

Methy mail (from Cardiff) was detained nearly an hour at different places on the road in preventing the wheels being set on fire; the axle-tree was so hot, that a passenger severely burnt his hand in endeavoring to turn the screws.!!

O'CONNELL's address to the Reformers of England has been re-printed from the True Sun accompanied with an appropriate engraving for the small sum of one penny!! This augurs well for the cause of Repeal.

The London papers announce the arrival of M. Cesar Moreau, the founder of the Statistical Society of France, in London on a special mission of that learned society, to collect documents for a statistical description of Great Britain and Ireland.

Sir Robert Inglis—for many seconds his words were completely drowned in the noise; we can characterise the scene by no other epithets than those applied to humbler assemblies when equally unruly, "a regular row." Six lines (cheers and confusion.)

Mr. G. Wood rose to reply, (the laughing, jeering, shouting and coughing, were such as we never before witnessed), five lines (at this moment two hon. members, "o'er all the ills of life victorious," suddenly entered from the smoking room into the gallery, and stretching themselves at full length on the seats, secure from the observation of the speaker, commenced a row of the most discreditable character), three words (I say, can't you crow? Laughter and uproar), half a line (hear him how he reads), two lines (loud cheering followed by bursts of laughter), three words (read it, read it, and great uproar), two words (just so—read it), three words (great cheering and laughter), one word (that is the question), two lines (where's the man what crows? laughter and loud cries of order from the Speaker); two words (oh, dear! great uproar), five lines (the scene was here indescribable. The Speaker rose, and with much indignation in his tone and manner, said, &c. &c.). Mr. Wood resumed, we find him twice cheered in eleven lines, but at the twelfth line we have again question, divide, bah, bah. Now, the foregoing is a sketch of a very important debate, as recorded through its by-play; and a flattering sketch it is of the working of the reformed House of Commons. As the division in order to silence objections to the liberal measure in hand, and as every one knew that the bill would be carried by a rank majority, there can be no question as to the particular party by which the little concert was got up. We feel that, having given our report par parenthese, any commentary upon it might be as impertinent as unsafe.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the arrival, yesterday of the fast sailing ship Troy, from Liverpool, we have received Fifteen days later intelligence from Europe. The only important item of news is the prorogation of the British Parliament, which took place on the 15th August. DON CARLOS's cause, by all accounts, is considered a hopeless one. The following is the King of England's speech on proroguing parliament:—

KING'S SPEECH.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

His Majesty went to the House of Lords 14th. LATEST IN speech:—NCE.

Our latest files from Europe bring us intelligence from London of the 31st July, and Dublin dates of the 29th, inclusive.

We announced in our last the final passage of the Coercion Bill; it has since received the "Royal assent," and is now part and portion of the laws of Great Britain. A much more important scene, however, has been acted in the House of Commons, one in which the great "AGITATOR" has not failed to shew his extraordinary powers and the wonderful influence he has attained in Parliament, and by which means he has gained another victory, that under any other circumstances would have caused a change of ministry; for time was when a British Minister finding himself in a minority of FORTY-NINE! would instantly resign. Under the recent reformed march of intellect men have changed with the times, and the present Ministry are glad to give way to O'CONNELL, for the purpose of retaining their situations. By a reference to a debate on the Irish tithe bill, which occupies a considerable portion of this day's paper, it will be perceived that Mr. O'CONNELL has obtained a very important point—one which, though apparently reluctantly conceded by the ministry, we still think was yielded through fear of the Liberator. The consequences were very natural, having obtained all he wanted, he very properly consented to give them the balance—that is, nothing at all! For in point of fact Mr. O'CONNELL's amendment destroys the very principle and essence of the Bill, and by placing the ministry in a minority he has gained a very great victory over the government. His amendment, which was to the effect that two-fifths of the Tithes should be immediately taken off was literally "dismembering," if we may so term it, the Bill as brought forward by the Ministry. His majority of Forty-nine caused considerable excitement in the house, and certain members did not hesitate to state that some collusion must have existed between O'CONNELL and the Ministry. This was boldly denied by Lord ALTBORN, and we believe with him that no such collusion existed; it only tends to show still further Mr. O'CONNELL's influence in the house.

It will be seen that the Duke of Devonshire, hitherto one of the most popular landlords in Ireland, has recently made himself extremely obnoxious to certain parties in the county of Wexford. It appears that he has commenced legal proceedings against a gentleman named Stafford, for the recovery of tithes to the amount of £332, due to him, as lay proprietor, by a parish, the inhabitants of which have firmly resolved never to pay tithes in any shape or form whatever. The defence or rather the plea set up by Mr. Stafford is, that he is only the co-trustee with our individuals on the part of the parish, and he thinks it extremely hard that he should be sued, while those individuals, who are equally involved with himself, are suffered to escape. In the mean time it is more than surmised, that the main cause of his thus being made a special subject for the attorney to deal with, is the active part he took at the late Wexford election, in favor of the Repeal candidate.

We regret to find that considerable distress from want of employment, exists among the laboring population of the western districts of Connaught. A letter from a gentleman of high respectability, near Clifden, in the County Galway, states, that in his immediate neighbourhood upwards of 600 families are in absolute want. The follow-

ing discussion brought forward in Parliament by Mr. SHEIL, will shew that considerable distress exists also in the County Tipperary.

DISTRESS IN THE COUNTY TIPPERARY.

Mr. SHEIL rose to submit a motion of which he had given notice respecting the distress in the county Tipperary. He had received a letter from Thurles, in which the writer stated that 2,400, out of a population of 7000, were in a state of absolute want. The writer of that letter proceeded so far as to express his belief that there was no use in applying to government for a redress of grievances. That was an opinion which he (Mr. Sheil) did not agree with him, and, having written to him, he received a second letter, dated July 8, in which the writer stated that Major Miller had arrived in Thurles, by order of the government, to investigate the state of the people; and the writer had no doubt but that his testimony would fully bear out the statement that very great distress existed. Now, what he (Mr. Sheil) would suggest was, that the government advance a sum of 300l., in order that the people might be afforded even temporary employment. It might be asked where was this 300l. to come from?—in reply to that inquiry, he would say, there was a very large fund for the disposal of the commissioners of woods and forests. (Hear.) They (he knew it to be a fact) expended the Irish quit and crown rents in England. There was 50,000l. a year, belonging, it was true, to the crown, expended in decorating Windsor Castle and improving the streets of this gorgeous metropolis. The quit and crown rents of Ireland were thus expended, and was it asking too much to give 300l. in order to give employment to the poor starving people? The hon. and learned member concluded by moving that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty may be graciously pleased to take into consideration the state of distress of the people of the county of Tipperary.

Mr. RONAYNE seconded the motion. He regretted that the distress to which the hon. and learned member had adverted, was not confined to the neighbourhood of Thurles, but had extended over to the vicinity of Clonmel. He would implore the house not to defer relief, for while they might be deliberating on the policy of granting to the poor creatures who required it might be starving. He contended the house to grant relief while yet it could be of any efficacy.

Mr. LYNCH regretted that the distress had extended to Galway. He did not call on the government for a grant of money, but merely to give employment—to give useful employment to the people. Government never yet expended money in this manner that it was not afterwards repaid. There were places which he could mention, which at present yielded a revenue to the crown, but which never yielded any until money was expended in the manner proposed by the hon. and learned member for Tipperary. He would venture to appeal to the right hon. gentleman opposite if money so expended had not been afterwards amply repaid? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LITTLETON did not mean to deny that distress to a very great extent existed in Ireland; but, at the same time, he could not agree with the statements just submitted to the house. He considered the hon. and learned member for Tipperary had not (as we understand) exaggerated the evil in the one case, though the extent of that evil as to other parts had been overrated. It was not to be expected that Government should be ready to make any great advances for the purposes required by this motion; but the best mode of finding employment for the distressed poor in Ireland would be to complete the works which were carrying on in the counties of Mayo and Galway. He objected to the Government interfering until it could be proved that the landed proprietors in the county Tipperary had contributed their proportion towards the removal of that measure which was complained of. It was necessary, too, to obtain grants from the grand juries. Why did not the grand juries of Tipperary make a rate on the country? He was not prepared to say that some small assistance might or might not be afforded if a case were made out to justify such a proceeding, with a view to procure employment for the poor until harvest.

Mr. HUME thought that his hon. and learned friend would do better to move for such documents as might be in existence in reference to this matter; and he would therefore suggest the propriety of his withdrawing his motion.

After a few words from Mr. Shiel, Mr. Littleton, &c., the motion was withdrawn.

ORANGE CONVICTIONS IN BELFAST.

The Orange violators of the law were permitted to escape with impunity at the Spring Assizes, and were thus encouraged to renew their insulting gambols on the last anniversary of the faction. The first indication of firmness to repress the outrages of these "political agitators" has been afforded by the Belfast magistrates, who have sentenced six individuals, found guilty of participating in the riots in that town on the 12th July, to short periods of imprisonment. It appeared during the investigation that the police had been attacked with great fury, when they attempted to interfere. The Chief Constable, who commanded the party, states that "the people were so violent that he thought his men in very considerable danger, and, of course, directed them to fix their bayonets." Nevertheless, the police deemed it prudent to retreat before a "mob" whose avowed object as Mr. Grimshaw remarked, was to "outrage the law of the country."

It is worthy of observation that the convictions in Belfast took place without the intervention of a jury, the magistrates having exercised the summary power with which they are invested. Some of the parties charged, however, and who have been convicted, but not punished, on a former occasion, preferred taking their trials at the assizes, in order to have the benefit of a jury. A little time will show whether they have made a judicious selection.

At all events, it is a novel thing to find Orangemen suffering a legal penalty for displaying their loyalty, even in acts of outrage. The fact is a very curious one, and may be regarded as a proof that the authorities are at length beginning to be earnest in their desire to assert the supremacy of the law over the faction which has so long set it at defiance.—Dublin Paper.

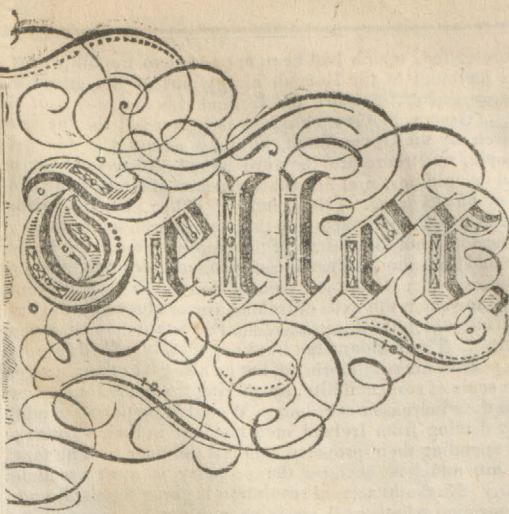
Court of Sessions.—Yesterday the trial of Mr. Farren, late Stage Manager of the Bowery Theatre, came on at the Court of Sessions, for assaulting Abraham Sentis. It will be remembered that it was this alleged assault which created the difficulty at the Bowery, and which finally led to the dismissal of Mr. Farren from that Theatre, and very seriously prejudiced him with the public. The evidence of Mr. Hitchcock and Capt. Seely was so conclusive that the jury without leaving the box acquitted Mr. Farren.

RURAL BALL.

The Steamboat John Jay has been chartered to proceed up the Hudson on Monday the 15th inst., to have a rural Ball, on some pleasant landing-place. The whole benefit of the excursion is to be for the English Widows' and Orphans' Society, and we trust it will be well supported.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Niblo has had his share of company this season. He got up quite a blow between GAMBATI and NORTON—had a contest—and a cup given to Norton for blowing up Gambati. Although Norton has won the prize, we must say that it does not settle the superiority of



They would not promote their own comforts by sacrificing the rights belonging to their successors. — "The Teller" cannot be charged

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The following letters received at this office will be promptly attended to by the Editor of the Truth Teller:—

- Rev. E. McMahon, Lexington, Ken. (Agent); P. Bulger, (General Agent,) Washington, D. C.; Rev. Mr. Birmingham, Columbia, S. C.; Maurice Hore, Alabama; Hugh Ward, (Agent,) Raytown, Geo.; Ambrose Farrell, Boston, Mass.; P. Bulger, (2d letter) Washington, D. C.; J. L. Wolcott, Hartford, Conn.; Rev. T. Birmingham, Buckhead P. O., S. C. (2d letter); A. W. Austin, Charlestown, Mass.; J. B. Cushman, Utica, N. Y.; John Moore, Warrenton, Geo.; Nich. Moore, Newark, N. J.; John Kirby, Stonington, Conn.; P. Milton, (Agent) Buffalo, N. Y.; M. H. Grealy, Mamaronec, N. Y. (2d letter); John Petit, (Agent) St. Croix; Thomas Monks, Webster, N. Y.; N. Moore, Newark, N. J.; C. Coleman, Oxford, Maine; Richard Byrne, Covington, Geo.; J. Lyon, Chittanooga, N. Y.; J. O'Sullivan, Randolph, P. O. Va.

DIED.

On Monday night last, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Matthews, wife of Mr. James Matthews, formerly of Balbriggan, County Dublin, Ireland, and for the last 13 years a resident of this city. On the 24th deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends, Mrs. Mary Cashell, wife of Mr. John Cashell, 11 Orange street, a native of Coleraine, Co. Derry, Ireland, aged 34 years.

QUEEN'S COUNTY ELECTION.

At a Convention of Democratic Republican Delegates from the several towns of Queens' County, held pursuant to public notice, at the Court House, on Saturday, 30th of August, 1834, Singleton Mitchell, Esq. was appointed President, and Capt. A. L. Sands, Secretary.

On the nomination of a Committee, consisting of one delegate from each town, Singleton Mitchell, Esq. was unanimously appointed the Delegate to represent this county in the Convention to be held at Herkimer on the 10th of Sept. next.

Andrew C. Hagerman of Oyster Bay, Isaac E. Haviland of North Hempstead, and the Hon. Thomas P. Jackson of Hempstead, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this Convention in relation to the present important crisis. The committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted.

- 1. Resolved, That we consider the political warfare waged by the hirings of the United States Bank against a constitutional branch of the national Government as conclusive evidence of the danger arising to this Republic from that powerful monied institution.
- 2. That we disapprove the course pursued by those United States Senators who rejected the nominations, by the Executive, of Roger B. Taney and Andrew Stevenson—gentlemen of the highest reputation for talents and integrity—who would have done honor to the country had they been confirmed by the Senate to the stations to which they were designated—which rejections we consider as contemptuous to the Executive and insulting to the people, being injurious to the country, and calculated to retard the administration of the Government.
- 3. Resolved, That we view with alarm, sorrow and indignation, that act of the Senate of the United States which attempts to cast a censure upon our Chief Magistrate, by recording on the journal of that body that he has violated the constitution by assuming powers not granted to him by that instrument, this without specifically stating in what that violation consists, and, with manifest injustice, refusing him the privilege of asserting, and in fact establishing, his innocence, by recording his defence on the same journal that contains the charge.
- 4. Resolved, That these high-handed measures pursued against "the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory," and other distinguished citizens, are calculated to inflict deep and disgraceful wounds upon our national dignity, particularly when we consider that most of those evils may be traced to the influence of that powerful and corrupt institution the "mammoth Bank," now struggling for its existence, and we therefore call upon the democracy of our country, to assist in putting down the "monied Autocrat."
- 5. Resolved, That the dignified and impartial course pursued by Martin Van Buren, Vice President of the United States, whilst acting as President of the Senate, particularly when assailed by the "Kentucky Orator," meets our decided approbation; and that we see in the political firmness displayed by him, evidence of the independence which will distinguish him in the high station to which we trust he will be called.
- 6. Resolved, That we cordially approve the acts of the general and state governments, and that we will use all honorable means to support them in the great cause of sustaining unimpaired those bulwarks of our (as yet) free and independent country, the Constitution, and the Laws.
- 7. Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Long Island Farmer, the Hempstead Enquirer, the Brooklyn Advocate, the New-York Evening Post, the New-York Times, and the Truth Teller.

A. L. SANDS, Secretary. SINGLETON MITCHELL, President.

TAMMANY SOCIETY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.

GRAND COUNCIL MEETING.

Sachems: A stated meeting of the Grand Council will be held at the Council Chamber, on Monday Evening, the 15th inst., half an hour after the setting sun.

Manhattan, season of hunting, ninth moon, year of discovery 34th, Independence 53, institution 45.

DOCTOR E. LEONARD—PRACTITIONER of MIDWIFERY and LICENTIATE, from the Lying in Hospital, Dublin.—Office, No. 2 Mulberry, near Chatham-street—Refers, respecting professional testimonials, to Doctors George Bush and William James Macneven. 3n Sept 13

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JOHN DOHERTY, of the parish of Clonmany, County Donegal, Ireland, who sailed from Londonderry in 1811, and arrived in Baltimore, where he lived for several years in a Distillery. He went from thence to Pittsburgh, and stopped there about three years. The last account from him stated that he was in the employ of the Governor of New Orleans as head Distiller. Any person acquainted with him, or his two uncles, James and Owen Doherty, who sailed some time before to Baltimore, would confer a favor on his brother James Doherty, by writing to him a few lines directed in care of Patrick Conolly, of Boston, Massachusetts, Agent for the Truth Teller. 4t Sept 13

OF OWEN BEYNE and JAMES DEVINE, Tailors by trade, who left Ireland about 16 years ago—both brothers. When last heard from they were at No. 19 Wall-street. They are both natives of Mohall, County Leitrim. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their sister Susan Devine, who has lately arrived, and who lives in Harris-street, Newark, New-Jersey. 4t Sept 13

OF JOHN McDONALD, of the county Tyrone, parish of Desert-Craik, town of Bardonia, Ireland—who left Belfast on the 16th of April, 1831, and landed in Baltimore, Md. When last heard from he was working in New-Orleans. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, Charles McDonald, by calling or directing a letter to Mr. John Hardan, 2 Bank-street. New-York, Sept. 13, 1834. 4t

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.

At the election of 1832 it was sold to the late establishment, No. 25 John street, where, in order to avail themselves of the opportunity of taking them, they will be given, during the prevalence of the Cholera, at half price, 50 cents.

The Sulphur Baths are also in readiness at all hours of the day. P. S. J. P. CARROLL has no connexion with any other establishment.

COAL—The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard, 203 Washington-street, east side between Murray and Warren-streets—Liverpool Orrel Coal of the first quality, Newcastle do., Scotch do., Nova Scotia do.

ANTHRACITE COAL. Schuylkill Coal warranted equal to any in the market; Lehigh do. Lackawana do. SHITHS' COAL. Virginia, fine Sydney, Newcastle, and fine Liverpool. September 13 JACOB SOUTHART.

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

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

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.

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 1st. 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 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. 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.

STATE OF NEW YORK, Secretary's Office. ALBANY, 6th Sept. 1834. I hereby give you notice, that at the next general election, to be held on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of November next, a representative to Congress is to be chosen in the Third Congressional District in the place of Dudley Selden, resigned, whose term of service will expire on the 3d March, 1835. JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of State. To the Sheriff of the City and County of New York. 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.

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

JOHN YATES CEBRA, Chairman. JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM, HENRY F. JONES, Secretaries.

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

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

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. 512 Pearl-street.

August 30. if

CHRESTOMATHIC INSTITUTION. Removed to 53, Matt-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 Principals. 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. Caserly 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.

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

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

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-street. sep7

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



EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE. For Steerage Passengers, FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Persons settled in the United State 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 port, 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 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 passengers from New York to Liverpool can also be engaged at this office on the most reasonable terms. Apply to SAMUEL THOMPSON, 273 Pearl street. No. 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 passage at 246 Pearl street, on the lowest terms, in very superior American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowledged regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occurring. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeably to the company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet unequaled—uniting the nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders, almost 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 or wished for.

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

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. Persons 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, Ireland and Scotland, in all of which countries regular Agents are established, connected 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 residing 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. July 26. 17.

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 HILLYER, GEORGE SHARP, Secretaries.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Delegates of the several Wards, convened at Tammany Hall on Monday Evening, 8th September, 1834, David Bryson was called to the Chair, John Hillyer and George Sharp, were appointed Secretaries. The following persons were elected Delegates to the Senatorial Convention at the city of Brooklyn, to nominate a candidate for Senator of this district: John Y. Cebra, Henry C. Sperry, John Fox, John M. Bloodgood, John Sheward, H. W. Woodruff.

The Senatorial Convention takes place on Sunday (tomorrow) 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 negotiation—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, though 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 holiness 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—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 exert 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 lady were here for the festival of St. Peter and Paul and were quite rapt. 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, the Secretary of State, through the Consul, to his balcony to see illuminations and the fire-works.

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, and will take place, not at Bardstown, as originally intended, but at St. Louis.—Catholic Herald. Aug 23

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ROBERT CLANCY, and his son EUGENE, who left Albany twelve years ago and went to Canada; the former a blacksmith by trade. His daughters Catharine and Ellen will consider it an extraordinary favor to communicate any intelligence of either of them to James Malone, 32 Moore street, N. Y. 4t sept 6

OF PATRICK SMITH, brickmaker, a native of Castle William, County Down, Ireland, who has resided for the last ten years in Liverpool, England, and who arrived at New-York in the brig Eliza, in May last. Should this meet his eye, (or that of any person acquainted with him,) he is informed that his wife Jean, and her five children, have arrived in this city, and will be truly glad to hear from or of him. They are now residing at 32 Moore street, New-York, and persons will subserve the cause of humanity by affording written or verbal information relative to him. sept 6

OF JOHN and JEREMIAH O'DONOGHUE, natives of the Co. Cork, Carriganav parish, Ireland, who emigrated to Quebec about eight years since. When last heard of, about six years ago, they were in the city of New-York. They are now supposed to be laboring in the neighborhood of Washington. Their Brother James has arrived in this city from Ireland, and is anxious to hear from them. Any information will be thankfully received by addressing a Letter post paid, to James O'Donoghue, at the Office of the "Truth Teller, or to the care of Charles Adams, No. 5 Willam-street, New-York. Sept. 13.

OF RICHARD SHANNON, a native of Ireland, Co. Longford, parish of Street, aged about 15 years. Has lived with one Daniel Reis, Lysander, Orange County, New-York, for four or five years, and afterwards with a Mr. Hall, Shoemaker in Baldwinsville, about 2 years, and has not since been heard of. Any information respecting him would be thankfully received by his brother New York, Sept. 6. 6t THOMAS SHANNON, 59 Light 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. 3t J. MATHIEWS, 72 Wall-street.

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 Peshan, is very anxious to hear from him. Address to the care of Lack Conran, 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 communicating the same to them. MARGARET BRANIGAN, August 30. 138 Barrow-street, N. Y.

OF THOMAS P. LEDWIDGE, who when last heard of, last wrote from Ulster 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. 5t

OF ROBERT COVENEY, 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 100 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 Arbroath, Scotland, directed to John McGrath, 346 1-2 Broadway, N. Y. aug 23.

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.

were heard respectfully. Mr. Hughes proposed an amendment that the bill be read a third time in six months. So far all went off with sufficient decency and order. Mr. Goulburn then rose to support the amendment, and the scene followed which we shall describe, without any addition of ours in the parentheses of the Morning Chronicle.

After speaking what occupies about twenty lines of our cotemporary's columns, Mr. Goulburn said—This (the bill) appeared to him a most monstrous and unequalled for innovation, (question, divide,) four lines more, (uproar and laughter), five lines more (question), seven lines, (the right hon. gentleman made some further observations which were completely drowned in the noise and confusion which prevailed.)

Lord Palmerston rose (amidst most discordant sounds), ten lines, (coughing, scraping of feet, and expectoration), a line and a half (uproar), seven lines (coughing and vehement cries of "bah!" divide, divide), seven lines (great uproar and yelling), eight lines (question, question.)

Sir Robert Inglis—for many seconds his words were completely drowned in the noise; we can characterise the scene by no other epithets than those applied to humbler assemblies when equally unruly, "a regular row." Six lines (cheers and confusion.)

Mr. G. Wood rose to reply, (the laughing, jeering, shouting and coughing, were such as we never before witnessed), five lines (at this moment two hon. members, "o'er all the ills of life victorious," suddenly entered from the smoking room into the gallery, and stretching themselves at full length on the seats, secure from the observation of the speaker, commenced a row of the most discreditably character), three words (I say, can't you crow? Laughter and uproar), half a line (hear him how he reads), two lines (loud cheering followed by bursts of laughter), three words (read it, read it, and great uproar), two words (just so—read it), three words (great cheering and laughter), one word (that is the question), two lines (where's the man what crows? laughter and loud cries of order from the Speaker); two words (oh, dear! great uproar), five lines (the scene was here indistinguishable. The Speaker rose, and with much indignation in his tone and manner, said, &c. &c.) Mr. Wood resumed, we find him twice cheered in eleven lines, but at the twelfth line we have again, question, divide, bah, bah. Now, the foregoing is a sketch of a very important debate, as recorded through its by-play; and a flattering sketch it is of the working of the reformed House of Commons. As the division in order to silence objections to the liberal measure in hand, and as every one knew that the bill would be carried by a rank majority, there can be no question as to the particular party by which the little concert was got up. We feel that, having given our report *par parenthese*, any commentary upon it might be as impertinent as unsafe.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the arrival, yesterday of the fast sailing ship *Troy*, from Liverpool, we have received *Fifteen* days later intelligence from Europe. The only important item of news is the prorogation of the British Parliament, which took place on the 15th August. DON CARLOS's cause, by all accounts, is considered a hopeless one. The following is the King of England's speech on proroguing parliament:—

KING'S SPEECH.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

His Majesty went to the House of Lords this day, and prorogued the Parliament in the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"The numerous and important questions which have in the present, as in the two preceding years, been submitted to your consideration, have imposed upon you the necessity of extraordinary exertions; and it is with a deep sense of the care and labour which you have bestowed upon the public business, that I at length close this protracted session, and release you from your attendance.
"I continue to receive from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition.

"The negotiations, on account of which the Conferences in London upon the affairs of the Low Countries were suspended, have not been brought to a close; and I have still to lament the continued postponement of a final settlement between Holland and Belgium.

"On the other hand, I have derived the most sincere and lively satisfaction from the determination of the civil war which had so long distracted the kingdom of Portugal; and I rejoice to think that the Treaty which the state of affairs in Spain and in Portugal induced the Queen Regent of Spain, and the Regent of Portugal, and which has already been laid before you, contributed materially to produce this happy result.

"To the important subjects of our Jurisprudence and of our Municipal Corporations, your attention will be naturally directed early in the next Session. You may always rest assured of my disposition to co-operate with you in such useful reformations.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
"I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the Supplies. The Estimates laid before you are somewhat lower than those of former years, although they included the several extraordinary charges, which will not again occur. The same course of economy will still be steadily pursued. The continued increase of the revenue, notwithstanding the repeal of so many taxes, affords the surest proof that the resources of the country are unimpaired, and justifies the expectation that a perseverance in judicious and well considered measures will still further promote the industry and augment the wealth of my people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"It gives me great gratification to believe that returning to your several counties, you will find a prevalence of general tranquility and of active industry amongst all classes of society. I humbly hope that Divine Providence will vouchsafe a continuance and increase of these blessings, and, in any circumstance which may arise, I shall reply with confidence upon your zeal and fidelity. And I rest satisfied that you will inculcate and encourage that obedience to the laws, and that observance of the duties of religion and morality, which are the only sure foundations of the power and happiness of Empires."

The Lord Chancellor then declared the Parliament prorogued to the 25th of September next.

"Events have since occurred in Spain to disappoint, for a time, the hopes of tranquility in that country, which the pacification of Portugal had inspired.
"To these events, so important to Great Britain, I shall give my most serious attention, in concert with France and the other Powers who are parties to the treaty of 22d of April; and the good understanding which prevails between me and my allies, encourages me to expect that our united endeavors will be attended with success. The peace of Turkey remains undisturbed, and I trust that no event will happen in that quarter to interrupt the tranquility of Europe.

"I have not failed to observe with approbation that you have directed your attention to those domestic questions which more immediately affect the general welfare of the community, and I have had much satisfaction in sanctioning your wise and benevolent intentions by giving my assent to the Act for the amendment and bet-

ter administration of the laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales. It will be my duty to provide that the authority necessarily invested in Commissioners nominated by the Crown, be exercised with temperance and caution; and I entertain a confident expectation that its prudent and judicious application, as well as the discreet enforcement of the other provisions of the Act, will, by degrees, remedy the evils which at present prevail; and whilst they elevate the character, will increase the comforts, and improve the condition of my people.

"The amendment of the law is one of your first and most important duties, and I rejoice to perceive that it has occupied so much of your attention. The establishment of a Central Court for the trial of offences in the metropolis and its neighborhood, will, I trust, improve the administration of justice within the populous sphere of its jurisdiction, and afford a useful example to every other part of the kingdom.

IRELAND.

"Ireland! Ireland! poor proud Ireland,
Remember the days of Aughrim and Boyne."

"We will root them—we will shoot them,
We will show them English play."

Lord Brougham, bold, and bad, and inconsistent as is the game he is playing, has done more to disseminate Radical principles, throughout England and Scotland, than even William Cobbett. Mark even his last words. In answer to a remark of the Duke of Wellington, at the impulse given to England by the Revolution of the Three days of Paris, Lord Brougham said:—

"The Three Days at Paris I do not call a revolution. (Lord Rolle shook his head.) The Noble Lord may dissent, but I do not call it a revolution, no more than if the Noble Lord—I mean the Noble Lord near me, who is so connected with Devonshire—were called to the head of his Majesty's Government, and if one of his first acts should be to abolish the liberty of the press, to suspend the Magna Charta, the Habeas Corpus, the Bill of Rights, and all the other Bulwarks of our constitution, and that I should oppose those unconstitutional acts, which I now warn the Noble Lord I shall do, if he comes into office and attempts them (a laugh); if this House should throw the Noble Lord in confinement on the court of Devonshire for his mal-administration, and if I attempt to excite my fellow-citizens to erect a free government in place of his despotic government, this was all that was attempted in France, and this was effected. It is not he who endeavors to procure a fair and just administration of the law who makes a revolution (hear, hear)! but he makes revolution who violates or unreasonably disputes with the laws as established (hear, hear)! I think the dynasty which then reigned in France has rightly and properly ceased to reign. I say, that the brave people of that country have done well to break the chains which imbecility rants would rivet upon them."

Let the people of Ireland! note these words, and treasure them in their memory. The Lord High Chancellor of England says, in reference to a Revolution, in which blood, much blood, was shed, that "it is not he who endeavors to procure a fair and just administration of the law, who makes a revolution (hear, hear)! but he makes revolution who violates or unreasonably disputes with the laws, as established." The Lord High Chancellor of England says:—"If one of his (Lord Rolle's) acts should be to abolish the Liberty of the Press, to suspend the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and all other bulwarks of our constitution, and that I should oppose those unconstitutional acts, which I now warn the Noble Lord I shall do, if he comes into office and attempts them [a laugh]; if this House should throw the Noble Lord into some place of confinement, on the coast of Devonshire, for his mal-administration, and if I attempt to excite my fellow citizens to erect a free government, this was all that was attempted in France, and this was effected." Hear the Lord High Chancellor of England, the Keeper of the King's conscience, out, "I say that the brave people of that country (France) have done well to break the chains which imbecile tyrants would rivet upon them." Louis Philippe has proved himself to be a greater tyrant than Charles the Tenth, though he is not so "imbecile" a one. "Liberty of the Press!" Mr. Barrett was prosecuted, and thrown into prison, for publishing an article previously published in the *True Sun*: the proprietors of the *True Sun* have since been prosecuted and imprisoned for repeating the words of Earl Fitzwilliam, at a time when there was not the tithes of the sedition in using them. "Magna Charta!" "Habeas Corpus!" Suspension of these, the Lord Chancellor says, as a Briton, would justify him in plunging the country into a civil war, which might not end so civilly as putting Lord Rolle, for life, into "some place of confinement on the coast of Devonshire!" And yet these are the very measures, levelled against Ireland, which Lord Brougham and Lord Grey, and all the present and late Ministers of the Upper House insist on, and which the Ministers out of and in the Cabinet, who are Commoners, strenuously opposed. Can the people of Ireland! expect equal and impartial Government at the hands of an English Legislature, when this "Colossus of Knowledge" looks down upon them as meaner things than the earth worms turn when they are trampled on? Thus it is, when Mr. O'Connell calls upon the people to endeavor to preserve their rights by humble petition, and to peaceably exercise their political privileges, for the preservation of their rights—he is abused by this Lord High Chancellor of England as a monster, endowed with the strength, the malignity, and the blindness of Virgil's Cyclops:

Monstrum, horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.

But when this Lord High Chancellor of England tells the people of England, in terms implied—nay, all but expressed—that if ever the people of England are treated as the people of Ireland are treated—as he advises the King still to treat the people—the citizens of London should follow the example of the citizens of Paris—make shorter work than "three days" of the business—send the King into exile, like Charles the Tenth, of France; not behold him, like Charles the First of England (for the folly of beheading Kings is antiquated and obsolete)—send Lord Rolle, like Polignac, to perpetual imprisonment, instead of bringing him to the block, as Archbishop Laud was brought—when this Lord High Chancellor of England threatens a convulsion, which would be only second in horror to the horrors of the first French Revolution, he is magnified and glorified as the English conservative in whom the hopes of England depend! What absurdity—what madness it is to think that this system can be much longer pursued—that it can be much longer endured! Do the Whigs think they can use the people of Ireland as they have used the West Indian negroes, by binding them to twelve



34.

NO. 40.

they would not promote their own comforts by sacrificing the rights belonging to their successors. (Hear.) They cannot be charged correspondent that he proposes forwarding to us this interesting Journal regularly by the Havre packets.

The House of Lords have thrown out the Irish Tithes Bill by a large majority.—The measure was opposed by the Duke of Wellington, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Winchelsea, Lord Mansfield, Lord Roden, Lord Carbery, and Lord Ripon, the Bishop of Meath and the Bishop of London. The speakers in its favor were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Duncannon, the Marquis of Claurickarde, the Bishop of Derry, and the Duke of Richmond, who thought that alterations might be made by a Committee, which would enable them to agree to the measure. What a statesman is the Duke of Wellington! He lives in utter ignorance of the temper of the English nation. His declaration that there should be no reform drove England to the verge of insurrection. We would not be surprised his decision that there shall be no relief from tithes may plunge Ireland into actual rebellion. The mindless insanity of his speech on this most important subject brings a melancholy recollection of the vanity of human wishes, and of the end of human greatness—

"Down March... To sail positively on the 1st October.

The very superior fast sailing coppered and copper-fastened Ship BIRMINGHAM, (550 tons burthen,) PATTERSON, master, will sail on her regular day. Her accommodations for Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers, are equal to any other ship out of the port; her height between decks is over seven feet, and her berths for Steerage Passengers are put up in the most comfortable and commodious manner. Terms of passage are reasonable, for which apply on board at Pier 13, East River, or to
September 20 RAWSON & McMURRAY, 100 Pine-street.

FOR LONDON.—(To sail 1st October.)

The fast sailing first class American Packet Ship, of 650 tons burthen. This superior vessel is loading for London, and will positively sail 1st October. Her accommodations for Passengers in Cabin and Steerage are well worth the attention of those wishing to embark for the Old Country. As a number of her Passengers are already engaged, those wishing to secure berths should make early application to
RAWSON & McMURRAY, 100 Pine-street. Sept. 20

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steerage Passengers proceeding on to Liverpool can be accommodated in very superior ships, taking their departure frequently. The fare is moderate—treatment kind. Drafts as usual on England and Ireland. LIES AT 15 East River.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—Sails 1st October.—The very fine ship HERCULES, D. Wood, Commander. Steerage Passengers will be kindly and comfortably dealt with. Lays at Pine-street wharf—fare \$10.

FOR CHARLESTON.—The first class ship SARAH & CAROLINE will be despatched on the 25th September.
For SAVANNAH.—A first rate opportunity to sail 1st October.
Apply at 246 Pearl-street. DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & Co. Sept. 20

FOUND.

A small cylinder silver Box, divided in three parts, marked with three letters. The owner can have it by calling at No. 1 Fulton Market, C. H. SHEELAN.
September 20.

TO THE RIGHT REV. PRELATES, AND CLERGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

As the time is approaching when the publication will be commenced of the 3d. No. of the U. S. CATHOLIC ALMANAC AND LITANY'S DIRECTORY for the Year 1835. The Publisher would most respectfully request that he may be supplied with any information that may be deemed of general importance to our Holy Church, as he is determined to spare neither pains or expense in rendering the work useful to his Catholic brethren. He is very thankful for the valuable information which has already been received for the next No; but he is well aware that much more is still wanting which it is in the power of the Right Rev. Bishops, and the Rev. Clergy to furnish—as it is the intention of the Publisher to have a part of the succeeding No's. embellished with neat engravings of the principle Churches in the United States; he would most respectfully request to be furnished with small views of the same in the course of a few years.—The Catholic Almanac and Litany's Directory will be embellished with all the views of the Cathedrales, Colleges, and Convents in this country. The price of the Edition, with the engravings will not exceed 25 cents per No.

Letters have already been forwarded to all the Bishops, answers from some have already been received.
JAMES MYERS; near the Cathedral Baltimore.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of JAMES CROSBIE, a native of Scotland, who left England in September, 1829, and is now supposed to be there, or in the country. Whoever will communicate the above, directed to his brother-in-law and sister, who left Edinburgh the 6th of April, 1833, and arrived at New-York. N. B. Please direct to Walter Coppinger, No 76 Catharine-street, for Peter Lynn, New-York. Sept. 20

Of JAMES FLOOD, JOHN QUINN, or his wife JUDITH QUINN, natives of the parish of Kilmesson, county of Meath, Ireland. They sailed from Dublin for Quebec, in 1832. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received by New-York. Sept. 20 JOHN FLOOD, 56 Elm-street.

Of Dr. PETER DONNELLY, who lived in New York, in 1828, and was said to have gone to New Orleans in 1829.—Any information regarding him, whether living, or dead; addressed to MICHAEL SMITH, No. 15, Orange st. New York, will be thankfully received.
It is hoped, that the other papers in the Union will give this an insertion, information being anxiously sought for. Sept. 20.

Of OWEN DEVINE and JAMES DEVINE, Tailors by trade, who left Ireland about 16 years ago—both brothers. When last heard from they were at No. 19 Wall-street. They are both natives of Mohall County Leitrim. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their sister Susan Devine, who has lately arrived, and who lives in Harris-street, Newark, New-Jersey. 4t Sept 13

Of JOHN McDONALD, of the county Tyrone, parish of Desert-Craig, town of Bardsia, Ireland—who left Belfast on the 16th of April, 1831, and landed in Baltimore, Md. When last heard from he was working in New-Orleans. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother, Charles McDonald, by calling or directing a letter to Mr. John Harden, 2 Bank-street. New-York Sept. 13, 1834.

Should this meet the eyes of any person acquainted with Widow WARD, or either of her Daughters, MARY and ELIZA WARD, formerly of Nova Scotia, or is now thought to be in New York. The Mother's name is JANE.—Any person acquainted with either, would confer a favor on her Son PATRICK WARD, by letting them know, that he resides in Hamilton street, Boston, Mass. and should like to hear from them. Sept. 20.

as they were called, which had been appended to the bill, provided for the payment of the Romish clergy out of the state finances, and the present Secretary for Ireland was the mover of that resolution. (Groans.) Great anxiety is pretended for the established church by the Government, but they assert it is too great for the people, and therefore they are bound rather to encourage Popery and its opinions, and furnish the means of strengthening our opponents at our expense. (Hear, hear.) Other classes of people with whom Mr. O'Connell acts say that our church ought to be got rid of, because it is not the church of the large portion of the people; and we are told that many entertain religious scruples upon the point of paying tithes. Mr. O'Connell knows that this is a mere excuse, and he also knows that the evils of Ireland are produced by the drain of absenteeism, which the desertion of the Protestant members would much increase. The resident landlord not merely affords employment to the poor in his neighborhood, but he also gives them a higher place in the scale of respectability, by offering them advantages proportioned to their increased exertions. Would it be politic to add to the drain by driving from Ireland men resident in their various parishes, and spending their property amongst the poor? The fact is that tithes are attacked because the property is most assailable. (Hear, hear.) No doubt a rapid revolution is going forward, and it may be a question whether all we prize may not be carried away from the place where we stand. We see the revolutionary torrent raging forward, and circumstances may occur which would render it proper for us to direct the current in order to protect ourselves. I have dwelt upon the attacks of church property, but there is another species more liable to objection—I mean that of absentees. [Hear.] This I say plainly: because there is no doubt it is the subject of more unpopularity and general odium. Ruin presses, and has long pressed upon the wretched population of this country; they are living in misery, destitution and want, an easy prey to the designs of agitators. They feel the disease preying upon them, but they don't know the seat of it, and then quacks come with their various nostrums—one suggests Catholic emancipation, and another the Reform Bill, while Mr. O'Connell says, "Oh, I have it, at last, nothing will do but the repeal of the Union." The pressure upon the people is great; their miseries are almost beyond endurance, but the Government will not go and strike at the seat of the disease, but give up piecemeal the dearest institutions of the country, to allay the eall upon them for redress. It is easy to see how O'Connell and his party can influence those who have no ties binding them to society." Mr. Boyton here read extracts from a work of Dr. Doyle, showing, by the evidence produced before a committee in 1822, that the peasantry in various counties were in such a state of starvation, as to steal sea-weed, collected for manure, in order to eat it. It was a thing worthy of observation, that the obnoxious measures directed against the church have been supported by the absentee landlords of Ireland, for the purpose of saving their own property by sacrificing that of the Church. [Hear.] We hold our possessions as a trust, and under conditions, and absentee lands are held upon the same conditions, and in most of their title-deeds they are charged with the payment of tithes, and the colonization of the land with good Protestants. [Cheers.] I would show that there were precedents for the resumption of absentee property, where the requisite conditions were not performed. These precedents would be found on the statute-book. They would be found in the reign of Edward II., of Richard III., of Henry VIII., and others. At that period a Duke of Norfolk and an Earl of Shrewsbury, an ancestor of the present Roman Catholic lord of that name, lost large properties—most of the county of Carlow—by neglecting what they owed, by the tenure by which they held those lands, to the inhabitants of that county. These precedents, of course, would have great weight with Mr. O'Connell, because they were laid by a national Irish Parliament. (Laughter.) So jealous were those Parliaments of absentees, that every public officer was subject to a penalty for absenteeism, except he went coastwise, or on necessary business to England only. Hereafter, some ingenious lawyer, in referring to the spoliation of church property, might refer too to those precedents, in what he might call the "good old times," respecting absentee property. Might not those who have attacked tithes and branded cattle as tithe cattle, also brand cattle with the word "absentee," and so work on the prejudices of the people and the same effect be produced? I am not a disturber of property, but I conceive it necessary to throw out a few hints to those absentees who seem so anxious for the spoliation of church property. (A general cry of "No, no.") I would just say one word respecting the act of union. It was said that the act of union went only to preserve the "worship, discipline, and government" of the church, and meddled not with "temporalities;" but I contend that "temporalities" were preserved by the same act, almost by name, for these words followed—and the rights, privileges, and jurisdictions thereunto belonging (that is to the church of Ireland), are to be preserved forever." Mr. Boyton concluded his speech with some observations upon the necessity for their exertions in the cause of religion and morality.

The following are specimens of Mr. O'SULLIVAN'S style—the caustic. None of the remaining speeches possess any interest for your readers:—"Do we place our confidence in the government of those who sway the counsels of the nation, or do we think we may abandon all care of ourselves because there is a benevolent Government watching over us? The characters of that Government have been sketched by an abler hand than mine, and I respond fully to that sketch. If this Government are to be estimated by judging of the conduct of those who are in this country at different seasons, what have we to expect from the wisdom with which they are to watch over our difficulties when they come upon us? The right Hon. Charles Grant was Secretary for Ireland. I remember the time of his philosophical, perhaps I should say mystical, legislation. He conciliated a country into bloody insurrection, and when first he saw victims made to the enormity of the outrages which he had inflamed into activity, he afterwards saw still more victims made to the offended majesty of the law; and this chief secretary, who swayed the temporal destinies of the land, was compelled in a British House of Commons to repent his past principles, and sanction innovation upon the British constitution. I remember that when in the sway of this chief secretary I have looked down from the mountains and the towers, and have seen the burning cabins of the poor, and beheld the desolation of the country, and the punishment which the law demanded to be inflicted upon those who violated its enactments. I seriously declare I know not whether I abhorred the continuance of that secretary in office or the fearful retribution it compelled. Will you trust your lives and interests to such a man as the Right Hon. C. Grant? (Cries of "No, no.") Lord Melbourne [Mr. Lamb was another secretary of ours]. I do not mean to pun, but certainly the wolf was abroad when Mr. Lamb was here. (Laughter.) During his government what was done? I will not detain you with lengthened details of it. Mr. Lamb went out of office, but what had been done during his time remained, and forced the protectors of Protestant ascendancy to adopt measures against which the previously protested. Are you satisfied such men are not adapted to steer you through your dangers, or will you trust such a man as a functionary nearer home? We have an Irish Lord Chancellor. [Hisses.] He is a member of the Cabinet, but was sent over to guide us into the right path when there was danger of our wandering. This great functionary, if we consider him in an intellectual point of view, is gifted with an amazing power of mind. He is a man who had, as far as politics are concerned, the faculties which should have rendered them quite submissive to his ambition, but as a legislator he never attempted any measure which was not a failure, and never gave a promise or made a prediction which the results did not always falsify. (Cheers and hisses for the

Lord Chancellor.) I do the noble lord injustice with respect to his promises, England will find he has been disastrously faithful in some instances. If we look over the political career of that great man, we shall find that it is all over-strewn portions of shapeless legislations, false promises, and violent pledges. But still in this mishapen thing there is a monument of which our country must be proud. There is in that same Lord Chancellor a splendid monument of Irish eloquence, in which he has dedicated himself to maintain eternal hostility of British connexion. [Cheers.] I have no hesitation in affirming, that as the great work upon which the fame of Lord Plunket must hereafter rest, it would seem that the course he recorded upon that monument pursued him through his after life, and blasted every measure. Will you trust the protection of the union to Lord Plunkett? ("No, no.") He is listening patiently while the wretch and file are at work, but he solemnly pronounced to be only a stay to British connexion. Do you think he is forging some new fetters for the country? Perhaps you imagine a British Parliament would not consent to see Ireland fettered. Who was it introduced the present Cabinet to His Majesty,—who conquered the disinclination of the noble Chancellor of Exchequer, and prevailed upon him to return to place—the man who endeavoured to stimulate the Canadas to revolt, and from the altar throw off the yoke of the wretched country? He goes to Parliament—lifts his brazen front. The time may come when that man may hold a more distinguished place in his Majesty's councils than he does at present. It is an epoch to be anticipated when Joseph Hume, O'Connell, and my Lord Plunkett are united in an administration to effect the union but such as they may be effected by the imperfect and abortive exertions of men who hold a recorded hatred to every act of British legislation. * * * the *Dublin University Magazine*, alluding to the opening of last session of Parliament, when there were demonstrations by the Government to put down agitation in this country.) The present session of Parliament opened, as all may remember, with the usual strong declarations of purposes. The agitation in this country was carefully considered and strongly condemned, and the special attention of the members of the Houses of Lords and Commons was directed to this system of agitation which exercised so pernicious an influence over the interest and well-being of this country, and the individual most anxious in promoting this was not directly but too strong implication then referred to. The way in which the poetical Chancellor invoked the shade of his beloved poet is a strong testimony of the actions of his own life. His favourite passage was, "For gain, wherever got, is sweet." The conduct of Mr. O'Connell has been like the change in the grub to the butterfly. At one time the grub is an object of abhorrence, but upon some other occasion he may seem illuminating his wings in the sun, adorned with as many hues as in the rainbow, a playful butterfly, and the Lord Chancellor's invectives becomes the objects of his summer panegyrics, he has changed his begging bags to wings on which he flutters, gathering carefully as he flies the benefits of ministerial favors, and he is now followed in the chase by the beardless members of the Government, who lose in the object of their Cabinet competition all sense of decorum in the eagerness of the chase. We find him followed by Stanley, Grey, Ripon, and Richmond, who are trampled beneath him in their eagerness to follow this gorgeous creature. (Cheers and laughter.) Yes, my Lord, I must be more serious. This is the game which is now carrying on. The King's Minister's are lost to all the feelings which used to characterize Englishmen, and the agitator is then unyielding and unceremonious dictation; has he ever changed, has he ever had any difference of opinion? Many of our critics have pronounced the address of Mr. O'Connell on the repeal of the union shallow and indiscreet; it was no such thing, it was admirably adapted for the purposes for which it was intended; no doubt the object of Mr. O'Connell was to persuade the British Parliament nothing could have been more impolitic than the measures adopted. His object was to gratify the Repealers of Ireland. It has been pleaded by the Ministry, as an excuse for their recent actions, that it was a matter of necessity. What has the first public movement displayed? It has stamped upon the British Ministry an indiscretion. We have Lord Melbourne's declaration that if agitation was again attempted it should be resisted by the Legislature. These are very ominous words. We have frequently heard them spoken by the British Ministers; but when the season comes for agitation where were the Ministers? They remind me of the expressions of acrimony when the formulary of his sentence was concluded, which recommended his soul to better hopes than earth. He said he never knew a man long-lived to whom such words were spoken; the same sense of the expression may be applied to the Ministers."

O'CONNELL IN WATERFORD.

Mr. O'Connell and his family arrived at Dunmore-east at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, by the Milford Packet, and proceeded to Waterford at half past six, accompanied by crowds who had hastened from all quarters to welcome him on the news of his arrival, and who would have drawn the carriage the whole way (eight miles) if permitted, but this Mr. O'Connell would not allow. The multitudes on foot and horseback then formed in procession, many carrying green boughs after the carriage which proceeded at a slow pace to Waterford, which they did not reach till near nine o'clock. Crowds still continued to arrive along the line of procession, and bonfires were lit on the surrounding hills, and at favorable stations as the carriage passed. The enthusiasm of the people was so great, that, not satisfied with this, they set fire to some furze hedges, in the fields adjoining the line of march, amidst universal cheers. The effect of these fires in the shades of the evening, which fell ere the procession reached Waterford, is described as singularly picturesque, when viewed from the city against a very dark sky in the background. Some of the vessels in the river had their rigging hung with lamps, and the majority had, on the news of his arrival at Dunmore, hoisted their colors. Triumphant arches and festoons were got up on the quays with incredible expedition, a large bonfire was lit at the foot of Barron-street, opposite to Cummin's hotel, which had been prepared for Mr. O'Connell, and nearly all the remaining population paraded the adjoining streets in expectation of his approach. On his arrival he instantly stepped up to the balcony, and proceeded to address the natives (frequently interrupted by cheers and laughter at his humorous allusions to former incidents) as follows: "Fellow countrymen, (huzza) you seem as merry as if you were going to beat the Beresfords again. (Cheers and laughter.) It is a fine thing to toil for so brave and honest a people as the Irish. (Cheers.) They beat us, however, on the tithe question this time, but with the blessing of God, and the assistance of the people, I will beat them the next time. (Cheers, and cries of "you will.") We will also have a rap at the rotten corporations, and grind some of the fat ones belonging to them. ("Grind them, grind them.") I suppose you know them all? ("We do, well.") You have all heard something of the repeal too? [Deafening cheers.] Well, I have only to tell you, that from all I have heard and seen, I am as thorough-going a repealer now as when I left Ireland. [Tremendous cheers.] Go on quietly and peaceably, and don't mind noticing such traitors as John Matthew Galway. [Groans,

and a cry of "Henry Winston Barron."] Oh, ay! he's not as bad as Galway. What a Luttrell that Galway is! but he's bad enough. By the law, Harry's no great things, [laughter] there might easily be got a better boy; so at the next election we must send him to the right-about, and small blame to us. [Cheers.] You must not expect me to make a long speech to-night. I have been-tossed about to-day for several hours on the seas, fatigued, and in want of sleep, I am sure you will excuse me." [Cheers.]

DINNER AT WATERFORD TO MR. O'CONNELL. (From the Waterford Mirror.)

Friday the Friends of the hon. and learned gentleman entertained him at a public dinner at Cummin's Hotel. The Dining-Room was tastefully decorated, and the dinner (a fish one) wines, &c., of the best description. The company consisted of about one hundred and thirty. The cloth having been removed, the Chairman, Alexander Sherlock, of Killarney, Esq.

"The People, the true source of legitimate power."...Air...Let Erin remember the days of old...*nine times nine*.

"The King—may he never forget the source from which he derives his power."—Air...God save the King... (Cheers.)

"Ireland, may her sons never cease agitation until her liberties are fully consummated."...Air...Patrick's Day...*nine times nine*.

The CHAIRMAN then said, that it was unnecessary for him to introduce the next toast with a long speech. They had in the gentlemen present a living instance of what could be done by exertion, and without further preface he would give

Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M. P., the Liberator of Ireland, the friend of universal Liberty, and the terror of tyrants all over the Globe. Air—Garryowen.—(Tremendous cheering.)

Mr. O'CONNELL then rose—he understood the hint of their worthy President, in allusion to short speeches: but he could not think of making a short speech upon the present occasion, his heart was full of gratitude and hope. It merely required the raising of the national voice to make their hereditary oppressors do them justice. [Cheers.] He never had greater hopes for his beloved country, and it was by the people having hopes and acting on them that they could be enabled to realize any thing. (Cheers.) It was to expect good for the country if the people kept their eyes closed to their wants. It answered well in the nursery to cry "shut your mouth and open your eyes, and see what God will send you." That would not do for grown persons. The people should judge from the past, for he saw that as they advanced, their prospects brightened. (Cheers.) At the commencement of the session the Irish party in the House of Commons were goaded under the lash of the Coercion Bill—they were scalded in the King's speech—they were threatened by the mover and seconder of the address—they said that there was no practical relief intended for Ireland, while there was Stanley, the greatest enemy Ireland ever had—and Graham, with his pretended friendship—and Lord Grey, with a sort of double insanity crying out in support of his order. (Laughter.) They had not done a single act which could shew their good sense, and there was one shout of derision raised against them from John O'Groat's house to Cape Clear. (Cheers and laughter.) Look to their conduct on the Dissenters Bill—the Jewish Emancipation Bill—and every other Bill in favour of the people—and see what a beautiful order that was! But there was Stanley then? where Graham?—probably about half seas over, and Lord Grey was as much out of the way as any of Irish prosperity could wish. (Cheers.) What was the first of that Parliament? An attempt so fully the fame of Richard Sheil—the brightest star that ever rose in the murky hemisphere of his afflicted country. He was dragged forward on a filthy accusation, concocted by ministerial satellites, to ruin the fair fame of a man who could soon call to his aid 100,000 honest Tipperary boys. (Loud cheers.) He (Mr. O'Connell) could not help looking back to that scene, as he was the retained and paid advocate—retained by his love for Ireland, and paid by his gifted and honest friend. (Cheers.) But the vile portion of the Press insinuated that he urged Mr. Sheil in his defence in order that he might destroy him; but Mr. Sheil triumphed, and Stanley and his other accusers, where were they then? [Cheers.] On the subject of tithes how did he and his friends act? Night after night they struggled to do away that blood-stained measure—Minister became sympathetic, and they agreed to give up two-fifths, but Lord Grey's beautiful order put on the two-fifths again, and he was glad they would not make two bites of the cherry, for next year, with a little exertion, they would get rid of the five-fifths. [Cheers.] He had abundant reason to hope, for he saw the dawn of justice for Ireland in the conduct of the present administration. The Coercion Bill had been abrogated—the old Ministry thought to renew it, but they were now out—and the Coercion Bill was annihilated. [Cheers.] In that event, he saw a dawn of hope for his country—he saw the first moment of conciliation on the part of the Ministers, whose duty and interest it was to do justice to the people of Ireland. [Cheers.] They had changed the law of reversion, which he, as a lawyer knew would be of infinite advantage to Ireland. It made property more secure, and increased its value very much. [Cheers.] Those and other enlightening rays of hope had burst upon him, and in the fulness of his heart he could not help feeling that Ireland—the land of his love—was about to receive the justice which tyranny had withheld from her for centuries. [Cheers.] He could not help alluding to the efforts of the expiring faction. [Hear.] They had held the day before in Dublin—and what would they think when they were told that they had to send to England for that prime buffoon, Lord Winchelsea, to conduct their proceedings. He was called at the Italian Opera, *primo buffo*—and he made a most wonderful discovery—a discovery that must have astonished the world—he found out, after deep research, of course, that the property or the Established Church never belonged to the Papists. [Laughter.] Now, he would just ask the Noble Lord to read some of the endowments, and he would there find that such endowments were given to the clergy that they might pray for the soul of the giver and his family. [Hear.] The noble Lord would no doubt, give back all that did not belong to the Papists, which would be nothing, but would give back all that could be proved to have been the property of the Papists? Oh, no, it was a little more than he would wish to part with. There was one topic introduced at that meeting—it was agitation—and they agitating most furiously themselves; and, as they had set the example, he, with the blessing of God, would follow it up. [Cheers.] But the agitation of the people for their rights would not resemble the agitation of the oppressors [cheers] for the people knew the course by which they won former victories, and their future struggle would be marked by peace and perseverance. By these means they would have a total extinction of tithes. [Cheers.] The legislative independence of Ireland would follow, and no man felt more deeply on the subject than he did. When the question of repeal was brought forward, he, Heaven help him! made a speech of five hours, but he had to introduce topics to prove the right to Ireland to its independence, which it would not be necessary to do the next time he would bring it forward. [Cheers.] Ireland never forfeited her rights—the Union was not a compact between two nations, for he could well prove that the Union was brought about by fraud and blood. [Cheers.] The people were

the bigotted administrations which have hitherto misgoverned Ireland, for any reasonable person to entertain any great expectation of their uniting with the people on this occasion; but their own interests and religious prejudices ought to make them join the people against tithes, and, if they do, they will much strengthen the cause which is destined to succeed even without them.

The fourth object of the "Liberal Clubs," and a most important one it is, will be, to attend to the state of the registry of voters in each county, city and town, so as to forward the liberal interest. It is really impossible to describe how far success at every election may be secured, at least in all the counties and great towns, if a Liberal Club be immediately formed in each, to take charge of all the arrangements necessary to secure the return of a Repealer for each place.

It would not be possible to exaggerate, and I am incompetent to describe the advantages of a Liberal Club in each county, as regards the election of a liberal member. I do, therefore, press, as strongly as I can, the immediate formation of such a Club in every county and town returning members to parliament.

The fifth and greatest object of each "Liberal Club" should be to procure "the repeal of the Union." This is an object which should never be lost sight of. It is not possible to do full and effectual justice to Ireland in any other than a domestic legislature. None but an Irish Parliament will ever consent to extinguish that greatest of all existing evils, absenteeism.

We must, however, agitate "Repeal" with as much caution and prudence, as determination and perseverance. Above all things, and before all things we must take care that it is not sectarian or a religious question. The Orange Lodges are endeavouring as much as they can to convert it into a Catholic question. They are giving it a religious hue, and denouncing it as such. This, then, is a critical moment. It is one in which "Repeal" may be flung back ten—nay, twenty years. We are, it is true agitating to oppose the Orange faction—let us keep the repeal question quite separate from that opposition. Let us get rid, if we can, of the "tithe question" first, or if that be tedious, let us at all events, use every exertion to convince the people the "Repeal" is intended and calculated for the benefit of all, and that it is immaterial for the purposes of the club what the religion of any individual may be. We are looking for the restoration of the liberties of all classes and creeds in Ireland without any distinction whatsoever. This duty is an awful one—in consists in the perpetual severance of religious prejudices or interests from the agitation of "the Repeal."—If we succeed in this separation, our ultimate success will not be remote; but if, by our present indiscretion, we enable the Orangemen to convert "the Repeal" into another Catholic question, no other event can have the power of inflicting such a blight upon the hopes of repeal. Let us, then, whilst we act firmly, also cautiously and steer, such a course as will prevent the great cause of legislative independence on the one hand embarrassing a ministry disposed at present to be just towards Ireland, or from the other, enabling the deadly foes of Ireland—Orangeists—to tarnish and grievously injure that cause by degrading it into a sectarian squabble.

Let us, then, in agitating the Repeal, keep these dangers in view; and whilst we neither abandon nor relax our efforts to attain "Repeal" let us put up those efforts under the guidance and constraint of the most prudent and discreet caution, recollecting that, after all, a domestic legislature is the only one under which Ireland can prosper.

Having thus sketched my present plan of a counteracting agitation to that of bigotry and tyranny, which has been commenced by the Orange faction, I beg that the leading features will be in mind not for mere approbation or for idle discussion, but for practical adoption.

I propose, then, that there shall be formed in each county, city and large town in Ireland "a Liberal Club," principally for the following purposes:—

- 1.—To suppress agrarian crimes and outrages.
- 2.—To suppress, by legal means, and to punish by due course of law, the members of Orange Lodges, and all other Orange criminals.
- 3.—To procure, by legal and constitutional means, the total extinction of tithes, in nature as well as name.
- 4.—To attend to the elective franchise throughout Ireland, so as to secure the return to Parliament of "friends to Ireland."
- 5.—To advance and secure the restoration of a domestic legislature to Ireland.

Of these are of great importance—the last is the most important of all; but the most pressing is the extinction of tithe; and the most immediately practical. If the Irish people exert themselves as they ought do, tithes will speedily be extinguished by law. It is a point on which we ought all to combine—the constitution—the extinction of tithes—and, for my part, I will co-operate with every "Liberal Club" which concurs in that alone. I feel strongly that we have this game completely in our hands, and if the tithes were once extinguished, the moral effect of such a victory over the Orange faction would be to destroy their power for ever.

Men of Ireland—recollect that the base faction which has so long sold your country to English domination, for the vile privilege of plundering and tyrannizing over the people of Ireland, has renewed the war against you. It has once more raised the war-hoop of bigotry and blood, but it has raised it for the last time if you be true to yourselves and to your country.

Henceforward the Orange faction was strong, because it was supported and backed by the English Government and the constituted authorities in the state; the army was at its side, the treasury was open to its leaders, and all the resources of the crown were made subservient to its power. It was opposed only by a disheartened, maimed, and divided people; whilst the most formidable conspiracy of the magistracy, the sheriffs, the juries and the judges, inflicted unjust punishment on the people when they resisted illegal aggression, and secured impunity to the Orange oppressors for every crime, riot, wrecking and massacre.

But times are gone by. The government and the Orange party are at daggers drawn. The government and the people are, for the first time in Irish history, at the same side. That man would be a traitor to Ireland, who, at such a crisis as this, threw the government into the arms of the Orangemen, or separated the government from the people. Let us, then, take up our counter-agitation to the Orangemen, with these truths deeply infix on our minds; and, whilst we prefer Ireland to every other object, let us do all we can, consistently with that sacred duty, to strengthen the hands of a ministry who are at length identified, in many points of important intent, with the people of Ireland.

It is quite true that the agents and instruments of that ministry in Ireland are tinged, nay, dyed, with the deepest Orange. Unless this be altered there is no prospect of seeing any thing more than "good intentions" displayed.—But this subject would lead

responsibly
ly suit
to exp
ing prev
peal of th
of King's
gle for Rep
Ministers sh
position—as a
lieve, in resp
quences to this p
The object of t
Without an adequ
to secure a proper re
resolutions and decl
their way; but without
ties and counties, they
whelming popular const
think of achieving not me
most trivial legislative advan
ruptibility of men, and the inf
dictation of landlords and cred
numerous, popular power, as fa
a farce. And in the existing ord
election, can the people exhibit
the smallest influence? There is bu
good opinion of the people is culti
contingency which causes the gentry
multitude; it is, when their suffrage is a
But without a large registration, money
ready alluded to, will, generally speaking,
measure which places the representation of
pletely within the control of the many—of th
only the majority, but the productive classes,
interest in efficient representation and good leg
often been urged in this paper, that there is req
tration club in every county, and city, and bo
kingdom. See what splendid results have follow
lishment of such a society in Meath and in the city
In the former, the aristocracy could at one perio
stalking-horse into Parliament, and in this city, the
corporation had the representation completely in th
hands. The Meath aristocracy and the Dublin corpora
now totally prostrated—they can neither return a corru
nor retard the triumph of a Radical and Repealer. A

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The British Government had always essayed to keep Ireland in the condition of miserable vassalage. The policy of such a course was cruel and wicked, as it related to Ireland; it was unwise, and unprofitable to Britain. Ireland as an unincorporated dependency, a situation in which the Government of Britain has always so sedulously endeavoured to place it, never was, and so far it is possible to retain her in that state, never can be profitable to Britain.

The short period of national independence was fast begetting, and would, ere this day, had independence not been crushed, have produced a state of things in Ireland which must be advantageous to Britain. The present unemployed population of Ireland would be busily engaged in productive pursuits. A great portion of the avails of Irish industry would find its way into Britain, as to a market to which the Irish would resort from choice and interest. The advantage of this trade would circulate freely throughout Britain, reaching every portion of the land, and every class of the citizens: like the grateful showers of spring, like the genial rays of a beneficent sun, it would be impartial, invigorating, all-blessing. This, however, would not suit an all-absorbing aristocracy, the Heavens may weep and humanity mourn, yet must the pride of factitious superiority be fed, and the distinctive mark of blighting ascendancy be upheld. To effect objects so selfish and so wicked, it was deemed necessary to extinguish Ireland. In the estimation of the mighty few, the end sanctified the means, Ireland descended from her rank as a nation, and became a province, the object of the aristocracy had been attained, but no portion of benefit reached the deceived operatives of Britain.

Another motive for this destruction of Ireland, was to arrest a growing attachment then fast progressing between the working classes of both islands. The aristocracy well knew that if any thing in the shape of good understanding or reciprocal friendship should grow up among the British and Irish operatives, and especially if the decline of distrust should produce political co-operation for political purposes, the will of the people must become the law of the land. To prevent this, Ireland was annihilated, and the Briton was taught, and it was expected he would believe, that the throwing of eight millions of persons in one part of the Empire into a beggaring idleness, could enrich fourteen millions of persons residing in another portion of the same empire. This sophistical pretension can be equalled only by the mighty scheme of liquidating the national debt with borrowed money. For a time the gulled people of Britain relied on the ministerial panacea, and while paying immense taxes, were yet happy in the anticipation that the burden must cease with the extinguishment of the cause of its infliction. This deception could not endure for ever, the imposture of the community and the continued pressure of the time dissipated illusion. Before, however, the deception was discovered and generally understood, a substitution was made, the hope that the people would turn from a false to an anticipation not less deceptive; the ministerial credulity of an often gulled people, boldly dares to lead them into the belief that they could be enriched by the liquidation of the national debt. The British people, it is presumed, are now so credulous, that they will believe that the principal of the national debt can never, under existing circumstances, be paid. The ruling ministry have avowedly undertaken this project, and of course have in effect condemned the nation to the payment of the interest annually for ever. The minister, lately, to hush complaint and to appease the voice of public opinion, proposed a comparatively small reduction for one year; he intimated that the measure took from the means of reducing the principal of the national debt. He ends the deceptive project of liquidating the national debt, can assure the British people that the substitute for the proposed project, will prove as fallacious as the project, that the nation will not come from impoverishment, that Ireland, reduced to a state of poverty, without trade or commerce, or any means of rendering industry available, will never enrich or benefit Britain, not even to the amount of the cost of enforcing submission to cruelty and fraud.

It is an error in politics to suppose that a nation can be enriched by the possession of foreign colonies kept in a state of dependence on, and regulated in all respects at the will of the chief or subordinate ruler of the master state. The enlargement of empire can never be beneficial unless possibly by an absolute incorporation of the acquired territory with the acquiring state, and that in a manner so perfect and perceptible, that the people of the newly acquired or rather newly admitted territory, will feel and acknowledge that the incorporation is made in good faith, and that as each portion of the nation or empire will be required to contribute to the general expense of government, so will all the advantages of the union be distributed throughout without partiality. The government of Britain as applied to Ireland is an instance of bad faith and of bad policy, in which incorporation is scarcely pretended, while intended subjugation is almost openly avowed; the government of the United States toward Louisiana, presents a case of thorough incorporation supported in good faith. Let a comparison of these two cases determine their relative merit. Let the poverty, the wretchedness, and the discontent of the people of Ireland be compared with the prosperity, the happiness, and the perfect composure of the citizens of Louisiana, the one seeking to be relieved from the injurious pressure of a foreign government, the other reposing happily under the protective laws of a domestic legislature, the one kept down by an immense army sent thither by the master-state, the other yielding implicit obedience to law without a soldier to enforce it, the one yielding a revenue perfectly inadequate to the expense of maintaining subjection, the other freely and contentedly

AN EMIGRANT.

As the proper time to fell trees, and burn, upon uncleared lands, has now arrived, I omitted above, that in Michigan are saw, fullings, and grist mill. Any information respecting the aforesaid lands, may be obtained from the Post Master at Troy, Mr. Talbot, an enterprising and kind Irishman. A visit to him would cost little. The fare from New York to Troy is

The Truth Teller.

SECOND WARD.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors of the Second Ward, convened at the Shakespeare Hotel...

Resolved, That the meeting proceed to elect candidates for the Nominating Committee, by ballot.

The following resolutions were offered by Thomas N. Carr, Esq. and adopted with acclamations.

Whereas, a full, free, and public expression of opinion upon all questions affecting the various interests of the country and the perpetuity and purity of its institutions...

Resolved, That the Democratic Republican Electors of the Second Ward, viewing with feelings of the deepest indignation the constant attempts of the opposition to seize upon the government...

Resolved, That believing that governments are confederate compact, formed for the greatest good of the greatest number...

Resolved, That we consider the present system of State Prison discipline unjust and partial in its operation...

Resolved, That this meeting of Democratic Republicans deeply sympathize with the bereaved mother and relatives of our deceased brother, William Perry...

Resolved, That the present administration by their efforts to establish a currency of Gold and Silver, which is not liable to fluctuation...

Resolved, That the plan devised by our state government for the protection of our commercial and mechanical interests from the attacks of the United States Bank...

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

THOS. JEFFERSON SMITH, Secretaries. THOS. N. CARR, Secretaries. All the Democratic papers in the city will please copy the above.

STANDARD CATHOLIC BOOKS FOR SALE, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by JAMES R. AN, 426 Broadway.

On hand, an extensive collection of Pictures of Piety, plain and colored; Prayer Beads; small and large Crucifixes; the Crucifixion; Flight to Egypt, &c. &c.

THE GENERAL HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, from her birth to the final triumphant state in Heaven...

THE REVEREND CATHOLIC CLERGY AND OTHER SUBSCRIBERS to the following work, are informed that it is now ready for delivery...

Just published, by Fielding Lucas, Jun. No. 138, Market-street, Baltimore, A Explanation of the Construction, Furniture, and Ornaments of a Church...

THE MEDICATED VAPOR BATHS are in full operation at the old establishment, No. 25 John street, where, in order to avail themselves of the opportunity of taking them...

COAL—The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard 203 Washington-street, east side between Murray and Warren-streets...

COAL—Schuykill Coal warranted equal to any in the market; Lehigh do. Lackawanna do. Virginia, fine Sydney, Newcastle, and fine Liverpool.

GREENWICH MARBLE YARD. Sixth Avenue, directly opposite to 8th street, in the immediate vicinity of Washington Parade Ground...

DOCTOR E. LEONARD—PRACTITIONER OF MIDWIFERY AND LICENTATE, from the Lying in Hospital, Dublin...

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...

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons having claims against Michael J. Toohy, late of the city of New-York, Tavern keeper, deceased...

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...

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...

STATE OF NEW YORK, Secretary's Office. Albany, 6th Sept. 1834.

I hereby give you notice, that at the next general election, to be held on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of November next, a representative to Congress is to be chosen in the Third Congressional District...

At a Convention of Democratic Republican Delegates from the several counties composing the First Senate District, convened at Tammany Hall on Tuesday, the 8th day of October 1834...

Resolved, That a retiring committee of five be appointed to select suitable persons to represent this Ward in the General Nominating Committee...

Resolved, That a retiring committee of five be appointed to select suitable persons to represent this Ward in the General Nominating Committee...

Resolved, That the report of the Committee be accepted, and the persons recommended constitute the Committee to represent this Ward in the General Nominating Committee.

Resolved, That we tender our condolence to the family of William Perry, of Philadelphia, who was basely and inhumanly murdered...

Resolved, That we hear with the liveliest satisfaction the voice of the Democracy of Connecticut which has just fallen upon our ears...

Resolved, That the following persons constitute a Vigilance Committee for this Ward.

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

WILLIAM H. BUCKLEY, Secretaries. CHARLES C. HAVENS, Secretaries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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...

TO THE RIGHT REV. PRELATES, AND CLERGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

As the time is approaching when the publication will be commenced of the 3d. No. of the U. S. CATHOLIC ALMANAC AND LITANY'S DIRECTORY for the Year 1835...

Letters have already been forwarded to all the Bishops, answers from some have already been received.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of MICHAEL CURRAN and family, natives of the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, who left Ireland about three months since...

Of JAMES HOURIGAN, County of Tipperary, Barony of Clonwilliam, Parish of Lattin, Ireland. Who sailed from Cork in the year 1800...

Of DAVID ANDREWS, a native of the county Derry, North of Ireland, who landed in New York about two months since...

Of JOHN McDONALD, of the county Tyrone, parish of Desert-Craut, town of Bardonia, Ireland—who left Belfast on the 16th of April, 1831...

Of JOHN MURRAY, a native of Rathowens, county Westmeath, Ireland, who embarked from Liverpool in the ship Nimrod, in the year 1833...

Of FRANCIS CONWAY, a native of Chasbel, parish of Rodony, Co. Tyrone, Ireland. He left Ireland about thirteen years ago...

Of WILLIAM SPAIN, a native of Enlow, county Tipperary, Ireland. Sailed from Liverpool for New York in 1830...

Of JOHN DOHERTY, of the parish of Clonmany, County Donegal, Ireland, who sailed from Londonderry in 1811, and arrived in Baltimore...

Of JAMES CROSBIE, a native of Scotland, who left England in September, 1830, and is now supposed to be there, or in the country...

Of JAMES FLOOD, JOHN QUINN, or his wife JUDITH QUINN, natives of the parish of Kilmesson, county of Meath, Ireland...

Of Dr. PETER DONNELLY, who lived in New York, in 1823, and was said to have gone to New Orleans in 1829...

Of RICHARD SHANNON, a native of Ireland, Co. Longford, parish of Street, aged about 15 years. Has lived with one Daniel Bets, Lysander, Onondaga County, New-York...

Of OWEN DEVINE and JAMES DEVINE, Tailors by trade, who left Ireland about 16 years ago—both brothers.

Should this meet the eyes of any person acquainted with Widow WARD, but either of her Daughter, MARY and ELIZA WARD, formerly of Nova Scotia...

Of JOHN and JEREMIAH O'DONOGHUE, natives of the Co. Cork, Carrigrohane parish, Ireland, who emigrated to Quebec about eight years since...

THE TRUTH TELLER is published every Saturday Morning, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street...

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