by him to susceed in carrying on this system for any length of the impulse of personal interest, and almost necessity, to attend time. It is not change of Ministers, or of ordinary measures, seriously to its real interests in all their branches-commerce, 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 exercise their minds on. It would create, perhaps for the first time, bere in leaded a social system, and discussion the first great, reduction of the enormous sums annually paid to what is time, here in Ireland a social system, and disseminate every alled the dead-weight; and a still greater proportionate reduction of the standing army in time of peace; and it is my firm tion of the standing army in time of peace, and it is in interval. The actual discharge of social daties, and making 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 and I say it in this solemn manner, in the hope that my saying it is to us perfectly new exciteand 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 out them; or they ought to be made to "live upon coarser food"; and to work the monster goes upon the poor. This is This is the true cause of the REVOLUTION which is now Whether the true cause of the REVOLUTION which is now 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 coure 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 statute book is their faithful historian; dungeon-bills, gagging-bills, new treason-bills: 'suffer death': death, DEATH, DEATH, DEATH, please; but of this I am certain, all your flattery of them, and



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 think it is in vain to alk of feeling; and I know not what guide afterwards remains or 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

where the true feelings of justice and humanity-not leaving hem, as they are now left, to the casual workings of individual provement-the English government seem now willing to conede in a great measure, perhaps for those very reasons so preibly urged by Mr. Scope; but where ARTY. FI

The above Party will meet at Mr. EDWARD DONNELLEY'S, corner of Broome and Ridge-streets, on Monday Evening, 28th inst Punctual attendance is requested, as business of much importance will come before the meeting. By order, 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.

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 accommoda-tions 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.

street July 26

GCOACH MAKING.

The subscribers most respectfully take the liberty to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced the above busi-ness 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 atten-tion to that business in Newark, N. J. (perhaps the only manufac-turing 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, war-ranted not to crack. Any orders, of new work or jobbing, thank-fully received, and punctually attended to. The prices to suit the times. at No. 120 Leonard-street, convenient to the Opera House,

EDMOND HEDENBERG. ____ TICHENG

TICHENG. The I cheerfully recommend the above Firm to the public, as first rate workmen; I have visited their shop in Leonard, street, and pro-nounce it a convenient, and fit shop for the execution of their busi-ness, with perhaps the best stock of seasoned timber to be found. JOHN VAN AULEN, Coachmaker, 10 1924 New-York, July 19, 1834. ts

times.

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 invertigate 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 obstable, 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 activate the recording to circumstances. On Monday the 2d ult. the House of Commons resumed the ad-

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 Com-it imperatively necessary that the decision of appropriation. The carms. announcement of the determination of the honorable member was ar received with cheering, in which the voice of Mr. O'Connell was th remarkably predominant.

Lord Althorpe again rose to move the previous question .- He said | in he entirely assented to the right of Parliament to deal with the pro-

of the Treasury.

We notice with regret the announcement of the determination of 01 the Whig Ministry to apply for a renewal of the accursed coercion at Bill for Ireland. The debates on this subject we augur will be the th

A CARD .- To the Cattoresting that have taken place in seve- 1 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. This is a scarce and valuable article-in this city. For further particulars, ap-ply to the office of the Truth Teller, 58 Franklin-street. July 19

GREENWICH MARBLE YARD.

GREENWICH MARBLE YARD. Sixth Avenue, directly opposite to 8th street, in the immediate victnity of Vashington Parade Ground. The Subscribers inform their friends and the public at they carry on the Marble business in all its various branches such as chimesy ieces Pier table to ps, of every description, tombs, mountents head-stones, &o. c.-Daving in their employ first rate hands and being determined to devote their atthe attention to the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to robuse work from their factory which will be found on inspection to be not inferior o any in the city. Their present stock is considerable, and they invite owners of ousses, bulkers and others, to call and examine for themselves. New-York, Nov. 2, 1833. New-York, Nov. 2, 1833.

SELECT ACADEMY, Government and Division Streets.-This cademy which is situated in an elevated and healthful location, adjoining the ighest part of Grand street, was opened on the 21st inst., for the reception of a elect and limited number of pupile-

and limited number of pupils-course of Instruction will comprise, among other Branches, the following, The English, Latin and Greek Languages, Penmanship, Drawing, Book-

The Truth Teller.

DOUAY BIBLE .- The Genuine edition of the DOUAY BI-BLE, being the only one ever printed in this country with PARAL LEL REFERENCES, for sale by JOHN DOYLE, No. 12 Liberty Price \$2 50 cents.

This edition, besides the Parallel References which are of incal-6 This edition, besides the Parallel References which are of incat-culable value, contains several beaxtiful engravings and a family record. It is bound in the strongest and most enduring manner pos-sible, so as to last for ever, and one of them is, in all respects, worth "teh copies of those deficient Douay Bibles advertised for one dollar and seventy-five cents. Doyle's celebrated edition can be had for two and a half dollars, only seventy-five cenis more! Who is it rwould not prefer it? Recollect that in purchasing a bible you buy a book weich is to last you for life. Don't, therefore, regard the se-venty-five cents which this edition will cost you over the other—it is book weich is to last you for life. Don't, therefore, regard the se-venty-five cents which this edition will cost you over the other—it is worth ten times as much. Remember the old saying, "A penny twise and a pound foolish." Be sure therefore in buying a Bible to stake none but those printed by John Doyle, New-York. Bear in cmind that none other has got the PARALLEL REFERENCES, owithout which Holy Writ can neuer be so well or so easily under-stood. Doyle's edition was got up under the express sanction of the Catholic Prelates, and other Dignitaries of the Church in this coun-try. The proof sheets were read by the Very Rev. Dr. Power, V. 3. who at the request of the Right Rev. Dr. Dubois superintended t through the press; so that it may be pronounced the most accu-

t through the press; so that it may be pronounced the most accu-T ate, elegant, and complete edition of the Douay Bible ever printed the United States.

N. B.—An edition of the above on superior paper and binding, hree dollars and half. Bound in Russia extra, with proof impres-foions of the plates, four dollars and a half. The above is for sale by all the principal Booksellers in the United

July 26 states.

CHRESTOMATHIC INSTITUTION,



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Oct. 1

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perty 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 "confi dence" of the House—an appeal which excited some laughter and general cheering. After a protracted debate, the motion of Mr. Ward was negativ-ed 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 Regis-ter 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.

EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE. FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

FOR STEED TOTE TABLET AND TRANSPORTED TO THE FROM THE STEED AND THE STEE

ed regularity in point of salime, wint the frequency of their departure, présents op-portunities ior them to embort at their own time and convenience, and is a suffi-cient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hither to so frequently occur-sing. Very convenient and confordably fitted up, agreeably to the company's general atranagement, cenders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet une; auded-uniting the nautical skill and first rate talent of their conunders-aunost eccures to the Emigrant safe passes across the Atlant: The point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and the safe passes across the Atlant: The safe passes are set to combine what can be rea-tored by looked or wished.or. Thay he as well to observe that the cheap ess of travelling from Ireland, Seot-find whiles, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties out a gaze forwarded rate out to the extent of size, or more, they are assued of a safe passage from Dubin and Bellasat to Liverpool for themselves, besides the liver passes them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other and and more assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other are zeroes—gazable elso in freiand. Scottand and Wellas. The fact while give non ROPINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, passe paint whom it was received, should their frienden to embark for this country. The constant for persons residing in the country paid will be readily awered. Passeges from New York to Liverpool, can always be secured—like, show of the give not only to New York but Philadelphila, Baltimore, Boston, the constant, yor Alexander and New State from Liverpool not only to New York but Philadelphila, Baltimore, Boston, the colleans, ecc. at reasonable rates. Tor further particulars apply col-DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO. Oct, 1.

246 Pearl st.

CCAL-JOHN QUIN'S Coal Yard, 26 Hamilton-street, near Catherinest. 'he subscriber has constantly on hand, a good supply of the following description 'onl,-Schulkill, Peach Orchard, Lackawana, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Picton, ad Virginia-all of the first quality. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. JOHN QUIN

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JOHN PICKARD, a native of the Co. Cork, Kilworth, Pa-rish of Ballinapark, Ireland, who emigrated to St. John's, New-foundland, 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 address-ing a letter to Patrick Ward, care of Edmond Roche, No. 19 Prince-tract N. Vark. 6t. Dub to street, N. York. 6t

OF GEORGE BEDE, a native of King's County, Ireland, who emigrated to the Canadas from England about sixteen years ago; there has been no communication by letter from him since, but he was seen in Canada about fourteen years since. Any information respecting him, whether he be living or dead, will be very thankful-ly received by William Glynn, a native of Moat, in the County Westmeath, Ireland, who arrived in this city in June last, and now resides at 55 Houston-street. As the future welfare of a deserving family depend on hearing of him, it is hoped that any person know-ing any thing of him, will have the kindness to address a letter as above. July 19

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

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

OF PATRICK PHILIPS, who sailed from Liverpool in or about April or May, 1833. Also, of EDWARD, who sailed from Liver-pool about four years ago. The last account of them was about the beginning of last winter, when they were boating Coal from Mauch-chunk to different places. Said Patrick is a Butcher by trade. Inter 19 July 12

OF JOHN POMEROY, a native of the neighborhood of Mill-street, Co. Cork, Ireland. Is supposed to be living in Hamilton, Gore District, U. Ca. Any information regarding him, and whether living or dead, will be thankfully acknowledged by addressing a let-ter for Daniel Scully, at the office of this paper. July 12

OF RICHARD DOUGLAS, of Castlehyde, Co. Cork, near Fermoy. He sailed for New-York about 15 years ago. When last heard of he was between New-York and Washington. Any infor-mation respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother William Douglas, directed in care of Joim Carrol, Boston, Mass. July 12

Of MARY KELLY, from Springhill Parish of Ballyraget, Kil kenny, Ireland. Arrived in this Country about 20, years ago. Any information respecting her, will be thankfully received by her Ne-phew John Casey son of Elizabeth Barton, wife of Thomas Casey, information Theory New York now in Troy, New York.

Of RICHARD HEAFY, a native of the C. Cork, Water-grass-hill Ireland, son to Edmond Heaty, of the same place. Any infor-mation respecting him, will be auxiously received by his relations addressed to Richard Strecable, Ann arbour, M. J.

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

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

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

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

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-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 New-York.

OF PATRICK DUNN, Blacksmith by trade; left Carough coun

In the English, had not offeet languages, tremmany, Energies, two espins, Mathematics, &c. In tracking the English Language, the Subscriber's first object will be to ground is pupils in the radical knowledge of Orthography and correct pronunciation; and he will intersperse his instructions on Grammar with occasional lectures upon be philosophy of speech, applicable to the study of any maigrage. The concise of Arithmetic will be facilitated by many concise methods of calca-tion, not found in the Authors that are usually taught in Schools; and in teaching emmanship he will adopt a system which long experience has proved to be the tost easily acquired, though it combines the essential qualities of good writing, iz, elegance and expedition. In the other departments the strictest attention will be paid, and no opportuity witted of developing the reasoning faculties of the tender mind, or st imbuing it with the love of virtue and moraity.

with the love of virtue and morailty.

TERMS-Reading, Penmanship, and Arithmetic. Do. with Granamar, Geography, of Book-keeping. The Classics, Mathematics, or Drawing. N, Y. May 23th 1834. P. O'DONNELLY.

Truition morning and evening.

J HN MAKINLEY DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 54 1 2 Bowery, informs his patrons and the public, that he has now completed his stock of Goods for the sea-son : comprising of a graat variety of fashtomalle plain and striped Cassimeres. Also, an extensive assortiment of saperfine (Cloths, of every shade and color; choice Vestings, of the newest patterns in Silks, Valencias. Velvets. &o. &. J. M. begs to assure his patrons and the public, that the most punctual attention shall be paid to their orders, and that every article of gentleman's dress will be made in his peculiar style of elegance, which has already won for him so large a share of public patronage.

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

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND AND ENGLAND. The Proprietors undertake to bring out passengers throughout the year, in first rate ships, commanded by careful and experienced masters; where the accommodations are comfortable and complete, and every attention and kindness shown. The Ships sail from Liverpool every week; the friends of those residing in Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Cork, Sligo, Waterford, Newry, Dundach, and Warren Point, will for this rough the state of find this a much more desirable conveyance, than of sailing direct

from those respective places. Those desirous of sending for their friends have an opportunity of so doing, either by calling at the office, or writing, if they live at a distance. Letters (post paid) from all parts of the United States, will meet with prompt attention. IF Drafts on Ireland and England, payable at sight, will be given

at all times to those who may feel a desire to remit any to their friends. Apply to May 10 DOUGLAS. ROBINSON & CO.

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

fildare, in 1822 or '24, for this country. Any mormation re-him will be thankfully received by his cousin, P. McKenna Walker-street, New-York.

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

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

THE TRUTH TELLER is published every Saturday Moru-y, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street, one door from

TERMS-Four Dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advanc Any Communications to the Editor or Agents must be post paid.



TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

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 Catho-lics 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 Ossonv, 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 po-pulation from 1731 to 1800 was from 42,108 to 100,191; and, n the same period, the decrease of Protestant families was three hundred and twenty-four, which, reckoning five to a fa-mily, 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 prodi-gious 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 PEEL, 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 indissolu-ble; 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 peacepreservation force, and indeed all the extraordinary force untitution, have 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 :

This is what we pay annually for upholding the church in Ire- | some general measure for the relief of the poor of Ireland, it land. 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 29,2581. though observe, in 1829, the cost of the police was 7,7611. 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 an--Why then is that church upheld? It is upheld lest the pull-ing 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 clurch 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 workship is one of the most delightful spots we know of to pass an afternoon away from the noise and bustle of the ity, and cooled by the rich breeze of which you have the full orce. The entrance to "Prospect Hall" is from third avenue, nd Mr. Nowlan has lately made a road from his house to niney-fourth st., so that visitors can return by a different route from gat by which they arrive. In regard to the liquors &c. we compact with him; that this church is one of the undoubted ris to 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 a 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 e 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 intelligert persons in every parish in Ireland, to adopt every precaution in their power, to pre-vent 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 is injustice and uncharitableness pervading the whole sysduty of Irishmen, whether Protestants or Catholics, in all the parishes, to afford to the commissioners every assistance in ferent ways, the mind and character of the people. There is no heir power.

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 na-ture, 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 think it is in vain to alk 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 he hands of the poor, and this would give it to them. It ould not indeed, I think, be easy to enumerate the advantages for a poor-law, divested of abuse and administered with pruthence, and in a manner suitable to the means and circumstanhies of this country. It would embody in itself, in one great neasure, all the advantages which we are every day seeking ufor 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 con-tribute to the public good. This to us perfectly new excite-ment 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 inlividuals, 'may sometimes not understand their own interstsinforcing 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 my useful object, or effectually raise curselves.

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 calæ, or worse there exists a positve principle of repulsion in them-there ation in Europe that has suffered itself to remain in similar disgraceful cicumstances. 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, formed 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. Wish-ing every succeess 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.

The police force Peace-preserving force Dublin scouting force Effective army

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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 clergymen 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 if anything could increase my conviction of the necessity of and the Anti-Repealer. Indeed nothing was more likely than

PARLIAMENTS IN IRELAND.

Mr. Bish rose to bring forward his Motion. The Honorable Gentleman, whose good-humored conversational tone and maninclosed. 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

his plan to satisfy and put a stop to the cry for repeal, which, Ireland. He had not thought proper to ask any gentleman to meddle with the religion of others; they merely desire to purif ever it took place, would, in his opinion, be the ruin of this country .-- Ireland was in a most wretched state-- indeed he might say in a most disgusting state (a laugh). Many of the evils of Ireland arose from want of sufficient employment. If a Parliament were occasionally held in Ireland the evil would the motion? be to a great extent corrected, from the number of wealthy individuals it would bring into that country, and from the number of absentees whom it would bring back. The absentees must be brought back. Unless they got them back, the Irish never would be quiet; but in order to induce them to come back, they must make the land palatable (a laugh). Absentees would not go there now, because they were in danger of having would not go there now, because they were in danger of having their throats cut every week (a laugh). According to a state-ment made by no mean authority, in June, 1830, nineteen twentieths of the land in Ireland belonged to the absentces. Absenteeism was a crying evil in Ireland. He had no great complaint to make against the Magistrates in Ireland: but if there were a few resident gentry it would be better. It would give them the apportunity of acquiring which percent give them the opportunity of acquiring much personal know-ledge of the state of Ireland. The Government knew but little about it. There was but one gentleman belonging to it who knew any thing about Irish affairs in that House, and he was no longer in it (a laugh). English gentlemen knew something of places abroad, but not of Ireland, They knew but little of their own country; he believed the most that most of them knew about it was the shortest way out of it (renewed laughter). The expense of executing his plan was not to be put in competition with the advantages arising from it. Any expense would soon be made up with the increase arising in the revenue which was likely to accrue from the flow of capital into that country consequent upon the legislature being occasionally held there. There were abundance of English capitalists ready to pour then negatived. their capital into that country if the disturbances were put an end to. At present parties ran high there. Much too high. Even in that House party feeling manifested itself in a man-ner not altogether creditable. Why, in Ireland persons high in various official departments opposed themselves to the Govern-ment whose money they received. If he had any thing to do Sunday with those persons he would soon send them to the right about (a laugh). Then the Honorable and Learned Member for Dub-lin and those who acted with him, abused the Whigs in pretty strong terms. It was true not much love was lost between them.—The Whigs, it must be confessed, payed them off pretty

PETER McLoughlin, Sec.

HIBERNIAN PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

A regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held on Thursday Evening next at McDermott's Sixth Ward Hotel, at haif past seven o'clock.

JOHN FOOTE, President.

For Steerage Passengers FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. presents settled in the United State who wish to send for their friends from at Britain or Irelend can secure their passages at this Office, No. 273 Pearl St. ne most moderate terms, in first rate ships sailing from Liverpool every week, nord which they can embark at the time most convenient for themselves. The s are of a very superior class, fitted, up with every convenience for the voyage manded by skilful and careful mes : and the frequency and punctuality of their rure will prevent the heavy expenses often attendant on the delay at Liver. The greatest care is used to promote the confort of the passengers ; and if should not come out, the passage money is always returned to those from m it was received. The character is the steam beats which are

We find in the Commercial of Tuesday last, an editorial ar ticle on Mexico, which contains the following sentence "Whatever be the merits of the Catholic religion IN REFERENCE TO A FUTURE WORLD, certain it is that its tendency is most inauspicious to liberty in this." It is perhaps unnecessary to inform our readers that this truly logical and really liberal assertion, emanates from one of the military editors of the Bank party-a " browser about the bottom of Parnassus"-a writer of "Sketches such as they are"-the renowned Col. STONE .--This is not the first time that the Colonel has required our notice; he has on more than one occasion disgraced himself and his paper by attacks upon the Irish people, and vilifications of the Catholic religion. His present article is not only prejudiced, bigotted, and ungenerous in the extreme, but also blasphemous; this is very apparent, and must at once present itself to every careful observer. We have always thought it an admitted doctrine amongst men of all creeds, that the religion best calculated to save the soul, and entitle it to a place in heaven, must at the same time be most suitable for the transactions of this earth, and best adapted to produce harmony, liberty, and happiness here. This opinion is consistent with reason, and will not be disputed by any individual possessing common sense --- much less a decent regard for religion. The editor of the Commercial thinks differently, and boldly and unblushingly declares that however holy and pure the Catholic religion may be, and however successful its doctrines have been in preover, and he would not be so confined as he was at present. If serving the soul, " its tendency is most inauspicious to liberty he and his suit took a tour, no doubt many noble and honora-the and his suit took a tour, no doubt many noble and honora-the this world." If this assertion were made by a bigotted bacchanalian over his half drained goblet, we would look 011 11 with contempt, setting its author down, " an ass" and not giv- the Commercial is the bitter opponent of the rights of the peo ing him further notice, but coming as it does from a most va- ple. lorous Colonel, and the editor of an American paper, it is our duty to hold him up to the world and expose his prejudice and bigotry. We would ask this editor on what he founds his assertion that the Catholic religion is " inauspicious to the liberty" of this world, and why he thinks it so beyond any other religion. Has the sapient editor witnessed any act of the Catholics of this country, as a body, which shows them to be the enemies of liberty ? Can he point to a single instance in which they have separated themselves from their fellow-citizens to interfere with the political affairs of this country? Will he dare to assert that their religion has ever been made a political en- Dublin Evening Mail contains the following announcement gine in this country or in any other? We think with all his specially addressed to "Protestants" of the Established church audacity, he will scarce answer these questions in the affirma- - Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, Quakers, &c. not heing tive. The Catholics have never been actuated by sectarian included in the call .- It is truly a doleful ditty-a sort of a

sue " the even tenor of their way" unmolested, and in peace, practising upon the just and holy principles of their creed. without being called into account by an earthly tribunal; they hold themselves ready to answer for the purity of their religion, and the rectitude of their motives, to the Almighty, and to him alone. The language of those who, like the heartless and brainless Stone of the Commercial, attack the Catholic, religion passes it by "as the idle wind which it respects not :', for slander when directed against religion, harms not its object, but must bring judgment and punishment upon its author, --In this country where the proudest boast of the people is that each one is here at liberty to pursue the dictates of his own conscience, and the constitution declares that "no preference shall be given to one creed or religion over the other" it is the heighth of presumption, prejudice, and black bigotry to assail any religion, with abuse.

"The Times" in speaking of Colonel Stone's remark makes this very sensible observation. "Suppose we should enquire Mr. Lalor said he should support the motion. He certainly into the religion of certain fanatics, whose course has lately convulsed the community, and remark that their religious sect was hostile to free institutions, what would the Editor of the Commercial answer to such a remark." We will answer this question. Colonel Stone if he acted candidly would say that inasmuch as that sect was most consonant to his views and opinions, it had the attribute of royalty and could "do no wrong." If he were required to make a more sensible answer, he could say nothing. Sophistry may deceive for awhile, but one little fact can dissipate its most plausible illusions. Such remarks as those of Col. Stone are by far too frequent in later days, and should always be severely commented upon, for if the unholy and dangerous principles which they inculcate, should obtain a firm hold on this Country, its glorious freedom of person and conscience would soon fade away and leave us as benighted as ever we were, in the darkest ages.

> We had scarcely concluded the above, when we received the following communication from a Correspondent, which we willingly insert.

MR. EDITOR,

Yesterday's Commercial contains in an article on Mexico the following remark :

"Whatever be the merits of the Catholic religion, in reference to a future world, certain it is that its tendency is most inauspicious to liberty in this !"—

For the truth of the above assertion the readers of the Commercial are referred to the present state of the law in Catholic France, where all men's privileges are alike-and where the Priest, the Minister and the Rabbi receive alike their pay from the public treasury-let them also look to regenerated Portugal-to liberal Spain-let them look to the following debate in the House of the Protestant Lord's of England :---

The Marquis of Westminster moved the second reading of the Bill for removing the civil disabilities of the Jews, and entered into argu-ments to prove the policy and justice of such a measure. The Earl of Malmesbury moved, as an amendment, that the Bill read a second time that day six months. The Earl of Winchilsea supported the amendment, and denoun-ced the measure as an insult to the *Almighty*. He denied that the Jews laboured under any disadvantages that called for Parliamenta-ry interference.

ry interference. The Archbishop of Canterbury regretted that the subject had been pressed so soon again, after its rejection that year, and contend-ed that as a Christian country they were bound to revisit such a pro-

position. The Earl of Radnor maintained that upon certain principles the bill ought to pass. The conduct of the good Samaritan, and the principle of doing as we would be done by, were both in favour of it. The Marquis of Westmeath spoke in favor of the amendment, which was carried, on a division, by a majority of 130 to 33.

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Majority against the second reading of the Bill, and in faor of the amendment, that the Bill should be read this day six months.

To speak in such a manner of Catholics is to suppose the community ignorant of the fact that such men as Bishops Gregoire, Las Casas, and Bossuet have existed-the Jews have always enjoyed freedom and protection in the dominions of the Pope when they were subjected to perscution in other countries, and La Mennais the illustrious Catholic writer is now n France, the able advocate of universal suffrage while he of

second his Motion-he left it entirely to the House; but he should feel obliged if any Honorable Member would second it. The Honorable Gentleman concluded by reading his Motion. The Speaker then asked, in the usual way, who seconded Mr. Ruthven rose, amidst much laughter. After a pause. he said, he rose upon the spur of the moment (laughter), to comply with the request which the honorable gentleman had made, and which he had a right to make. There was not an Irishmen who would not consent to Parliaments being held in Dublin in that country. But he would tell them that the mea-sure of gladness would not be complete until they saw a Parliament of their own sitting in College Green, to which the occasional visits of his Majesty or of honerable members could not be compared. Whatever might be done, repeal must remain the great question between the two countries. With regard to the project of the honorable member, it was not a novel one. The Duke of Richmoud had started it, in a letter to the Earl of Charlemont, during the American War. Although much merriment had been mixed up in the honorable member's speech, yet he had given them some very sound observations, upon which honorable members would do well to reflect. considered that it was not the best that could be made; but, as there was no better before the House, he should be glad to receive that portion of good which it might be the means of gi-ving to Ireland. However small the minority might be on a division, and he expected a small one, he should be proud to form one of it (cries of "Question") The Speaker then put the question, and the gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place. The motion was NOTICE. The REV. P. DANAHER informs the Catholics of Albany, that in consequence of a severe and sudden attack and being under a course of medicine it will not be in his power to give his attendance next R. C. BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. A regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held in the Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday (to-morrow) afternoon immediately after vespers. handsomely. They called them demagogues and agitators, what he should call in the City seven-eighths or fifteen-sixteenths (loud laughter). He had heard people say, "Oh, did you hear Stanley? How brilliant he was. Those fellows must be put down." Others had very kindly said, "It would DANIEL MCGRATH. Secretary.

be a very good thing if Ireland were swallowed up in the ocean." But these things would not do (a vociferous cry of "hear, hear! from an Honorable Member at the conclusion of the last sentence caused much merriment). Now let them adopt his plan of conciliation. It could be effected in a short period of time? Perhaps a twelvemonth might be necessary, in order that their place might be put in order. A little fumigation would, nor doubt, be required. Let them look to Dublin as it was now, and as it had been. He recollected Dublin a fine, flourishing, lively city. That was many years ago, but he had been there since, really it seemed to him as if the cholera had taken possession of it (hear, hear). He considered that a good deal of mischief had been done to Ireland by the Lord Lieutenants and the Szcretaries .- Those Gentlemen generally pulled different ways, and if they managed to get popular, then their recall arrived. Now that would not do. Now look at his plan. Only consider the real unions that would take place under it—the marriages aud intermarriages (laughter). Yes, the social feeling that would be produced in consequence, would so blend the natives of each country that there would be no wish for separation (laughter). They would then bid adieu to repeal. What immense sums of money would be spent in consequence of the visitings and re-visitings of families. He repeated, that they would be so mixed up that repeal would not be heard of again. Ireland would then be like a county in England-like Kent or Gloucester. They need not trouble themselves, then, to be charitable to Ireland; they would not want our charities. Sir Walter Scott made Scotland. Before he introduced her to the notice of the public, by his excellent writings, she was an impoverished and poor country. Now, every one went to Scotland, and her natural beauties were highly relished. Why should not Ireland have the same good fortune? He saw no reason. If the Parliament went over, no doubt new markets, new assembly rooms, and all that sort of thing (laughter)would spring up. He dared say they had mineral and other waters (renewed laughter); so there would be every inducement for rich families to make visits. Besides, there would be a great advantage to the Royal Family—there would be change of scene for them. It was very well known that the King could not go out of his kingdom; but before he came King he could go where he liked, and do as he liked, and nobody say any thing to him (laughter), or take any notice of him, As he said before, if Parliaments were held in Dublin, the King would go

occasional Parliaments were held in Dublin, it would be great convenience to many Irish Members; at least, it would be to some .- It could not prove an inconvenience even to those Members who represented remote districts. Honorable Members who left their homes cared very little where they went to (laughter), whether to England or Ireland. He really did not see why the reciprocity should be all on one side. Irish Members had a great deal to complain of, and they did complain. -He recollected a very feeling speeh which was made on that subject by one of the Honorable Members for Dublin. He had not the speech at hand, but it was to that effect that Irish Members were elected for a foreign Parliament, they were transported over the sea to a foreign country-they sat among foreignersthey were compelled to see foreign laws passed for their coun-try-and, to crown all, they were obliged to seek their lodgings in garrets and cellars (shouts of laughler). He felt very much obliged to the House for the kindness with which they had heard him. He knew it was a rambling speech, but all that he would say, that he should beg leave to move that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying him to hold occa-

ble families would be found to entertain them (laughter). If

NO CATHOLIC.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Our paper had scarcely gone to press last Saturday when we received our regular files by the Liverpool Packet of the 24th -Other arrivals during the week bring us dates to the 26th June inclusive. From them we give copious extracts. "The Protestants, or Conservatives, or ultra-Orangemen of Ireland, for they answer to each of these appellations appear in right earnest to consider their State church in danger. The gional Parliaments in that part of the United Kingdom called feelings ; they do not endeavour to introduce intolerance - for the repose of their "dearly beloved as by Law

established" whose decease has long being wished for-long him to be ranked with General Bombastes Furioso. Sure, toasts were drank with great enthusiasm. The President anticipated, and we have reason to believe will now very shortly take place :-

"We are authorised to state that a general meeting of the Protest-ants of Ireland will be held in the city of Dablin in the first week in July—the week after next—attended with circumstances of such a character as must ensure the attendance of gentlemen of the most remote provinces in the kingdom. Such will be discussed and resolu-tions adopted—sentiments be uttered, and speakers present them-selves calculated to inspire our friends with hope—to fill our implac-able foes with consternation and dismay. Brighter and happier days are in prospect for us; and we hope in our next to be able to give the requisition, and to go somewhat into the detail of the parti-culars at which we only at present glance; but we make this anculars at which we only at present glance; but we make this an-nouncement for the purpose of giving our friends timely notice, so that they may make their arrangements for not being present."

In the British House of Lords, by the way, an establishment something similar to the U. S. Senate in Washington, the big wigs have thrown out the bill passed in the House of Commons for removing the civil disabilities of the Jews .--The Bill was rejected on its second reading by a majority of 92, accompanied with a denunciation from the Earl of Winchelsea, that the proposed measure was "an insult to the Almighty. !!"-O! tempora O! mores!

Spring Rice has been ireturned for Cambridge. This announcement may be gratifying to the enemies of Irelaud, but brings bad news to her friends. Spring Rice is the recreant Irishman employed by Government as the anti-Repeal champion.

The Limerick Chronicle in announcing the death of Doctor Doyle assails him with the most disgraceful and unsparing abuse; its worthy Editor has no regard even for the sanctuary of the dead, but fastens the harpy talons of slander on the reputation of a great and good man, when he has passed from the busy scene of this life and his soul has sought another world. Such men deserve the contempt and are calculated to rouse the indignation of all honest and honorable men. They say Dr. Doyle was almost induced to abjure his religion a short time before his death; if he could now hear of this, his indignation would descend upon his vilifiers with that irrisistible force which made them quail before him in his

THE IRISH STATE-CHURCH.

If there is a single one of our readers still in doubt regarding the total abolition of the Irish State Church, we would request that individual to peruse Cobbett's remarks, which we have placed on our first page, extracted from his latest Register. There will be found in his sound reasoning a superfluity of facts and arguments which conclusively convince the most fastidious not only of the propriety, but of the necessity of an immediate abolition of that grievance under which Ireland has suffered for such an extraordinary length of

CHATAUBRIAND.

In another column, will be found an extract from an essay of Chataubriand on "The Future Destiny of the World." Our readers will find it to be a very shrewd and sensible, though somewhat quaint o' mment on political affairs in Europe. He exhibits the ra. pid and useless changes in France, and makes some observations on the government of that country, which should be attentively perused, and are well worthy of being remembered. It is very evident from this extract that Chataubriaud is very sensible of the growing power, nay, emnipotence of the people, and we think we can read in his remarks a conviction that some great change is oxpected in his native land. We recommend this effusion to the particular notice of all our readers.

FOURTH OF JULY ORATION.

We have received an extra of the St. Louis "Shepherd of the Val. ley," containing an oration delivered at St. Louis, on the 4th of July, by P. A. Fremon Du Buffay of the St. Louis University. Although the arrangement of this oration is faulty, and its general siyle too much marked by verbosetage, contains many lofty, patriotic, and dignified sentiments, and is creditable to the young man from whom it emanated. Fourth of July orations are scarcely ever remarkable for great merit, seeming always to have been put together in haste, and yet no occasion is better calculated to inspire the speaker with eloquence. We heard an oration on the 4th of July, during which the speaker neither mentioned Washington, Lafayette, or any of the " heroes of the revolution."

JUNIUS.

One of the Whigs, at a late celebration, toasted Major Jack Downing" as " The Junius of America." This is certainly about as con. summate a piece of impudence as we have read or heard of in some time, and the comparison contained in the toast is about as proper as one would be between General Washington and Jack the Giant Killer. The author of the flimsy and trashy letters signed "Major Jack Downing," the greatest of whose accomplishments is to make fools laugh, and whose compositions filled with vulger and disgust ing trash, are intended to bring our worthy President into disgrace, is compared to the author of the letters of "JUNIUS" which are so justly celebrated as specimens of the most powerful language, which ders never cease ?

ne'er such a pair of brave courageous and talented Generals then requested the Chaplain to do his duty conform to Ancient characters.

MEDICATED VAPOUR BATH .-- JOHN ST.

We have always been of opinion that puffing instead of being beneficial generally proves detrimental to any useful institution. The old saying that "a good article will always recommend itself" is amply verified in the Establishment, the name of which heads this article, and we certainly should not have alluded to it did we not consider that the very health of our citizens imperiously demands that we should notice Mr. Carroll's VAPOUR BATH, which from experience we can state has been of benefit to Invalids. The Bath as now used in John street, by Mr. Carroll is conducted precisely on similar principles to those used in the Mediterranean and we can safely aver as coming within our knowledge that they have been productive of great benefit to the patient in many instances, and in some cases severe disorders have been removed by the proper use of them. Nay, we know of some very extraordinary cases in this city where cures have been effected, and knowing as we do that the Vapour Bath in John street is conducted under the superintendence of a Medical Gentleman high in his profession, we warmly recommend it to the use of our Readers. Exclusive of the benefit the Invalid derives from the Vapour Bath : to those who take it as a luxury during the hot weather there is not a more preferable mode of Bathing.

PROSPECT HALL.

On Tuesday last we paid a visit to this beautiful Summer cetreat, kept by our friend GEORGE NOWLAN, formerly of Harlaem. "Prospect Hall" is situated a short distance from Harlaem in what is called "Observatory Place," certainly one of the most beautiful spots in the vicinity of New York. The house is about one hundred and fifty feet above tide level, about sixty feet high, and uncommonly extensive and commodious. On the roof, an observatory and promenade had been erected from which there is one of the finest views that can possibly be conceived .- Before you is Hurl-Gate with its beautiful and so often praised scenery, and the East River down which iunumerable vessels now glide smoothly on, now flit with great rapidity in proportion as the wind is light or heavy. New York Harlaem, and nearly the whole island are at once exposed to your view, and the eye wanders from one point to another with still increasing delight. Situated so far above the ordinary level, the observatory 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 breeze 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 a word; Mr. Nowlan is justly celebrated as a plentiful and discriminating caterer whose choice wines and refreshments of all kinds can gratify the most refined taste. We advise our friends to pay him a visit, and judge whether we have spoken aught but the truth, and we wish the enterprising Host of "Prospect Hall" that perfect success. which his perseverance, industry-and efforts to please highly entitle him to.

EAST RIVER INDEPENBANT FISHING CLUB. The members of this Club, Celebrated their third Anniversity on Wednesday last, the 27th instant. We were pleased to notice the accession of a considerable number of new members. The tout ensemble mustered upwards of forty able Fishermen. Precisely at 7, A. M. the President, MR. ANDREW FALLAN, supported on his right and left by his aids and Secretaries, preceded by an Irish Piper, and followed by the members of the Club, and a party of their Friends, proceeded to the foot of Rivington-street, where the Company's fishing yacht lay ready to start. On the President stepping on board, he was received with nine cheers, a salute of 13 guns from the Yacht;-the Society's Standard was immediately hoisted, and she stood out from the shore and under a fine breeze proceeded to the fishing ground at "Robins Reef," when pretty considerable skill as well as tact was displayed, if we are to judge from the slaugher committed on the inhabitants of the deep. After a few hour's recreation, and the company having partaken of an "early" collation, the President gave the usual signal to "weigh anchor." The yacht then proceeded up the East-River, with a fair wind, and the party landed upon Ward's Island, where they separated. One portion proceeding in boats to the fishing ground; and the other headed by the President in person, moved forward into the interior of the Island to enjoy the pleasure of fowling, &c., both parties, at 'the setting of the sun' re-united and proceeded on board the yacht, where they sat down to a sumptuous "Marine" dinner, prepared and laid out in elegant style by the Society's "helps" under caused some to whom they were addressed to tremble. Will won- the immediate superintendence of their head butler "Bob," who on this occasion displayed considerable taste. The president having taken the head of the table, he was ably supported The New Orleans victory claimed by the Whigs, reminds us by Messrs. Flannagan, and Forgay; Mr. Owen O'Connell of a man whose ticket for the \$ 20,000, prize, came in the lot acting as Vice President, supported by Messrs, Murphy, and tery just within one of the real number. The Whigs of Loui- Finlay. Grace having been said by the Society's Chaplain siana, will have to try again, before they can get hold of the and the company having been delighted with some beautiful Ticket that will ensure them the real prize. The victories the airs extremely well executed on the Irish pipes, the cloth Gallant Colonel Webb has achieved on paper honestly entitle was removed, when several very appropriate and patriotic When the excesses of a people were to be restrained, legislation

ever broke ground in front of an enemy, as these two notorious Custom, when the Society were edified by one of the most eloquent Sermons, we have heard for sometimei. It evidently had an amazing effect on some of the members of the Club, a circumstance which affords us much sincere pleasure to notice. The Chaplain having concluded his discourse, the members once more, and with permission of the "Mighty Father" indulged for a short time in dancing and innocent recreation The hour had now arrived when it became necessary to retire; orders having been given to that effect, the 'INTREPID" got under weigh, and returned to the city, where she landed her company safe at Rivington-Street Wharf, the whole highly gratified with the day's excursion.

It would be inviduous to particularise the special activity of any of the members on this occasion,still would it be extremely culpable on our part, were we to omit noticing the great exertions of Messrs O'Neil, van Antwerp and Barron, of the provision Committee. To Mr. Little, the Chairman of the "Bait" committee, the Society were peculiarly indebted for an excellent supply of every variety of Bait, which contributed materially to the excellent success, the members met with while engaged fishing.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

A public dinner was given to Gen. Mina in London on the 25th, in anticipation of his return to Spain, where it is understood he will oc-cupy an important place in the government. Joseph Bonaparte had requested that his name might be added to the committee on the sub-ject.

Proceedings have been taken against upwards of one hundred poor them from their holdings. The movement is understood to be a Conservative one, and to have for its object the introduction of a colony of Protestants. One of these poor men, on preferring a re-monstrance on the subject, was tauntingly desired "to seek redress from O'Connell" from O'Connell

from O Connell." Mr. O'Dwyer, M. P. for this town, has arrived in Dublin from London. It is generally understood here that the hon. and learned gentleman is about to take office nuder government, and with the approbation of that portion of the constituency of Drogheda who were instrumental in returning him to parliament....Drog. Journal. We can assure our northern contemporary, on the best authority, that there is not the slightest foundation for this rumor. It must be gratifying, however, to the friends of the member for Drogheda, to know, that he enjoys the perfect confidence of the independent con-stituency whose interests he so efficiently represents...Dub. Reg.

stituency whose interests he so efficiently represents .- Dub. Reg.

Late Assault on the King. Dennis Collins, the old sailor who was transported to Van Dieman's Land, for throwing a stone at the King, when at Ascot-heath races, two or three years ago, died at Port Ar-thur on the 1st of November last, "in consequence (it is said) of his fixed determination to refuse all necessary nourishment, allough the bast digt that the collemant could offer the said offer the said of the sa the best diet that the settlement could afford was daily offered to

It is stated that about 2,000 German tailors have now obtained reg-

It is stated that about 2,000 German tailors have now obtained reg-ular employment as journeymen in the metropolis, in consequence of the absurd strike of the natives. DUBLIN, June 17. The cholera has made its appearance again in Dublin and its vicinity, with scarcely any abatement of the virulence which marked its first approach. In the neighborhood of Kingston and Blackrock numerous fatal cases have occurred; and, although no public mention has been made of cholera in the city. I have heard from good authority that forty deathe accurred in one write a city.

no public mention has been made of cholera in the city. I have heard from good authority that forty deaths occurred in one parish on the north side of the river last week. *Emigration.* The total number of persons who have emigrated from the south of Ireland at Londonderry this season to America, is 6054, of whem 1699 went to Quebec, 1630 to St. John's, 2075 to Philadelphia, and 670 to New-York. There are a few emigrant vessels still in the river, and it is probable that to the above number 1000 more may have yet to be added. Most of the above were per-sons in very noor circumstances. Inherers and small famers but ell sons in very poor circumstances, laborers and small farmers, but all of a hard working industrious temperament.

of a hard working industrious temperament. Mr. Henry Ward. Henry George Ward, Esq. the member for St. Alban's, who made the motion concerning the appropriation of the Irish church revenues on Tuesday, is the only son of Robert Plumer Ward, Esq., author of 'Tremaine' and 'De Vere.' He was for-merly a Lord of the Admiralty, Clerk of the Ordnance, and Auditor of the Civil List; he was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to ac-knowledge the Mexican Republic, and he has published an account of his travels in Mexico. In politics he is a moderate reformer. Lord De Carne. We understand that Mr. Carou's tile is to be Lord De Carue. We understand that Mr. Carew's title is to be Lord De Carue.-Waterford Chronicle.

M. Perron, who had been a general in the army of the Emperor of Mogul, and who attempted the wresting of the East Indies from the hands of Great Britain, died on the 21st ultimo, on his estate of Frene, in France

Frene, in France Lakes of Killarney. This land of enchantment is already present-ing a most animated appearance of gayety and pleasure. Strangers are pouring in from all parts to view the wild and magnificent gran-deur of its lakes and mountains. Amongst the arrivals last week were Colonel and Lady Gilbert Lady Clarc, the Rev. Mr. Hornby, Mrs. Hornby, and suite, Lancashire; Mr. and Mrs. Irlam, and Mr. Blake, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. Perry, and Mr. Alexander Perry, Willyfield; Mr. Layton Downham, Norfolk; Capt. Melville, Dub-lin; Mr. Sunderland, 7th D. Guards; Mr. O'Keeffe, Cork; Mr. W. Pratt, Boston, U. S.; Mr. R. Lloyd, Gloucester; Rev. Mr. Brown-low. Cheshire, &c. &c. - Cork Chronicle. Archbishop of Tuam. The election for an archbishop. in the room of the late lamented Dr. Kelly, takes place this day (Thursday.) The parish priests, in whom the right of election is vested, muster here m great numbers. I understand the candidates are the Bishop

The parish priests, in whom the right of election is vested, muster here in great numbers. I understand the candidates are the Bishop of Killala (Dr. M'Hale.) and the Very Rev. Dean Burke, of West-port; the latter, it is said, is more likely to succeed, though the for-mer is the greater favorite, especially with the laity. All the bishops of the province are in town. Yesterday, (Wednesday) a soleum High Mass was celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late arch-bishop. Dr. Coen, of Clonfert, acted as priest; Dean Burke, as deacon; and the Rev. Mr. M'Caffrey, as sub-deacon, on the occa-sion. This day another High Mass was celebrated, to beseech Pro-vidence to direct the clergy in the choice they were about to make. vidence to direct the clergy in the choice they were about to make. The interest taken in the result is very great, and it is hoped the votes will be in favor of the gifted Dr. M'Hale. As the post is just leaving, I have not time to state particulars. I learn that on a scruthe meeting has not yet broken up, it is impossible accurately to say who will be our archbishop.—Letter from Tuam. The Sinecure Irish Church. When ministers introduced the coer-

cion bill they declared that inquiry was not requisite, resting the ne-eessity for the measure upon the notoriety of the state of the country.

ceeding

THE CHURCH IN DANGER.

The Evening Mail of yesterday has devoted one of its columns to call upon the Protestants at the present "crisis." It thus commences-

BRETHREN-The time has come for action, perhaps the final time; your Church is in danger; perhaps your very existence as a religious community is in jeopardy. The time has come for action, and we verily believe this to be the *final* time or that time which, if used to advantage, may enable you to retrieve your affairs.

The "enemies" and "friends" of the Church are thus described. Against the former the Irish Protestants are reminded that they have more than once measured their strength; but it is not at all likely, let the Mail rave ever so loudly that they will ever again venture on so dangerous an experiment :---

Your enemies are an ill-assorted host of men, strong only in your activity. They consist of the present administration, torn and divid-ed among themselves; of the radicals and revolutionists of England, and the Papist of Ireland, against whom you have more than once measured your strength, and have conquered in the superiority of your moral organization. Your friends are (blessed by God for it!) the King, the whole

Your moral organization. Your moral organization. Your friends are (blessed by God for it!) the King, the whole Church, as, by the grace of God and the law of the land, established in England and Ireland; the better part of the Dissenters (except Papists and Socinians) in England, Scotland, and Ireland; the whole aristocracy of the Empire; the Universities and all their alum-ni; the gentry—and the intelligent and healthy, on your side, more than a majority of the representatives of the people. Look around you and view with astonishment how the Providence of God has, in recent events, been drawing those elements together and con-straining them, as it were, into the union. Let us take as the type of those coalescing principles, Stanley on one hand, and Peel on the other; observe how the force of *principle* has driven the former towards the latter; and the force of *circumstances* impelled the latter to the former. Have we not a Wellington, now the most popular man in England? Have we not the Chancellors of the Universities? May we not number in the midst of old friends, or our converts to the truth, a Richmond, and a Ripon, and a Graham; and have we the truth, a Richmond, and a Ripon, and a Graham; and have we not with us all the eloquence, character, and practical knowledge of both Houses of Parliament, and all parties?

Passing by the profane language of this champion of Protestantism in describing the tithe church of Ireland, we shall thus remark upon the poverty of "friends" in the above classification when it was found necessary to stuff in the ex-radical Sir James Graham, and poor Lord Ripon, with Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington. But amongst the "Chancellors" is in-cluded the Duke of Cumberland! The Mail has shown its tact in omitting the name of his Royal Highness on such an oceasion. The " call to arms" thus concludes :-

"Since throwing out our thoughts upon paper, we have authority for stating, that ere a week elapse a call will be made upon the Pro-testant attention of Ireland from a quarter so high, so honourable, so universally recognised as the legitimate organ of his fellow-coun-trymen's opinions, that our feeble efforts will be thrown into the collines" eclipse.

The call from a high, honorable, and recognized quarter, is, we understand, to made by Sir Harcourt Lees, who is to assume the leadership in Ireland, the General-in-Chief for both islands being the Lord of Winchilsea. "Ere a week elapse," it is probable that we shall have-----""wigs on the green."-Dubun Register.

DISTRESS AMONG THE PEASANTRY.

The following statement appears in the Globe of Tuesday :-We are happy to hear that from an investigation which has been made by the government into the price of the staple articles of consumption in Ireland, it appears that although the price of potatoes is high, as is invariably the case at this season of the year-i. e., before the new potatoes come into the market, and before it can even be satisfactorily ascertained whether or not the early potato crops are good or otherwise-yet it does not appear that there exists, or is likely to exist, any actual scarcity of food. The recent rains have already had a most beneficial effect upon the prices of provision, by the prospect which now exists of a more abundant crop.

We should be happy if it were in our power to confirm the statement of our contemporary; but, unfortunately, it is an ascertained fact that an "actual scarcity of food" is already felt in many parts of Ireland. We announced on Wednesday that the Rev. Mr. Griffin, the Catholic pastor of an extensive district bordering upon Connemara, had an interview with Sir William Gosset, with the view of obtaining relief from government for thousands of his wretched parishioners, who have been reduced to a state hordering upon starvation, in consequence of their total inability to m e sentet notaroes a support existence. In other parts of Connaught the rise in the price of potatoes, owing to the partial failure of the crop last season, and the apprehensions for the next year's supply, has produced distress and suffering to a considerable extent. It is not, however, in the West alone, but in the South, that the pressure of want is felt by the peasantry. In the Tipperary Free Press of Wednesday we find the following startling an nouncement :---ATTACK ON THE FLOUR CARTS BELONGING TO THE MESSRS. GRUBB .- On Monday, after mid-day, considerable alarm was excited by a report that Messrs. Grubb's flour carts were attacked near Marlfield, on their way to this town, by about 200 men, women, and children, and twenty sacks of flour forcibly The police immediately turned out under their taken away. active chief, Captain Gunn, and with the dragoons and infantry were at the scene of the attack in about 20 minutes. They were soon after joined by Sir Hugh Gough, Captain Morton, and Stephen Moore, Esq., three magistrates of this county, dren, and to our God, firmly to resist the attempts which are and, having scoured the country with great diligence, four making to surrender our religion into the hands of Popery, sacks of the flour were found in corn fields, and two persons, scepticism, and infidelity. a man and woman, who bore evident marks of the foray, were

boldly proceeded upon general report; but when the excess of a church is to be dealt with, the most precise evidence must be had, even before the position that its exists, and should be reduced, can be adopted. What straining at gnats and swallowing of camels is this! The reform of the sinecure Irish church is in fact postponed to the Greek calends. The religious statistics of 2,500 parishes are to be examined and reported on before the reformation is to be contemplated on. "May you live a thousand years," as they say in the cast, to see the thing undertaken according to this fashion of proner duly committed to the county gaol for trial at the ensuing assizes. It has been our painful duty to record, in times of scarcity, the commission of similar outrages on the property of Messrs. Grubb. These two gentlemen send daily from Colg-heen and Caher into this town, for consumption and exporta-tion improve output of flow and their partices or property tion, immense quantities of flour, and their carriers or property are never molested, unless, at periods like the present, when our wretched peasantry are suffering under the pressure of want, and the most grinding privations. Potatoes of indifferent quality are now 6d. per stone in this market.

We deely regret to add that there is a serious failure of the potato crop in various parts of the county of Cork.—Dub.Reg.

BEAUTIES OF THE TITHE SYSTEM. [From the Wexford Independent.]

We have been transmitted the particulars of the memorial and schedule of the Rev. C. R. Elrington, now posted on the police bar-rack of Kyle, praying for relief under the "million act." The gross sum actually alleged to be due from the papists of Ballinaslaney district, is eighteen pounds five shilings and eight pence three far-things, between one hundred and seventeen defaulters-forty-four of whom do not owe one shilling each—sixteen whose arrears do not amount to three pence each, and one just to the sum of three farthings (whose name we subjoin); nineteen whose debt does not amount to two shillings; thirteen not exceeding three shillings; twelve under four shillings; nineteen under ten shillings; and one only above that sum. The following is an extract from the schedule .-

David Culletton, 1	farther,	Ballinaslaney		£0	0	1 1-4	3
Moses Kavanagh		-	-	0	0	0 3-4	10
Matthew Flinn		_ /	-	0	0	2 1-2	
Judith Flinn				0	0	2 1-4	
Mary Furlong		Tinnahisk,	-	0	0	1 3-4	100
Terence Brien	- 1	Coolamain,		0	0	3 3-4	
Patrick Browne	-		_	0		2 1-2	
William Browne	-	1. 1 1. 1. 20		0	0	1 1-4	
Mary Doogan	-			0	0 -	212	
Miles Folev		-		0	0	1 1-4	
Charles Murphy		and the second	_	0	0	2 1-4	
Eleanor Roach		-		· 0	0	114	
Eleanor Bolger	-	- Stanta		0	0	2	
Elizabeth Sullivan	1			0	0	2	
John Lacey				0	0	2 1-2	
and the second second							tank?

THE CALL TO ARMS--LORD WINCHILSEA.

In the Evening Mail of 14th ult. there is a regular warwhoop raised, which is intended for the especial benefit of the Orangemen of this country. If they have any spunk they will certainly "turn out." "We have," says the *Mail*, "the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel--be their fatal error for ever blotted from the memory of Irish Protestants. We have the Duke of Richmond-now proving himself a son worthy of his respected sire. We have all that is great, good, and We have virtuous in the nobility and aristocracy of England.

even Lords Landsdowne, Melbourne, and Brougham, openly declaring that Popery shall not be the established religion of the land. All eyes are directed towards, all hopes rest upon, the Protestants of Ireland. They are known to be a compact, well knit, and united body-they are known to be admirably organized, and capable of being brought together with infinite rapidity upon any great and trying emergency—they are known to have powerful leaders, eloquent speakers, active emissaries, and not an efficient press. All these combined constitute the ingredients of a powerful party; and we bless God that we have lived to see the day, which we have so often and often combinically predicted which we have so often and often emphatically predicted must sooner or later arrive, when the Protestants of this country would again, under Providence, be the means of effecting the salvation of the empire.

This is very strong-but the question is, will they fight ? If they have before their eyes the fear of Tipperary, " and the places thereunto adjoining," they will not, even though mad-cap Winchilsea has issued the following proclamation :---

" Eastwell Park, June 7, 1834.

FELLOW COUNTRYMRN-The ministers of the crown having taken upon themselves the responsibility of advising our sovereign to issue a commission, the object of which is in direct opposition to the sentiments contained in the gracious answer delivered from the throne to an address which was lately presented by the venerated prelates of our church, and in most direst opposition to the established constitution of this country, I call upon you, without one moment's delay, closely to camine the object of this commission.

In the first place, I beg to draw your attention to the purport of that motion which was introduced in the lower house of par-liament by the hon. member for St. Alban's. Compare it with the sentiments delivered by the different members of his Majesty's government, with reference to this commission; and then let any candid or unprejudiced mind deny that this commission is to effect indirectly, and to the following extent. that object which his Majesty's advisers had, on that occasion,

other; let the avenues to the throne be choked by your loval addresses, declaring to our gracious sovereign that you are prepared to make every sacrifice to uphold him in the maintenance of those principles which called his fam ly to sway the sceptre of these realms. It is in vain to shut our eyes to the dangers which surround us. Animated by an ardent love of those long cherished constitutional liberties, which have hitherto been the pride and boast of our native country, and which never have existed, and never can exist, without the foundation of a Protestant faith-let us now take into our calm and serious consideration the present aspect of the times, and the rapid progress of those pernicious principles which threaten ere long to effect their total ruin and destrubtion. But above all, animated by a heartfelt love and affection for that religion which has proved the source of so many inestimable blessings, calling back to our recollection the noble sacrifices made by our forefathers in its defence, and trusting to the sacredness of our cause, let us so prove to the world the value we set on our existing institutions, and, by our moral courage, the firmfiess with which it is our determination to uphold them.

Nought shall make us rue

If England to itself do rest but true.

I have the honour to remain, fellow-countrymen, your most, obedient humble servant.

WINCHILSEA AND NOTTINGHAM.

(FROM THE TRUE SUN.)

At a meeting of the Manchester Repeal Association, held at Hut-ton's Tavern, Deansgate, on Monday evening, May 19, Mr. Cob-bett's *Register* of Saturday, May 17, was, on motion ordered to be read at length, upon which the following resolutiont were pass-

"Resolved – That the late paper, written by Mr. Cobbett, on the probabilities and danger of an American invasion of Ireland, 15, in our judgment, the most important document that has issued from the British press these many years past; and that it appears to us to be deserving of the most serious attention of his Majesty's Gov-

ernment and the people of Eugland. "Resolved-That we tender our lasting gratitude to Mr. Cobbett for this able propuction of his pen, and respectfully request him to re-publish, in a cheap form, the immortal document, and to assure him of our order for 500 copies, for the use of the members of our association

"Resolved—That we petition both Houses of Parliament, praying that five million copies of this invaluable paper be published at the national expense, through the agency of Mr. Cobbett, and distri-buted gratis all over the United Kingdoms. "That our petition to the House of Lords be entrusted to the Lord Chancellar, and that the Fad of Sharushuw, and Lord Chancellar.

"That our petition to the House of Lords be entrusted to the Lord Chancellor, and that the Earl of Shrewsbury and Lord Cloncurry be requested to support its prayer; and that to the Commons be trust-ed to our tried, faithful, and unpurchaseable countryman O'Connell; and that Messrs. Hume, Harvey, Roebuck, Ruthven, O'Connor, Ronayne, Sheil, Finn, Jacob, and Maurice O'Connell, be requested

"That these resolutions be published in Mr. Cobbett's Register, the Evening and Weekly True Sun, the Manchester Advertiser, the Neucostile Free Press, and Liverpool Journals, and that these papers have, and deserve our confidence and thanks. "LLOYDE JONES, Chairman

"JOSEPH SHIELS TOLE, Sec."

A letter from Mr. Lloyde Jones accompanies the resolutions to Mr. Cobbett. We make the following extracts :--

"There are at this moment, Sir, a million of able-bodied frishmen in England, nine-tenths of whom were drivenhere' after the Union,' as they express it, to seek some kind of employment and maintenance. Two out of every three of them are the sons of shopkeepers and tradesmen farmers, who were ruined andbeggared by the 'Rebel-lion' of 1798 (which you, Sir, well know was created and matur-ed, that the people might be the more effectnality and safely pillaged), and driven out of Ireland by the desolation and the total disappear-ance of trade which followed the destruction of their national legis-lature—these men consider themselves as slaves in England; their employees, though men of the kindest hearts, and of the best intenemployers, though men of the kindest hearts, and of the best intentions towards them, they consider in no other light than as oppress-tions towards them, they consider in no other light than as oppress-ors and as accessaries after the fact to the robbery and pillage of their rights. These Irislimen have young families growing up about them in this country—these children imbibe, as Jackson imbibed, from their mothers and their fathers a detestation of the oppres-sors of their fathers and of theirs country—they are thought to look forward to the country to this country as the great and of their forwards to the country at the great and of their source and the set of the set orward to the return to this country as the great end of their existenc and their present toil.

"The beauties of their native hills and vallies are pictured in "The beauties of their native hills and values are pictured in warm colors by those expatriated parents to their children. The gran-deur of England, with all its tinselled and glittering palaces, is held as ought with these people when compared to the euchanting fields and bowers which they left! Here they are as slaves; there they were as masters. Talk of blotting out the name of Ireland indeed? Talk, indeed, of calling in West Britain ! "Gracious Heaven! can any thing in this world tend more to the separation of the two countries than this of ell others the most war-ter, the mest demoniaced insult? We clima to the heave the trace

andour, honesty, or firmness, openly to avow to the country.

After the explicit declaration (gracious God ! that we should have lived to have seen the day when such a sentiment could fall from the lips of a leading legislator of this hitherto Protestant country !) made by the noble earl at the head of his Majesty's government, in the debate in the House of Lords last night, that it was the duty of our legislature to act in confor-

mity with the spirit of the age in which we live, without the slightest or remotest reference to the principles by which that spirit may be characterised, whether influenced by the dark councils of hell, or animated by the pure precept of that blessed religion of which we profess ourselves to be membersafter this, I call upon you, whether as members of our established church, or of those dissenting congregations whose faith has been founded on the pure word of God, one and all boldly to stand forward in the defence of the altars of this country, and by the sacred duty which we owe to ourselves, our chil-

the most demoniacal insult? We cling to the hope that specdily some honest, sensible men will be put at the head of affairs by the *people* of this country—that full, immediate justice, will be done to Ireland; and that we may return to our beloved country, or breathe, even for a day, our native air perfumed with liberty, and to stretch our bones, as the bones of free men, in the tombs and the graves of our forefathers."

SERVICE AFLOAT .-- 12TH WARD JACKSON FISHING CLUB.

The first meeting of the above Club, was held on Wednesday lash, 23d instant, on Board the Sloop Improvement, Captain Tyrrell. The Club was organized by the appointment of Geo. G. Sickels, Esq. to preside, assisted by Daniel Gary and J. H. Meyers, Esqrs-as Vice Presidents, and Michael Ennis, was appointed Secretary. The meeting having been organized. On motion of James M'Nespie, Esq. a Committee was appointed to retire and draft resolutions expressive of the object of the associa-tion, whereupon Francis Grady, Thomas Connaughton, and John Scully, were appointed that Committee; who having retired for a-bout half an heur returned and reported the following preamble and resolutions. Which were unanimously passed. The first meeting of the above Club, was held on Wednesday last,

Let your voice be raised from one end of the empire to the resolutions. Which were unanimously passed.

Whereas the Democratic party has been assailed by a set of un-principled demagogues calling themselves "Whigs," whose only object has been, and is, to sow discord and create distunion in the ranks of the party, thereby endeavoring to weaken that strength which has nerved them for the conflict, through so many triumphs;

which has herved them for the connet, through to have preserved to the most dastardly as well as desperate means to carry their views in having prostituted the relations that have always existed between the importer and retailer, by the former refusing previous to the late election to supply the necessary quantity of supplies, unless to their own party, or to those who would pledge themselves to oppose the Democratic doctrines: In having compelled the democratic young men who were employed as clerks to remain in their closed stores during the three days of the Election, a pair of boys discharged from employment: In having forfeited the obligation of the contracts that have always existed between the employer and the employed, by placing onerous restrictions upon the political rights of the laboring classes, forcing them at a season of unusual scarcity of business, either to vote against their avowed principles, or be dismissed from employment, hazarding the want of bread for their siness, either to vote against their avowed principles, or be dis-missed from employment, hazarding the want of bread for their wives and children; In having published to the world the startling fact that they would not do business with any retailer of groceries or other goods, who differed from them politically; In having dismissother goods, who differed from them politically; In having dismiss-ed from employment men of known worth, whose moral principles and integrity were unimpeachable, for no other reason than that they were net willing to barbe their independence for the patronage of the rich. Therefore Recorder Meyer Devent

Resolved, That the Democratic party have great cause of con-gratulation in their having elected the Hon. Cornelius W. Law-rence, as Mayor of the people, and that we consider his majority as proof that there is more virtue in the poor man's exertions, than can e found in thousands of the opposition, or the millions of the United States Bank.

Resolved, That the just punishment due to the traitors who, in the hour of peril abandoned the Democracy of '98, to join with a party composed of the heterogeneous materials, as well as odds and ends of all the parties that have existed since the formation of the Republic, should be the reproachful upbraudings of their own con-sciences. Verily they were wolves in sheeps clothing.

Resolved. That in the conduct of Dr. W. J. Macneven, we have seen that a man, however high he may stand in the community, may reach the achme of respect, and suddenly precipitate himself from his proud elevation. to bury his honors in the grave of political

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the uprightness and patriotism of our adopted citizens, and that in the hour of trial they will put their shoulders to the wheel, and with the long pull, and strong exertion for which they are so justly known, will use all honorable means to attain their object.

Resolved, That in the present Bank of the United States we re-cognise a great and growing evil, which to obtain its selfish ends has been lavish of its capital, to sow discord among the people, and that through its minions, it has endeavored to speak of a dissolution of the Union, unless it should be rechartered.

Resolved, That the upright and independent course pursued by General Andrew Jackson, in vetoing the Bank bill, as well as in his removal of the deposites of the public money, after the deposi-tory had been prostituted to the basest political purposes, deserves our warmest thanks, and that we will sustain him by all honorable



a few agrarian disturbances, still he did not know that they would over cease till the cause was removed; and in this position, and ap-prehending an increase of these disturbances, what did the govern-nent do? They proclaim war against the Irish people, and raise he royal standard against the people, inscribed with the fearful vords—væ victis. It could not, however, be hidden or denied that vhat stained Ireland with blood, that which was the cause of the iseries of the Irish people, was the endeavor made by successive overnments to make the established church the prevailing religion a Ireland. Nothing could better suit the purpose of agitation than llowing that church to remain in Ireland, accompanied with all its buses. He would briefly take that church historically, and he vould ask the house to look at what was its real and true history.— 'hey would find that it was begot in plunder, nursed in blood, and hey would find that it was begot in plunder, nursed in blood, and d upon the tears and miseries of the Irish people—(hear from the General Andrew Jackson, in vetoing the Bank bill, as well as in his removal of the deposites of the public money, after the deposi-tory had been prostituted to the basest political purposes, deserves our warmest thanks, and that we will sustain him by all honorable means in our power. Resolved, That the late act of the Bank in withholding its divi-dend of the stock of the people, is another of the characteristic fea-tures by which the laboring man and tax payer can judge of what Nicholas Biddle will do, unless the people rise in their might, and proclaim their right.

principle was everything. (Hear, hear, hear.) The alteration pro-posed 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 sys-tem? The only reason for it stared them in the face; the Irish people ple 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 i few agrarian disturbances, still he did not know that they would iver cease till the cause was removed; and in this position, and apwithin 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 occu-pier. 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 scathless 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 compo-sition with the owner of the crop. However, he was ready to admit-that wherever the Protestant clergyman was on the spot, and com-pounded for his own tithes, no quartel ensued. The tenant enjoyed these advantages, then, both with respect to the tithe protor and the tithe impropriator. 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 dis-traint and action, and that in cases where occupiers could not be distrained under the act of last session. Government had accumu-lated all its advantages, and had put tithes mider 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 rentroll. For his own part he knew that at least in three provinces of Ireland the r <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

NO. 32

By Thomas Connaglison.—The Star Spangled Banner. By Thomas Connaglison.—The Star Spangled Banner. By Jamos McNespie.—The memory of Daniel D. Tompkins, Drank standing

THE CHURCH IN DANGER.

The Evening Mail of yesterday has devoted one of its columns to call upon the Protestants at the present "crisis." It thus commences-

BRETHREN-The time has come for action, perhaps the final time; your Church is in danger; perhaps your very existence as a religious community is in jeopardy. The time has come for action, and we verily believe this to be the *final* time or that time which, if used to advantage, may enable you to retrieve your affairs.

The "enemies" and "friends" of the Church are thus described. Against the former the Irish Protestants are reminded that they have more than once measured their strength; but it is not at all likely, let the Mail rave ever so loudly that they will ever again venture on so dangerous an experiment :-

Your enemies are an ill-assorted host of men, strong only in your activity. They consist of the present administration, torn and divid-cd among themselves; of the radicals and revolutionists of England, and the Papist of Ireland, against whom you have more than once measured your strength, and have conquered in the superiority of your moral organization. Your friends are (blessed by God for it!) the King, the whole Church as here the screened God and the law of the land established

Your friends are (blessed by God for ft') the King, the whole Church, as, by the grace of God and the law of the land, established in England and Ireland; the better part of the Dissenters (except Papists and Socinians) in England, Scotland, and Ireland; the whole aristocracy of the Empire; the Universities and all their alum-ai; the gentry—and the intelligent and healthy, on your side, more than a majority of the representatives of the people. Look around you and view with astonishment how the Providence of God has, in recent events heav drawing these elements together and conyou and view with astonishment how the riovidence of countas, in recent events, been drawing those elements together and con-straining them, as it were, into the union. Let us take as the type of those coalescing principles, Stanley on one hand, and Peel on the other; observe how the force of *principle* has driven the former towards the latter; and the force of *circumstances* impelled the latter to the former. Have we not a Wellington, now the most popular man in England 1 Have we not the Chancellors of the Universities 2. May we not number in the midst of old friends, or our converts to the truth, a Richmond, and a Ripon, and a Gráham; and have we not with us all the eloquence, character, and practical knowledge of both Houses of Parliament, and all parties?

Passing by the profane language of this champion of Protestantism in describing the tithe church of Ireland, we shall thus remark upon the poverty of "friends" in the above classification when it was found necessary to stuff in the ex-radical Sir James Graham, and poor Lord Ripon, with Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington. But amongst the "Chancellors" is in-cluded the Duke of Cumberland! The Mail has shown its tact in omitting the name of his Royal Highness on such an oceasion. The " call to arms" thus concludes :--

"Since throwing out our thoughts upon paper, we have authority for stating, that ere a week elapse a call will be made upon the Pro-testant attention of Ireland from a quarter so high, so honourable, so universally recognised as the legitimate organ of his fellow-coun-trymen's opinions, that our feeble efforts will be thrown into the clience" eclipse.

The call from a high, honorable, and recognized quarter, is, we understand, to made by Sir Harcourt Lees, who is to assume the leadership in Ireland, the General-in-Chief for both islands being the Lord of Winchilsea. "Ere a week elapse," it lin Register.

DISTRESS AMONG THE PEASANTRY.

The following statement appears in the Globe of Tuesday :-We are happy to hear that from an investigation which has been made by the government into the price of the staple articles of consumption in Ireland, it appears that although the price of potatoes is high, as is invariably the case at this season of the year-i. e., before the new potatoes come into the market, and before it can even be satisfactorily ascertained whether or not the early potato crops are good or otherwise-yet it does not appear that there exists, or is likely to exist, any actual scarcity of food. The recent rains have already had a most beneficial effect upon the prices of provision, by the pros-pect which now exists of a more abundant crop.

We should be happy if it were in our power to confirm the statement of our contemporary; but, unfortunately, it is an ascertained fact that an "actual scarcity of food" is already felt in many parts of Ireland. We announced on Wednesday that the Rev. Mr. Griffin, the Catholic pastor of an extensive district bordering upon Connemara, had an interview with Sir William Gazate with the view of chattering reliaf from gazate William Gosset, with the view of obtaining relief from government for thousands of his wretched parishioners, who have been reduced to a state bordering upon starvation, in consequence inability support existence. In other parts of Connaught the rise in the price of potatoes, owing to the partial failure of the crop last season, and the apprehensions for the next year's supply, has produced distress and suffering to a considerable extent. It is not, however, in the West alone, but in the South, that the pressure of want is felt by the peasantry. In the Tipperary Free Press of Wednesday we find the following startling an nouncement :---ATTACK ON THE FLOUR CARTS BELONGING TO THE MESSRS. GRUBB.-On Monday, after mid-day, considerable alarm was excited by a report that Messrs. Grubb's flour carts were attacked near Marlfield, on their way to this town, by about 200 men, women, and children, and twenty sacks of flour forcibly The police immediately turned out under their taken away. active chief, Captain Gunn, and with the dragoons and infantry were at the scene of the attack in about 20 minutes. They were soon after joined by Sir Hugh Gough, Captain Morton, and Stephen Moore, Esq., three magistrates of this county, and, having scoured the country with great diligence, four sacks of the flour were found in corn fields, and two persons, a man and woman, who bore evident marks of the foray, were Let your voice be raised from one end of the empire to the reso

tion, immense quantities of flour, and their carriers or property are never molested, unless, at periods like the present, when our wretched peasantry are suffering under the pressure of want, and the most grinding privations. Potatoes of indiffer-

ent quality are now 60, per stone in this market. We deely regret to add that there is a serious failure of the potato crop in various parts of the county of Cork .- Dub. Reg.

BEAUTIES OF THE TITHE SYSTEM. [From the Wexford Independent.]

We have been transmitted the particulars of the memorial and schedule of the Rev. C. R. Elrington, now posted on the police bar-rack of Kyle, praying for relief under the "million act." The gross sum actually alleged to be due from the papiets of Ballinaslaney district, is eighteen pounds five shilings and eight pence three far-things, between one hundred and seventeen defaulters—forty-four of whom do not owe one shilling each—sixteen whose arrears do not amount to three pence each, and one just to the sum of three farthings (whose name we subjoin) ; nineteen whose debt does not amount to two shillings; thirteen not exceeding three shillings; twelve under four shillings; nineteen under ten shillings; and one only above that sum. The following is an extract from the schedu

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	Judith Flinn		and the set of the loss		0	0	21	-4
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	Terence Brien	-	Coolamain,		0	0	3 3	3-4
	Patrick Browne	-	-		0		2]	
	William Browne	-	5 - 1 1 2 M		0	0	1]	1-4
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	Elizabeth Sullivan		-		0	0	2	
	John Lacey				0	0	2]	1-2

THE CALL TO ARMS--LORD WINCHILSEA.

In the Evening Mail of 14th ult. there is a regular warwhoop raised, which is intended for the especial benefit of the Orangemen of this country. If they have any spunk they will certainly "turn out." "We have," says the *Mail*, "the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel -- be their fatal error for ever blotted from the memory of Irish Protestants. We have the Duke of Richmond-now proving himself a son worthy of his respected sire. We have all that is great, good, and virtuous in the nobility and aristocracy of England. We have even Lords Landsdowne, Melbourne, and Brougham, openly declaring that Popery shall not be the established religion of the land. All eyes are directed towards, all hopes rest upon, the Protestants of Ireland. They are known to be a compact, well knit, and united body-they are known to be admirably organized, and capable of being brought together with infinite rapidity upon any great and trying emergency—they are known to have powerful leaders, eloquent speakers, active emissaries, and not an efficient press. All these combined constitute the ingredients of a powerful party; and we bless God that we have lived to see the day, which we have so often and often emphatically predicted must sooner or later arrive, when the Protestants of this country would again, under Providence, be the means of effecting the salvation of the empire.

This is very strong-but the question is, will they fight ? If they have before their eyes the fear of Tipperary, "and the places thereunto adjoining," they will not, even though mad-cap Winchilsea has issued the following proclamation :--

" Eastwell Park, June 7, 1834.

FELLOW COUNTRYMRN-The ministers of the crown having taken upon themselves the responsibility of advising our sovereign to issue a commission, the object of which is in direct opposition to the sentiments contained in the gracious answer delivered from the throne to an address which was lately presented by the venerated prelates of our church, and in most direst opposition to the established constitution of this country, I call upon you, without one moment's delay, closely to examine the object of this commission.

In the first place, I beg to draw your attention to the purport of that motion which was introduced in the lower house of par-liament by the hon. member for St. Alban's. Compare it with the sentiments delivered by the different members of his Majesty's government, with reference to this commission; and then let any candid or unprejudiced mind deny that this commission is to effect indirectly, and to the following extent, that object which his Majesty's advisers had, on that occasion,

243 boldly proceeded upon general report; but when the excess of a church is to be dealt with, the most precise evidence must be had, even before the position that its exists, and should be reduced, can be adopted. What straining at gnats and swallowing of camels is the straining at gnats and swallowing of camels is the Greek calends. The religious statistics of 2,500 parishes are to plated on. "May you live a thousand years," as they say in the east, to see the thing undertaken according to this fashion of pro-ceeding. telves worthless, receive a value when they are made the offerings

teves worthess, receive a value when they are indee as obtained si respect or esteem. g.I will not detain you longer, but conclude these crude remarks by eding my tribute of praise to those which you have already receiv-from your companions; and to express my admiration of the b. ntlemanly and dignified manner in which the officers and mem-Prs of this corps have this day discharged their respective duties. b Mr. McMahon on receiving the musket, said :

ft "I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me, by being cvarded this valuable prize. Restassured, that I will not part with e or forget this happy moment. Let me at the same time give my Wsurance, that I hold "Black Maria" ready at all times, when my ountry requires her aid."

The Corps then returned to New-York, all highly pleased ith the excursion. Their warmest thanks are due to Capt. aywood for his politeness to them on board of his splendid eamboat.

BOSTON MASS.

United States of America, State of Massachusetts, ? City of Boston, 23rd July, 1834.

SIR .- We the undersigned, a Committee appointed by the association of the Friends of Ireland in this City, congratuate you on the heroic fortitude exhibited by you in your late ersecution by the British Government, and the personal sacrice you have made in behalf of Ireland, and Ireland's O'Conell, and their Friends throughout the World.

Your conduct, Sir! in your late trial under Whig persecution, oes honor to Ireland and Irishmen, in every country, where he persecution of Ireland under English Domination is heard

SIR ; wore we to depict what we really feel towards you, for he manly position you assumed in defence of your country, re should fall short of doing you that justice which our hearts ould willingly respond.

But still we cannot help expressing our best feelings for the ndependent course you took in defeating the enemies of your ountry-and encouraging its friends to perseverance

DEAR SIR.—Allow us to offer you the enclosed Bill of Ex-hange, for Forty Pounds Sterling, as a testimony, of our gh respect for you.

We request you to present our compliments to your family, nd our good wishes for your and their welfare. And believe us to be Sir

Your Friends and the	Friends of Ireland.
inte all part 168 De i share an winis	Former Residences,
Thomas Murphy, (Chairman,)	Wexford,
Ambrose Farrell,	Carlow,
Daniel O'Callaghan,	Waterford,
William Bell,	Belfast,
Richard Roche,	Co. Kilkenny.
RICHARD BARRETT, Esq.,	
C.I. T. LI' DII.	

mlitor of the Dublin Pilot, DUBLIN.

ADDRESS

thom the Association of the Friends of Ireland, in Boston, New England, to the People of Ireland.

England, to the People of Ireland. FRIENDS, brethren, descendants of a once happy people! The had spectacle which you have exhibited to the civilized world, nds unparalleled in the history of nations. A people oppressed der the garb of protection—bound and subjugated to laws, to ich they never have assented, and yet insultingly called free—a ople hardy, bold and fearless, goaded on to deeds of violence by privations and sufferings, yet disdaining to resort to the physical ce which nature has given them, and claiming their rights, by the le and all-powerful weapons of trath and justice, is, indeed, a sight which your countrymen may be proud, and will be a page of his-y at which posterity will point with wonder and admiration.— ink not, fellow-countrymen, that the world is an uamoved spec-or of your exertions. Civilized man in every land turns with ndering and anxious gaze towards Ireland, struggling for political stence, and philanthropists and freemen hail your leaders as new 's rising in the firmament of sainted patriots. And if it be, (as is "sublime conception of your own Emmett) that the spirits of the hity dead return again to watch over and protect the interests of ir country, the unembodied essences of your patriotic fathers are dering near you, breathing into silently and invisibly, the sacred of liberty, which has canonized their venerated names. f your wrongs and efforts have attracted the gaze of the stranger dering near you, breathing into silently and invisibly the sacred of liberty, which has canonized their venerated names.

of liberty, which has canonized their venerated names. fyour wrongs and efforts have attracted the gaze of the stranger foreigner, think what must be the feelings of your exiled coun-nen. Driven by oppression from our homes and our firesides-have sought protection in a land which is more than nominally ; but the waves which bore us hither, have not washed away remembrance of our beloved homes, and every rumor which is led across the mighty Atlantic, revives our ardor in the cause of every rumor and right procession for the former of the former the former of the former former of the former output procession of the former of the former of the former output procession of the former of the former of the former output procession of the former of the former of the former output procession of the former of the former of the former of the former output procession of the former of the former of the former of the former output procession of the former we Ta

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ner the candour, honesty, or firmness, openly to avow to the country.

After the explicit declaration (gracious God! that we should have lived to have seen the day when such a sentiment could fall from the lips of a leading legislator of this hitherto Protestant country !) made by the noble earl at the head of his Majesty's government, in the debate in the House of Lords last night, that it was the duty of our legislature to act in conformity with the spirit of the age in which we live, without the slightest or remotest reference to the principles by which that spirit may be characterised, whether influenced by the dark councils of hell, or animated by the pure precept of that blessed religion of which we profess ourselves to be membersafter this, I call upon you, whether as members of our established church, or of those dissenting congregations whose faith has been founded on the pure word of God, one and all boldly to stand forward in the defence of the altars of this country, and by the sacred duty which we owe to ourselves, our children, and to our God, firmly to resist the attempts which are

making to surrender our religion into the hands of Popery, scepticism, and infidelity.

und, dear Ireland, redeemed, disenthralled-a nation of free

e do not address you, fellow-countrymen, in labored discussions the various grievances under which you heroically suffer.— object is to revive your drooping spirits by the encouragements r sympathy, and to call upon you in the names of your posterito who will suffer if you prove unfaithful—by that patriotic spirit great man, civilized man, (by nature stamped free and independent) s to his country, his home and himself-to PERSEVERE. We use not your wrongs;-we dare not! For we have lived among be people, until we have imbibed their free spirit, their free lanie people, until we have involved their free spirit, their free they ie—and the thoughts that burn within us, might, were they ut-I, like the hand-writing on Belshazzar's wall, proclaim to the 23mbled people truths and prophecies before which the "powers Thee" would quail and tremble. The people we live among, long Ese assumed as their motto, in defence of their liberties, "peace-as if we can, forcibly if we must?"—for years have you tried the Cher-God in his infinite mercy protect you from the horrors of a Ct to the latter!

to a history of the past years has, we confess, but little in it that is tiouraging. Whether we look at the Proclamation of Lord An-Scua for the suppression of the Trades' Union, the protection ex-



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-commit-tal 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 redenution of the source. consist of alterations relative to the redemption clauses. The com-position would be converted into a land tax payable to the crown, to be collected to the same amounts as were under the composition now be collected to the same amounts as were under the composition now payable by the parties who were liable. (Hear, hear.) This col-lection was to be continued during a period of five years. The a-mount 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 a-mount of these rate charge were to be paid to the tithe owners, submount 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. In 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 in-vestment in land. The reasons which had induced him to think it vestment 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 honse and in Ire-land, 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 objec-tions. (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 enter-tain a doubt on that, but still great inconvenience might result in tain a doubt on that, but still great inconvenience might result in some instances. The acts of parliament might have imposed hard-ships in certain cases that might claim compensation. It was unne-cessary 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 proven of complaint to determine on the amount of the purpose of constituting a court to determine on the amount of composition. The limitations were very numerous, and the regulacomposition. composition. The limitations were very numerous, and he regula-tions 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 seally and mhon the right genuleman had stated so little of

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 regard-ed the liability of costs, from an intention to prevent frivolous ap-

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 noice, 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 comliable t osition. (Hear.) The system not igation, 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 go-vernment saw the propriety of allowing a re-investigation of those cases that actually required it. To pass to another topic—he disap-proved of the principle of the bill, and he hoped the details would be limited to the useful purposes of that principle. He implored the bouse 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-deans, vicars, bishops, and all, were to disappear ; tithes were to be extinguished in name and naure, 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

an extensive experiment for the mere purpose of changing a name, and mystifying terms? This was neither reasonable nor statesmanlike 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 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 sys-tem? The only reason for it stared them in the face; the Irish peo-ple 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 ap-prehending an increase of these disturbances, what did the govern-ment do? They proclaim war against the Irish people, and raise the royal standard against the people, inscribed with the fearful words—væ 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 n Ireland. Nothing could better suit the purpose of agitation than Illowing 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.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 becom-ing 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.— 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 reachers people ought not use the single taken. and perhaps personal struggle between him and the right hon. secre-tary for the colonies, and before that secretary for Ireland. If that hon. gentleman were now in office, he (Mr. O'C.) would not have 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 it 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 sneech from the throne) to listen to the just complaints 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 has speech for them there is 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 the 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 coun-try. 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 be-fore 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 gov-ernment 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 mea-sure of conciliation, and said that there was to be no reduction in land 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 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 transform-ed 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 time they ought not to be ill-treated, they ought not to be transform ed into tithe proctors. He had asked for nothing for them-be 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 foad 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-

principle was everything. (Hear, hear, hear.) The alteration pro-posed 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-them when the millennium had arrived, or somewhere about the 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 occu-pier. 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 scathless 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, 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 There was some rather troublesome neighborhoods, and in them the clergyman, or his people, were very glad to enter into a compo-sition with the owner of the crop. However, he was ready to admit that wherever the Protestant clergyman was on the spot, and com-pounded for his own tithes, no quartel ensued. The tenant enjoyed these advantages, then, both with respect to the tithe protor and the tithe impropriator. That was what the law was in the beginning of the reign of George IV. Now how does it stand? The land was used ad the tithe index ensure the tithe protor of dis The rendered liable, and government had given to them the right of dis-traint and action, and that in cases where occupiers could not be distrained under the act of last session. Government had accumu-lated all its advantages, and had put files under crown process.— What was the difference between claiming this tax and claiming an excess a form the second the house our bat to know that no landed 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 proprietor received now the fun abount 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 be-fore the house? The landlord would be obliged to exact up to the very uttermost farthing of his rent-roll. The links of society would be burst asunder; the landlord must become a tax eater and an ex-tertioner of the whole nominal amount of his rent to the very bet very uttermost farthing of his rent-roll. The links of society would be burst asunder; the landlord must become a tax-enter and nan ex-tortioner 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 trem-ble, 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 elergymen elaining 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 bilged 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 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 fore support of a whole family; and, supposing they wished to levy it in the cnire, 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 ac-tive 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 a fore 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 gov-ernment 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 mea-sure of conciliation, and said that there was to be no reduction in the amount of tithes. Those same ministers said that the Irish mem-bers 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 govern-ment, and by the continuance of the causes that first called them into existence. He himself, as well as others, had been assailed in Ire-land for consenting in any way to the admission of any portion of He was a man, and must have some of the natural wishes and aspira-tions 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 in-

He was too sincere a Catholic not to desire a total disconnection of that church with the state. He desired, however, that the Catho-lics 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 mainten-ance of another church. (Hear, hear, hear.) The Dissenters were coming forward and demanding that which they believed to be right and just, and agreed with them in the opinion—namely, the separation of all connexion between church and state.—They were constantly having petitions presented demanding this, and the feel-ing was increasing throughout the country. The day was rapid-ly coming when the interests of Ireland would be identified with those of the people of England.—In England the people had not to pay for the support of a religion which was inimical to the feelings of a large majority. There undoubtedly were Dissenters who com-plained, and he thought with justice, of having to pay towards the support of a church in the doctrines of which they did not believe, but still the majority of the people were not opposed to the establish-ment. They had an episcopal church in Ireland, with its thirty-ning articles, which it was obvious that they could no longer main-He was too sincere a Catholic not to desire a total disconnection of ment. They had an episcopal church in Treland, with its unity-nine articles, which it was obvious that they could no longer main-tain in its present form. As for the bishops, it was immaterial to him how many or how few were retained. In Scotland, two centuries ago, you insisted that an episcopal church should be maintained.— You shed plenty of blood in Scotland in endeavoring to force the church on that nation. There were, indeed, some Scotch gentle-men—not many, nor of great influence—who preferred an episcopal to a Presbyteeing church and who is includ with you in and evoring men-hol many, her of great infinence-who preferred an episcopar to a Presbyterian church, and who joined with you in endeavoring to force the former on their countrymen; the great majority, howe-ver, of the Scotch gentry joined with the Scotch people in refistance, and he blessed them for it-and after fifty years of unsuccessful at temps, you were obliged to yield. (Hear.) You sent your church to Ireland, which you declared to be the best ever formed-truly a must admirable church-and that it was to confer inestimable bene-fist, and as you have placed it, in that country, it was determined fits; and, as you have placed it in that country, it was determined that the church should have all that could be bestowed upon it. You have not treated Ireland asyou have reated Scotland. (Hear, hear.) He did not demand that they should take any thing from the Protest-ant church to bostow if on the Catholic church. All that he requi-ed was that they should take from the Protestant all that was not necessary for the spiritual wants of its members, and expend it in useful purposes. His proposition was, that, after having due regard to vested interests, and to the spiritual wants of the Protestants of frequent the surface spiritual wants of the Protestants of the and the surface spiritual wants of the protestants of the protestants of the spiritual wants of the protestants of the frequent the surface spiritual wants of the protestants of the protestants of the spiritual wants of the protestants of the protestants of the spiritual wants of the protestants of the protestan to vested interests, and to the spiritual wants of the Protestants of Ireland, the surplus should be appropriated to purposes of public utility and charity. (Hear, hear.) By this he meant hospitals, dis-pensaries, and infirmaries, and in certain cases for the relief of the poor. It might reasonably have been expected that at the present moment all knew something of the mischievous workings of the pre-sent system of the poor laws; but they had evidence lately that such was not the case. He for one should ever object to the adoption of any system of the kind Ireland; but he thought that without the least injury it mightbe stated that out of any surplus relief might be given to such of the sick, the infirm the lame, or the blind as were in want. It ought also to be recollected that in purposes of public utility was in-cluded education. (Hear.) He was willing that the surplus should such of the sick, the infirm the lame, or the blind as were in want. It ought also to be recollected that in purposes of public utility was in-cluded education. (Hear.) He was willing that the surplus should be devoted to every useful purpose, not exclusively, either Protestant or Catholic, and no purpose would be so highly beneficial as the diffusion of education. (Hear, hear.) They had heard many pro-positions for this purpose of providing for the education of the Irish people, and he thought that the means he proposed were the best that could be devised. The time had come when a change must be made, in that which must be the Juggermant to the people of Ireland, and he contended it had been so to this country. (Hear.) He would tell his Majesty's Ministers—"You have hitherto tram-pled on the feelings and wishes of the people of Ireland—show them now that you are determined to do something else; show them that you are resolved to give yourselves a tile to be considered the be-nefactors of that country." (Hear.) Tell them that you are no longer determined to uphold the church with the sword and the bayo-net, but that you are determined to alter the system of government. You must all feel the want of the services of the late secretary for the colonies. (Hear.) Was it for nothing that you threw away the assistance of his talents? Was the sacrifice made on light grounds? He (Mr. Stanley) had adhered to his principles. He showed by his conduct that he had something of principle. And did he not divide from you because you would not adopt his principle? You have not adopted his principle, and yet apparently having no principle of your own. The truth was that his Majesty's ministers had no principle at all to govern them in their conduct on this ques-tion. He (Mr. O'C.) was determined to call upon then to assent or to negative the principle to night that church property could be alienated at the will of the legislature. (Hear.) Every body knew or to negative the principle to night that church property could be alienated at the will of the legislature. (Hear.) Every body knew that the right hon, secretary for the colonies went out of office be-cause he would not sanction any alienation of church property. He (Mr. Stauley) was attached to public life; he had ambition, and if he had arbitrary of the colonies with the state of the same secret he had not honorable ambition he would be unworthy of his name and race. He had ambition which had ever characterised his name and race, and were his Majesty's ministers to get rid of him for nothing-

'For neither flesh, nor fish, nor good red herring !'

(hear, hear, and a laugh)-their conduct was something like shrink-ing from honorable feeling. They had stood by their places on this use to an 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. All that he (Mr. O'Connell) then wanted, was to assert the principles of his motion, knowing that if the assertion was of any value it would lead to the advance of the assertion was of any value it would lead to the adoption of important measures. He wanted the house to declare the principle be had laid down, as he knew that there were many out of doors who calculated on coming into power, and being unable to undo much that had been already done. They calculated that the right hon, gentleman [Mr. Stanley we believe] would come into office, and adopt their extravagant views. The time, however, had gone by when every situation could be filled without regard to the capacity of the person appointed—that they could fill their pockets at the public expense without regard to the interests and feelings of the country. [Hear, hear, hear.] He wished that good sense would hereafter prevail, and that all religi-ous urejudice would be laid acide. Bigstry in Ireland was an evoluous prejudice would be laid aside. Bigotry in Ireland was an exotic, and, if it had not been n r ured in the hot-bed of British protection. it would long since have subsided, and the plant of freedom would have blossomed there. He knew that there were persons in another house—or rather their place, for house he must not call it—whose house—or rather their place, for house he must not call it—whose confidence increased as they perceived political shrinking in their opponents on this question. (Hear, hear.) They were consistent when his Majesty's ministers were vaccillating; but if thellatter would calculate on the support of the people, they would have nothing to fear here or there. (Hear, hear.) The time had come, the period had arrived, when they would have every good man in England rea-dy to support them—with the exception of a few hooting owls who came forward in public places, from their old abbeys, to raise their voices against changes—if they adopted the course he had marked out. Certainly they had petitions presented against any change; they had had that night a betition presented in support of the claims of the church from the Holy Island. What would St, Cuthbert say to such a petition. Would he not tell them that they ought to have left the Bernandines and Benedictines in possession of the Holy Isleft the Bernandines and Benedictines in possession of the Holy Is-land? He cautioned them to postpone the practical establishment of the principle. The people of England had spoken through their members on that subject. The people of England and Scotland had

that the noonday of peace and tranquility was dawning on them. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member concluded by moving his resolu-tion, to provide for such appropriation of the funds to be raised in lieu of tithes, as, after having due regard to vested interests, and to the providing suitably for the spiritual wants of the Protestants of Ireland of the established church, should appropriate the surplus to purposes of public utility and charity. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that he wished if possible to govern Ireland by other than coercive measures, and therefore he wished to remove all just causes of complaint. I saw Tory governments, one after another, for many years applying for additional powers to govern Ireland; and it was painful for them to have recourse to such measures, it must be peculiarly so to those who prided them-selves upon the name of Whigs. (Loud laughter and cheers.) The object of the inquiry was not to endeavor to provide a temporary remedy, but to endeavor to the lay foundation of some system which would render these acts of coercion unnecessary—to lay, in fact, the would render these acts of coercion unnecessary-to lay, in fact, the foundation of the government upon the affections of the people of Ireland; and he had little doubt that the report of the people of the land; and he had little doubt that the report of the commissioners would be ready by next session. He was of opinion, that although it may not be proper to appropriate the revenues of the church to the payment of Roman Catholic clergy, it would not be inconsis-tent to appropriate a part of them to purposes of education in which the Roman Catholics might participate. "I am well aware, that on this subject, above all others, an at-

"I am well aware, that on this subject, above all others, at ac-tempt will be made to raise the cry of 'the church is in danger!" Whatever success that cry may have, I am prepared to abide by the opinion which I have expressed. (Cheers.) I am not prepared to continue the governent of Ireland without fully probing her con-dition. I am not prepared to propose bills for coercion, and the maintenance of a large force of military and police, without endea-voring to improve, as far as lies in my power, the condition of the people. (Cheers.) In the same way without intending in the beople. (Cheers.) In the same way, without intending in the least to injure the church of England, but, on the contrary, wish-ing to maintain it, I am ready to relieve the Protestant Dissenters from every thing like a civil disability, of which they justly com-plain.—On this subject, as on the other, I know perfectly well to relate the area in the subject. what we are liable.

If the cry to which I have alluded should be raised and prove suc If the cry to which I have alluded should be raised and prove suc-cessful, and if that dissolution which has been invoked with such loud cheers by many gentlemen opposite take place, I do not care, I consider I am doing my duty. (Loud cheering.) I will not be a minister to carry on systems which I think founded on bigotry and prejudice. (Cheers.) Be the consequence what it may, however loud may be the cry raised, and whatever its success, I am content to abide by these opinions, to carry them out to their fullest extent, not by any premature declaration of mere opinion, not by attempting to introduce a bill before I know the particular nature of the measure required, but by going on gradually, from time to time improving our institutions, and without injuring their ancient and venerable na-ture, rendering them fit and proper mansions for a brave, free, and e, rendering them fit and proper mansions for a brave, free, and elligent people." (Loud and general cheers, which continued for ne time after the noble Lord had resumed his seat.) intelligent people."

The gallery was then cleared, and the numbers were For the resolution, ::: ::: ::: 99 Against it ::: ::: ::: 360

Majority ... ::: ::: 261 The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house 261 adjourned.

SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

"Open to all-influenced by none."

The Irish Church-The established church in Ireland is in a most peculiar and anomalous situation. The population of Ireland amounts to above eight millions of inhabitants, of whom only about seven hundred thousand belongs to the church of England. Yet the church of England is maintained on the same scale as if the whole inhabitants, the great mass of whom are Roman Catholics, were members of the church of England. Nearly one half the clergy of the establishment are non-resident. This fact can excite no surprise, as in many parishes there is not a Protestant. Mr. Finn, member for the county of Kilkenny, stated a few days ago in the House of Commons that he snew twenty parishes in the county which he represented, in which not a single Protestant is to be found. The expense of the Irish church amounts to very nearly a million sterling per annum. The dissatisfaction produced by the enormity of the abuse of maintaining a church so entirely disproportioned to the population has become so great, and the collection of tithes has been attended with such difficulty, that the police force chiefly required for enforcing the levying of tithes, costs nearly 30,000%. a year from the funds of the state; and the yearly cost of the army, quite as numerous as that required for the safety of our Indian possessions, but which is necessary to preserve tranquillity in Ireland while such a state of things exists, is a prodigious burden on the people of this country .- The established church of Ireland, therefore, as at present constituted, so far from being a support to, is, in fact, a mill stone hung round the neck of the church of England, which, if not detached from the latter, will drag her to the bottom .- Courier.

The Lords and the Irish Church .- According to an excellent udge, Mr. Mahony, whose printed observations on the Irish tithe bill have just come into our hands, the value of tithes in Ireland will be very greatly increased by the bill in question. The following is his account :-

"The money value of tithes in 4830, and

prior to legislation, was : £5,880,000 The money value of tithes, should the proposed bill pass, will be, in 1834 :

opinions that prevailed in the darker days of Toryism. (Hear.) If they acceded to his proposition, the people of Ireland would say that the noonday of peace and tranquility was dawning on them. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member concluded by moving his resolu-complained of ; and though there is no doubt frequently complained of; and though there is, no doubt, frequently great provocation given by well-meaning but fanitical landlords, who wish to avail themselves of their temporal influence to make converts to Protestantism, we trust the third reformation will not be disturbed by any more acts of this character .-- Morning Chronicle.

Saint Jocelyn .-- Of all men in Ireland. a Jocelyn should be the very last, indecently and impudently, to obtrude himself as a champion of the church-of that church upon which that name has inflicted an infamy that will never die so long as there s a fiend in hell. Yet, a Jocelyn it is who now rings the tocsin of civil war in our ears—A Jocelyn who is chosen from the elite of the saints, to stand up for the immunities, the properties, the piritualities of the diocese of Clogher amongst the rest.-Evening Post.

Lord Roden's Letter .- It seems that Lord Roden is playing in Ireland Dromio of Ephesus to Lord Winchilsea's Dromio of Suacuse, by the publication of a similar call upon the Protestants. o rally in defence of the Irish church. According to his lordship, the latter is about to be swallowed up quickly by that horble monster denominated the "Spirit of the Age," which, like the celebrated *Dragon of Waxley*, "devours institutions and churches" all the same as "geese and Turkeys." In the opinion of our correspondent this epistle will not, in the present state of the Irish mind, produce even "a sensation." That such is likely to be the case, indeed, we also gather from some recent remarks of the *Evening Mail*, plainly expressive of regret at the existence of so much Irish Protestant indifference. Most certainly it will not be the sense, reason, or argument contained in honest Lord Roden's address that will operate on the apathy, if it yield to his present appeal, which is a mere piece of

rhapsody from beginning to end.-Globe. The Irish Clergy.-The Irish priesthood are beloved by the people, for they have stood by them with bold, and firm, and fearless honesty. They enjoy a great influence, won by con-tinual eagerness in the performance of their solemn dutieswon in the humble sheiling to whose desolate and desparing inmates their presence has brought consolation-won by the bed of death, when in the plague-burthened atmosphere they have breathed the glad tidings of salvation, to the departing spirit—won by unwearying goodness and beneficience to the wretched, who know no other comforters .- And this influence, though nobly acquired, they have employed for noble uses---to rouse the slumbering strength of the nation to effective ex-ertion for its own deliverance---to withstand the proud and the tyrannous, and stir the bumble to the assertion of the dignity of their citizenship, and peaceful struggle for the redress of their heavy wrongs. Bribed to no base subserviency, they have not bowed before the footstool of power, nor made themselves the minions of its iniquities. They have marched in the van of the battle of liberty, and been true to their country and their flocks. In God's name, let us not hazard heedlessly a change in this happy state of things. Let us not endanger the breach of cordial union between the pastor and the people. Let us no throw temptation in the way of those who. though they b good mer, are yet only men. Let us not make our priesthoo the pensioners of the crown .--- Northern Herald.

Pensioning the Catholic Clergy .- There is another proposition, bearing some relation to tithes, which we are perfectly astonished to see again beginning to assume the attitude of a question-the pensioning of the Catholic clergy. We do not allude to Mr. O'Connell's suggestion of grants of small glebes, which may or may not be deemed advisable without involving any abandonment of principle. We speak of the actual pensioning of the Catholic clergy—of paying them respectable in-comes, levied by taxes direct and indirect on the nation at large Protestants, Dissenters, Quakers, and Jews-that is, that Roman Catholics, who have been time out of mind, exclaiming against the monstrous injustice of paying for the maintainance of a clergy from whom they can derive no spiritual return, shall by a base compromise with the Established Church, agree to receive a maintainance for their own clergy out of the pockets of Dissenters, Quakers, and Jews. The thing is impossible-the pastors of our holy religion would indignantly reject such an inconsistent and unjust proposal-they would not so lissever themselves from their flocks-they would not lose the affection and confidence of the poor, nor become the mere dependants of government, for any price that could be offered to them .--- Limerick Star.

LORD BROUGHAM AND THE CHURCH QUESTION.

Lord Brougham asks what will become of the poor who are now communicant with the church? Is then, their zeal less than the poorest of the poor, the poor peasants of Ireland? We see, in the instance of the Catholic peasantry, what the poor will do; the sacrifices they will make out of their scanty means, where a zealous priesthood has touched the hearts with a devotional spirit. This, we admit, is not the case of the poor who come within the pale of a wealthy church. But the question what the poor would do for religious instruction, if the establishment were abolished, assumes a fact more than doubtful namely that the poor have now some religious instruction through the establishment. They are admitted within the walls of the church, and, as Milton says, "sit at the foot of a pulpited divine to as little purpose of benefiting as the sheep in their pens at Smithfield." The opportunity of hearing the forms of prayer, and a cold sermon, in a language hardly intelligible to them, is the extent of the religious instruction of the poor. If the fact be doubted, it is only necessary to examine the religious knowledge of the poorer members of the church, and the extent of their obligations of the establishment will soon be seen, and the effect of abolishing such an instrument of instruction will be justly estimated .- But what impudence it is to defend our cestly establishment on the score of its services to the poor. Do the poor need the archbishops, bishops, and dcans, with their thousands a year, their purple and their palaces, their state and their pageantry ? If an establishment be necessary for the poor, is such an establishment

: 11,200,000 "And, in 1839 . . 16,800,000"

So that, without including the other property of the church, bishops' lands glebes, &cc. the public have six-sevenths of nearly 17 millions a year for the purpose of public utility .--Morning Chronicle.

The Coercion Bill .- The session will not, according to present appearances, terminate so soon as has been supposed. It was stated on Monday night, by Lord Grey in the Lords, and by Lord Althorp in the Commons, that the Irish Coercion bill is to be renewed in substance, though not in the exact words. We would fain hope that, the law will remain a dead letter. We learn, however, from the Irish papers, that a third reformation is now contemplated, in order to recruit, if possible, the Protestant ranks before the return of Parliament under the commission. We suppose we are so to consider the petition presented in the early sittings, by Mr. Shaw, relative to the burn-ing of a Bible at noon-day, and in the most public manner, not seem apter for Dives than for Lazarus? If the rich will spoken out in a voice equally removed from revolution as from the somewhe in the King's County. The Priests may see, from the undertake the support of the gaudy parts of the church pertai-

The Truth Teller.

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

These morceaus 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 prescribing 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, takingadvantage of the liberty ef 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 eith. er 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 inauspici, ous to liberty in this." Have the Catholics ever advocated odious and impressive 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 OF 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 sentimenrs 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 res. pectable 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 ttorney, and JOHN B. SCOLES of the 14th Ward. Between nose two gentlemen there is a very great difference; the forner is a man of splendid abilities, while the latter is not entitled to an elevation above mediocity. Mr. Hoffman is a sound Lawyer, and eloquent orator; of Mr. Scoles 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 conspicious 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,

He was not satisfied with favors received but was anxious to be sent to the assembly. The party fortunately did not nominate hro him and in a fit of envy and little minded, and disappointed ambition he became a modern "Whig."—We are glad he has left ght =us for we do not wish to number in our ranks any doubtful or vaccilating politicians whose views are all selfish, and who really his 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 "cotched" and we wish them much joy of their Proselyte.

THE DRAMA.

op-

the 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 ost engaged John R. Soutt an American patter state to be sost engaged John R. Scott, an American actor, said to be possessed of great ability, and also Herr Cline, the celebrated ser-Rope dancer, whose performances in this City a few years agowere so extraordinary and procured him such unbounded ap- the 1834. plause. These with an excellent Stock Company, will entitle the Bowery to our warmest support, and we wish the Manaireger success during the approaching Season.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The musical Soirce'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 patrionage and encouragement. The Orchestra is the best in the union. and boasts in its numbers, the celebrated Cioffi, the master of the Trompbone, Casolani, Kyle Jr. Boucher, &c. &c. We advise our readers to pay a visit as early as possible. We of OF ROBERT KENNEDY, a native of Downwiley co. Clardy, had almost forgotten Gaubati, who performs so admirably on the Trumpet, and between whom and Mr. Norton, there is to of dat 422 1.2 Broadway. aug 9 3. 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 g and skill at once delightful and astonishing,

CASTLE GARDEN.

At this place we have nightly Musical Concerts, at which d 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 d 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 "flouish 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 were we 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 harmo-nious 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 continuance 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

NO. 35 INFORMATION WANTED, nst" OF MARY RIELY, a native of Granard, Co. of Longford, Irea

OF MARY RIELY, a native of Granard, Co. of Longford, Ireation land, who arrived in this country about 20 years ago. The last accurs count received from her, stated that she lived in New-York for some in time, but left there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; in-at present, it is probable she may reside in some part of the State of the 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. The Thomas James, of Halifax, by addressing a letter to the Editor of n-this paper, 58 Franklin-street, N. Y. g Aug 23

of

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'Donoghoe, Roches-ter, N. Y.—or for them, care of John Douglas Montreal will be thank-fully received, M. Kiely's Brother and family are in Montreal anxi-ous to hear from him. aug 9 3t ous to hear from him. aug 9

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 arrive ed 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 re-ceived 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 mative of the city of Kilkenny, Ireland, he is requested to call on, or write to Patrick Hockney, 228 Washington street where his fa-ther mere he found ther may be found. aug 9

IF ELLEN SEMPLE. from county Cavan Ireland, and who a-bout four years back resided in the family of Mr. Hammond in Que-bec, will call at the office of the Truth Teller she will hear of something to her advantage. aug 9

OF PATRICK McSWINEY, who left Cork, Ireland December 1830. Also his Brother William who is in some part of Pensylvania Their nephew John Foley would wish to hear from them by letter addressed to Northampton, Mass. aug. 36

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 from Ballynamona County Cork, Ireland.—When last heard of they were living in St. Mary near Quebec—Any person having any know-ledge 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 address-which was Styreotyped a few Years ago, is sputiously receives which was Styreotyped a few Years ago, is sputiously receives very part, and bears little or no resemblance to the genuine edi-tion of Alban Butler's work. This was a great misfortune, and y arose probably from the Publisher's total ignorance of the work in k, which he was engaging. Notwithstanding the exhorbitant price, y (\$24) and the slovenly appearance of the work, still, had it been a re-light of the Lives of Saints, it would have been hailed with delight ty Id (\$24) and the slovenly appearace of the work, still, had it been a fre-print of the Lives of Saints, it would have been hailed with delight by the Catholic public, and the renumeration 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 genu-ine 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 er at to shall ever mazara a second importation of this valuate work. The present supply consists of One Hundred Copies, and the price, will well bound, is \$12. The duty on each copy amounted to \$3, so that the sucscriber gets but \$9, for each work. John Doyle, Catholic publisher and general Bookseller, N. Y. The Boston Jesuit, Catholic Herald, Phila. W.S. Catholic Missel-lany, Catholic Telegranh. Cincinnati and Shepherd of the Valley. lany, Catholic Telegraph, Cincinnai, and Shepherd of the Valley, St. Louis, are requested to give the above three insertions and charge brance; 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

Mr. Scoles 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. it as a messenger of peace, a release from almost unexampled mi- which he will be enabled to sell at very reduced prices.

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, whore he will have con-stantly on hand, for sale, a general assortment of Catholic, Theologi-cal, Medical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, of every description, which he will be a state and the sall assortment of the state of the sall state and the sall state of the sall state

He was too sincere a Catholic not to desire a total disconnection it is should not be called upon to support another church. How would no longer be called upon to support another church. How would no longer be called upon to support another church. How support on longer be called upon to support another church. How support on longer be called upon to support another church. How support another church with the bised of the contribute towards the mailer from Yeth stress and the interest of carringes on the data that its support of a church in the optimizer and the probability of the people of England — In England the people had not pay for the support of a church in the doctimes of which they below during the during when the interests of Ireland would be identified to the support of a church in the doctimes of which they due to be interest of pleasure grounds, and has good cuttance for carringes on the data support of a church in the doctimes of which they due to be interest of pleasure grounds, and has good cuttance for carringes on the data support of a church in the doctimes of which they due to be into in the prostest form. A first the bishops, it was instance in the subscribe togelease to return his sincere thanks to his friends the public in general for the extensive patronage to has received the public in general for the extensive patronage to has received the public in general for the extensive patronage to has received the public in general for the extensive patronage to has received the public in general for the extensive patronage to has received the prostest form. There were, indeed, some Scotch energy to support the observed were retained in the observed were retained. With you in endeavoring to for the research of the receiver formed - the extensive patronage to has received the stand the top the research of the receiver formed - the research of the stand the top the research of the receiver formed - the research of the stand the research of the stand the research of the receiver formed - the resear

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house—or rather their place, for house he must not call it—whos confidence increased as they perceived political shrinking in the opponents on this question. (Hear, hear.) They were consiste when his Majesty's ministers were vaccillating; but if the latter wou calculate on the support of the people, they would have nothing fear, here or there. (Hear, hear.) The time had come, the peri strik Avenue, directly opposte 'd have exerting the matching that they carry on the Marke business in all its various branches such as chimney pieces. Pier table to ps, of every description, tombs, monuments head stones, &o. "Commute attention to the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to produce work from their factory which will be found on inspection to be not inferior houses, builders and others. to call and examine for themselves. "M'LAUGHLIN & O'HARA-New-York, Nov. 2, 1833.

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

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

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons having claims against Michael J. Toohy, late of the city of New-York, Tavern keeper, de-ceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscri-ber, 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. York, July 3, 1834.

DANIEL M'GRATH, Executor.

50 to 55 LABORERS will find employment on the Delaware and Raritan Caual, at New-Brunswick. Apply to Aug. 2 E. BALDWIN, on the Work.

IIJ PASSAGE FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW-YORK, PHI-LADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE, can at all times be secured, on applying at 246 Pearl-street. Aug. 2 DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.

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

For Officers, Surgeons, and Directors, see New-York Courier and Enquirer and Evening Post. HENRY A. NELSON, Secretary.

July 12

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

TP Persons who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage

HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c .- JOHN SHANAHAN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continnes 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. This is a scarce and valuable article in this city. For further particulars, ap-ply to the office of the Truth Teller, 58 Franklin-street. July 19 ply to the office of the Truth Teller, 58 Franklin-street.

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

JOHN QUIN.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JAMES TUMILTY, a native of Ireland, county Downes, aged about 29, and lame. When last heard of, he was in the State of Pensylvania. Any account of him will be thankfully received by his aged parents and brothers. living pear Manchester, Mo., di-rected to the Editors of the Shepherd of the Valley, St. Louis Mo. aug. 2

OF PATRICK McSWINEY, who left Cork, Ireland December 1830. Also his Brother William who is in some part of Pensylvania. 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—Auy person having any know-ledge 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 sddress-ed John Scanlan 99 James st. New York will be thankfully receiv-ed ed. aug 2

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 infor-mation respecting them will be thankfully received by his brother Jeremiah Long, directed to No. 7 Governors hane, New York. 5t

aug 2

OF JOHN PICKARD, a native of the Co. Cork, Kilworth, Parish of Ballinapark, Ireland, who emigrated to St. John's, New's foundland, about thirty years ago. When last heard of he was iror the neighborhood of Williamsburg, Huntingdon Co. Penn. Anys, 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 July 19

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

New-York, Nov. 2, 1833.

New York, Nov. 2, 1855.
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, Spicec, &c., which they will sell, Wholesale and Retail, oil the most reasonable erms. June 21-1y



FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, & WALES.

FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, & WALES. The subscribers have made arrangements for gotting out Steerage Passengers from Great Britain and Ireland, with promptness, economy, and comfort. Per-sons wishing to send for their friends, by applying to the Office, No. 100 Pine street, can sccure their passage on the most moderate terms, in vessels of the first class. no expense will be spared in the different ships by which the passengars will be received, to ensure to them every comfort during the passage. In alt cases where the persons decline coming, the money will be returned. Every facility will be given in obtaining information of persons, property, &cc. in England, Ire-land and Scotland, in all of which countries regular Agents are established, con-nected with the line. Vessels will leave Liverpol weekly, so that there will be no detention. Remittances forwarded from here, and all letters destinad for any part of Great Britain and Ireland, if addressed to the care of the subscribers, post paid, will be sent without any charge. Applications for passage from persons re-siding in the country, also post paid, will meet with every attention. For further RAWSON, and McMURRAY, 100 Pine.street, Meat South-street.

OF MICHAEL McGEARY, a native of Cady. Man-of-War-Isl-and. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his cousin, if addressed to 422 1.2 Broadway, or to the office of the second the Truth Teller. 4t July 19

OF HUGH McCAFFREY, a native of the town of Annagh; 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 New-York. July 5

THE TRUTH TELLER is published every Saturday Moru-ng, 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.

The Truth Teller.

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. terior Herr Cline, the celebrated rope dancer, has given the au-

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 climeand 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 indis-creet "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 Ex-CHEQUER, 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-enactment, 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 Init flegraph 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 SE-VEN 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 somthing 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 excellet 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.

prejudices of this generation shall have terminated, histor point to him as one of the greatest and best amongst menep by Jackson's Mary thro

4. The Army and Navy of the United States-Composity of Freemen. They must ever prove invincible. Yankee Dood ught

The Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this Stulrish Numerous arrivals during the week, bring us late dates from Good and upright men who in all their acts evince the wo his est desire to preserve the interest of the people. oving

Governor's Mare 6. Ireland-Her Sun will soon pierce the clouds of p dice and bigotry, and send its enlivening beams upon a and happy people. St. Patrick's De 7. Roger B. Taney-The honest man, and accomplidop-Statesman, whom a corrupt Senate deprived of office fcnany tachment to correct Republican principles. Hail to the Chi^o the

Democracy-The principle for which Irishmen have'eing same fered so much, and are willing to suffer more.

See the conquering Hero com Post Daniel O'Connell-Ireland's true Friend, the act serplished Orator, profound Statesman, and incorruptible Pater-Slanders poisoned shafts fall harmless by his side; his we ze all-is continually prayed for by grateful millions. Garry Owel the 1834.

The Memory of Washington, La Fayette. Montgøjectiry, and the Heroes of the Revolution.

and the Heroes of the Revolution. 11. The Senate of the United States—The Star Charainst^{*} OF MARY RIELY, a native of Granard, Co. of Longford, Ire²⁰ ^{*} America. 12. The Metallic Currency—The ascendancy of pure peto land, who arrived in this country about 20 years ago. The last ac-transport to land, who arrived in this country about 20 years ago. The last ac-^{*} Count received from her, stated that she lived in New York for some time, but left there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; time, but left there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; time, but left there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; time, but left there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; time, but left there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; time, but left there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; time, but left there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; time, but left there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; time, but left there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; time, but left there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; time, but left there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; time, but left there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; there with her mo of America.

By Capt. Kearney.—The Military Companies of New-York.¹ of OF ROBERT KENNEDY, a native of Downwiley co. Clardy, discipline they display the skill of veterans; in patriotism, the atic reland. Any information respecting him will be thankfully receiv-and enthusiasm of youth; in the hour of danger they will be fc. t of dat 422 1.2 Broadway. aug 9 3'.

By Lieut. John McKinley.-Jackson and O'Connell. While_ former is maintaining unsullied the character of a great and hase Union, the latter is strenuously exerting himself to dissolve awhich is odious and exectable. By William Denman.—Irishmen. When oppressed, they of

their oppressors to tremble; when kindly treated, they are the 1

grateful people on earth. By James T. Brady.—The memory of Robert Emmett. He been called an enthusiast; we should only recollect that he w

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 hon ar-the illustrious patriot from whom they derive their name. By Patrick Farrell.—Yonkers. We have on more than one c in sion selected it as the scene of our festivity. In Yonkers we an ways at home.

By Michael Conery.—The Sons of Ireland. They have ge of-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 lred ork. Distinguished on all occasions, not more remarkabl*ord* York.

their fine personal appearance, than for their undeviating patric By William Cunningham.—Our late commandant, Capt. Jthe

Shea; the Soldier, the Scholar, and the Gentleman—may we al-find such men to guard Jackson's principles. By P. Feiney.—The Militia of New-York. They cannot boyen

By P. Feiney.—The Militia of New-York. They cannot bodein their numbers of any corps more ready at any moment to fightein die for America, and liberal principles, than the 4th Compan_{tte} Jackson Guards.

DIED.

In this city, on Tuesday last, Lawrence Darcy, son of Mr. Jad 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 COMMITTL IF At a regular meeting of the Democratic Republican Gene Committee, held at Tammy Hall, on Wednesday evening, 6th A gust, it was

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Democratic Republic Resolved, That it be recommended to the Democratic Republic Electors of the City and County of New York, friendly to regu nominations, to meet in their respective Wards on Wednesday eve ing, the 20th August, at 8 o'clock, to select three persons to mi at Tammany Hall to nominate eleven delegates to represent the City and County in the Herkimer convention to be held on Septem-ber ensuing, and there to select Candidates for the offices of Gov-ernor 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.

Hall on Monday evening, the second day of September at 8 o'clock, to make choice of leven delegates to represent this City and County in the Senatoral Convention for the first Senatoral 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 Neurophor Floation Conserver. the November Election for Senator.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Wards to



NO. 35

over United States Bank Rags. Money in both Pocketers, 13. The Ladies'—The Sunshine of life; their affectio in- at present, it is probable she may reside in some part of the State of snot diminished by misfortune, and we readily acknowl-cur- New-York. Her mother's name is Rose Plunket. Any information them,—the last, best, loveliest gift of Heaven. Is there a heart that never love VOLUNTEER TOASTS. Is the state of Mr. Mockeone; om- this paper, 58 Franklin-street, N. Y. g Aug 23

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 Uncomption respective them addressed to L. O'Donoghoe. Roches-Information respecting them addressed to J. O'Donoghoe, Roches-ter. N. Y.-or for them, care of John Douglas Montreal will be thank-fully received, M. Kiely's Brother and family are in Montreal anxi-ous to hear from him. ous to hear from him. aug 9

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 arrive ed 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 re-ceived 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 mative of the city of Kilkenny, Ireland, he is requested to call on, or write to Patrick Hockney, 228 Washington street where his fa-ther may be found to be a strength of the streng aug 9 ther may be found.

IF ELLEN SEMPLE. from county Cavan Ireland, and who a-bout four years back resided in the family of Mr. Hammond in Que-bec, will call at the office of the Truth Teller she will hear of something to her advantage. aug 9

OF PATRICK McSWINEY, who left Cork, Ireland December 1830. Also his Brother William who is in some part of Pensylvania Their nephew John Foley would wish to hear from them by letter addressed to Northampton, Mass. aug. 30

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 Irom Ballynamona County Cork, Ireland. — When last heard of they were living in St. Mary near Quebec—Any person having any know-ledge 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 sddress-who has arrived in New York from Ireland lately. A letter sddress-who has arrived in New York from Ireland lately. A letter sddress-who has arrived in New York from Ireland lately. A letter sddress-who has arrived in New York from Ireland lately. A letter sddress-who has a styreotyped a few years ago, is splitfoully received every part, and bears little or no resemblance to the genuine edition of Alban Butler's work. This was agreat misfortune, and y arose probably from the Publisher's total ignorance of the work in k, which he was engaging. Notwithstanding the exhorbitant price, which he was engaging. Notwithstanding the exhorbitant price, (\$24) and the slovenly appearnce of the work, still, had it been a reprint of the Lives of Saints, it would have been hailed with delight print of the Lives of Saints, it would have been hailed with delight by the Catholic public, and the renumeration 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 genu-, ine 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 Huwherd Constrained up the price, will present supply consists of One Hundred Copies, and the price, will well bound, is \$12. The duty on each copy amounted to \$3, so that the succeriber gets but \$9, for each work. John Doyle, Catholic publisher and general Bookseller, N. Y. The Boston Jesuit, Catholic Herald, Phila. W.S. Catholic Missel-lany, Catholic Telegraph, Cincinnati, and Shepherd of the Valley, St. Louis, are requested to give the above three insertions and charge aug 16 the subscriber. J. D.

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. The State of New York-One of the brighest ornaments Hail Columbia. of the Union.

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

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 McDermott's, corner of Duane and Cross streets.

6th Ward, at McDermott's, corner of Duale 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 at General Hickock's Hickory Tree Hotel, near 5 mile

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 Wad, at Wm. Randoll's corner of Broadway and Bleeker

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

st

WM. S. Cor, Secretary.

ELDAD HOLMES. Chairman.

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.

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

<table-cell>



From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Residents in the United states, feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed they can secure their passage at 24 66 Pearl street, on the lowest terms in very superior American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowledg-ded regularity in point of salling, with the frequency of their departure, presents op-portunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a suff-cient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occur-ting. Very convenient and conversance for Steerage Passengers as yet une, qualled-uniting the matucal skill and first rate talent of their commanders-almost secures to the Emigrant asafe passage across the Atlantic. The point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be rea-sonably looked or wished for. Thus be as well to observe that the cheap ess of travelling from Ireland, Scot-Ind and Males, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties agree to have their friends out to the extent of prive, or more, they are assured of of a prace passage from Dublin and Belfast to Liverpool, payable Ar sterr, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other imposed in the land, Scotlandand Wales. There will be given on ROBINSON IRCTHERS, Liverpool, payable Ar sterr, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other imposed in the land, Scotlandand Wales, mawered. Passages from Public and Belfast to Liverpool, payable Ar sterr, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other impose-physibe also intreland, Scotlandand Wales, mawered. Passages inom New York to Liverpool, can always be secured. New Orleans, &c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply to DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO. 246 Pear

DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO. 246 Pearl st. Oct. 1. EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE,

FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS. FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, & WALES.

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

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

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons having claims against Michael J. Toohy, late of the city of New-York, Tavern keeper, de-ceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscri-ber, 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 York, July 3, 1834.

DANIEL M'GRATH, Executor.

50 to 25 LABORERS will find employment on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, at New-Brunswick. Apply to Aug. 2 E. BALDWIN, on the Work.

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

DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.

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

Enquirer and Evening Post. HENRY A. NELSON, Secretary.

July 12 M'LOUGHLIN & MEIGHAN, No. 472 Pearl-street, New-York,

have for sale and constantly on hand, a superior quality of LI-QUORS, WINES, AND CORDIALS, which they will dispose of, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. The Persons who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage ts May 24 to call.

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 va-rious 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

[1] Look trade but better known among his Craft by the name of "TOM"— Ran away from this place on Monday 28th April last, leaving his Board Bill unpaid.—Borrov ed money in small sums from person who could ill afford it—and from authentic information was guilty of similar frauds committed on the public in Little York, now the City of Toronto, U. C. Since his elopement I have been credibly inform-ed that he has a wife and four children now the inmates of a Poor House in St. Lawrence Co. in this State. aug. 9, 3t. P. MILTON-Buffalo, 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 re-ceived by his brother Edward White, directed to the care of Michael McChine Buffelo, N. V. McGuire, Buffalo, N. Y.

Of FRANCIS' McCORMICK, of Glasson parish of Kilkenny, Co. West Meath Ireland.—Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by addressing a letter to Thomas or John McCormick, Portsmouth, Va. aug. 1, 3t.

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

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 some aug 9 thing to her advantage.

OF JAMES TUMILTY, a native of Ireland, coupty Downes, aged about 29, and lame. When last heard of, he was in the State of Pensylvania. Any account of him will be thankfully received by his aged parents and brothers. living near Manchester. Mo., di-rected 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 Pensylvana. Their nephew John Foley would wish to hear from them by letter addressed to Northampton, Mass. aug.

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 know-ledge 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 siddress-ed John Scanlan 99 James st. New York will be thankfully receivaug 2 ed.

(Mr. Stanley) was attached to public life: he had ambition, and interpretent of the had arbitron and interpretent and interpretent of the had arbitron be would be unworshy of his name mand race. He had ambition which had ever characterised his named and race and he had arbitron which had ever characterised his named and race. and race, and were his Majesty's ministers to get rid of him for noth Gu " For neither flesh, nor fish, nor good red herring !" (hear, hear, and a laugh)-their conduct was something like shrink-Pr

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(hear, hear, and a laugh)—their conduct was something like shrink-p₁ ing from honorable feeling. They had stood by their places on thiscu question, and they were bound in consistency to assert a principle⁸. He did not say that it was the duty of persons to cling to place and T office when they could not advance the principles they held. All v that he (Mr. O'Connell) then wanted, was to assert the principles of his motion, knowing that if the assertion was of any value it would N lead to the adoption of important measures. He wanted the house to declare the principle he had laid down_se houtertown, THM "CADELPHIA AND BALTYMORE, can at all times be secured." "CADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE, can at all times be secured,

or to negative the principle to night that church property could be a alienated at the will of the legislature. (Hear.) Every body knew e

that the right hon, secretary for the colonies went out of office be cause he would not sanction any alienation of church property. H

on applying at 246 Pearl-street. Aug. 2 DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.

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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.

HENRY A. NELSON, Secretary. July 12

250

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

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

HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c.-JOHN SHANAHAN respectfully mforms his friends and the public, that he continnes the business of HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c. in all its vabusiness of HOUSE CART is the between Duane and Pearl-rious 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 promptly executed, on the most moderate terms.

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. This is a scarce and valuable article in this city. For further particulars, ap ply to the office of the Truth Teller, 58 Franklin-street. July 19

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

FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, & WALES. The subscribers have made arrangements for gotting out Steerage Passengers from Great Britain and Ireland, with prometness, economy, and comfort. Per-sons wishing to send for their friends, by applying to the Office, No. 100 Pure street, can secure their passage on the most moderate terms, in vessels of the first class, no expense will be spared in the different ships by which the passengars will be received, to ensure to them every comfort during the passage. In all cases where the persons decline coming, the money will be returned. Every facility will be given in obtaining information of persons, property, &c. in England, Ire-land and Scotland, in all of which countries regular Arents are established, con-nected with the line. Vessels will leave Liverpool weekly, so that there will be no detention. Reinittances for warded from here, and all letters destined for any part of Great Britaiu and Ireland, if addressed to the care of the subscribers, post paid, will be sont without any charge. Applications for passage from persons re-siding in the country, also post paid, will meet with every strention. For further RAWSON, and McMURRAY, 100 Pine-street, Jy 26. 1y. near South-street.

FOR LIVERPOOL. STEERAGE PASSENGERS proceeding on to Liverpool or ondon may be accommodated on moderate terms, in first rate London may be accommodated packet ships--taking their departure weekly. Their accommoda-tions 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. street July 26

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

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 infor-mation respecting them will be thankfully received by his brother Jeremiah Long, directed to No. 7 Governors lane, New York. aug 2

OF JOHN PICKARD, a native of the Co. Cork, Kilworth. Pa-rish of Ballinapark, Ireland, who emigrated to St. John's, New-foundland, 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 address-ing a letter to Patrick Ward, care of Edmond Roche, No. 19 Prince-struct, N. York. 6t. July 19 street, N. York. Gt

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

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 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 climeand 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 Ex-CHEQUER, 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-enactment, 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 oc-cur. In fact the conduct of the Irish Secretary was such as bout to do so, have been principally bred farmers. Thus every thing 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 At the last meeting of the Dublin Society, John Vico Collins and Coercion Bill with the clauses giving the Lord Lieutenant power Fliomas Morgan, Esqrs., were proposed members. of suppressing all public meetings. In consequence of this angements necessary for inducing the "British Association for the dvancement of Science" to hold their annual meeting in 1835 in opposition to the Government. Earl GREY, however, deter- Jublin.

mines to renew the clauses in question; Mr. LITTLETON, in A tract of land, comprising 1359 acres, in the county Cork, is of the teeth of his asseverations to Mr. O'CONNELL, servilely fered to pensioners and small farmers, in divisions of ten acres each, truckles to the Premier's policy, and brazenly answers to Mr. rate with the produce of the soil.

in the Bill HE should vote for it !! Mr. O'CONNELL then very Chronicle. naturally complains of being infamously deceived by Mr. LIT- Chief Constable Crossley is to be removed from Dungarvan to the TLETON, and justifies his complaint by a statement of the facts county Armagh.

Thus, it seems, it is ever to be with all that relates to the attendance at church in the day, and to assemble in their private Government of IRELAND. Every man in power holds himself lodges in the evening.—Evening Mail. privileged to break faith with her. She is now an outlaw whom all are licensed to deceive and persecute with impunity! As past four o'clock. The car had arrived at Bansha, in the neighbor-for Mr. LITTLETON, we do not consider that even his resigna- hood of Thurles, in the county of Tipperary, when six men rushed

The shame. A fouler exposure of official unprinci- Limerick Times. ress, and deception, is scarcely, we think, to befound the whole corrupt annals of the Parliament of the" Uni-ted" Kingdom. Decease of the Countess of Antrim.—Died, late in the evening of the Oth June, at her ladyship's house in Park-lane, the Right Hon. Inne Catharine, in her own right Countess of Antrim and Viscoun-ess Dunluce, wife of Edmund M'Donnell, Esq., and mother of the

Since the above was in type, a later arrival, via Boston, Marchioness of Londonderry.

How long this newly re-constructed Cabinet will last, time is county by a starving people.—Cloumel Advertiser. only can tell. It will be short-lived unless much more liberal The medal of the Dublin Society has been awarded to Surgeon sures than those of Earl GREY be introduced-and unless the Ministry shew a determination to constrain the Lorps into *ractor*, an instrument that may be justly termed *perfect*, as regards its important purpose. By it the fearful operation of lithotomy is a submission to the Commons; not to content themselves with completely superseded. The *calculi* are crushed by the action of letting their Lordships make null, session after session, the the screw, most ingeniously and effectively applied. Provision is best measures of the other House for the advancement of all made for the removal of the *detritus* which might lodge in the for-the great and most important interests of the Country. Notion is a boon to the surgical profession and to humanity. Ministry that does not come into office resolved upon the area. Ministry that does not come into office resolved upon the anni-hilation of the present ruinous power of the Tory Aristocracy were returned to the members of the committee appointed to conduct 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 lighteous strife. As regards Ireland, the prospect is a little brighter, inasmuch nite of botany be requested to cause experimen's to be made on As regards Ireland, the prospect is a little brighter, inasmuch nittee of botany be requested to cause experiments to be made on as the cabinet as now constructed, evidently knows the influ-ence of Mr. O'CONNELL in the House; and his weight there, nums for its cultivation, as an esculent, in cases of any serious fail-Aug 23 which, becoming every day more and more powerful, will natu- re of potatoes.

nacious of office, will continue yielding, inch by inch, step by tep, until, like the Phenix arising out of the ashes, Ireland, thro REEPEAL, will stand-redeemed-regenerated-" the envy of

The Truth Teller.

surrounding nations," and O'CONNELL will be where he ought tto 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 manageng 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 serices-and may point to its scars in the cause of democracy----but opposed as it is to monopolies it ought not to monopolize allthe credit of the achievements which have distinguished the 1834. democratic party. The Truth Teller has had no other objectin view than the promotion of the general welfare, and the pre-

in view than the promotion of the general wenate, and the pro-servation of our republican institutions, and have fought against² OF MARY RIELY, a native of Granard, Co. of Longford, Ire²⁴ the Bank party at a sacrifice of its interests, but in obedience to land, who arrived in this country about 20 years ago. The last ac-the dictates of principle. As the organ of the adopted citizens; count received from her, stated that she lived in New York for some time, but left there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; the state of principle is some part of the State of it could not be silent while every attempt has been made to in-sult foreigners—to traduce the Irish in particular, and to cur-tail 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 com-this paper, 58 Franklin-street, N. Y. g Aug 23

pliment paid to its labors by the committee, and is proud of OF ROBERT KENNEDY, a native of Downwiley co. Clardy, having the confidence of the representatives of the democratic freland. Any information respecting him will be thankfully receiv-party, still holds itself ready at all times to share the credit of dat 422 1.2 Broadway. the labors of the day with its associates.

exceedingly fertile, and capable of maintaining a dense

FOREIGN ITEMS.

O'CONNELL'S question—" whether it was his intention to bring the bill forward in the House !—that whoever might bring for this city, thirty of whom were in the liberal interest.—Waterford

of the case, which statement the Irish Secretary is pleased very magnificently to designate as a breach of confidence. *Twelfth of July.*—All our letters from the country bring the gratify-ing! intelligence that the Orangemen of Ulster mean to confine their celebration of the approaching great and glorlous anniversary to their

tion of office would now restore him to that high state of honor s compromised; and his continuance in place can-taminate him! He is now as deep in the public is unfortunate predecessor; and only happier, in-the has still the profit to console him under the bur-of large pisols, and decamped without touching any thing else.—

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 Lieu-tenant, and Mr. Littleton Secretary of Ireland. If we can cre-dit 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.

NO. 35

INFORMATION WANTED,

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'Donoghoe, Roches-ter, N. Y.—or for them, care of John Douglas Montreal will be thank-fully received, M. Kiely's Brother and family are in Montreal anxi-ous to hear from him. aug 9 3t ous to hear from him.

OF JOHN and JEREMIAH O'DONOGHUE, natives of the Co. OF JOHN and JEKEMIAH O'DONOGHUE, natives of the Co. Cork, Carrignavar parish, Ireland, who emigrated to Quebec about eightyears 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 arriv-ed 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 re-ceived 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 mative of the city of Kilkenny, Ireland, he is requested to call on, or write to Patrick Hockney, 228 Washington street where his fa-ther may be found her may be found. aug 9

IF ELLEN SEMPLE. from county Cavan Ireland, and who a-bout four years back resided in the family of Mr. Hammond in Que-bec, will call at the office of the Truth Teller she will hear of something to her advantage. aug 9

OF PATRICK McSWINEY, who left Cork, Ireland December 1830. Also his Brother William who is in some part of Pensylvania. Their nephew John Foley would wish to hear from them by letter addressed to Northampton, Mass. aug. 30

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 know-ledge 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 sddress-ed John Scanlan 99 James st. New York will be thankfully receiv-ed. 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 infor-mation respecting them will be thankfully received by his brother Jeremiah Long, directed to No. 7 Governors lane, New York. aug 2

OF JOHN PICKARD, a native of the Co. Cork, Kilworth, Par rish of Ballinapark, Ireland, who emigrated to St. John's, New-foundland, 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

rally compel them to adopt more liberal measures. O'CONNELL'S A meeting took place on the 3d of July in the great room of the power like the snow ball, will keep increasing—and the Whigs, he True Sun for advising a resistance to the payment of the assessed

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

DP 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. Cuningham, 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. Cuningham's, the Roman's, 52 Johnstreet, New York. Jersey City, or Charles McKenna's, 52 John-street, New York. Aug 23 5t

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

He was too sincere a Catholic not to desire a total disconnection The Irish parliament was corrupt. Had it been left to the manage that church with the state. He desired, however, that the Cathonet of Irish people, they would have reformed it. The fear of the should not be called upon to contribute towards the mainty would chare when the members of his chur, yound put he minds of British ministers into a phrensy which disord was the the members of his chur, yound put he minds of British ministers into a phrensy which disord was the total advanted to heave the the members of his chur, yound have needed foresight. The ministry were scared, and they are coming forward and demanding that which they believed to nee, and suspended foresight. The ministry were scared, and they are constantly having petitions presented demanding this, and the fearfect, the minister access tome of Irish independence in an improved form, and on presented to have an improved form, and may possibly of the people of England — In England the people had not erroduce Irish independence in an improved form, and may possibly of a her thought with justice, of having to pay towards, hould have the good sense to avail themselves of the opportunity. There undoubdedly were Dissenters who couplained, and he thought with justice, of having to pay towards, head they call not believes to the shall her yould be very beneficial effects in an instrument of the shall have the good sense to avail themselves of the opportunity. There undoubdedly were Dissenters who couplained, and he thought with justice, of having to pay towards, head they call not believes the shall have the good sense to avail themselves of the opportunity. There was instrument in the good on the estable in the solution in the solution, then it may be advisable have not possed to there should have the good sense to avail themselves of the opportunity of the people of England 'the yould have the good sense to avail the same was intereasing thought in the states of the weak is the Baiton firs He was too sincere a Catholic not to desire a total disconnection The Irish parliament was corrupt. Had it been left to the manage

ago, you insisted that an episcopal church should be maintained province, had Ireland been declared strictly dependant, with a right You shed plenty of blood in Scotland in endeavoring to force the British Parliament to legislate for her "in all cases whatever," church on that nation. There were, indeed, some Scotch gend here would have been some, although a doubtful chance that Ireland mem-not many, nor of great influence-who preferred an episcop" to a Presbyterian church, and who joined with you in endeavorinight be kept in subjection for a considerable time, but whether to force the former on their countrymens; the great majority, howne unfortunate result of a somewhat similar experiment in Ame-ver, of the Scotch gentry joined with the Scotch people in resistancica, or a total absence of all calculation of consequences, influence-and he blessed them for it—and after fifty years of unsuccessful a d the British government, it adopted a half measure pregnant, if temps, you were obliged to yield. (Hear.) You sent your church do not mistake very much, with no little share of evil to British must admirable church—and that it was to confer inestimable benulers. fifs; and, as you have placed it in that country, it was determine A nortion of the Irish parliament, including all of it which could

this: and, as you have placed it in that country, it was determine A portion of the Irish parliament, including all of it which could that the church should have all that could be bestowed upon it. Yc e called popular, was commingled with the British, an Irish scion have not treated Ireland as you have treated Scotland. (Hear, hear have not treated Ireland as you have treated Scotland. (Hear, hear He did not demand that they should take any thing from the Protevas engrafted on the British stock, and, as might be expected, and church to bostow if on the Catholic church. All that he require tree bore a congenial fruit, the British House of Commons (we ed was that they should take from the Protestant all that was unake no account of the Lords) was incoculated with a novel necessary for the solution was of its members, and expend it ed was that they should take from the Protestant all that was unake no account of the Lords) was incoculated with a novel necessary for the spiritual wants of its members, and expend it patriotism: that patriotism was Irish. Reform in the British Par-useful purposes. His proposition was, that, after having due rega iament had hitherto been little other than a mere exercise to train to vested interests, and to the spiritual wants of the Protestants iament had hitherto been little other than a mere exercise to train Ireland, the surplus should be appropriated to purposes of publind qualify young parliamentary aspirers to rule in their turn, or utility and charity. (Hear, hear.) By this he meant hospitals, drather in their turn to manage the British people; or it was used as pensaries, and infernaries, and in certain cases for the relief of takind of political bar standing across the House of Commons, and poor. It might reasonably have been expected that at the prese moment all knew something of the mischievous workings of the preving as a test of the relative agility of the elder members: the sent system of the kind Ireland; but heby had evidence lately the injury it might be stated that out of any surplus relief might be given t C.

For Sterage Passengers, which are the first here in the should be thought hat who be the object to the analysis of the state who with the server the intersection of the sick, the infirm the lame, or the blind as were in want. It is the state of the sick, the infirm the lame, or the blind as were in want. It is the state of the sick, the infirm the lame, or the blind as were in want. It is the state of the sick longer determined to uphold the church with the sword and the bayo Cern net, but that you are determined to alter the system of government Bak You must all feel the want of the services of the late secretary for The the colonies. (Hear.) Was it for nothing that you threw away find the assistance of his talents? Was the sacrifice made on light the assistance of his talents? Was the sacrifice made on light grounds? He (Mr. Stanley) had adhered to his principles. He frey showed by his conduct that he had something of principle. And did Pra-he not divide from you because you would not adopt his principle? The You have not adopted his principle, and yet apparently having in Cau principle of your own. The truth was that his Majesty's minister det had no principle at all to govern them in their conduct on this query ry-tion. He (Mr. O'C.) was determined to call upon them to assen mer or to negative the principle to night that church property could be Boo Strong of the (Mr. Stanley) had adhered to his principles. If it is converting to principles. The is converting to principles at the is principle. At the is converting to principle of a strong that the iso principle of a strong that the iso principle to adjust that charch property could be another to a strong the principle to adjust that charch property could be another of church property. How has a strong to principle to adjust that charch property could be incompared to a strong the principle to adjust that charch property could be another of church property. How has a strong to principle to adjust that charch property could be another of church property. How has a strong to principle to adjust that charch property could be another of church property. How has a strong to principle to adjust the converse of the intervent and for the exact the strong the principle to adjust the converse of the principle to adjust that charch property could be another of the principle to adjust that charch property could be another of the principle to adjust that charch property could be another of the principle to adjust that charch property could be another of the principle to adjust that charch property could be another of the principle to adjust that the strong the principle to adjust the principle to adjust the strong the principle to adjust the strong the principle to adjus

LADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE, can at all times be secured, on applying at 246 Pearl-street. Aug. 2 DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.

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Enquirer and Evening Post.

FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, & WALES, Ir. E. U. H. Ellis, appears fully qualified for the task of editing it, The subscribers have made arrangements for getting out Steerage Passenger from Great Britain and Ireland, with promptness, economy, and comfort. Per-sons wishing to send for their friends, by applying to the Office. No. 100 Prine street, can scrure their passage on the most moderate terms, in vessels of the firs-class, no expense will be spared in the different ships by which the passenger where the persons decline coming, the money will be returned. Every facility will be given in obtaining in formation of persons, progeny, &c. in England, Ire land and Scotland, in all of which countries regular Agents are established, con-nected with the line. Vessels will leave Liverpool weekly, so that there will be no detention. Reinitrances torwarded from here, and all letters destined for applying to the care of the subscribers, post-part of Great Britain and Ireland, Iriddressed to the care of the subscribers, post-siding in the country, also post paid, will meet with every attention. For further particulars apply to RAWSON, and RAWSO HENRY A. NELSON, Secretary. July 12 M'LOUGHLIN & MEIGHAN, No. 472 Pearl-street, New-York, have for sale and constantly on hand, a superior quality of Ll-QUORS, WINES, AND CORDIALS, which they will dispose of, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. DP Persons who buy to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call. HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &c .- JOHN SHANAHAN HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &C.-JOHN SHAWARA respectfully mforms his friends and the public, that he continues the business of HOUSE CARPENTER, JOINER, &C. in all its va-rious branches, at No. 30 Cross-street, between Duane and Pearl-streets, New-York, where orders will be thankfully received, and FOR LIVERPOOL. ray of talent. Scott, Parsons, Ingersoll, Mrs. McClure, Mrs. promptly executed, on the most moderate terms. 6m-May 24 STEERAGE PASSENGERS proceeding on to Liverpool orynn, and Mrs. Herring, all lend their aid, and perform to good London may be accommodated on moderate terms, in first rate uses. We think this season will prove profitable, and so it packet ships-taking their departure weekly. Their accommoda uses. We think this made and the season will prove profitable, and so it 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. This is a ions are such as to unite comfort with convenience, and as only fewould; Mr. Hamblin has made every preparation, and is deterare taken, early application should be made. ined to give the public general satisfaction. On Tuesday night are taken, early application should be made. Those wanting Drafts on England and Ireland, can have them air. Parsons had a benefit, which was very well attended. He per-usual, or Sovereigns if they be preferred. Apply at No. 246 Pearly rmed Bertram and Long Tom Coffin. In the former character be street. July 26. Interview of the preferred in provide generation of the preferred in the pref scarce and valuable article in this city. For further particulars, ap ply to the office of the Truth Teller, 58 Franklin-street. July 19 COAL-JOHN QUIN'S Coal Yard, 26 Hamilton-street, near Catherine-st-The subscriber has constantly on hand, a good supply of the following description of Coal,-Schulkill, Peach Orchard, Lackawana, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Pictou, and Virrinia-all of the first quality. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. JOHN QUIN. 50 to 35 LABORERS will find employment on the Delaware fact, he never played better; in the second act, particularly, he and Raritan Casal, at New-Brunswick. Apply to quitted himself in the most admirable manner. Mr. St. Luke Aug. 2 E. BALDWIN, on the Work.

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

him reliance can be placed with much security. Britons, beware of high Tories, and of high Whigs, beware of those who have thrown the sand in your eyes. beware of sophistry and of figure books, beware of your Wellingtons and your Greys, of your Tennents and your Rices. We frequently said, and we cannot too often repeat, that the salvation of the Briton depends on his making a common cause with the abused Irishman. The Briton sought in vain for reform while he worked alone. When the Irishman came to his aid, partial reform came with him. Would the Briton wish for a thorough reform, let him even court Irish aid, before the Irishman tired by delay, may withdraw, and, as the American did, set up for himself. In the day when Britain lost America, the British sun passed its meridian; in the day when Britain will loose Ireland, that sun will be seen descending below the horizon. Britons, wash the sand from your eyes, the Irish look for your co-operation to gain for you and themselves all that you and they need. The Irish seek peaceably and to a moderate extent what they will certainly attain by some means, and to such extent as they may be driven to demand, the Irish seek that which you have no interest in withholding from them, were it even possible to withhold it, and which it is certainly your interest to

yield-the Irish seek a repeal of the legislative whion, a restoration

to them of their domestic legislature ; you seek that which you may not be able to obtain without Irish aid, but which you cannot fail to secure to yourselves by Irish co-operation, you want that with-

never be content, without which freedom is but a name-you want

LORD CASTLEREAGH. The Irish papers inform us that Lord Cas-

O'CONNELL AND STEELE. The "Limerick Star" announces on

nod authority the reconciliation of these two distinguished Irish Pa-

ereagh, once a well-looking youth, "is now withered ;" his consti-

tion appears to be broken down with the gay life he has led.

one cry-REPEAL OF THE UNION and CHEAP GOVERNMENT.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. but which you can never be happy, and without which you ought e heap government. Throughout both islands, there should be but

WEXFORD ELECTION. As was predicted, Mr. Waddy, the "Reheal" Candidate has been triumphantly returned. An opposition a aper, with much truth, wisely observes, "O'CONNELL is the virtual

EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.

Strip. TAN FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. iots, O'Counell and Steele. It is to be hoped that Ireland will again

EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE,

FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

ROCHESTER. It has been ascertained by a recent census, that the opulation of Rochester, amounts to 12,000 inhabitants.

THE VILLAGE HERALD, is the title of a spirited Republican Joural commenced at Brockport, Munroe County, N.Y. Its Editor,

FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, & WALESIT. E. U. H. Ellis, appears fully qualified for the task of editing it,

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. Taylor. Herr Cline, the celebrated rope dancer, has given the audience some exhibitions of his truly astonishing feats on the corde volante. We have only to say of him, that his performance is won derful, and to form any idea of it, you must witness it.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

At an adjourned meeting of the "Association of the friends of Ireland," held at the Coffee-House of James Meeks, in Buf-falo, on the 27th ult, at 8 o'clock, P. M. in the absence of the President, Col. S. K. Grosvenor, Vice-President, presiding. Mr. Patrick Milton was unanimously elected President, in the place of Mr. John Mulvey, removed from the city. The President took the Chair, and Mr. Jeremiah O'Flaherty was unanimously elected Recording Secretary, in lieu of Mr. Patrick Milton.

The following gentlemen appeared and joined the association, viz. :

Samuel Caldwell, Samuel Johnson, James Sullivan, Geo. A. H. Patterson, John Fizpatrick.

The following resolutions were then read to the Society : Resolved. That though we regret the defeat of "O'Connell's Resource. I that though we regret the deleat of "O Connert's Repeal Bill" in Parliament, yet we discover in it no cause of despair to "the Friends of Ireland." It was the first wave of the ocean of public opnion, which is destined to increase till the last barrier of tyrannical power shall be overwhelmed, and legislative independence restored to ill-fated Ireland.

Resolved, That we consider the established Church the most prominent cause of the grievious oppression of Ireland-that her wealth and power are great, growing and dangerous, and ought to be diminished, and we hope that the "Irish Church Commission," of Earl Grey wis honestly intended to effect a radical reformation of her abuses.

Resolved, That the advocates of Repeal both in and out of Parliament, deserve and will receive the grateful thanks of the friends of liberty throughout the world. They have won them-selves a name that will endure " when granite-moulders and monuments decay."

After the above resolutions were offered, SAMUEL CALD-WELL, Esq. rose and said,

MR. PRESIDENT,

I rise to move the adoption of the resolutions, that have just been read, and to make a few remarks connected with the objects of this read, and to make a few remarks connected with the objects of this association. This is the first time that I have had the pleasure of meeting with this society, and of giving utterance to my feelings and wishes, for the independence—I might with justice say, the emanci-pation, of Ireland. Yet, although I have been hitherto prevented from meeting with you, I can truly say that I have ever entertained but one sentiment in regard to the cause that has called us togeth-er. From my infancy I have heard and read of the wrongs of Ire land. The faithful pen of the historian has recorded them; they have been wafted with every breeze across the wide atlantic; they have been the theme and occasion of the orator's eloquence and the poet's song.

have been the theme and occurate in rising is, to say a word in sup-poet's song. But my object, Mr. President, in rising is, to say a word in sup-port of these resolutions. What, let me ask, are the causes of the present deplorable stare of Ireland. I answer, the two-fold tyran-ay of kings and parsons! Nearly forty years of the reign of George the Third had elapsed, and Ireland was still a great, a flourishing and happy people.—With a territory smaller than the State of New York, she contained a hardy, industrious population, of seven mil-tions in number

The acts of the 39th 40th and 41st years of the reign of George the Third, were called the acts of *Union*: But had they been right-ly christened, they would have forme the titles of "the acts to rob

The rand, were called the acts of *Ontom*. But that they been right is possible and they would have forme the tiles of "the acts to rob Ireland of her independence, to reduce her to a state of humble submission to the proud nobility and bloated priesthood of England." Then commenced the decline of Ireland's prosperity. The acts of *Union* extended their blighting influene over a territory where before all was activity, "peace, presperity and happiness." The fatal Sirocco does not produce wider desolation in the east than did the acts of *Union* over Ireland. The mighty intellects of Burke, of Grattan, of Curran, and of Phillips, have not been able to arrest the march of the fell destroyer. To more than thirty years she has been groaning beneath her burthens, and struggling to be free. But, powerless and defence-ase, her struggles only tend to render her condition more deplorable, and to fasten the manacles and fetters most surely upon the devoted limits of frishmen. In England she finds no sympathetic hand extended to her relief.—Englishmen talk of their *free constitution*; but with what propriety can that constitution be called *free*, which has reduced Ireland to a state of vassalage—has extored her last shilling of money, her last fowl and her last pig, to gratify the yoracious appetites of tithe gatheters and priests. This may be protez. PEOPLE.

I beg pardon, sir, for the kindness of the society in indulging me thus far. Although a stranger to Ireland, my heart beats in unison with you in reference to her sufferings and her prospects; and al-though I cannot call myself an Irishman, I can truly say that I am a descendant of ancestry whose hone was the Emerald Isle. But Ireland is told that she has no reason to murmur or complain; that she has a voice in making her laws; in the imposition of her taxes; that she is represented in the British Parliament, has her Irish nobility in the House of Lords, and her Irish representatives in

Irish nobility in the House of Lords, and her Irish representatives in the House of Commons. Yes, the act of Union gave her that privi-lege. But in its practical results, it is a mockery and an insult.

The above resolutions were then unanimously adopted. On motion of Mr. McClanan, unanimously Resolved, That the Recording Secretary, in the name and on the behalf of "the Association," address a letter of thanks to Mr. John Mulvey, for the very able efficient, and gentlemanly manner in which he discharge the duties of President of the Association. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President and Recording Secretary, and published in the True Teller.

The Truth Teller.

PATRICK MILTON, Pres't SETH C. HAWLEY, Rec. Sec'ry. July 26, 1834.

NOBLE GENEROSITY.

As a number of Irish labourers were endeavoring to remove a build ing near the Fort, in Newport, last week, we learn that the building suddenly fell to the ground, in consequence of the giving way of the bank on which it stood, and crushed one of the poor fellowsemploy-ed. The situation of his poor widow, thus bereft suddenly of an ac-tive and industrious husband by this distressing calamity, excited at once the sympathy of all his Catholic brethren engaged in the same public works. The sum of nearly \$500 was immediately sub-scribed by them in their behalf, and towards the support of her or-phan children. We understand that a similar act of generosity was dispayed by the same Catholics towards the widow of a Prot stant labourer, who had died at the works about the same period, thus proving to the world that a difference of religion with them makes no difference in the exercise of the amiable virtue of charity.-Bos-ton Jesuit. As a number of Irish labourers were endeavoring to remove a build-1834.

CATHOLIC SETTLEMENT IN MAINE.

CATHOLIC SETTLEMENT IN MAINE. The whole of the land purchased by Bishop Fenwick, for the purpose of ferming a Catholic settlement in the State of Maine, we understand, has been already taken by settlers.—There remains, consequently, no more in this section for sale. The number of fa-milies who have already either moved upon this Township, or who propose to do so as soon as they shall be able to make it conveni-ent, amounts to one hundred and thirty-four. Among these there are four hundred and two children. Total population—five hundred and thirty-six, which is at the rate of nearly thirty inhabitants to the square mile. Thus has this little Catholic settlement risen in the wilderness, with a rapidity unparalleled in the annals of history; and we venture to assert that there will not be a more happier or con-tented and thriving colouy in the State of Maine in five years hence. The land is exceedingly fertile, and capable of maintaining a dense population; the individuals who have moved upon it, or who are a-bout 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 ar-rangements 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 of-fered to pensioners and small farmers, in divisions of ten acres each, gratis for three years, after which a rent will be imposed commensu-rate 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 ounty Armagh.

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

lodges in the evening.—Lvening 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 Bansha, in the neighbor-hood 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 pis-tol 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. Limerick Times.

Decease of the Countess of Antrim. -Died, late in the evening of the 30th June, at her ladyship's house in Park-lane, the Right Hon. Anne Catharine, in her own right Countess of Antrim and Viscoun-tess Dunluce, wife of Edmund M'Donnell, Esq., and mother of the Marchioness of Londonderry.

The farmers of the parishes of Kilsheelan and Killalone have, dur ing 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 cir-cumstances. Ten shillings a week have also been added to this fund from the poor-box of the church of Killalone. If the farmers of oth-er parishes were to exert themselves in a similar mauner, we would not have to record the many depredations committed on property in not have to record the many depredations committed on property in this county by a starving people.—Cloumel Advertiser.

The medal of the Dublin Society has been awarded to Surgeon mirabl fractor, 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 for-ceps, and prevent its being closed after use. Altogether, the invention is a boon to the surgical profession and to humanity.



INFORMATION WANTED,

NO. 35

OF MARY RIELY, a native of Granard, Co. of Longford, Ires land, who arrived in this country about 20 years ago. The last ac-count received from her, stated that she lived in New-York for some itime, 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. g Aug 23

OF ROBERT KENNEDY, a native of Downwiley co. Clardy, Ireland. Any information respecting him will be thankfully receiv-ed at 422 1.2 Broadway. aug 9 3t.

OF MAURICE KIELY, a carpenter by trade, who moved from Roehester 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'Donoghoe, Roches-ter, N. Y.—or for them, care of John Douglas Montreal will be thank-fully received, M. Kiely's Brother and family are in Montreal anxi-ous 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 arrive ed 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 re-ceived 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 mative 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

IF ELLEN SEMPLE, from county Cavan Ireland, and who a-bout four years back resided in the family of Mr. Hammond in Que-bec, will call at the office of the Truth Teller she will hear of something to her advantage. aug 9

OF PATRICK McSWINEY, who left Cork, Ireland December 1830. Also his Brother William who is in some part of Pensylvania. Their nephew John Foley would wish to hear from them by letter addressed to Northampton, Mass. aug. 30

OF JOHN MACNAMARA and Wife JOHANNA LYNCH, who OF JOHN MACNAMARA and Wife JOHANNA LYNCH, why 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 know-ledge of them or their children whether they he living or dead wilk have the goodness of giving information to their brothers and sisters who has arrived in New York from Ireland lately. A letter sddress-ed John Scanlan 99 James st. New York will be thankfully receiv-ang 2 3t ed. aug 2

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 infor-mation respecting them will be thankfully received by his brother Jeremiah Long, directed to No. 7 Governors lane, New York. Kit aug 2

OF JOHN PICKARD, a native of the Co. Cork, Kilworth, Parish of Ballinapark, Ireland, who emigrated to St. John's, New-foundland, 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 address-ing a letter to Patrick Ward, care of Edmond Roche, No. 19 Prince-street, N. York. 6t July 19

What power have her four spiritual and her twenty-eight temporal hords, among a profligate nobility of between three and four hundred men, who will not descend to the consideration of Irish wrongs; or one hundred members of the House of Commons, whose united strength is weakness-when contending with the overwhelming majority of the English representatives ?

majority of the English representatives? IRELAND HAS NO DOMESTIC LEGISLATION. She is, in effect, under a foreign government; her toil and her sweat are expended to ap-pease a company of "ABSENT PROFES." who have vulture-like, fasten their talons upon the very vials of the people English capital is increased at the price of Irish starvation. Irish elergy are rolling in their wealth, and would fain make the rattling of their gilded chariot-wheels drown the cries and groans eff seven millions for each of her

millions of people. No; Ireland must have a government of her own, and make her own laws: she must be permitted to judge of the policy and justice of the measures that are to operate upon her own people. Her cause is the cause of suffering humanity, and will prevail; and though the struggle may be severe—though thou-sands may yet bleed at the contest—the day is not distant, when O'Construct and his patriotic associates will have achieved the victo-ry, when that Union which, with Americans, is synonimous with ry, when that Union which, with Americans, is synonimous with national prosperity and individual happiness, but which, with Irish-men, is the instrument of slaver and degradation, shall be dissolved-when IRELAND WILL BE FREE,

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 Ed-ward Stanley gave notice, that he would, on Thursday next, 180ve, 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 pre-miums for its cultivation, as an esculent, in cases of any serious failure of notatoes.

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 rayment of the assessed

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

Dr 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. Cuningham, 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. Cuningham's, Lorence City of Checks McKenne's 52 John street New York Jersey City, or Charles McKenna's, 52 John street, New York. Aug 23 5t

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

He was too sincere a Catholic not to desire a total disconnection Trends that church with the state. He desired, however, that the Canent IF Look out for a Scoundrel, JAMES COLLINS. Taylor by lics should not be called upon to support another church. He has a de but better known among his Craft by the name of "TOM"— no doubt that the time would come when the members of his chu¹⁵ Fan away from this place on Monday 25th April last, leaving his would no longer be called upon to contribute towards the main void oard Bill unpaid.—Borrov ed money in small sums from persons ance of another church. (Hear, hear, hear.) The Dissederevho could ill afford it—and from authentic information was guilty of were coming forward and demanding that which they believed tene imilar frauds commited on the public in Little York, now the City right and just, and agreed with them in the opinion—namely, out for the has a wife and four children now the inmates of a Poor constantly having petitions presented demanding this, and the fine focuse in St. Lawrence Co. in this State. Ing was increasing throughout the country. The day was raterf aug. 9, 3t. P. MILTON—Baffalo, N. Y. Iy coming when the interests of Ireland would be identified yun HEALTH—THE NEW-YORK SALT WATER BATHS are those of the people of England —In England the people had no epnow open at CASTLE GARDEN, and at the foot of HARRISON-He was too sincere a Catholic not to desire a total disconnection Th

If was includent the controls of reland would be identified yun those of the people of England.—In England the people had no pay for the support of a religion which was inimical to the feel of a large majority. There undoubtedly were Dissenters who plained, and he thought with justice, of having to pay towards support of a church in the doctrines of which they did not belich but still the majority of the people were not opposed to the establ ment. They had an episcopal church in Ireland, with its thin in a striceles, which it was obvious that they could no longer main tain in its present form. As for the bishops, it was immaterial to the how many or how few were retained. In Scotland, two century ago, you insisted that an episcopal church should be maintained to a Presbyterian church, and who joined with you in endeavoring to force to a Presbyterian church, and who joined with you in endeavoring to force the former on their countrymens; the great majority, how ver, of the Scotch gentry joined with the Scotch people in resistant. and he blessed in **ARGET EXCURSION**.

TJ DR. C. C. RICE-Office No. 298 Broome-street, between Forsyth and Eldridge streets, 3d block east of the Bowery. Aug 16

GREENWICH MARBLE YARD.

GREENWICH MARBLE YARD. Sixth Avenue, directly opposite to 8th street, in the immediate vicinity of Washington Parade Ground. The Subscribers holom their friends and the public hat they carry on the Marblebusiness in all its various branches such as chimney sicces Pier table tops, of every description, tombs, monuments head-stones, &o. Soc-Having in their employ first rate hands and being determined to devote their intire attention to the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to orduce work from their factory which will be found on inspection to be not inferior o any in the city. Their present stock is considerable, and they invite owners of nouses, builders and others. to call and examine for themselves. New York Nov. 2, 1833. Was Sac

New-York, Nov. 2, 1833.

New York, Nov. 2, 1000. C. & W. BANT, No. 65 Chatham-street, and 288 East Broadway res-ectfully inform their friends and the public, that they keep constantly on sale rench Brandy, Jamaica & St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin, Wines, Teas, Sugars spicec, &c., which they will sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable June21-1y



FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

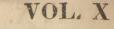
FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Persons settled in the United State who wish to send for their friends from Great Britain or Irelend can secure their passages at this Office, No. 273 Pearl St. on the most moderate terms, in first rate ships sailing from Liverpool every week, in anyof which they can embark at the time most convenient for themselves. The ships are of a very superior class, fitted up with every convenience for the voyage commanded by skilful and careful mes : and the frequency and punctuality of their departure will prevent the heavy expenses often at tendant on the delay at Liver-pool. The greatest care is used to promote the comfort of the passengers ; and if they should not come out, the passage mousy is always returned to those from whom it was received. The cheapness of travelling in the steam-boats, which are constantly running to Liverpool, from various ports of Ireland. Scotland and Wales, renders this a ery expeditious and economical mode of emigration; and the agenus of this establic ment at those ports will assist the passengers free of com-mission, forwarding their baggage. Sums of any amount to assist them in pre-paring for the voyage or for any other purpose, will be paid to them on demand in Liverpool, or remitted to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, as may be required. Application from persons residing in the country, (post paid) will be promptly at-tended to; and passages from New York to Liverpool can also be engaged at this office on the most reasonable terms. Apply to Nov. 2 AMUEL THOMPSON, 273 Pearl treet. THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORKL

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK.

EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.



From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Reidents in the United states feeling desirous of sending for their friends and finities from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed they can secure their passage at 246 Pearl-street, on the lowest terms in very special regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their depatture, presents op-partinities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a suff-tier guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occur-ring. Very convenient and confortably fitted up, agreeably to the company's special arrangement, renders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet une, qualled-uniting the natureal skill and first rate talent of their commanders-almost secures to the Emigrant asafe passage across the Atlantic. The point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be rea-sonably looked or wished for. The point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties the save passage from Dublin and Beliast to Liverpool, payable Ar stern, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other more and and males in the land. Scotland and Males. The agage forw. Adel parse of commission array amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other more as money in all cases is always returned to the parties from whom it was received, should their friends not embark for this country. Mawered. Passages from New York to Liverpool, can always be secured—like, we orleans, & c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply to BOUCLAS, ROBINSON & ECO. 246 Paeval et



BY ORDER of the Honourable John T. Irving, first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. for the City and County of New York. IF NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorizing attachments against non-resident debtors, that an statute authorizing attachments against non-resident debtors, that an attachment has issued against the estate of JOHN WYLIE, who is a resident of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, and not a resident of the State of New York, and that the same will be sold for the paymen-of his debts, unless he appear and discharge such attachment, act cording to law, within nine months from the first publication of this notice; and that the payment of any debts due to him by residents of this state, and the delivery to him or for his use, of any proof this state, and the delivery to him or for his use, of any property within this state belonging to him, and the transfer of any such pro-operty by him are forbidden by law, and are void. Dated, the 10th day of June, 1834. JESSE W. BENEDICT, JUNE 1. OF Attraction Condition June 21--9m

Attorney for Attaching Creditor.

State of New York, Secretary's Office.

Albany, 1st. August, 1834. SIR-I hereby give notice, that at the next general election, which will be held on the 3d 4th and 5th days of November next, a Governor and Lieutenant Governor are to be elected; that a Sen-ator is to be chosen in the first Senate district, in the place of Jonathan S. Concklin, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next; and that a Representative to Congress is to be cho-sen from the third Congressional District in the place of Cornelius W. Lawrence, resigned, whose term of service will expire on the 3d day of March, 1835.

JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of State.

To the Sheriff of the County of New York. N.B. The Inspectors of Election in the several Wards in your county will give notice of the Election of four Representatives to Congress, in addition to the one above mentioned from the third Congressional District; also for the choice of members of assembly, and for filling any vacancy in county officers that may exist.

The above is a true copy of a notification received from the Secretary of State.

J. WESTERVELT.

Sheriff of the City and Couuty of New York. Sheriff's Office, August 5, 1834.

IF All the newspapers published in the county are requested to publish the above once in each week until the Election, and send their bills immediately thereafter to the Sheriff's office. aug 16.

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 funnel, and on the 4th Ave-nue, six miles from New York City Hall. It is surrounded by 12 acres of pleasure grounds, and has a good entrance for carriages on the 3d Avenue, from 94th street, and from the middle and Blooming the 3d Avenue, from 94th street, and from the middle and Blooraing dale roads on 92d street. The House has the advantage of several private parlors and a large dining room on the first floor, besides a large saloon and piazza 109 feet clear in front on the second floor, which will always be open to visitors. The view from the ob-servatory is rich and extensive, not surpassed by any in the coun-try. Gentlemen with ladies on horseback, will find a ride to Pros-pect Hall one of the most delightful in this vicinity, embracing not only good roads but very attractive and victuresque scenery. The subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends

and the public in general for the extensive patronage he has receiv-ed while doing business in Washington Hall at Harlem, and res-pectfully inform them that, having completed his improvements in prospect Hall, he is now prepared to furnish visitors with every deli-cacy of the season at short notice. Great care is taken in the seleclection of wines and refreshments in general; as he looks to a discerning public for support, pledges himself that no exertion shall be spared to sustain the reputation of the house, and make it a place worthy of their notice.

GEO. NOWLAN N. B.—A capacious Hall is attached to this establishment for the accommodation of military companies, musical parties, assemblies, &c. &c aug 2

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

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

Enquirer and Evening Post.

HENRY A. NELSON, Secretary. July 12 4t

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

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

CHRESTOMATHIC INSTITUTION,

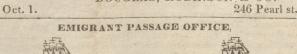
Removed to 53, Mott-Street,-One door from* Bayard-S?reet.

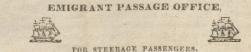
Removed to 53, Mott-Street,—One door from Bayard-Street. The Patrons of this Institution, and the public generally, are repectfully invited to see and examine the new School rooms, recently erected, at a very considerable expense, by the Principal. They are, he believes, some of the most spacious, commodious, and healthy in New-York; and are now ready for the reception of pupils of both sexes. Intending to devote himself solely to the duties of his profession, Mr. Cas-serly pledges himself, that the most unremitting attention shall be paid to the solid and rapid improvement of those entrusted to his care, in all the branches of an useful as well as, an ornamental education, both-English and Classical. THE + NGLEM COURSE comprises Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Elocution, Composition, Book keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Mathematics. The THE CLASSIGAL OR LITERARY COURSE comprises the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian languages.

The most important Catholic Work ever offered, is now just im-ported and for sale by John Dayle, Catholic Publisher, No. 12, Lib-

From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.





FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, & WALES. FrkOM ENGLAND, IKELLAND, SCOTLAND, & WALES The subscribers have made arrangements for getting out Steerage Passenger from Great Britain and Ireland, with promptness, coroony, and comfort. Persons wishing to send for their friends, by applying to the Office, No. 160 Pm street, can secure their passage on the most moderate terms, in vessels of the fir class, no expense will be spared in the different slips by which the passenger where the persons decline coming, the money will be returned. Every facilit will be received, to ensure to them every comfort during the passage. In all case where the persons decline coming, the money will be returned. Every facilit will be given in obtaining information of persons, property, &c. in England, Ire land and Scoland, in all of which countries regular Agents are established, cor nected with the line. Vessels will leave Liverpool weekly, so that there will be no detentiou. Remittances for warded from here, and all letters destined for an part of Great Britaiu and Ireland, if addressed to the care of the subscribers, por paid, will be sent without any charge. Applications for passage from persons residing in the country, also post paid, will meet with every attention. For furthe particulars apply to RAWSON, and McMURRAY, 100 Pine-street, Jy 26. 1y. near South-street.

BUTLER'S SAINTS' LIVES. Heretofore published in Twelve vols. now, for the first time, stereo

Heretotore published in Twelve vols. how, for the first time, stereo-typed in Two vols., Royal Octavo, on fine paper and type, embel-lished with Engravings, by the first Artists in London, being an ex-act re-print of the genuine Twelve volume Edition. To the present Edition is prefixed a Preface of 20 pages, recommendatory of the work, by the late Right Rev. Dr. Doyle. The Publisher, (R. Coyne) on submitting a copy of this Edition of the "Saints' Lives" to the ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS assembled in Dublin on the 29th of Lenum 1922, received from theorem to following of January, 1833, received from them the following

APPROBATION.

"We, the undersigned Archbishops and Bishops, having seen a stereotype Edition of the Lives of the Saints, by the Rev. Alban But-ler, in 2 vols. royal 8 vo. now published by RICHARD CONE, of Capel st. Dublin; and being satisfied of its conformaty with the twelve volume edition of the same work, published in the year of Our Lord, 1812, do most carnestly recommend the same to the Cler-er and Lister of our respective Diocesses and Laity of our respective Dioceses. We assure them of the exceeding utility of this most pious and gy

learned compilation, and are glad to express our ardent desire. that a copy of it were placed in the hands of every family of the numerous peo-ple committed to our care. It will, if perused with humility and de-votion, teach those who read it, to aspire after that happy life, which God does not fail to "give to those who never change their faith from him". from him.

Given at Dublin, January 29th, 1833. [Here follow the names of the four Archbishops and all the other Bishops assembled in council.]

It is well known to and greatly deplored by the intelligent Catho-c community, that the Philadelphia edition of the above great work, which was Styreotyped a few years ago, is spurious in almost every part, and hears little or no resemblance to the genuine edition every part, and bears little or no resemblance to the genuine edition arose of Alban Butler's work. This was a great misfortune, and probably from the Publisher's total ignorance of the work in which he was engaging. Notwithstanding the exhorbitant price, (\$24) and the slovenly appearnce of the work, still, had it been a reprint of the genuine Lives of Saints, it would have been hailed with delight by the Catholic public, and the renumeration of the Publisher would have been much more ample even than it has been. The citizens of the United States have now on concentration of the Publisher would 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 sucscriber gets but \$9, for the work.

and he blessed TARGET EXCURSION.

in last week's account of the proceedings:-

JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM, Secretaries.

glimmerings.

the British Parliament.

meet with its reward.

York, July 3, 1834.

erty street, New York

The following toasts given at the Dinner of the Jackson Guards,

on their late excursion to Yonkers, were unavoidably crowded out

By Lieutenant Langton. Clay-ism, Webster-ism, and Whig-ism,

like Paddy's candles, give us one more to show their diminutive

By Lieutenant Dogherty. The Immortal "Thirty-nine"-Irish Re-pealers-who voted for the Legislative Independence of Ireland in

By Lieutenant M'Kinlay. The TRUTH TELLER-Its principles are

IT At a Convention of Democratic Republican Delegates from

At a Convention of Democratic Republican Delegates from the several counties composing the First Senate District, convened at Tammany Hall on Tuesday, the 8th day of October 1834, it was Resolved, That the next Senatorial Convention for this district be held at the Village Hall, in Brooklyn, on the second Tuesday of October, 1834, at 4 o'clock, P. M. and the Chairman and Secre-taries of this Conventin opublish the Resolution for at least one month previous to the meeting of the next Convention, in the De-mocratic newspapers of the District. JOHN YATES CEBRA, Chairman.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons having claims against Michael J. Toohy, late of the city of New-York, Tavern keeper, de-ceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscri-

ber, 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

GENUINE EDITION OF BUTLER'S LIVES OF THE SAINTS.

JOHN YATES CEBRA. Chairman.

DANIEL M'GRATH, Executor.

known and appreciated; it has fearlessly done its duty, and will

250

John Doyle, Catholic publisher and general Bookseller, N. Y.

The Boston Jesuit, Catholic Herald, Phila. U. S. Catholic Missel-lany, 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

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

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

tions are such as to unite comfort with conventence, and 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

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

For terms, &c., &c., apply at the School.

DR. ANDREW A. SANDHAM having been appointed, by the Hon. the Common Council, as a resident Physician of the 14th Ward, during the prevalence of the Cholera, will at all bours devote his services to the poor of the Ward. His office is at the Broadway House, corner of Grand street and Broadway. Aug. 23

LF PASSAGE FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW-YORK, PHI-LADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE, can at all times be secured. DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.

THE TRUTH TELLER is published every Saturday Morr ng, 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.