



TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

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IRELAND.

TO THE REFORMERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 7, 1834.

BROTHER REFORMERS—I again address you—in the voice of entreaty I address you; I call for your assistance on behalf of the liberties of the people of Ireland. Shall I call in vain?

Recollect that my design is to test the oft repeated assertions—"that the people of Great Britain are not any parties to the oppressions of Ireland"—"that the government alone are responsible for these crimes."

There now is a direct, an immediate occasion to try the truth or falsehood of these assertions. Once again, and for the last time, I call upon the Reformers of Great Britain to stand by their Irish brethren—to protect Ireland from a base, a cruel, and a most wanton insult. If you assist us not now, we never again can expect your aid, because never yet was there an occasion in which the exercise of * * * over Ireland was so totally free from any one justifiable cause, or even palliating circumstance.

If you, Reformers of Great Britain, neglect to give us your countenance and assistance now, you will be guilty of very unworthy ingratitude. In the unreformed parliament there were a majority of English members adverse to reform, there were a majority of Scotch members hostile to reform, but there were a majority of Irish members friendly to that measure—and thus the second reading of the English reform bill was carried.

I will not remind you how boldly, how zealously, I will add how efficaciously, we supported the cause of reform—and I write of it now, I hope and believe for the last time. Reformers of Great Britain, you owe us a debt of gratitude, which I, for the last time, call on you to repay.

Your own interests are involved in ours; and if you allow us to be trampled upon at present, recollect that the precedent will be used against yourselves, and that which is our story this day, will be your history to-morrow—if it suits the passions, the prejudices, and, above all, the interests of the Whigs to make it so.

I now proceed to lay before you some additional facts, which may serve to stimulate you to exertion. You may rely on it that I have them from a source of unquestionable accuracy.

The first is—That a majority of the cabinet did declare a decided opinion hostile to the clauses in the coercion bill which take away in great cities, and in towns, and in peaceable districts, the right of petitioning. Yes, Reformers, a majority of cabinet ministers condemned this part of the coercion bill. How has it happened, then, that they have permitted it to be brought in as a cabinet measure? Alas! the miserable premier, Lord Grey, declared that he would resign and break up the ministry unless he was indulged in this anti-Irish bill—and the beings who belong to his cabinet have this abjectness belonging to them, that sooner than give up their places they have given up their consciences, and have agreed to vote for a measure which they themselves condemned. Thus it is that the malignity of Lord Grey towards Ireland is gratified. But I owe it to justice to add, that his success would have been doubtful, but for the ready support of the most prudent, discreet, and most law-learned of all possible Lord Chancellors, my most worthy Lords Brougham and Vaux.

The second fact is already before you—but I must point the moral of it more distinctly. On the 20th of June, my first letter to the Reformers being in the printer's hand, Mr. Littleton, who, I think, deserves the soubriquet of honest, as well as Lord Althorp—well, honest Mr. Littleton stated to me explicitly on that day, that the Marquis Wellesley, as well as he himself, were decidedly opposed to the re-enactment of the coercion bill. There can be no doubt that he told me so on that day, as he avowed the fact on Thursday last in the House of Commons.

Well, now, Reformers, mark—since honest Mr. Littleton made this avowal, the House of Lords have printed the correspondence of Lord Wellesley with the British cabinet, and amongst others a letter—oh, mark, I pray you—of the date of the 18th of April!!! in which he not only approves of the re-enactment of that law, but actually solicits its re-enactment in the most anxious terms!

I will not add one word of commentary; I will only remind you, British Reformers, of a quotation from one of Johnson's plays, which Godwin has placed at the head of a novel. It is this—"Ferdinand Mendez Pinto was nothing to thee—THOU LIAR OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE."

The third fact I have to tell you is, that on the same 20th of June, honest Lord Althorp was as decidedly opposed to the renewal of the Coercion Bill as honest Littleton himself; and yet they are both to be the supporters of this vile act in the House of Commons. They are to manage there—to carry it through. What a precious quality is your ministerial honesty!

The fourth fact is, that the deception practiced on me by Mr. Littleton was not the first. Before Lord Grey announced in the Lords the determination of the cabinet to renew this tyrannical law, I was distinctly assured by a cabinet minister that there was no such determination. I believed him, and was, I may say, of course deceived. Thus I have been twice deceived and deluded by this miserable ministry. I ought to blush at my facility of belief. At all events, I speak of it in bitter sorrow; but if the sorrow be mine, the shame, the burning shame, will belong exclusively to that ministry, when the people of England have learned that paltry trickery by which Lord Grey's government seeks to carry this despotic enactment.

Having stated these preliminary facts, let me now call your attention to the law itself. It contains two distinct branches. The one relates to the prevention or punishment of agrarian crimes—crimes committed in the rural districts, by the very poorest class of the Irish peasantry—generally by the servants or laborers in husbandry of the present class of farmers—crimes which can be easily traced, in every instance, to some local oppression, or deprivation of the ordinary means of subsistence, by being turned off of land to make place either for cattle or new tenants. To this branch of the coercion bill, if regulated by constitutional principles and modes of action and of trial, there could be no objection. It is desirable to give the fullest protection to the peaceable and orderly. It is desirable to secure the due punishment of persons duly and deliberately convicted of outrages or committing crimes. To the branch of the coercion bill which purports to have this object in view there could be no reasonable objection, taking care to preserve for the poor men the right and the means of a fair and just trial by jury, and, above all, enacting those measures which would afford relief to the Irish peasant, and destroy the causes that stimulate to the madness of agrarian crimes.

The second branch of the coercion law contains provisions: first, to take away the habeas corpus—that is, the right of personal liberty; second, to give perfect immunity to the military in the commission of any outrage or crime which any superior officer, commissioned or non-commissioned, may order; third, to destroy the right of petitioning; fourth, to take away the right of three or more persons meeting publicly for any purpose, however innocent or laudable; fifth, to destroy the existence of all political or trades' associations or unions, and to substitute the good will and pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant, or his secretary, for the definitions and guarantees of the law.

Such are the leading features of the coercion bill—and now, Reformers of Great Britain, I ask you, what case—what evidence—what proof has been laid before parliament to justify so barbarous, so atrocious an enactment?

Nothing—absolutely nothing; or, if I may be allowed to use that figure of speech which is called Irish—less than nothing. See what it amounts to. Here are the things called evidences of the necessity of the measure;—FIRST, A list of agrarian crimes reported in last year, and of these reported in he last year, showing some diminution in some quarters, and some increase in others, but, on the whole, a considerable diminution. SECONDLY, The letters of four fellows, styled supervisors, of police, paid constables of one description or another (whose trade would be gone if the public peace was preserved), recommending the re-enactment of the bill. And, THIRDLY, A letter from Lord Wellesley, not in his nickname of "Old Foolie," but in his own name, calling for such re-enactment. That is all!!!

And now, honest and rational Reformers, I ask you, do these jointly or severally make any case to deprive the people of Ireland of their constitutional rights, or to substitute an Algerine law for the protection of the British constitution? Take the proofs separately. The first is the list of the agrarian crimes. Observe there is not one instance of any of these crimes interfering with or impeding the course of the ordinary administration of justice—no justice—no juryman—no witness—no sheriff—no constable—no executioner of the law injured, or intimidated—nothing of that kind.

Observe also that though the agreeable amount of agrarian crimes have diminished, yet that there are just so many of them remaining as prove that the coercion bill—even that of last year—is quite insufficient to extinguish the evil. I recollect that when the bill was passed, the government press boasted loudly and long of its efficacy. They boasted that it had suppressed crime, and tranquilized Ireland. Alas, for the vain boast—there is evidence of its utter inefficiency—that the crimes and the despotic bill are co-existent.

Pray remark that last year we, Irish Reformers, proved that in every locality in which agrarian disturbances were numerous, the sending of one, or at the utmost of two, special commissions, suppressed those crimes and produced tranquility. It did so in Limerick and also in Kerry. In Cork at several intervals—and more recently in 1830, 1831, in the County of Clare—which was more disturbed than in the county of Kilkenny—the pretext for the coercion bill last year, in 1833; and yet the second special commission perfectly tranquilized Clare, and it has since been one of the parts of Ireland most free from crime. Thus, therefore, the coercion has not,

even as to agrarian disturbances, done that which a special commission would have done—put an end to crime.

It is, however, worthy also of distinct remark, that the agrarian crimes, originating as they do in, and springing from the miseries of the most wretched peasantry in the world—a starving people in the midst of the most fertile and productive country in the world—that these agrarian crimes will not, and cannot permanently cease until that people have the means of acquiring food and raiment, and are relieved from personal and religious oppressions.

Thus the list produced by the wretched premier shows any thing but his case; it proves the total inefficacy of his remedy; it proves him to be a political quack, and his recipe to be a mere delusive nostrum. It proves that, even as applied to agrarian crimes, it is worse than useless; and, it demonstrates that there is not the least rational pretence for that part of the bill which takes away or crushes the right of petitioning.

The second proof is the certificate of the four police officers. Now, is not this monstrous? Is it not insufferable to have the liberties—to have any part of the liberties of the people of Ireland, depend upon the opinions or advice of poll-catchers, thief takers, or police inspectors? Really this is too bad. But is there not a more serious reflection? If upon such evidence as this an infringement is to be made on the constitution by the reformed parliament, why, then reform was given not to secure, but to destroy liberty, and we ought to hail the restoration of the rotten boroughs as our only protection.

But I forgot. I cry you mercy. It is only Irish liberty.—It is only the rights of Irishmen. It is only the constitutional privileges of Ireland which are to be trampled on. I cry you mercy.

Even for that purpose the evidence of Lord Wellesley, or of the person whose name he more generally bears, would be sufficient. I therefore submit, not in satisfaction or in silence, but in the certainty that the day of retribution will come, and out of the present evil, much good will arise.

I believe I will make but one remark more. It has been attributed to that sagacious and steady personage, Lord Brougham, to have said that the coercion bill was necessary to prevent the discussion of the question of the repeal of the Union. It is so like him. He is just the man to say so. What a profound political philosopher!!! Why, my Lord Brougham, the passing of a law by the united parliament, wantonly and cruelly to deprive Irishmen, without proof or rational pretext, of their constitutional privileges and rights, is precisely the mode, not of obtaining the Union or even the connection, by means of the crown, between the two countries, but of driving the high-spirited and more ardent of the people of Ireland into the desire of a total and final separation, and the establishment of a republic. It cannot have that effect upon my mind. I never will consent to a separation; but it is to me one of the most irresistible arguments to convince myself, aye, and to persuade others, that the Irish must be amongst the most degraded of slaves until the restoration of their domestic legislature by a repeal of the Union. So far, my Lord Brougham, for your notable plan—plan did I call it?—no, it is one of your schemes, for you have one thousand schemes, and not one particle of any plan.

Now, Reformers of Great Britain, I turn to you—I ask you, will you stand by and see this additional outrage committed on the people of Ireland? If you do, the shame will be yours. Every prejudice that has subsisted between the countries may revive, and Ireland, in addition to injustice, will experience the bitterness of suffering ingratitude.

For myself, I have done my part towards Ireland by addressing the British Reformers twice over, I will now turn to the "hereditary bondsmen" of Ireland, and detail to them the lengths that I have gone, and the means I have taken to prevent this additional insult, this fresh injustice being committed on them by the British government. It is, after all, but one more added to the myriads of outrages and violations of all law and of all justice, perpetrated by the haughty spirit of British domination upon prostrate, because divided and distracted Ireland. I have only to entreat, conjure, implore of you, honest Reformers of Great Britain, not to be parties to this iniquity. Which of you will have the honor to begin, by a public meeting, the resistance to the villainy contemplated by the Whig ministry?

I have the honor to be your faithful servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

There is as yet no fixed news. All that is certain is, that the Tories cannot possibly make a ministry; neither have they, to this hour, received any one mark or token of royal confidence. There was a report that the King had seen Peel, and it was said he had seen Wellington. Both reports are false. The King as yet has seen nobody but Lords Melbourne and Brougham, nor is it possible that he will see any body else, until he calls for either Lords Althorp or Durham to form an administration. Indeed, there is a report that the latter has been sent for, but I cannot trace it to any other source, save an anticipation of that which most people believe must happen. The only thing quite certain is, that we cannot have a Tory government.

The King has shown a good deal of perseverance in suggesting a coalition ministry, but this all parties have absolutely declined. The Conservatives have been as loud with their no as the Radicals could possibly be. The King, however, has clung to the idea, and is giving it up now only by reason of its utter hopelessness. The only thing that remains is to choose between the two, an entirely Tory, or an entirely liberal administration. The Tories, as I have already told you, give up the game in despair. I have just heard, from one who ought to know, that some of their leaders have written to Lord Grey,

stating that nothing could induce them to take any share in the new ministry. It is more than probable, and you may, I think, rely on it, that the Tories, that is, many of the highest and wealthiest of them, bitterly regret having so much weakened Lord Grey by their opposition. They see now that he would be better for their purposes than any successor he can have.

The Irish Orangeists here are quite out of spirits. They are for desperate measures, and would risk something near a civil war, for the purpose of ruling Ireland over again with a bloody rod of iron; but they are quite downcast at perceiving that their English allies are convinced of the impossibility of ruling the country by Tory maxims. You may therefore rest assured that the day-star of Orangeism in Ireland has set, or if it should for one moment appear above the horizon, it will only be to give one glare and so be extinguished forever.

The King is still at Windsor, taking the world as easily as possible. It is only at such periods as this that the King has in this country any thing like royal power—and our King wishes, probably, to make the most of it. Every thing, however, bespeaks the best possible result.

LONDON, MONDAY.

I progress with the news. You have two stages already.—The first thing the King did was to send for Lord Melbourne, with directions to constitute a coalition Ministry of Whigs and Tories. This was attempted, without the least prospect of success, and totally failed on all sides. The King was told that it was impossible. The next thing the King did was to direct an attempt to coalesce the Stanley party with the Athorp portion of the Cabinet. This, also, totally failed—and yesterday Lord Melbourne went to the King, and informed him of the utter futility of endeavoring to form any such coalition. The third stage then arrived—and the King gave Lord Melbourne full powers to form an administration.

So at present Lord Melbourne is Premier, and whilst I am writing is actually Cabinet-making. It is credibly reported that Lord Athorp continues Chancellor of the Exchequer. Thus we are sure, at least, that we shall have no coercion bill—and I hope, for the sake of decency, and for the character of the new Ministry, that Gosset and the Attorney-General will be removed. It is also nearly impossible that Lord Wellesley should remain. In short, we are making a movement in advance, and I hope that advance will at least be real, not illusory. It is consolatory to reflect that the Tories are admitted, up to this time, not to have the least chance of obtaining or sustaining power.

Quarter to Six.

You will see that all I told you is officially announced.—Melbourne and Athorp form the new Cabinet. The old Marquis Wellesley is to be kicked out "*sans cérémonie*," and Lord Durham is to be Lord Lieutenant in his place. You may, therefore, I think, rely on it that the Attorney-General and all his clique will be turned to the right about. It is certainly worth living for to see such creatures as these and Gosset discharged from the Castle, and Blackburne from his station in the Hall. I suppose the poor old dunce of the *Post* will no longer find a market for his Billingsgate. Poor old man, to what a pass has he brought himself!

The new administration is one step in advance, and I trust, a very distinct one.

The new Ministry meet in Downing-street this day.—Brougham, of course, continues Chancellor; and, with the exception of the minor offices, there will be little change in this country. The great change is in Irish politics. Thank Heaven, there is no danger of an Orange reaction there.—You may pledge yourself that the Tories never had the least chance of getting back into office. Lord Durham will cleanse the Augean stable of the magistracy. What a parcel of Orange parsons and Orange Squires will be kicked out!

Harra for Old Ireland!—hurra!—*Dublin Register, July 14.*

THE COERCION BILL—GREAT PUBLIC MEETING IN MEATH.

(From the *Dublin Pilot* of 18th July.)

Pursuant to a requisition, to which upwards of one hundred of the most respectable and influential names in the country were attached, a meeting of the inhabitants and electors of Meath was held on Wednesday in the Court-house at Navan, to petition against the renewal of the coercion bill. An immense assemblage of persons attended, and long before the proceedings had commenced the Court-house became so crowded as to render it impossible for the majority of them to obtain admittance.

At three o'clock, Captain MOCKLER, a magistrate of the county, was called to the Chair.

Doctor Mullen was appointed Secretary.

Upon taking the chair, Captain Mockler read the requisition convening the meeting, which was signed by the county members and by five magistrates. He returned thanks for the honor the meeting had conferred upon him in calling him to the chair, and only regretted that they had not selected some individual better qualified to discharge its duties. (Cheers, and cries of no, no.) He would, however, endeavor to perform them to the best of his abilities. He was ready to hear any gentleman who wished to address the meeting; but he hoped in doing so, every speaker would avoid extraneous matter, and confine himself merely to the object of the requisition.

Mr. Sharman Crawford rose, amid loud and enthusiastic cheering, to propose the first resolution. Electors and inhabitants of the County of Meath, said he, although personally but little known to you, I avail myself, as an elector and a landed proprietor of your county, of the opportunity afforded to me of joining the honest people of Meath in their spirited exertions in defence of their rights and liberties. (Cheers.)—More particularly connected with the province of Ulster than with your county, it grieves me to be obliged to come amongst you upon such an occasion. I would have wished that it had been a happier one; but as it is, I have come here to protest with you against the renewal of that tyrannical and despotic measure, the enactment of which made us a nation of slaves, and took away from us the privileges of the British Constitution. (Cheers.) A resolution has been entrusted to me to propose; but, before I do so, I will take the liberty of offering to you a few observations upon the several provisions of this act. It is right that we should not join in the clamor and out-

cry which has been raised against it, without pointing out the clauses to which we the more particularly object. The first, second, and third clauses of the bill give the crown the power not only to suppress public meetings, although not held in districts which have been proclaimed, but throughout the kingdom generally. This power, I am bound to admit, has been exercised with lenity—if it were otherwise we could not have assembled here this day, for the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant would not only have rendered the meeting illegal, but would have deprived us of the power of offering a remonstrance against the operation of such an odious statute. (Cheers.)—To these clauses then I object, as invading and subverting the privileges of freemen; they deprive us of the right of petition, through which alone we can give expression to our grievances, and without which no real liberty can exist. The fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth clauses give to the Lord Lieutenant the power of proclaiming disturbed districts; and, in case of such proclamation, the inhabitants of the district are obliged to furnish correct lists of their families to the authorities. In those districts no meeting can be held without the special license of the Lord Lieutenant, unless convened by the Sheriffs or Magistrates of it, and even then no person can attend it, except a £20. freeholder, without being subjected to the penalties of a misdemeanor if he quits home before sunrise and leaves it after sunset. The well conducted individual is thus subject, if he is found from home before or after the prescribed hours, to all the penalties which should be attached to the misconduct of the guilty. (Hear, hear.) From those clauses to the twenty-first there are provisions for the establishment of courts-martial for the trial of offenders under the previous clauses; but the twenty-first has a retrospective effect, and subjects to trial by those courts offences committed before the issuing of the proclamation, and after the passing of the act. I should have told you that by the previous clauses not only were persons guilty of misdemeanor by being out of their homes before or after the hours prescribed, but they were also subject to the domiciliary visits of the police or military; and if they did not answer to their names, as given in the lists alluded to, and show themselves, they were equally guilty of a misdemeanor. The next clause worthy of notice is the twenty-eighth, which, if the members of courts-martial exceed their powers, makes them not accountable to the civil law, but to other courts-martial. (Hear, hear.) The thirty-first section suspends the *habeas corpus* act, which has been always considered the great palladium of liberty. With regard to such persons as may have been guilty of such offences under this statute, by its suspension, any man may be detained in gaol for a period not exceeding three months, and at the expiration of that period he may be discharged without having been brought to trial, or without having his offence alleged. Another clause gives the power of committing to hard labor persons who are so convicted under this act. I come now to the indemnity clauses of the bill. If a magistrate or any other civil officer be proceeded against for acts committed under color of the authority of the bill, in case the prosecutor fails in supporting his charge against the party complained of, he will suffer in treble costs; and in actions for false imprisonment, if the judge certifies that there was a probable cause, the plaintiff, even upon a verdict given in his favor, can only obtain sixpence damages, and no costs accompany the verdict. What man under such circumstances would bring an action for the most grievous outrage committed upon him, unless he had beforehand a certainty of the conviction of the party? (Cheers.) These, Sir, are the principal clauses of this act, and I believe that it will appear to you and to this meeting that the indemnity clauses are not the least objectionable portion of it. (Cheers.) I would not wish it to be supposed that I am not desirous to put down agrarian violence of every description; but never, until it shall be made apparent to me that the provisions of the civil law are insufficient for that purpose, will I consent to the enactment of arbitrary measures, so entirely subversive of the constitution. (Cheers.) It was said that the object of the bill was to put down predial violence. I say that the intention of its framers was to stifle by the public voice, and deprive us of the power of giving expression to our grievances. (Continued cheering.) I do not object to give to the civil law additional powers for the suppression of outrage and crime. Society cannot go on while illegal violence and combination are suffered to exist, to the destruction of life and property. (Cheers.) But I am of opinion that if confidence were placed by government in the respectable gentry of the country—if a proper understanding existed between them, they would be enabled to preserve peace and order in their respective districts. (Cheers.) It is useful to recur to the history of past times to enable us to judge the more accurately of our hopes for the present, and our prospects for the future. (Hear.) Let us refer to the history of England, where we will find a parallel for the system upon which this country has been over governed.—When William of Normandy had overthrown the Saxon power, he treated the English in the same manner in which we have been treated by them. He confiscated their estates—he bestowed them upon the most powerful of his followers, and he shut out the natives from all posts of honor and emolument—results similar to those which followed the conquest of this country by the English monarch. No Englishman was entrusted with authority or command, and the property of the Saxon church was transferred to the Norman followers of William. Is not this the policy which has been ever adopted towards this country, and has it not influenced the conduct of our modern rulers? Again, do we not find a parallel in the tyrannical conduct of the conqueror towards the wretched Saxons with that of the harsh provisions of the iniquitous act against the renewal of which we are now assembled to petition? It was then, as it is now, a misdemeanor—to which heavy penalties attached—for a native to be found from home before sunrise or after sunset. In allusion to that day, when Englishmen were obliged to put out their fires, and extinguish their lamps, lest smoke from their chimneys or light from their windows should be construed by Norman tyranny and Norman despotism into the alarming signals of insurrection, the lines of the poet may not be inappropriate—

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Upon this model was the coercion bill framed. We find the British ministry recurring to the proceedings of that day as an

example for the government of this country. But a retributive day may come, when England will be herself enslaved, and when her former slaves will turn against her. (Cheers.)—There is another epoch in English history to which we can recur with greater satisfaction—the time of the great Alfred, the founder of British liberty, to whom we owe many of the most valuable privileges of the British constitution. He found England in a state of insubordination: Did he destroy her liberties? Did he find it necessary to have recourse to martial law? No; he pursued a wiser and a widely different course—he founded those institutions which the exigency of the times and the character of the people required, the wisdom and efficacy of which have been demonstrated by their existence to this day. He it was who founded trial by jury, and who placed within reach of the people the easy attainment of justice, and restored that peace and tranquility amongst them to which they had long been strangers. He divided England into counties, which were subdivided into hundreds, and over each he placed men who were bound to keep the peace in their respective districts, under heavy penalties. He enacted coercive measures, indeed, but they were founded upon civil rights. It is recorded of him that he appropriated a seventh part of his income to the employment of his people, and to the establishment of seminaries for the promotion of education.—Those were the measures which he took to restore peace and confidence amongst his countrymen; and, after a reign of 30 years, nine of which were spent in war with the Danes, it is recorded that, after his death, a golden bracelet might be left upon a tree, and that it would remain untouched. (Cheers.) His will was characteristic of his conduct through life, for in it is to be found this memorable sentence—"Englishmen shall remain as free as their own thoughts." If the English ministry will refer to past times, as models for modern legislation, let them select such an example as that afforded them by the conduct of Alfred. Will they, however, take this step? They will not; for an obvious reason—the moment that division ceases amongst the Irish people they will become too strong and too powerful to submit longer to British tyranny and domination. (Hear.) It is division and dissension amongst the people, but, above all, agrarian outrages and violence, which retard them; in their progress towards the attainment of their civil rights that object can only be effected by moderation, tempered with firmness and determination. Mr. O'Connell has justly said, that no revolution is worth the shedding of one drop of blood, because it can be obtained without it. Outrage and violence will only furnish government with a further pretence for an enactment of despotic measures; by peaceful and constitutional exertions alone we shall regain our national independence. (Mr. Crawford concluded his speech amid tremendous cheering.)

Mr. Lawrence Cruise Smith, J. P., proposed the second resolution. I regret, he said, the necessity which brought us here this day, and which compels us to record our opinions once more with respect to this unjust and despotic act. It has been dwelt upon so ably by the eloquent and patriotic gentleman who preceded, that it will be unnecessary for me to detain you by going through its different details; but, I cannot avoid expressing my indignation that any man, no matter how high in authority, should, upon such evidence as that laid upon the table of the House of Lords by Earl Grey, attempt to re-enact its abominable provisions. (Cheers.) Were the reports of four or five police constables a sufficient ground for the renewal of such a measure? When a law, hostile to the interests of the people, is about to be enacted, the call for it ought to come from a great portion of the people themselves, and all classes should be called upon to give their opinions as to its necessity. (Hear and cheers.) No such call has, however, been made upon the present occasion. We are all ready to put down agrarian outrages, but we will never allow provisions to be introduced into a bill the professed object of which is to put them down, while the real object of them is to deprive us of our personal liberty. (Great cheering.)

Doctor Mullen—I have the honor of seconding the resolution proposed by my worthy and patriotic friend, Mr. Smith, with whom it has been my pride to have acted for so many years. Although it may be premature for me to congratulate you upon the recent change in the ministry, and the causes which have led to it, I should at all events hope that the country will be saved from the calamity of a second coercion bill. (Cheers.) But as it still lies upon the table of the House of Lords, and as there is no certainty as yet upon the subject, I feel bound to enter my protest against so gross a violation of our liberties. (Continued cheering.) The Whigs, when the coercion bill was first introduced, with all their characteristic hypocrisy and deceit, assured us that it was to be but a temporary measure, and that it was too despotic to be permanent. Although O'Connell blew them up upon the subject, they afterwards avowed their intention of making it an annual measure. What is the pretext they have now for the renewal of it? A dispatch, forsooth, from the Lord Lieutenant. If any proof was wanting to convince us that he is a mere automaton, a pompous pageant, it is this very dispatch. He first writes to government to say that the coercion bill is necessary. In June he states that it may be dispensed with, and in July he again requires it, so that it appears that the Whigs can have any dispatch from their pliable Lord Lieutenant—(laughter and cheers)—that may suit their own purposes. With respect to Lord Wellesley's real opinion upon the subject, we have abundant evidence to justify us in supposing them to be in perfect accordance with the views of his confidential secretary, and near relative, Mr. Littleton. Lords Grey and Brougham attempted to renew the coercion bill in opposition to the opinions of every member of the cabinet who knew any thing about Ireland. When the Tories sought to put down Catholic Association, they were opposed by those very men who now seek to renew the coercion bill. I forgot to mention, that besides the dispatch, they justify it by the opinions of four inspectors, who, from the nature of their offices, possess strong political predilections, and whose daily bread depends upon the continuance of the system. Sir John Harvey, not content with a large salary from the police, has got his wife, the daughter of another peer too, into a sinecure; and what is the nature of her office, think you? She is washer-woman to Kilmelham Hospital—(laughter)—at a salary of 500l. a year. (A person in the crowd here exclaimed, "oh, that is only to buy soap"—laughter and cheers.) Why I could get many a woman in Navan for one-tenth part of the money, to wash the linen of all the *fogies* in the Hospital. No wonder Sir John Harvey endeavors to stifle the voice of radicalism, which is the determined enemy of the system upon which he thrives. (Hear, hear.) Are the destinies, then, of our unfortunate country, to be placed at the disposal of such men? To contradict them, we have unfortunately, the testimony of the going judges of assize, who, in the counties of Carlow, Drogheda, and Louth, have pronounced the calenders to be extremely light. In the county Clare, Baron Pennefather has even gone further. He congratulated the

[From the Dublin Pilot, 17 July, 1834.]

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

It has been one of the effective deeds of the understapper Tories—who have mismanaged and betrayed the two last Irish Whig governments here—to have rendered the governments they have governed odious abroad as well as calamitous at home. We refer, as an illustration of this, to the communication from America, transmitting the amount of the fine of 100*l.* which was, amongst other things, inflicted upon us, because we published political discussion, and would not surrender O'Connell to the talons of power. We refer to this document from America, not so much for what accompanies it, although for that we feel truly grateful—not so much on our personal account, although we feel much individual gratification, but principally on account of the sympathy it shows in glorious and free America for the rights of discussion, the liberty of the press, and the growing sympathy evinced in a powerful and happy country at injustice or persecution in a less favored one.

AMERICA.

We published in our last the communication from New-York, remitting 100*l.* for the payment of the fine, which was part of the sentence inflicted upon us for the publication of political discussion. We this day publish another communication from Philadelphia, remitting 50*l.* as a token of sympathy and approbation. We agree with the sentiment of that communication, that it is not the magnitude of the sum, but the principle it represents, which constitutes its great value.—We were often told, when about to be consigned to a dungeon, that there would be found no real or general sympathy or gratitude for the sacrifice among the public. Our answer was—We make the sacrifice not for gratitude but duty. We shall discharge our duty from principle, no matter how others may act. We now can say with sincerity, and we say it for those who may yet be called upon to suffer for liberty and Ireland, that the public support and sympathy has completely falsified all gloomy predictions. From the public, the Irish public, we have received the benefit of the most marked support, the most consoling sympathy, and we refer to our American communications to prove how well, how gloriously, Irish gratitude and patriotism bears transplanting.—*Dublin Pilot.*

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND IN NEW YORK.

At a meeting of the Association of the Friends of Ireland in the City of New York, held at Tammany-Hall, on the 23rd April, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved—That this association do forward to Richard Barrett, now, or late editor of the *Dublin Pilot*, in the city of Dublin, a sum of money, which, when received by him, will produce one hundred pounds sterling.

Resolved—That a copy of the resolutions adopted by the association on the 20th day of March last accompany the sad remittance.

Resolved—That the president, vice-president, and secretary, be a committee, and are hereby empowered to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions.

The following is a copy of the resolutions passed March 20:—

Resolved—That we, the friends of Ireland in New York, enjoying the protection of a free government, and the invaluable advantages of the press, deeply sympathise in the sufferings of Richard Barrett, the intrepid editor of the *Dublin Pilot*, who is now detained in an English prison because he would not lend himself to the rancor of the enemies of Ireland to enable them to incarcerate during the session of parliament the most able defender of her liberties, Daniel O'Connell, and thereby stifle the agitation of the most vital measure of Irish policy, the repeal of the Legislative Union.

Resolved—That the friends of Ireland enter into an immediate subscription to pay the fine of Mr. Barrett, so that the enemies of the press may not be gratified with the prolongation of his detention, through the apathy of its professed friends.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, the committee have this day inclosed to Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P. London, the first of a set of a bills of exchange drawn by the bank of Upper Canada, on Messrs. Thomas Wilson and Co., London at sixty days, for one hundred pounds.

While the committee feels great pleasure in being the organ of transmitting to you, Sir, this spontaneous offering of American citizens, residing in the City of New York and its vicinity, upon the altar of their devotion to the cause of Ireland's political regeneration, in which so many of her compatriots are now engaged—this unequivocal testimony of their approbation of your conduct as editor of the *Dublin Pilot*, and their appreciation of the sacrifices you have made in defence of the freedom of the Irish press; and while we disclaim all intention of impeaching the judicial proceedings by which you have been made the tenant of a dungeon, we cannot withhold the expression of our belief that the time is not far distant when the means by which your conviction was effected will be properly appreciated, when those who are now opposed to the cause in which you have so nobly periled your fortune and personal liberty, will do justice to your motives and conduct; and that "when Ireland shall have taken her seat among the nations" which we fondly cherish will be soon accomplished, the name Richard Barrett will be enrolled as one of those illustrious men who effected the repeal of the Legislative Union.

We cannot close this official act without expressing to you the high sense entertained by the friends of freedom in America of your firmness, integrity, and devotion to the cause of your country.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of our individual congratulations and high consideration.

DENIS M'CARTHY, President.

THOMAS S. BRADY, Vice-President.

E. WHEATON, Secretary.

To Richard Barrett, Esq., Dublin.

A GRAND STAG HUNT ON THE UPPER LAKE OF KILLARNEY.

Thursday the 3d July was ushered in with all that bustle and activity only attendant on a stag hunt. At an early hour vehicles of

every description, from the barouche and four to the humble donkey cart were pouring into town. The cheerful countenances of the boatmen while conveying their baskets to Ross-castle, the place of embarkation, indicated that the latter were well stored with the substantial, and lots of the mountain dew, a requisite not to be dispensed with on these occasions. The day was most propitious, and at 11 o'clock I found assembled at Ross-quay about fifty boats filled with the rank, wealth, and respectability of the town and surrounding neighborhood. Those who were not fortunate enough to procure boats were compelled to take the new line of road, between Killarney and Kenmare, about two miles of which was literally covered with coaches, gingles, cars, equestrians and pedestrians, fully intent on enjoying the princely sport; a cheer from the assembled thousands announced the arrival of the Erin, Mr. O'Connell's barge, when all got under way for the Upper Lake, the place of rendezvous. At half past twelve the signal gun announced the commencement of the hunt, and in about a quarter of an hour the music of the dogs proclaimed that they were in the neighborhood of the Lord of the Kerry Alps and shortly after the shouts of the Mountaineers gave the signal for the chase, at this moment a most death-like silence prevailed, occasionally interrupted by Mr. O'Connell in his barge, cheering his favorite hounds, Bellman and Reformer. The stag took the hills, where for better than three hours, he gave chase through the woods, dales and rivulets, to the infinite delight of the spectators on the new line, and the companies in the boats beneath. Not being able to gain the summit, he turned down towards the water, where, finding himself closely pursued by his merciless pursuers, both biped and quadruped, he collected at one effort his remaining strength, and, with a desperate bound, he plunged into the Lake, the entire pack following in full cry. He was immediately surrounded by the boats, and kept in the water for about twenty minutes. This moment the scene was one of the most grand and imposing I ever witnessed: at length, fatigued and overpowered, he was seized by Mr. O'Connell's barge, his arabas and laurel, he was raised in triumph into the boat, amidst the cheers of the assembled thousands. About 5 o'clock, O'Connell gave the signal for Dinis Island; the boats were again under weigh in the following order:—The Erin, Mr. O'Connell, of Gretna: the Penelope, the Rev. Mr. Herbert, Cahirnane; the Adelaide, D. Cronin, Park; the Beaufort, Mr. Mullins; the Paul Pry, rowed by five Cambridge students; the Victoria, the Honorable Major Percy; the Britannia, Mr. A. Herbert; the Circe, John S. Coxon; the Water Lily, Mr. O'Connell—followed by about 40 others.

The company having landed, were conducted to the banquetting room, where a splendid *dejeune a la fourchette*, was prepared for 150 persons. The excellent band of the Kerry Regiment attended. Dancing was kept up to a late hour in the evening.

After dinner an admirably well contested boat race took place between FINN'S, (proprietor of the Kenmare Arms) *Countess Kenmare*, and Mr. Hagarty's *Paul Pry*, each rowed with six oars, a distance of two miles, the former winning by five yards; not the slightest accident occurred to mar the enjoyment of this truly splendid day's amusement. We feel great pleasure in announcing another grand Stag to be given on the 15th July, which will be followed by a *dejeune* on the beautiful and romantic island of Innisfallen.

CLONMEL INSOLVENT COURT.

The only case of public interest was that of Mrs. Margaret Carson, the widow of the late proprietor of the *Clonmel Advertiser*, who sought to be relieved from payment of 1,200*l.* damages and costs, amount of a verdict obtained at Waterford, last summer assizes, by Dominick Ronayne, Esq., M. P., for a malicious libel published against him in that journal. Councillor Hatchell was brought down specially on behalf of Mrs. Carson, and she was opposed on behalf of Mr. Ronayne by Councillor Mulcahy. The Rev. Dr. Bell and Mr. Henry Pedder were the only witnesses examined. The Doctor sat during the trial in the barristers' box, and during his short examination on the table seemed much agitated.

This interesting case occupied the court from 11 o'clock to about five in the afternoon. Mrs. Carson was remanded for seven months from the 12th instant, and Mr. Ronayne was appointed her assignee.

The commissioner, in pronouncing judgment, was truly eloquent, pathetic, and poignant. His allusion to the unknown and malignant libeller of Mr. Ronayne were powerfully severe, bitter, indignant; and it was remarked that his eye was directed during its delivery to the seat usually occupied by the barristers of the Court.—*Tipperrary Free Press.*

ORANGE PROCESSIONS.

There were, we are informed, several processions of Orangemen in the North on Saturday last. The following is a description of the proceedings of the Wicklow *ultra loyalists*, given by a correspondent in Enniskerry:—

The most disgraceful exhibitions were made here last night. The malignant spirit of the expiring faction was demonstrated by bonfires on all surrounding hills, and discharging of fire arms of all sorts and sizes in the street, to the danger and terror of all the respectful and peaceable inhabitants. Nobody could sleep a wink all night—the riot and firing continued till morning. All my family were in the most dreadful state of terror. As I was riding into town, one of the ruffians discharged a gun near the house, which made him shy, and put me in danger of being dashed against the battlements of the bridge. After recovering I rode towards them, and asked if there was a gentleman amongst them. Receiving no answer, and, on suspicion, perceiving that they were a set of the lowest ragamuffins I ever saw, I rode to the police station, and complained of the disturbance and alarm created by these fellows. The policeman to whom I spoke said he would interfere; but the firing continued almost unceasingly till morning. So much for the manner in which those Bible readers observe the Lord's Day! It is most extraordinary that the magistrates would allow such scenes to occur in a village like this—or why does the government allow such wretches to keep arms? I am sure some of those I saw last night could not have registered the arms in their possession? I have been told that about two or three hundred of these Sabbath-breakers were assembled on Tinnehinch-bridge, and kept up a continued fire till six this morning, opposite Mr. Henry Gratton's house, to the horror and alarm of Mrs. Gratton being (as you are) attending their parliamentary duties. The gang in the town were assembled near Miller's hotel, and a butcher appeared to be the leader—a leader worthy of such followers.

CONTINUATION OF MOORE'S MELODIES.

It is nearly twenty years since the first number of this great work appeared. Since then, what mighty changes have come over the destinies of Ireland! Her wrongs either have been removed, or are in the progress of removal. None of her children more ardently sighed after, nor perhaps contributed more to, that removal than the author of the Irish Melodies. Himself one of the proscribed faith he may be supposed to have felt

them keenly, and accordingly throughout the early numbers of the series he gave vent in burning language to indignation over his country's wrongs, mingled with lofty aspirations for the future: in his own words, he has sung "Erin's bondage and woes," and predicted that "full moon of freedom," practical and rational, which we hope he will live to see shine upon her destinies. How Mr. Moore feels at the present race of Tory patriots, and at the profanation of the holiness of the temple of liberty just entered, may be learned from the following song, towards the close of the collection. When he can thus think, how must others of less warm imagination be disgusted with the discreditable personal feelings which have succeeded to the noble ambition of the Grattans, Currans, and Ponsonby! Mr. Moore says that the verses were "written in one of those moods of hopelessness and disgust which come occasionally over the mind in contemplating the present state of Irish patriotism:—"

"The dream of those days when first I sung is o'er thee,
Thy triumph hath stained the charm thy sorrow then wore;
And even of the light which hope once shed on thy chains,
Alas! not a gleam to grace thy freedom remains."

"Say is it that slavery sunk so deep in thy heart,
That still the dark brand is there, tho' chainless thou art;
And freedom's sweet fruit, for which thy spirit long burned,
Now reaching at last thy lip, to ashes had turned?"

"Up liberty's steep by truth and eloquence led,
With eyes on her temple fixed, how proud was her tread!
Ah! better thou ne'er hadst liv'd that summit to gain,
Or died in the porch, than thus dishonor the fane."

This is melancholy, but we fear too true. Turn we, however, to other parts of the number, which gives almost every variety of style in which the bard of Erin luxuriates and is so much at home. It would, however, be unfair to the publisher if we copied more from the volume; the airs are well selected and well arranged by Bishop. It is a melancholy finish to the series that the last song should be in memory of Mr. Moore's able coadjutor Sir John Stevenson, to whose daughter, the Marchioness of Headfort, this the last number is appropriately dedicated.

ANTIQUITIES OF IRELAND.

SIR—Permit me to request you will be good enough to correct a statement copied into the *Waterford Chronicle*, *Northern Herald* and some other provincial journals, from a recent number of the *Dublin Evening Post*, calculated to produce a supposition, if not to lead the public to believe (though I presume unintentionally), that the Duke of Buckingham has a right to dispose of the late Mr. Charles O'Connor's collection of manuscripts and books, relating to the ancient history and antiquities of Ireland, deposited in his grace's library at Stowe, by the late Rev. Dr. O'Connor.

The facts are simply as follows:—Mr. O'Connor, who was celebrated as an antiquarian, was nearly allied to many of those illustrious Irish exiles who accompanied James the Second—to the O'Garas, princes of Coolavin, the O'Rourkes of Hy-Brune-Breffny, the O'Donnells of Tyrconnell, and many others, who brought with them to the continent such remains of Irish literature as escaped the ravishes of barbarians, and the hostility of the English, whose policy embraced not only the persecution of the bards, the minstrels, and the historians, but also the destruction of the monuments of ancient piety, and the records of the ancient glory of the Irish nation.

Mr. O'Connor rescued many of those records from oblivion, through the influence of the late patriotic Dr. Carpenter, and the exertions of Nicholas Lord Taaffe, and Lord Jocelyn, ancestor of the present Earl of Roden; but he was particularly indebted to the friendship of his own near relatives, Oliver Count O'Garra, John Count O'Rourke, and to my great-grand uncle, Constantine O'Donnell, of Larkfield, a Field-Marshal in the service of the Empress Maria Teresa, for many of the most valuable of those manuscripts and rare books, which otherwise would have been irretrievably lost.

After Mr. O'Connor's death, in 1790, the most extensive, and by far the best, in any library, either public or private, in Europe—came into the hands of his eldest son, Mr. Denis O'Connor, of Bannagar, my maternal grandfather, by whom they were preserved with the utmost care, until the year 1799, when his son, the Rev. Doctor O'Connor, chaplain to the late Marchioness of Buckingham, who was a Roman Catholic, removed them, without his father's knowledge, or consent, to Stowe, at which my grandfather was highly incensed, although there is little doubt that Dr. O'Connor removed them to evade the danger of such events as had taken place in other parts of the kingdom during the Rebellion of the preceding year.

Mr. Denis O'Connor died in a few years after—in 1804—and by his last will appointed his youngest son, Mr. Matthew O'Connor, of Mount Druid, the barrister, his executor and residuary legatee; and I do not suppose that his title to those books and manuscripts can, under existing circumstances, be disputed: nor do I believe that any member of the House of Buckingham, especially the present noble duke, capable of committing such a breach of faith, as to sell property entrusted to his care by one who confided in the honor of a British nobleman—even supposing that the property was not, as it is, legally and of right vested in Mr. Matthew O'Connor, who cannot be barred from recovering it by any limitations whatever.

I shall not conclude without expressing my opinion that the people of Ireland are indebted to the editors of the *Dublin Evening Post*, *Waterford Chronicle*, and the *Northern Herald*, for the solicitude evinced by them to have those manuscripts and books brought to this country; but I trust Mr. Matthew O'Connor will take measures to preclude the necessity of adopting the suggestions of those gentlemen, and that he will prevent that which both law and justice point out to be the birth-right of his family, from being subjected to the capricious disposal of persons who have no claim on the confidence or respect of Irishmen.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
CONSTANTINE O'DONNELL.

Malborough-street, July 7, 1834.

TO THE TRIUMPHANT REPEALERS OF THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

NOBLE REPEALERS OF WEXFORD—The important victory you have just achieved in vindication of your long professional political Repeal principles, must prove to you a source of honest and honorable gratification, as it must naturally be of bitter mortification to the wounded pride of your defeated Whig opponents.

It is, I assure you, a victory replete with divers properties of the highest political importance, the benefits of which must extend to future generations, particularly in your long Whig-enslaved county. Your gentry and wealthy mercantile inhabitants had long since leagued themselves into a powerful and systematic alliance against the civil rights and independence of the people, and their humble but patriotic clergy. They were both marked out by the Wexford

Whigs as jealous objects, that should, per fas et nefas, be reduced to slavery, and despoiled of their inalienable rights and mutual influence.

It was truly a soul-stirring sight to behold the patriotic emulation both of the electors and a few of their patriotic clergy, whose dignified names I could mention, using their spontaneous but legal exertions to uproot the widely-spread fibres of Whigism;

Yet, noble electors of Wexford, notwithstanding the multitude of the multifarious and ungenerous shifts resorted to by the Whig opponents—their gross and bitter sarcasms heaped immediately upon your venerable and praiseworthy clergy, who were reluctantly forced to join your repeal ranks for the laudable purpose of saving your blood, and directing your willing efforts to rescue the abused character of your country from the permanent disgrace of Whig thralldom—

Remain, noble Repealers of Wexford, your devoted servant, AN ADMIRER OF YOUR STRUGGLE AGAINST WHIG DESPOTISM.

TO THE TYRANTS & OPPRESSORS OF ERIN!!

When I behold poor ERIN'S fate, Her countless wrongs, her sufferings great, Her humbled pride, her ruined state, And wailings left to scorn— Her bloodless loyal struggles brav'd, Her wealth consumed, her sons enslaved, Uppitied, taunted, and deceiv'd— With grief my heart is torn.

As mercy, charity, and commiseration are the attributes of the Deity, and cruelty, pride and ambition those of the Tyrant and oppressor, I shall endeavour to depict and draw a discrimination between those of the Patriot and Tyrant.

When I behold poor ERIN'S fate, Her countless wrongs, her sufferings great,

When I behold a tyrannical and cruel government enacting laws inconsistent with justice, mercy, or pity, with grief my heart is torn. Tyrants, we will bear no longer with your sanguinary and bloody edicts, we will wear no longer the iron yoke of your demon-like and bloody enactments, we will sit no longer like Patience on a silent

monument. No, the reign of tyranny has nearly expired. The urn is preparing for its interment, not even Phoenix-like ever to rise from its ashes. When I compare what Erin was, to what she now displays, with grief my heart is wrung.

How my heart sighs at the melancholy picture which my unfortunate Country exhibits to my view. Tyrants, we sigh for liberty's divine and endearing charms that Heaven accorded at the birth of time, it is the charter of our rights, the blessings and the right of every human being, the meaneat reptile that crawls upon the earth, desires to be free.

"Then Erin's vallies will with liberty resound, And cast the bloody TYRANTS to the ground."

See Cato tearing out his own bowels and expiring with the liberty of his country, exclaiming—A day, an hour of virtuous liberty is worth a whole eternity in bondage.

Tyrants, how long will you barter the people's rights to raise yourselves to a dishonorable fame, upon the ruins of your country. By rendering liberty to man you fulfil your allegiance to God. A! hapless ERIN!! for bleeding centuries you have bore with the blood-thirsty sword of the Tyrant and oppressor.

I now candidly ask, are these the men, who at one time raise their hands to heaven in pious fervor of zeal and godliness to intercede for mercy, and in the next, with the cry of oppressors, give expression to the sanguinary aspiration that the stability of their Church should be cemented with the blood of their fellow-creatures. Can these men be the delegated ministers of the God of Charity and Love, or can they have their spiritual weapons from the armour of heaven. The true pastor of the Gospel despises the mammon of this world, and sympathises in the wants and miseries of his fellow-creatures; caresses them with the tender embrace of compassion, and ties up their wounds like the good Samaritan, and embalms them with the oil of compassion and the chrism of mercy.

I hope in God to see my country free. I hope to stand on the summit of Mount Leinster and sound the trumpet of liberty when its notes shall respond in unison with the echoes of the murmuring Slaney, through the lovely shades of Newtonbarry; when the blood-thirsty hell-hounds of Lord Farnham and Graham shall be forgotten, save their inhuman blood-thirsty deeds that will be written in letters of blood, by the angel of heaven, on the tombs of the Diocesan murderers.

flapped her wings against the iron grates, and flew with the velocity of lightning across the Atlantic, to the land of freedom, to announce the doleful tale. Liberty, ever congenial to their sentiments, they sympathised in the forlorn condition of poor Barret, and as a testimony of their love to so pure and undefiled a patriot, they met, with the spirit of freemen, they denounced his imprisonment illegal.

Resolved—That the course of policy pursued by our venerable President, has realized the high expectations formed of his wisdom, statesmanship and patriotism.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the President, Vice-presidents and Secretaries, and be published in the Brooklyn Advocate, the Times, Truth Teller, and Evening Post of New York, and the Albany Argus.

Resolved—That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the President, Vice-presidents and Secretaries, and be published in the Brooklyn Advocate, the Times, Truth Teller, and Evening Post of New York, and the Albany Argus.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Delegates of the several Wards convened at Tammany Hall, on Monday evening, the 25th August, 1834—MORRIS D. CAMP was called to the Chair, E. H. WARNER and THOS. P. WALWORTH, appointed Secretaries.

The following persons were elected Delegates to the Herkimer Convention, to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor.

David Jackson, David Vandervoort, John L. Graham, Charles A. Van Zandt, James L. Roosevelt, Jr., M. M. Quackenbush, Charles G. Ferris, Orville Nash, John R. Rhineland, William W. Holly, Benjamin Ringgold.

Resolved, That the Delegates chosen be requested to meet at Tammany Hall, on Friday evening, September 5th, at 8 o'clock.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in all the Democratic papers of this city.

E. H. WARNER, THOS. P. WALWORTH, Secretaries.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE SIXTH WARD.

The undersigned Physicians, offer their services gratuitously to any inhabitant of the ward who may be attacked by Cholera.

T. W. DONOVAN, M. D., F. W. WALSH, M. D., 148 Leonard-street, E. V. BROWN, M. D., 542 Pearl-street.

A CARD—MISS KEOGH respectfully informs the Public that the duties of her School will be resumed on Wednesday, the third day of September.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JAMES WOODS, who resided twenty years in St. Croix. In 1823 he went to Ireland, sailed from thence to New-York, in 1825. When last heard from he left Porto Cabello for New-York, in 1831. Since then he has not been heard from.

OF DAVID MOLLOY, a laborer, a native of Kilbride, of Clare, King's Co. Ireland. When last heard of was in Upper Canada; his uncle, James Foshin, is very anxious to hear from him.

OF JAMES BRANIGAN, who left Patterson, New Jersey, in June, 1826—was heard from in '27, at which time he resided in New Orleans. Any person having a knowledge of him will confer a favor upon his wife and children by communicating the same to them.

OF THOMAS P. LEDWIDGE, who when last heard of, last wrote from Africa and Pittsburgh, in October 1830, to his mother, then in Dublin, now in New York. Any information of him will be received with thanks addressed to A. BELL & Co-33 Pine-street, New York.

OF ROBERT COVENY, who some time since was Coachman to a family in the upper part of the Twelfth Ward. He will hear of something to his advantage by calling upon FLANAGAN & DURYEE.

OF HENRY McGRATH otherwise LOVE!—Sailed from Belfast, about 17 years ago, he resided at 7th and 8th Shippin Philadelphia, and moved to New York about October, or November last—Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brother Arthur, who has lately arrived in New York from Anboath, Scotland, directed to John McGrath, 346 1-2 Broadway, N. Y.

while at the same time the combatants are said to be friends. It is a fashion with some editors of our papers in this city to copy accounts of these prize fights, filled with the fulsome slang of the "Coves" of London, and it is a custom with some of our young men to read these so that the taste for the *truly noble*, and *manly art* (not of self defence) but of beating a man to death without reason or provocation is acquiring a zest even here. Mr. O'CONNELL deserves the thanks, and warm applause of all liberal and high minded men, for endeavoring to do away with a custom so brutal and barbarous; for he will not only prevent riots, and disturbances, but the *loss of lives*. We notice these things because it is our duty to make public every one of the noble and disinterested acts which have always characterised, and still continue to characterise Mr. O'CONNELL, both in public and private life. We notice them because they go to prove that O'CONNELL is a philanthropist of the purest kind; we notice them in fact, because we love to speak of one who has at all times since he was able to wield a pen, or exercise the faculties of speech, been the uncompromising champion of his Country's rights—the universal friend of mankind.

MEATH MEETING.

We publish the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting at Meath, a county ever spirited and firm when public freedom is threatened, or popular rights should be arrested. The requisition for this meeting was signed previous to the events which seem to render the meditated crime of a Coercion Bill improbable. But the requisitionists, notwithstanding those events, very properly persevered in their determination. It furnishes a sample of what the British ministry might have expected throughout Ireland, had they persevered in their brutal bill. That bill would have awakened the people of Ireland, and astounded the ministers with a chorus of Tithes and Repeal agitation, in which every voice in Ireland would have taken a part—and the ministers would have found that before it would have become law, it would have created the very excitement, regenerated and combined, that universal spirit which it was intended to break down and strangle.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved—That this association do forward to Richard Barrett, now, or late editor of the *Dublin Pilot*, in the city of Dublin, a sum of money, which, when received by him, will produce one hundred pounds sterling.

Resolved—That a copy of the resolutions adopted by the association on the 20th day of March last accompany the said remittance.

Resolved—That the president, vice-president, and secretary, be a committee, and are hereby empowered to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions.

The following is a copy of the resolutions passed March 20:—

Resolved—That we, the friends of Ireland in New York, enjoying the protection of a free government, and the invaluable advantages of the press, deeply sympathise in the sufferings of Richard Barrett, the intrepid editor of the *Dublin Pilot*, who is now detained in an English prison because he would not lend himself to the rancor of the enemies of Ireland to enable them to incarcerate during the session of parliament the most able defender of her liberties, Daniel O'Connell, and thereby stifle the agitation of the most vital measure of Irish policy, the repeal of the Legislative Union.

Resolved—That the friends of Ireland enter into an immediate subscription to pay the fine of Mr. Barrett, so that the enemies of the press may not be gratified with the prolongation of his detention, through the apathy of its professed friends.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolutions, the committee have this day inclosed to Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M. P. London, the first of a set of a bills of exchange drawn by the bank of Upper Canada, on Messrs. Thomas Wilson and Co. London at sixty days, for one hundred pounds.

While the committee feels great pleasure in being the organ of transmitting to you, Sir, this spontaneous offering of American citizens, residing in the City of New York and its vicinity, upon the altar of their devotion to the cause of Ireland's political regeneration, in which so many of her compatriots are now engaged—this unequivocal testimony of their approbation of your conduct as editor of the *Dublin Pilot*, and their appreciation of the sacrifices you have made in defence of the freedom of the Irish press; and while we disclaim all intention of impeaching the judicial proceedings by which you have been made the tenant of a dungeon, we cannot withhold the expression of our belief that the time is not far distant when the means by which your conviction was effected will be properly appreciated, when those who are now opposed to the cause in which you have so nobly periled your fortune and personal liberty, will do justice to your motives and conduct; and that "when Ireland shall have taken her seat among the nations," which we fondly cherish will be soon accomplished, the name Richard Barrett will be enrolled as one of those illustrious men who effected the repeal of the Legislative Union.

We cannot close this official act without expressing to you the high sense entertained by the friends of freedom in America of your firmness, integrity, and devotion to the cause of your country.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of our individual congratulations and high consideration.

DENIS MCCARTHY, President.
THOMAS S. BRADY, Vice-President.
E. WHEATON, Secretary.

To Richard Barrett, Esq., Dublin.

A GRAND STAG HUNT ON THE UPPER LAKE OF KILLARNEY.

Thursday the 3d July was ushered in with all that bustle and activity attendant on a stag hunt. At an early hour vehicles of

per Money System," which we gave last week. The gallant Colonel should republish the article, and "we feel satisfied it will excite his readers to a hearty laugh" against the Bank satellites. The principles of this country have long since not only invaded England, but are invading every section of the civilized globe. The doctrine of the capacity of man for self-government has made rapid inroads into the countries of the Old World. Reform in England may be attributed to the example of the ultimate success of free principles here. Corruption, oppression, and tyranny in Ireland in every shape, will be in the end prostrated by the invasion of American principles.— Cobbett would have remained untouched by the editor of the C. & E. had he not waged war against the Bank of the United States—had Cobbett not applauded the conduct of the Executive—had Cobbett not exposed the baseness of the allies of the monied monster, and displayed in their deformity the slaves of the golden idol.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We have received our regular files of Irish and English files by the Liverpool and London Packets. We are further indebted to RICHARD BARRETT, Esq. Editor of the *Dublin Pilot* for files of his valuable and interesting Journal from 1st. to 19th July inclusive received per. *Packet Ship George Washington*, and three days later by the *Victoria*, arrived at this port from Liverpool.

We have to the exclusion of other interesting matter devoted the whole of our columns to the affairs of Ireland, which at this moment appears more particularly to engage the attention of those nations whose interests are in a manner identified with the success of freedom and religious liberty in Ireland.

Mr. O'CONNELL'S second Letter to the Reformers of England will be perused with interest by our readers. It is perhaps one of the best productions which has emanated from that able and talented Patriot.

The "re-constructed" Cabinet has begun its work well, by abandoning the Coercion Measure left by the late Premier awaiting its further progress in the Lords, and by introducing a new Bill into the Commons, exempt from the oppressive clauses relative to public meetings. That Bill has been brought forward and passed to a second reading, but not without considerable opposition on the part of O'CONNELL, and several of the English members who strongly objected to several clauses in the Bill, which we think will be abandoned in the Committee. With the Irish Tithes Bill Lord ALTHORP has stated it to be the intention of the Government to proceed this session; but not with that relative to protestant Church-rates in Ireland. The session, it is understood, is now to be brought to a close as soon as possible.

By a reference to our columns it will be seen that Mr. BARRETT had received the remittance of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS sterling, forwarded from the Association of the "Friends of Ireland" in the City of New York—as also the remittance from Philadelphia. We understand it is in contemplation to call the Association immediately together, an object very desirable at this time.

The London Press appears to be eternally harping on the idea of severing Mr. O'CONNELL with a place under Government. He has political power, gratified vanity, and present and posthumous fame; and yet it is contended that he would sacrifice all these, and render his person hateful to his supporters, for the empty distinction of being called Sir Daniel, and enjoying the emoluments of a judge! Truly, indeed, those must be next to insane who can harbour the idea of Mr. O'CONNELL'S being seduced from his allegiance to the people by any offer of bribe, however great.

A very serious riot occurred in Manchester on the 12th July, in consequence of a number of Orange lodges parading through that town in which the Irish are principally congregated. Great numbers were wounded on both sides, and thirteen persons have been arrested, who will be tried for taking an active part in the riot.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUTH TELLER.

SIR—I find by the late arrivals from Europe, that Pitt's insupportable tragedy has been repeated in several places in Ireland, within the 12th of July last, WITHOUT ANY INTERRUPTION ON THE PART OF THE CIVIL AUTHORITIES—a circumstance which strikingly portrays the tortured state of unhappy Ireland, and which has added to the number of those scenes of cold-blooded atrocities, obtruded upon the eye of the sickening spectators in every part of the Orange drama.

With all the studied cruelty of Lord Norbury and his fellow-monsters of '98, whose villainies exceeded the conception whic even of Pitt, its infernal contriver, they have been infinitely surpassed by the Orangemen of modern times. After trying a villainous means by which the British Oligarchy could disunite the Irish people was, to introduce the monster Orangeism.

There is scarce a wind that blows westward that does not convey to us some tidings of the enormities perpetrated by the hirelings of the Irish Government, especially since the second arrival of Lord Anglesey in that country, and his purple Secretary—names associated with the most relentless tyrants that ever governed Ireland. The laws of England have not only been violated, but in every instance trampled under foot, by those legislators, in the shape of Algerine, tythe, and blood-pilling laws, which arms-bill Stanley considered as most essential to keep up the equilibrium of ink-shed and tithes-shed.

This does not effect to be a picture of modern legislators or of wise sages. Certainly not; but bears more resemblance to the old and callous-hearted deputies of the royal Amazon, than

it does to the gallant warriors and reformers of present times, Yet no man had greater pretensions to sound morality, judiciously managed in discharging the duties of his high station than the chivalric Anglesey. Yet England has not sent them a magistrate more intoxicated with sacrilegious joy to drench her classic plains in native blood than he is—no man more eager to destroy that noble and inherent spirit which animated her brave O'Neil, to protect the honor of their country. England has only one object to consult—the preservation of her Union with Ireland—and until such proceedings as are goading the Irish people to rebellion are put down, little confidence can be placed in her Union with that distracted country. There ought to be a divorce: her generous sons are doomed to the scaffold or exiled to a foreign clime; but Ireland their country is as green in their breasts as the green that covers the graves of her martyred sons. Cold must be the heart that does not feel for suffering Erin, and deaf must be the ear that does not hear the plaints of suffering humanity. The injustice of the Coercion Bill gives full sweep to the sword of the wanton hirelings of William the Fourth's government. Every thing in it speaks persecution and rebellion—every other day announces that justice will take up the sword in behalf of bleeding Ireland. The wrongs of Ireland will call from the graves of her martyred children, and millions will respond with shouts of "Old Ireland and Repeal of the Union."—A thing which must be granted by force if not by law. Daniel O'Connell and his compatriots need only act in unison with the friends of Ireland, throughout the world, in order to baffle the sanguinary hosts that would oppose the rights of eight millions of Freemen. Our exertions will be still further stimulated to furnish Ireland with money, arms, ammunition, and, as Cobbett says "with warriors too."

BALLEEK.

TO THE SINCERE INQUIRERS AFTER TRUTH.

With sincere desire I did intend this day to give my friends, and the public at large, a more ample and satisfactory message in the truly liberal columns of the Truth Teller, relative to the preacher of the Middle Dutch Church, &c. than my former letter afforded; but am for the present prevented from so doing, owing to the form of the paper having been already made up, almost leaving no room for so long a letter as I intended. But my friends may be well assured that ample amends will be made them in my next, and two following letters. I return my most sincere thanks to many of my friends for their very liberal support; many of whom have already subscribed for from four to twenty-five and thirty copies, each of my intended pamphlets, comprising all my former letters—all of which I have revised, and are ready for the press so soon as I can get a few more friends to subscribe, the better to enable me to do so.

JOSEPH TRENCH,
Broadway, No. 425.

New York, August 30, 1834.

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.

The following is from the pen of a *stated hearer* of the celebrated Dr. BROWNLEE. What a contrast between the Writer's opinions of the Roman Catholic Clergy and Dr. BROWNLEE'S!—We willingly copy this able article from the "Transcript."

An *Attentive Priest*.—We have more than once had occasion to notice the indefatigable attention of the Roman Catholic clergy to the duties of their charge. They are altogether unequalled, as far as we have seen, by those of any other denomination—especially in times of sickness and danger. While others content themselves with making flaming discourses from the pulpit, and pay little attention to their flock at their houses, the Roman priest is every where among them, attending to their wants, not only spiritual, but sometimes temporal—correcting, guiding, soothing, and consoling—preparing for life, or for death. While others fly from disease and danger, he remains firm at his post. Witness the example of the Catholic priest in Montreal, in 1832. Day and night they were employed in visiting the sick—in giving medicine—when the physicians and nurses were worn out—or in giving consolation, when all earthly hopes, and medicine failed. A like attention was, at the same time, observable in this city. Nurses and physicians were indeed not wanted; but in attending to the religious concern of their people, the Roman priests were indefatigable.

During the panic, sundry of the other clergy fled. They deserted their flocks, and turning their faces countryward, never looked behind them, until they found themselves fairly beyond the atmosphere of the cholera. They were of different denominations. But with all the flaming zeal of some, or all the polished religion of others, they were quite unwilling to go to Heaven yet. They had no desire to be martyrs to their duty. Some of them had more furious controversial discourse to preach; and others had beautiful specimens of oratory to exhibit, before they would be ready to pass

"That bourne from whence no traveller returns."

We recollect particularly the sight of one clerical gentleman, celebrated, at that time and since, for his splendid eloquence and the great crowd of hearers who weekly flock to listen to his oratory.

Comparisons are apt to be invidious; and among the religious teachers of various nominations in our country, it is with reluctance that we are compelled to draw a parallel, which, while it raises in our estimation those of one sect, must equally at the same time have the effect of lowering those of others. We make no allusion here to doctrine, to church discipline—to modes of worship, or difference of faith. We speak only of the comparative attention of the different clergy to the people of their charge. And here the truth obliges us to give the palm decidedly to the Roman Catholic clergy.

The above remarks have been suggested by noticing the assiduity and kindness of a Roman priest at Duane street Hospital. He may be seen there daily—nay, three or four times every day—by the bed-side of the sick—attentive to those whom the world have deserted—comforting them under their afflictions—encouraging those for whom there is hope of recovery—and preparing for death those who are about to die. It is pleasing to witness his fatherly assiduity, his gentleness, his affectionate cares for the sick. Besides preparing the dying for another world, the physicians inform us that his visits are especially beneficial to the health of such as have any chance of recovery. He allays their fears, he encourages them to hope, he

reconciles them to their situation, and makes them satisfied with the efforts in their favor. Such are the quiet, but indefatigable attentions of this Romish priest.

RICHARD BARRETT.

The first martyr to Repeal has at length been liberated from his dungeon. There has not been an abatement of one particle of the three-fold punishment. No shortening of the incarceration even by one day.

O'CONNELL.

The fact is, O'Connell is in England an enigma. He is not thoroughly understood in this country. His motives seem unexplainable—are not appreciated—are, in short, suspected.

MR. STEELE AND MR. O'CONNELL.

Mr. Steele, in a letter to the editor of the 'Clare Journal,' written in London, after alluding to the exertions he is making for the improvement of the rivers Shannon and Fergus, makes the following observations relative to his reconciliation with Mr. O'Connell.

WEXFORD ELECTION.

The following is an extract of a letter, just received by a distinguished patriot, from the Liberator:

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE RIGHT REV. DOCTOR O'CONNOR.—We are gratified to be able to announce the return of this much-esteemed prelate from London, where though zealously supported by our representative, Mr. Callaghan, and the active and the intelligent member for the city of Limerick, Mr. Wm. Roche, his townsman, and his other parliamentary friends, to whom he expresses his gratitude, we regret to say that he has been unsuccessful in attaining the object of his visit.

RIGHT REV. DR. DOYLE.—The month's mind for this lamented and distinguished bishop will be celebrated in the cathedral of Carlow on Thursday next, the 17th instant.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Catholicism in Huddersfield.—We have been much gratified to hear from a correspondent in Huddersfield, that the Catholics there have erected in their chapel a splendid organ, the opening of which on the 16th of this month will be celebrated as a day of great joy amongst them.

Deluding the Scotch.—On Friday evening the deputation of the Irish Society for teaching the Scriptures to the natives in their own language, called a public meeting in Falkirk, in the Rev. Mr. Steel's chapel, which, although but thinly attended, afforded great interest and pleasure.

Acts of Parliament.—By a return made to parliament, it appears that from the time of the Union to the year 1833, there were passed by the Imperial Parliament 775 acts, including, of course, coercion, Algerine, and insurrection acts; and during the same period there were but 105 private bills, which could benefit either individuals or public bodies.

The marriage announced between his Serene Highness Prince, Frederick of Saxe-Altenbourg and Lady Mary Talbot is the first alliance formed by a branch of the English aristocracy with the German sovereign princes since the union of the late Lady Craven with the Margrave of Anspach.

The sum of 500l. a year reverts to the Marchioness of Londonderry by the death of her mother, the Countess of Antrim.

Posthumous Glory.—Men who love glory, be careful for your tomb—lay yourselves gracefully down in it—try there to make a good figure, for you will remain there!

The Rev. Michael Scannell, R. C. curate of Mallow, fell from his horse near Buttevant, on Wednesday, and was killed.

Revolt of the Organ Loft.—Great disturbance was created at Gosberton church, on Sunday last, by the singers refusing to adopt the psalms selected by the minister, as has been customary.

Rev. Mr. Croake.—The pious and exemplary rector of Auncarth has, with the most laudable readiness, purchased for his poor parishioners quantities of flour and oatmeal to the amount of 400l or 500l. This is but a solitary act of charity performed by the Catholic priesthood of this country and by the worthy gentlemen to whom we allude.

DYING TO SELF.

TRANSLATED FROM AN OLD BREVIARY.

Not by the martyr's death alone
The martyr's crown in Heaven is won;
There is a triumph-robe on high
For bloodless fields of victory.

What, though not taught the flame to feel,
The lion den, the torturing wheel—
Himself his only enemy,
He learns a living death to die.

What though nor executioner,
Nor scourge, nor stake, nor chains be there—
To those prepared with Christ to die,
'Tis all supplied with charity.

The rebel flesh when self-control
Had tamed, and faith the wayward soul,
Love, with her torch-light from the skies,
Shall fire the holy sacrifice.

The veins all ope, life's stream has stood,
But finding not the way, its blood
Ready to flow, love mastering fears,
Hath turned, and shed itself in tears.

Grant, Christ, that so to thee we turn,
That we to die through life may mourn;
And thus beyond brief life with thee
May see a glad eternity.

Eternity Father of the World,
Eternal Son, as God adored,
Eternal Spirit, equal three,
Be equal glory given to three!

DIED.

On Saturday last, 23d inst., of lingering illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoy, a native of Kesh, Longford Co. Ireland, in the 57th year of her age.

O God who preserved 'em in union's bond
For nearly two score years together;
But oh, how short their separation,
In this vale of earthly habitation.

Then why should we, at thy decree,
Murmur, or say ought to thine own way;
But humbly implore thou, O God of peace,
To grant their spirits everlasting rest. Amen.

The amounts in British sterling, not in dollars and cents, as is usual here:

Table with 2 columns: Position and Amount. Includes Governor of the State (£900 per annum), Members of the Legislature (13 6 per day), Lieut. Governor (1 7 0 do.), Secretary of State (338 per annum), Private Secretary of the Governor (135 do.), Treasurer of the State (338 do.).

Attorney-General, who was now permitted to return to his native country, was now permitted to return to his native country...

Resolved, That the administration of the government of this State, by WILLIAM L. MARCY, has been marked by a wise, judicious and just policy, honest and faithful course, and signal ability...

Resolved, That in the dignified propriety which has marked the course of MARTIN VAN BUREN, as President of the Senate, we find new cause to admire and esteem his character...

Resolved, That the public conduct of the Democratic representatives from this City, the Hon. Messrs. Cambreleng, White, and Lawrence, during the recent session, has evinced a high degree of wisdom, firmness, and patriotism...

Resolved, That the course of policy pursued by our venerable President, has realized the high expectations formed of his wisdom, statesmanship and patriotism, by the Democratic Young Men of King's County...

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention, in sustaining the state of New York against the late crusade of nullifiers and federalists, undertaken to break down the credit of the state, to mar her prosperity, and to obtain their political influence in favor of their own selfish and ambitious designs...

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be signed by the President, Vice-presidents and Secretaries, and be published in the Brooklyn Advocate, the Times, Truth Teller, and Evening Post of New York, and the Albany Argus.

- ASBURY W. KIRK, President; WM. J. MEEKER, Vice-President; DANIEL McPHERSON, Vice-President; JOHN McGEE, Secretaries; SIMON BERGEN, Secretaries.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Delegates of the several Wards convened at Tammany Hall, on Monday evening, the 25th August, 1834...

The following persons were elected Delegates to the Herkimer Convention, to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor...

Resolved, That the Delegates chosen be requested to meet at Tammany Hall, on Friday evening, September 5th, at 8 o'clock. Resolved, That they have power to fill vacancies.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE SIXTH WARD. The undersigned Physicians, offer their services gratuitously to any inhabitant of the ward who may be attacked by Cholera.

A CARD.—MISS KEOGH respectfully informs the Public that the duties of her school will be resumed on Wednesday, the third day of September.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JAMES WOODS, who resided twenty years in St. Croix, in 1825. When last heard from he left Porto Cabello for New-York, in 1831. Since then he has not been heard from.

OF DAVID MOLLOY, a laborer, a native of Kildrilloe, of Clare, King's Co. Ireland. When last heard of was in Upper Canada; his uncle, James Poshin, is very anxious to hear from him.

OF JAMES BRANIGAN, who left Patterson, New Jersey, in June, 1826—was heard from in '27, at which time he resided in New Orleans.

OF THOMAS P. LEDWIDGE, who when last heard of, last wrote from Africa and Pittsburgh, in October 1830, to his mother, then in Dublin, now in New York.

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while at the same time the combatants are said to be friends. It is a fashion with some editors of our papers in this city to copy accounts of these prize fights, filled with the fulsome slang of the "Coves" of London...

MEATH MEETING.

We publish the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting at Meath, a county ever spirited and firm when public freedom is threatened, or popular rights should be arrested. The requisition for this meeting was signed previous to the events which seem to render the meditated crime of a Coercion Bill improbable.

Several committees 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.

JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM, Secretary. HENRY F. JONES, Secretary.

GENUINE EDITION OF BUTLER'S LIVES OF THE SAINTS.

The most important Catholic Work ever offered, is now just imported and for sale by John Doyle, Catholic Publisher, No. 12, Liberty street, New York.

Heretofore published in Twelve vols. now, for the first time, stereotyped in Two vols., Royal Octavo, on fine paper and type, embellished with Engravings, by the first Artists in London, being an exact re-print of the genuine Twelve volume Edition.

"We, the undersigned Archbishops and Bishops, having seen a stereotype Edition of the Lives of the Saints, by the Rev. Alban Butler, in 2 vols. royal 8 vo. now published by RICHARD COYNE, of Chapel st. Dublin; and being satisfied of its conformity with the twelve volume edition of the same work, published in the year of Our Lord, 1812, do most earnestly recommend the same to the Clergy and Laity of our respective Dioceses.

It is well known to and greatly deplored by the intelligent Catholic community, that the Philadelphia edition of the above great work, which was stereotyped a few years ago, is spurious in almost every part, and bears little or no resemblance to the genuine edition of Alban Butler's work.

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

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

CHRESTOMATHIC INSTITUTION,

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

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

THE ENGLISH COURSE comprises Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Elocution, Composition, Book keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Mathematics.

Attached to the Institution, but in a separate house, is a SELECT FEMALE SCHOOL, under the superintendance of Mrs. Caserly, assisted by a competent Governess.

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

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

REMOVAL.—DR. LEONARD LATE, Active Assistant Accoucheur, and Licentiate in Midwifery to the Lying-in-Hospital, Dublin, has removed from Dover-street to No. 2 Mulberry-street.

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

GREENWICH MARBLE YARD.

Sixth Avenue, directly opposite to 8th street, in the immediate vicinity of Washington Parade Ground. The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they carry on the Marble business in all its various branches such as chimney pieces, Pier table tops, of every description, tombs, monuments head-stones, &c.

C & 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 G.n, Wines, Teas, Sugars, &c.

EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE

FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS, FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Persons settled in the United States who wish to send for their friends from Great Britain or Ireland can secure their passages at this Office, No. 273 Pearl St. on the most moderate terms, in first rate ships sailing from Liverpool every week.

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK.

EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE. FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Residents in the United States feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed they can secure their passage at 246 Pearl street, on the lowest terms in very superior American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly.

EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE,

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

STEERAGE PASSENGERS proceeding on to Liverpool or London may be accommodated on moderate terms, in first rate packet ships—taking their departure weekly.

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.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorizing attachments against non-resident debtors, that an attachment has issued against the estate of JOHN WYLIE, who is a resident of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, and not a resident of the State of New York...

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 Senator is to be chosen in the first Senate district, in the place of Jonathan S. Coucklin, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next; and that a Representative to Congress is to be chosen 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 County of New York. Sheriff's Office, August 5, 1834.

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.

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

PROSPECT HALL, OBSERVATORY.—PLAC.

This new and extensive establishment is situated on an eminence more than 100 feet above the water, near the present termination of the Harlem rail road over the rail road tunnel, and on the 4th Avenue, six miles from New York City Hall. 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 Bloomingdale roads on 92d street.

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

N. B.—A capacious Hall is attached to this establishment for the accommodation of military companies, musical parties, assemblies, &c. &c. aug 2 1m

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

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

while at the same time the combatants are said to be friends. It is a fashion with some editors of our papers in this city to copy accounts of these prize fights, filled with the fulsome slang of the "Coves" of London, and it is a custom with some of our young men to read these so that the taste for the *truly noble*, and *manly art* (not of self defence) but of beating a man to death without reason or provocation is acquiring a zest even here. Mr. O'CONNELL deserves the thanks, and warm applause of all liberal and high minded men, for endeavoring to do away with a custom so brutal and barbarous; for he will not only prevent riots, and disturbances, but the *loss of lives*. We notice these things because it is our duty to make public every one of the noble and disinterested acts which have always characterised, and still continue to characterise Mr. O'CONNELL both in public and private life. We notice them because they go to prove that O'CONNELL is a philanthropist of the purest kind; we notice them in fact, because we love to speak of one who has at all times since he was able to wield a pen, or exercise the faculties of speech, been the uncompromising champion of his Country's rights—the universal friend of mankind.

MEATH MEETING.

We publish the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting at Meath, a county ever spirited and firm when public freedom is threatened, or popular rights should be arrested. The requisition for this meeting was signed previous to the events which seem to render the meditated crime of a Coercion Bill improbable. But the requisitionists, notwithstanding those events, very properly persevered in their determination. It furnishes a sample of what the British ministry might have expected throughout Ireland, had they persevered in their brutal bill. That bill would have awakened the people of Ireland, and astounded the ministers with a chorus of Tithe and Repeal agitation, in which every voice in Ireland would have taken a part—and the ministers would have found that before it would have become law, it would have created the very excitement, regenerated and combined, that universal spirit which it was intended to break down and strangle.

also nominated committees composing the First Senate District, convened on the 8th day of October 1834. The Pope has, this year, sent the golden rose, which he consecrated on the Sunday stiled *Latare*, to the city of Venice, as a token of his regard to the capital of the Republic, of which Belluno, his native place, formed a part. The institution of the golden rose goes back to the year 1049, in the time of St. Leo IX. That head of the church was anxious to subject directly to the Holy See the celebrated monastery of St. Croix, in Alsace, which was founded by his ancestors, and over which he had the right of patronage. By an arrangement, the monastery engaged to send him and his successors, on the fourth Sunday in Lent, a golden rose, or two ounces of gold. The Sunday is called *Latare*, in virtue of the homily of Pope Innocent III, in order to excite the Catholics to spiritual joy at the approach of Easter, and the end of their penitence. From this idea was established the ritual of the consecration of the union of the golden rose, which figures Christ, the King of kings represented by gold, the most precious of all metals, and by its odoriferous balm the resurrection of the Saviour. Formerly the rose was covered with ermine, to represent the blood which the Redeemer, shed for his people; but at present it is in polished gold, and the Pope, after its consecration, carries it in procession in his left hand, whilst with his right he pronounces his benediction on the faithful. This rose is given by the Sovereign Pontiff every year to a Prince or City of Christendom entitled to the favor of the church. The Venetian Republic, which was the cradle of several Popes, possessed five of them in the cradle St. Mark; they disappeared during the last wars in Italy. The first was given them in 1596 to the Doge Vendramin, by Sixtus IV. and Gregory XIV. has sent the sixth rose to the capital of his country.—*French paper.*

ORANGE FESTIVITIES.

We find in the *Evening Mail* an account of an Orange dinner in Enniscorthy on the 9th July. It thus describes the proceedings, when a Rev. Mr. Jacob stood up to return thanks for the true blues giving the health of Lord Roden: "The rev. gentleman spoke at great length, but was loudly cheered by the company as to be very imperfectly heard, by our correspondent." Which being translated into plain English, means, either that the reverend gentleman was so "full of spirit" as to be intelligible, or the company were very drunk and extremely noisy.

SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

"Open to all—influenced by none."

THE LATE AND PRESENT MINISTRY.

The first point that must forcibly strike every one, upon a review of the late efforts to form an administration, is, that at no one period was a Tory Ministry contemplated, for at no one period can the maintenance of a Tory Ministry be practicable. That point was settled by the Reform Bill, so let the Tories put out of their heads the possibility of ever returning to power. What sort of a Ministry have we now constituted? This will be the universal inquiry. It is plain that not alone no Tory, but that no coalition—no half-and-half Whig—Ministry can be formed. But while half-and-half men could not be chosen, shall we have a Ministry adopting half-and-half measures? If so, it will be as impossible to maintain the one, as it has been found to construct the other. Lord Althorp appears to be virtually Premier. What does this promise? We are far, very far from thinking Lord Althorp a perfect, or anything approaching to the qualification of a perfect, Prime Minister. We think his powers somewhat underrated by those who fancy none can have judgement who are deficient in fluency. But in the present times the powers of the Minister, as a man, are secondary to the measures he will adopt as a Minister. We cannot easily forget that Lord Althorp, although he disapproved of a Coercion Bill for Ire-

would have voted for it, and supported it, only that O'Connell made the differences of opinion in the Cabinet excessive, and rendered it necessary for Lord Althorp to resign, or rather to submit to the degradation of supporting a measure which it would be then known he secretly condemned. We cannot forget that Lord Althorp *did* disapprove of a Coercion Bill—that, therefore, his reinstatement in office seems to guarantee that justice and relief for Ireland may be the policy of that Government. The Coercion Bill—no security for the Empire, until Ireland is governed upon totally different principles from those which have hitherto been adopted towards Ireland. She must, to do this, be governed by totally different principles. Lord Anglesey left to his successor a legacy of mischief, deep treachery, gross bigotry, flagitious misgovernment, and a he left him "little immensity," the Tory Attorney-General Gosset, with all his ignorance about Ireland, and his prejudices in favor of misgovernment. With these men in office, it could reach the ear of a chief governor, without disapproval—every good act would be suspected, and every under-doing, of these understrappers, be encouraged and protected. The first test, then, of the new government will be the dismissal, or non-dismissal, of these two men. Without their dismissal there can be no truce even with any government. Without it, there will be an avowal of perseverance in a policy which has reduced the connexion between England and Ireland to be upon the verge of being the stake for which the Tories would play.—Let these men be dismissed. They have no claims—they have performed no services—Blackburne has crossed a fortune—let there, therefore, be no providing these men, while poor clerks of public departments are easily dismissed to destitution. Let "Philip the Feeble" get his will, something in the discharge of the duties of which will not have to try any one for "bribery;" and let the people of Ireland feel, in the outward and visible sign of old persecutions and bad advisers being unemployed, that a new era of peace and good is intended. Then although the people of Ireland will have the political millennium commenced in the appointment of this ministry, still they will think it a step in advance if it will not mar its construction, and will support and aid every good measure may be undertaken. Let, of course, hear the usual number of taunts, and a quantity of grave lectures about O'Connell's taking the office, that this is actually his Ministry. We are prepared to say, we prepare our readers for this. But we tell them that such sinister rumors or insinuations. O'Connell contemplated office. Be his movements for a moment they may to the eye—whether he now restrains, now animates—to the heart they will ultimately speak, and that is—not an office, but IRELAND. His object is not himself, but the good of his native land, with deep sagacity to perceive and great opportunities of knowing, how that can be best promoted.—*Dublin Pilot.*

THE DEBATE ON MR. WARD'S MOTION.

At five the house assembled. The deepest solicitude was stamped on the faces of the few members of the administration who attended. What had happened was not yet ascertained; but it was evident that some most important incident had taken place. It was observed that neither Mr. Stanley nor Sir James Graham were in attendance.—Lord Palmerston and Charles Grant were at first absent, but arrived soon after the Speaker had taken the chair. Lord Althorp rose, and addressed himself to Mr. Ward. He stated that a commission had been issued, which was founded on the principle contained in the resolution, that the government had virtually adopted it: that the clause appropriating the tithes to the church should be left out of the bill; and strongly pressed him, as he had before done in Downing-street, to waive his motion. Lord Althorp was evidently under the influence of strong agitation—his voice quivered, and his hand shook. Mr. Ward, however, was firm. He declared that he considered himself so far pledged to Ireland, that to recede was impossible. He accordingly proceeded, and delivered a remarkably perspicuous statement, in which the wealth of the Irish church was set forth in as minute details as the returns and reports before parliament could enable him to do. He also relied on the comparative numbers of the different sects in Ireland—described the calamities of the country in powerful and touching terms, and ascribed them to the unnatural institutions which England had so obstinately maintained, and concluded amidst warm and general acclamation.

In the whole conduct of this most important matter, Mr. Ward acquitted himself with great talent, discretion, and perfect integrity of purpose. He had raised himself in the opinion of parliament, and of the country to very considerable distinction. At first, on his becoming a member of the House of Commons, he had not been very favorably received. The Tories bore him a strong dislike. He is the son of the author of *Tremaine*, an unqualified Conservative, and was indebted to Canning for office. He was *Charge d'Affaires* at Buenos Ayres—(when in America he wrote a very able account of Mexico)—and was considered by Peel and that party as having been attached by place to them. Having entered parliament on reform principles, he was regarded as a "troussagee." Accordingly, efforts were made to keep him back. A certain air, too, of self-complacency, which made O'Connell call him a political Narcissus, had alienated the House of Commons. His publication of a letter, entitled "Brass v. Lead," alluding to an observation of Hume, in which he adverted to his self-possession, using the familiar phrase "brass," had been of some disservice to him. Thus he had some obstacles to contend with; these he completely surmounted by the display of high abilities and judgment, and at once attained no ordinary importance as a public man.

While Mr. Ward was delivering his speech, Lord Althorp received several communications, and twice or three times left the house. On each occasion of his return, he seemed more agitated. The subordinates of the Treasury were in dismay. Charles Wood, the Secretary of the Treasury, who is one of the strongest examples of official despotism, having no sort of pretension to his situation, excepting the title which he derives from his domestic alliance with the Prime Minister, had laid all his habitual alertness, and what the French call the "air avantageux," aside. Robert Gordon, whose *soubriquet* is grounded on a fundamental feature in his person, relapsed into the melancholy mood by which he was characterised before Lord Grey became sensible of his merits, and placed him on the Treasury bench. Vernon Smith, Spring Rice, Labouchere, &c., all looked agast. Whispers went round the house, "Stanley has resigned—Graham is out—the administration is up." Still all was as yet conjecture, when Lord Althorp, with more than his usual hesitation, intimated that since the debate had commenced, circumstances had happened which made it necessary, on his part, to move the adjournment of the house until the succeeding Monday. He, at the same time, expressed a hope that he was possessed of the confidence of the House.

This expression was hailed with loud and reiterated cheering. Indeed such a burst of approbation has not for a considerable time

been heard. The house adjourned amidst an excitement to which the uncertainty of what had taken place, and of what would arise from what had befallen, unavoidably added. In a little time afterwards it was ascertained in the lobby that Stanley and Sir James Graham had left office, and it was soon known that, besides these gentlemen, the Duke of Richmond and Lord Goderich had abandoned the cabinet. To the latter circumstance no importance was attached. The resignation of Stanley filled every mind.—*Dublin Monthly Magazine.*

THE SECRET OF STANLEY'S RESIGNATION.

There is a good deal of discrepancy in the accounts which have been given of the precise steps taken by Stanley, although there is no doubt of his motives and the views which he entertained. It is said that he laid a plot with the Duke of Richmond, Lord Goderich, and Sir James Graham, for the overthrow of the government—that their project was to place the Duke of Richmond nominally at the head of the Cabinet, whilst Stanley was to be the real Premier, and that after they had driven their former colleagues out, (for they anticipated their immediate resignation,) they were to form a junction with the more mitigated of the Conservatives. Of this Lord Brougham got wind, and straight went to the King, whom he prepared for it. Stanley was astonished at his Majesty's accepting his resignation, which he did with all the usual forms of regal insincerity, and his disappointment was consummated by finding that Lord Grey would stand his ground. His countenance, as has been already hinted, is more a traitor to his thoughts than besecms a politician; and it is evident, then, he has not graduated in the school of the famous French diplomatist, of whom it has been remarked, that if any one applied his foot in his sitting part, no one would detect by the expression of his face that any such accident had befallen him from behind. "How black Stanley looks!" (was the general whisper amongst those about him) and "how lugubrious is poor Sir James under his large white hat!" Still it was questionable whether the government could supply the vacancies, and it must be denied that it was not anticipated that Spring Rice would be Stanley's successor. When the appointment took place there was a good deal of surprise amongst his friends, and those who had been most loud in their encomiums on his speech on Repeal—a speech of incomparable length—and held him up as the profoundest statesman, as well as the most eloquent advocate who had spoken on that question, now began to shake their heads, with an occasional shrink of the shoulder at the mention of his name. His lack of high aristocratic blood was noticed, and it was remarked that an alliance with an Irish lord was not a sufficient qualification in rank for the Colonial Department. Spring Rice himself appeared dismayed at his new honors. The briskness and vivacious alertness with which he performed his part as Secretary of the Treasury abandoned him, and in place of that smile of patronising suavity with which he used to say "how d'y do, how d'y do," to his Irish friends, he walked through the house with a lurid and dismal aspect, in which the consciousness of his new dignity was subdued by that of the precarious tenure by which it was held. His first speech after his promotion was certainly a very unsuccessful one. On Monday, the 2d of June, the adjourned debate having been revived, Mr. Stanley rose to account for his conduct. After having gone through the usual routine of courtesy to his colleagues, and declared that there never were more amiable, he proceeded to intimate that there never were men more incompetent, and, giving way to his resentment, raised the war cry, to which as yet, thank God, there has been no echo in the country. His allusions to the King were pregnant with malevolence, and it was obvious that all he desired was to throw himself into the Conservative embrace. It afforded Spring Rice a fine opportunity. The latter seemed to lose his faculties. It would be doing a great injustice to say that Spring Rice is not a good debater; he is acute, clear, and ingenious. But on this occasion he fell into the mistake of thinking that it was incumbent on him to imitate the high tone of his predecessor, and accordingly failed in producing any favorable effect. The contrast between him and Stanley was already sufficiently strong; he could not commit a greater mistake than in thus, by entering into the lists with him, render more conspicuous Sir J. Graham did not speak: indeed upon this moment (the 25th of June) he has not opened his lips. Not that he did not mean to do so, for he attended regularly and took notes, but when a pause took place, and every eye was turned upon him, his self-reliance seemed to desert him. It is observable that on the subject of the Irish church, neither when in opposition, nor while in power, did he ever express any opinion whatever. He was thus unembarrassed by any former pledges. The only difficulty in his way is that having supported reform, it is preposterous to think it possible to remain stationary on the questions with which reform is so nearly associated. In the debate nothing further deserving of notice occurred, except that O'Connell, with more than his usual power, exhibited the weakness of the administration in not adopting the resolution of Mr. Ward, and pointed out to them, that without they threw off their pusillanimous hesitations, and abandoned their wretched shifts, they would be repudiated by the entire country. Mr. Ward's motion was lost, of course, by a great majority. Nothing else can befall where Whigs and Conservatives confederate against Ireland. The wonder is, that the former do not perceive that the alliance is as fatal to them as to Ireland, and that such victories are sure to be followed with all the results of defeat.

The press after the division opened a terrible fire on the government. The *Times* had already given them a name, the "lath-and-plaster administration." This expression, drawn out, furnished materials for a series of virulent articles. Independently of the vigor with which the *Times* is written, its tone is important in this respect, that it adapts itself to public opinion, and may be considered as much the organ of popular sentiment as the *Globe* is of ministerial views. Having ascertained the leaning of the English nation, that celebrated journal works and thrives upon it. It thus becomes a formidable foe, as its hostility is prompted by its interests more than its passions, and is a test of the public mind.—*Irish Monthly.*

THE RECENT CHANGES.

There are circumstances connected with the late changes of the ministry which have not, we think, in any of the English papers, been stated with the clearness of which they are susceptible, and their real nature and weight in the subject matter of the controversy, do not seem, therefore, to be sufficiently understood. For instance, it has been stated that the public had no right to obtain a knowledge of Lord Wellesley's letter of the 20th June, it being a private letter. But we say this is a mean shallow subterfuge. If, according to technicality, we have no right to the letter itself, we have a right to the facts and opinions it contained. Lord Wellesley was the highest public functionary of the Irish government. Was this public functionary, or was he not, on the 20th June, against the Coercion Bill? We have a right to know the fact—we have a right to know what were the statements of facts upon which that opinion was founded. These existed, independent of having been written, and are the property of the public, whether they were ever written by Lord Wellesley or not. The public have also a right to know what were the facts, if any, which induced a subsequent change of opinion—whether founded upon the discovery of mistakes in the date upon which he advised on the 20th June, or whether in consequence of subsequent discoveries. All these things the people of the empire have a right to know. For it was the contemplated

Coercion Bill which broke up the administration, and as the measure may again be attempted, it is right that the people should be informed whether a measure which trampled upon every constitutional privilege and protection of the subject, was meditated upon grounds so trivial as indicated by the flippant changes of opinion by the chief functionary of the government.

We repeat, the rock upon which the ministry were wrecked, was the project of the brutal bill. Never did men more deserve to be wrecked, because never was there so wanton and atrocious a conspiracy formed against public liberty. Would such an act be endured under such fraudulent and such frivolous pretences, if directed against England? How the English press would blaze—how a fire would be kept up—how closely would be analysed the case requiring such an outrage on the constitution—and with what ferocious tirades, with what menaces, what threats, what justifications of resistance would the very English papers abound which now discuss the character of Lord Grey, without a reference to the meditated atrocity with which he closed his scoundrel career. Yes, the monster is still extolled. His fall from his bad eminence, through the iniquitous crime he meditated against freedom is passed over, and the man and the circumstances connect with his villainous project against Ireland—and the scheme for depriving a nation of the protection of her law—the doing an act which against England would be considered a dissolution of the compact, is, because Ireland is a subject, treated as if it were only a gossip for a dish of tea.

Well, the crime has re-acted upon the daring criminal who concocted it. Grey has closed his vile career in infamy indelible. He will go down to history among the Robespierres of the human species—he will be read as a man of blubbery, when deprived of power, and ready for butchery when he possessed it. He falls, an opprobrium to the name of man—the execration of all whose breasts beat with one manly sentiment of dignity or independence.

We said that the Coercion Bill wrecked the ministry. It is only necessary briefly to revert to the circumstances to be convinced of this. It is clear, from what was disclosed throughout, that an early difference of opinion existed in the Whig cabinet as to a Coercion Bill. Lord Grey was strenuous for coercion, even to the fact of making it a condition of his retaining office. This brought over to his opinion a majority of the cabinet. Still a minority, whose names are before the public, objected to the measure. It appears that Mr. Littleton, though not a cabinet minister, was strenuously with the minority of non-coercionists. Lord Grey having obtained a letter on the 18th of April from Lord Wellesley in favour of his views, and for coercion; Mr. Littleton upon this, it appears, wrote to Lord Wellesley and urged reasons strongly against the Coercion Bill, some of them connected with the state of British opinion against such a measure. This communication prevailed, and Lord Wellesley reverses his opinion of the 18th April.

This change is announced in the letter of the 20th June, before alluded to, and which has been withheld from the public. Upon the arrival of that letter, Mr. Littleton—conceiving naturally that the opinion of the person entrusted with the peace of Ireland would be decisive, particularly when that opinion was favorable to preserving the constitution, and wishing to remove from before the administration the impediments which the active hostility of Mr. O'Connell threw in his way—communicated to Mr. O'Connell, with the sanction of Lord Althorp, what he believed to be true, that there would be no Coercion Bill. Lord Grey's darling despotism over Ireland was now at stake. He accordingly wrote another letter to Lord Wellesley, enforcing another change of opinion; and, conformably to it, Lord Wellesley—who has shown himself as ductile in opinion as any despotist minister could desire—veered round once more to Grey, despotism, and a Coercion Bill. A Coercion Bill for Ireland was, therefore, determined upon. Lord Althorp, and the other anti-coercers, it seems, acquiesced. They give up Ireland to preserve the ministry. Indeed this fault was discernible in their conduct throughout. They seemed to think that the fate of the country hung on the preservation of the Whig ministry. The first thought was the ministry—the second the country; and therefore they consented to sacrifice Ireland to Lord Grey.

It is clear from these circumstances that O'Connell turned out the ministry, and he was enabled to do so by their obstinate injustice towards Ireland. From the moment Littleton told O'Connell that there would be no Coercion Bill, and that he and Lord Wellesley would not support it, the game was in O'Connell's hands, if he did not throw it away, by giving personal cause to found a pretence to alter their opinion.—Hence the reserve he imposed upon himself. Any money for a movement on his part, which would give a pretence for an alteration of opinion and save the ministry. Notwithstanding all the goadings, even from professing friends—the inuendos about office or compromise—true to himself and Ireland, he pursued the steady wise course, which has been fruitful in removing one after another, the most inveterate enemies of Ireland.

Yes: O'Connell dissolved the Whig ministry, but who enabled him? He was the instrument, but who gave strength to the blow? THE PEOPLE of Ireland—the people whose confidence and affections he is known to possess. He was strong in their confidence and affections, and that strength was yielded for the benefit of those by whom it was imparted.—*Dublin Pilot.*

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

When Mr. Burke offered himself, in 1789, for a re-election, he was called upon to answer certain charges against his votes in Parliament. One of the most serious was his support of Sir George Saville's bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics. It is known that the disgraceful and destructive riots got up by George Gordon arose from the popular fury excited against this bill. Mr. Burke, in defence of his vote, alludes to these riots, and speaks of the moderate and forbearing conduct of the Roman Catholics under the horrible persecution to which their lives and property were exposed in the tumult. We transcribe this part of his speech, because it exhibits a fair parallel to the behaviour of the same class of Christians in the late equally disgraceful assault upon them near Boston.

"There was a circumstance (justice will not allow me to pass it over,) which if any thing could enforce the reasons I have given, would fully justify the act of repeal, or any thing like, unnatural, impossible. It was the behaviour of the persecuted Roman Catholics under the acts of violence, and brutal insolence, which they suffered. I suppose there are not in London less than four or five thousand of that persuasion from my country, who do a great deal of the most laborious works in the metropolis: and they chiefly inhabit those quarters which were the principal theatre of the fury of the bigotted multitude. They are known to be men of strong arms and quick feelings, and more remarkable for a determined resolution, than clear ideas or much foresight. But though provoked by every thing that can stir the blood of men, their houses and chapels in flames, and with the most atrocious profanations of every thing they hold sacred before their eyes, not a hand was moved to retaliate, or even to defend. Had a conflict once begun, the rage of their persecutors would have redoubled. This fury increasing by the reverberation of outcries, house being fired for house, and church for chapel, I am convinced, that no power under heaven could have prevented a general conflagration: and at this day London would have been a tale. But I am well informed, and the things speak it, that their clergy exerted their whole influence to keep the people in such a state of forbearance and quiet, as when I look back, fills me with astonishment only. Their merits on that occasion ought not to be forgotten; nor will they, when Englishmen came to recollect themselves. I am sure it were far more proper to have called them forth, and given them the thanks

of both Houses of Parliament, than to have suffered those worthy clergymen and excellent citizens, to be hunted into holes and corners, whilst we are making low-minded inquisitions into the number of their people: as if a tolerating principle was never to prevail, unless we were very sure that only a few could possibly take advantage of

YEARLY EPISTLE OF THE "FRIENDS."—This document made its appearance in England. As usual it is characteristic body from whence it emanates. It is mild and unassuming. other things, it notices the passing of an act, whereby the "tion" of the people called Quakers is deemed equivalent to that of other Christians, and this recognition of civil rights was by the REPEAL OF THE UNION: that part of the

The allusion, by the anti-repealers, to the corruptness of the Irish parliament, proves at most but the necessity of reform. In no shape, does it justify extinction. The legislative union was unjust in principle, because the Irish people had not properly the power to nullify themselves; if it should be maintained that such power exist, then they must possess the correlative power of re-production; the union was unjust in fact, because the Irish parliament had no power to transfer the constituent or to sell the country to a foreign nation. The union is moreover unconstitutional, unless it be insisted that there is no constitution, in which case the people must revert to first principles, and set about making one; or the doctrine of Blackstone, that parliament is omnipotent, must be admitted in its utmost latitude, the king might be dethroned, or, what is of much more importance, the people might be enslaved.

The anti-repeal speakers in parliament, have not only resorted to arguments, like that of the corruptness of the Irish parliament, perfectly unavailable for their purpose; but in their perplexity, they called up evidence profitable but to their adversary. The Irish have not evinced any disposition to shake off the connexion with Britain, they object but to the shape of it. The anti-repealer would go farther, if we may judge from the import of words divested of the impression which the bewildered speaker would fain make on his hearer. "The Irish parliament," says Mr. Tennent, "not only never was, but consistently with the interest of the kingdom, never could have been independent." Admitting the correctness of Mr. Tennent's theory, and we cannot, for the life of us, see any curative expedient short of total separation. Mr. Tennent is a sound physician or he is a presumptuous empiric. On this depends whether the Irish people should bow the neck at the will of a foreign master, or cut the painter. There is, however, a middle course, in which the Irish are disposed to travel, and from which it must be difficult, but it may be yet impossible, to drive them, and is that alone in which they will agree to be connected with Great Britain. That course may be summed up in the four short words, which we have so often introduced in our discussion of this subject, but which we cannot too often present to the parties concerned: common executive, domestic legislature. Wee to Britain in the day when the politics of the anti-repealers will drive the Irish to a total separation!

Another parliamentary repealer, Mr. Perrin, tells us that "the English will never consent to repeal." This is what we call throwing sand in the eyes of the English people. If the people of England will thus be imposed on, the union, so far as it rests on them, will never be repealed; and should the legislative union be continued, the people of Britain will never have cheap government. We shall not fail to continue to admonish Britons on this subject, we will not tire calling on the British people to wash the sand out of their eyes, until they can see the tricks, the designs, and the brands of their rulers, we care not whether they are called whigs or tories; we will cry, wash the sand from your eyes, until every man in Britain, and every man in Ireland will see, as if with one eye, that in co-operation only can all be happy, all be free. By what authority, we would ask, does Mr. Perrin assert that "the English will never consent to repeal?" Not surely on their authority, for they have never expressed their opinion on the subject, they do not understand it, the tories would not permit them to know it, the English have never fairly looked into this business, they could not fairly see into it, the Whigs have thrown sand in their eyes. Had Mr. Perrin the instructions of his constituents? We rather suspect he had not. We heard nothing on the subject. He has not told us that he had any instructions. But had he been instructed by his constituents, yet would he speak without authority when he said "the English will never consent to repeal." One out of ten of the British tax-payers has not any direct right to instruct the members who legislate for them in the British House of Commons, because one out of ten of the tax-payers is not permitted to exercise the elective franchise. Oh, that the sand were washed out of their eyes, that they might see the benefit of the elective franchise, and the unerring mode of obtaining it! Every tax-payer should be privileged to elect the representative who imposes the tax, the exercise of the elective franchise would secure the great blessing of every country where it is enjoyed—cheap government. By the aid of Ireland, the elective franchise would be quickly extended to Britons. Without that aid, Britons may never obtain any material extension of the elective franchise, or any material alteration in their present expensive government. Oh, that Britons could remove the sand out of their eyes. Oh, that Britons could learn how cheaply government can be administered!

In the state of New-York, under the government of which we live, the people are amongst the happiest of the human race, and this arises solely, as far as we are able to judge, from the fact that every tax-payer is an elector of the legislator, and out of this grows cheap government. The officers of every grade perform their duties quite as well as they are or can be performed in Britain—we are disposed to think they perform them better: yet think of their annual salaries. We will here state a few of them for the benefit of Britons. The people of New-York want no information from us on this subject—they know all already—there is no sand thrown into their eyes—they see and they read—the press is free and untaxed—they may buy a newspaper as large as a common sized blanket for less than two pence sterling, or they may have a small newspaper, we would say about the size of a good napkin, for what? Oh, that Britons would wash the sand from their eyes!—the New-Yorkers can procure the napkin size newspaper for half a sterling penny. We will state a few of the salaries paid in this state, and as we intend it for Britons, we will

give the amounts in British sterling, not in dollars and cents, as is usual here:

Governor of the State	£900 per annum.
Members of the Legislature, the Speaker included, during the session, each	13 6 per day
Lieut. Governor, do	1 7 0 do.
Secretary of State,	338 per annum.
Private Secretary of the Governor,	135 do.
Treasurer of the State,	338 do.

Attorney five years, was now permitted to return to his native county—two months! The generous young barrister of 1799 is now a distinguished member of the British parliament, and, while I write, I think he has been appointed to the ministry. Can it be possible that the sanction a renewal of the coercion bill.—*Dub. Pilot 26 July.*

much loss in the neighbourhood of Kells, where she has been almost included abundant rewards for the industry and energy will be greatly felt. She This is included in the list of the brave men, whose wisdom, firmness, integrity and honesty have been successfully exerted in restraining the usurping and dangerous monopoly, withstanding and defeating assaults upon the integrity of the constitution, bringing back the wandering powers of government to the pale of just construction, and establishing the correctness of the sentiment that a free people can safely be trusted with political power.

6. Resolved, That in the dignified propriety which has marked the course of MARTIN VAN BUREN, as President of the Senate, we find new cause to admire and esteem his character; and that his long and disinterested public services, his unsurpassed ability as a statesman, his unimpeachable integrity as a man, and his unswerving devotion to the principles of the constitution, richly entitle him to the confidence and respect of the American people.

7. Resolved, That the administration of the government of this State, by WILLIAM L. MARCH, has been marked by a wise, judicious and just policy, honest and faithful councils, and signal ability; and that the recommendation for an issue of State stock, pledging the public credit to protect and sustain the rights and interests of the people against the oppressive conduct of an unconstitutional incorporation—a measure characterized by sagacious foresight, patriotic motives, and great political firmness—has resulted in promoting the public welfare, and entitles its author to the respect and gratitude of every citizen of New-York.

8. Resolved, That the public conduct of the Democratic representatives from this City, the Hon. Messrs. Cambreleng, White, and Lawrence, during the recent session, was marked by the most laudable measures of the administration, and the declaration of their views on the repeal of the Union, was a signal example to the people.

Will Britons after seeing and hearing this view of cheap government, permit Mr. Perrin to assert that "the English will never consent to repeal," and will they not exclaim that Mr. Perrin spoke without authority? Will not Britons wash the sand from their eyes, and not be advocates of a legislative union which upholds in their country the most expensive government on the earth? Will not Britons unite with the ruined people of Ireland, and by one simultaneous effort, procure for Ireland a domestic legislature, and for Britain cheap government?

In truth, the legislative union was never intended for the benefit of the British people: it was intended for the benefit of the task-master, and not for the relief of the operative. The British government not only feared that the Irish parliament would reform itself and thus institute another "bad example," but it feared that, reformed or unreformed, and even in its worst and most corrupt condition, it would be too Irish, that it would emancipate the Irish Catholics, in which case it would be no longer possible to retain emancipation from the British Catholics; for whatever may have been the professions or promises of the British ministers, it was the fixed intention that the Catholics should never be relieved from their degrading disqualifications. This principle was adhered to until it was no longer possible to resist the Irish Catholic who had resolved to be no longer a slave, he literally burst the shackles from his own limbs, and with proud menace, shook the dissevered fragments at the astounded Wellington. The return of Daniel O'Connell for the county Clare, settled the question as to Catholic emancipation. The Catholic must be represented somewhere, the wily minister made his selection, a choice of evils, as he doubtless held it.—The Irish Catholic took his seat along side the British Catholic in the Imperial Parliament.

The Repeal of the Union will, like Catholic Emancipation, be withheld until it shall be no longer possible to resist the Irish claim; love of liberty will have no influence on those who labor but to support aristocracy; love of Britain will have no influence on those who labor but to support expensive government; love of Ireland will have no influence on those who respect Ireland but as a dependent colony, and whose interest is to keep her so; the sword will be held in terror over the Irish; sand will be tried on the British, and should that fail, the sword will be applied even to them. The time, however, must come, and may soon come, when the British Whig Minister will be placed in a predicament, in relation to the Repeal of the Union, similar to that in which the Tory Minister found himself in relation to Catholic Emancipation; then will the union be repealed, because it then must be repealed. The Irish coercion bill is but one of those strong measures of a weak government, which are generally indicative of approaching change, and may possibly be the closely preceding precursor of revolution. Little did the British government suppose that the degraded Catholics of Ireland could, in a period of less than thirty years, gather strength sufficient to enforce Catholic Emancipation; reform not only continues progressive, but it daily acquires increased velocity; little sagacity is necessary to see that a period much shorter than thirty years will give to the people of Ireland the power to enforce a repeal of the union, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." The wise mediation of the honest O'CONNELL serves both Ireland and Britain a good purpose. Should Providence remove from the world's stage the courageous agitator and powerful patriot, a whirlwind may arise, the like of which Britain did not experience since the days of WASHINGTON.

The British government deemed it necessary to extinguish Irish independence, because it knew that an Irish legislature would give emancipation to the Catholic, and would reform itself. The British government was opposed to both measures; it unwisely carried the honestest portion of the Irish legislature into the British parliament; that portion was yet sufficient to carry emancipation in a body all Protestant, and where the Irish members were in a minority in the proportion of one to five; the British minister unwisely retains the Irish members in the face of evidence too plain to be doubted, that they will there also carry a repeal of the union. A wise minister would yield the measure while he can do it with good grace, and not wait the time when a compulsory process may deprive him of even the shadow of merit.

Catholic emancipation would not only have been long since enacted in an Irish legislature, but it would be complete—not leaving, as the Imperial Parliament did, a miserable remnant to stand as a memorial of infamous legislation. The Irish Parliament would also

have emancipated the Protestant. How hard, how unjust, how un-

MEATH MEETING.

We publish the proceedings and resolutions of a meeting at Meath, a county ever spirited and firm when public freedom

NOAH vs. COBBETT.

The "Evening Star" of this city, is out against the publication

GREAT MEETING AT TAMMANY HALL.

On Wednesday evening was assembled one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of Young Men, that has ever been

The sentiments of liberality, which fell from the gentlemen who addressed the meeting, found in the bosoms of the patriots

We hail this meeting as an omen not to be disregarded—the proper spirit is awake, and if it be not permitted again to slumber,

To Mr. CAMBRELING and Mr. McKEON, all thanks are due for the able appeals which they made to the meeting.

Life of ANDREW JACKSON, by Wm. COBBETT. New York, 1834—Harper & Brothers.

Wm. COBBETT certainly is a queer compound. Nature must have made him in one of her freaks. From the economy of the kitchen up to the economy of a nation we find him teaching.

The opposition in this city have opened in full cry upon COBBETT. Of course—He is in favor of the people—and against the Bank.—They must give value to their employers and

DEDICATION TO THE WORKING PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

MY FRIENDS, Ever since I became acquainted with the nature and extent of the ill treatment of the people of Ireland, I have availed myself of every opportunity to endeavor to show, that I held persecutors in abhor-

I am, your faithful friend And most obedient servant, Wm. COBBETT.

Bolt Court, 27th March, 1834.

PREFACE.

Amongst the duties of all men who meddle with public affairs, and who have any portion of the press at their command, no one is more obligatory upon them than that of endeavouring, by all the means that they have in their power, to do justice to the character and conduct of those, who, during their own time especially, have rendered eminent services in the cause of public justice and public liberty;

There may have been men placed in situations as difficult and dangerous as those in which he has been placed. There may have been men who have shown courage, fortitude, perseverance, and resolution, equal to those shown by him. This may be; but, at the end of pretty nearly seventy years of observing, of hearing and of reading, I declare most explicitly, I have never seen, never heard of, and never read of, any man equal to the President in these prime and admirable qualities.

Thus honored; thus confided in; thus placed in a more honorable situation than any other man upon the face of the earth, we see him acting a part worthy of his high station. The angry, the bitter, the implacable, the therefore-deemed-all-powerful British government, he had repulsed; he had humbled: the savage tribes, the cannibal foes of his country, he had scourged with rods of scorpions; if he had not tamed them into humanity, he had made fear sheathe their hatchets and their scalping knives; but, in his capacity of chief guardian of the civil and political rights, and of the property and lives of his countrymen, he had to deal with a monster more formidable, and more destructive to the people, than either the British or the savages: a monster, perfectly insatiable; hypocritical as the crocodile; delusive as the syren; and deadly as the rattlesnake itself.

It is with no small delight that I see, in the following pages, proofs undeniable of the superiority of nature over art, of genius over rank and over riches: it is with pride and with just pride, I trust, that I behold all that is great in the character of man, springing out of the humble homestead; but it is with still greater, and with inexpressible delight, that I see it spring from poor IRISH EMIGRANT PARENTS, driven from their native land by its inexorable oppressors. Ah! God is just, in spite of our ungrateful impatience. No man living ever did so much to humble England as ANDREW JACKSON; and these pages will show us how his zeal was sharpened, how his anger was pointed, by the lessons taught him by his ill-treated parents,

and by the cruelty and insolence which he had to endure from the same source. Arrogance and injustice, when associated with power, never listen to reason or remonstrance as long as the power lasts. If they were capable of listening, I would bid the oppressors of the poor people of Ireland to read these pages: and to remember that the country which produced ANDREW JACKSON, still retains the faculty of giving life to other such men. Wm. COBBETT.

Court, London, 27th March, 1834.

KNICKERBOCKER.

I have received the September number of the Knickerbocker, There is out with even more than its usual punctuality, for which, no doubt, it is due to the good care of its editor, Messrs. Clarke & Edson, who have been no doubt, very successful in their efforts. While the whole tenor of the number demands our approbation, we regret that there should be any thing at the same time to call for reprehension alone, but for contempt. Such in our opinion is the article entitled "John Knox," and such has been all that has proceeded from the same pen, vulgar in ignorance, self conceit, and every other attribute that stamps its authorship. What may be the editor's inducement for inserting it, we cannot imagine, but this we know, that three such articles should be sufficient to Jose him all his readers of education, taste, or decency.

We turn with pleasure to the other matter of the number. However, "John Knox" may have put us too much out of humor to enjoy it as we otherwise certainly should.

The first article is by T. Flint, for of course he cannot expect nor intend to conceal himself in the letters T. F. We have always been admirers of this gentleman's style of thinking, though we may on one or two occasions have been compelled to animadvert somewhat severely upon his style of writing. His present contribution, "The Past, the Present, and the Future," is altogether and in all respects excellent. The poem which succeeds, (the authorship of which is equally thinly disguised,) by Mrs. da Ponte, is different in character and style from her former contributions, but not less beautiful. The subject is extremely interesting, and many of the verses touchingly simple and pathetic.

An amusing article on Homeopathy follows. It is a comfortable thing for those who have much need of the Doctor; however it may be found to relieve the fees of the profession. FORTUNATA OF ROMALTA is by far the best tale that has yet appeared in the Knickerbocker under any of its editors, and possesses dramatic effect in a striking degree. The next article, the second on that subject, by A. (we wish we had his name at full) is admirable, equal in all respects to the first. For the rest of the other articles are good; the poetry respectable, with some that may deserve even more positive praise. In conclusion we would suggest to the editors once again to get rid of their correspondent Mr. Todd, (which they can easily do by asking him to pay the postage on his lucubrations,) and for the rest to go on and deserve the approbation of their contemporaries, and what is still greater avail of their patrons.

TWO OLD MEN'S TALES:—The Deformed and the Admiral's Daughter. 2 vols. New-York. HARPER & BROTHERS.

The above is the title of a work just published, the authorship of which we suspect may be attributed to the author of "The Diary of a London Physician," a production well known to the public. The present tales are very amusing and very interesting; they are well written, and will be read with avidity by the admirers of the "Bulwer School," as the style much resembles that author's. The plot in both tales is well got up, the incidents striking, and the language excellent—in short we would recommend the work as deserving the approbation and patronage of our readers.

THE DRAMA.

THE PARK THEATRE has opened with an effective company. WALLACK has just stepped over to play a few nights before his appearance in London; POWER is at his old tricks again, curing ennui, and setting all who visit the theatre in good humor. He has lost none of his attraction.

The Park promises a series of performances worthy of the patronage of the community. Amongst many distinguished performers engaged, SHERIDAN KNOWLES and MATTHEWS are named. The house has been re-painted and looks comfortable. Success to the concern!

BOWERY THEATRE.—This house continues to be well filled, and no pains are spared by the spirited manager to cater amply for the gratification of the public, who (if we may judge from the crowded houses) appear to be sensible of his exertions to please.

On Tuesday evening next, Mrs. PRITCHARD, a lady equally esteemed in private life as she is in public, takes a benefit. We trust Mrs. PRITCHARD's talents as an actress will be amply rewarded by a full house. We understand the bill of fare will be very choice. Among other pieces to be brought forward is one founded on Irish History, called "The Irishman's Home," which must inevitably cause our play-going readers to visit the Theatre on that night.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 1st, 1834.

TO C. WADDY, ESQ. M. P., FOR WEXFORD.

SIR—The recent triumph of the Repealers over the "degraded Whigs," in my native county, (Wexford) has been hailed on this side the Atlantic with demonstrations of the highest approval: allow me therefore, Sir, to congratulate you on your victorious election, and certain I am that your upright patriotic mind will never, like your renegade compeer, barter the rights of your constituents, or the liberties of your country.

You have always acted consistently with the true principles of Democracy, and hence the electors of Wexford well know you should be their representative. For my part, since the pendings of the "Whigs," when Mr. Fitzsimmons invited you to become the candidate for Wexford, I was fully assured you were the only man, who from tried principles, ought in conjunction with Mr. Walker, represent the county. From our lofty eminence here as freemen how proudly do we view the noble exertions of the mighty O'CONNELL, a name, which we associate with our WASHINGTON at the festive

board when conviviality calls us together; let Tories, Whigs, and Monopolists, rail at the voice of freemen; when the cause of liberty demands our exertions, we are true to that cause—this has been proved by our societies anterior to Catholic emancipation, the case of Harry Mills, bears ample testimony, and were further proofs wanted they are exhibited in the feelings manifested towards the patriotic BARRETT. It might be asked what could we in an emergency do for Ireland? Cobbett has told what might be done. Who can deny that if Ireland were goaded by coercion bills to desperation that the moment she unfurled the standard of liberty she would have succour. I do not say who would be the LAFAYETTE, or gallant volunteers' but this I say, of Irish alone in this city there would, if Ireland's redemption demanded the appeal, be twenty thousand who are ready to subscribe their mite towards redeeming the land of their nativity.

There is no impossibility in the assertion that New York could send three thousand miles, in extreme necessity, many men and stand of spare arms, to establish the liberty of freemen. England would, I think, act more wisely by granting the repeal of the union, and using more lenient measures towards Ireland. Our principles are not intercedent, but principles are one thing, and goaded feelings another. When the liberties of our native country demand it we shall gladly face the foe, nor are we the men who fight for hire, and the hand which traces these lines is not unskilled in the use of a six pounder. My native town, Ennisclorthy, bears witness to the valour of other days; but I hope O'CONNELL'S wish will be realised "a bloodless victory." Go the, dear sir, to the British House of Commons, act the part of a freeman—a straightforward repealer, and may providence crown your exertions and give peace and happiness to Ireland.

TALBOT WEXFORD.

POSTSCRIPT.

Just as we were going to Press we received our regular files of Irish and English papers to the 30th July inclusive, brought by the Packet Ship *Saint Andrew*, which sailed from Liverpool on the evening of the 30th July. Our limits prevent us at this late period from laying before our readers such copious extracts as we would wish.

The threatened "Brutal Bill," to use Mr. BARRETT'S words passed the House of Commons—without the three clauses that caused the resignation of Earl GREY, and was sent to the House of Lords on the 26th July.—We give Mr. O'CONNELL'S remarks on the second reading and previous to its passing the House. On the 28th July it was brought into the House of Lords and passed after a long and interesting debate without a division. The passing of this obnoxious measure and the introduction of the Tithe Bill into the House of Commons, have created considerable excitement throughout Ireland.—"But one sentiment pervades all ranks of society there—all classes—all denominations [save the plunderers and misgovernors of Ireland] and that sentiment is EXECRATION—execration for the insulting character and the frivolous pretences introduced as an excuse for passing the Coercion Bill.—The debate in the House of Lords we shall publish in our next. The people of England by thus permitting the liberties of Ireland to be trampled upon are only paving the way for the destruction of their own.

Letters from Turkey state that the British fleet had gone up from Vouria to Symra, and landed 1,200 marines at an open space called "the point" close to the town. The fleet afterwards sailed on a cruise. All kinds of rumours respecting the intensions of the British naval commander were current in the Turkish capital. A camp was formed in Hoonkiar-Skelessi, the spot where the Russian troops were lately stationed. It was to be composed of 25,000 regular Turkish troops. The fortifications in the Bosphorus and the Straits of the Dardanelles were being put in a state of readiness for the defence of the capital. On the other hand, it was known that great naval preparations were making in the Russian military port of Sevastopol, both for a land and naval armament. In most parts of Turkey people were disposed to look upon all these preparations as indicative of an approaching collision. One letter says that the British Ambassador has at length succeeded in obtaining the privilege of exemption from Turkish arbitrary authority in favour of native Armenians and Jews employed by English merchants as brokers and cashiers. This point was one in which the interests of the merchants in the Levant were deeply concerned.

The French Government have taken another inch of the rope that must one day hang them. They have re-established a censorship over plays! In the latter part of last week, the managers of all the Parisian theatres waited, by order, on the Minister of the Interior, who communicated the pleasant intelligence to them, that no drama would be suffered to be acted, unless the manuscript of it had been left with him four days previously. For this stretch of puny tyranny, he finds his warranty in the 11th article of the decree of the 8th of June, 1806, unrepealed by barricades and revolutions, which gives to the Government the right of interdicting any theatrical performance. Three of the Managers immediately protested against the Minister's interference; but, of course, without avail. Till there be a Republic in France, she will never be free from these petty drivellings of a second-hand despotism.

MARCH OF RELIGION IN FRANCE.—The Paris papers announce that two dramatic pieces are actually preparing for the stage, in which our Saviour is to be personated!! what next?

We observe in several of the Daily Papers a variety of puffs relative to the talents of our countryman SHERIDAN KNOWLES. Have the writers of such trash any knowledge of Mr. Knowles' powers? If they have, they would do well to leave him alone. He requires no such aid to secure him a proper reception at the Park Theatre, and he will not on his arrival in this city thank those gentlemen

for having made themselves so busy. Mr. Knowles is a gentleman of Erin, and he must have changed very much since we last conversed with him, if he wants any thing more "than a clear and no favor" to secure to himself the applause and approbation of an American audience.

YEARLY EPISTLE OF THE "FRIENDS."—This document has made its appearance in England. As usual it is characteristic of the body from whence it emanates. It is mild and unassuming. Amidst other things, it notices the passing of an act, whereby the "affairs of the people called Quakers is deemed equivalent to the voting of other Christians, and this recognition of civil rights was effected by the meeting as a matter of gratitude. In that part of the epistle which may be termed their report, it appears that during the year the "sufferings" of their body resident in England amount to 11,907l., or, in other words, that they have been mulcted in that sum for tithes and other ecclesiastical claims. The society are exhorted to intermeddle as little as possible with political matters, and to manifest their loyalty as heretofore to the King and his Government, so far as they can do so with a good conscience. A suitable admonition is also given to the youth, of their congregations, and especially those who are engaged as commercial travellers, cautioning them against conformity to the world. Finally, there is a powerful appeal to the Friends to extend their charity and bounty more liberally to the sick and poor of every sect in their respective neighborhoods.

The RIGHT REV. DR. O'CONNOR, was to be consecrated a Roman Catholic Bishop of Brunswick-street Chapel, Cork, on the 3d of last month.

We notice with regret the failure of the Scotch Banking Establishment of Kinnears, Smith & Co, in the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh. It has produced considerable excitement in that city, the house being a very old established one and deemed very safe. The cause of the failure is attributed to one of the partners in London having made large sales of Stock without the knowledge of the Company.

The first stone of the New Roman Catholic Chapel of Newtown Hamilton was on the 16th of July last, laid by Hugh Garmony, Esq in the presence of a numerous and highly respectable assembly of persons of all denominations.

The Protestant meeting, for the preservation of the "Church in Danger," Whigs on the authority of the *Dublin Evening Mail* to place in that city on the 14th of August.

Explanation of the Furniture and Ornaments of a Catholic Church, and of the Ceremonies of the Mass, &c. By the Right Rev. Dr. England, Bishop of Charleston, &c. &c. Baltimore, 1834.—F. Lucas, jun.

This is the title of neat volume just published by Mr. Lucas of Baltimore, written by BISHOP ENGLAND during his stay in Rome, at the request of Cardinal WELD,—to whom it is dedicated and designed for the special use of the English residing at Rome, in order that they might, through the medium of their own native language, become acquainted with the solemn and splendid ritual and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, which they weekly witness in the immortal city. This is an important as well as useful work, containing much necessary and valuable information and ought to be placed in the hands of all Roman Catholics—as containing much matter that will enable them to rebut those foul and fulsome charges of superstition and ignorance so frequently brought against them.—To the liberal Protestant we earnestly recommend a perusal of this valuable production.—It will do more towards disarming him of those prejudices against Catholicity which he insensibly imbibes in his childhood than can be imagined.—Mr. Lucas deserves well of the Catholic community for having reprinted this work. It is for sale at the Book Store of Mr. James Ryan in Broadway.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Rev. Mr. Berminham's communication has been received, and the composition therein alluded to, has been duly attended to.

We thank our "old friend," H. F. for the document he has forwarded and we wait anxiously to hear "MORE ANON?"

The life and adventures of "Jack Rooney" have been received. We have not had time to peruse them.

The editor of this paper having been visited with a relapse, which has confined him to his room during the week, his editorial correspondence has of necessity been suspended.

Advertisements unavoidably omitted in this day's publication will appear without fail in our next.

Mr. Moore's Letter is mislaid. If he will have the goodness to forward a fresh notice, it will be immediately attended to.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Young Men of the City and County of New-York, held at Tammany Hall on Wednesday evening, the third of September, instant, on motion of Morgan L. Smith, Esq., FRANCIS FICKETT, Esq. was called to preside. On motion of William K Strong, Esq. the following gentlemen were selected as Vice-Presidents:—

- ISAAC TOWNSEND, EFFINGHAM H. WARNER, PHILIP E. MILLEDOLER, JAMES SHEA, THOMAS W. WELLS, WILLIAM LEE, ABRAHAM H. VAN WYCK, RICHARD PENNELL, JOHN J. CISCO, EZRA S. CONNELL.

On motion of John A. Merrill, Esq. Philip S. Crooke, Thomas N. Carr, Edward Prall, John L. Bedient, Richard B. Fosdick, Samuel N. Dodge, Timo. Russ Hibbard, and John McGrath were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the Meeting having been stated from the Chair, Col. P. M. Wetmore, from a Committee appointed to prepare Resolutions, reported the following: Whereas, This meeting is deeply impressed with the importance of the approaching political contest, believing that the result will go far to decide the question whether the people shall retain the power asserted in their constitution, or be compelled to surrender their dearest rights and submit to a government unknown to the laws; and whereas, on an occasion of such vital consequence it is the duty

Augmentation of the Military Force in Carlow.—In consequence of the hostility manifested by the peasantry to the collection of tithes in the barony of Rathvilly, Captain Battersby considered it necessary to apply to government for a reinforcement of cavalry, which application was promptly granted; consequently an additional military force is hourly expected to take place, and will of course be permanently stationed in Carlow.—*Carlow Sentinel*.

Mr. R. C. Ferguson, member for Kirkcubright, was convicted with Lord Thane and some others for an attempt to rescue Arthur Connor during his trial for high treason at the Maidstone assizes, in a Court martial, and had suffered a very severe penalty for the chivalrous attempt. I saw him on the morning of this day in conversation with the venerable subject of his youthful solicitude, who, after an absence of thirty-five years, was now permitted to return to his native country for two months! The generous young barrister of 1799 is now a distinguished member of the British parliament, and, while I write, I fear he has been appointed to the ministry. Can it be possible that he will sanction a renewal of the coercion bill.—*Dub. Pilot 26 July*.

We regret to learn the death of the Marchioness of Headfort, in the neighbourhood of Kells, where she has been almost incessantly employed in her industry, and the great loss she has been subjected to. Her husband, whose wisdom, firmness, independence and honesty have been successfully exerted in restraining an usurping and dangerous monopoly, withstanding and defeating assaults upon the integrity of the constitution, bringing back the wandering powers of government to the pale of just construction, and establishing the correctness of the sentiment that a free people can safely be trusted with political power.

6. Resolved, That in the dignified propriety which has marked the course of MARTIN VAN BUREN, as President of the Senate, we find new cause to admire and esteem his character; and that his long and disinterested public services, his unsurpassed ability as a statesman, his unimpeachable integrity as a man, and his unwavering devotion to the principles of the constitution, richly entitle him to the confidence and respect of the American people.

7. Resolved, That the administration of the government of this State, by WILLIAM L. MARCY, has been marked by a wise, judicious and just policy, honest and faithful councils, and signal ability; and that the recommendation for an issue of State stock, pledging the public credit to protect and sustain the rights and interests of the people against the oppressive conduct of an unconstitutional incorporation—a measure characterized by sagacious foresight, patriotic motives, and great political firmness—has resulted in promoting the public welfare, and entitles its author to the respect and gratitude of every citizen of New-York.

8. Resolved, That the public conduct of the Democratic representatives of this City, the Hon. Messrs. Cambreling, White, and Lawrence, during the recent session of Congress, in sustaining the great leading measures of the administration, at a period which tested political faithfulness, was in accordance with the declared sentiments of a large majority of their constituents, and deserves the grateful thanks of the Democratic party.

9. Resolved, That the distinguished ability and untiring zeal displayed by the Hon. Silas Wright, and the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, Senators in Congress from New York, in defending the State they represent, from wanton, violent, and unjust assaults, and generally in supporting an administration identified with the welfare of the country, have secured to them the character of worthy public servants, and deserve a cordial expression of the public approbation.

10. Resolved, In the opinion of this meeting, that the constitutional currency of gold and silver is exempt from the many objections which are inseparable from a paper circulating medium, that it affords the safest representative value, and is therefore best adapted to the wants of the people.

11. Resolved, That believing the circulation of the smaller denominations of bank notes to be an evil of the banking system which requires immediate amendment, this meeting is decidedly favorable to the passage of a law restraining the banking incorporations of this State from issuing notes of less denomination than Five Dollars.

12. Resolved, That considering the principle of Equal Rights—a just participation in the benefits, and a fair exemption from the evils of government—as the foundation of our republican institutions, we disapprove of all monopolies created for the benefit of the few, and supported by sacrificing the interests of the many.

13. Resolved, That being firmly convinced that the existence of the Bank of the United States is not warranted by the Constitution, is not necessary as an agent of the government, and is not required for the legitimate purposes of commercial business—but on the contrary, that it is injurious to the interests, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, this meeting avows its unalterable determination to oppose a renewal of the charter of that incorporation, or the granting of similar powers to any national institution whatever.

14. Resolved, That this meeting approves the recommendation for a National Convention to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, believing such a course to be in accordance with long established and approved republican usage, and best calculated to elicit a fair expression of sentiment from the democracy of the Union.

The preambles and resolutions were unanimously adopted; whereupon the chair appointed a retiring committee of forty-five persons, consisting of three from each Ward. The committee reported the following as proper persons to represent the City and County in the State Convention of Young Men:—

DELEGATES.

- First Ward—John R. Livingston, Jr., Joel B. DeLano, Robert Smith. Second Ward—Charles O'Connell, Edward Sandford, James Connor. Third Ward—Francis B. Cutting, Philip S. Crooke, James A. Chapple. Fourth Ward—Peter A. Cowdrey, William Froment, Elbridge G. Stacey. Fifth Ward—R. H. Morris, George Davis, Tunis Bergin. Sixth Ward—John W. Merritt, Thomas N. Campbell, Henry Erben. Seventh Ward—Andrew Warner, William M. Fish, John I. Bedient. Eighth Ward—John McKeon, Ezra S. Conner, John D. Stevenson. Ninth Ward—Levi Kidder, William Roome, Gilbert F. Hall. Tenth Ward—John M. Thorne, Samuel B. Fleming, Charles Taylor. Eleventh Ward—George S. Messerve, James Waterbury, Walter Durbow. Twelfth Ward—Jefferson Brown, Benjamin Ryer, Nelson Chast. Thirteenth Ward—Cornelius B. Timmon, Thomas Hall, William Forgy. Fourteenth Ward—Prosper W. Wetmore, Elbert Jackson, Thomas G. Harrison.

Fifteenth Ward—David M. Prall, Washington Cockle, Andrew L. Ireland. The report of the committee was unanimously approved of by the meeting.

On motion it was ordered that the delegates from each Ward have power to supply vacancies in the respective Ward delegations.

The following Resolution was offered by Colonel Edward Sandford, and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we regard political ingratitude as a moral crime; that he who professes to act with us, while he secretly disavows our principles or the measures which involve those principles, is a traitor and he who "throws himself among our enemies" in the hour of battle loaded with the spoils acquired from our misplaced confidence and kindness, is politically and morally a renegade, deserving of the scorn and contempt of honest men, and the indignant frowns and unqualified detestation of a moral people.

Colonel Sandford addressed the meeting in support of the resolution in an able and eloquent speech.

The Honorable C. C. Cambreling the Honorable John McKeon, Thomas N. Carr, Esq. and several other gentlemen having been called on by the meeting, delivered their sentiments on subjects of deep interest to their fellow-citizens. These addresses were characterized by great force and eloquence, and were received with acclamations by the immense concourse assembled.

On motion, the meeting was adjourned.

FRANCIS FICKETT, President.

Isaac Townsend, E. H. Warner, Philip E. Milledoler, James Shea, Thomas W. Wells, William Lee, Abraham H. Van Wyck, Richard Pennell, John J. Cisco, Ezra S. Conner, Vice-Presidents.

Philip S. Crooke, Thomas N. Carr, Edward Prall, John J. Bedient, Richard B. Fosdick, Samuel N. Dodge, T. Russ Hibbard, John McGrath, Secretaries.

SIXTH WARD—Public Notice is hereby given, that the Assessors of the Sixth Ward have completed their Assessments, and that a copy thereof is left with Clarkson Crolius, at No. 10, corner of Reed and Cross-streets, where the same may be seen and examined by any of the inhabitants during TEN DAYS, from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 3 o'clock, P. M. and that the Assessors will meet at the expiration of the said ten days, to wit: on the 13th day of September, at the place above mentioned, to review their said Assessments, on the application of any person conceiving himself aggrieved.

CLARKSON CROLIUS, GEORGE MILLS, Assessors of the Sixth Ward.

New York, Sept. 3, 1834.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO sail punctually 8th September.—Steerage Passengers can be comfortably accommodated on board a first class Packet Ship, on the most reasonable terms, by making early application to RAWSON & McMURRAY, 100 Pine-st. near South-st

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO sail punctually 14th September.—Arrangements have been made on board one of the finest Packet Ships, belonging to this Port, for the comfortable accommodation of second cabin and steerage passengers, who will be taken on the most reasonable terms, if immediate application be made to RAWSON & McMURRAY, 100 Pine-stret. sep 7

have emancipated the Protestant. How hard, how unjust, how un-conscientious, the law which requires of the liberal Protestant, before he can sit in parliament, to swear that the sacrifice of the mass, as used in the Church of Rome, is superstitious and idolatrous. The Irish parliament would render emancipation complete, extending not only to the Catholic, but also to the Protestant—not only to the subject, but also to the King—the Lord Chancellor would not be trammelled, because he is, forsooth, keeper of the King's conscience—rather than this hardship should prevail, the King would have im-posed on him, in addition to his other arduous duties, the labor of prevent riots, and disturbances, by 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 English Course comprises Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Elocution, Composition, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Mathematics. THE CLASSICAL OR LITERARY Course comprises the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian languages. Attached to the Institution, but in a separate house, is a SELECT FEMALE School, under the superintendence of Mrs. Casserly, assisted by a competent Govern-ness. The young ladies will have the instructions of the teachers employed in the Institution. The quarter charged if once commenced. No vacation this year. For terms, &c., &c., apply at the School.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CONVENTION.
The Democratic Republican Senatorial Convention of this city and county of New York, will convene at Tammany Hall, on Monday next, the 8th of Sept. at 8 o'clock, to make choice of eleven delegates to represent this city and county in the Senatorial Convention for this district, to be held at Brooklyn in October next. The Delegates of the several Wards will produce their credentials. DAVID BRYSON, Chairman.

JOHN HELLER, } Secretaries.
GEORGE SHARP, }

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

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

They are, he believes, some of the most spacious, commodious, and healthy in New York; and are now ready for the reception of pupils of both sexes. Intending to devote himself solely to the duties of his profession, Mr. 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 English Course comprises Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Elocution, Composition, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Mathematics. THE CLASSICAL OR LITERARY Course comprises the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian languages. Attached to the Institution, but in a separate house, is a SELECT FEMALE School, under the superintendence of Mrs. Casserly, assisted by a competent Govern-ness. The young ladies will have the instructions of the teachers employed in the Institution. The quarter charged if once commenced. No vacation this year. For terms, &c., &c., apply at the School.

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

GREENWICH MARBLE YARD.
Sixth Avenue, directly opposite to 5th street, in the immediate vicinity of Washington Parade Ground. The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they carry on the Marble business in all its various branches such as chimney pieces Pier table tops, of every description, tombs, monuments head-stones, &c. &c. Having in their employ first rate hands and being determined to devote their entire attention to the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to produce work from their factory which will be found on inspection to be not inferior to any in the city. Their present stock is considerable, and they invite owners of houses, builders and others, to call and examine for themselves. M. LAUGHLIN & O'HARA. New-York, Nov. 2, 1833.

EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE
For Steerage Passengers,
FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
Persons settled in the United States who wish to send for their friends from Great Britain or Ireland can secure their passages at this Office, No. 273 Pearl St. on the most moderate terms, in first rate ships sailing from Liverpool every week, in any of which they can embark at the time most convenient for themselves. The ships are of a very superior class, fitted up with every convenience for the voyage and commanded by skillful and careful men; and the frequency and punctuality of their departure will prevent the heavy expenses often attendant on the delay at Liverpool. The greatest care is used to promote the comfort of the passengers; and if they should not come out, the passage money is always returned to those from whom it was received. The cheapness of travelling in the steam-boats, which are constantly running to Liverpool, from various ports of Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this a very expeditious and economical mode of emigration; and the agents of this establishment at those ports will assist the passengers free of com-mission, forwarding their baggage. Sums of any amount to assist them in pre-mission, forwarding their baggage. Sums of any amount to assist them in pre-mission, forwarding their baggage. Sums of any amount to assist them in pre-mission, forwarding their baggage.

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK.
EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.
FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
Resident in the United States, feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed that they can secure their passages at 246 Pearl street, on the lowest terms in very superior American ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowledged regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents op-portunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a suffi-cient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occur-ring. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeably to the company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet une-qualed—uniting the nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders—almost secured to the Emigrant a safe passage across the Atlantic. In point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be rea-sonably looked for and wished for.

It may be as well to observe that the cheapness of travelling from Ireland, Scot-land and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties agree to have their friends out to the extent of five, or more, they are assured of a FREE passage from Dublin and Belfast to Liverpool for themselves, besides their luggage forwarded free of commis-ion. Drafts will be given on ROBINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable at sight, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Passage money in all cases is always returned to the parties from whom it was received, should their friends not embark for the country (post paid) will be readily Applications from persons residing in the country, can always be secured—like-answered. Passages from New-York, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, &c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply to **DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.** 246 Pearl st. Oct. 1.

EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE,
FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS,
FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, & WALES.
The subscribers have made arrangements for setting 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 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 passengers 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 Agents are established, con-nected with the line. Vessels will leave Liverpool weekly, so that there will be no detention. Remittances forwarded from here, and all letters destined 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 particulars apply to **RAWSON, and McMURRAY, 100 Pine-street,** near South-street. Jy 26. ly.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
STORAGE PASSENGERS proceeding on to Liverpool or London may be accommodated on moderate terms, in first rate packet ships—taking their departure weekly. Their accommo-dations are such as to unite comfort with convenience, and as only few are taken, early application should be made. Those wanting Drafts on England and Ireland, can have them as usual, or Sovereigns if they be preferred. Apply at No. 246 Pearl street. **DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.** July 26

BY ORDER of the Honourable John T. Irving, first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New York.
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorizing attachments against non-resident debtors, that an attachment has issued against the estate of JOHN WYLIE, who is a resident of Mobile, in the State of Alabama, and not a resident of the State of New York, and that the same will be sold for the paymen-t of his debts, unless he appear and discharge such attachment, ac-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 prop-erty by him are forbidden by law, and are void. Dated, the 10th day of June, 1834. **JESSE W. BENEDICT,** Attorney for Attaching Creditor. June 21—9m

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 Sec-retary of State. **J. WESTERVELT,** Sheriff of the City and County of New York. Sheriff's Office, August 5, 1834.

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.

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. **DANIEL M'GRATH, Executor.**

PROSPECT HALL, OBSERVATORY.—PLACE.
This new and extensive establishment is situated on an eminence more than 100 feet above the water, near the present termination of the Harlem rail road over the rail road tunnel, and on the 4th 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-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 picturesque 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 respec-tfully 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 selec-tion of wines and refreshments in general; as he looks to a dis-cerning 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 1m

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. Cunningham, 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. Cunningham's, Jersey City, or Charles McKenna's, 52 John-street, New-York. Aug 23 5t

INFORMATION WANTED.
OF RICHARD SHANNON, a native of Ireland, Co. Longford, parish of S rent, aged about 15 years. Has lived with one Daniel Bets, Lysander, Onondaga County, New-York, for four or five years, and afterwards with a Mr. Hall, Shoe-maker, in Baldwinville, about 2 years, and has not since been heard of. Any in-formation respecting him would be thankfully received by his brother New-York, Sept. 6. **THOMAS SHANNON, 59 Laight street.**

OF JAMES WOODS, who resided twenty years in St. Croix. In 1823 he went to Ireland, sailed from thence to New-York, in 1825. When last heard from he left Porto Cabello for New-York, in 1831. Since then he has not been heard from. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by August 30. **J. MATHEWS, 72 Wall-street.**

OF DAVID MOLLOY, a laborer, a native of Kildrillo, of Clare, King's Co Ireland. When last heard of was in Upper Canada; his uncle, James Fehan, is very anxious to hear from him. Address to the care of Lack Conron, No. 21 Prince-street, New-York. August 30.

OF JAMES BRANIGAN, who left Patterson, New Jersey, in June, 1826—was heard from in 27, at which time he resided in New Orleans. Any person having a knowledge of him will confer a favor upon his wife and children by commu-nicating the same to them. **MARGARET BRANIGAN,** 138 Barrow-street, N. Y. August 30.

OF THOMAS P. LEDWIDGE, who when last heard of, last wrote from Ultra and Pittsburgh, in October 1830, to his mother, then in Dublin, now in New York. Any information of him will be received with thanks addressed to A. BELL & Co. 33 Pine-street, New York. August 30.

OF ROBERT COVENY, who some time since was Coachman to a family in the upper part of the Twelfth Ward. He will hear of something to his advantage by calling upon **FLANAGAN & DURYEE,** August 30. 3t 160 Nassau-street.

OF HENRY McGRATH otherwise LOVE!—Sailed from Belfast, about 17 years ago, he resided at 7th and 8th Shippen Philadelphia, and moved to New York, about October, or November last.—Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brother Arthur, who has lately arrived in New York from Arboath, Scotland, directed to John McGrath, 346 1-2 Broadway, N. Y. aug 23.

THE TRUTH TELLER is published every Saturday Morn-ing, 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.

“BRINGING HOME.”

I was sitting on a rocky eminence, in the North of England, looking down into a deep long vale, when the sound of a single bell from the lone, grey church in the bottom of the valley, caught my ear. I arose and descended to the village. As I drew near I could perceive that the bell tolled for a funeral, and every face wore that depth of gloom which announces some more than ordinary sorrow.—When I had learned the cause my heart was also touched with a sadness, such as it had seldom experienced. In this village had, for many generations, dwelt one great family. A gentleman of fortune, in a distant country, had married the sole heiress of this house, and, to gratify her fondness for her native place, had built an elegant abode where, he chiefly lived. They had been married some years, and had three children—when during a winter spent in London, the lady had been seduced, and had fled to the Continent with her seducer. This, as might have been expected, upon a mind particularly sensitive, and upon a heart devotedly attached to her, and up to the fatal moment of her elopement totally unsus-picious, had nearly destroyed her husband. He retired with his children to his own ancestral seat, and lived in a deep and melancholy seclusion. The lady's father, a man of stern and passionate character, at first exhibited the madness of passion, and then settled down into the sullen silence of unappeasable hatred. Years went over: when, at length, the father and husband, at the same instant, received each a letter from the lost one—at the point of death—in penitence, and in destitu-tion. It was written with that harrowing sense of her crime, of all she had lost, and lost for ever, that would touch the most resentful spirit, if it possessed any portion of feeling. She prayed for pardon—pardon ere she died; and she asked for nothing more except a grave—a grave in her native ground.—With the approach of death, not all sense of her crime and her ignominy could quench the spirit of her youth; it returned—and she yearned to lie in the spot where she had been born—where alone she had been innocent and a happy. The father, more true to his resentment than to paternal nature, preserved a sullen silence. Her husband wrote that he forgave her—that he prayed God to forgive; and that, as the once-loved creature of his young affections—as the once wife of his bosom—the mother of his children—she should lie in a tomb which he would build on purpose for her in her native earth. She read the letter and expired. They were bringing the uncon-scious prodigal to her last home. I saw the hearse move slowly and gloomily up the mountain road—I saw the peasants go out and gaze upon it, as it drove up to the church-yard, with weeping eyes, and sobs of mingled emotions. The guilty, the punished, the repentant—the once happy and idol-ized creature, come from a terrible and forsaken deathbed, without one kindred mourner—one friend—one attendant—save the hirelings of death—to sleep in the spot which one weak, guilty deed had sown with perpetual sorrows. Her hus-band, her children, were in their distant home; her father, with a heart more hard and gloomy than the rock into which she was descending, was within sound of her funeral bell, and cursed her memory as he heard it toll. It was a bringing home that filled me with indescribable sensations of wretchedness, and haunted me for many a day, though I again walked amid the crowds and cheerful sounds of the city.

SECOND WARD.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Asses-sors of the Second Ward have completed their Assessments, and that a copy thereof is left with Samuel Gilford, Jun., at No. 126 William-street, where the same may be seen and examined by any of the inhabitants during TEN DAYS from the 2d September, and that the Assessors will meet at the expiration of the said ten days, to wit: on the 12th day of September, at No. 126 William-street, to review their said Assessments, on the application of any person conceiving himself aggrieved. **SAMUEL GILFORD, Jun.,** Assessors of the 2d Ward. **ELAM WILLIAMS,** New-York; 2d September, 1834.

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—Schuykill, Peach Orchard, Lackawanna, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sidney, Pictou, and Virginia—all of the first quality. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. **JOHN QUIN.** September 6.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE SIXTH WARD.
The undersigned Physicians, offer their services gratuitously to any inhabitant of the ward who may be attacked by Cholera.
T. W. DONOVAN, M. D.
F. W. WALSH, M. D. 146 Leonard-street.
E. V. BROWN, M. D. 542 Pearl-street.
August 30.

A CARD.—MISS KEOGH respectfully informs the Public that the duties of her school will be resumed on Wednesday, the third day of September. Com-petent teachers are engaged, and every exertion shall be made to promote the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils that may be entrusted to Miss Keogh's charge, No. 3 Rivington-street. August 30.

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

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

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

ry, he wished it to be carried, as he thought that it would prove beneficial to Ireland. [Hear.]

THE COERCION BILL.

The following is the Irish coercion bill originally brought into the Commons and now part of the Bill of Great Britain. It will be seen that it is greatly modified. We sincerely trust, however, that, in consequence of the liberal policy to be pursued by the Government, there will be no more coercion bills for Ireland:—

A Bill to continue, under certain modifications, for a limited time, an Act of the third year of the reign of his present Majesty, for the more effectual Suppression of Local Disturbances and Dangerous Associations in Ireland.

Whereas an act was passed in the third year of his present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Suppression of Local Disturbances and Dangerous Associations in Ireland," which said recited Act was to continue in force until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four:

And whereas it is expedient that the said recited act should, under certain modifications, be further continued for one year:

Be it therefore enacted, by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said recited act, except such parts thereof as are hereby repealed, shall be, and the same is hereby further continued, and shall be in force until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five.

THE "LOYAL PEOPLE OF IRELAND."

We find the following in the Court Journal of Saturday last:—

"The Dutches of Kent and the Princess Victoria are expected to visit Ireland during the present summer, having been specially invited by the principal Irish nobility. After leaving Dublin, and the place, where they will receive the warm and affectionate hospitality of the Marquis Wellesley and the devoted attention of the Duke and Dutches of Leinster, they intend to see the Lakes of Killarney, and the various scenes of grandeur and magnificence in that picturesque neighbourhood. Lord Plunkett, the Earl of Donoughmore, Marquis of Abercorn, the Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Hertford, Marquis of Conyngham, and, in fact, all the wealthy and loyal people of Ireland, are anxious for a visit from their future Queen."

The Englishman who wrote the above knows just as little as Lord Grey about the concerns of Ireland. No one doubts the wealth of Lord Plunkett, who is very highly paid for his loyalty; but what a sample of the "wealthy and loyal people of Ireland" is afforded by the Duke of Devonshire, who has immense estates in the country, but never resided in it—by the Marquis of Hertford, who is a constant absentee, and the Marquis of Conyngham, who certainly has a residence in Ireland, but never occupies it? If our "future Queen" and her illustrious parent should visit the seats of our nobility, we trust that good fires will be lighted in the apartments destined for the Royal party before their arrival, as it is notorious that most of their mansions have been without a tenant since the dissolution of the Irish Parliament.—Pilot.

CURIOS OCCURENCE.

A strange and very unusual accident occurred in the County Court at Waterford towards the close of the assizes, on Monday the 21st July. The several prisoners convicted in this court during the assizes having been brought up from the gaol to receive their respective sentences, and the Deputy Clerk of the Crown having gone through a great portion of the list, mentioning *seriatim* to each prisoner the punishment allotted to him, he was interrupted in his progress by Counselor Dickson, who, addressing the presiding Judge (Baron Smith), requested his Lordship's attention to a statement that he had to submit respecting one of the men in the dock, whose name had just been called over, and who had been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. The man he alluded to was Patrick Maher, who had been included with nine other men in an indictment for a riot and unlawful assemblage at the mountain of Browe, in the west of the county, in April last, but who, as he was instructed, had not been arraigned or tried for the imputed offence, nor even brought before the Court during the whole course of the assizes, until he was now called up to receive sentence! The other nine men named in the indictment were placed in the dock on Saturday, and arraigned on the charge beforementioned, when, in compliance with the advice of their counsel, Mr. Hatchell, (who, no doubt, was actuated by a sound discretion and a prudential regard to their interests in recommending such a course,) they all submitted, or pleaded guilty to the charge. Maher, however, though included by name in the indictment, was not before the Court at the time; he of course could not be legally considered as having joined in the plea of guilty with the other men accused, and consequently ought not to be included in the sentence. The only explanation that could be given of the singular circumstance of his having never till now been brought up into the court seemed to be this: the man was originally committed on a charge of murder (a life having been sacrificed in the riot), and the bill of indictment charging him with the murder having been ignored by the grand jury, the gaoler, ignorant or unmindful of his being included in the indictment for the riot, omitted or deemed it unnecessary to bring him from the prison. Whatever might have been the cause of the omission, the fact undoubtedly was as he (Mr. Dickson) had stated; and Maher stood there in the singular predicament of being

under sentence for an offence for which he had never been tried nor even arraigned! The gaoler, at Mr. Dickson's request, was then questioned upon oath as to the facts stated by that gentleman, which he had admitted to be correct. He acknowledged that he had received no committal against Maher but the one now produced, under which the prisoner was first placed into his custody, and in which he was charged with murder; and stated, as his reason for having omitted to bring him up until now (which he admitted to be the fact), that he had received no directions to do so. Baron Smith observed, that the circumstances of the case were very unusual and awkward, and lamented that they had not been stated to him, as they ought to have been, at an earlier opportunity. It was now too late to think of putting the man on his trial, the Crown counsel and the witnesses for the prosecution, as well as those whom the prisoner might have intended to produce on his defence, having probably left the city. He was therefore placed in a very embarrassing situation, and could do, without taking some further time for consideration, take upon himself to determine what course he should adopt under circumstances so singular. For the present, he would only direct an affidavit, setting out the circumstances of the case, to be sworn to by the gaoler, and the proceedings to be continued in the next term.

Where then?—Ingeniously discovered no remedy but in total separation. This is not Mr. O'Connell's remedy, it is not the remedy sought for by the Irish, yet he avers they may be wrong, Mr. Tennent more wise than they, may be right. If a domestic legislature connected with a common executive can be but a "specious delusion," and God knows British government has seldom if ever been any thing else to the Irish, then surely the sole remedy must be total separation—nothing less, if we believe Mr. Tennent, the opinion of Mr. O'Connell and the wishes of the people of Ireland to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Tennent, like others of his kidney, seems to be much annoyed by the O'Connell-fund. It, properly speaking, is matter extraneous to the subject of the union. The question of repeal or non-repeal cannot be adjusted by the mere circumstance whether Mr. O'Connell works without fee, or is paid, nor yet whether compensation comes to him indirectly from the people through the national treasury, or directly from the people themselves, but Mr. Tennent wishes to make a long speech and must draw it out even by allusion to the O'Connell-fund; and as it answers us the purpose of filling up our columns, we will also take the liberty of availing ourselves of the example set us by Mr. Tennent.

In allusion to this same O'Connell-fund, Mr. Tennent says that "so soon as the money failed, so soon they would hear little more of the repeal of the Union." Now it appears to us quite improbable that the failure of contributions to the fund would have the effect of silencing O'CONNELL; or that the contributions will cease before the repeal must take place. When the agitator pressed forward as an advocate of the Union, he made no conditions for himself, he demanded no pay, and we firmly believe he expected no remuneration: the "fund" arose from a spirit of justice and the impulse of gratitude acting on the Irish mind. Mr. O'CONNELL when he became a volunteer advocate of repeal, made great personal sacrifice, and is pledged and resolved, and fortunately able, to continue to sacrifice to the cause, if sacrifice should be necessary. There is then nothing to be gained by the failure of the fund, because O'CONNELL, whether remunerated or not, will not be silent.

The contributions to the O'Connell-fund will not cease before the repeal will take place, for the money thus continually flowing, will not suffer an ebb before the object of the fund will be accomplished. But should Irish ability fail, and it seems reasonable that the oppressors of Ireland should contemplate such an issue, yet would the fund be maintained. America would supply it to any necessary extent. Is money necessary to purchase liberty for Ireland? Then let the price be fixed, and old Ireland may draw on her friends in America. The British government has driven some of the best blood of Ireland to seek an asylum in America, and must now abide by the consequence. It will be found, and the British Government will have ample opportunity of learning, that Irish patriotism withers not at distance, and is not cooled by time, it is transferred by education, not by nature to the Irishman's offspring, there is many a CLINTON and many a JACKSON in the asylum of the oppressed.

The agitation of the repeal question will proceed whether the O'CONNELL fund can be kept full by Ireland or not, and that the fund will be kept up although the Irish be unable to contribute. O'CONNELL can be silenced by nothing short of repeal or death; and when he dies to-morrow, patriotism would not fail to raise a successor for the O'CONNELL are but the every day growth of Ireland.

The fact whether Mr. O'CONNELL be or be not remunerated for his services, is not matter properly bearing on the repeal question, and its introduction by Mr. Tennent and his associates, and perhaps the reader will say, it is perfectly irrelevant. There are, of course, many cases of similar kind. In Tuam, Marcella, wife of John Egan, Esq. At Cloniffe, Henry Andrew, son of Henry D'Anvers, Esq. In Waterford, Alicia Catherine, daughter of Thomas Meagher, jun. Esq.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Most of the English Insurance companies are now voluntarily undertaking to make an appearance in the Dublin Courts, to any suit arising in Ireland out of life or fire policies.

One of the principal managers of the contemplated national, agricultural and commercial bank of Ireland is Stephen Eagan, of Roscrea, brewer!

Distress.—In consequence of the extreme distress in Caher, the Rev. Michael Tobin has applied last Sunday's chapel collection (£15.) towards purchasing oatmeal, which he is now distributing to the poor of Caher at half price, and intends so during the distressed season.—Tipperary Free Press.

The Northern Herald of Saturday states that an alarming fire broke out in the provision stores of Mr. Shaw, of New-street, Belfast. The fire was raging at the time that paper went to press.

Godkin v. Dover.—In this case, we understand, Mr. O'Connell is leading counsel for the defendant.—Waterford Chronicle.

There was not a capital conviction at the Limerick assizes.

The Treasury have advanced £9,300 for building Thomond-bridge, Limerick.

The Duke of Devonshire is, we understand, taking a Whiggish view of the title question. Yesterday (Friday) a latitat at his grace's suit for £332, and £2. 14s. costs, for non-payment of tithes, was served on Mr. P. B. Stafford. It appears that Mr. Stafford, when agent for Mr. H. W. Barron, signed a joint lease with Messrs. James Barron and H. Duckett, to the duke, as lay impropriator for the tithes of a parish in this county. The tithes, of course, were not paid, and the duke proceeds against Mr. Stafford for the amount!—Waterford Chronicle.

Augmentation of the Military Force in Carlow.—In consequence of the hostility manifested by the peasantry to the collection of tithes in the barony of Rathvilly, Captain Battersby considered it necessary to apply to government for a reinforcement of cavalry, which application was promptly granted; consequently an additional military force is hourly expected to take place, and will of course be permanently stationed in Carlow.—Carlow Sentinel.

Mr. R. C. Ferguson, member for Kirkcubright, was convicted with Lord Thanet and some others for an attempt to rescue Arthur O'Connor during his trial for high treason at the Maidstone assizes, in 1799, and had suffered a very severe penalty for the chivalrous attempt. I saw him on the morning of this day in conversation with the venerable subject of his youthful solicitude, who, after an absence of thirty-five years, was now permitted to return to his native country for two months! The generous young barrister of 1799 is now a distinguished member of the British parliament, and, while I write, I hear he has been appointed to the ministry. Can it be possible that he will sanction a renewal of the coercion bill.—Dub. Pilot 26 July.

We regret to learn the death of the Marchioness of Headfort. Her loss in the neighbourhood of Kells, where she has been almost constant resident ever since her marriage, will be greatly felt. She was the second daughter of the celebrated John Stevenson.

Parliament, it is expected, will be prorogued about the 9th of August.—Courier.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Kilmoremy, Mayo, was held in the court-house of Ballina by requisition, a short time ago, to take into consideration the best mode of testifying their respect for the virtues of the Right Rev. Doctor Waldron.—Connagh Journal.

In the Court of Exchequer, last week, on the prosecution of the Attorney General, at the suit of the Excise, penalties were obtained against the following for breaches of the revenue laws:—Mr. Maguire, of Carlow, £250; John George Head, of Moorefield, King's county, £80; John Downs, of Derra, county Clare, £200; Wm. McCullough, of Belfast, £200; and Mr. Graham, of Fermanagh, £200.

In excavating for the reservoir of the water-works on Cromwell's fort, the workmen found, this week, the skeleton of a man and horse along side each other. The human skeleton, it would appear, was in complete armour when buried there, from the mouldering fragments that were still around it. The breast and lower part of the body was covered with armour, somewhat resembling the ancient thorax, and a plain silver ring was found on one of the joints of the fingers, with the following letters rudely engraved:—"Not valy but Verly," which probably means "not value but virtue." In which we take to be the wearer's motto, in the old English style.—Limerick Star.

Government have reduced the number of lawyers to conduct the crown prosecutions on the Munster circuit to two.

At the Clare assizes the criminal business is comparatively light. The aggregate amount of presentments applied for at special sessions in this county against summer assizes, under the new grand jury act, is only 4,633l. while under the old regime it was 15,500l. last spring assizes.—Limerick Times.

At Milan there lives a boot-maker, possessor of a gallery of sculpture, paintings, and engravings, which contains specimens of many of the most eminent masters, not only of the Italian schools, but of the best chisels. The name of this tasteful son of Crispin is Ronelli, whose zeal as a Mæcenas, it is said, has not prejudiced his ill as a professor of the "last." Napoleon, when at Milan, ordered a supply of his famous boots, and considered him quite a lion in his way, his conversation being interesting and piquant with anecdotes of the arts and eminent personages whom he has seen in his public capacity of connoisseur and artist.

Crangemen in England.—At the Northampton assizes, eight Orangemen were found guilty of a riot, and an assault on the liberal party the election of December, 1832. Various punishments were inflicted on them, from one month's imprisonment and hard labor, to a fine of 40s.

Lord Melbourne was brought up in the principles of Whiggism, and was a great favorite with the late Mr. Fox, and with Francis, Duke of Bedford. He is a man of great acquirements, and liberal opinions. He is said, by those who know him intimately, to have nothing aristocratic either in his notions, or in his general manners. Few men are more thoroughly acquainted with the principles of political science, or less likely to be misled by antiquated prejudices or bigotry. His conduct in reference to the reform bill was straight-forward and manly,—he has not bepraised himself at public meetings, but his claims as one of the popular support have not on that account the less foundation. It is not unlikely that Lord Duncannon or Lord Ebrington will take the place vacated by Lord Melbourne, unless it could be occupied by one of the present members of the cabinet, in which case one or the other of these distinguished friends freedom will most likely fill his place. Report says that Lord Wellesley will retire, as well as Mr. Littleton, and that Lord Durham and some friend of his—Mr. Tennyson has been spoken of—will go to Ireland; but of this we can only speak as one of the reports of last night. Mr. Stanley will support the government on the general questions of foreign and domestic policy, although he retains his opinions with regard to the Irish church.—Morning Advertiser.

A most heart-rending scene took place at Ballinacurra, near Middleton, on Wednesday morning last. A fine young lad about fourteen years of age, son of George Swayne, Esq., went to bathe in view of his father, who sat at a window, having a fit of the gout. After a little time the parent saw the child struggling in the water and drifting out with the tide, which so alarmed him, that forgetting all pain, he ran to his assistance, but on arriving at the spot he became horror struck at discovering that his beloved and only boy had already disappeared. In an agony of grief he dashed into the water, without the least prospect of being useful, for it was with considerable difficulty he was rescued from sharing a similar fate! In a short time some gentlemen were attracted by the melancholy occurrence, and they went in to recover the body, which they effected after an hour's exertion.—Cork Herald.

New Principle for making Butter.—A lot of butter, consisting of sixty ferkins has lately appeared in the Waterford market, made in the county of Tipperary, upon a new principle—being seasoned with saltpetre and brown sugar, in place of salt. Its quality was very prime, and such as to obtain 82s. while the general run of prices for first quality was 75s. to 78s.

Lord Brougham in a Catholic Chapel.—It seems that Lord Brougham attended divine service on Sunday in the Catholic Chapel, in Warwick-street. As his Lordship has not yet resigned the joint custody of the great seal, and of the King's conscience, this movement is calculated to excite some astonishment among those whose recollections carry them back even to the period immediately preceding the passing of the Catholic emancipation bill. What would have been thought then, and still more so twenty years further back, of the Lord High Chancellor, the great dispenser of church patronage, countenancing by his presence "the idolatry and damnable heresy of the church of Rome," without swearing stoutly against

which no exciseman or tidewater could then enter upon his secular duties? An address to the throne from both houses for his immediate removal would have succeeded the outrage with all possible speed—the woolsack which he had profaned would have been burnt, or purified by immersion in the Thames—and all the old women in the country would have been looking out for the arrival of the Spanish armada.—*True Sun.*

SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

"Open to all—influenced by none."

NEW COERCION BILL.

The minister has formally declared war against Ireland, by the introduction of a new law for violating the constitution—for breaking down all the barriers of freedom which the ancestors of Britons won by their blood, and which were to be the sacred property of their posterity by natural as well as by chartered compact. It will not be a law for procuring tranquility, because it teaches the people, by the example of the rulers themselves, the violation of constitutional law, upon pleas of expediency, and gives the administration of the unconstitutional powers to aid in perpetuating the very oppressions which have been the source of the disorders.

The proposed Coercion Bill is miscalled, when it is nicknamed a bill for promoting tranquility. It ought to be called, if it got its proper name, a bill for promoting disturbance—for weakening, perhaps dissolving, British connexion—for bidding the Irish to despar of relief—for prolonging misgovernment, and rendering all her disorders more difficult of cure. It will be a penal bill, to protect the enforcement of another penal bill—an endeavor to save those who are determined to be unjust, from being troubled with the complaining of those they have injured. This will be the bill, and we venture to predict that it will only succeed in producing what it professes to prevent, and will fail in all it pretends to accomplish.

Why, if coercion, brute force, power irresponsible, cruel and uncontrolled—would pacify a country, Ireland ought, long since, to have been the most peaceable country on earth. But this force, this coercion, has been the source of the continuance of the disorder, and cannot be the remedy. There is a something in evil in this world which has a constant tendency to increase evil, and in good, a principle which propagates itself. Thus a people long treated with the wantonness of brute force, are filled with the dispositions, which seem to the superficial to demand a continuance of severity; whereas, if justice be tried by rulers, it has an invariable tendency to inspire the governed with corresponding virtues; and there is no better remedy for extravagant demands than timely concessions. But why address this, the language of truth, of soberness, and of reason, to rulers, who, when Ireland is concerned, are deaf to the voice, and only listen to the whispers of insolent domination. They admit these principles with regard to other states. All this is true of Poland, of Spain, or Portugal. The English writers will read charming lectures to the oppressors of those countries, but as soon as Ireland is the theme, wisdom, decency, policy is set at naught, and they act with the arrogance of tyrants, and the faculty of idiots.

Oh! but if moderate demands are yielded to, it will cause people to entertain unreasonable expectations. We deny it—we say, "be just and fear not." Unreasonable popular demands are always instigated by the unwise delay of just amelioration; and the policy which concedes is not weakness but wisdom.

Look at America. We saw, the other day, one or two provinces arming, remonstrating—and every one at a distance predicted a civil war and the "dismemberment" of the empire. What did the great and wise Jackson do? Coercion Bills—deny the grievance—swear it was all agitation—bad, turbulent spirits—and all the rest of this jargon—these hackned resources of ignorant and wicked despotism? No such thing. He inquired into the causes of the discontent. He ascertained it was well founded—he redressed the grievance—all was content and harmony—he saved the empire! Was this concession weakness? No; when Jackson saw a great evil springing up in the state—a money monopoly—that most odious, and vulgar, and debasing of all oligarchies—an oligarchy of great capitalists—that which infests every country where there is that odious prop to every abuse and tyranny—that narrow, partial, unjust, and unequal distributor of capital—a national or state bank, with all its attendant curses—when he saw this striding towards political as well as commercial monopoly—he who yielded to the just complaints of an aggrieved province, resisted this power which had reared its head and spread its roots throughout the whole state: and there is not a swindler, a fraudulent, adventurous, or insolvent trader—there is not a money monopolist, with all the power such monopolists have to raise a clamor against a ruler, embarrass his measures, and engage retainers, who has not been stirred up against Jackson, and he has resisted them all. Why do not rulers nearer home imitate the wisdom of this simple, but wise and firm republican? No, they will submit to be slaves to a church—to a money monopoly—a West India interest—to a proud and titled oligarchy—to any thing. They will submit to abject slavery; to the most despised juntas, for the barbarous gratification of tyrannising over the universal people. This seems to be the sole end and object of European Governments. But let them beware. Their own conduct may at last teach the people to prefer, for peace, prosperity, security; for just concession to grievance, and firmness in resisting evil, government, not in the monarchial, but in the republican form.

We warn the ministry solemnly against this last meditated outrage against Ireland. It may be the last. It is dictated by the wanton arrogance of a haughty domination which wills, because it dares. A child can see the injustice of the act by the shallowness of the pretence. See how the case stands on their own showing. The Minister got a Coercion Bill last year, under the promise of measures of relief, and has broken every promise, except when he promised mischief. He got that bill under the pretence of suppressing crime, and he provided in it for the suppression of agitation, as the alleged source of crime. Well; the bill is in operation a year; what is his case for a renewal? One would suppose it is, that it worked well; that crime diminished; that it proved its efficacy by the result of its operation? Not at all. The bill existed; agitation is suppressed; and his case is, that under the operation of a bill to prevent crime, it multiplied and increased with the cessation of the agitation which was said to be its source!

Why, if Englishmen heard such a case made, for any one purpose in the world but domination over Ireland, they would scout it with derision, indignation, and scorn.

Yes—we again warn the Ministry against the consummation of this meditated atrocity. Do they think by it to collect tithes in Ireland? We tell them tithes will never again be paid in Ireland; and if they think to procure them by putting the landlords between the tithe-eater and the peasant, they will extend the resistance to rents, if tithes are not paid a penny in the pound of tithe.

Do they think by the enactment to stop the demand for Repeal? Look to Dungarvan. Look to Wexford—Luttrell's county; but nobly, by its inherent spirit and virtue, disinherited from Luttrellism. See those two elections—The Coercion Bill in force—no agitation—and yet the Repealers returned under the most discouraging circumstances. The fact is, the desire of Repeal is too deeply seated in the national mind to decay even with the decay of agitation. It is a spirit which is propagated, not by agitation, but by justice. If the British rules burned every pen, and gagged every mouth in Ireland, the love of Repeal would dwell in every heart; it would be seized, the first opportunity, by every hand—the flame would burst out, and burn the more fiercely by compression, fed, as it would be, by un-

just coercion, and denials of justice, which would supply fresh demonstrations of its necessity.

It may reason with British rulers? That Providence which sees to reserve Ireland as a future scourge of England—which bewails the councils of the foredoomed, and collects in the very cries of nations the elements of their future punishment—will render English Statesmen deaf to the voice of reason, to the suggestions of isom, or the dictates of sound policy; and they will blindly, obstinately, pursue a bigotted course, which may yet conduct its advisers to the block for the loss of Ireland.

It will Irishmen submit, and by silence be consenting to the degrading insult? Are our feuds so inveterate that we would consent to our common humiliation to annoy each other. If we are not a nation of serfs in heart—no matter what our differences, we will feel ashen and Irishmen, and protest against an act, which, if feebly resisted or tamely acquiesced in, would render the name of Irishman a badge of infamy to the remotest corners of the earth.

Countrymen—Irishmen of all denominations—are you men? The misters sounded the tocsin. Respond to it by the united remonstrance of an injured, outraged, and insulted nation.—*Dub. Pilot.*

MISSOURI SCHOOL. Education. Composition, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Mathematics. THE CLASSICAL OR LITERARY COURSE comprises the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian languages. Attached to the Institution, but in a separate house, is a SELECT FEMALE SCHOOL, under the superintendence of Mrs. Cassely, assisted by a competent Governess. The young ladies will have the instructions of the teachers employed in the institution. The quarter charged if once commenced. No vacation this year. For terms, &c., &c., apply at the School.

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

GREENWICH MARBLE YARD. Sixth Avenue, directly opposite to St. street, in the immediate vicinity of Washington Parade Ground. The Subscribers inform their friends and the public that they carry on the Marble business in all its various branches such as chimney pieces Pier table tops, of every description, tombs, monuments head-stones, &c. &c.—Having in their yard employ first rate hands and being determined to devote their entire attention to the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to produce work from their factory which will be found on inspection to be not inferior to any in the city. Their present stock is considerable, and they invite owners of houses, builders and others, to call and examine for themselves. M-LAUGHLIN & O'HARA. New-York, Nov. 2, 1833.

EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE
For Steerage Passengers,
FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
Persons settled in the United States who wish to send for their friends from Great Britain or Ireland can secure their passages at this Office, No. 273 Pearl St. on the most moderate terms, in first rate ships sailing from Liverpool every week, in any of which they can embark at the time most convenient for themselves. The ships are of a very superior class, fitted up with every convenience for the voyage and commanded by skilful and careful men; and the frequency and punctuality of their departure will prevent the heavy expenses often attendant on the delay at Liverpool. The greatest care is used to promote the comfort of the passengers; and if they should not come out, the passage money is always returned to those from whom it was received. The cheapness of travelling in the steam-boats, which are constantly running to Liverpool, from various ports of Ireland, Scotland and the Wales, renders this a very expeditious and economical mode of emigration; and the agents of this establishment at those ports will assist the passengers free of commission, forwarding their baggage. Sums of any amount to assist them in preparing for the voyage or for any other purpose, will be paid to them on demand in Liverpool, or remitted to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, as may be required. Application from persons residing in the country, (post paid) will be promptly attended to; and passages from New York to Liverpool can also be engaged at this office on the most reasonable terms. Apply to SAMUEL THOMPSON, 273 Pearl street. Nov. 2

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK.
EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.
FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
Residents in the United States, feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed they can secure their passages at 273 Pearl Street, on the lowest terms in very superior American ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowledged regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occurring. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeably to the company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet unequalled—uniting the nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders, almost secure to the Emigrant a safe passage across the Atlantic.
In point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be reasonably looked for or wished for.
It may be as well to observe that the cheapness of travelling from Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties agree to have their friends out to the extent of five, or more, they are assured of a FREE passage from Dublin and Belfast to Liverpool for themselves, besides their baggage forwarded FREE of commission.
Drafts will be given on ROBINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable AT SIGHT for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
Passage money in all cases is always returned to the parties from whom it was received, should their friends not embark for this country.
EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.
The following singular statement we extract from one of our foreign Journals, dated the 27th July, 1834:—

A great sensation has been excited in the northern part of Ireland amongst the very numerous race of the O'Neill's, by an invitation to all the Roman Catholic descendants of the famous Sir Phelim Roe O'Neill to put in their claims to a legacy of £300,000 now lying in the Spanish Treasury. The particulars of this extraordinary announcement are as follows:—Some time in the course of last spring a stranger entered the house of entertainment at Omagh, and, after resting and refreshing himself, informed the landlady that he had the charge of an important business, and produced some copies of a paper which purported to be the last will and testament of Duke Hugh O'Neill, Count of the holy Roman Empire, Generalissimo of the Spanish and Mexican forces, &c., dated the 25th March, 1776. £20,000 are bequeathed to purchase diamonds for the imperial crown of Spain, and £20,000 more are bequeathed to the indigent clergy of that country; but the residue, amounting to the immense sum of £620,000, is devised to the Roman Catholic descendants of Sir Phelim O'Neill's eldest son, Colonel Gordon O'Neill, the births of whose children are registered in the great parchment book of Londonderry, which is still in existence, and which was kept with great exactness during the period between 1642 and 1689. The stranger suffered copies of the will to be taken, on payment of half a crown each, and these, it appears, have multiplied with such astonishing fecundity, that there is not a hamlet for 40 miles around Omagh that is not agitated by contending claims of the descendants of O'Neill, devout believers of the stranger's scripture, to this great legacy. (The appearance of Don Diego in Strasburgh, on his return from the promontory of noses, did not excite such interest and argument among the Trumpetians, the Parchmentarians, &c.) The two contending claimants who stand highest in popular opinion in right of the O'Neill sept of Longfield, are a decent butcher in Garvagh, and an honest ferryman on the river Dann, between Downhill and Port Stewart, both uncontaminated "by heresy and schism," and acknowledged by their re-

spective "tails" as very fit and proper heads either to fight for or go to law about the legacy of the Grand Duke. The latter and his family passed through Londonderry on Wednesday last on his way to Drumquin, for the purpose of making an investigation into his pedigree, and the final establishment of his claim. The peer at present representing this princely family seems not to have been taken into contemplation in the will, which restricts the property to Roman Catholics. In the mean time, it would really be an act of humanity for somebody to make inquiry of the Spanish Ambassador, or some of our British consuls, and ascertain from the proper authorities whether this document, which is now so extensively circulating, and putting so many poor and honest people to trouble and expense, be genuine or not. The stranger's demand of the half-crown per copy looked "very suspicious."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAFFORDSHIRE ADVERTISER.

Sir—The following letter I wrote this day to Mr. Cobbett, member for Oldham:—
"Dear Cobbett—Take this fact, which came under my own eye, and never tell me our dear government are not both merciful and generous in the extreme. Had your last Register giving us such a diabolical account of 'The Poor Law Bill,' not appeared, I should not have troubled you—for really, such numberless acts of enormity are so frequent, that you would have facts enough for a Register every day in the week if your friends sent you an account of all they saw.
"The convict van stopped one day last week to change horses at Wolesely-bridge, on the road from Manchester to London. It was one o'clock, and the governor took that opportunity to give the eighteen convicts their dinner. It consisted of an enormous quantity of the whitest bread, and a large lump of as fine cold-boiled beef as I ever saw. I said to the Governor that it looked so tempting, and being hungry, I should like to lunch with the gentlemen—and asked him how often during the day they got such food? 'Oh, three times a day, Sir!!! I turned round to two or three of our laborers, and said, 'look there, my lads; there's living for you!—and the answer was, 'who would not be a convict?' Well, but this was not all—for there was handed to each of the gentlemen half a pint of Mr. Moxton's best ale!!! that my tenant of the Wolesely Arms could produce, and off they set again, with four post horses, on their road to Botany Bay! There, my dear Cobbett, go and 'chew the cud' on that, and am your's sincerely,
C. WOLSELEY.
"Wolesley, June 25."
Mr. Editor—While these convict gentlemen are regaled with cold boiled beef! and Staffordshire ale, the poor of Ireland are absolutely starving! and, they say, are to be coerced for lack of food!!! Oh, rare reformed parliament!!! Oh, merciful and generous Whigs!
[Our readers will understand that the convicts alluded to by Sir Charles Wolseley were from Lancashire.—Ed.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.—NO. 1.

It had been fondly hoped that in this land of liberty and in this soi-disant enlightened age, the atrocious and fiendish spirit of persecution, which for centuries had perpetrated such cruelties, and inflicted such complicated miseries on mankind, wherever it prevailed, had subsided, and given place to the holy spirit of toleration and liberality, which regards freedom of opinion as an inalienable right of human nature, and religious belief as an affair between man and his Creator, with which no power upon earth has a right to interfere.
These have been day dreams, which experience has dispelled. Enlightened men, of all denominations, have seen, with disgust and regret, that the pulpit and the press have been dishonored, and the former, desecrated for years by the prostitution of clerical talents of the first order, engaged, instead of their legitimate duty of preaching "peace on earth and good towards men," in the unholy attempt to excite all the angry passions, and in holding up to public execration, the most numerous body of Christians in the world, not merely by the grossest misrepresentations of their doctrines, but by picturing them as destitute of all social virtues.
In an anonymous publication recently issued in this city, and recommended strongly to the public attention by the REV. SAM. MILLER, D. D. professor of Ecclesiastical history, &c. in the Theological Seminary, in Princeton, one of the oldest and most respected Presbyterian Clergymen in the United States, (who, however, acknowledges he has not given the M. S. an attentive perusal) a long list of detestable doctrines is charged to our account, which we pronounce to be entirely destitute of foundation—doctrines which we have never heard of seen, but in the slanderous publication of this trade we are stigmatized as "enemies of God and man," and as so deplorably abandoned that we require to be "scathed as so many highwaymen or assassins."
In page 16 he charges Catholics with holding the impious doctrines, "that no faith is to be kept with Heretics—that it is lawful to do evil that good may come; in other words, that there is no harm in denying, equivocating, concealing, deceiving, and uttering direct falsehoods—and that this doctrine is so well known to be practically adopted by the advocates of Popacy, that they require to be watched as highwaymen, or as assassins in the dark!" Again:
"The battle, as I take it, is but just begun. And now that Protestants have been compelled, in fidelity to their Master in Heaven, to gird on their armour and to lift the weapons of consecrated warfare: I trust they will never be laid aside until every family and individual in our land shall be distinctly put upon their guard against the character and designs of these foes of God and Man!" (Page 4.) Once more.
In page 412 of this libel, the question is asked, "What influence does Popery exert over the morals of men?" To answer this question, says the author, "look first at her principles. They teach, that all kinds of deception, fraud, and lying are justifiable, when the glory of God and the good of the Church require them; that no faith is to be kept with heretics, or those who differ from her; hear her teach that the Pope can change the essential nature of moral good and evil; that he can make, by his fiat, sin to be holiness, and holiness to be sin; and that he can dispense with all laws, human and divine; pardon all transgressions; and that whatever he does is infallibly correct."
Here is a mass of glaring falsehoods, which, fortunately for the cause of truth, honor and justice, can be easily put to the test.—Passing over a part of this tirade, we summon the Rev. Dr. Miller to the bar of the public, to prove the truth of the following allegations:—That our religion teaches.—
1st. That the Pope can change the essential nature of moral good and evil.
2d. That he can make by his fiat, sin to be holiness, and holiness sin.
3d. That he can dispense with all laws, human and divine.
4th. That all kinds of deceptions, frauds, and lying, are justifiable when the glory of God and the good of the Church require them.
We might go further, and include the remaining propositions, but we deem these sufficient. If these be proved, we will admit the rest; if false, they all fall together.
If he fail to prove that these doctrines are to be found in any Roman Catholic Book of authority, he will then have to acknowledge himself a calumniator: and that either he has been deceived through unpardonable ignorance of the important subject he undertook to discuss, or that he has wantonly or wickedly attempted to deceive others. From the horns of this dilemma he cannot escape.

The Bohon Upas, thus wickedly planted, and sedulously watered, has begun to germinate, and produced its deleterious fruit, in the atrocious outrage of the Ursuline Convent at Charlestown, devoted to the devouring flames by Vandalic hands. This is an obvious result of the malignant and pestiferous zeal with which an offending body of Christians have been for years held up to the abhorrence of their fellow-citizens, and assailed with an industry and perseverance, which, if employed in a good cause, and in the attempt to mankind wiser and better, would deserve a crown of laurel: but employed for the baleful purpose of inflaming all the satanical passions of our nature, cannot be too strongly reprobated. It is much to be feared, that this is but the commencement of a scene of horrors, at the contemplation of which good men, without distinction of religion, or party, or nation, must shudder, and which all must reprobate.

For we beg leave to observe, and hope it will be deeply impressed on the public mind, and the transition from the demolition of this Convent, to the demolition of Catholic churches elsewhere, to personal outrage, and perhaps to loss of life, is not half so great as the transition from the peaceable state of things in Charlestown, a few weeks since, to the disgraceful scenes at Mount Benedict. "*C'est le premier pas qui coute.*"

Recent experience, in Philadelphia and elsewhere, fatally and mournfully proves the great facility with which, on the most slender grounds, the infuriate passions may be excited, and when excited, to what deplorable excesses they will lead; not merely to the wanton and barbarian destruction of property, but even to the loss of life. Perhaps some of those who kindled the flame in those places had no idea of its devouring results. But they ought to know, that a dozen men may collect a mob, whose destructive fury five hundred may not be able to arrest. *They cast abroad fire brands, arrows and death*—and then cry out, "*are we not in sport?*"

Had the attacks of the pulpit and the press been confined to our religious opinions, however gross the misrepresentations, the subscriber a Catholic Layman, would not for a moment have thought of entering the arena of religious polemics: it would be going out of his proper element. He leaves this, therefore, to the clerical people on both sides, to whose province it particularly belongs. The war has been carried on for centuries, with little profit or conviction, or conversion on either side. But when we are denounced as destitute of sound morals, and as standing on a level with "assassins and highwaymen," it were criminal to be silent; thus leaving the ignorant and unwary to infer our acquiescence in the odious accusation, by not exposing it to merited condemnation. We might, it is true, rest satisfied by challenging our accusers to produce, in proof of the shameful charges, a single fact in our conduct, in the whole history of the United States, from the first settlement of the country to the present hour. We challenge the most venomous of our accusers to produce the shadow of such fact. The failure to produce facts, or a single fact, as proof of the horrible accusations brought against us, must, in the judgment of all upright men, fully establish the atrocious injustice of the accusations. But under existing circumstances this is not enough. We must investigate the grounds on which we are introduced into the category of felons, and if, in the investigation we use stronger language than comports with the ordinary courtesy of discussion, we hope the extraordinary and outrageous provocation we have met with, and which we have borne so long, will exonerate us from censure.

On the truly absurd charge of being foes of God, we will not waste time to comment. But as to being foes to man, the charge comes in a tangible shape, and "we will speak to it." Against it, we appeal to the strong evidence of incontrovertible and abounding facts, the whole tenor of which overwhelmingly sweeps away this shameful calumny. We appeal from the denunciation of this prejudiced divine, to the impartial judgment of our fellow citizens among whom we live, and who have been and are, witnesses of our actions. In the performance of the duties of all the social relations, do we not stand on as high ground as the members of any other denomination?

When humanity has had claims, have we not displayed as much sympathy as those of any other denomination? When the late pestilence, the cholera, was in the midst of us, were not our clergy seen visiting the hovel and the hospital, soothing the agonies of the sick, without any discrimination of creed? Did they not, in some instances, open their doors, and divide their private dwellings with the houseless victims of that scourge—giving the same welfare to strangers of other denominations, as to those of their own profession? Have not the Sisters of Charity been, as nurses, mingling in the atmosphere of death, knowing no difference between Jew and Christian—between Protestant and Catholic—but showing the same devotion and charity towards all, until, in some instances, they sank into the grave which their philanthropy had dug for them? With these things fresh in the recollection of all, shall we, as Catholics, be denounced to our fellow citizens, from the chair of Ecclesiastical History in Princeton, as the "FOES OF GOD AND MAN?"

A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

Philadelphia, August 22, 1834.

Under discussion, curiosity was, however, soon satisfied on indication of the Pope's allocation to the Cardinals respecting the "plorable persecutions" under which the Church of Portugal is suffering. In this document he complains in the strongest terms of the conduct of Don Pedro and his Ministers, and the avowed hostility to the Catholic religion which continues to animate them. He declares, moreover, null and void all their acts in ecclesiastical matters, and threatens with speedy excommunication.

We have heard an anecdote related of a professional advocate, who, mistaking the side on which he was retained, proceeded at considerable length in a speech in favor of the adverse party, until privately admonished by his client of the error. The counsel learned in the law adroitly continued his address, altering however its drift. He informed the "gentlemen of the jury," that having now stated every thing which the counsel on the opposite side could advance, he would show how futile and untenable they were; he then came to the right side of the question, and so effectually succeeded in demolishing all which he had been hitherto building up, that he finally obtained a verdict for his client.

On our first view of Mr. TENNENT'S anti-repeal speech in the British Parliament, the above anecdote came to our recollection. We expected no less than that the orator would forestal whatever could be said in favor of repeal, we felt not a little uneasy for O'CONNELL, for we apprehended nothing would be left for him to offer in reply, and that the agitator would, for the first time, be struck dumb. We expected of course that the anti-repealer would, in due time, turn round and take up the right side, but we were disappointed, either Mr. Tennent had no friend to call him to a proper sense of his subject, or he had not the faculty to discover that he was advocating repeal, he proceeded in an unaltered strain to the end. It appears, however, that Mr. O'CONNELL had yet something to say, nor do we know of any evil the agitator is likely to encounter except from the possibility that he may be dismissed by the Irish, and the O'Connell fund may be discontinued, as Mr. Tennent will do all the work for the repealers and at a lower price, in fact for nothing; indeed we would hope he might do it more effectually, for a good word from any enemy is always

worth two words from a friend. So far as Mr. Tennent's points can be called arguments, they go in support of repeal of the Union, except in those instances wherein their bearing are decidedly, we will not say intentionally, in favor of—total separation.

Mr. Tennent, in allusion to the period of Irish history from 1782 to 1800, and in mockery of the "full legislative and judicial independence" of that period, says, "the Irish Legislature, in fact, remained as fully under the control of the English ministry as before, and even the boasted repeal of Poyning's law turned out to be at best but a specious delusion." This certainly cannot be reckoned an argument against repeal, for the legislative union does not mend the case, neither is it an argument in support of repeal, for repeal would be but a recurrence to the old system, Ireland would regain her domestic independent legislature, but it would remain "as fully under the control of the English ministry as before," it would, according to Mr. Tennent, be but a "specious delusion." Mr. Tennent unwittingly stumbles on an evil, and where is the remedy? It is not to be found in repeal, nor in anti-repeal. Where then? Ingenuity can discover no remedy but in total separation. This is not Mr. O'CONNELL'S remedy, it is not the remedy sought by the Irish, yet he and they may be wrong, Mr. Tennent more wise than they, may be right. If a domestic legislature connected with a common executive can be but a "specious delusion," and God knows British government has seldom if ever been any thing else to the Irish, then surely the sole remedy must be total separation—nothing less, if we believe Mr. Tennent, the opinion of Mr. O'Connell and the wishes of the people of Ireland to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Tennent, like others of his kidney, seems to be much annoyed by the O'Connell-fund. It, properly speaking, is matter extraneous to the subject of the union. The question of repeal or non-repeal cannot be adjusted by the mere circumstance whether Mr. O'CONNELL works without fee, or is paid, nor yet whether compensation comes to him indirectly from the people through the national treasury, or directly from the people themselves, but Mr. Tennent wished to make a long speech and must draw it out even by allusion to the O'Connell-fund; and as it answers us the purpose of filling up our columns, we will also take the liberty of availing ourselves of the example set us by Mr. Tennent.

In allusion to this same O'Connell-fund, Mr. Tennent says that "so soon as the money failed, so soon they would hear little more of the repeal of the Union." Now it appears to us quite improbable that the failure of contributions to the fund would have the effect of silencing O'CONNELL; or that the contributions will cease before a repeal must take place. When the agitator pressed forward as the advocate of the Union, he made no conditions for himself, he demanded no pay, and we firmly believe he expected no remuneration: the "fund" arose from a spirit of justice and the impulse of gratitude acting on the Irish mind. Mr. O'CONNELL when he became the volunteer advocate of repeal, made great personal sacrifice, and he is pledged and resolved, and fortunately able, to continue to sacrifice to the cause, if sacrifice should be necessary. There is then nothing to be gained by the failure of the fund, because O'CONNELL, whether remunerated or not, will not be silent.

The contributions to the O'Connell-fund will not cease before repeal will take place, for the money thus continually flowing, will not suffer an ebb before the object of the fund will be accomplished. But should Irish ability fail, and it seems reasonable that the oppressors of Ireland should contemplate such an issue, yet would the fund be maintained. America would supply it to any necessary extent. Is money necessary to purchase liberty for Ireland? Then let the price be fixed, and old Ireland may draw on her friends in America. The British government has driven some of the best blood of Ireland to seek an asylum in America, and must now abide by the consequence. It will be found, and the British Government will have ample opportunity of learning, that Irish patriotism withers not by distance, and is not cooled by time, it is transferred by education if not by nature to the Irishman's offspring, there is many a CLINTON and many a JACKSON in the asylum of the oppressed.

The agitation of the repeal question will proceed whether the O'CONNELL fund can be kept full by Ireland or not, and that fund will be kept up although the Irish be unable to contribute. O'CONNELL can be silenced by nothing short of repeal or death; and were he to die to-morrow, patriotism would not fail to raise a successor, for the O'CONNELL'S are but the every day growth of Ireland.

The fact whether Mr. O'CONNELL be or be not remunerated for his services, is not matter properly bearing on the repeal question, and its introduction by Mr. Tennent and his associates, and perhaps the reader will say, by us also, is perfectly irrelevant. There is however a view in which Mr. Tennent's suggestion is exceedingly material, but this either escaped his acuteness, or he lacked prudence in bringing it forward. When Mr. Tennent had said that "so soon as money failed, so soon they would hear little more of the repeal of the union," he did not it would seem, reflect that the principle could not apply to the O'CONNELL fund exclusively, but might apply also to the fund whence the anti-repeal speakers and the anti-repeal writers draw their wages and salaries, Mr. Tennent in his silly attack on the O'CONNELL fund, reminds every reader of the doctrine of passive resistance, the most powerful and effectual engine ever yielded against the oppressors. Passive resistance was mainly the effector of Catholic emancipation, and is in the course of putting down the title system in Ireland. The Irish carried their system into England where it was partially adopted, and an imperfect reform in parliament was the result. A co-operation of the British and Irish operatives on the principle of passive resistance, would soon put an end to the juggle by which both are so monstrously imposed on.

"Money makes the mare go" is a proverb which may be made to work in more than one way. That an active resistance in which the Irish and British operatives could co-operate, would leave the British Exchequer in a single week without money, is most certain. This course however is unadvisable, because all the objects of co-operation can be obtained as certainly by the peaceable, legal and bloodless mode of passive resistance. If the people will not contribute to the revenue except by compulsion, and if they will not oppose the collection of taxes by any illegal means, the produce to the government will not pay the expense of enforcing it. If no bidder will appear at a sale of distrained property, the national exchequer may be replenished by horses, cows and pigs, by tables and

chairs, bedding and furniture, but all this is not cash, and it may become impossible to convert it into cash, then might the speculation of Mr. Tennent be turned against himself, then might it be said, so soon as the money failed, so soon would we hear little more of the opposition to repeal, or of the efforts to prevent the communication to the people, of the blessings of cheap government.

It will be said that this is a visionary theory impracticable against a government having the command of an immense army ready to enforce all its laws. But would not an army in this case be held still by circumstances, or be employed against a shadow? what can an army do against those who violate no law? will the bayonet be drawn against the citizen who offers no resistance against the decree, in virtue of which his worldly substance is swept from his possession? Will the sword be unsheathed against the citizen, whose only crime is, that he declines to bid for property exposed to sale at auction? Some few unprincipled men may dare to bid and dare to purchase, but even these will tremble before the denunciation of public opinion, and will not encounter its frown, unless tempted by a prospect of gain so great, that the produce of sale will seldom exceed, and will often fall below, the charges on the sale. Mr. Tennent in his attack on the O'CONNELL fund, cannot but remind the people how possible it is to lessen or to nullify the fund by which soldiers are paid.

It will be said that this is a visionary theory, but be it known it is not of our invention, it is not altogether new or untried. It has been acted on in America before the revolution, and lately in Ireland, and, in both instances, with success.

In America, the stamp duties and other imposts were perfectly disregarded by the people, and were utterly unproductive of revenue to the government. So highly indignant and commanding was public opinion, that the officers appointed to collect the duties, sought peace and security in a surrender of their commissions.

In Ireland passive resistance has completely frustrated nearly every attempt to collect tithes, nor can ingenuity invent any modification of the unpopular system which will not fall equally prostrate before the public resolve to resist it according to law. The present commission, now in course of action in Ireland, may be viewed as the last effort of the law-church to sustain itself in face of a power, against which armies cannot prevail, or unpopular law be enforced. It is no very doubtful evidence of the superior influence of passive resistance, that it has prevailed over a monster, against which active resistance has been so long employed in vain. The many instances history affords of the successful onset of popular movements, seem not to act as a lesson to those who habitually despise the "populace." Whatever may have been the incertitude attendant on former efforts to give efficacy to popular projects, the "powers that be" should know, that in future the popular will, must be less exposed to resistance and less subject to defeat, so altered are the modes and means of offence and of defence. We cannot say that we feel any friendly interest in the fate of those who have so long abused power, or that we can sympathise in sufferings of mind and body, of pride and fortune, which must accompany them in their fall, and which will be violent in proportion as they will wisely submit, or doggedly resist, but which, whatever may be their course, is, beyond appeal, inevitable. We do not feel in a like disposition toward the people, the working classes in Britain, we often pointed to their danger, we have often shown wherein lies their escape, their safety, and their happiness; we shall continue to admonish and to instruct to the last moment when advice can benefit, we will enjoy the self gratification of having done our duty, and done it in good faith. If the British people will continue the gullied followers of artful and deceitful task masters, they must sink in the general wreck. In such a lamentable issue, it would be impossible for an observing world not to come to the conclusion, that a providence which has permitted wrong to prevail and, apparently so highly to prosper, has at length and deservedly visited with wrath, all those who to the end persevered in their evil ways.

THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

We have before us, at the present moment, a number of letters written by an intelligent Englishman, who visited Dublin during the days of Ireland's independence. The following extract, relative to the volunteers, will at the present period, be perused with a melancholy interest:—"I have been at the field of glory—the field of the volunteers—for my part, though I have been an eye-witness of a review on the plains of Sablon, where Joseph, the Emperor of Germany, reviewed sixty thousand horse and foot, the sight here was in my mind more glorious. The profound silence of the soldiery—the health and neatness of their appearance, with the air of determined valor that breathed through the whole, presented a scene the most sublime and awful—reflection turned into astonishment and admiration to think, that, but the day before, all these men might be seen in their different professions—the lawyer pleading—the faculty administering—the mechanic working—the weaver at his loom—and the chandler at his dip—and now to behold them assembled as one man—as one soul—breathing the glorious air of liberty.

"The noble commander, Charlemont, in whom the soldier, the gentleman, and the scholar, are combined, evinced at this review great military skill; the officers and the men shone with equal lustre—the discharge of cannon and musquetry—the movements of horse and foot, with all their complicated evolutions, were as perfect as any standing army could possibly be.—My spirit was elevated—I could not behold such a sight without exclaiming with Sterne:—

"It is thou, oh! liberty! thrice gracious goddess, whom, all in public and private worship; whose taste is grateful, and ever will be so, till nature herself shall change; no tint of words can spot thy snowy mantle, or chymic power turn thy sceptre into iron; with thee to smile upon him as he eats his crust, the swain is happier than his monarch, from whose court thou art exiled. Gracious heaven! grant me but health, thou great

bestower of it, and give me but this fair goddess as my companion, and shower down thy mitres, if it seem good unto thy divine providence, upon those heads that are aching for them."

THE PATRIOT NOAH.

The "Evening Star," of Tuesday, contains a paragraph in relation to the TRUTH TELLER and its Editor, which surpasses any thing emanating from MORDECAI M. NOAH, for baseness and hypocrisy. Associated as his name is with every thing that is disreputable still standing as he does in the capacity of the Editor of a daily print, we feel bound in self-defence to notice the allusion he has made to us. In this community where Mordecai is known as the representative of curriosity and falsehood—as a man who has destroyed every cause to which he has ever been attached—as an individual who stands in the public market with his principles for sale to the highest bidder—who knows no means too despicable to be used in order to obtain his ends—with his maxim that "all's fair in politics," it might be unnecessary to deny the infamous falsehood of the charge that \$500 was the price at which the TRUTH TELLER and its Editor could have been purchased at the Spring Election. Noah admits that with the TRUTH TELLER'S assistance the Bank's Candidate for Mayor would have been elected. The Truth Teller could never imitate the Courier and Enquirer—it was not to be sold for \$52,000, with NOAH and WEBB together. It was not prepared to turn from those principles it had advocated and sustain opposite doctrines. At the election of 1832 it had opposed the Bank—to sustain that Bank in 1834 was impossible. Our readers would not be so blind as not at once to perceive that if we altered our tone we must be playing false to them. Against the Bank as the strong citadel of the Aristocracy we had laid siege, and we were justified in believing that to destroy it was to secure the blessings of freedom—to check corruption and render more firm the liberties of the land. We found we had opposed to us (and sustaining with great power that institution) those who were the advocates of the Alien and Sedition Laws—those who despised Irishmen and hated the very name—and who wished to see them and every adopted citizen deprived of the right of suffrage. Our course was open—that efforts were and have since been made to silence us, or to obtain our aid in the cause of the Bank the leading men of the opposition know full well. But the TRUTH TELLER and its Editor were never in the market. Much as the money of the Bank effected, it has not turned, and could not divert us from the duty we owe to the cause of American liberty and Ireland's emancipation—to the cause of the adopted citizen in America.

NOAH says he has always been the friend of Irishmen. This we do solemnly deny. Where was his friendship for them when he accused them of having cried out "down with the natives" and endeavored to affix this stigma of ingratitude and baseness on them.—Does he forget that he never could convince them that they ought to have elected him sheriff? We doubt he has forgotten that their votes were not given for him on a certain occasion. He certainly must be their friend when he calls them day after day "alien ruffians"—"foreign renegades"—and numerous other epithets equally as complimentary. He says he has fought their battles twenty years. We dare him to show one single blow struck in their defence—a line written in opposition to the slanders heaped on them. The truth is that the redoubted Major is so completely in the habit of telling falsehoods that it is next to impossibility for him to speak the truth. Sacrifice of character being nothing with himself, he without hesitation attacks the reputation of each one opposed to him. A regular bandit on the political road, he pauses not while he robs the passenger of his good name to murder and hack him to pieces. Such is MORDECAI M. NOAH the renowned Editor of the Evening Star.

Mr. Noah really makes as great a boast of his having fought "their battles," meaning the Irish, as he does of his assertion that this paper might have been purchased by the Whigs last fall. For the present we shall say no more than we have done on this subject. In due time we will further expose the falsity of both these assertions, not because we apprehend that after what we have said any person in the habit of reading the shameless productions of this truly collar Editor of the Star will confide in him as authority, but lest it may by possibility be that those unacquainted with Noah's vacillating course may be imposed on. Noah knows full well he cannot deceive any one who knows him—he will not therefore deceive the Irish, for they know him, and they know the anti-Irish principles of the old Tory party to which the Major has attached himself. To the Irish it is a matter of indifference whether an enemy appears with a black-cockade or under a full bottomed wig, enough for them he is a Tory and an enemy.

In conclusion, we should like to know what Mr. VAN BUREN has to do with the TRUTH TELLER? Noah it appears must drag him in every paragraph he writes, by way of spice. For Mr. Van Buren we care not but as a supporter of a liberal policy. We are not the partisans of Mr. Van Buren or any other man. We go against the United States' Bank boldly and fearlessly, and that is more than Mr. Noah dare to do, bound hand and foot as he is to the dead carriage.

PROTESTANTISM IN TURKEY.

A correspondent of the London Courier, writing from Constantinople, bitterly complains of the neglected state of the Protestant residents in that capital.

"The church of England (he says) is almost the only Christian sect here which neglects its flock. We have been long destitute of a pastor. Catholics, Greeks, Armenians, &c. consider us totally without religion, as they provide the means requisite to instruct the people of their profession, in at least their external duties, are not idle when they have a chance of making proselytes. American missionaries come here to reside; others are gone to Persia, Asia Minor, &c.; yet the members of the English church are not worthy of any care. There are about 70 British residents here, and surely a chaplain should be established amongst them. If a marriage is to be celebrated, a Catholic priest must officiate—or an infant to be baptized, a person of the same church must be applied to; and the funeral ceremony is performed in a careless and indifferent manner by a civil officer belonging to the consulate."

This, the Editor of the Dublin Register very properly remarks, is the natural result of the condition of the church establishment in these countries. Its connexion with the state produces indifference on the part of its overpaid functionaries to the spiritual concerns of those en-

trusted to their care. The Courier says, "there is a salary allowed for a chaplain to the Turkish embassy." But the chaplain, like most of the parsons at home, is probably indebted to political intrigue for his appointment, and, like them, being sure of his income, he leaves his flock to make the best of their way to the sheep-fold.

DR. BYRNE ON MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

In the brief view which we recently made of Dr. Byrne's Work on the contagiousness of Cholera, we confined our remarks to its general merits, and to the clear, chaste, and vigorous style in which it was written; but now the desolating scourge of which Dr. Byrne has treated so ably, is making its ravages amongst us, we feel that we shall be serving the cause of humanity by noticing such parts of the work as appear to us of the highest practical importance.

Dr. Byrne very justly observes—"That as Cholera is a disease in which there is not a moment to be lost, it is of the first importance that every member of the community should be instructed in the means of arresting its fatal course; for it frequently happens, even in large cities, that medical aid cannot be obtained for an hour after the attack."

To this end, Dr. Byrne has presented to the public, at the conclusion of his work, such a clear and concise description of the symptoms and treatment of Cholera, as must be intelligible to the humblest capacity, and which, if extensively circulated, may be the means of saving many lives.

His instructions on this subject are very full and copious—such indeed as, if followed up, places it in the power of any individual to elude the grasp of this frightful destroyer now roaming abroad in search of victims.

Dr. Byrne's Work is for sale at the Book-store of Messrs. Carvill's in Broadway, where such of our readers as feel so disposed can be supplied with copies.

MOST INFAMOUS.

The following article taken from a contemporary is sufficient to arouse the furious indignation of the community. The wretch who has been the cause of this outrage should be branded like Cain, and banished from a civilized community:—

"A young and very handsome girl, belonging to one of the most respectable families in the State, was on Sunday morning last taken from the steps of a house in Mott street to the Duane street hospital, far advanced in cholera, and died before nightfall. Whilst under the charge of the physicians at the hospital, she informed them of the circumstance which had led to her dreadful downfall and subsequent death.—She had for a long time been assiduously courted by an insidious and accomplished young man of good standing, who on Saturday evening last, succeeded, after much persuasion, in enticing her to the house from which she was removed to the hospital.—About 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, she was attacked very seriously with all the symptoms of cholera. The heartless villain who had deceived her, and had almost forced her into the jaws of destruction and death, deserted her to her fate as soon as the symptoms made their appearance, and left her to the tender mercies of the beldame who kept the gate of perdition which the victim lay within; but who, immediately on hearing of the facts, turned the poor creature into the streets to die. She was taken up from the pavement by some persons who accidentally witnessed her cruel ejection, and carried by them to the hospital. During the few hours she lay there, she incessantly wept for her horrid fate, accompanying her lamentations with prayers for the welfare of him who had brought this untimely ruin upon her head—and whose name, though repeatedly importuned to disclose, she carried to her grave unuttered."

THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Why were is the pious HALE and Cobbett's Life of Jackson—on the fence? No—No—off—in the mud up to his neck. Cobbett has written already against the "glorious reformation" and that was sufficient for Hale to come out against Cobbett in any shape. Vulgar as NOAH—WEBB and STONE have been in their abuse still they are behind Hale in vulgarity. We give below his allusion to Cobbett's Life. If the very few Irishmen who abandoned the Democratic party can still sustain the Wig's after this attack we are mistaken in their feelings. The Journal of Commerce will find that the Life of Jackson will be as bad as a cold shower bath in scattering the wigs:—

"By appealing to the national prejudices of Irishmen, he (Cobbett) hopes to secure their unanimous vote for the son of 'poor IRISH EMIGRANT PARENTS, driven from their native land by its inhospitable oppressors.' He calls Gen. Jackson the greatest soldier and the greatest statesman whose name has ever yet appeared upon the records of valor and of wisdom. Washington was a fool to him. The book must be very 'taking to Irishmen, and will be worth as much to the Jackson party for electioneering purposes as a cargo of whisky."

THE WITCHES.

"When shall we three meet again
In Thunder, lightning, and in rain—
When the hurly, burly's done,
When the battle's lost and won.

Fifty Congreve Rockets sent hissing through the air like fiery dragons could not create more confusion in an enemy's rank than have COBBETT'S writings, and more especially his Life of General JACKSON, produced of agitation and excitement in the Wig camp. Noah is at his wit's ends, but the gallant Colonel Webb (God save the mark!) is raving-stark-mad. We should like to know by what process Webb could possibly make Cobbett appear the fiftieth part so black as himself, or the forty-ninth and seven eighths so black as Major Noah. Were Cobbett's face and body taken hold of by our Printer's Devil, and so bedaubed with ink as quite to disfigure him, still would he be five thousand times whiter and purer than either the gallant Colonel, or the most veracious Major—the staunch friend and liberal advocate of Irishmen and adopted citizens for these twenty years past! Now what is it that causes so much trouble and anxiety to those men—the leaders of the Wigs and supporters of the Bank? Why nothing but TRUTH—TRUTH—that, at which a Wig, cannot dare not look steadfastly. Cobbett, in this instance, as in the case of his "Letters on the Reformation," has written truths—solid truths that bring home conviction to every honest mind and good American citizen. This last production carries conviction with it—and tends to give one of the last blows to the already tottering-conscious-stricken

Wigs. Webb may bluster—Noah may abuse—and Colonel Stone (oh, such a trio) may vouch for the religious character of his two associates—all will be in vain. Cobbett—the renegade—the vagabond, (as they style him) has flogged them—and totally annihilated their great supporter and paymaster, the Bank. Wiggism is 50 per cent below par, and the month of November, no doubt, will have to record a few acts of political suicide committed it is true by disappointed maniacs.

BALTIMORE.

The Consecration of the LIGHT REV. DR. ECCLESTON co-adjutor to the Archbishop of Baltimore takes place on Sunday next, (to-morrow,) at the Metropolitan Church in that city.—The ceremony being an imposing one will attract a crowded congregation.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rome.—By letters lately received from this city, says the Catholic Herald, we learn that the Right Rev. Dr. England is shortly to return to Hayti for the purpose of finally adjusting the religious affairs of that Republic. The Holy Father has expressed the fullest satisfaction at the results of Dr. England's legation—and, in order to expedite the necessary proceedings, has promised to hold the meeting of "the congregation for extraordinary affairs," to whom the matter was referred, in his own presence, as soon as the documents were printed. It was expected that Dr. England would leave Rome in the early part of August—and, after a short stay in Ireland, return to this country in October next. The following item of intelligence, although not ecclesiastical occurs in our correspondence, and we give it in the writer's own words:

"We had here, last week, Captain Read of the Constellation and his lady of your city, and half a regiment, as the Pope described them, of his officers. His biliness had them presented in his garden, by Cicognani, and received them very kindly, and told me, next day, that he was greatly pleased with them.—"I had"—said he—"but one Catholic amongst them, Lieut. Hall of your marines. I was glad to see them, and they seemed quite content with me, though only the lady could speak Italian with fluency, and she, I assure you, did it well. I asked why they allowed her so far to excel them in languages, and they gave me quite an American answer—"that she had more leisure for study and that they had other occupations which left them but comparatively little time." The party were here for the festival of St. Peter and Paul and were quite pleased. They made the best use of their time—had excellent opportunities, and did credit to our country by their conduct. The Captain and his lady together with Lieutenant Hall were invited, by the Secretary of State, through the Consul, to his balcony to see the illuminations and the fireworks.

St. Louis, MISSOURI.—The new Cathedral, lately built in St. Louis, will be consecrated on Sunday the 26th of October. The consecration of the Right Rev. Dr. Brute is deferred until the 28th October, and will take place, not at Bardstown, as originally intended, but at St. Louis.—Catholic Herald.

A Catholic cheap-book-fund has been commenced at Oscott, (England.) The foundation of a new church has been laid at Cossey, near Norwich. The beautiful Gothic chapel attached to Lord Stafford's mansion—Cossey Hall—is no longer capable of containing the congregation of that place, which has rapidly increased within the last few years. A new church has been commenced at Sunderland by the Rev. Mr. Keaney—a zealous Irish Missionary. At Norwich a new Catholic church is about to be built.

LITERATURE.

Worthy of Encouragement.—We have received the specimen number of a reprint of the Westminster Review, published in this city by Mr. THODORE FISTER. This gentleman proposes reprinting periodically the numbers of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster Quarterly, Reviews, for the small annual subscription of eight dollars, being precisely one-fourth of the actual price of these publications. The number before us contains the 39th No. of the Westminster Review, is splendidly got up, and executed in a style of neatness highly to be lauded.

The book ought, above all others to be read by the uneducated, the ignorant, the superstitious, and the bigoted, and that this doctrine is so well known to be practically adopted by the advocates of Papacy, that they require to be watched as highwaymen, or as assassins in the dark!" Again: "This battle, as I take it, is but just begun. And now that Protestants have been compelled, in fidelity to their Master in Heaven, to gird on their armour and to lift the weapons of consecrated war: I trust they will never be laid aside until every family and in just issued from the press of those unceasing, untrusting publishers, HARPER & BROTHERS. Like every thing that comes through their hands, it is printed in their usual style of neatness and elegance. In regard to the work itself, it needs no recommendation at our hands. Mrs. Sherwood as an authoress is too well known—her writing too highly appreciated to require that a single word should be said in her praise. The stories contained in the present volume, are, like their predecessors, highly instructive and interesting, inculcating principles of morality which cannot be too much practiced. The Engraving, is really splendid.

CHOLERA IN HALIFAX.

We regret to find that the Cholera for the first time has made its appearance in Halifax, Nova Scotia. The total number of cases from its commencement up to the 2d of this month was 143! The mortality among the military where the disease first appeared had in a small degree decreased, but no visible decline of the contagion had at the latest date (3 August) made itself visible among the inhabitants of the city.

The following paragraph taken from a Welsh paper will help some of our Wig Editors who may be in want of matter with a very interesting article by charging the location. The Whigs are so credulous in relation to their numerous victories, they will gulp down the whole of this as truth with avidity:

"Such was the intense heat on Thursday, 17th July, that the