



TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

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NO. 42

IRELAND.

GREAT BALDERDASH MEETING OF THE ORANGE-MEN.

On Thursday last, as heavy a lot of peers and parsons, lordlings and lumpkins, noblemen and noody-neds of the genuine Orange kidney as could be collected, huddled themselves together, for some purpose unknown, in the King's Room at the Mansion House. Amongst the mixtherum gatherum, we observed Handwich the carpenter, the Marquis of Downshire, Jerry Sneak Helton, the Earl of Roden, Isaac Hinds, the Earl of Mayo, Patt Kirwin, Lord Norbury, Anthony Teapot Browne, Lord Winchelsea, Snip Jones, Lord Longford, Charley Fitzgerald, Lord Rathdowne, Sam Warren, Ld. Courtown, ould Fusbos, Lord Bandon, Bardolph Locke, Viscount Massarene, Father Tom Maguire, Lord Castlemaine, Murphy, the clerk of Audeon's Church; Lord Manderville, and some other rum 'uns and ould women; a pack of very shuck-looking covies who, with Orange collars, helped to make up a mob of about five hundred. After a considerable delay, in order to collect something in the shape of a congregation.

Lord Bandon said, that in order to give their proceedings the true stamp of a gag, he would move that the present Fusbos do take the chair.

Lord Mayo would second the motion. He was aware that the majority of those assembled were slap-up Fusbos, (hear, hear,) and it was a matter of propriety that the greatest Fusbos of all, should preside over them.

Fusbos then arranged his chain, pulled up his black breeches, laid down his cocked hat, and placed himself in the chair.

Counsellor Snooks Napier and Captain Codwallader Cottingham were then requested to act as secretaries; and Sir George Rich was appointed treasurer of all the money in hands, the amount of which is absolutely unknown.

Lord Roden then came forward, and flourished an orange and blue handkerchief round his head, for two minutes and three quarters, and having blown his nose three times with it, said—That he was glad to see the Prince of Fusbos presiding over so extensive a conclave of his species, (hear, hear.) It was two years since he had such a glorious opportunity of making a gaum of himself; and, please the Fates, he would avail himself of this. (cheers.) He was a thorough-bred, slap-up Orangeman, and therefore a regular black and blue out-and-outer of an exterminator of Popery; which, to say the best of it, was as rascally a system of humbug as ever put its finger in the eye of any country. (cheers.) The present was a terrible period for Protestantism, and the persons who were the life and soul of it; for where would their religion go to, if those virtuous, pious, sober Christian pastors were deprived of a farthing of their tithes? How would any decent Protestant feel, if he saw his pastor obliged to sit down to a dinner of turkey without sausages, or roast beef without horse-radish? and he foresaw, that if the present system was persevered in, they would neither have the means of procuring either horse-radish or sausages; nay, he thought that things were likely to come to such an achme of ex-flunnetification, that they would not be left the price of their *Evening Mail* after they had laid in their half-yearly stock of wines and whiskey and those other little *marceaux* of consolation, so requisite to the existence of a Protestant Minister of the Gospel.—Was not the bare contemplation of the possibility of such misery enough to make a dog beat his father? and he had no living doubt, but that the aim and end of the Tithe Commission, which was then in operation, would have such a result. It was a rascally commission; and before it had done with its mischief, there was not a parson from Donaghadee to Ballyragget that would get tick for a half-penny herring. Its object was to number the heads of all the Protestants in the Kingdom; and they would find that on some fine morning or another they would one and all awake with those very heads under their arms—and that was no joke.—(hear, hear.) They ought therefore to be on the alert, instead of sitting on their hunkers like a set of tea-drinking ould women; but let every man provide himself with a German flute, and play up, 'No Surrender,' until all Ireland and Ballybough bridge echoed with the sound: that was the system he would advise; and he was sure that his Noble Friend, lord Winchelsea, who had crossed the Herring-brook with him on that morning, would make the Protestants of England do the same, and compel those who might be shuck for the price of a flute to purchase a Jew's harp at least, which certainly would not be an inappropriate instrument for the use of such regular *trumps*.—(loud cheers.)

Lord Longford said that he was troubled with a slight touch of the teesy-weesy, which had made him rather too shuck for a speechification. He could not, however, keep his tongue easy when he saw so many others ready for wagging. He would not annoy the meeting long, as he was conscious he was at best a spooney; and, as he was considerably bothered, what he would say he would make short and sweet like the belly-ache. He was a Protestant, and abominated holy water, and Protestantism was the *feri facias* of religions. Who would not stand up for such a system? He would burn his wig and his boots into the bargain before he would desert the parsons. It was said that the Protestants of Ireland were disunited, but he would ask how could that be when they would all go to Heaven on a string, which plainly proved that they were all one in the Greek. He would say no more, as there were so many persons waiting for their turn at the chattering. (cheers.)

Lord Winchelsea said—My Lords and Gentlemen, it's a thousand pities that I have not the gift of the gab, for if I had I'd give you lots of it. As it is, I'll have a go at it; and you must not only make the most of the little talents I have. What brings us here, I would ask? Are we not assembled to prop up our ould Mother Church—the poor ould jade that has been staggering these ten years, like ould Fusbos there after his twenty-fourth tumbler, and more's the pity. Is it

not melancholy, I say, to see her in this drunken condition, as the poet says—

'Topheavyum est eum toomuchibus goodthings.'

Are not the parsons, upon whose existence that Church altogether depends, in such a state of starvation, upon four meals a day, that tooth-picks have got a fall of twenty per cent.? and will not many other professions consequently follow their example? What use, I say, will there be for one single individual medical man? Will there be such a thing known amongst the clergy of the country as a case of dyspepsia, or even a case of gout, if they are deprived of their tithes? Will not every little pig nay, every cow, calf, bog, and ass, in the country, be enabled to walk about, spuncilled, or un-spuncilled, and to laugh in the face of our Irish parsons, and say, come, eat me if you dare? (cheers) Is this a proper state of things?—Certainly not. If matters were as they ought to be, there is not an animal in the country that would not make its salaam to these representatives of the Gospel, and say—'here's a tenth of me.' There is not an ould cow that should not offer two or three of her ribs, and occasionally her sirloin, to be picked by our pious pastors (hear, hear.) Yet see how things are; instead of the ribs or sirloin, a good beefsteak, or a corned brisket, or a shin and onion sauce, was the most those worthy and exemplary individuals could obtain to keep their stomachs in order; and his own personal knowledge taught him, that not a parson in the country could get homonetary at his own expense, for nearly five years past: three or four bottles of claret per man, was the utmost they could manage to allocate daily in their Conservative stomachs; and he would put it to the humanity of the meeting, was this a man's allowance, much less a clergyman's? The great object of the meeting was, to provide a cud for those lads to chew; and he would sit down, trusting that they would never be in want of a toothful, (great cheers.)

Lord Downshire then exhibited himself as follows: He was an old Emancipator, but he had rated; and he would be happy to tell the meeting his reasons, if he had any; in fact, the only one he could assign was, that he had turned his coat for the gag of the thing. He thought the system of education adopted by the Whigs a cock-and-a-bull affair; because it deranged the system he had adopted on his own estates. He prized education, because of the want of it he experienced in himself; but, let people say what they would, there was nothing like the A, B, C; and the first thing they would do with his children, if he had fifty of them, would be, to put a gingerbread alphabet into their fists, and let them munch the cup of knowledge as they best could. He did not mean to offer any apology for his old emancipating doctrines, because he thought they were right; although they were precisely the contrary of what he was then advocating there. He was a rat, and a spooney, and that was all he had to say. (great and continued cheering.)

George A. Hamilton then stated, that he had written out a slight sketch of a speech, which he would retail to them. Any man had but to bring these things to a focus in his eye, and to observe that things were come to a pretty pass. It was absolutely contemplated that no Protestant clergyman should hold a living in any parish where there were no persons of his religious persuasion. Was not this monstrous? Could it be endured that the parsons should not be supported, whether they had any duties to perform or not? The King had set up a phillelu that should be echoed to by every Orangeman in the country; and he would say, that every such man who did not immediately wipe the rust off his bayonet, ought to be tied to a cow's tail, and be battered to death. That was his motto, and he would stick to it like cobbler's wax.

The Rev. Mr. Martin then said, that he felt compelled to apologise for his brogue; but, faith and conscience, he couldn't help it; it was born wid him, and what was bried in the bone couldn't be got out of the flesh. He was a clergyman, and therefore was a grate advocate for tithes: he was also a fellow of college; and there was no doubt that all the mistreatment the church got was all on account of O'Connell. He would show that plainly; because every man knew that O'Connell was at the head and tail of it—and that was all he had to say.

Charley Boyton then made a furious oration about Church and State—abused the King and Commons—asserted that the tithe system was the only means of salvation for Protestantism—anathematized Papists, priests, and holy water—stated that the Trinity meant tithes, and nothing else—that the Thirty-nine Articles condemned every man to eternal exflunnetification who would not give up a tenth of all he had to the parsons, and concluded, by challenging Father Tom Maguire, or any other father, to box him for a round for the company, if he thought differently from him.

The Rev. Mortimer O'Sullivan then made a regular Cuddy Wall of himself, and preached a sermon that would have made Sir Harcourt Lees dance a fandango. He said that he, as a parson, had a vested right to stand up for the loaves and fishes; that every clergyman was called upon by the measures of Government to throw off his surplice, and tackle to politics; in fact, every clergyman was now in duty bound to lay aside his sacred calling, and to forget the maxims of our Saviour, when he found his hundreds and thousands per annum at stake. He would stand up for the necessity there so obviously existed for a ruction, and as a minister of peace, he saw nothing for it but a scuffle.

Several other spoonies then made fools of themselves, and after a tremendous uproar the meeting separated.—*Dub. Satirist*—23, Angt.

IRELAND--NEXT SESSION.

The following notices of motion for the next session, on matters relating to Ireland, have been placed on the books of the House of Commons by different members:—

DUBLIN CORPORATION.

Mr. O'Connell—Bill for the regulation of the corporation of the city of Dublin. (First week in next session.)

PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. Ward—To call the attention of the house to the state of the Protestant establishment in Ireland, and to the necessity of remodeling it, upon the death of the present incumbents, as to afford permanent and substantial relief to the Roman Catholic population. (Very early next session.)

THE REGIUM DONUM.

Lord Viscount Acheson—That it is expedient to equalise the grant now made to the various classes of Presbyterian clergymen in Ireland, under the name of *regium donum*.

QUARTER SESSION.

Mr. Dobbin—Bill to establish a general circuit quarter sessions of the peace in Ireland, to state the places where the same are to be holden in each county, and also the period of their commencement, and the number of days requisite for each session.

JOINT TENANTS VOTING.

Mr. Dobbin—Bill to enable joint tenants in boroughs in Ireland, where the rent exceeds twenty pounds, to register their votes, and vote for a member of parliament for their respective boroughs.

CORONERS.

Mr. Dobbin—Bill for the better regulation and payment of coroners in Ireland.

GRAND JURORS.

Colonel Verner—Bill to empower the foreman, or any other member of grand juries in Ireland, being a magistrate, to administer oaths to witnesses on bills of indictment.

DISTILLING SPIRITS.

Colonel Williams—That from (a time to be fixed) the distillation of ardent spirit from grain should be at once and entirely prohibited in Great Britain and Ireland.

PARLIAMENT IN IRELAND.

Mr. Bish—Address to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to hold his court and parliament occasionally in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

FISHERIES.

Mr. Mullens—Committee to inquire into the state, operation, and abuses of the Irish fishery laws, with a view to the consolidation and amendment of the same.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

Mr. Dominick Browne—Select committee to inquire into the practicability and public advantage of making a navigable inland communication between Galway and Castlebar, through Lakes Corrib, Mask, and Carra; between Wespert and Castlebar, through Lake Rahins; and between Ballina and Castlebar, through Lakes Conn and Cullin.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Mr. Mullins—To move for leave to bring in a bill to amend so much of the act, 3d and 4th Geo. IV. c. 17, being an act for the limitation of actions and suits relating to real property, as extends the provisions of said act to Ireland.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

Mr. F. Shaw—Bill for the better observance of the Lord's Day in Ireland.

WASTE LANDS.

Mr. O'Dwyer—Select committee to consider the various reports presented to parliament on the subject of reclaiming the waste lands of Ireland; to make further inquiry, if necessary, on the subject, and to report to the house their opinion as to the best means of facilitating the employment of the laboring population in that country.

ATHLONE BRIDGE.

Mr. James Talbot—Bill for rebuilding the bridge of Athlone.

POST-OFFICE.

Mr. O'Connell—Select committee on the petition of M. G. F. Mowlds, complaining of dismissal from the Post-office, Dublin.

GRASS SEEDS.

Mr. Rethven—To move that a repeal of the duties upon clover and trefoil seeds, as well as upon grass seeds of all sorts, would be a material relief and essential service to the cultivators and keepers of land in Ireland.

CATHOLIC CHAPELS.

Mr. O'Reilly—Address to his Majesty that he may be graciously pleased to recommend to this house to make such provision in the estimates for the year 1835, as may enable his Majesty to apply a sum not exceeding 120,000*l.* in aid of the voluntary subscriptions raised to provide Roman Catholic churches and chapels for the celebration of divine worship in Ireland, and to make more adequate provision for the religious education of the Roman Catholic priesthood and population of that part of the empire.

CATHOLIC CLERGY.

Mr. O'Reilly—Bill to enable the King's Majesty and other pious and charitable persons to make grants in perpetuity to an amount certain for the purchase and endowment of fitting residences for the parochial Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland having cure of souls.

LORD LIEUTENANT.

Mr. O'Reilly—Address to his Majesty praying that he may be graciously pleased to direct that such measures be laid before this house, as to his responsible advisers may appear requisite, to provide for the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT OF A CATHOLIC SON TO MURDER A PROTESTANT FATHER.

Under this head, we find the following paragraph in the last *Northern Whig*:—

The *Guardian* of Tuesday last contains a letter giving an account of a diabolical attempt of a son, first to strangle, and afterwards to burn, in his house, a father, because the father was "a heretic," and the hopeful youth a Catholic, having been trained up as such by his mother, who is a Catholic! The parties live in the parish of Maralin. Altogether, the narrative is as horrible and circum-

tant as can be imagined. Now, we have been furnished with the depositions, on oath, of this same father, and he swears that the story, in all its atrocious features, is particularly and minutely false! We have not room to go further into details at present; but, in our next, we intend to publish the fabrication and the contradiction.

The infamous fabrication here exposed may be taken as a sample of the calumnies of a similar character which so often appear in such papers as the *Belfast Guardian*, the *Carlisle Sentinel*, and the *Galway Advertiser*. The last-named rag of intolerance is printed by certain religious individuals, merely for the purpose of originating the vilest slanders against the religion of the Irish people and its ministers, in order that the fanatical falsehoods should be afterwards copied by the Conservative journals in Dublin, and by a portion of the London press. No matter how improbable the story might be, the metropolitan journalist could stuff it into his columns with the name of the inventor, "*Galway Advertiser*," placed at the bottom.—But sometimes the stuff supplied is too gross and infamous for publication in any newspaper having the slightest pretensions to respectability.—*Dublin Eeg.*

PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.

We do not often derive so much pleasure from the perusal of a document as we have from a careful inspection of the plans and consideration of the suggestions contained in the second report of the Commissioners of public works in Ireland, just printed by order of the House of Commons. Notwithstanding the low ebb at which the tide of Ireland's prosperity stands at present, we predict, from the great improvements that are now being carried on, in clearing harbors, opening canals, and making roads along the eastern, southern, and northern coasts, that the day is not very long distant when Ireland will, from being a bye-word among the nations of Europe, become equal to some of its proudest states in industry, wealth, intelligence, and love of order. The worst crimes of Ireland are the results of the poverty and despair, rather than the evil disposition of her population. Public works, besides giving employment to thousands of her laboring poor, whom want has rendered almost desperate, will be the means of inducing capitalists to establish factories where facilities are afforded to carry on an extensive trade. During the last eighteen months, 129,633l. was expended in the improvement of Kingstown and Dunmore harbors, the making of roads on the Antrim coast, and the building of bridges and other improvements in different parts of Ireland. The consequences of these works are already beginning to be manifested in the improved condition of the inhabitants in their vicinity, and the altered aspect of the immediate adjoining face of the country. The commissioners say that "wherever a new road is constructed, flourishing farms at once spring up, and the carts of the countrymen press on the heels of the road-makers as the work advances." And in a preceding paragraph the following most important information is given:—"In traversing a country covered with farms, and in a high state of cultivation, showing every sign of a good soil and of amply remunerating produce, it becomes difficult to credit the fact that, ten or twelve years since, the whole was a barren waste, the asylum of a miserable and lawless peasantry, who were calculated to be a burden rather than a benefit to the nation; and that this improvement may entirely be attributed to the expenditure of a few thousands of pounds, in carrying a good road of communication through the district." What Ireland stands most in need of at the present moment is a cheap and expeditious means of having her agricultural produce conveyed from the heart of the country to the extremities. Now, in our judgment, the best way of effecting this would be by canals, of which she stands in the greatest need. The first of these should be a Canal from Dublin to Galway, which would cut the whole island across, from east to west, uniting St. George's Channel with the Atlantic Ocean. The line of Canal should be from Ballyshannon Harbour to Dundalk, by Enniskillen, by which the greatest facilities would be given to agricultural and manufacturing improvements in the counties of Donegal, Fermanagh, and Leitrim; and more especially to the trade of Ballyshannon and Dundalk, which though capable of being made emporiums of provincial industry and wealth, are now little better than marts for the fish caught along their coasts. However, great praise is due to Colonel Connolly, the member for Donegal, who has advanced a thousand pounds, and given security for four thousand more, for repairing the harbor of Ballyshannon, which when finished, will be of great benefit to the people of the town, and the inhabitants along the western coast, from Sligo to Killbegs. The last time of communication which we would suggest to the government, besides the navigation of Shannon, which is sufficiently dwelt upon in the reports of the select committee upon that subject, is a Canal from Waterford to Sligo, intersecting the Canal from Dublin to Galway somewhere about Philipstown. This, with such a line of communication from Dublin to Belfast would unite all Ireland, and in a very few years would render the country as prosperous, as rich, and as contented as any in Europe. Let once manufacturing industry prevail in these districts—let the voice of the mechanic be heard in the villages—and we will pledge ourselves that the people of Ireland, with all their alleged love of mischief, will find other employment than that of parading nightly in a Captain Rock uniform, or recording vows of vengeance against Sassonachs and collectors King's taxes.—*Sun.*

THE PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

A Dublin correspondent of the *Sun*, in order to prove that a still further curtailment of the Irish Bishops would be productive of no inconvenience to the professors of Protestantism Ireland, thus adverts to the absence of several of the Prelates of the law Church:—In addition to the four paliametary bishops, necessarily absent on legislative business, the Irish Church desiderates in St. James's square, the Archbishop of Tuam, now at Cheltenham; the Bishop of Clonfert, the Bishop of Clonfert and Killaloe, at Bath; the Bishop of Kilmore, in Yorkshire; the Bishop of Kildare, in Scotland; and the Bishop of Ossory, in Devonshire. It is wise, just at this particular juncture, to give such a practical acknowledgment that the bishops are not among the working clergy of Ireland! The business of the Church goes on excellent well with them; but they would not thank any one that said so. All Connaught is depending on one mitre, and that covers an old and not very healthy head. Yet I will be bound to say, that the Protestant laity are as well provided with spiritual food, as if the Archbishop of Tuam, and his other suffragan, were imbibing the waters of the Shannon. The Protestant people of Ireland, in general, do not know their bishops. They see them occasionally at confirmations, and read about them in the newspapers when a privy council sits, or when great dinners are given at the Castle; but the intercourse between these right-reverend princes and their lay subjects is restricted within a very high, and consequently a very narrow circle. It may be different in England, but here nobody is considered fit company for a bishop who is not accustomed to sit at table with the nobility. The Catholic bishops know their flocks, and are known by them. Few men of that communion, with any pretensions to gentility, but can boast of having entertained their bishop at dinner. Respectable farmers and persons in business have often reckoned Dr. Doyle among their guests, in the days of his highest renown, when he would have been a worthy guest at the board of a King. But for a shopkeeper to think of asking a Protestant bishop to dine with him! Lord bless us! Who ever heard of such a thing? None but wild enthusiasts, who wish to recall the days when an apostle labored with his own hands at toils-making, would remind the apostolic order of our church, how

St. Peter took up his abode with "one Simon, a tanner." I assure you, Mr. Editor, it is considered a condescension in a country town, (in Dublin they are less squeamish,) for even a poor half-starved curate to break bread, out of church, with any person in business. But for lawn sleeves to contaminate themselves among "mechanical salt-butter knives," and to smell punch, were a dereliction of dignity which no establishment could survive.

This is an admirable picture, but it does not describe the Catholic Hierarchy in the incessant discharge of their apostolical duties, as the disseminators of Christian benevolence, the watchful guardians of the morals of the multitude entrusted to their spiritual charge, and, out of their own scanty resources, the benefactors of the numerous poor who surround their dwellings. If these points had been adverted to by the correspondent of the *Sun*, the contrast between the prelates of the two churches would have been much more striking and faithful.

LORD DOWNSHIRE.

To think of Lord Downshire at a Conservative meeting! That man, notwithstanding his own and his brother's crooked policy, had a character to lose. He has forfeited it. He has played second fiddle to a rank idiot. His conduct reminds us of the first time we saw him. "In earlier days and happier hours," when a lord was a wonder to us, we saw Lord Downshire at Dundrum, and heard him make a speech. It was his eldest son's birthday. The present Lord Annesley, Colonel Forde, and an old Commodore, who was commandant of the water-guard at Newcastle, and several other of the neighbouring gentry, were among the spectators. The Marquis of Downshire had invited his tenantry to dine with him on the joyous occasion. He was then—what he has not been of late—a very bad landlord. Very few of his tenantry attended. A few fishermen came, with mouths wide as cod fish, to gulp down what was said. Lord Downshire said:—"My good people—I am particularly happy to meet my own tenantry—a—and more particularly—a—happy to meet them in my own town of Dundrum—a—and still more particularly happy to meet them on my own quay, which—a—I have built at my own expense; and, above all things—a—I am still more particularly happy—a—to meet my own tenantry on the present occasion, which—a—is the birth day of the—a—the Earl of Hillsborough. There was an idiot called Atty Mackaree, who acted as master of ceremonies. Atty, if he be not dead and gone, is still about Dundrum. The by-standers laughed. The guests, who feasted on bread and cheese, gaped and uttered not a word. "Hell to your souls," cried Atty Mackaree, "why don't you shout?" There was an epithet applied to the immortal part of Atty's and Lord Downshire's audience, which we do not choose to put in print. But Atty's asseveration could procure for Lord Downshire's speech nothing but a stare. His lordship looked very foolish, we very well recollect; and we would venture a wager that he did not seem much wiser the other day, in Dublin, that when he attempted his maiden speech in Dundrum.—*Neury Examiner.*

THE HARVEST.

In the neighbourhood of Dublin it is luxuriant almost beyond example. It is a week or ten days earlier than usual. The progress of ripening in a few days has been astonishingly great. Oats, which had been prostrated by the rains a short time since, and much of which was supposed to be spoiled, is in the finest ripeness, and even the straw is uninjured. The wheat is in some places light, but there will, nevertheless, be far more than an average crop. The potato crop will be enormous in produce, and excellent in quality. In short, this, thank God, will be a harvest of abundance, in all respects, such as has not been witnessed for a great many years.

These observations, happily, apply to all parts of the country which we have had an opportunity of communicating.—*Dublin Register.*

NEW CATHOLIC CHAPEL, BERMONDSEY.

On Monday the first stone of a Catholic church, to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was laid, and solemnly blessed by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Bramston, attended by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Griffiths, Drs. Baggs and Cox, and a numerous body of the Catholic clergy of the district.—Two o'clock was announced for the commencement of the ceremony, but long ere that hour the place was crowded to excess; and by the time his lordship arrived, every window that commanded the least view of the place was filled, and in some instances the roofs of the houses were covered. The ceremony had a most imposing effect. The two bishops appeared in full pontifical robes, and many of the clergy in their surplices and cassocks.

It was one of the most respectable and numerous assemblies we ever witnessed. Among them we observed several Catholic and Protestant families of the first distinction, who entered into a very handsome and liberal collection towards the erection of the place.

At the conclusion, the Rev. J. Harrington, standing on the stone that had been laid by the bishop, addressed the assembly. The Baroness de Montesquieu has purchased the ground upon which this rising church stands, and has contributed 500l. towards its erection.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

"Justice—if justice should be even-handed"—

Last winter, when the question of Repeal was agitated in every corner of our metropolis, our readers will remember the luminous speech of Mr. POLLOCK, which we published, on that subject. The Board of College, in their wisdom, thought that this speech spoke sentiments far, far too liberal for a member of their corporation; (Mr. POLLOCK being a Scholar;) the consequence of which was an admonition to the young gentleman, with a prohibition from the board, that any person connected with the University, should not attend "any meeting called for political purposes." The board being absolute, their prohibition, of course, was attended to. Though a great number of the *Students* are thorough repealers, not one disobeyed the standing order of the board. From this, however, it must not be understood that the order has not been violated—nay more, we would have the public to understand that it has been openly and most notoriously broken through—and that, too, by a person "quem minime decuit." The Rev. Doctor PRIOR, whose vote sanctioned the prohibition, was the first to violate it; for no one will doubt, that what they call the "Great Protestant Meeting," was called for "political purposes;" and thus, by an attendance at this meeting, the law-maker became a law-breaker. Now, the example of the Senior Lecturer (for such Mr. PRIOR is) should be followed, or it should not; if it should, what becomes of the prohibition of the board—if it should not, how dare one of the heads of the College become so contumacious as to violate an order, which (if at all binding) should bind all.

Mr. PRIOR would certainly be one of the first to arraign any of the *Students* who presumed to attend a Repeal meeting; for the question is not dead—no, nor sleepeth. We would ask the Rev. Gentleman in classic phrase—for in such he would wish to be addressed—

"Unde tibi frontem sumes—
Cum senex pejora facias?"

We will watch the Rev. Gentleman—and if public opinion have any weight, we promise to control him, or extend the privilege which he usurps, to all the *Students*.—*Dub. Reg.*

KING'S BENCH—PUBLIC MEETING.

We understand that a requisition is in progress to convene a public meeting of the nobility, gentry, &c., of the King's County, on or about the 25th instant, for the purpose of securing the return to Parliament of two popular members at the next election for that county, and of establishing the registration of persons qualified to be electors on a firm and extensive basis. This step, to use a common adage, is taking time by the forelock, and exhibiting, on the part of the patriotic constituency of this independent county, a degree of political circumspection and alertness which is worthy of being imitated in other places. Indeed, we anticipated this proceeding, as the King's County has no reason to be satisfied with the parliamentary conduct of its member, Lord OXMAN-TOWN. This senator, "*par excellence*," has signalized himself in the reformed parliament only by the conspicuous part he has performed with respect to the coercion bill. We can assure the noble lord, that by the steps he thought fit to take on that important occasion, as well as by his general apathy as a Member of the House of Commons on every popular subject, he has altogether alienated from his interest all that are worthy and high-spirited among the electors of the King's County, and he will be sure to receive unequivocal evidence of the manner in which they estimate his public conduct, should he have the hardihood ever again to present himself as a candidate at the hustings of that county.

It is said that Colonel WESTERNA will be the popular candidate, and that the recent events in Monaghan are likely to secure his triumph. Should he succeed, we hope he, at least, will be an attentive representative of the people, and a constant voter at all events, on the right side.—*Dub. Freeman*

CATHOLIC MISSIONS OF THE EAST

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following gratifying communication from a correspondent at whose hands we earnestly invite further favors. The Catholic missionaries were, indeed, eminently successful in extending literary and scientific knowledge, as well as Christianity, through the vast territories of the east. These truly religious and most accomplished men are known to have won their way even into the palaces of the Emperors of China. They it was who surveyed and divided into provinces, at the requisition of the celebrated Khan Kian Lung, that mighty empire; and to their schools is at this day attributable whatever claim the Chinese can prefer to an acquaintance with astronomy, &c. The Jesuits have ever been the foremost in these laudable missions: witness Dunhalde and so many other honored names of that society, to whose works we are indebted for nearly all that we know respecting this very singular people, and the "*Lettres Edifiantes et Curieuses*" afford a lasting record of the piety, the learning, and the investigations of those worthy men, whose successors at the present hour are to the full as ardent and capable in the cause of religion and science as were their learned predecessors:—

LIBERALITY OF THE POPE.—At the annual meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society in London, the Duke of Richmond in the chair, the ordinary routine of motions was diversified by the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston, who moved a vote of thanks to the Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, at Rome. The right hon. baronet stated the great value of accurate information respecting the East to England at the present moment, and showed the great facilities which that institution possessed for acquiring knowledge, and the unwearied zeal and industry with which its members had laboured for its attainment. All the vast stores of Oriental information acquired by them during two centuries, and accumulated in the archives of the congregation, had been thrown open to the Royal Asiatic Society by the liberality of the present Pope and his council—nay, his Holiness was so pleased with the liberality evinced by the British parliament in providing for the security of the Roman Catholic churches in India, that he had resolved in future to send British subjects only to perform clerical duties in that country, lest the national feelings of others should render them hostile to the British government. Five missionaries had proceeded from Stoneyhurst within the last few weeks to Calcutta; and before their departure they had, by the Pope's directions, visited the Asiatic Society, to offer their services in forwarding its objects, and had promised to send to the Society periodical reports of their investigations and discoveries—as, in the last century, the Jesuit missionaries used to do to the Congregation de Propaganda Fide. On the conclusion of the right honorable baronet's beautiful, liberal, and statesmanlike speech, there was one universal burst of applause from all the members present.

ROME.

Those who have been at Rome, and enjoyed the place in its true spirit, will remember with what buoyancy of spirits such expeditions as the one in question are undertaken. There is a degree of excitement about every pursuit of Rome. All that is to be seen there is worth the trouble of searching out; every day brings with it an object for a walk, a drive, or a ride. It is impossible ever to have seen every thing. Moreover, there is not the same attraction in a Roman home which is usually to be found in an English one. The comfortable arm-chair by the fire, does not here induce a sedentary propensity, for the simple reason that there is never any arm-chair, and seldom any fire-place. A stove, a brazier of charcoal, a threadbare carpet, unevenly spread over a dented brick-floor, a marble writing-table, and windows that scarcely shut, form the comforts of a Roman home. In that reputed delicious climate to which invalids resort to recover from inveterate consumption, I have often sat shivering with cold, turning in my mind in what manner I could most judiciously heap additional daily clothing upon me. But the compensations for these discomforts are great. Such are the deep blue cloudless sky, the bright sun shining full on the Pincian-hill, speaking to the imagination in the midst of summer. The stranger may sit on the wall of the said Pincian-hill, gazing on the eternal city, with St. Peter's before him, and the Colonna Pine on his left. Who has not done this by the hour together, and looked with delight on the beautiful scene before him? Who that ever wandered over the Campagna, beholding the hills of Albano and Frascati, did not envy for our gray country the beautiful clearness of atmosphere which enabled him to distinguish these hills, dotted with white houses and olive woods, as clearly, though they are fifteen miles from him, as if



comment be made on the conduct of their pitiful opponents and revilers. They need no defender, for their entire devotedness to their God and their religion, their total disregard both of praise and censure, their anxiety to benefit the human race, and the sacrifices which they make in secluding themselves from society—forsaking parents, friends, home, and all that is most pleasing and seducing to the human heart, in order that they may the more effectually secure to themselves eternal happiness, and benefit and be instrumental in saving many of those for whom Christ died,—win the admiration often of the most reckless, and silence the calumnies of the thoughtless and the irreligious. They need no defender, for their virtue is a shield against every poisoned arrow hurled at them, and their steady quiet perseverance, in the even tenor of their way, causes them always ultimately to triumph over those who should be so base as to oppose them.

Did ever a brave man think of making an attack on a virtuous female? No; only the dastard coward could be guilty of so mean an act. History furnishes instances of the hero-warrior who has won laurels in many a gory field, paying the homage of veneration to the religious female, who, in the quiet seclusion of her convent, makes sacrifices great as his; and if he, for his country's good, has merited honorable distinctions,—she, in the cause of religion, stands on an elevated a height. But bigotry will be actuated by no such noble considerations: it seeks only the gratification of infernal spleen, and endeavours to elevate itself on the ruins of merit which it cannot equal.

These remarks have been elicited by the low and the unworthy attack made against the order of the Sisters of Charity, by some petty scribbler in the Baptist Register of this city during the past week.—The Editor surely could not be the author of so vile a slander; and I only wonder that he would give the article in question the sanction of his name, by placing it under the editorial head, so flimsy and so frothy, yet so poisonous was it. But since he has fathered it, he must answer for its faults: and whilst all the liberal-minded Protestant gentlemen in Utica disavow such sentiments, and are ready to bestow the tribute of their praise to merit, wherever found,—he, poor, pitiful, narrow-minded creature, must hang his head in confusion, and shrink from the frown of public scorn.

His plea, that the Protestant ladies are charitable, and ready to enter the hovels of the distressed and relieve their wants, is as pitiful as the writer is contemptible. Who denies it? Has any Catholic ever said they were not charitable? Nay, has not the conduct of some of the most respectable Protestant ladies, together with the Catholic ladies of this city, on a late occasion, in making suitable preparations for the reception of some of that body whom he condemns, proved that their hearts are generous—that their minds are not cramped with bigotry; and that whilst they are disposed to do all that lies in their power for those who are left depending on others' care, they cannot open their doors to all, but must try to secure to them a home, and guardians who will devote their whole time and attention to train them up in the ways of virtue and morality,—who will prove themselves not only sisters but mothers to these forlorn creatures, and who will wipe away the scalding tear of sorrow and of suffering from the cheeks of those who are blessed no longer with the parent's care, or soothed and cheered by the parent's smile.

I could and would say much more on this subject, did I not fear trespassing too much on your valuable columns. It may be that the charitable editor of the Register will again pour out a phial of his wrath,—may again try to benefit his cause, or, as he would have it, the cause of religion, by low abuse and invective; but should he, I shall leave him to the contempt—as I now leave those against whom he has thought proper to inveigh—to the good sense of every liberal-minded

Utica, October 16th, 1834.

DIED.

On Saturday last after a short illness, Mr. James Gardiner, Senr. aged 50 years, a much respected resident of this city. He was a native of the county of Sligo, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in the year of 1800.

On the 16th instant, Matilda, daughter of Thomas Gilfeather, aged 13 months.

In Reynoldsville, Ohio, on the 14th ult. Mr. William Byrne, of this city, in the 26th year of his age.

THIRD WARD.

At a meeting of the Democratic Electors of the Third Ward, friendly to the General and State Administrations, convened in pursuance of a call of the Democratic Republican General Committee, on Tuesday Evening, the 7th of October, at 199 Washington-st On motion, William Timpson was called to the chair, and James Lawson and Alexander H. Robertson were appointed Secretaries.

On motion it was resolved, that the meeting proceed to mark for five Delegates to represent this Ward in the Nominating Committee. The following gentlemen were selected as Delegates:

- JAMES R. ROOSEVELT, Jr.
UZAL R. WARD.
REUBEN DUNN,
JAMES A. CHAPPELLE,
H. L. W. SCHEFFELIN.

On motion, the above Delegates were empowered to fill any vacancy that may occur.

On motion, a committee of five was appointed by the chair, consisting of Francis W. Cutting, James Lawson, James A. Chapple, James J. Roosevelt, Jr., U. P. Ward, to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this Ward. The Committee after a short absence returned, and by their Chairman, W. Cutting, reported the following resolutions, which were adopted with acclamation.

Resolved, That we approve of the nominations at Herkimer, o Wm. L. MARCY for Governor, and John Tracy for Lieutenant Governor, and pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to promote their election.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Bank of the United States, for the last three years, and more especially its deliberate and malignant efforts during the last year, to produce wide spread distress and ruin in order to compel obedience and subservience from a free people, have confirmed the democracy of the country in the opinion that it is an institution dangerous to their liberties; that it possesses the power to exert at will disastrous effects upon the business and resources of the merchant, mechanic and farmer; and that its existence is incompatible with the genius and spirit of our republican system.

Resolved, That entertaining these views, and satisfied that a National Bank is not necessary in order to carry on the government, the democratic citizens of this ward will never consent to any arrangement whatever of the question, and will continue their exertions until the institution be utterly suppressed.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the democratic party, in nominating candidates for Congress and Assembly, to select persons who, by their ability and integrity, will be instrumental in advancing the leading measures of the Administration;—and this meeting expresses its decided opinion for the government of their delegates to the Nominating Committee, that such individuals only ought to receive their support, who will yield an uncompromising hostility to the present or any future Bank of the United States—who will watch with jealous care the further extension of local incorporated Banks, and who will devote their undivided efforts towards the introduction of gold and silver as a circulating medium, and towards the suppression of small paper money.

Resolved, That we consider the Gold Bill passed in the last session of Congress as one of the most effectual means of reforming our currency, and that our distinguished representative, Campbell P. White, is entitled to the cordial thanks of his constituents for his effi-

cient agency in ensuring the success of this great measure.

Resolved, That the report adopted at Tammany Hall on the 29th of September, by the immense multitude of freemen assembled on that occasion, meets our unqualified approval, and that we will use all honorable means to ensure peace and tranquillity in this ward during the three days of the election.

Resolved, That we regard with feelings of deep regret the course pursued by the supporters of the Bank of the United States—that the tumults in this city last spring, and the bloodshed in Philadelphia last week, prove conclusively they have no hopes of succeeding in their endeavors to perpetuate, by the vote of independent freemen, that odious monopoly.

Resolved, That the party which resorts to violence and bloodshed rather than the ballot boxes for success, merits the condemnation of every friend to good order, every supporter of the constitution, and of every man who prefers law to anarchy.

Resolved, That we recognize the BALLOT, and not the BLUDGEON, as the only legitimate weapon in our political contests.

The meeting was addressed in eloquent terms by Messrs. Cutting and Roosevelt.

The following gentlemen were appointed the Vigilance Committee of this Ward with power to add to their number:—

- Campbell P White, John Wilson, James M'Bride, Thos. Hertell, Francis B Cutting, James I Roosevelt, jr., U P Ward, Jas A Chapple, Am. Bloodgood, Elisha Tibbets, Thos. Saffern, Isaac Townsend, Jas Lawson, Henry Wyckoff, Philip Thomas, Israel Cook, D Townsend, Wm Holland, Smith Cutter, Philip Hart, jr., John C Morris, n, John Keese, Christian Schell, John W Degraw, John Carroll, Wm Moncton, Dr Crocheron, Alfred Hall, E S Brindley, Ed McGuire, Samuel Phillips, Robert Gray, Richard Langley, George Innis, John Schoonmaker, James B Quick, H L W Schieffelin, H Platt, Samuel Maverick, Davig Scott, Andrew Scieffelin, Stephen Weed, Samuel Maverick, jr. W Chapple, Wm Timpson, T. Colvill, Samuel T White, Wm Wyckoff, Col Cooper, Wm Smith, John John H Hunt, W Degraw, James O'Meary, Wm Marsch, G. N. Yeoman, Henry C Riell, Samuel Hitchcock, Jesse Van Anker, Wm Hoogland, Edward Hoffnir, C Stewart, H Wallis John Barnes, H Smith, Joshua S Pietch, Lucas A Smith, Stephen Paret, Jas Hill, A Johnson, Hugh EEnroy, Henry Van Zandt, Jas Van Gerden, P S Crooke, Thomas Barclay, Henry Bishop, Jas Harrison, Hddison Hill, John R Smith, Robert Manning, John Windt, Geo W Smith, S W Manning, Asa Willet, A T Burgess, John Wood Philip Cary, John Welden, Jas A Charles, Samuel Lawrence, J B Ebbets, Joel Curtis, John Phillips, J Van Benschoten Geo Wilson, S Remson, Jacob Bogert, Philip Steward, John Still, John Doyle, W Lockwood, T Conklin, Jas Gray, Anthony Finn, Isaac Cook, H Pelletier, Wm Tyack, Robt Taylor, Robt L Green, Alfred Brower, John Storms, J Boyre, Henry Hoffnir, James B Cresho, Robert Tyrell, Geo Hodgson, Samuel T White, John B Ebbets, W G Wood, A A Rider, John Nald, Stephen Barkalter, Chas Denison, John McMullen, D Whitney, Wm Jamieson, Robt Jamieson, Geo. Arcularius, Hugh McKinroy, Hugh Harral, Bernome Hamot, James Harrison Wm McCluskey, Burnet Cole, W Smith, Cornelius Sheam, John B Smith, John C Macy, A R Walsh, Geo Thomas, Alexander Britton, R Bartholomew, John McColdrick, Joseph Southard, Andrew Cook, John Patten, Sears G Cutter, A Vought, John Fair, W Harrison, George Gair, Jacob Rabineu, Arthur Harrison, John Chambers, J Boyd, G Wilson, T Dugan, John Shotwell, Henry Wallace, Jacob W Shultz, Chas Petty, Benj Penniman, Henry Luscomb, Leonard Beun, John Allison, Anthony Chapple, Asa Hall, R Bunn, C Westerfelt, Wm Woodruff, H W Stone, John Jackson, John Niles, Stephen Meyer, Charles Hall, H J Hopper, P Allison, A Wilday, J Forshay, Joseph Schofield, John Allison, Edward Telfair, Wm M Gamble, A Marvin, jr., D Winant, Parker Edgarton, Wm Taggart, W Smith Jacob Story, B Story, W Lee, J Chambers, J Brower, Peter Missilier, J Thompson, W Nicholls, John Wood, Dr V Mott, John Laverty, D Huntington, J S Hiscox, Dr A E Hosack, J M Carty, A Shell, R Shell, John Fowkes, Daniel Smith, Jeremiah Haley, James Latour, H Yuelin, Chas Pagnot, Claus S Parker, W Ackerman, A McWoten, Christian Morrison, Simon P Shaffer, John Storm, R Eldridge, Marcus Hurd, John McKay, Henry McKean, F H Pettit, D Clark, A Jackson Prentis, Wescott Royle, A Caswell, Jos Defrous, James Bethol, A Arthur, Jos Morehouse, Michael Riley, A Campbell, G A Johnson, G J Hall, W Allison, jr., Patrick Henry, A B Frey, A G Waring, Levi Prescott, Wm Gough, T G Smith, J Fountain, A Cameron, D P Grady, C Fountain, Peter Colt, Jesse Vaneken, D Roberts, David Jesse, G Alcock.

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

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Chairman.

- JAMES LAWSON, } Secretaries.
WM. H. ROBERTSON, }

TENTH WARD.

GREAT MEETING.

At the most numerous meeting of the Democratic Republican Young Men ever convened in this ward pursuant to a call signed by 700, held at Military Hall, on Tuesday evening the 14th inst. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Samuel J. Willis, Esq. President; John H. H. Haws, John R. Wheeler, Richard I. Smith, Charles B. Tappan, and William S. Connelly, Esqs. Vice Presidents; John M. Thorne and Bernard M. Cassidy, Secretaries.

The call of the meeting was read: on motion, a committee of nine was selected, who reported by their chairman, Richard I. Smith, Esq. the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation.

Whereas the time has now arrived for the Democracy of the country to come forward in their primary assembly to take such measures as may be necessary for the maintenance of their principles, to examine into the acts of those in power, and the claims of those who present themselves as candidates for our favor, to look at the situations of our old enemy, and to make use of every precaution that may be wanting to enable us to make use of every precaution that may be wanting to enable us to make the onset with the resolution to carry the battle and come off victorious. During the last political year many important public acts have taken place which have divided the minds of the community, and that one which was called for by the democracy of the country and performed by its Executive, of crippling the power of that mighty monopoly, which had nearly accomplished on his devoted head, and been fattening on our distresses, appears to have called down on his devoted head, and likewise on his supporters, the most bitter and acrimonious feeling test has been known to exist in this country, when caused only by honest difference in opinions. We find our old enemy has this excessiveness of constitutional power into their embrace, and by an alliance of all the wealth with all the consolidating power, have formed themselves into an aristocracy, who are determined to rule or ruin. We find the monster approaching every one whose honesty is doubtful, or whose patriotism is measured by the standard of interest. We find that institution as its present mouth-piece said "urchinating men and presses like cattle in the market." We find them ready to submit to their terms of their charter—find them extending and curtailing the accommodations to an extent that has been attended with the most disastrous consequences to the community. We find them making secret arrangements with foreign agents to thwart the constituted authorities of the country in the discharge of their duties. We find them withholding from the soldiers of the revolution the bounty which the wisdom and charity of the nation had given them to soothe the passage of those hoary headed veterans to the grave, and make their last days as agreeable to them as their former ones had been honorable to their country. Even these the Bank has not ceased to distress, to embarrass and bring odium on the acts of the administration. We find them in direct opposition to law, retaining the dividends due the government on stock as a security for a claim only imaginary, and after having had an opportunity of laying their claim before Congress and have not done so.

We find them withholding from a committee of Congress their books for investigation, a right, which if it had not been in their charter no unprejudiced mind would have doubted their creator's possession, of a right, moreover, which was denied on the honest ground that no individual or institution was bound to criminate himself. We find their attorney in the Senate acting without any regard to the constitution of the country, by passing an act of impeachment against the President, and besides the unconstitutionality of the act, they denied him a trial, yet even a hearing, a privilege never denied the most degraded criminals. We find them obeying their master by opposing the Gold Bill because it would materially affect the interests of this would-be monarch sovereignty; this creature who is seeking, by the most insidious means to destroy its creation. We find these Senators voting against Roger B. Taney, for no other reason than opposition to the Executive, for no other reason than opposition to the Executive, for he had triumphantly answered every enquiry made to him, and put to the blush every accuser who had made a charge against him, and in their anxiety to accomplish their object, they have made

Resolved, That the Bank of the United States is not only unauthorized by constitution, but the power of its creation was prohibited by the convention which formed that sacred charter of American liberty. Its vast powers yielded by a few individuals, neither chosen by nor amenable to the people—its inevitable influence on the interests of all departments of industry, are utterly and thoroughly hostile to the spirit of our republican system and institutions and adapted only to a despotism, of which, in its conduct as well as principle, it is a practical demonstration.

Resolved, That the recent measures of the general administration, in substituting a gold and silver currency, for the degraded reg money of former days, meets our hearty concurrence, regarding it as we do, as the only constitutional currency; while at the same time it releases the working classes from the heavy indirect tax they have paid in the shape of counterfeit and broken bank notes.

Resolved, That we hail with feelings of the liveliest satisfaction, the interest manifested in all parts of our State, and which, we are satisfied, will induce our next legislature to blot from our statute book that most oppressive and unwholesome act, which for the sake of a mean economy, unbefitting his great state, degrades the Mechanic to a level with the convicted felon.

Resolved, That the act so much deprecated by the Bank wigs, called by them the Money Mortgage has proved Marcy full to the people of this state—instead of mortgaging—it affords the means to pay off one—one that covered the whole State—and to a fettered aristocracy we have paid the principal, in a few days we will pay the interest.

Resolved, That we will support the nominations recently made at Herkimer, of William L. Marcy for Governor, and John Tracy for Lieutenant Governor, because experience has fully proved that they have a warm interest in the honor and welfare of this state, that they are competent to fulfil the duties of their respective offices, that they are honest, fearless and irreproachable.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the course pursued by Senator Rives who in resigning his trust in compliance with the declared will of his constituents, has rendered himself more honorable in the eyes of the nation than those Senators who preserve their seats in violation of the well-known wishes of the people.

Resolved, That the report adopted at Tammany on the 29th of September, by the immense number of freemen assembled on the occasion, meets our unqualified approval, and we will use all honorable means to ensure peace and tranquillity during the three days of election in this ward.

Resolved, That the young men of the ward enroll themselves on the Vigilance Committee, and give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.

The meeting was forcibly addressed by Messrs. Reed, Carr, Morrell, Walsh, Sanford, B edient, and several other gentlemen, who were repeatedly applauded by the meeting.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the Democratic papers in this city.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

- SAMUEL J. WILLIS, President.
John H. H. Haws, Charles B. Tappan,
John R. Wheeler, Wm. S. Connelly,
Richard I. Smith, Vice Presidents
John M. Thorne, Bernard M. Cassidy, Secretaries.

ELEVENTH WARD.

The Democratic Republican Electors of the Eleventh Ward, friendly to regular nominations, to the General and State Administrations, are requested to meet at Davis' Long Room, 61 Houston street, for the purpose of appointing a Ward Vigilance Committee, and to transact such other business in relation to the ensuing election as may be thought advisable.

By order of the Ward Committee, WILLIAM LEE, Chairman.

- FRANCIS R. FITCH, } Secretaries.
ANDREW HUTTON, }

ELEVENTH WARD.

Whereas the Democratic Committee of the 11th Ward have made a call on the electors of said ward to assemble this evening, Oct. 13, 1834, at the house of James Waring, in Houston street, and being on the said call now here assembled, do make choice of Isaac H. Underhill for our chairman, and William Gage and Peter Coutant for our secretaries.

Resolved, That as freemen having right to manage "our own affairs in our own way," we are not bound to answer all the vil. slanders circulated by the opposition party against our most excellent President and Vice President of the United States. Yet we will condescend to give a few of the many reasons that might be given why we consider them entitled to our support.

1st. Because they are opposed to the United States Bank, an institution under the control of English nobility, which, by its unwarrantable attempts to influence our elections, is calculated to arouse the feelings of every true friend of his country.

Because, That among the Whig Party are to be found the "Harlow Convention" Peddlars and Tories of '76, to whom to be in opposition we have always considered to be right.

Because a party continually changing its name cannot act from pure and honest motives but reminds us of the conduct of a notorious thief or pickpocket, who uses as many aliases to his name as the present Whig party.

Because we find all the old and tried democrats firmly adhering to the party, and none deserting them but men who have always been on the wing ready to fly to any party, however despical, that will afford them protection.

Because, That by selecting men who have risen up on their own merits, we can reasonably hope for a continuance of that harmony and good feeling among the people, such as was seen and experienced when Thomas Jefferson was our President whom we never had a better.

Because, that as plain men and mechanics, we feel a disposition to support plain and honest men for our officers—men who will not rob the dead and palm their opinions on the people as of their own creating, and by that means attempt to pass for men of talent—we will therefore support by all fair and honorable means in our power the re-election of our old and tried friends Marcy and Tracy.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Bank party in Philadelphia, in murdering in cold blood and from party feeling, one of the citizens of that city: calls loudly for our most unqualified disapprobation.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure, the prospect of a specie currency, and the extinction of all Bank bills of a small denomination, looking upon it as the great step towards the grand reform, the currency is undergoing.

Resolved, That we view the state prison monopoly, as not only injurious to but almost wholly destructive of the honest mechanic's livelihood, and that, therefore, inasmuch as it becomes wise legislators to protect the industrious mechanics in their efforts to obtain an honest living, we sincerely hope that a law may be speedily passed, by which an evil of such magnitude may be effectually checked.

Resolved, That we view with contempt the conduct of the opposition in their pretended indifference or opposition to the United States Bank Reg Money, &c. &c. considering it a spring to catch woodcocks, and we greatly mistake the intelligence of the people, if they can be deceived by such weak devices.

Resolved, That we now proceed to appoint a Vigilance Committee, whereon the following persons were appointed, with power to add to their numbers.

[The names of the Vigilance Committee will be published to-morrow.]

The meeting was ably addressed by Mr. John Woods, Eber Wheaton, and Gerrit Gilbert.

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

- Wm. Gage, } Secretaries.
Peter Coutant, }

BENEFIT BALL.

The Public is respectfully informed that there will be a BALL at the Sixth Ward Hotel, on Monday 20th of October, for the Benefit of Mr. WM. EGAN.

Managers.—John Foote, Thomas S. Brady, Esqrs. Messrs. John McDermott, Daniel McGrath, George Moore, Edward Reilly Patrick Powers, Geo. D. O'Connell, John O'Hara, John Strahan.

JAMES BALLAGH, Treasurer.

The strictest regularity will be observed—Dancing to commence at eight o'clock. Tickets to be had of the Treasurer 64 Chatham st

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of EDWARD MCGONNELL, a native of County Donegal, Parish of Moy, Ireland, who left Ireland in May, 1828, and sailed for Quebec. When last heard of he was in Ogde shury, N. Y. in the year 1830. Any information will be the fully of to Messrs. James & Hugh McGonigall at No. 19 York-street, Bro received by his brothers James & Hugh McGonigall, or to the care of the Editor of the Truth Teller, care of B. McLaughlin, or to the care of the Editor of the Truth Teller.

CATHOLIC WORKS.

Just published, by Fielding Lucas, Jun. No. 138, Market-street, Baltimore, An Explanation of the Construction, Furniture, and Ornaments of a Church; of the Vestments of the Clergy, and of the Nature and Ceremonies of the Mass. Also, an Explanation of the Ceremonies of the Holy Week in the Chapels of the Vatican, and of those of Easter Sunday in the Church of St. Peter. Written in Rome, March, 1833, by Right Rev. John England, D. D. Bishop of Charleston, S. C. Confessions of St. Augustin, printed uniform with the Soliloquies, Meditations, and Manual. Instructions for First Communion. Will be published in a few days—The Sunday Monitor: or Moral Reflections, and Devout Aspirations on the Gospels, from the First Sunday after Easter, to the first Sunday after Advent. By the Rev. P. Baker, O. S. F. author of Lenten Monitor, &c. sept 27

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, 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, of sp 13

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 13th JACOB SOUTHART.

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. York, Nov. 2, 183

CHRESTOMATHIC INSTITUTION. Removed to 53, Mott-Street,—One door from Bayard-Street. The Patrons of this Institution, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to see and examine the new School rooms, recently erected, at a very considerable expense, by the Principal. They are, he believes, some of the most spacious, commodious, and healthy in New-York; and are now ready for the reception of pupils of both sexes. Intending to devote himself solely to the duties of his profession, Mr. Cassey pledges himself, that the most unremitting attention shall be paid to the solid and rapid improvement of those entrusted to his care, in all the branches of an useful as well as, an ornamental education; both English and Classical. THE ENGLISH COURSE comprises Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Etymology, Composition, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Mathematics. The CLASSICAL OR LITERARY COURSE comprises the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian languages. Attached to the Institution, but in a separate house, is a SELECT FEMALE SCHOOL, under the superintendence of Mrs. Cassey, assisted by a competent Governess. The young ladies will have the instructions of the teachers employed in the institution. The quarter charging if once commenced. No vacation this year. For terms, &c., &c., apply at the School.

STANDARD CATHOLIC BOOKS FOR SALE, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by JAMES R. AN, 426 Broadway. Recently Published—Daily Devotion, 18mo. Poor Man's Controversy. Roman Catholic Manual. Triumph of Religion. Bell's Dictionary of all Religions. Stations of the Cross. Cobbett's Reformation, vol. 2. Confidence in the Mercy of God. Hughes and Breckenridge's Controversy. Companion to the Sanctuary, by the Daily Companion. The Monitory of St. Vincent of Lérins. Poems, by the Rev. C. C. Pise, D. D. Temporal and Eternal Devoout Christian, Svo. Christian Perfection, 2 vols. 8vo. Sinner's Guide, 8vo. Catechism of the Council of Trent. Butler's Book of the Roman Catholic Church. Alton Park. Baxter's Tents, &c. &c. On hand, an extensive collection of Pictures of Piety, plain and colored; Prayer Books; small and large Crucifixes; the Crucifixion; Flight to Egypt, &c. &c. Also, an extensive assortment of School Books. Stationary, Blank Books, Classical and Mathematical Books, &c. at the lowest prices.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF JOHN O'CONNELL, native of the parish of Kilkenny, West County, Westmeath, Ireland. When last heard of was at Livingston, Dutchess County. Also RICHARD SEIDST—When last heard of was in Pennsylvania, Luzerne County, Sillsberry. Any information given to P. O'Connell, directed to Michael McGuire, Buffalo, N. Y. will be thankfully received. Oct 13

OF PATRICK McCLOSKEY, a native of the county of Derry, Ireland, who emigrated to Quebec in the spring of 1833, where he followed the business of a Pedler when heard from at Christmas last. Should this come under his notice, he is earnestly requested to write to his brother-in-law Patrick Toland, residing in Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania. Oct 13

OF THOMAS CLENDENNING who sailed from Westport, county of Mayo, Ireland, on the 29th day of April, 1832. When last heard of was in the employment of Leslie & Sons, King-street, Little York, Upper Canada. Any information concerning him directed to Patrick Reed, 532 Pearl street, New-York, will be thankfully received by his mother. Oct 13

OF JAMES HOURIGAN, County of Tipperary, Barony of Clonwilliam, Parish of Lattan, Ireland. Who sailed from Cork in the year 1830.—It is supposed he is in Charlestown, or some part of the Southern States.—Any friend who knows him will confer a favor on his brother, MICHAEL HOURIGAN,—by directing a letter to Mr. TIMOTHY HAY'S, Albany,—whether he be living or dead. 4 t. Sept. 27

OF DAVID ANDREWS, a native of the county Derry, North of Ireland, who landed in New York about two months since. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother JOSEPH ANDREWS, No. 6 Mulberry st. New York. Oct 4

OF JOHN MURRAY, a native of Rathwene, county Westmeath, Ireland, who embarked from Liverpool in the ship Nimrod, in the year 1833, about June or July. If he will address a note, or send information to Mr. James Roche, 246 Pearl street, it will be kindly received. Oct 4

OF FRANCIS CONWAY, a native of Chasell, parish of Bodony, co. Tyrone, Ireland. He left Ireland about thirteen years ago, and when last heard from was in the state of Maryland, Frederick's county. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother Patrick Conway, No. 56 Elm-st. New York. Oct. 4

OF WILLIAM SPAIN, a native of Raplow, county Tipperary, Ireland. Sailed from Liverpool for New-York in 1830. When last heard of he was in New-York, at the House of Mr. Michael Lesters. Any information respecting him directed to Patrick Darcy, 253 Front-st. or to the office of the Truth Teller, 65 Franklin-street will be thankfully received. Oct. 4

OF Dr. PETER DONNELLY, who lived in New York, in 1823, 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 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, 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. 6t THOMAS SÉ. HANNON, 59 Laight-street.

Should this meet the eyes of any person acquainted with Widow WARD, or either of her Daughter, 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

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.

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

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.

State of New York, Secretary's Office. Albany, 1st. August, 1834. SIR—I hereby give notice, that at the next general election, which will be held on the 3d 4th and 5th days of November next, a Governor and Lieutenant Governor are to be elected; that a Senator is to be chosen in the first Senate district, in the place of Jonathan S. 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. Sheriff's Office, August 5, 1834.

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

THE SEVENTH WARD AROUSED. The Democratic Republican Electors of this Ward met on Tuesday evening, October 7th 1834, in their strength, at R. Withersill's 207 Division-street, for the purpose of selecting their Delegates to the General Nominating Committee for members of Congress, Assembly, and County Officers, and to appoint their Vigilance Committee. The utmost enthusiasm and harmony characterized their proceedings. Never were the Democracy more impressed with the importance of the coming conflict; or did they more decidedly understand the true point at issue—the people against the Bank—appear more determined, through the ballot boxes, to put their veto on the unwholesome alliance of deception, proscription and federalism revived. The rooms were crowded to excess, and numbers went away without being able to gain admittance. The proceedings were truly inspiring, and are calculated to carry dismay into the ranks of our opponents. The meeting was organized by appointing, with entire unanimity, our old and esteemed fellow citizen, Thomas Hope, Chairman, assisted by John Anderson and Michael Smith, as Vice Chairman, and Nathaniel Smith and Asa Mann as Secretaries. The call of the meeting having been read, a Committee of Eleven was appointed by the meeting to select five Delegates to the nominating committee at Tammany Hall who reported the names of the following gentlemen: PETER SMITH, MICHAEL SMITH, ALEXANDER CUSCADEN, JOHN ANDERSON, and EBENEZER CLARK, Jr.

which were separately put to the meeting and unanimously approved of. The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Dr. J. H. Rogers, William K. Strong, and J. R. Whiting, Esqrs. in a strain of eloquence and calmness seldom equalled at primary meetings, and were responded to by all present in the spirit of a yet free people confident of victory. After which, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: The resolution of condolence to the bereaved mother of the unfortunate PERRY, was received with subdued emotion. Resolved, That the political struggle now before us is the cause of the people against the power of the Bank and old Federalism revived; and that as the friends of freedom, universal suffrage, and the rights of man, we will not sleep on our arms until the banner of victory waves in triumph over us, and the enemy has quit the field. Resolved, That in the recent success in the cause of Democracy in the State of Maine, we behold a star in the east which foretells with almost unerring certainty the irretrievable downfall of the Bank, the triumph of liberty, and the preservation of the Union. Resolved, That every successive page in the history of our country commends to every well wisher of his country the foresight, the firmness, and the disinterested patriotism, of Andrew Jackson; and that the pen of a historian of a future age, like that of a Cobbett in this, will record his greatness. Resolved, That notwithstanding the vile slander, calumny, and continued abuse heaped upon Martin Van Buren, his character shines brighter and brighter, and that in their own good time the people will elevate him to a higher post of political eminence to reward him for his fidelity. Resolved, That the Democratic convention at Herkimer, in presenting Wm L.

farcy and John Tracy as the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, at the ensuing election, acted in accordance with the unanimous wishes of the democracy of the State, and that we pledge our best exertions for their re-election. Resolved, That we are in favor of as speedy a withdrawal from circulation as shall be consistent with public good of all Bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and of as speedy an introduction as possible of Jackson shiners in their place. Resolved, That we disapprove of the encroachments of the State Prison monopoly upon the rights of the honest and industrious mechanic, and that we earnestly recommend an immediate revision of the whole State Prison system. Resolved, That the present unparalleled prosperity of our country in every department of industry, makes it too palpable for argument that the opening speech of Mr. Senator Clay at the last session of Congress, and the simultaneous cry of panic by the panic presses, of our city during the last winter, was the result of a preconcerted plan, and that both senator and editors merit and receive the utter contempt of every lover of his country. Resolved, That the opposition is welcome to all the political apostates who now grace their ranks; that the result of the coming election will show them that they have gained nothing but a bad reputation. Resolved, That the "shut up shop resolutions" passed at Masonic Hall is worthy of the man who proposed, and the party which espoused it; and that while the resolutions and acts of our opponents are incendiary in their nature, we will endeavor to maintain peace and harmony in our own ward during the election. On motion, the following persons were appointed the Vigilance Committee of the Seventh Ward, with power to add to their number. Wm Brand, Elisha Williams, Peter F. Cisco, Francis Gantz David McGee Alfred Tyson Sampson G Tidy Henry Gahoon David Van Tassel Robert Watts Robert Fox Phillips Geo W Betts Conrad Sweet Jol Furman John Cox Henry Kipp Joseph Web John Murphy Edward A Price George W Turny Wm Verity James H Rogers Wm Vly Slocum John Bartly Amos Chancy John T Johnson Joseph Hyde Gilbert Van Horn H P Havens Obadiah Ayres John Odell Wm Skidwagon John J Bedient John McKibbin Harvey Smith Ebenezer Clark Jr, Wm Ruck Jeffrey Hand John Allen Peter Vincent Robert Leard James H White Henry Waterbury John Moran Nicholas Abbott Preserved Fish John Celsa Joseph Hopkins Phineas Lockwood Albert Mason Samuel Harold Wm Webb Joseph C Hibbert Frederick Brady Wm M Fish Malcolm Mc Whealy Wm Chase Gilbert C Thos Conkko John Hunt Wm P Tenure John Harrison Henry Auley Wm Rockwell Thos Conkko John Connal John C Cisco Owen Calligan Isaac Smith Clair Cahel S Fordham John C Connal John C Cisco Owen Calligan Isaac Smith Stewart Jen B G Smith C F Walberry John Pettit Wm Lewis Wm Denison Thos Stewart Wm Gibson Thompson Price Wm Craig John White John Shannon Wm Robert Serowen Murphy James McAuley John Johnson Wm S Cox Amasa Smith Robert Serowen John Anderson Peter Conry Jas Thomson Wm C Wetmore Samuel Lupton Henry Thos Postly Michael Erbin Robert McGowen Jr, Chas Kelo Joseph Smart Henry Ruck Redmond Barry Riehd Mowbray N Smith Jas Kelo Samuel Joshua Barnum Adair Wm Thorn Daniel Brinkerhoff Benj Adams Wm Adams Elliot Higgins Corns Saml Tryon Elisha Duwvell Wm Patterson George W Murray Edward McEwen Morris Hope Wm J Montgomery Robert Lowerre John Wm Carter John A Harret James Cockeifer Tinker Leonard Dunkly John Davis Wm Kline Luther G Hammond John Wm Wm South David Halsey Garrill Furman Aaron Kline Luther G Hammond John Wm Workmeister Abm Valentine Benj Schumbarb John Anderson Nathl Cobb Samuel Danwell Jacob Wayman Steward Brooks Geo Mansfield Chas E Thorn Calvin Condit Peter H Rikeman Richard D Smith Andrew Burr Jacob Bedmond John Doughty John Starkey Whittingham Jas Ross Peter R Avery Michael Winters Chas Griffin Nathan Gillet Bernard Blany Henry Green Wm Wook Wm Bogue Nathl Nyler Richd Blany Dan Lee Antonio Balstina Wm Cahoon John A Weeks Peter Wilson Jas J Timponn Jas R Whiting Jeremiah Clark Jas Morris John Brown John Skidmore John Albertson James Allison Saint Allison James Appy John Brown Wm Bran Peter Aarnard John Blyer Wm Arden John Backus John Brown Danl Barry Henry Bullinger Hiram Bush John Joseph Gonyan Jas T Cromwell Chas T Braet Geo Collins Thos Clark Wm Catlin Joseph Leonard Cromwell Wm Reeves Cromwell Eben K Collins Jas Conner P Collins Leonard Cromwell Wm Jacob Aaron Swarts Stephen Hustace Benj Betts Jas Gonyan Dani Carpenter Wm M Trachlad Jones Bakwin Edw Sherry Mridson Oakley W W Vandyeke Francis Oby Thos B Sheldi Caleb Baker Richard Royner Jonas T White Henry Brush Ward Smith Jas Cox Saml Osborn Wm K Thorn Jacob Hunter Thas W Smith J McCarty Joseph Perkins Matthew Tilley Wm Eagleon Jus A Miller Charles Scriba John Avery Edward Vincent Mark Moore Henry Warner Wm Lockwood Mark Reith Thomas Dockerty David Lyon Bernard S Williams John Bremer Casch Yates Wm Rhodes Jacob Bendernagle John Wise Thos Hope John McEwen Thos Fuyes Wm McClay Charles B McEwen John H Turney George Kelo Danl Delabar Jas Turney Robert Brown Oliver Slate Stephen Munson Geo Garner David Vanderlet Joseph H Barr Samuel Jones Abraham Botte Alonso Judson Thos Flemming John G spurling Samuel Glinding Francis Pearsall Henry Weeks John sprague J B Hunter Wm Miller B S Martin Morris Oakley James Oakley J Osborn Edward Price Thos B Samuel Perry Michael Smith Captain B Smith Valentine William B Story Rowlandson Smith James Thompson Thos Turney Thos Wats John Davis Jeremiah Johnson Oliver Willets Samuel Jobine Danl Merritt Edward Boyer James Mead Alex C Collins Enoch Polson John Redden Edward C Rowland Thomas Robinson Captain N Holridge Christopher Bant John Cudior Robert Raymond Wm Cortr James Taylor James Allen Henry Summ Wm Alexander Wm Patrick Oliver C Pope Nathaniel Reider Richard Kikman Joseph Raynor T Rowland David Rogers Henry Sandes Joseph Shick James Woodhull James Smith Hubard Skidmore John Turner J T Townsend James M Woodhull James Leeky Thomas Creswell C W Bronson Charles Shick James Garmsey Wm Cleary Thomas Raywood D H Plegins Dr E Seaman Edward Betts Cornelius S Purdy Samuel Allison York Green Thomas Crter P Balow Jas Turney Jr David Coyle Thomas Conroy John Conter W H Chase Natham Constock Edward Dollis Abram Conry Geo r hivers Isaac Dsenbury Jr Abram Dally Jr Francis Douglas Wm Dodge Franklin De Cust Charles A Davis Seth Ewan J Ellis Philip Eldridge Thos Hal John Fennell Azahel French James Getham Hugh Geddly Samuel Gonyan Abram Gedney Robert Green Elisha Hustace John Hancock James Han cock H D Havens Albert G Havens Chas T Havens Thomas Holt Jr Captain John Hosie Jacob Hartwell Abm Hyatt Wm Halfield Daniel Baptist Jarvis Clrvent Wm James Levery Capt Isaac Smith Beach John Edward Snylle Samuel Ridden David F Coy H Smith Jacob Sharp Allan Goshen Edward Snylle Samuel Ridden David F Coy Thos J Turney Danl Smanage Nicholas B Stephens Wm Shannon Saml Judd H Turley D Garraty Jos De Lympole J Irving John S Britton Moses Fraser R Williams Chas Leat Richard Cartiel John Van Tassel Alfred A Smith Chas Hardie Hyatt Burger James Craney George Hall Andrew Thompson Wm Spencer Luke Fay David Nestle George Webb Henry C Bills Michael Gregory David Webb Jarvis Reeves, John Small Jason Gildersleeve Jonah Tilly Robert Shadolt Isaac Lerggett Jas R Waldron John Reddin Eleazar Starr Nathan Rogers Wm Cutcut Wm Hays James Lee Captain A Miner Matthew McAuley Edward McKehan Robt Matthews Jas O Morris John Scriba Cias Snow Albert G Sutton George M Seely Abraham Starr Jas Taylor Abraham Tenure William Taylor G Wainley Robert Watts John Morgan James Tilly Z Huntington George H Pursey William A Hubbard John Hurst John A Hunter Robert Hicks John Irvin Benj D Hicks Wm Ivans Milton Johnson Samuel Johnson Jos Ling Samuel Keonl J M King Edward M Luther Abraham Larock Geo Lockwood James C Lawson Chas Logan Owen Mullen Titus McCombs S P Messerreu John Marsh Wm Marsh Willet Morrell Geo Miles John Mitchell Jas M Morgan Ebenezer Merritt Capt J Morgan Alexr McLane Chs McKeever Chas Murray M McLinton Jos Macy B N North Jas Noble E W Norris Wm Orr Wm O'Brien Peter Ogilvie John P ase John Priestly S Eastman Capt Powers Benj Parker George Parker Smith Place Geo W Robbins Hezekiah Rogers Patrick Rugan William Fankel James Ranson Thomas Robertson Thomas Stanley William Shultz Owen Sherwood John Sullivan Jas Smith Charles Sweeney S Spraney H M Shepherd Rich Somerdyke E Summers James Spences J Selcek Wm Tyson G Tolman Wm P Tenure George Vally Wm Woodman Leonard Wyant Wm Allen John Baker Leonard T Cromwell Wm Fox Joel Conklin Benj N Disbrow Mr Fowler Charles Hardy James H Harrison Richard Kimmoms John Lockwood John F Thornton John Wm R David C Whitte Thomas Wheeler M Atkinson John Britin M Bush James Craig John Dougherty Mr Gillespie Thos Holt John Ives Mr Kinahly John Thos Alexr Ward Thomas J Betts John Wood Cahel Woodruff Peter Banta G Contant John Lockwood Patrick Collins W H Dodge Charles Gonyan Luther Halsey Henry Kelo Peter G Lee Gilbert A Kirtland.

On motion Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the chairman and published in all the democratic papers. THOMAS HOPE Chairman. JOHN ANDERSON, MICHAEL SMITH, } Vice Chairmen. Nathan Smith, } Secretaries. Asa Mann, }

THE GENERAL HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, from her birth to her final triumphant state in Heaven; chiefly denuded from the Apocalypse of St. John, the Apostle and Evangelist. By Sig. Pastorini. "Blessed is he that readeth and heareth the words of this prophecy." Apoc. i. 3. The first edition of this celebrated work having, by an unprecedented demand, having been run off in a few weeks, the publisher offers the present one, perfectly free from all typographical errors, and printed on fine paper, with a good likeness of the learned and venerable author. Price \$1 25, which is only one third of what was formerly charged for imported copies. "The only good comment which England has produced on the Apocalypse."—Abbe Feller. "A most ingenious, learned and pious exposition of the Book of Revelations, calculated to excite all Christians to lead a better life, and prepare for the coming of that awful Judge, before whom all must appear."—Bishop Milner. "An admirable and edifying comment, which should be read by every pious person."—Bishop Moylan. "If ever the key of this divine book was given to man, it was given to Pastorini." JOHN DOYLE, Catholic Publisher, No. 12 Liberty-st. New-York.

THE Reverend Catholic Clergy and other subscribers to the following work, are informed that it is now ready for delivery, at the store of the subscriber, where they will please send for their copies, viz: A Manual of the Ceremonies used in the Catholic Church. Faithfully translated by order of the first Council, held in Baltimore, for the use of the Churches of the United States of America. A small abridgement of the above printed for the use of Acolytes, Sextons, and all others who serve about the altar, very cheap. JOHN DOYLE, Cheap Wholesale Catholic Bookseller, No. 12, Liberty-st. New-York.



TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1834.

NO. 43

IRELAND.

"SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS."

"Open to all—influenced by none."

MR. O'CONNELL'S LETTER TO LORD DUNCANNON.

(FROM THE SUN.)

This letter is neither more nor less than a recapitulation of the injuries which Ireland has sustained at the hands of the Grey ministry by their Irish legal appointments.—We do not hold with Mr. O'Connell in these matters: but his letter contains much that is worthy of Lord Duncannon's serious consideration.

(FROM THE NORTHERN HERALD.)

Again we present our readers with a powerful letter from Mr. O'Connell. We have made all things else give place to it. For this we need not apologize. The document is excellently written:—it abounds in matter of the intensest interest to the Irish people; it is of historic value; and if the minister to whom it is addressed and his colleagues attended to the lesson which it conveys in an eloquent retrospect of their predecessors, they will win golden opinions from all whose approbation is of any worth among our countrymen.

(FROM THE LIVERPOOL JOURNAL.)

At no period has O'Connell stood higher, both in England as well as in Ireland, than at the present time. He has wrung from Lord Brougham an eulogy, which is of more value, as it fell from his lips more accustomed to censure than to praise—and least of all to praise a rival—an eulogy on his forensic talents, as high as that on his political abilities, when he recently declared to him to be "the greatest man, perhaps, in either house of parliament."

It is O'Connell who has destroyed, by his almost single efforts, the powers of a faction which has ruled Ireland almost with a rod of iron. Let any man look back to the time of the Union: the condition of the people of Ireland—what was it then? The majority of that people was proscribed—a ban was placed upon the Catholics—they were degraded in the scale of social society—they were excluded from the pale of political rights. The whole is changed now, and O'Connell has wrought the change. He showed the people how to insist upon their rights, without violating the constitution—he organized the Catholic Association, by which Whiteboyism was put down in a few weeks—he showed the Tenantry how to vote as men, instead of being driven to the hustings like so many sheep—he brought to bear the moral force of mind upon the bad laws which kept the Catholics beneath the feet of the ascendancy men, and he gained emancipation by that bloodless victory which is only equalled by that which gained reform. He has been inconsistent sometimes—but what public man has been more free from inconsistency?—What man has approached nearer to deserve the splendid character given by Grattan:

"Upon the whole there was in this man something that could create, subvert, or reform: an understanding, a spirit, and an eloquence to summon mankind to society, or to break the bonds of slavery asunder, and to rule the wilderness of free minds with unbounded authority; something that could establish or overwhelm empires, and strike a blow in the world that should resound through the universe."

(From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.)

WM. COBBETT, ESQ., M. P.

Wednesday, pursuant to requisition, a numerous meeting of the citizens took place at the Royal Exchange, for the purpose of making arrangements for the suitable reception of Mr. Cobbett in Ireland.

Mr. McNEVIN in the Chair.

Mr. JOHN REDMOND moved the first resolution, and took occasion to eulogise the life and writings of Mr. Cobbett. He alluded to his sufferings in the cause of the people, to his imprisonment in 1810 and exile in 1817, and concluded by impressing upon the meeting the obligations that Irishmen were under to that distinguished person, in consequence of his exertions to promote a Repeal of the Union.

Mr. THOMAS REYNOLDS seconded the resolution. He felt happy in being called on to do so. It was only doing mere justice to him to suppose that no one was more anxious to assist in paying a compliment to that distinguished political character, William Cobbett, the poor man's friend, than he, (cheers). If he had never done more for Ireland than to prepare the minds of Englishmen for the Relief Bill, by his work on the Protestant Reformation, his name should be honoured amongst Irishmen; but when they found him the bold and unflinching opponent of corporate monopoly and profligacy, the detestable of sinecure placemen and pensioners, the advocate of vote by ballot and universal suffrage, and the promoter of a Repeal of the Union, where, he (Mr. R.) would ask, was the Irishman who would not hail with delight the opportunity afforded him, on Sunday next, of testifying his regard (cheers)? Mr. Reynolds concluded by expressing a sincere hope that Cobbett would, on Sunday next, receive such a demonstration of regard from the citizens of Dublin, as his devotion to the interests of the country justly entitled him to (cheers).

The resolution was then put from the chair, and it passed unanimously.

Mr. WHITTLE proposed the next resolution, which was to the effect, that an address be presented to Mr. Cobbett, on Sunday next, after his landing at Kingstown, and that such of the people as were desirous of doing honour to disinterested virtue, should be recommended to go in procession to meet him. He felt the honour of standing before them as the personal friend of so distinguished a man as William Cobbett—of one who had been so undeviatingly the advocate of liberty. Mr. Whittle briefly reviewed the political life of Mr. Cobbett, and warmly praised his efforts to get rid of the church

establishment, and his temperate advocacy of a Repeal of the Union.

Mr. O'BRIEN having seconded the resolution, it passed unanimously.

Mr. LAWLESS next rose, and was received with loud cheers, and cries of "Bravo Jack." He said that he thanked the meeting for that cry, which was a truly kind and Irish one (hear). He had been greeted on a late occasion in London by some two or three hundred thousands of his countrymen in a similar manner, for he remembered that the cry of "Bravo Jack," had then been raised. He had risen for the purpose of moving the adoption of an address to Mr. Cobbett, composed by Mr. Whittle, which he was sure it was only necessary for them to listen to, in order to become conscious of its merit. It was a pleasant thing to be able to boast of his friendship with a man of such a character as Cobbett possessed. Could aristocracy, with all its insolent assumption, be in comparison with such a character? No, it shrunk aghast from the ordeal (hear, hear). The fame of Cobbett had spread all over the globe. What had he been? He, in the commencement of his career, entered the ranks as a private soldier, and by his genius and talent raised himself to be a corporal (laughter). He could get no farther, for his superiors' policy was to keep him in a state of degradation, for they were conscious he was too great a man for them (cheers). People had tauntingly said "wait till the ministers come to his price," but Cobbett was unpurchaseable, for if money could have bought him, the ministry would have long since have done so. His talents and enterprise formed, as it were, a drum they had been long anxious to muffle (hear). Mr. Lawless next alluded to Cobbett's work on the Reformation, which he warmly panegyrized, on account of the service it rendered the Catholic cause, in preparing the minds of the people of England for the changes which took place. Mr. Lawless also glanced at the attempts of the government to suppress Mr. Cobbett's political writings, and exposed the futility of such attempts. Mr. Lawless concluded by congratulating the people of Ireland upon Mr. Cobbett's arrival among them. He had no doubt that benefit would arise to the country from his visit. At least one great good would result, and that was a revival of discussion concerning the Repeal of the Union (cheers); and he trusted that a meeting would at no distant period, at which Mr. Cobbett would have an opportunity of delivering his opinions on that question (cheers.)

Mr. WHITTLE then read the address to Mr. Cobbett, which was received with applause by the meeting.

A committee was named to carry the resolutions into effect, and thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated.

ton went to the guard room, and found these articles secreted, as may be seen from the following copy of the Captain's letter to the Rev. L. Dillon, the respected Parish Priest, which we insert with pleasure, as highly creditable to the feelings of Captain Warburton on the occasion.

Parsonstown, Thursday night.

My Dear Sir—Having received some information that the man taken up in Banagher, who had the linen belonging to Creagh, had some of the plate in his possession at the time, and had secreted it in the guard-room, I went there this day, and after a most minute search, I am happy to say I found two small silver cups, and a small salver. On the bottom of the cup is an inscription presented by Mr. and Mrs. Skirrett, &c. I am happy to say that they are very little injured; I shall bring them back in a day or two, when I return to Ballinasloe.

I cannot say how much I regret that the sacrilegious robber has, for the present, escaped, but I still have every hope of his arrest. I can only say; no exertion on my part shall be wanting in the accomplishment of so desirable an object. I lose not a moment in acquainting you with the occurrence of this day.

I am, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

BARTHOLOMEW WARBURTON.

Rev. L. Dillon, Ballinasloe.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

The report of Richard Griffith, Esq. Government Engineer, upon the improvement of Crown Lands in Ireland, states that the only difficulty likely to retard the improvement of those tracts in Cor-

oppressed by a man whom she had cherished—what is her fate now—

“When truth can be told, and those lords of a day
Are forgotten as fools, or remembered as worse;”

and what is the fate of her paramour question? She is still oppressed—she still groans under a coercive act—but she has shaken off the treacherous tyrant—and her question is not slowly and silently, but actively, and rapidly, and openly gaining ground. We pray the reader to look to the admirable extracts from the admirable speech of Mr. KENNEDY, spoken in the midst of his constituents at Tiverton, which we publish in this day's *Freeman's Journal*. If that speech do not fill his heart with joy—for, being a reader of the journal he must be a friend of Irish freedom and happiness—we know not whence he can pluck the cause of gratulation. Here is an honest, upright, independent gentleman, addressing a British constituency, and commanding their applause, when he details to them the causes and the motives which led him to support Mr. O'CONNELL's motion respecting the Repeal of the Union. He goes farther—he convicts the Ministry of the grossest perfidy and oppression towards this country, by asserting two notorious facts—first, that Ireland has been infinitely worse treated by England than Belgium had been by Holland; and secondly, that the Whig Ministry rightly approved of the separation of the two latter countries, and that at a time when they were forging letters for an Irishman if he dared to meet his fellows for the purpose of petitioning parliament for a restoration of the domestic legislature this country! This Castigation of the Ministry for this offence, was also loudly applauded by an unimpaired English auditory. This is consolatory; it seems to wipe out of our minds the recollection of a thousand insults, and twice a thousand wrongs. If British electors display genuine sympathy with us in future, as they have done at Tiverton, we are ready to forget the past, and to drink the waters of a salutary oblivion. Many causes and circumstances combined to render Englishmen hostile to Irish rights hitherto. Foremost of these was religious prejudice, which the worthy parsons never ceased to kindle into flame. By the bill of 1829, the wall of separation was razed to the ground, and the Reform Act drove the ploughshare over its foundation. We are beginning to reap the first fruits of this great change.

Mr. KENNEDY acknowledged his gratitude to the electors of Wexford and Dungarvon, for their kind feelings towards him. We assure him it is by work rather than word; the people of Ireland desire to express their sense of his admirable conduct; and should an opportunity ever offer, they will not be content to testify their gratitude by the barren homage of verbal praise.—*Dublin Register*.

DUBLIN.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated Sept. 3:—“I have been closely watching the operations of the Conservatives during the week. They are not worth one-tenth of the noise that has been made about them. There is no heart—no genuine earnestness—no public feeling, in their agitation. It is all fictitious—the work of a few active and wrong-headed, if not bad-hearted, leaders; and the very individuals on whose behalf it seems to have been got up—the clergy—are now convinced that their interests have been sacrificed to the unattainable objects of faction. How much have we heard of ‘unbounded Protestant wealth!’ and yet the only practical result of the great assemblage of the Conservatives of Ireland is a subscription on paper of 1,607l. But if there were abundance of funds, the attempt to enforce payment of tithes would be utterly hopeless. The threats of Catholic extermination put forth at the recent meeting have so strongly worked upon the national pride of the people, that their resolutions against tithes have been strengthened into an irrevocable determination never to submit to the now more than ever odious impost. The rejection of the tithe bill by the Lords has impressed the peasantry with a notion that they are violating no law when they oppose the claims of the tithe-owner, and the nature of the future resistance will accordingly, be more active than passive if circumstances should drive them to extremities. The conservative party in fact are beaten even at the commencement of the contests. I know that they are sending through the country thousands of begging circulars, lithographed, not printed, lest the impression of the type should betray the object of the letter, and thus prevent payment of postage and delivery. The Conservative Committee are indeed indefatigable, and I doubt not that their exertions will bring up the fund to perhaps twelve thousand pounds. But this would be literally doing nothing, and the clergy are left to starve in the meantime, for there is no fund

tuat Ministry. But if we calmly examine what this adhesion somewhat like a dictatorship is worth, we cannot help thinking that the Ministry will pay dear for the support promised it by O'Connell. Such an auxiliary, even without the Cabinet, is too much like a master; and when we reflect that in his letter he drags through the dirt not only Mr. Stanley and Lord Grey, but also Lord Lansdown, who still forms a part of the Ministry, we cannot forbear thinking that it is less to the present Cabinet than to a future one that he promises his support. O'Connell stretching out his hand to the Members of the Melbourne Administration, seems beforehand to point out a place in it for Lord Durnham, who for three months has been knocking at the door of the Cabinet with radical reform. Such is the empire of this extraordinary man over the Irish, that, at a word or nod from O'Connell, hatred is appeased, and violent passions are assuaged. The meetings, the clubs which he encourages hold a language less haughty and less threatening towards England. Thus, by a fantastical change of circumstances, Catholicism, which for so long a period was the auxiliary of every kind of absolutism, has now become the apostle of liberty. O'Connell, who in the time of our restoration sympathised with all the mad and retrograde hopes of our counter-revolutionists, has no sympathy now but for avowed Liberals without and within the Cabinet on both sides of the Channel. And this powerful hand, which seems to support the Ministry, is in reality only pushing it forward, and is ready to overthrow it if it stops. The only real strength that this formidable ally affords to Lord Melbourne is, that he renders the accession of Tories to power more and more impossible.”

The *COURIER FRANÇAIS* observes:—“It is very edifying to read in the *Journal des Debats*, the eulogium of Mr. O'Connell, and of the organization he is endeavoring to form in Ireland to ensure the success of the reforms demanded by the people of Ireland. The approbation is the more remarkable, as the organization conceived by Mr. O'Connell consists in a creation of local clubs, which are to be subordinate to a central club sitting at Dublin. According to the doctrines in vogue among us this would be a State organised within a State, a Government placed by the side of the legal Government; it would be anarchy regularised, revolt in permanence. It results from the praise bestowed by the *Debats* upon the position taken by Mr. O'Connell and his fellow-Catholics, that if clubs are sometimes the means of disorder, they may also be, as in the present instance, a powerful means of order; that if a law like that which has been enacted in France existed in Ireland, and that every kind of meetings and association were proscribed, it would not be in Mr. O'Connell's power to put the people of Ireland on their guard against the employment of violence, and save them from the excesses into which they have suffered themselves to be so often drawn. It has been said that among us, in whatever spirit an association has been formed, the kind of emulation that has sprung up among the members, the exasperation produced by the heat of debates, and the ambitious that found the means of appearing on the stage, soon outran the founders, and that the association, established perhaps with laudable intentions, quickly became a focus of perturbation;—that the voice of the leaders was contemned; that their exhortations were without effect, and that the authority in fact passed into the hands of the most obstinate and violent. If all this was true in France six months ago, how is it otherwise in Ireland at present? There, the clubs have become the most manageable institutions in the world. It seems to us that in every country Committees may receive instructions of wisdom and moderation conformable to those which Mr. O'Connell gives to his; and since these instructions are sufficient to give them a good direction, why break an instrument by which such useful results may be obtained? Mr. O'Connell, owing to his clubs, has taken a position stronger than that of the two Houses of Parliament! Resignation and prudence are on the side of the clubs, and obstinacy and culpable inflexibility on the side of the House of Lords! How are we to account for this judgment upon the Irish clubs, when we remember the declamations to which the right of association was exposed six months ago? How are we to reconcile this appreciation of the advantages clubs may produce in a country already almost in insurrection, with the absolute suppression of the power of association, which is proclaimed radically dangerous in a country that certainly presents more elements of order and peace than Ireland does? Does not this gross contradiction show the absence of all conviction in the men who now laud what a short time ago they proscribed? Is it not evident that they believed little in the dangers by which they seemed to be alarmed; and that they sought only by a fresh violation of the rights implicitly guaranteed by the Charter, to lead the Chamber into a path of arbitrary rule and unpopularity, in which they now feel indignant that it endeavors to stop.”

KING OF ENGLAND'S SPEECH.

That driest of dry subjects, the King's Speech, has given birth to some pleasant animations; among the neatest is the following in the *Times*:—

“My Lords and Gentlemen—It is with a deep sense of the exertion and labour which you have bestowed to the prosecution of your business, that I at length close this protracted session, and release you from attendance. I am fully sensible of the application you have given to the business of Crockford's, and of the ardent support you have afforded to the whist table at the Traveller's, as well as to the more important parties at Graham's. I rely with entire confidence on your judgement and zeal in maintaining the cookery of our excellent kitchens, according to the established principles of Ude.

“I continue to receive most favorable accounts of the white-hait inner at Greenwich and Blackwall; and it is with great satisfaction that I have observed the two great parties in my Parliament, encouraging those entertainments so peculiarly national, and showing agreement in matter of taste so important to the fisheries.

“I continue to receive from all my neighbours assurances that they are most obedient humble servants at command; and it is with incense pleasure that I find myself by many in high consideration.

“As the autumn advances, there is reason to apprehend that the days will shorten and the leaves will fall; but I am not without contentment hopes that the return of spring will bless us with length of days and restore vegetation.

“The Thames continues to run through London, and the Monument stands on Fish-street Hill. The prospects of the Regent's Park are improved and my people will be partially admitted to the privilege of taking the air without swallowing the dust of the road; but to guard the sudden privilege of walking on the grass from licentiousness, will be the anxious object of my Government.

“The insanity of the dogs during the summer solstice has long

been a subject to me of the profoundest grief and concern; but I trust that the Committee which has devoted itself to the prevention of Drunkenness will discover a method of removing the prejudice or delusion of my faithful dogs, and reconcile them to water.

"I have seen with a just indignation the racing of omnibuses, by which hundreds of my faithful subjects are pulverised, so that not even their names are left behind them. Persons living and well one instant, are cut down, ground to powder, and flying in dust the next moment. These horses are not unknown nor undeplored by me, and your attention will naturally be directed, early in the next session, to the adoption of some plan by which all my subjects will be enabled to ride in their own carriages.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I thank you for your supplies. More money and less need of it is the anxious wish of my heart; and be assured, that whatever you grant is well laid out, and that the profusest expenditure of which circumstances will permit is the wisest economy. The same course of frugality which has been proposed in my speeches and those of my predecessors for the last fifty years, will be steadily pursued; but when it is pursued, it is not in the nature of things that it should be possessed; and my people must consequently be satisfied with the pleasures of the chase."

"My Lords and Gentlemen—It gives me great satisfaction to believe, that in returning to your several counties you will find all at home well; and I rely with confidence on your setting a pretty example."

AMERICAN SYMPATHY—NEW-YORK TRUTH-TELLER.

We know not of any circumstance which presents a more cheering prospect of consolation to the man laboring to serve Ireland, than the knowledge of the fact that his exertions gain the sympathy of the free people of America. Here it may be the lot of the Irish patriot to endure privations, suffer persecutions, and lose caste, (if he belong to the aristocracy,) the instant he prove himself a friend to his country; but amid all his sufferings and misfortunes his tyrants cannot shut out from him the generous and warm applause of those who, enjoying all the blessings of liberty themselves, know best how to appreciate the aspirations of him who seeks to attain it. The people of America, who afforded not merely a place of refuge, but the hospitality of a home, to such men as Emmet and McNeven, have, within the last two months, shown their respect for Richard Barrett.

"In the struggle for emancipation the Americans aided the contest for religious equality by their voice and purse. They established in New York a society, designated the 'Friends of Ireland,' which now has, we believe, its branches in all parts of the Republic; and, as an organ of that society, and all others attached to the progress of this country, was commenced a paper in New York 'The Truth Teller.' That honest, well-written, and admirably-conducted paper is now in existence ten years. Its writers have uniformly supported every Irish question affecting the welfare and independence of the Irish people; and, in all his efforts, Mr. O'Connell has found it one of his steadiest supporters. It is as warmly attached to him as it is a decided foe to the bigot and the tyrant everywhere."

"Knowing it to be the official organ of the 'Association of the Friends of Ireland,' we have felt great pleasure in receiving, by the last Liverpool Packet, a file of its papers; and we hope regularly to receive a continuation of them. Such a communication constant and steadily persevered in, will teach the people of this country how anxious for their welfare and devoted to their interests are the gallant Americans; and through our journal the Americans will in return know that the present race of Irishmen have not lost any of those warm feelings which characterized their fathers. If we cannot return a kindness done to us, we can, at least, prove that we are grateful."

"We feel a pleasure in publicly acknowledging the kindness and attention manifested by the editor of the Truth Teller in forwarding to us a file of his paper, with other American journals. From these, but especially the Truth Teller, we give in another part of our publication several extracts, many of them especially interesting to those who wish to know how Catholicity is progressing in the United States."—*Dublin Pilot*.

The Irish papers of all political parties announce with regret the death of Captain Hamilton, R. N.—He was the eldest son of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, whose name is so memorably associated with the calamitous events of 1798, and is stated to have been a meritorious officer and excellent man. His decease took place, a few days ago, at Rathcoffey, the seat of his aged father.—*Globe*.

Lord Duncannon—Mr. O'Connell.—The *Limerick Chronicle* says, that Lord Duncannon is going on a visit to Derrynane Abbey.

Mr. Fergus O'Connor, M. P., has addressed a letter to the electors of the County of Cork, from London, tendering his resignation of the trust confided to him, if they do not approve his political course in Parliament, last Session.

"ADOPTED CITIZENS."

We perceive in the "Times" of this morning a call on the "Adopted Citizens" to meet together for the purpose of maintaining their rights as American citizens. In regard to this matter we must say that, in our opinion, Irishmen should not create any unnecessary distinction between themselves and the native Americans, except where such a course seems called upon by the violent and scandalous language and conduct of the Bank presses, and the Bank party. To create any distinction is not now necessary. All good Irishmen are desirous, when once naturalized, to be known only as "American Citizens." The many vile and odious slanders cast upon them by the Bank party, with the direct intention of creating a distinction between what they term "adopted" and "native" citizens, should be disregarded and despised. Let them be known as citizens only—the ballot-boxes do not refuse the vote of an Irish, English, Scotch or Swiss citizen, nor hold it in less respect than that of a native American. The Constitution of this free country evidently deprecates every unnecessary distinction between man and man, and why should we uphold, by any act of ours, what is not necessary or proper? The Bank party wish to draw a line between Irishmen and Americans, that they may, as they have done heretofore, cry out against universal suffrage, and insolently declare that persons from other lands are conspiring to deprive the American of his rights. A remarkable evidence of this is to be found in the ridiculous, ungrammatical, and insulting report of the Bank party on the disturbances at the last election, in which memorable document, the Bankites say, that congregated near the sixth ward polls were numbers "who seemed not to be citizens"—that is to say, if an honest son of the "Green Isle" should prove his country by an open, manly, rugged face, we must suppose that he is not a citizen. Let us avoid collision which is unnecessary.—It is well known that the Irish people are, with a few dishonorable exceptions, incorruptible republicans, and will always remain so, whatever attempts may be made to change them; and

as this is the case let them coalesce with their fellow-citizens, and as they have always done, unite all their strength in supporting a Republic over every dangerous coalition and monopoly. We need not advise them; their political creed points always to their polar star—LIBERTY—and they will not see that sullied while their votes or their hearts' blood can preserve it.

☐ Since the above was in type, we have received the proceedings of the meeting of adopted citizens, which will be found in another column. They are such as cannot fail to give satisfaction to every good republican desirous of banishing those odious distinctions uniformly brought up by the opposition on the eve of an election.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUTH TELLER.

SIR—You will confer a favor on an impartial stranger by giving a place in your valuable and interesting paper to a few remarks.

I am in New-York but a few days. I have always imagined when matters of religion became the subject of a theme in the many papers published in this city, that at least, in the support of falsehood, there would be produced something having the appearance of argument to prove, or authority to convince their readers. I have been disagreeably disappointed, and particularly so in reading an article in the "Protestant Vindicator" headed "Apostolical Succession," and signed "R. J. B."

It seems to me the writer wishes his readers to draw the conclusion that Apostolical Succession is to be found in his church, whatever it may be from his mere assertions, (*assertions, I say and contend, unphilosophical and false.*) that it is not to be found in the Church of Rome. It is rather a curious argument, but let us see if the *consequencia* can be drawn from the premises.

The first proposition states—"It would argue either a want of judgment, indifference or mishap, if in his selection of persons to transact his most important affairs, he were to select the whole or the greater part of them, who were utterly unfit in every respect to manage his business." It seems to me to be true, when it is understood, with respect to man and the affairs of man; but if taken as relating to the divinity, I contend, on his own principles, (they are not Catholic, I presume,) it is false. The Lord of peace (as all the dissenters from the church of Rome assert) wished the reformation, the amelioration of the old established Catholic Church from the present day, and for the accomplishment of that end, has selected, inspired, and sent (it is not to be doubted) men who preached doctrines different from each other; men licentious and ungodly in their lives (*pleno hominum consensu*;) men who taught reformation, but created confusion and dissension, and consequently utterly unfit for the management of the important affair that was according to their belief, and I am of opinion the innocent conviction of all reformed creeds entrusted to them by the Almighty and the agency of his Spirit. Therefore, false is the proposition in that sense, and false must be the conclusion when deduced. But let us suppose it true. Let us come to the Minor.

"But all the Catholic priesthood, or, at least, the greater part of them, are condemned by the universal consent of mankind, as the most unprincipled of men that ever existed on earth—nay, more—the Bishops of Rome have been as a body worse than the average of their own Priesthood."

Now, allow me to request of Mr. "J. R. B." before he draws this sweeping conclusion, to prove his premises, and in particular his Minor. I hope he will be pleased to favor me with a sound, argumentative, and conclusive proof of his assertions, and I promise him to answer as my humble talents shall permit. I trust he shall not in that (*donum incrantio*) which, I presume, he does not claim when he gratuitously asserts. He may be acquainted with the *dicto philosophies*. What is gratuitously asserted is gratuitously denied. Let us have a little proof—a conclusive argument on solid principles; and I expect we shall contribute to our mutual illumination, and that of our Christian brethren.

I fear I have trespassed too much on your kindness to give insertion to these observations, and therefore I conclude by subscribing myself,
Yours, &c.

VIATOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUTH-TELLER.

SIR—Unwilling as I am to recur to the premeditated murder of our fellow-citizens at Philadelphia, which can only tend to aggravate the tortured feelings of their disconsolate parents, wives and brothers, —and every just and charitable man who feels for his fellow-men, must shed a tear on the premature fall of these victims of treachery, which so forcibly reminds us of the cowardly deeds of the Orangemen of Ireland, who must have recourse to deadly weapons, when their courage fails, as did the Orangemen of the United States Bank, in their attack on the Arsenal at the last election. Col. Webb still threatens the same outrage at the coming one, by calling on the merchants to close their stores during the three days. Notwithstanding the miraculous gold of the United States Bank, and all its mercenaries and bullies, there are still to be found on the side of justice and liberty men who prefer virtue and freedom to all the deposits of the Mammoth Bank, and of a British Oligarchy; men whose pure and uncorrupted principles will not deviate from the practice of those brave souls who spilled their best blood in achieving that Independence which must and shall be protected against the magic charms of old Nick and his rags. How poor the chance for Liberty and integrity when such men as Biddle are allowed to corrupt the press and usurp the prerogative of the people's independent vote by offering them the *smart money* of a corrupt Bank the enduring evil and disgrace of this country—and the real cause of those political broils and mutual recriminations. Is it not the cause of all those dissensions which set the citizens one against another in fierce array. Is it not the real cause of those declamations, abuses, and the overheated passions of our fellow citizens! If there be a principle on which the security or the liberty of this Republic rests more decidedly, it is on that of PURE DEMOCRACY. You, Sir, are well aware that the strength of a state depends on the union of its citizens in the holy cause of civil and religious Liberty. The man who first opens the flood gates of anarchy is not the friend of American Liberty, depend on it, it is of more consequence than all the wealth of the Aristocracy, and the deposits of the United States Bank which was more dangerous to the Liberty and Independence of this country than Wellington with his British forces encamped upon our shores, the infernal Billy Pitt very wisely remarked to the treacherous Whigs in the House of Parliament, after the British army were obliged to return from the United States, says he, lavish your money in their improvements of the United States in the time of peace, and it will eventually strengthen us to effect their dis-union, consequently the United States Bank was established according to his

plan, is it not plain to every man of common sense or understanding that no dependence can be placed on the advocates of this corrupt Institution which extends its malignant form over the Union—and tempting the freest people on the Globe with its forbidden fruit, why then in the name of justice should we quarrel to sustain such an Institution, why should the blood of our fellow-citizens be spilt in preference to the removal of the Deposits of Wellington Bank, has it not already fixed more than one indelible stain on the Constitution of these United States, which nothing short of retributed justice can blot out, what sheets have been filled with abuses of the Democratic party, ANDREW JACKSON and the Irish, what execrations have been uttered against them in the mutilated columns of the Courier and Enquirer, but his epithets are harmless, they cannot injure the cause which Irishmen advocate in union with the Democracy of this United States.

BALLEEK.

THE DRAMA.

PARK THEATRE.—The Marriage of Figaro was produced at this Theatre on Evening when Miss Watson made her debut as Chersubin with songs (the first time in America) in which she was rapturously encored. In the Farce of *Old and Young* she displayed evident talents a first rate actress. We can safely say we have never heard "The Soldiers Tear" so beautifully sung Miss Phillips was an excellent Susannah and in good voice.

American Theatre.—This Theatre is now well encouraged, and the public are determined to bestow upon it such patronage as it deserves. Mr. Flynn the Stage manager is most assiduous in his endeavors to please, and has during the present season—now about nine weeks—superintended the production of several new pieces, of which we will particularize the tragedies of "Ugolino" and "Ottolissimi;"—a very humorous farce called the "The Prisoner of Rochelle;" and two excellent Melo-drama's "Guy Rivers" and "Tom Cringles' Log" all of which have been very successful. Mr. Flynn's exertions should not pass unnoticed; the duties of a stage manager are numerous and difficult, and he who discharges them ably, as Mr. Flynn has done, and continues to deserve the thanks of the public and should be supported. To the other new pieces, added OEDIPUS, a tragedy in three acts, from the Greek of Sophocles; it is got up in splendid style and draws excellent houses. In this piece Hamblin plays the principle character in an able manner, and Mrs. Flynn performs well, although the character she personifies, does not afford much room for exhibition of dramatic talent. In a most amusing piece lately produced, called BRULAN SPA; Flynn and Gates elicit bursts of laughter and applause—aided by Mrs. Flynn, and Mrs. Herring. Two new Dramas are now in preparation—we repeat this Theatre is flourishing, and should be patronised.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

☐ At a full meeting of the Senatorial delegates for the first Senate District, in favor of the General and State Administrations, convened pursuant to notice at the City Hotel, in the city of Brooklyn, on the second Tuesday of October, 1834, the Hon. Samuel Smith, of the county of Kings, was appointed chairman, and Watson E. Lawrence, of the city of New-York, and Henry H. Terry, of the county of Suffolk, were appointed Secretaries.

The following Delegates appeared and presented their credentials, which were accepted, viz:

From the City and County of New-York—John Y. Cebra, John Foot, John Sheppard, Jr., Richard Pennell, Samuel Coddington, Nathaniel Jarvis, Henry C. Sperry, John M. Bloodgood, H. W. Bonnell, Benjamin M. Brown, and Watson E. Lawrence.

From Kings County—Samuel Smith.

From Suffolk County—David Carrl and Henry H. Terry.

And from Richmond County—Richard Crocheron.

On motion of John Y. Cebra, Esq. it was resolved unanimously, that the Hon. COE S. DOWNING, of Kings county, be recommended to the Democratic Republican Electors of the First Senate District, as a suitable person to be supported at the ensuing Election, to represent said district in the Senate of the State.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in all the Democratic Republican Newspapers in this District, until the Election.

Resolved, That the next Senatorial Convention for this District be held in the county of Queen's, at the Inn of Henry Van Cott, in the town of Jamaica, on the second Tuesday in October, 1835, at 12 o'clock, at noon, and that the Chairman and Secretaries of this Convention cause this resolution to be published for at least one month previous to the meeting of the next convention, in the Democratic Newspapers of this District.

SAMUEL SMITH, Chairman.

Watson E. Lawrence, }
Henry H. Terry, } Secretaries.

POSTSCRIPT.

We have kept our columns open until a late hour expecting our files of foreign papers by the Liverpool packet of the 24th ult. By arrivals during the week, we are indebted to RICHARD BARRETT, Esq., Editor of the *Dublin Pilot* for a file of his valuable paper up to the 15th Sept.—To J. HILL, Esq. of Dublin for the latest numbers of the "Dublin Penny Journal"—To the Editor of the "Limerick Star and Evening Post" for files of his interesting Journal to the 16th Sept. To the Editor of the "Dublin Freeman's Journal" for his files to the 15th ult.—To Messrs. Galigiani for files of their "Paris Journal" to the 7th Sept., and to a friend in this City for the "Belfast Whig" to the 13th ult.—Exclusive of the papers, we acknowledge the receipt from our own correspondent of our regular files.

From these numerous publications we have made such selections as our limits would admit. We regret we have not room for more, but we shall early in the week issue a city edition, which shall comprise as much interesting intelligence, foreign and domestic, as our columns will contain.

NOTICE—A meeting of the ROMAN CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will be held in the Vestry Room of St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Saturday next, 1st of November, for the purpose of electing Managers for the ensuing year agreeable to the charter.—The poll will be kept open from four until six o'clock, P. M.

Members who take an interest in the Institution are requested to attend.
PETER McLOUGHLIN, Sec'y.

TO THE GERMANS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In pursuance of a resolution, passed at a public meeting of Germans, their fellow-countrymen are hereby respectfully requested to attend a general meeting, to be held at Tammany Hall on Monday evening next the 26th inst. at half past 7 o'clock precisely.

By order of the Committee.

JOHN G. ROHR, President.

John A. Stemmler, Secretary.

Dr. G. S. BEDFORD has removed to No. 9 Charlton-st. 025

DR. S. BEDFORD. will commence his course of Lectures on *Midwifery*, and the *diseases of Women and Children*, on Saturday, November 8th. These Lectures will continue four months, and will be delivered five times a week. Tickets \$10.

The *Office Examinations*, which will embrace the various branches of Medicine and Surgery, will commence on Monday, 27th October, and be continued until the first of March. Any information on the subject may be obtained, by application at No. 9 Charlton street. n17 inst N8

TO LORD DUNCANNON.

DARRYNANE-ABBEY, Aug. 30, 1834.

My Lord—There is nothing like common sense—it requires every subject of political disquisition to its true value, and forms the just estimate of its importance. I call upon you to appreciate by this test the complaints and the claims of the parties which at present rage in Ireland, and then I require of you, on pain of forfeiting your character as a statesman, irrevocably and forever, to act firmly and decidedly as common sense shall dictate.

There are two parties in Ireland—the Orange or ascendancy party on the one hand—the Repeal or popular party on the other. Each party alleges grievances, and makes demands on the government. Submit the complaints as well as the demands of each to the scrutiny of common sense; but let it not be a barren scrutiny. Determine to follow out the result into practical measures of redress or compression. I desire no more, but, in plain truth, I will not be content with less.

Give the first consideration to the Orange party. That party is the spoiled child of favor, partiality, and undue influence. Ireland has been governed for near three centuries by and for that party. It has ruled, indeed, with a rod of iron, and its workings have been moistened with the tears, and deluged with the blood of the people of Ireland. So rancorous, so malignant, so mercenary, and, alas, so sanguinary a party, never yet cursed a country, or was inflicted as a malediction on a punished or tried nation. Blessed be the will of God—he has tried and punished the people of Ireland by the protracted rule of the most base, treacherous, bigotted, and truculent faction that ever appeared on the face of the earth; and that faction is, you perceive from their late exhibitions, as fresh in the career of religious rancor and party malignity as if they began only yesterday. Yes—they are murderers from the beginning, and their Hamiltons and Beresfords are as ready for the extermination of the Irish people in their blood, as if no victim had ever yet been sacrificed to the bloody Moloch of politico-religious ascendancy.

Any other party would have blushed for shame at the avowal of the murderous designs which were openly proclaimed at the late Orange meetings. But no; their souls are so hardened in guilt, and so accustomed to the avowed desire of practical cruelty, that they do not affect to conceal their wishes to render Ireland once more a desert, and to irrigate her plains with the blood of her inhabitants.

I myself was not aware of the fury or indecency of this atrocious banditti before their recent meetings in Dublin. I really did imagine that now, when they had lost political superiority, they might listen to the voice of reason and charity, and be reconciled with their countrymen. I, therefore, for five years have omitted no occasion to court and conciliate them; but all in vain. The truth is, that they are a talentless and ungifted race, and they have not the common sense to see that even an affectation of humanity would better serve their designs than that barefaced malignity which the inherent nature of their confederacy of guilt causes them to adopt and exhibit.

But they make complaints—they allege that they are enduring grievances. If it be so, why, their complaints should be attended to by the government, and their grievances redressed as speedily as possible.

Let the catalogue of their complaints and grievances be made out, and submitted to the calm consideration of common sense. I have often—I have repeatedly called for such a catalogue. Nay, I have asked for a statement of even one grievance which Protestants really endure in Ireland; but I have hitherto asked in vain.

They say that they are aggrieved as Protestants—they make general complaints and loud outcries of grievances; but to this hour they are unable to specify any one tangible point upon which to found a rational claim for redress.

I call upon you, therefore, to reject their claims with calm but determined resolution. You have, of course, waded thro' their voluminous harangues at their late meeting; am I not right in saying, that, after talking for five long hours, they have not specified any one just cause of complaint which affects the Protestants of Ireland?

They have not stated any one law which agrieves them, as Protestants—because no such law exists. They have not quoted any one statute which injures them, as Protestants—because no such statute exists. They have not pointed out any one act or regulation of the government by which they, as Protestants, are unfavorably affected—because no such act or regulation exists.

They have shown no exclusion or partiality as against them in the appointments to the bench or at the bar. They have shown no preference over them in the army or the navy, or in the civil service of the state. They cannot complain of any preference over them in the nomination of sheriffs or magistrates, or in the selection of the police. They do not point out, in short, any thing which affects them injuriously, as Protestants, in the distribution of place, power, honors, or emoluments, or in the protection of life or property.

Thus, then, stands the case with them in point of common sense. They have no one real cause of complaint. They suffer no injustice. They endure none of the effects of an undue preference of others over them. There is no law—there is no usage injurious to them. They make all their bustle and outcry for no other reason but that they are threatened to be retarded in the career of unjust ascendancy and domination.—They do not rule the people quite as absolutely as they did formerly; and, besides, there is a great and growing probability that the people will be relieved in a great measure from tithes; and it is also true, that the period appears to approach when no man will be compelled to pay for the services of the clergyman of another. These are their only grievances—their only causes for complaint.

You will see that I misstate in nothing the case of the ascendancy party. They have not one real grievance. They have not one rational ground of complaint, save that which the wolf may make when about to be deprived of the spoil which he plundered from the farmer's flock.

Apply—it is all trash—the rule of common sense to the outcries of the Orangeists, and you will arrive at the inevitable conclusion that since the world began there never yet was so senseless, so unfounded an outcry as they have recently raised; and then deal with them in silent contempt, as deserving of no

justice only where it may be necessary to prevent them from doing more mischief.

Common sense also bids you recollect that the Orange party are the bitter, the decided, the unrelenting enemies of the present administration. You know full well that they would hurl you and your colleagues from office if they could in one hour. There is no expense—there are no pains they would spare to achieve that to them most desirable object. They are, in short, the most venomous of the enemies of the present ministry.—Why, then, in the name of common sense, should you confer upon that party favors and preferences?

You also know that they cannot be conciliated by any kindness. Since the “reforming administration” was formed, it has exhausted itself in Ireland in bestowing offices, honors, and emoluments on Orangeists—upon nothing but Orangeists—yet you have not conciliated one of them—not one. They are still your bitterest enemies. Let them, then, in future, have justice, full justice from you, but no favor.

I now come to the complaints and grievances of the popular party in Ireland. The Irish people complain loudly of the misconduct of the “reforming administration” (called, for shortness, Whigs) towards them and their country. They allege, and they allege truly, that since Earl Grey came into office, even to the present moment, nothing has been done for Ireland—no one advantage has been gained by the Irish people. Their enemies have been promoted and rewarded—their friends have been calumniated and prosecuted. Never was there known a more ungenial or hostile domestic administration in Ireland than that which has subsisted since Earl Grey first obtained office, and still subsists. All the power, all the authority, all the influence of the state have been in Orange hands. The exclusion of the popular party has been nearly as complete, and much more insulting, than it was in the days of Goulburn and Peel. Their enemies and yours have been the exclusive objects of selection for every thing that is valuable in the country. We are more insulted by the Orange instruments of government than ever we were in the times of the most rank and dogged Toryism.

You know this, my Lord, as well as I do; but how few of your colleagues have the common sense to inquire into these oppressions—for practically they are oppressions—and neither you or your colleagues have as yet had the common sense to correct any one of these evils.

Do not allow any person to tell you that these are general and sweeping complaints, incapable of being proved by details of particular facts—that they are like the complaints of the Orangemen. It is not so. I am ready to give a detail of the “follies, the faults, and the crimes,” of the Whigs in Ireland. I will not “set down aught in malice,” but I will give a full and unexaggerated detail of the principal acts of folly, fatuity, and crime, committed towards and against the people of Ireland by the ministry since November, 1830.

I take up that date because it was then the Tories, under “the chance victor of Waterloo,” were driven from office.

I have two objects in view. The first is to vindicate the popular party in Ireland from the charge repeatedly made against them of having, without any just provocation, evinced hostility to the “Whigs.” I wish, and am able, to demonstrate that the popular party in this country have been the worst used party that ever yet existed, and that every thing has been done by the Whigs to injure and insult the Irish people, whilst they have not as yet done one act of justice or of conciliation to Ireland. I go that full length, and am able to maintain my position by the clearest proofs. Recollect, I undertake to prove that the entire blame of the hostility between the Whigs and the Irish popular party rests with the Whigs. This I undertake to demonstrate.

My second object is to reconcile, if possible, the popular party in Ireland with the present ministry—to make us part of your strength, not of your weakness; and in particular to strengthen the ministry in the approaching collision with the House of Lords. The reform of that house is essentially necessary to the establishment and security of popular freedom. I most anxiously desire to assist you in that peaceable struggle by which the House of Peers is, I trust, shortly to yield to common sense, and be converted by law into an elective, senate, subject to the necessary control of public opinion.

To effectuate this reconciliation between the ministry and the popular party in Ireland, it is absolutely necessary to point out which party has been hitherto in the wrong. If the popular party had been so, I should be the first to advise them to retrace their steps, and to atone for their errors. I respectfully but distinctly require you to adopt a similar line of conduct, when I show that the “follies, the faults, and the crimes,” have ALL, ALL been on the side of the Whigs, and that we have done nothing but act on the defensive, or assert actively the first principles of civil liberty.

With such a demonstration before you, I will emphatically call on you, in the name of your country, either to procure redress and a change of system for Ireland, or at once to resign, and not to allow your hitherto unstained character to be tinged with the duplicity and abandonment of principle, on the part of the leading Whigs, of which the Irish people have been hitherto the victim.

Prompt, immediate redress is what I demand for the part of the people of Ireland. Do not talk to us of “waiting awhile”—that has been the cant used in this country by the hirelings of the Whigs, until it has actually sickened public indignation. We will not, I tell you, wait. We ought not to wait longer. You cannot safely postpone longer. You will lose the popular support of Ireland, if you attempt to procrastinate relief. We will not be baffled; we cannot be deluded.

All we ask is that you should put out of office our enemies and yours. All we require is, that the Orange faction should not continue to be, as they have hitherto exclusively been, your only instruments of rule in Ireland. We simply ask of you not to continue to entrust power, as you have hitherto done, to your mortal enemies, but to govern Ireland by avowed and tried friends of reform and of the Irish people—by such men as you are yourself.

In the name of common sense I ask whether anything can be more reasonable and just than our demand? You cannot conciliate the Orange banditti, even if you were to continue to administer to Ireland through the instrumentality of that faction—a faction which, believe me, is as weak and powerless, save for minute and individual mischief, as it is odious and detested in the judgment of every intelligent and honest man—and it also is, I humbly believe, in the sight of the living God of charity and truth.

I now come to my details.—I now come to an epitome of Irish history since the Whigs came into power. I will give you chapter and verse for every thing. And to begin—

CHAPTER THE FIRST.

“Containing a brief catalogue of some of the follies, faults, and crimes, perpetrated on the people of Ireland by the Whigs since they came into office.”

First—The first folly begins with the beginning. When Earl Grey

was made prime minister, the only persons he consulted or entrusted with the government of Ireland were Lords Plunkett and Anglesey. This was a grievous folly—and although I do not agree with Talleyrand, that a folly is worse than a crime, yet this folly has been the fruitful source of many crimes.

Lord Grey did not deserve his station unless he was aware that there never lived a public man in Ireland so devoid of popularity as Lord Plunkett. He had obtained rather than earned the hatred of all parties. There was something about him which made it impossible to place confidence in him. A Presbyterian in his days of poverty—a Protestant as he grew into wealth. The advocate, and yet deemed the deadly foe of the Catholics. His whole mind seemed concentrated in self. His cold repulsive manner, the sardonic sneer which ever played about his lips, marked him as a man without a friend—friendships he had none. The most efficient advocate the British empire ever produced—he had no reputation as a lawyer, and gave any thing but satisfaction as a judge.

Such was the man whom Lord Grey made Lord Chancellor, and one of the principals in the government of Ireland. Accordingly, he has devoted his opportunities, not to advance the interests, to promote the prosperity, or increase the liberty of his native land, but solely and exclusively to heap offices, livings, and emoluments, upon his sons, until the fate and fortunes of the “Hannibals” have become matter of ridicule and disgust, as far as the English language is read and understood.

As to Lord Anglesey—poor man!—a compound of the most ridiculous weakness, with some splendid and useful theories. After his appointment I had a dialogue of two hours length with him (if that may be called a dialogue where the talk was almost exclusively his), but, in which, I ventured to predict to him that he would not be six months in Ireland before he became the most unpopular Lord Lieutenant that country ever saw. Alas, he took care to verify my prediction within one fortnight after his arrival in Dublin.

Lord Grey should have known him better. It was next to madness to confide a country, requiring more of the talents of government than any other in the world, to a man of whom it could not for one moment be believed that the Duke of Wellington publicly declared, “he was the greatest fool he ever knew?” and, accordingly, I believe, you, my Lord, will readily admit that the greatest fool in the world, not more effectually misgovern Ireland than did Lord Anglesey.

Lord Grey's folly was the greater because of his connection with you. He should have consulted you—there was no excuse for his not consulting you. He ought to have made arrangements for Ireland without having the benefit of your knowledge of this country, and of your sound advice. He might—to descend to smaller faults—have descended to consult me—but I had earned his personal hostility—so long since as 1825, and that hostility, “*miserabile dictu*” —became a directing principle of his misrule of Ireland—but there is no excuse for his not consulting you. How many of the subsequent faults and follies might he have avoided had he consulted you and attended to your advice.

Second.—The second fault and folly followed rapidly the first.—The office of Chief Baron was vacant by the retirement of Chief Baron O'Grady, whose declining age required repose. Here was a glorious opportunity to appoint to an office of great dignity and great emolument a barrister of eminent talents and liberal opinions.—There were to be found at the head of the Irish bar some such men—men who had endured many years of persecution and professional slight by reason of the avowal of their principles. Was any one of these chosen? Was even a neutral sought out and selected for that high office? No, no—one hundred times no. Lord Anglesey took a different course. He went at once to the head of the Orange bar—he took Mr. Joy, the man in profession best known for hostility to the civil rights of the Catholics—a man who owed his elevation to the office of Attorney-General by the former administration, not to his talents, which were considerable, or to his legal knowledge, which was extensive, but exclusively to the superior tone and vigor of his Orange Toryism.

Such was the man whom Lord Anglesey selected as Chief Baron. There was also one individual objection to him. He was almost as old as his predecessor, who had just resigned from old age. But he was true to his principle, because upon the ensuing election of representatives for the city of Dublin, he descended one hour from the bench, went to the hustings, and voted against the candidates who were supported by Lord Anglesey, and, in favor of the Orange candidates.

Put your hand to your heart, my Lord, and answer me—I ask it in the name of common sense, to which I all along appeal—was there ever any thing more foolish than this appointment? Here was one of the great prizes in the law bestowed upon an open, avowed, undisguised, and violent enemy. Here was one of the great prizes of the law taken away from some long-suffering friend who ought to have got it. Was there ever such folly?

“You spat in my face—shall I, therefore, give you my monies?” is the question of the Jew; who, however, has too much of the man in him not to answer the question in the negative. Not so Lord Anglesey. But you, my Lord, who know the generous, but impetuous people of Ireland well, will readily believe that there were thousands of the friends of freedom amongst us who would have spat in the face of Lord Anglesey for making so preposterous a choice. I am sure you will admit that he richly deserved to be so defined.

Third.—The third folly treads close on the heels of the second, and is of the same class, but of a deeper colour. The nomination of Plunkett to be Chancellor left vacant the Chief Justice-ship of the Common Pleas. Here was another great legal prize in the gift of the new ministry—here was another glorious opportunity to recompense the unconquerable fidelity of some of the friends of civil and religious liberty at the bar. One would think that the slightest glimmer of common sense would have dictated a choice from some such men. But common sense was not an article in which Lord Anglesey dealt—he accordingly selected Mr. Doherty for the office!

I need not tell you my Lord, the thrill of surprise and incredulity with which the intelligence Mr. Doherty's appointment was received. It was said that there was but one cause for his promotion—namely, that every possible reason existed why the Whigs should not promote him. The rule of contraries which has distinguished so many appointments of the Whigs could alone account for his exaltation to so important and emolumentary a station. His own most sanguine dreams could never have reached so high. I have no doubt he would readily have accepted the office of Assistant Barrister, and thought himself happy in getting it, when he found himself, as if by a miracle, made Chief Justice.

There was indeed, nothing to recommend him to the Whigs. He was their political enemy, but without party or other influence. His talents were very moderate—his reputation for legal knowledge by no means great—his success at the bar exceedingly trivial. He would have probably felt flattered at being called a sixth or seventh-rate barrister. I again ask, was there ever any thing so foolish as his appointment? But poor Lord Anglesey himself deplored it bitterly. I know those with whom he has all but wept at his own weakness in making this appointment, and at what he has called Mr. Doherty's ingratitude!! Poor man!!

You, my Lord, know what was the effect on Ireland of this folly. You know how justly indignant the popular party were at so preposterous a promotion. Oh, it was exclaimed, how wise to be the enemy of the Whigs—how foolish to be their friend. Neglect is the consequence of the latter; promotion attends the former!

The manner in which both these offices were bestowed filled the

popular party with indignation; and never was their indignation more just and reasonable. If the Ministry in England had hold of the Scarlett and Sugden, after some of their bitter and sarcastic harangues against the Whigs, and converted them both into Chief Judges. If they had made Sugden Chief Baron, and Scarlett Chief Justice, without getting any concession or recantation of hostility from them would not all England have risen to a man and hooted the Whigs out of office? At least they ought to do so. Yet Scarlett and Sugden, in point of talent, legal knowledge, and success, would have justified any promotion.

But if, in addition to this, the Whigs had looked out amongst their violent political enemies and found a seventh rate barrister, making perhaps about 500l. a year at the bar, and had converted him at once into a Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; if the Whigs had so acted in England, would they not have been the laughing stock of the merry, and the contempt of the wise?

Thus, even thus, have they behaved in Ireland. The change of administration was first ascertained in Ireland by these appointments. Did you, my Lord, ever hear of Tories selecting decided unequivocal Whigs for their judicial offices? They have too much common sense to do so. Nay, Lord Brougham complains bitterly that because he was a Whig he was deprived for many years of the advantages of a silk gown; and yet he belongs to a ministry who have distinguished themselves in Ireland by leaving political friends in obscurity and promoting political enemies.

There is no disguising the fact, my Lord, that these two selections to such important offices destroyed all the moral strength of the Whigs in Ireland, and rendered them ridiculous and contemptible. I proceed now to the next number in my catalogue.

THIRD—The third fault was not merely a folly—it was a crime. The office of Attorney-General became vacant; an office of enormous emolument in the hands of a persecuting Attorney-General, and of the very first political influence. It is, you well know, the most important office all to nothing in the administration of the government of Ireland. Consulted upon every thing; advising, guiding every thing. The Irish government is identified with the Attorney-General. It is not of so much importance how the other offices are filled, if the Attorney-General be a man of sound principles.

This was the prime, the lasting, the continued blunder of the Whigs. They selected for their Attorney-General Francis Blackburne! You know him well. I appeal with confidence to the opinion which you must give your colleagues in the confidence of official intercourse. I appeal to your opinion as I would to your oath in a Court of Justice, for the truth of this assertion, THAT SO UNHAPPY AND FATAL A SELECTION WAS NEVER YET MADE.

Of all the members of the Irish bar, the very worst choice that could have been made by the Whigs was that of Blackburne—I care not what other barrister you name. I defy you to name one whose appointment could be more unfortunate for the Whigs, that it is, if their object was to conciliate the people of Ireland. If, indeed, their object was to provoke and exasperate the people—then, indeed, they did right to select Mr. Blackburne. They could not possibly have devised any measure more calculated to excite popular resentment and indignation against them. They could not, in short, have better proclaimed hostility to the people of Ireland.

Why was Mr. Blackburne chosen to be the principal instrument of the Whig government? The history of his life seem to forbid such a choice. It is quite true that he had been successful in his profession; his reputation as a lawyer considerable; an overrated man certainly, but a man of high standing in profession; but then he was the most constant and decided enemy of both the Whigs and the people.

By a singular fatality the first act of his political life was one of violent hostility to the Whigs. When that party were in power, in the year 1806, the Irish bar had a meeting to address your relative, Chancellor Ponsonby, and Mr. Curran, on their promotion. Blackburne, then a young man at the bar, made a virulent harangue against the Whigs, and actually divided the meeting against the address. His political career since was perfectly consistent with such a beginning. He enrolled himself as a leader amongst the virulent and vexatious saints of Kildare-place. He was also a constant attendant at those Bible meetings and tract societies at which the religion of the people of Ireland and the people themselves were the subject of every species of vulgar ribaldry and abuse. He was, besides, the chosen and the standing orator at those scenes of good feeding and bad politics, the corporation dinners. You know that these dinners were, and are, the rallying points of all that was and is violent and bigoted in the Irish metropolis. At these dinners Blackburne for years filled the station which Shaw now occupies, and his tirade against "Pope and Popery" for ned a regular part of each entertainment.

Yet it was this man—fresh from the oratory of bigotry, and from signing the last and worst petition against emancipation—that Lord Anglesey appointed Attorney-General!!!

Yes, my Lord, it is this very man—the anti-Whig—the no-popey orator—the bible and tract columniar—the decided enemy of emancipation—that you, Lord Duncannon, you yourself—Secretary as you are for the Home department—this is the man you and your colleagues continue in the office of Attorney-General!!! Oh! shame upon you, if, in this particular at least, you do not give the people of Ireland a proof that you are sincere.

I do ask you, my Lord, have you the least doubt of this that if Mr. Blackburne had not been in office he would have figured as a leading speaker at the last Conservative meeting? Do you not know that his heart and soul was in the last meeting; and that not one man attended the meeting who more sincerely, more conscientiously desired the success of the object of that assembly than your Attorney-General.

I do assert that you agree with me in this opinion—that there is not one man in the British dominions who would heartily rejoice is the Whigs replaced them, than your Attorney-General.

I need only remind you of the active patronage which your Attorney-General has afforded to the most Orange part of the Irish bar.—But you, my Lord know him—you know him well—and you must feel that you cannot preserve any species of character for consistent or political integrity unless you, without any delay, either change your Attorney-General or resign.

As I proceed in this chapter, I will notice his prosecutions—prosecutions contrived to raise a wall of eternal separation between the popular party in Ireland and the ministry. It is true that these prosecutions had the sanction of Mr. Stanley and of Earl Grey; but recollect it is the faults and crimes of the Whigs I am commenting upon, not those of their Attorney-General. I blame them for selecting a political enemy both of the Whigs and of the Catholic people of Ireland—I blame them for placing in this important office one of the most virulent of the Orange Tories of Ireland. I blame not him for labouring in his vocation, and serving his friends openly, as he has done, under the banners of his political enemies, and with their authority.

Have you my Lord, inquired into the prosecutions for murder in the county Kildare, in which the accessory was executed, and the alleged principal not brought to trial? For heaven's sake inquire into the case. I dare not commit the publisher of this letter by stating all that is believed on that subject.

Have you, my Lord, inquired into the case of the murder of a Catholic, perpetrated by some Orangemen, and tried at the last assizes for Carrickfergus? The principal in that horrid outrage was arrested before the spring assizes, and indicted them for murder, under the directions of Mr. Sergeant Perrin, who conducted the prosecutions on that circuit for the Attorney-General. Well, that in-

dictment was quashed, in the necessary absence at the last assizes of Sergeant Perrin, and an indictment for manslaughter substituted! The prisoner was convicted, and the Chief Justice, in passing sentence, expressed his surprise at the trial being for manslaughter, declaring that the case was murder. This was the more inexcusable and indefensible, because on the indictment for murder, the verdict may be, and in practice most frequently is, of manslaughter, if upon the evidence the case turns out to be manslaughter only. But the reverse cannot take place—there cannot be a conviction for murder on an indictment for manslaughter. Have you inquired how this prosecution was managed under the controul of the Attorney-General's officer, that is, by himself, or by the counsel or agent who represented him at the trial?

This inquiry is the more necessary, as the truculent Orange leaders, at the late meeting in Dublin, have proclaimed the extermination of the labouring classes of the Catholics. Shall the hope be held out to the Orangemen of Ulster, that the only penalty which awards the murderer of a Catholic, is the mitigated punishment of manslaughter? Think you that public confidence can be obtained by your ministry, if you continue the present Attorney-General?

Have you inquired into the insults offered to the Catholic jurors in the prosecutions carried on through your Attorney-General, as reported to the House of Commons by Sergeant Perrin, and Mr. More O'Farrall? But why should I weary you with these questions? I appeal to your common sense, whether there be any possibility of reconciling the popular party in Ireland, with the ministry, so long as you continue in office so decided a political enemy upon principle of both as your Attorney-General.

If for example, the Whigs had in England appointed Sir Charles Wetherell Attorney-General—even he had in their company condescended to deny his own political opinions (which he certainly would disdain to do); yet, even on that supposition, that would be the disgust and indignation of the English people at his being selected for such an office by the Whigs? and yet the people of Ireland suffer infinitely more from an adverse Attorney-General, than the English could in the present times possibly do.

I must conclude for the present. I have noted down no less than twenty one separate charges against the Whigs which fall within the categories included in the chapter of Irish history which I am writing. I must defer the remaining eighteen to another letter.

These letters are tedious; but I implore of you, my Lord, to read them with attention. You must have long and deeply deplored the infatuation of Earl Grey's government of Ireland; you must have long and bitterly regretted that all the influential offices in the management of Irish affairs were committed to the decided enemies of civil and religious liberty, to men equally hostile to the government which employed and paid them, and to the people over whom they were placed.

Your nomination to be a cabinet minister was hailed as the commencement of a better era. It was a pledge that the vile and silly system of promoting enemies and excluding friends should be terminated, and the rational plan of at length making a government party in Ireland by conciliating the people, substituted. I myself saw your appointment in this light, and proclaimed it as such. I took your good sense and knowledge of Ireland as a pledge of the approach of better times. But, alas, how vain are all hopes arising from the past character of statesmen!

You, my Lord, are two months—two long months—in office, and you have not taken one step to redeem all or any of your pledges—for pledges I justly call them. It is, indeed, given out that you have yourself chosen for your secretary a rank and inveterate Tory. Alas, alas, for poor Ireland!!!

But, if you continue honest towards Ireland, why do you not begin to show it? Why is not some one movement made to prove that our confidence in you is well placed?—You cannot afford to wait—you must act. We are under the constant pressure of the dominion of the friends, relatives, and brothers, in blood and in sentiment, of those who met in Winchelsea conclave. You may as well preach patience to a man whose knee-bone you were deliberately sawing off, as preach that virtue to a nation suffering the agony of the insulting rule of a ministry professing liberality and friendship, and acting by the instrumentality of agents of the most bigotted and hostile principles and dispositions.

I am ready to aid in the perfect reconciliation of the people with the ministry; but I have neither the power nor the inclination to do so unless you will confer on that people, not sweet and soft words, but distinct acts of friendship and protection.

Until parliament meets we require that you will discountenance and dismiss your and our enemies—that you will govern by and through our friends.

Sacred Heaven!—that it should be necessary to make such a request of any men not confined within the walls of Bedlam!

For the present—and awaiting the exposition of eighteen more "folly, faults, and crimes," of the Whigs—

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

Often as we have seen the success of the Democratic cause,—we never have known a crisis like the present where the contest is openly between the people of the United States on the one side and the Bank of the United States on the other.—The question is to be definitely and forever settled at the approaching election, whether an immense chartered monopoly, existing in the midst of us and fattening on the industry of the public, is to be a lasting curse upon this land—of whether the voice of an insulted and indignant people will be heard rebuking to annihilation an institution so mighty and so vile.

These are no ordinary times,—on the issue of the present contest hangs the future destiny of our illustrious Chief Magistrate with respect to the U. S. Bank will be submitted for your approval, and the great question which so long has agitated the public mind be again laid open for a final and unalterable decision.

The atrocities of the Bank are beyond all parallel not content with purchasing the public press, and polluting the sanctuary of the Senate Chamber with its gold, it has boldly seized upon the liberties of the people, usurped all power financial as well as political, it has grasped at the commerce of the country, and seek to corrupt the morals of its citizens.—denunciations have rewarded all who dared to expose its infamy, and public menaces have followed public scorn.

The Bank of the United States has assumed a position of hostility against the interests as well as the prosperity of the people, it has entered into the political contests of the country; with its ample treasures seeking to purchase from the people their dearest privileges and their country's glory; but it has already found that public virtue was incorruptible, and that public liberty was a jewel for which there was no price.

What has been the cause of the supporters of this institution—have

they not told us that the Bank was the vital principal which moved and animated the industry of the country, imparting health and energy to the remotest parts of the federal, as the life blood does to the extremities of the human system.—Have they not told us it was the strong arm which scattered benefits, and fostered the peoples wealth in peace—the succouring shield which offered assistance and protection in war—the compassionate listener at all times to the peoples wants—peoples servant and the peoples friend—no praise has been too loud, no flattery has been too gross to expend upon the merits of this faultless institution.

But can they at this late hour hope to dupe the intelligence, the honesty of the people—the sufferings of the last winter have not been forgotten, the ruin which overspread the country, though it has now passed away, has like the destructive Epidemic which more recently visited us, left many terrible recollections upon its paralyzed and desolate course. The cold, premeditated, wickedness, executed upon this country by the Bank of the United States, rapidly curtailing its enormous loans, contracting the currency and destroying confidence, the very basis of mercantile prosperity, then was its practice destructive to the profitable enterprise and industry of our citizens. We have not patience to enumerate the infamous practices of this monied monster, the aim of whose conductors and partisans is to purchase the public press, overthrow our institutions, and rear upon the ruins of our liberties a privileged aristocracy and a splendid government:—those institutions and those liberties which have made this country a sanctuary for the oppressed of every land, those institutions which afford us contentment and happiness at home, while they furnish a model of freedom and equality to the world, full of great omens to the oppressor.—rich with great promises to the oppressed.

The history of the United States Bank for the last four years, would show a detail of the grossest acts of baseness, and outrage ever practiced upon an enlightened though unsuspecting community. The attempt to coerce Congress into a compliance with their wishes by creating a scarcity of money throughout the Union, thereby threatening immediate ruin to all who would not cry out in their behalf, while they joined in with the chorus of persecution, was a means to be conceived only by the practiced in vice to be executed by none but the utterly depraved.

The whole Union rung with the cry of ruin, the alarm of terror and desolation swept like a whirlwind through the country, prostrating the weak and terrifying the strong. Each State in its turn felt the mighty pressure of its power weighing upon its energies and crushing its enterprise, till commerce was staggered, and industry stood still; the hired menials of the Bank anxious to work out the price of their servility, raised the shout of persecution because the deposits were removed from the U. S. Bank, and placed in the custody of others.—The removal of the deposits was the root from whence sprung all the evil, the contention was for a re-charter, and this pretext was seized upon to curtail their discounts with the hope, idle as it has proved to wring from the sufferings of the country a charter that would forever perpetuate its influence, forever sell the government a slave to its power.

Let us now turn to that variegated faction in which is compressed the most discordant materials, that corrupt multitude insultingly named the whig party, what can we better say of them than to apply the appropriate words of a celebrated author. "A mercenary, degraded and servile crew, unanimous in evil, diligent in mischief, variable in principles, talkers for liberty, but slaves to power, styling themselves the whig party, and the peoples only friend." A party, as destitute of honor, as of honesty, whose cameleon principles change color to suit the complexion of every vagabond apostate from the Democratic ranks, a party many of whom have been bought by the Bank to execute those servile works the less degraded shrink from—a against whose idol the irrevocable verdict of the people has been rendered, a party whose political integrity has a marketable price, to whom patriotism is unknown, whose object is deception and whose only aim is power.

Such is the true character of the faction opposed to us, but there can be no fear as to the result of the contest if our friends will be active and true to themselves, let us nominate men who are well and favorably known to the Democracy of the city, against whose characters private or political, no exception can be made, and the election will tell a tale as cheering to the patriots heart as it will be sick, ening to the ear of aristocratic oppression. From an opposition combining such various elements no reform can be expected, even if reformation were desirable in our political policy, the various views and interests of each sub-divided faction must inevitably clash, for where there is no settled general principle of action there cannot be found unanimity of sentiment, or universal impulse for exertion.

However strong may be the desire of the opposition to shove off the institution whose defence they plead, however anxious they may be to change the ground from Bank or no Bank to that of who, shall, or who shall not be the next President, with a hope of abandoning the exposed infamous institution, which they clothe with the robe of purity, to its sinking fate, to rally on another, no matter what, so it favors the aristocracy, opposes the dominant party, or tends to draw power from the people.—We still have a confiding trust that the enlightened Democracy, will fix a merited odium upon the vassals of the Bank, will go forward determined to resist all encroachments upon their rights, and to preserve unscathed the institutions and the forms of our Republican Government.

We must not hope that the victory is to be easily obtained:—we must not rest too firmly upon the justice of our cause:—a wary, desperate and unprincipled foe have enlisted against us; armed with the cowardly weapons of money and persecution, they assail the poor man, hoping to buy his vote and influence or starve him into obedience to the merciless master by whom they are commanded.

We have already seen the nominations of the Bank party for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. William H. Seward, so far as he is known, has been found on the side of the Aristocracy, hostile to the principles, and in opposition to the measures of the Democratic Party—a young man of very moderate talents, conspicuous for no act of public utility, and entirely important as a politician or a man.—It may be recollected that he was a member of the anti-Masonic Party—a party shameful in its origin, and disgraceful to the

estate where it first existed:—this is the candidate whom the Bankers hold up as worthy of the suffrages of the independent people of this State for the highest office in their gift.

Silas M. Stilwell, their other candidate merits no notice from our pen. Assuredly he is too contemptible to be acknowledged by us as an opponent; he certainly can claim more notoriety than Mr. Seward, but it is a scandalous notoriety branding with disgrace the name of his profession, who stopped at no means to procure it. Does the Bank party mean to insult as well as vilify the Democracy of this State, by offering to oppose them by such a man as Stilwell—a man long since convicted of his borrowed plumage, and held up a mark for every passer by to throw a sneer upon—who on his benighted way, meeting the lights of other minds scrupled not to seize upon the puzling booty and fearlessly appropriate it as his own. The name of Stilwell has too often been associated, with ridicule and impudence, for us to believe the Bankites sincere in their nomination of this man, if it is not their intention, we advise them for the sake of appearances to recall this nomination and put up a man who will not be laughed at and despised by all parties. These are the candidates who it is said will if elected regenerate, and save the State, men like these mad with a little success feel equal to the task of discharging the duties of any office, but fortunately for the State, the people have a force in the decision, and we suspect Mr. Seward will find, that even with Mr. Stilwell's aid it will be impossible to change the ebbing tide of public opinion.

"THE AGITATOR:"

We copy into this day's Truth Teller several articles in regard to Mr. O'CONNELL, taken from various French papers, and first published in Galignani's Messenger. We cannot say that we coincide with the writers of these notices exactly, in regard to the views of O'Connell, but we publish them to show our readers what is the opinion entertained of him by the French press. No man now living is more generally known than O'Connell, and of few has more been said both in blame and praise; he has been vilified and abused by all parties, but his true compatriots—all who really wish to see their country prosperous, and released from her bondage, hold him in the highest esteem, nay, love him as none has ever been loved before. In England also, he is respected and admired by the people, who see that his motives in agitating for Ireland, are of the purest and most disinterested nature, and that he is the friend of the PEOPLE on all occasions. There are many who do not exactly understand O'Connell's motives in uniting or holding a comparatively friendly intercourse with the present ministry: the reason of this is that they do not examine the matter closely, and scrutinize it in every particular. It will readily be conceded that O'CONNELL has heretofore been at swords points with the ministry, and for this very obvious reason, that they have uniformly opposed him in all his plans for the melioration of his country; but in the present ministry he has discovered more liberality, and justice than ever manifested themselves amongst any other before, and he is determined to make them advantageous to his country and the interests of his countrymen. O'Connell knows that the present ministry cannot always remain in power any more than those who have preceded them, and while he is sure of holding his place in the house of Commons as long as he lives, and therefore while for policy he will hold on with the present ministry to wring from them such acts as may benefit Ireland, and pave the way for Repeal, he will be careful never to proceed so far, as to render a return difficult or dangerous. By his ingenuity, talent and influence he may, and no doubt will be able with the aid of some of the present ministry to abolish tithes, and perhaps make a great advance in securing Ireland a fair and equal representation. When he has accomplished this, it will not be so difficult to urge on Repeal, as its friends will be more numerous and ultimately triumph over his enemies. Many persons suppose that a great political change can be effected in an instant, but experience proves that such is not the case. In order to effect an alteration in a system which has existed for years, we must not expect at once to pull down the edifice, but by undermining the foundation, the superstructure will soon fall for want of support. O'Connell does not wish to attain Repeal by rushing madly on over a road, rough and ragged in the extreme and presenting numerous obstacles; he will remove those obstacles, remove all obstructions, and when the way is clear reach the goal at a bound. Thus far he has made this his course, and his first great step towards the desired consummation was the Emancipation Bill.

The time is not far distant when Repeal will be granted; we feel confident in making the assertion, and every day serves to increase our confidence. We have watched O'Connell's course almost from the outset; we have seen him opposed by the greatest talent in Europe; we have seen him surmount obstacles of the most gigantic nature, and have full confidence that he who has done so much can yet do more. The extracts from the French papers will show that O'Connell is pretty well understood in France, and when we peruse them and take every fact connected with his acts into consideration, we will feel highly delighted on reflecting that Ireland has such a friend. He has done all that man could do for his country, and God grant that he may not pass to another world, until he shall have made his country free and happy.

ARISTOCRACY TRIUMPHANT—NATURALIZATION LAWS REPEALED.

(From the American of Wednesday.)

"THE RIGHT OF CITIZENSHIP.—WE ARE NOT, AS OUR READERS WELL KNOW, AN ADMIRER OF THAT PROVISION OF OUR LAWS WHICH GIVES TO FOREIGN BORN PERSONS POLITICAL RIGHTS—ALL OTHER RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP WE WOULD FREELY CONCEDE, AND WHEN CONCEDED, WILL UPHOLD AS ZEALOUSLY FOR A NATURALIZED AS A NATIVE CITIZEN."

We have always insisted that the party opposed to the Administration are the enemies of the adopted citizens. To deny the persecuted exile any voice in the government of the country has been with them leading doctrine. From the "American" we extract sentiments which have placed at the head of this article sufficient to satisfy any man that with the party of which the American is the accredited or-

gan naturalized citizens can have but little hope of political favor.—Is it becoming the son of that man who actually refused an asylum to those who suffered for liberal principles. It comes well from the man who could look with coldness on the deliberate assassination of his own countrymen, to give those opinions forth to the community.—To us it is not strange that Charles King the slanderer of the dead—the defamer of the living—the defender of aristocracy—should be the organ of a party which would refuse the elective franchise to him who has not been born here. Ungrateful must that country be which owes so much to the blood of foreigners to deny to the countrymen of these foreigners a voice in the election of the rulers of that country. Narrow minded must be the policy which would debar a man who had voluntarily made this country his residence—whose native land had been left forever by him to seek a spot here, whereon he might build his home and raise the altar to his God—a spot to be rendered dear by the ties of kindred and sacred by every association which can be dear to the heart of man.—Narrow minded indeed must be the policy to deny him the right of suffrage—we can point to instances of men whose lives have been spent in the wars of the country and whose valor aided in establishing independence, who under this pitiful doctrine of the Whig leaders would have been denied the power of selecting men who would endeavor to secure the existence of that independence. It is but the repetition of the old federal opinions. It is the opinion of the aristocracy of the land. It is the opinion of the alien and sedition law—the rallying point of those who cannot bear the idea of the humble, honest, but industrious native of a foreign country looking with independence into the funds of their purse proud, lordings of the land, and giving their aid to the cause of Democracy in prostrating their nefarious attempts to crush them to the earth. Why will adopted citizens permit themselves to be duped by the artifices of these men? Why will they forge so far their own dignity as men as to sustain a party which if they could, would take from them the rights of suffrage? Naturalized citizens have too much intelligence to be made the pack horses of men who ride them like asses and kick them and cuff them after they have used them? Why not once be true to themselves and refuse their aid to a party which would enslave and degrade them. In sincerity we say to the adopted citizen pause before you act—you are on the edge of the precipice. LET THE BANK PARTY SUCCEED AND THEY WILL REPEAL THE NATURALIZATION LAWS. LET THE NATURALIZED CITIZEN BEWARE.

"THE DUBLIN PILOT,"

AND

"THE TRUTH TELLER."

We extract from the "Dublin Pilot," a highly flattering notice of the "Truth Teller," which will be found in another column. Were we to deny that on perusing this notice we were pleased, and gratified in the highest degree, or that we are not happy in being able to lay it before our readers, we would be guilty of the basest hypocrisy. In publishing it, we are not actuated by vanity, but by that honest and manly pride, which every good man feels when he ascertains that his exertions in a cause, than which none could be nobler or holier, have met with some success, and are approved of by those for whose benefit they are intended. We have many reasons for being pleased with the article from the "Pilot"—reasons which our readers will approve of, and commend. It proves that the expressions of sympathy for suffering Ireland and her oppressed sons, which have emanated from the "Friends of Ireland" on this side of the Atlantic, have reached Ireland through the medium of our columns, received joyfully by Irish patriots, and terrifying their oppressors;—it shows that our humble exertions in sustaining O'CONNELL in all his plans for the melioration of his country, and in defending his character against malevolent individuals here who strove to sully his bright reputation, are smiled upon by his greatest supporters in Ireland, and has elicited the flattering observation in the "Pilot," that the "Truth Teller" has always been one of O'Connell's "steadiest supporters." We are delighted with this notice because it is the first effectual commencement of a regular and permanent correspondence with Ireland, whereby a mutual exchange of sentiments can take

place. It is a delight to us to learn that what we have done has not been totally in vain; that our voice and the voices of the Irish people, and of the American people, have been borne across the Atlantic to tell the tyrants who oppress and impoverish the "Green Isle," that we despise and hate them; that we love and revere the honest and incorruptible "Agitator," and that we look forward with hope and impatience for the time when Repeal shall herald Ireland to her high place amongst the nations of the earth. Our advocacy of that country is approved of publicly through one of the most able and influential of the Irish presses—the approbation is announced by a warm-hearted, talented, and patriotic Irishman; and although slander may aim at us its poisonous shafts, treachery strike at us like the midnight assassin, and every aim to rob us of success which it cannot obtain, we will go on our way rejoicing, bearing the proud title of one of the "steadiest supporters" of O'Connell, and honored as the "enemy of bigotry and prejudice every where." The readers and subscribers of the "Truth Teller" have reason to participate in our joy; to them we owe all that we possess, and under their encouragement we have been able to make a stand against, and ultimately triumph over all opposition. For ten years, cheered by their patronage, we have labored in a cause for which we are ready to lay down our life, and with their patronage we will continue to pursue the same fearless course which we have ever aimed to adopt. We do not, cannot, doubt a continuation of the support always hitherto bestowed upon us, and now increasing, the Irish people are eminently conspicuous for gratitude, and always cherish and protect him who strains even but a single nerve in their behalf. Having now the proud assurance that our labours in the cause of Ireland are observed with attention in that country, we feel ourselves stimulated to new exertions, and are determined to use every proper measure to render the "TRUTH

TELLER" deserving of any praise which may be bestowed upon it. We lay the article from the "Pilot" before our readers and know they will peruse it with pleasure. What Irishman, whose heart yearns towards his native land, will not feel happy and proud to learn that what he and his compatriots do here, for the benefit of their brethren in Ireland is all faithfully transmitted there, and that by means of the connexion between our paper and the independent press of Ireland, what passes on either side of the Atlantic is known on both sides! We repeat that we are pleased with what has been said of us, and we now submit to our ever indulgent readers whether we have not a right to be so.

O'CONNELL'S LETTER.

O'CONNELL'S Letter to Lord Duncannon is an able piece of composition, and well deserves being read and remembered.—In this epistle O'CONNELL explains his objects in regard to future "agitation," and then enters into a very able and clear exposition of "the follies, faults, and crimes perpetrated on the people of Ireland by the Whigs, since they came into office." This portion of his letter is particularly important; it explains the course, and points out the errors of the Whig Ministry from the moment that Earl Grey went into office—showing the impropriety of making Lord Plunkett Chancellor, and then handling, in a manner by no means gentle, Anglesey, that weak and senseless "Lord," and various others of the opponents of Ireland, and deadly enemies of the Catholics. O'CONNELL details the many outrages which the Orangemen were permitted to commit with impunity, and reprobates in strong terms the evident partiality displayed towards them, by those whose duty it was to punish them according to law. In doing so he does not forget Blackburne, the Attorney-General of the Whigs—a bigoted, venomous Orangeman, utterly destitute of any thing like honesty or manly sentiment; a villain, ready, if he had it in his power, to renew the laws against the "Pope and Popery," and to trample innocent, nonoffending Catholics in the dust.—We have not space to enumerate the various points touched upon in O'CONNELL'S Letter. Our readers will no doubt peruse it carefully, and after a perusal, agree with us in saying, that it is one of the ablest letters O'CONNELL has written for a long time.

MAJOR NOAH—AGAIN!

If ever this modern Munchausen possessed the least patriotism, honesty, or regard for truth it must have long since left him, for now his supreme delight seems to consist in filling his paper with as many falsities, and absurdities, as it can be made to contain. In the "Star" of Thursday last, he goes on in his usual mad strain, to abuse Martin Van Buren, assuring his readers that is the intention of that individual to convert this republic into a monarchy, and what is his proof on this subject? We feel grieved to be obliged to name it as emanating from an American:—

The *St. James's Chronicle*!! the oldest Tory paper in England, devoted to the aristocracy, and evidently opposed to liberty in every shape. We do not mean to discuss, or support Van Buren's character; we only write this article to express our indignation and contempt for the audacity of the superannuated and dotting Noah, in extracting from a Royalist paper an article ridiculing this republic, and prophecying its downfall, and being so base to concur in its statements, and publish them for the anti-administration of an American public. Because a bigotted, blinded sycophant of royalty, presumes in the spirit of innoxious envy to proclaim that this republic cannot exist, an American editor, is mean enough to assert that he believes it, and recommends to his readers a course equally base and despicable. His article proves one thing—that he is utterly devoid of even one spark of patriotism, and that he would willingly become an ARNOLD, if he dared or had the power to do so. It shows that he would cast our constitution under the feet of a British monarch, and build up with the dead bodies of his fellow-countrymen, the means of placing a KING over the ruins of this republic. If he have a particle of shame, let him blush. But we fear that a man who could do what he has done, has forgotten how to blush. If the authority of a British government paper had been received in the "times that tried men's souls," when the heroes of the revolution were termed "insolent rebels" and their struggle for freedom was sneered at as a mad and visionary attempt, we should not now be free and happy but groaning under British tyranny, and instead of being called "American citizens," would be known as "subjects" of "His Gracious Majesty." Probably, this might be gratifying to the feelings of the "MAJOR," but let him beware how he makes his love for a monarchy so public. We have no doubt that his remarks will be approved of by the blinded and misguided partisans of a corrupt bank, but must sound harshly in the ears of those who retain love for their country, and wish to see the United States of America, always free and independent.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM,

The Rev. Dr. PISE will deliver a discourse on Sunday the 2d of November next, in St. Joseph's Church, at 3-1/2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the benefit of one hundred orphans attached to St. Joseph's Church. A sermon in the forenoon will likewise be delivered by Dr. PISE, having a general tendency to the object of charity, to enable those who cannot attend in the afternoon to contribute.

In the afternoon Miss WATSON has kindly volunteered her



services, and will sing one of Handel's best compositions, on which particular occasion she will be accompanied on the organ by her father.

In the afternoon Miss PHILLIPS has also been so kind as to proffer her services. Mr. LATHAM will give his aid on both occasions.

Mr. WILLIAM A. KING having been engaged as organist of the church, will preside at the organ on that day for the first time. Mozart's celebrated Mass, No. 2, has been selected for the forenoon service, and will be performed by a full and effective choir.

FOURTH WARD.

The proceedings of the Young Men of the Fourth Ward published at large in this days paper are well worthy of notice. The resolutions are admirably written, and breathe a pure spirit of republican-ism, well calculated to awaken the patriotism of all good citizens. The meeting, a very large and respectable one, was addressed in a most eloquent manner by Cornelius H. Bryson, a young Democrat of the Ward; his observations on the paper currency, in reference to the "Continental" Money, were extremely appropriate and beautiful. He deserves praise for his very spirited address, and bids fair to become a great favorite.

"IMITATION OF CHRIST."—A copy of this work, which ranks next to the Holy Scriptures, should be in the hands of every Catholic. A neat edition has been lately published by Owen Phelan of Chatham-street. We recommend those who wish to have in their possession a book calculated to inspire feelings of the warmest devotion; and to advance them in perfection. To purchase a copy of this edition.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The following letters received at this Office will receive prompt attention:—

- John McGuigan, (Agent) Philadelphia, Penn. John Sullivan, Blindsburg, Md. James Davidson, Va. John Allment, Pitts-town Ferry, Penn. J. S. Howard, Toronto, City, U. C. Capt. C. Plunkett, Cahaba, Ala. A. Farrell, Boston, Mass. P. Bulger, Baltimore, Md. Patrick Prendergast, East Parish, Medway, Mass. R. L. Byrne, Whiteville, N. C. Thos. Brennan, Clayton, Jefferson county, N. Y. John Martin, Moreau, N. Y. R. Fetter, (2 Letters) [Agent] Louisville, Ken. Rev. P. Leavy, Lewistown, P.A. John Dowling, Galena, Illinois. Wm. M. Micon, Augusta, Geo. B. McKie, Lancaster, Penn. Wm C. Hyatt, Harris. D. O. B. Mangin, New Troy, Pa. John Morrin, Hamilton, N. Y. H. P. Russel, Buffalo, N. Y. P. Boyle, Montreal, L. C. P. Bulger, Philadelphia, Penn. Peter Dittoe, Somerset, Ohio. John C. Dunn, (Agent) Brunswick, N. L. Patrick Nead, Cincinnati Ohio. Rev. B. O'Ca-vannagh, Detroit, Michigan Territory. James Cristy, Cabotville, Mass. H. Richie, New Castle, Del. William Jones, Washington, City. Joseph Franklin, Lexington, Ken. Rev. Mr. Kelly, Sandy Hill, N. Y. Owen Murray, (Agent) Albany, N. Y. P. Swaine, Halifax, Nova Scotia. John Pettit, Saint Croix. M. Mackin, St. Croix. Peter Maguire, Magnolia, Florida. J. P. Harrison, Natchitoches, La. Henry Hull, Columbia Hall, N. Y. E. McDonald, Pittsfield, Mas. John Maguire (Agent) Baltimore, Md.

DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION.

Tammany Hall, October 21st, 1834.

At a meeting of the Committee, appointed at a public meeting of Democratic Electors at Tammany Hall, on Friday evening the 17th instant, to recommend a plan of arrangements for celebrating the recent glorious democratic triumphs in Maine, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Georgia—G. D. Strong, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and John J. Bedient and Charles H. Haswell, Secretaries.

The committee have adopted the following plan of arrangements, and now publish it for the information of their democratic fellow-citizens.

Monday, the 27th instant, has been settled as the day of celebration. On the morning of that day the national banner will be hoisted on Tammany Hall, and on all the public buildings devoted to the use of the democratic party.

At three o'clock, P. M. a grand salute of one hundred guns will be fired on the Battery.

At four o'clock, P. M. the gates of Castle Garden will be opened for the reception of the democratic republican citizens of New York and its vicinity.

The distinguished guests invited from other states will be received by a committee, after which refreshments will be furnished to the company.

A great display of fire works, rockets, and bonfires will take place at 6 o'clock, immediately after which a second salute of one hundred guns will be fired.

It is expected that several addresses will be delivered by invited guests and citizens.

The committee inform their democratic fellow citizens of this city and vicinity, that the celebration is free to all who take an interest in the triumph of republican principles.

Fifteen thousand tickets will be issued, and may be had on application to the members of the following committee of arrangements:—

- Reuben Withers, James Conner, Wm. Timson, Montgomery Rankin, Anthony W. Bleeker, George D. Strong, John J. Bedient, Charles H. Haswell, Garret Gilbert, Stephen Allen, Thomas P. Walworth, Nelson Chase, George W. Gantz, Prosper M. Wetmore, Wm. Leggett, Thomas N. Campbell, Alexander G. Anderson, Rannaldus Bates, Thomas Dunkin, Philip S. Crooke, Morgan L. Smith, George Davies, Richard Pennell, S. C. Tilley, John C. Minturn, John Altwaise, Samuel Jones Willis, Abraham Hatfield, Jefferson Brown, Alex. Stuart, Jr. Wm. P. Piatt, Eli Moore, Abraham Brower, Rodney S. Church.

By order of the Committee.

GEORGE D. STRONG, Chairman.

JOHN J. BEDIENT, Secretaries. CHARLES H. HASWELL, Secretaries. The members of the Committee are requested to meet at Tammany Hall at 6 o'clock this (Saturday evening, punctual and early attendance is expected.

THIRD WARD.

Democratic Republican HEAD QUARTERS at Buon's Washington Lunch, 199 Washington-street, open every day and evening. Democratic Republican Citizens are invited to attend.

WM. TYACK, Chairman Vigilance Committee. George B. Innes, Secretaries. James A. Chapple, Secretaries.

FOURTH WARD.

Democratic Young Men's Meeting at the Jefferson House, corner of William and Duane-streets, Oct. 22d, 1834. The meeting having been called to order, the following gentlemen were chosen of-

ficers of the meeting. Peter A. Cowdry, Esq. President. Wm. Froment, John Robins Richard French, and Edward Fitzgerald, Vice-Presidents, and James A. Robinson and Lewis E. Loomis Secretaries.

The call of the meeting having been read: On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a retiring committee to draft resolutions to be presented to the meeting, viz: Cornelius H. Bryson, George H. Mann, Garrit Byrue, Jr. and George Anderson.

During the absence of the committee, the meeting was fervently and eloquently addressed by John H. Bowie and several other gentlemen, and their patriotic remarks warmly responded to.

The following preamble and resolutions were reported by the committee and were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Whereas—Our Fathers in the memorable days of '76 achieved for us a great and glorious independence—tore from the limbs of bondsmen the chains of tyrants, and worked out for us, through blood and suffering, the civil and religious Liberty we now enjoy.

And whereas—In 1798, by their united action and vigorous honest exertion, the great battle of Democracy was fought and won—a great political revolution accomplished, and the triumph of democratic principles over the aristocratic factions of Federalism and Toryism made manifest to the world—by the election of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidential chair.

And whereas—in 1812, the second war of Independence, they were still at their posts, giving their time, their money, their talents and their energies, in fortifying the heights of Brooklyn and the suburbs of our city; and in conjunction with the firemen and the mechanics, forming volunteer companies for its protection and defence; determining that with the great and the good, the gallant and the patriotic Tompkins, they would give "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors" for the protection of the city, the State and the Union—while the conduct of their opponents to that war THEN, forms a sad and striking co-incidence with the conduct of that same opposition now. THESE they refused to give their money for the service of the state, or to bear arms for its defence, to repel the approach of a foreign foe. Now—in a time of peace, they attack and break open our arsenal—make war on a defenceless woman—seize the arms of the state, and threaten the lives of their own peaceful fellow citizens.

And whereas—in 1828, they were again triumphant in elevating to the Chair of State Andrew Jackson—the fearless, honest Statesman—the uncompromising democrat—the People's President; and have sustained his great and patriotic measures so salutary to the country and so beneficial to the people—and have sustained and will sustain their "own favorite son" Martin Van Buren, despite REPEATING nullifying Senators, the cries of panic and distress—revolution and disunion.

And whereas, Our fathers now grown grey in the service of democracy and the People, and covered with the political scars that they have received in their great and patriotic struggles, now call upon us, their sons, the young men of the ward and the state to come up to their help, in the great constitutional contest that is now at issue.

Therefore Resolved,—That we, the young men of this ward—will in the coming struggle, act as becomes the sons of patriotic sires to act—fearlessly, faithfully and perseveringly in the great cause of the people.

Resolved, That with our opponents we acknowledge the present struggle to be "for the constitution and laws," and while we leave them to contend for the constitution and laws of the Bank, we will contend for the constitution and laws of OUR COUNTRY.

Resolved, That whatever efforts our opponents may make to check the true point at issue in the ensuing struggle, we know no other than that of—"Bank or No Bank."

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the nomination of William L. Murray for Governor, and John Tracy for Lieutenant Governor, believing that the interests of this great state will be, as they have been, eminently promoted by their continuance in office.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with pleasure the democratic course pursued by the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, not forgetting his pledge to persevere until the disgraceful Bank resolution, impeaching the people's president, (which new statute resolved a disgrace to disappointed politicians, an insult to the people) be expunged from the records of the Senate of the United States; and that it is with heartfelt pride we discover a disposition in the democrats of Maine, New Hampshire and New Jersey to lend a helping hand in accomplishing the glorious and patriotic work.

Resolved, That we recognize in Silas Wright and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, straightforward, undeviating unbought, and untiring old fashioned Jeffersonian Democrats, with an "unqualified and uncompromising" hatred to the aristocratic Bank of the United States, may they persevere and come in triumphant "at the death."

Resolved, That we are "hard money men," and believe with the founders of our constitution, that gold and silver is the only constitutional currency.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any system which interferes with the honest industry of the mechanic, and therefore will use all our efforts for the repeal of the odious state prison monopoly.

Resolved, That the cheering news from Pennsylvania exhibits to us the democracy of that patriotic state, as immovable in the great cause of the people as their own mountains, and that the return from the state of New-Jersey, like the handwriting on the wall, has palsied the arm and unstrung the hearts of a desperate opposition.

Resolved, That we highly deprecate the course pursued by the opposition in proscribing their fellow citizens for exercising the glorious privileges of freemen in voting for the principles and men of their choice.

After the reading of the resolutions, the meeting was duly and with great spirit addressed by Cornelius H. Bryson, and Thomas J. Smith, Esq.

The resolutions and speeches met with the most enthusiastic reception from the meeting. After which, it was moved and seconded that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and published in all the democratic papers.

PETER A. COWDRY, President. Wm. Froment, John Robbins, Richard French, Edward Fitzgerald Vice Pres.

James A. Robinson, Secretaries. Lewis E. Loomis, Secretaries.

NINTH WARD VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Nathaniel Andrews Abraham Ackerman Stephen Arents Thomas Ahaire Richd Acker David Ackerman James W. Allen Matthew Ash Martin Allen Wm Andrews Francis Arden, Jr. John Anderson John A. Brown Cornelius L. Ackerman Abraham Auslin.

Jacob Brush Louis Bostwick William F. Brown Jesse Brown Daniel Barker John Blauvelt Garret Blauvelt Wm. Brown, Jr. Geo W. Beck David Board John Burton J. L. Bostwick William Bradford Joseph Barlow Wm Brower Edwin Becker Abm Banta Garret Beyerly Kenry Bethell Daniel Brown John J. Brown John Brown Jr. John Barton William Brown William Ball M. Boice John Bogart William L. Boyce Cornelius Bogart A. C. Brady T. Blauvelt J. Boyd W. Bady Benjamin Budeitt Joseph Bloodgood Peter Becker James Buckland Thomas Bleakley Wm Bradford David Brower Wm Brower Mr. Bloores P. Bonestee Mar in Blanch Jacob Bogart P. Becker Peter Blomfield Henry J. Bush Thomas Broderick William G. Cabb Benjamin Burdett, Jr. John Burdett.

F. Campbell D. C. Crane Charles Cunningham Patrick Clark Israel Curley Joel Campbell Wm Chate Wm B. Cummings James Collins Owen Campbell John Clapp Richard Colledge Conrad Creed Thomas Campbell Obadiah Cooper Abraham Crowell James Crowl Samuel A. Cunningham E.H. Callender John Cassidy Wm S. Callender Wm Cargill Freeman Cole Nathan Cole Abm Carl Caleb Cole Richard Crowley John Chittoweth E. M. Conib John W. Christie C. Cunningham John Christie Isaac Chatterton Daniel Chatterton Thomas Coles Henry Cox Timothy Carpenter William Crum Richard Campbell Wm Campbell Pet. W. Christy James Cassidy John Cox Abraham Cyle George Camerid N. James C. D. Clark Mr. C. Umney John Case John Conway Geo. C. Carterton Henry E. Clark Wm Quatterton David Caxrill John Carlisse John Corrigan.

John Delamater John Dennis William H. Davis John Dyer John Devlin John Demarest Floya Downs Peter D. Demarest Christopher Davis David I. Demarest Wm Devos Isaac Dubois Shadrach Dakins William E. Dennis Frederick Devo James Demarest Darrel Demarest P. Uder D-camp Abraham Dewth Thomas Dickson E. Darlin D Dewhew A. G. Dewhew J. Dilks W. Dolmer Samuel Delamater Andw Dorothy Sylan R. Davis Joseph Deshay John L. Dennis N. Dubois Michael Degroot Floyd Downs Gerrit Decker Dennis Doyle James W. Dekson Gabriel Duryea Abraham Duno James Dunn John R. Duno Andrew Durn James Larragh Thomas Dulinan Robert Dick Henry Dunn Nelson Dobbs John Dwyer.

Wm Fegbert Robert Eldridge John Robert Henry Everson.

R. B. Fosdick Abm Fosdick William W. Fisher Andrew Poshey Edwin Ferris Jas Ford B. Farnen W. Falge, William F. Farbus John Fenton D. D. Foster J. Force Alexander Foubert Jas. Finlay Alexander Frazier Daniel Fisher Abraham Frost P. Farrington, William Forner John Fisher Robert Ferguson Wm Freeborn.

Thomas Grouteau G. Gilbert Jesse Gains Andrew Gailey George Greenly NO Gelston J. Goodheart George Goodheart John Gore John Gibson John V. Greenfield, Peter Gibert John Gilbert Chas Grinn.

Peter Hall G. B. Hall, Joseph Hall Ang M. Hearn John Hardenbrook W. A. Hardenbrook Joseph Hawes Warren Harriott Peter Hoffman Thomas Hall Andrew Hoit Assa Hall Elias Hogley H. Hill Henry Hall James Hawes John E. Hallett John Hilton John Havens Horace Howell Abm Housemar Richard Howard J. H. Houghtland John Harding E. Hogan W. A. Hineham John Honnam R. P. Hoskins James Hogan S. Houseman John Hove Faruham Hall, John Harris William Fighes Henry Hale Joseph Hall Stores Hart David Halliday John Hanton J. Hannon Mr Hart.

Alonzo Judson N. Jarvis, sen. N. Jarvis, Jr. A. A. Jacobus Benjamin Jacobs David Je nings P. Jarvis W. Jarvis John Joseph Samuel Jones James Jones Cornelius Jones H. M. Jones.

Levi Kidder, Wm. Kelly P. Kiesel Wm Kinner Thomas Kennedy, Patrick Kelly John Keau Nicholas Kenner Stephen Keeler J. Kane W. Kennel Patrick Kelly Andrew Knox Jacob Kopman, Peter Kopman, Geo Keyser, Benj Keyser Thos Kelly.

Jas E. Luckey, John R. Lewis Joseph Lamb Boomer Logan Henry Langdon Josh

contribute to the carrying the reform bill, and keeping "the Whigs" in office.

I should here close the fifth complaint, but that there remains one more characteristic trait of the Whig government of Ireland. Whilst proclamations showered down on the heads of the Reformers and Whig politicians, not a single proclamation was directed, either under the Algerine or Coercion Bill, against any Orange Lodge, either great or small—not one! All the favour and forbearance was for the range Lodges—all the coercion and rigor was reserved for the popular assemblies.

Jonathan Traphagen Henry Traphagen John G. Thomas Ezekiel Thatcher James Thorp Ovil Tobey Jacob Thompson Abm Tinkey James Tronor William A. Thompson William H. Townsend Michael Tully J. N. Tooker T. G. Tallmadge John Terhune James Terhune Daniel Tisham James Topkins James A. Terhune Thomas T. Tillman John Tuttle.

J. J. Van Buren Valentine H. Vultee D. Vanneli C. A. Van Zandt Henry Vanderpolder Van Nest C. G. Van Riper P. G. Van Buren Thomas Vanderpool Grandon Nanz Zile Corn Verplanck John Van Wart Isaac Valentine J. Van Blarcom John Van Wagoner John Van Boskerck T. Van Pelt Stephen Vanderberg Samuel Valleau Saul S. Van Wart Peter R. Valien S. B. Van Nart P. Van Blarcom David Van Orden John Vanderbogart Wm Varian.

A West Thomas West Samuel Woodruff Joseph Walker Jas Wilkins Clark Williams W. E. Wilmerding Corn Westervel John Wilkes Henry Ward Wm Wasson Harris Wines G. A. Wasson John Williams Wm White William Wignants Henry Williams H. D. Wisne Henry Wilson Wm Wordon Arthur Webb Andrew Wilkins Jas Wilkins Leonard Wesley Josiah Walker Richard Waugh Eliot Walker James Wilson Daniel H. Weed Wm Wilson John E. White John Williams Thomas West.

R. Young H. J. Zabriskie.

TWELFTH WARD.

At a large and respectable meeting of "Adopted Citizens" of the 12th Ward held at the "Trades Union House," corner of 3d Avenue and 20th street, on Tuesday evening, pursuant to an adjournment of the 15th inst. Mr. Patrick Coffey in the Chair. Messrs. Robert Wilson and James McEn Spic acted as Vice Presidents, and Messrs Peter Byrne and James Grady as Secretaries.

The Chairman stated the object for which the meeting was convened, viz. to vindicate the adopted citizens of these states from the false, foul and calumnious charges brought against them by the FAID Whig presses, that they organized as "a distinctive class" from American citizens.

By a vote being duly called upon, rose, and in a splendid and eloquent appeal demonstrated that the Irish adopted citizens had, and always would stand faithfully by the cause of democracy; and that their wish was to be considered what they VIRTUALLY were, American citizens, and as such they would set. Having concluded, he offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The present crisis of our local policy is one of peculiar interest to all members of the American family who advocate the doctrines of democracy and the sustenance of civil and religious liberty, and

Whereas, The constitution of our republic knows no distinction amongst her children, whether native or adopted, so far as the protection of their rights are involved, as American citizens, and

Whereas, It has been continually attempted to draw a line on the eye of political contests between the native and adopted citizens, and thus alienate, if possible, by political intrigue, that which force has spent its nerve on uselessly, and wealth expended its hoards on ineffectually: namely, an estrangement of action from the best interest of the State, identified as it is with the spirit of democracy, and flourishing under the canopy of our national existence; therefore,

Resolved, That we the adopted citizens of this ward, acting in behalf of those of every other ward, whose sentiments we have often heard expressed in unison with our own; do trust that those appeals made to us as Irishmen, will be discountenanced by every intelligent democratic son of "Hibernia." And that he frowns down the individual with contempt who would endeavor to draw any demarcation between the native and adopted citizen of America; no matter from what side or person the attempt be made.

Resolved, That we hold the exercise of our elective franchise as invaluable, and sacred to its owner; being the only weapon which freemen use in the civil political fight, and considering, as we do, that the stability of our free institutions, and the liberty of our adopted country is based and supported by its faithful exertions, therefore,

Resolved, That we will sustain that which we consider our rights as freemen, and our judgments as democrats in supporting those candidates who may be presented to us, which we deem, or may deem fit to do "State some service," independent of threat or reward.

Resolved, That we will meet our political foes, and fight them honorably and openly on the political arena, with the constitution for our flag, its preservation for our boy, and ballots, not bullets, for our weapons of defence.

Resolved, That we the adopted citizens will aid, if necessary calls for it, our local authorities in the preservation of the peace and good order of our city during the approaching elections.

Resolved, That as Americans we hail with satisfaction the triumphs of democracy in Pennsylvania, Ohio and New Jersey, &c., and that we have continued and undiminished confidence in the integrity and patriotism of our present General and State Administration, and that we will give it our undivided support.

Resolved, That we will ask for nothing which is not strictly right, and that we never have, nor ever will submit to anything which is strictly wrong.

Mr. Walsh addressed the meeting in a powerful appeal, showing that adopted citizens should be democratic, in order to preserve their rights and liberties.

Mr. Sickle warmly addressed the meeting, and proposed a series of resolutions which were enthusiastically cheered by the meeting.

Mr. Bloodgood made many allusions and forcible remarks upon the necessity of up-right principles. As he was the first victim of Whig intolerance, he grieved in such expressions.

The meeting resolved That thanks be given to those gentlemen who came forward and aided them by their forcible appeals to the democratic Adopted Citizens in favor of the Administration and universal suffrage. To the patriotic editor of the "Truth Teller," William Demman, Esq. for his unremitting zeal in the cause of liberty, and as the energetic defenders of the rights of adopted citizens.

A vote of thanks was also unanimously carried, expressive of the feelings of the meeting in favor of the independent democratic public press of this city whose services in the cause of democracy deserve the thanks of every true Republican.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Truth Teller New York Times, Evening Post and other democratic papers in this city.

The meeting then adjourned.

PATRICK CAFFEY, Chairman. ROBERT WILSON, Vice Pres. JAS. McNEPIC, Secretaries.

Peter Brady, Secretaries. Jas Grady, Secretaries.

TWELFTH WARD.

THE Democratic Republican Electors of the Twelfth Ward, friendly to the General and State Administrations, are requested to meet at Hickock's Five Mile House, sign of the Hickory Tree, on Monday Evening next, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN M. BLOODGOOD, Ch'n. Vigilance Com. ROBERT M. COX, Chairmen Ward SAMUEL E. THISTLE, Committees.

ward to the resolutions which were offered by J. B. Phillips, Esq., to, and unanimously adopted by, the public meeting of young men at Tammany Hall, on the 15th of October instant, recommending extracts from the Election Law to be circulated and the same to be caused to be enforced, in each ward; and that our ward committee be respectfully requested to carry the spirit of said resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That this meeting view with abhorrence and contempt the petty attempts of the Bank papers to bring censure on that respectable part of the community called Hicksites, merely for exercising their constitutional right of voting for such persons as their consciences approved, and they thought best calculated to advance and insure the invaluable privilege of civil and religious liberty.

The following resolutions were offered by Dr. Gardner and approved by the meeting:

Resolved, That we consider the present political contest, to be the cause of Democracy against Aristocracy; the former seeking a government liberal and that shall be useful alike to all—the latter seeking a splendid government that shall favor the few, and that calling things by their right names, the present parties should be distinguished by the names Democrats and Aristocrats.

Resolved, That while the life of Aristocracy depends upon the existence of Exclusive Privileges, that of Democracy depends upon their extinction, and therefore, that we are opposed,

- 1. To Monopolies of all kinds, whether of Banks or Prisons.
2. To Bounties from government, whether direct or in the form of protecting duties.
3. To that system of Internal Improvement which would promote objects of local utility with the public money, and thereby enhance the property of the few at the expense of the people.

The following was offered by Mr. Buckhout and adopted: Resolved, That we view with contempt the sinking popularity of the self-styled "Whigs," and that we will use all honorable means to keep them in their places as they were in the days of Jefferson.

The meeting was addressed in a very spirited and eloquent manner, by Charles G. Havens, Esq., Dr. Gardner, and Chas. Graham, Jr., Esq., and their remarks were received with enthusiastic applause and repeated cheers.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries, and published in all the democratic papers of this city.

DANIEL SPARKS, President.
Elbert Jackson,
Abraham D. Brower,
Lawrence Langton,
Thomas Dolan,
John Fowler,
John Rusk,
Dr. William Hibbard,
Vice Presidents.

Edwin Townsend,
Mathew Beach,
Silvanus Mott,
Peter Fagan, Secretaries.

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.

State of New York, Secretary's Office.

Albany, 1st August, 1834.

SIR—I hereby give notice, that at the next general election, which will be held on the 3d 4th and 5th days of November next, a Governor and Lieutenant Governor are to be elected: that a Senator is to be chosen in the first Senate district, in the place of Jonathan S. 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.

Sheriff's Office, August 5, 1834.

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

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.

CHRESTOMATHIC INSTITUTION

Removed to 63, Mott Street, - One door from Bayard Street. The Patrons of this Institution, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to see and examine the new School rooms, recently erected, at a very considerable expense, by the Principal.

They are, he believes, some of the most spacious, commodious, and healthy in New-York; and are now ready for the reception of pupils of both sexes.

Intending to devote himself solely to the duties of his profession, Mr. Casserly pledges himself, that the most unremitting attention shall be paid to the solid and rapid improvement of those entrusted to his care, in all the branches of a useful as well as ornamental education; both English and Classical.

THE ENGLISH COURSE comprises Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Elocution, Composition, Book keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Mathematics. THE CLASSICAL OR LITERARY COURSE comprises the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian languages.

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

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

REGULAR INTERCOURSE WITH IRELAND. EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.

Residents in the United States feeling desirous of sending for their families, relations or friends, are respectfully informed the subscribers have made such arrangements for the ensuing year so as to afford every facility, comfort and convenience.

Kindness, the Company's acknowledged feature, will be shown to all persons embarking in every way it can consistently or reasonably be looked for.

Economy has been duly considered; united with very superior first class ships, rendering this establishment decidedly a preferable one in point of selection.

Agents have been selected of honesty, probity and integrity at the various seaports; besides, in the inland counties, for the purpose of expediting such of their passengers as may be in want of information, and more immediately with a view of paying over sums of money wanted to prepare them for the voyage, or for any other purpose.

Drafts can at all times be obtained on Messrs. Robinson, Brothers, Liverpool, payable at sight, in England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

The ships sail weekly from Liverpool. 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 much complained of. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeable to the Company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance unequalled. Their commanders are skilful navigators.

It may be as well to observe the cheapness of travelling from Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one, much more so, than if sailing directly from the ports of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Waterford, Newry, Dundalk, Drogheda, or Warren's Point, as the Agents forward passenger's luggage in all cases free of commission, besides the superiority of choice ships so generally admitted out of the port of Liverpool. The passage money is always returned to the persons from whom it was received, should their friends not come out.

The crowded state in which many ships have arrived, has created in the minds of the company deep feelings of regret, and in consideration of complaints so generally manifested, this company has concluded to bring out by each vessel respectively, only a limited number.

The Steamers undermentioned are employed for the conveyance of their passengers to Liverpool. From DUBLIN—Sails every day, (Sunday excepted) Ballinasloe, Liffey, Commerce, Sheffield and Birmingham.—The Company's Agent is Mr. Benjamin Hill, No. 7 Eden, Dublin.

From BELFAST—The Steamboats Chieftain, Corsair, and Hibernia, three times a week.—Agent in Belfast, Mr. Charles Allen, No. 109 High-street.

From LONDONDERRY—The Queen Adelaide, and Robert Napier, twice a week.—Agent, Mr. Samuel Robinson Londonderry.

From CORK—The Steamers Lee and Herald, twice a week.

From WATERFORD—The St. Patrick, Gipsey, and William Penn.

From Newry, Dundalk, Drogheda, and Warren's Point—The Steamers respectively on their stations, Henry Ball, George IV. Town of Drogheda and Irishman are regularly running to Liverpool.

Application for persons residing in the country (post paid) will be duly answered.

DOUGLAS, ROBINSON, & CO 246 Pearl-street, New-York, or MESSRS. ROBINSON, BROTHERS, Liverpool. oct25

OWEN PHELAN, (57 Chatham-street, opposite Chamber-street,) has published "THE IMITATION OF CHRIST," by Thomas Kempis, from the genuine Dublin Edition; which, together with a general assortment of Catholic books, he has for sale at very moderate prices. oct25

STANDARD CATHOLIC BOOKS FOR SALE, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, by JAMES R. VAN ALAN, 426 Broadway. Recently Published—Daily Devotion, 18mo. Poor Man's Controversy. Roman Catholic Manual. Triumph of Religion. Bell's Dictionary of all Religions. Stations of the Cross. Cobett's Reformation, vol. 2. Confidence in the Mercy of God. Hughes and Breckenridge's Controversy. Companion to the Sanctuary. Daily Communion. The Compendium of St. Vincent of Lerins. Poems, by the Rev. C. C. Pise, D. D. Temporal and Eternal Devout Christian, Svo. Christian Perfection, 2 vols. Svo. Sinner's Guide, Svo. Catechism of the Council of Trent. Butler's Book of the Roman Catholic Church. Alton Park. Baxter's Tenets, &c. &c.

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.

Also, an extensive assortment of School Books, Stationary, Blank Books, Classical and Mathematical Books, &c. at the lowest prices.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of THOMAS R. YOUNG, a native of Skibbereen, Co. Cork, Ireland, who emigrated from London in 1816, to Darien, in Georgia, and drew by lottery a tract of land containing 202 1/2 acres of land. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by letter, addressed to his brother James R. Young, Bishopville, Sumter District, South Carolina. oct35 3t

Of EDWARD MCGONNELL, a native of County Donegal, Parish of Movill, Ireland, who left Ireland in May, 1828, and sailed for Quebec. When last heard of was in Ogdesbury, N. Y. in the year 1830. Any information will be thankfully received by his brothers James & Hugh McGonnell at No. 19 York-street, Brooklyn, care of B. McLaughlin, or to the care of the Editor of the Truth Teller. oct18 3t

Of JOHN O'CONNELL, native of the parish of Kilkenny, West County, Westmeath, Ireland. When last heard of was at Livingston, Dutchess County. Also RICHARD SEIDT—When last heard of was in Pennsylvania, Luzerne County, Silksberry. Any information given to P. O'Connell, directed to Michael McGuire, Buffalo, N. Y. will be thankfully received. oct18 3t

Of PATRICK McCLOSKEY, a native of the county of Derry, Ireland, who emigrated to Quebec in the spring of 1833, where he followed the business of a Pedlar when heard from at Christmas last. Should this come under his notice, he is earnestly requested to write to his brother-in-law Patrick Toland, residing in Phoenixville, Chester county, Pennsylvania. oct18 3t

Of THOMAS CLENDENNING who sailed from Westport, county of Mayo, Ireland, on the 29th day of April, 1832. When last heard of was in the employment of Leslie & Sons, King-street, Little York, Upper Canada. Any information concerning him directed to Patrick Reed, 532 Pearl street, New-York, will be thankfully received by his mother. oct18 3t

Of JAMES HOURIGAN, County of Tipperary, Barony of Clonwilliam, Parish of Lahan, Ireland. Who sailed from Cork in the year 1800—It is supposed he is in Charleston, or some part of the Southern States—Any friend who knows him will confer a favor on his brother, MICHAEL HOURIGAN, by directing a letter to Mr. TIMOTHY HAY'S, Albany,—whether he be living or dead. 4 t. Sept 27

Of DAVID ANDREWS, a native of the county Derry, North of Ireland, who landed in New York about two months since. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his brother JOSEPH ANDREWS, No. 6 Mulberry st. New York. October 4. 3t

Of JOHN MURRAY, a native of Rathowen, county Westmeath, Ireland, who embarked from Liverpool in the ship Nimrod, in the year 1833, about June or July. If he will address a note, or send information to Mr. James Roche, 246 Pearl street, it will be kindly received. October 4. 3t

Of FRANCIS CONWAY, a native of Chagel, parish of Bodony, Co. Tyrone, Ireland. He left Ireland about thirteen years ago, and when last heard from was in the state of Maryland, Frederick's county. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his brother Patrick Conway, No. 55 Elm-st. New-York. Oct. 4.

Of WILLIAM SPAIN, a native of Rapolw, county Tipperary, Ireland. Sailed from Liverpool for New-York in 1830. When last heard of he was in New-York, at the House of Mr. Michael Lesters. Any information respecting him directed to Patrick Darcy, 253 Front-st. or to the office of the Truth Teller, 58 Franklin-street will be thankfully received. Oct. 4.

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 RICHARD SHANNON, a native of Ireland, Co. Longford, parish of Sireg, aged about 15 years. Has lived with one Daniel Hets, Lysander, Oneida County, New-York, for four or five years, and afterwards with a Mr. Ball, 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. 6t THOMAS S. SHANNON, 59 Light street.

Should this meet the eyes of any person acquainted with Widow WARD, but either her daughter, MARY and ELIZA WARD, formerly of Nova Scotia, or a son 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

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

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FOURTEENTH WARD.

At a very numerous, respectable, and enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic Republican Young Men of the 14th Ward, held at the 14th Ward Hotel, on Tuesday evening, 21st inst., Daniel Sparks was appointed President, Elbert Jackson, Abraham D. Brower, Lawrence Langton, Thomas Dolan, John Fowler, John Rusk, and Dr. Wm. Hibbard were appointed Vice Presidents; and Edward Townsend, Mathew Roach, Silvanus Mott, and Peter Fagan were appointed Secretaries.

The call of the meeting having been read, on motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft resolutions to be presented to the meeting, viz: Wm. M. Summers, Dr. Wm. Hibbard, Dr. Archer, Lawrence Langton, and Thomas Dolan.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were reported by the Committee, read by its chairman, and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Whereas, with the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence, and the Father of Democracy, "we hold that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, and that among these" is the inestimable privilege of freedom of speech as guaranteed to us by the Constitution; and as citizens of these U. S. we claim the right and privilege "freely to speak, write and publish our sentiments on all subjects," especially on the important questions that now agitate the public mind;

Therefore, Resolved, That we consider the system of proscription for opinion's sake, as heretofore pursued by our opponents, to be of so illiberal and anti-republican a character, as to be unworthy American citizens, who have assumed to themselves the cognomen of "whigs," and who profess to have adopted the principles of the patriots of '76.

Resolved, That we are of opinion that the name of Andrew Jackson deserves to be handed down to future ages as the name of the Savior of his country. First, because he saved her from rapine and thralldom by driving the British from her borders, by the glorious victory at New Orleans; secondly because he saved her from the matrimonial efforts of the nullifiers, who sought to sever the bond of her union, the very thread of her existence; and "last though not least," because he "struck a blow for Liberty" which has saved her from, and prostrated the greatest and most formidable enemy she ever had—the present unconstitutional and misnamed Bank of the United States.

Resolved, That we are proud to hail Martin Van Buren, Vice President of the United States, as a New-Yorker, whose public and private course we believe has been such as to entitle him to the proffer of the highest office within the disposal of the people of the nation; especially as he has declared the "perpetuation of the Union of the States be an object of his highest ambition," and, on another occasion, "unqualified and uncompromising hostility to the Bank of the United States."

Resolved, That we have beheld with feelings of pride and pleasure, the able manner in which a young man of this State, Benjamin F. Butler, Esq. has discharged the duties of the high and important office of Attorney-General of the United States; and rejoice that President Jackson is not too old to appreciate, as does the nation, the talents and abilities of this young son of New York.

Resolved, That we cheerfully respond to the nominations made at Herkimer, of William L. Marcy for Governor, and John Tracy for Lieutenant Governor; sincerely believing that the former deserves not only the suffrages, but the thanks of his fellow citizens, for having interposed the shield of the "credit of this state" vulgarly called "Marcy's Mortgage" between them and the "mammoth monster" thereby effectually protecting them from its malignant attacks; and that the latter "son of democracy, who has arisen in the west" will continue to rise, until he reaches the 'meridian' in the estimation of his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That we have no doubt that all monopolies that tend to benefit few at the expense of the many, and particularly the State Prison monopoly, are wrong in principle, and ought to be discontinued as soon as practicable.

Resolved, That we had with delight the restoration of the only national currency recognized by the framers of, and known to be the constitution, viz, silver and gold; and estimating it by its intrinsic value, it is equally acceptable to us, whether it is called "Jackson," "Cap" or "Wig" money—we know what it is; and that in the opinion of this meeting, the next and succeeding Legislatures would materially benefit the community at large by suppressing and preventing the issuing of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars, and by refusing to charter any new banks.

Resolved, That our hearty thanks are due to our near neighbors and brother Republicans, the "JERSEY BLUES," for having recently "Blue-washed" the cheeks of our worthy Federal "Wigs," who now emphatically deserve the name of "BLUE Lights."

Resolved, That we cannot rejoice in the success of our cause in Philadelphia as heartily as we would wish, for our hearts are filled with regret on account of the tragical scenes recently exhibited there.—Those events ought to admonish the citizens of New York of the necessity and propriety of refraining from any and every measure that may tend in the most remote degree to exasperate, and thus produce similar bloody results at our approaching election.

Resolved, That, as the friends of public order, the constitution and the laws, we invite the attention of the Ward Committee of this



TRUTH IS POWERFUL AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1834.

NO. 44.

IRELAND.

LETTER II.

TO LORD DUNCANNON.

Darrynane-Abbey, September 6, 1834.

MY LORD—My first letter contained four only out of the catalogue of the facts by which the "Whigs" forfeited the confidence, and alienated the affections of the people of Ireland.—My object is to show that the hostility which has subsisted between the popular party and the government, was created, and is continued, by "the follies, the faults, and the crimes" of the Whigs. Whether the time is come to put an end to that hostility, and to consolidate the administration by means of the efficient aid of the Irish people, remains, my Lord, for you and your colleagues to determine.

There happens, just at this moment, to be a seat vacant in the King's Bench. Of Judge Jebb I will say nothing. I will content myself merely by calling your Lordship's attention to the fact that a most animated eulogium has been published upon his judicial character, by the talented but most virulent and unqualified advocate of Orangeism!!! Can you, then, doubt what was the color of his judicial politics?

But we war not with the dead—peace be with him—we strive only for the living. And now, my Lord, it remains to be seen who is his successor. You can select a man of competent ability and learning, whose politics are most adverse to yours, and to the civil and religious liberties of the Irish nation—for there are many such at the bar. A vivid and exclusive patronage of thirty years and upwards, has brought to maturity many men of that description. You may select a man of first rate ability and great learning, whose politics coincide with yours, and who, having been in bad times a friend to civil and religious liberty, has often felt the cold hand of repulsive bigotry coming between him and his just elevation—for there are still some men of that description at the Irish bar—or you may choose, in your caprice or folly, to appoint some man who has not committed himself in politics, simply because he had selected a circuit on which it might have been imprudent to avow anti-popular principles, but a man who would, when free from restraint, be just the person in the world most likely to indemnify himself for the forced silence of his probation, by becoming a most active partisan on the bench. You may select some man of plausible pretensions without one solid qualification, who would be the sport and ridicule of all parties, whilst he had the confidence of none. This "juste milieu" course, the worst and most contemptible of all, may be followed. Alas, for poor Ireland!—There seems a fatality in her destinies which could alone make such a selection probable; but if you choose to select it in that way, there are not men wanting at the Irish bar to suit your unwise purposes.

It is not for me to suggest the name or trace the character of any individual. I have pointed out classes out of which you may and must select. All that I have to do is to assure you that the fate of your administration depends mainly on the appointment you make. It is, indeed, time for you to take one step to conciliate the people of Ireland—to begin to give the people some reason to confide in the administration of justice, whilst you commence to cleanse the sources through which it may flow.

Assuring you, my Lord, that you and your colleagues cannot, on this occasion, take a false step with impunity, I proceed with my catalogue of by-gone mistakes and faults.

I have already gone through four of them, though you may not have perceived a mistake in the enumeration. I leave that mistake to be accounted for as it may. I have, however, in my first letter, shown you these five things:

First—I have shown that the Orange party have not one just or reasonable ground for complaint.

Whilst, on the other hand, I have shown these four causes of complaint on the part of the people:

First—In Earl Grey's original constitution of the Irish branch of government.

Second—In the selection of Mr. Joy for the office of Chief Baron.

Third—In the selection of Mr. Doherty for the office of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Fourth—In the selection of Mr. Blackburne for the office of Attorney-General.

I now proceed with my catalogue.

Fifth—The fifth cause of complaint is personal to Lord Anglesey. You cannot conceive how much it affected his character with the people of Ireland.

You may recollect that when the Duke of Wellington reluctantly yielded to the necessity of granting emancipation, he took care to deprive it of all grace by the manner of the concession. He, in particular, accompanied it with that most insulting and unnecessary measure, the second "Algerine Bill," which enabled the Lord Lieutenant to prohibit, by proclama-

tion, any public or private meeting he might think fit. This is the way the British Parliament legislate for Ireland, and then, forsooth, these legislators are astonished and offended that we should prefer a domestic legislature!

In October, 1830, that "Algerine Act" was in full force, when the friends of civil and religious liberty held some meetings in Dublin, to prepare, on the part of Ireland, for the parliamentary campaign, and, in particular, to bring the question of the repeal of the Union before Parliament.

The Duke of Northumberland was Lord Lieutenant—Sir Henry Hardinge, Secretary. They availed themselves of the Algerine Act, and issued a proclamation to prohibit any such meetings.

Under these circumstances a petition was got up to both Houses of Parliament, complaining of that proclamation as an oppressive use of the statute. The petition to the Lords was confided by a Mr. Kertland, who acted as secretary to Lord Anglesey, by a letter containing much complimentary language.

Now, mark me, my Lord, this letter was replied to by Lord Anglesey, all in his own hand-writing. Recollect it was late in October, 1830. In that reply, he certainly expressed his disapprobation of the Repeal agitation in strong terms, but, he added, that if he were in power he would not put down PUBLIC MEETINGS BY PROCLAMATION.

His letter has been long before the public, and I believe you will admit that no statesman out of office ever gave a more distinct pledge of what his conduct would be were he to be once again in power.

Well—thus publicly pledged was Lord Anglesey not to make use of the proclamation law; when behold, within one month—namely, on the 17th of November, 1830, the Wellington administration was scattered, and the "Whigs" after many long and anxious years of hope deferred, ministers—and Lord Anglesey was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

He arrived in Dublin early in January, 1831—this pledged no-proclamation man arrived in Dublin. Mark, my Lord—pray mark, how long did this model of modern chivalry observe his pledge? Why, not more than three days!!! Before the fourth day had elapsed, he directly and pointedly violated that pledge; he issued his first proclamation under the Algerine act.

I admit that this would be incredible if it were to depend for evidence of the truth upon the testimony of a few individuals, no matter how respectable. It cannot be believed on less convincing proof than public record, authenticated by nations of witnesses, that one of the flowers of British chivalry—a gallant soldier—high in character as a statesman—one of the first of the British Peerage—should thus—there is my Lord, but one way of expressing it—give the lie direct to his own written and public pledge, and voluntarily descend to take his rank among that class of beings who are listened to without being believed, and who earn for themselves a denomination too base to be written or almost thought of.

The people of Ireland read his published letter to Kertland, and before the ink is well dry on that letter, they read his proclamation. From that moment Lord Anglesey lost all moral power—all confidence in him, personally, was lost. He might enforce his authority by military means—by gun-brigs and by police; but he could do nothing by influence, or even hope to experience the cheerful obedience which has its source in personal respect. That proclamation ruined his character. It was one of the most foolish acts of which, under such circumstances a public man could possibly be guilty.

But, perhaps, this was a single fault, and might have been palliated by the urgency of the case. Alas! for Lord Anglesey he cannot have any such excuse. He literally threw away his character for a straw. The meeting against which his first proclamation was directed, was merely a meeting to present me with an address of congratulation on my return to Ireland, and of gratitude for my public services.

Even such was the occasion that Lord Anglesey thought befitting to make important by a violation of his pledge. There had been no meeting, it is true, to address him—no meeting to offer him any gratulation—and the miserable motive of jealousy to, and envy of, so humble an individual as myself, was attributed to his act by the indignant public, and increased the disgust and contempt with which his violation of a solemn declaration of itself was calculated to excite.

Having once begun, he showered out his proclamations in scores. He proclaimed down public meetings to discuss the complaints of the people, in the most peaceable and constitutional manner; he proclaimed down public breakfasts, because we talked politics over our tea and toast; he prevented public dinners (save for charity, which he certainly spared), and he continued, as long as he had any pretence, to proclaim down every popular assemblage that stood within the reach of his capricious power.

The "Algerine Act" expired; but soon after the more unconstitutional and odious Coercion Bill was substituted. The moment the latter became law, this brilliant star of nobility who gave the pledge that he would issue no proclamations, reassumed his proclamation career. He proclaimed down the existing public bodies, although their members as well as their leaders had contributed powerfully—and had, indeed, been solicited by Lord Anglesey's government, to

contribute to the carrying the reform bill, and keeping "the Whigs" in office.

I should here close the fifth complaint, but that there remains one more characteristic trait of the Whig government of Ireland. Whilst proclamations showered down on the heads of the Reformers and Whig politicians, not a single proclamation was directed, either under the Algerine or Coercion Bill, against any Orange Lodge, either great or small—not one! All the favour and forbearance was for the Orange Lodges—all the coercion and rigor was reserved for the popular assemblies. The Orangeists, especially since the first Coercion Bill, held what they call a Grand or National Lodge. They had meetings which they dignified with the name of Provincial Grand Lodges, and in some places of the North, what they styled County Grand Lodges, besides several small Lodges in Ulster. None of these were prohibited or proclaimed. The Orange men assembled when and where they pleased; the people could not meet for any political purpose without being proclaimed.

Was this fair—was this just—above all was it impartial? Let the British people but understand the manner in which the reformers of Ireland have been treated, and they will sympathise with our wrongs. But there is a difference which should not be overlooked, and which greatly, deeply, aggravates the crimes committed against the Irish people.

The difference is this—the meetings proclaimed by "the Whigs" were all in themselves strictly legal meetings. Without the aid of the proclamation no magistrate would be warranted to prevent or disperse any of these assemblages; no man could be indicted or in any way prosecuted for attending them. I do not dwell on the propriety and purity of the motives of the Whigs who called together these public meetings, although they in themselves important considerations; but I do firmly state, without the hazard of reasonable contradiction, that these meetings were in their own nature perfectly legal.

Not so the Orange Lodges. There is no lawyer who could deny that the Orange Lodges are unlawful societies. At least no lawyer whose opinion would be worth having. It being stated to such lawyer that the Orange Lodges tests are administered and required to entitle persons to admission into the society, which are not called for by any existing law; that declarations, or at least a declaration, similar in description is required; that in all lodges, until lately, and in many still, oaths, or an oath, of a similar nature is required; and that there is an oath, declaration, or engagement of secrecy as to certain matters—as, for example, the pass word and signs of brotherhood, also required, or at least taken. Indeed the only difficulty in the way of a prosecution of an Orange Lodge as an unlawful society, would be the procuring of witnesses to swear to the facts as they really and in truth exist; but this is a difficulty which the government could at once get over, if it used against this crime the means of reward and of pardon, which is so often and so usefully employed in the detection and punishment of other crimes.

It is not, however, for the sake of legal discussion I introduce these remarks; it is merely to place more distinctly before your eyes, and those of the public, the "follies, faults, and crimes" of the Whigs towards the people—polluting still more glaringly the monstrous dereliction of all principle which made "the Whigs" make use of the "Algerine Act" at all, especially when I am able to show that the law was distorted to crush the lawful associations of the people, and was allowed to slumber as against the illegal societies of the Orangemen. The people against whom the sword was drawn being disposed to be, and having at critical junctures actually been, essentially serviceable to "the Whigs"—the Orangeists, on the contrary, against whom neither sword nor staff was raised, being the steady unremitting, malignant enemies of "Whigs" I trust, my Lord, that you will put an end to contrasts like these; but then you should not delay, otherwise your interference will be too late—BEGIN AT ONCE.

I proceed to the next cause of complaint.

SIXTH—The sixth cause of popular complaint involve in it almost all the functionaries by whom "the Whigs" administer the affairs of Ireland. Let me, however, give "the Castle" the priority to which it is entitled, from its being the centre towards which all persons who have any business to transact with the government naturally, and, I may add, necessarily, turn themselves. The clerks of the Castle, high and low, form the political medium through which all the affairs of the internal regulation of Ireland must pass. It is here that the Orange faction has hitherto had the greatest advantages; it is here that their crimes were, in former times, palliated and pardoned—nay frequently received the rewards due to merit and public virtue. The Castle clerks were, you know it well, my Lord, the great patrons of the ascendancy faction; and they continued to give to that faction a practical ascendancy after the legal one had been destroyed.

It was felt by every body that "the Whigs" must give up all pretence of introducing a new and ameliorated system of management in Ireland, unless "the Castle" was purified. It was said, "as long as Gregory and his underlings has possession of the Castle, it is impossible to hope for an impartial or popular administration of Irish affairs." Gregory, accordingly, was turned out, although to do him justice, he had, with all his faults, some Irish feelings. He was turned out—so far so good—but the other offices remained unpurged and unparifed.

Gregory was dismissed—but who was substituted for him? Sir William Gosset. This does not require one single word of comment. Every thing else was left as it was. Gosset was placed at the head of the department, for such he really is; and now, I ask, what has the country gained by the change—I ask, you, my Lord, what difference there is between Gregory and Gosset? The popular party know of none, or if they believe in any, it is merely because they deem Gosset the more Conservative of the two. Neither can he be accused of the want of manliness in disclosing his opinions. He, I believe, is not guilty of any concealment, and, ac-

cordingly, I have heard that he is not only secure in his office, but that pensions have been actually bestowed on a group. I know not how many of his family. Sons or daughters, I care not which—my friend Whittle Harvey will, I hope, have another day at them.

In the mean time "the Castle" remains as little popular as anti-popular, and as thoroughly Tory as ever it was. "The Whigs" have changed the man; they have changed none of the principles or mode of action. Here, my Lord, I venture most earnestly to implore your assistance. The Castle Clerks and secretaries are literally the eyes and ears of the Irish government. Nothing is heard but what they choose to render audible; nothing is seen but what they choose to render visible. The present ministry, if they choose to judge and decide for themselves, must at once dismiss every one of those who differ from them in political principles, and substitute those who will assist them in giving the people of Ireland all we ask of you, a fair, just, impartial, and honest administration of our affairs.

My complaint is, the complaint of the people of Ireland, that you have as yet to make the first steps towards giving them that justice and fair play for which alone they seek. They complain that the Whigs have been four years in office without having taken the first step, and that instead of making the radical change, at the Castle, necessary to effectuate these purposes, they have changed one name without changing any part of the system.

My Lord, I think I know you well. The judgment I formed of you may be colored by that courtesy of manner which I have uniformly experienced from you, even when assailed by more than one of your colleagues. In the presence of the Irish nation, I thank you; I therefore cannot be supposed to intend you, and I certainly do not intend you, any offence, when, on the close of this, the sixth registered complaint of the people of Ireland, I turn to you personally and demand, in the name of that people, that the vacant seat in the King's Bench should be filled by no incompetent person, no matter what his politics may be—should be filled by a lawyer learned in his profession—by a barrister able and discriminating; successful as an advocate, and respected by all for his integrity and impartiality—by a man who has never bowed the knee to the dragon of ascendancy, or rendered himself suspicious even to the Orange party, by the violence or energy of political agitation; but who, at the same time, never shrunk from the tranquil but firm avowal of liberal and just opinions. There are, my Lord, such men, Catholics and Protestants, to be found at the Irish bar. Believe me, you and your colleagues are now on your trial before the Irish public; almost all of the practical enemies of Ireland have retired from office; you are substantially a new shew that you are a better ministry.

I have the honor to be, my Lord, your faithful and obedient humble servant.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

LETTER III.

TO LORD DUNCANNON.

Darrynane-Abbey, September 12, 1834.

MY LORD—No country on the face of the earth was ever so long oppressed as Ireland—no country under heaven was ever so long badly governed. Had nature placed our lovely and fertile island one hundred leagues distant from England, she must have been the most prosperous countries in the world—nay, I am convinced, that had we been placed in the vicinity and under the control of any other save the English government we should not have experienced, and above all things, we should not still feel half of the misery and cruel mismanagement which has prevailed, and alas! still prevails in Ireland.

I am naturally driven to this conclusion by the review I am taking of the "follies, faults, and crimes" of the Whigs. Earl Grey actually appears to have governed Ireland as if the principles of his management were hatred and contempt of the Irish people, and yet his party was the only one among the ruling powers of Britain that had as much as the decency to affect compassion for our people. The Tories openly and avowedly declared themselves the partisans and patrons of the execrable Orange faction who have so long tracked their course with the tears and the blood of the Irish, and who are as eager even yet for slaughter and massacre, as if they had adopted in their churches the maxim of Moslem atrocity—that the sword was the best instrument of Protestant proselytism. Indeed something like that text was actually attributed to the Duke of Wellington by the public press whilst he was in office—falsely attributed I should hope.

But by the Whigs we had been promised, and from the Whigs we expected better treatment. Alas! alas! for Ireland, the portion of the catalogue of the "follies, faults, and crimes" of the Whigs which I have already detailed, demonstrates how soon that promise was broken—how fatally our expectations were disappointed.

Yet there never was any policy more foolish than that of the Whigs towards Ireland. They could have greatly increased their political strength—they could have disembarassed themselves of the most troublesome part of their public business, if they had but acted fairly and impartially towards the people of Ireland. But this folly is now at its climax, because the present ministry being obnoxious to the senseless but virulent Toryism of the House of Peers, cannot sustain itself in office save by having so overwhelming a majority of the House of Commons to concur in its views, as to render it utterly hopeless to carry on the government by other and less popular men. Now, if the ministry would abandon the wretched policy of its predecessors, and discountenance the Orange faction, doing, at the same time, no more than justice to the popular party, they might at the next election have at least eighty zealous friends and supporters returned from Ireland.

Whilst, however, I speculate on what your colleagues, my Lord, may, if they please, effectuate for themselves and for Ireland, perhaps they are planning among themselves to fill the vacant judgeship with some man who is justly hated, or some man who is as justly despised by the Irish people.

In the meantime, I proceed in my catalogue. I have pointed out, in my first letter four, in my last letter two, of the capital errors of the Whigs in the administration of Irish affairs. I included as the fifth the conduct of Lord Anglesey in violating his solemn declaration that he would not issue any proclamations under the Algerine act, and I pointed out the gross partiality of suppressing thereby the popular meetings, whilst he allowed the unlawful societies called Orange Lodges, great and small, to continue to assemble.

Yet I have not exhausted the subject. There is another point of view in which these proclamations must be considered before I have done with them altogether. I proceed, therefore, with my catalogue of "follies, faults, and crimes" of the Whigs thus—

SEVENTH—"The seventh cause of complaint arises from the nature and effect of the proclamations issued by Lord Anglesey." This is a point which I should desire exceedingly to have distinctly understood in England—and if only one honest Englishman should read this letter, and thereby comprehend the atrocity of Whigs in using the "proclamation instrument" at all, my labor will not be entirely thrown away.

I assert that it was a dereliction of all principle on the part of the Whigs to issue any proclamation at all. This is precisely what I wish to have understood.

Since the tyrannic reign of Henry VIII., there was no attempt made to give to the royal proclamation the force of a law. That monster used it as such. His example was never followed in England. It would not have been endured by the English people. Yet that which was undeniable in England was not sufficiently bad to gratify the faction which ruled Ireland. Accordingly, at the instance of the Marquis Wellesley, being then Chief Governor of Ireland, an act was passed in the year 1825, giving the Lord Lieutenant power to prevent the people of Ireland from assembling to discuss any political subject. It enabled the Lord Lieutenant to issue a "proclamation" prohibiting any such meeting, and declaring that if it assembled it would be an unlawful meeting. The effect of such proclamation was to render the meeting unlawful—to render all persons attending it guilty of a misdemeanor, and to empower magistrates to disperse such meeting even by putting to death those who should after a certain delay, refuse to depart. This law the Whigs opposed, declaring it tyrannical, unjust, and unconstitutional.

It had expired in 1828, and the Catholic Association resumed its exertions, until the people of Ireland could not be longer resisted, and accordingly the equalization of civil rights, called emancipation, ensued.

Every body knows the ungracious as well as absurd mode in which that measure was carried. It was admitted to be a concession to force or fear—not a bounty bestowed on justice and right. It was accompanied by every species of insult and contumely. My election for Clare, after having been confirmed by a select committee of the House of Commons, was annulled by a mere vote of that house, Peel leading the majority;—and, to crown all, a more comprehensive, unjust, and unconstitutional "proclamation law" passed by overwhelming majorities in both houses.

There never was a great man, as he is called, so totally devoid of every noble or generous sentiment as the Duke of Wellington. He has not even an enlarged or enlightened view of any subject, and he affords decisive evidence (if any were wanting) how unnecessary it is for a man to have genius or a powerful understanding, in order to become a first rate general. Indeed it is a proverbial and trite truth that every ordinary capacity is sufficient to constitute a successful general officer, and Wellington illustrates the justice and accuracy of the proverb.—But if he had not been miserably deficient in common sense, and totally destitute of any genuine or good feeling, he would never have accompanied a great national concession without contumely and insult.

The Wellington statute got the familiar and proper appellation of the "Algerine Act." The Whigs protested against it in every stage; they published their abhorrence of its iniquity, and declared that their hostility to it was not the less envenomed, though they did not give it so vexatious an opposition as they would have done had it not been brought forward as "the price" of emancipation.

Now it should be recollected that this very Algerine act it was, which was in force when the Whigs came into power. I respectfully ask you, my Lord, whether it was not utterly inconsistent with their hostility to the bill—to their violent and protracted opposition to the first bill—to their emphatic condemnation of the second bill—that they should have made more use, much more use than ever the Tories did, of the unconstitutional and despotic powers given by that bill, a bill which they, the Whigs, had so opposed, condemned and execrated before they became ministers.

It should next be recollected that the Algerine act was not necessary in order to enable the government to suppress any meeting in itself seditious, illegal, or tending to any disturbance of the public peace, or exciting to the commission of any crime whatsoever. The existing laws were sufficient for all these purposes.

It may be thought that although the law was thus potent, without the aid of the Algerine act to punish illegal meetings, a difficulty might arise in the procuring evidence to convict of the crime, or to authorise the dispersion of the meetings. Alas for the Whigs, they have no such excuse, because, let this be marked, two note-takers, short-hand writers from Mr. Gurney's establishment, attended, by the order of the government, at all our meetings—were accommodated by us with commodious seats, and with tables, to write at their perfect ease; and they accordingly took down at length and with accuracy the speeches of all the principal speakers, and a detailed account of all our proceedings, which they were always prepared to prove in any court.

Recollect the government had an Attorney-General most ready to prosecute—corporation juries most ready to convict the popular speakers—judges not suspected of any tendency unduly to favor that party—witnesses ready to prove all that was said or done—and do not I thus make out the most convincing, and, indeed, the most triumphant case on behalf of our public meetings, as against any allegation of sedition, slander, incitement to any crime or breach of the peace, or of any illegality whatsoever? Yet, we must, in our own defence, have been most cautious to keep within the bounds of the law and the constitution.

It has been said and repeated that legal limits might be observed in speaking, although great excitement to crime may be produced by such speeches. This allegation is either the mistake of ignorant persons, or the misrepresentation of the advocates of despotism. The falsehood of it is obvious to any reasonable and just man who reflects on the subject. So far, indeed, is it from being true, that exactly the reverse is the law and the fact—a jury is to judge, according to the present law, not of the abstract purity or propriety of the intention or design of any public speaker or writer, but of the effect which the speech or writing is calculated to make on others—and thus, therefore, for public speakers or writers to be safe from persecution and conviction, it is necessary that nothing should be said or published capable of exciting or calculated to provoke to the commission of any crime or offence whatsoever.

He who looks with a philosophic eye upon the singular fact that, superintended by spies, watched by regular reporters, and scrutinized by acrimonious enemies, as we were, must marvel that we should, for near thirty years, have escaped the meshes of the law, closely combined and exclusively set as those meshes were so as to surround us on every side. The idle observer may call it chance—the selfish adversary may call it cunning or dexterity—but the philosopher will at once see that this impunity, this perfect safety, could spring only from one cause—namely, that our plans were perfectly legal and constitutional, and our intentions those of peace, integrity, and public good.

That Ireland had and has multitudinous grievances, oppressions, and wrongs to complain of, essentially necessary to the safety of the state, that the Irish people should have a right and be allowed within the limits of the law and constitution to assemble, and to discuss the nature of those grievances, and the most probable modes of redress. There could not be present political or personal freedom, nor any prospect of future and peaceable redress, without the exercise of this right. Yet this was the right which the Whigs "proclaimed" down—this was the right the suppression of which in England cost one King his head and another his throne. This sacred right was taken away by law by the Tories, and that law vigorously enforced and contumaciously carried into effect by "the Whigs."

They know little of human nature, and less of the nature of Irishmen, who do not understand how deep an impression, how lasting a recollection, has been burned into our souls by the tyranny of "the Whigs" in the execution of the "proclamation law." There never was any thing which in its effect so increased the number of sober, steady, thinking Repealers. Ireland felt the "Whig" despotism to its heart's core. We cannot forget it—we may forgive the individuals concerned in the despotic career, but we never can or ought to forgive, or more than tolerate for a season, the system which inflicted these bitter and contumelious injuries inflicted upon us. Change the system, then, my Lord, at once and entirely—change the system, unless you are content to alienate Ireland totally and for ever.

If the legislature had been seated in Ireland—if the people saw from day to day their representatives—if they was a sympathy between the House of Commons and the Irish people, is it possible to suppose that the Algerine law would or could ever have passed. No government would dare to ask for, much less execute, such a law; and yet there are some amongst the friends of the present ministry who affect to believe that the "repeal of the Union" is a transitory cry, created by popular excitement, and not the deep and steady sentiment of a people too numerous to be long coerced, and too intelligent not to appreciate the difference between this practical attention to their rights and interests, which a resident legislature must bestow from the cold-blooded indifference and the haughty contempt with which they have been so often treated by the British legislature. In nothing were these adverse feelings so clearly displayed as in the conduct of the parliament in passing the Algerine acts, and then—under the Whigs—tumultuously—as we have often seen them—applauding and protecting, cheering and cherishing the men who made those Algerine laws the principal instrument of their administration of Irish affairs. Believe me, my Lord, that Lord Anglesey's proclamations have done more to excite hatred and contempt for the Whigs than any other misconduct on the part of Lord Grey's misgovernment of this country.

I now proceed to my next charge. It is the EIGHTH.—"This charge includes almost all the remaining unjust preferences 'the Whigs' have given up to the Orange faction over the people of Ireland."

You may recollect, my Lord, that I have more than once asserted in these letters that almost all the offices of power, emolument, and honor, have been conferred by "the Whigs" on their enemies and on those of the people of Ireland—in other words, on the ever odious and oppressive Orange faction. But, as general charges do not attract immediate and particular attention, I proceed to specify some, and I now specify more of the offices which have been thus bestowed. Recollect, however, that the Whigs did not conciliate one single Orange enemy by all this bounty, whilst they disgusted as well as insulted their friends, by the unjust preference given over them.

I divide this, my eighth charge, into the following sections:

SECTION 1. I will place for dignity in the first section a bishop. There is Doctor Kyle, who was Provost of Dublin. Could any thing be more unfair, I will say more unjust, than for "the Whigs" to select Kyle, a rank Tory, to make him a bishop, and to pass over Dr. Sadlier and Dr. Sands. If Kyle had been their superior, or even their equal, in literature, it would diminish perhaps the fault; but we need not discuss that matter, as every body admits the prodigious superiority of each of the other two. Why, therefore, was Kyle preferred? I ask why did Lord Anglesey and Lord Grey prefer Kyle? It is to be accounted for thus? That in that hot-bed of Toryism, Trinity College, Sadlier and Sands were both decided though quite unobstructive Whigs—bringing to the support of their political character, great talents, great information—a private life of the most unblemished stamp, and an amiability of manner which endeared them to men of all parties and politics—whilst Kyle was known to the public only as a rank Tory. Beyond that I know nothing of him—yet was he preferred and made a bishop, and, accordingly, he gave his first vote against reform and the ministry who supported that measure; and I do believe, my Lord, you will admit that he has not since shown any disposition to favour the party to whom he owes his mitre. So much for your bishop.

SECTION 2. This section shall dispose of your Lord Lieutenancies of counties. It should be observed that we owe the existence of these offices to Stanley. It was one of his presumptuous plans, and as bad as such a measure could possibly be.

In fact, one great complaint of the Irish people has been against the practical operation of local partialities. This, above all things, was complained of in the magistracy. The remedy would have been to increase the vigilance, and particularly the responsibility, of the chancellor and of the government; instead of which the direct contrary course was pursued and, indeed, turned into law by Stanley. He created a local authority, necessarily imbued, either through religious differences or election contests, with local partialities; thus, in its nature, aggravating the evil complained of with justice, whilst it took away, or at least greatly diminished, the responsibility of the chancellor and of the government, and shifted that responsibility upon the Lord Lieutenants of counties!!!

There could be but one mitigation of Stanley's law—that is, by the careful selection of persons to fill that office. They should be the best Whigs and the sincerest friends of the people to be found. Allow me, my Lord, to present you with a few specimens of the selections which was really made.

I will first take Lord Fitzgerald for Clare. He certainly is the best of the bad, having many amiable and redeeming qualities. But he was a thorough Tory—a decided opponent of "the Whigs" and of their supporters. Yet he got from the Whigs all the election influence which the nomination of all the magistrates and deputy lieutenants of the county could confer. They made this their enemy Lord Lieutenant of Clare; they passed over Major Macnamara, the representative of the county, a Whig, and a man disposed to give the ministry all his support.

I next take Lord Wicklow, the worthy peer, who has been distinguished as the political Narcissus of the Lords—Lord Wicklow—their decided, their malignant enemy—the decided opponent of popular rights and of reform in all its branches. In the county of Wicklow it was emphatically necessary to place the magistracy in hands

in which the people, and especially the persecuted and oft-insulted Catholic people of that county, could confide. "The Whigs" preferred to nominate Lord Wicklow, who has accordingly treated them with nearly all the political ingratitude they have thus so richly merited.

The next selection I point out is still, beyond any comparison, worse. It is that of Lord Lorton for the county of Roscommon. I need not tell your lordship the history of Lord Lorton. I must tell you that he has been the undeviating, the active, the virulent enemy of the civil and religious liberties of the Catholic people of Ireland—that he has been, and is, the leading Conservator of this country—that he is the concentrated essence of Orange Toryism. Known in early life only by his trial and acquittal, he has neither talent nor information, nor any one mental or moral quality to entitle him to distinction. His religious enthusiasm savours to the public of unminged fanaticism, if not of actual insanity; I mean as it exhibits itself in his public conduct. I believe you will admit that Lord Grey's government never had a more unqualified enemy.

Yet, you know, my Lord, that such was the man on whom the Whigs bestowed the dignity of Lord Lieutenant of the populous and extensive county of Roscommon. A county in which the Catholic population is so enormously the majority.

But this is not all. In that county there was a Whig member of parliament, Arthur French, whose father and he himself had voted with the Whigs during the greatest part of a century of exclusion and almost proscription—at the head of an ancient family and splendid fortune—the hereditary representatives of that county. Why was he excluded? Alas! the answer could easily be given by Lord Anglesey, Stanley, and the Whigs. Arthur French was rejected because he was a consistent Whig, and steady friend of the Irish people; and Lord Lorton was selected by the Whigs, precisely because he ought not to be selected by them.

SECTION 3. The Sheriffs. I ask you, my Lord, to look at the list of sheriffs for the three last years; was there ever yet so complete a catalogue of Orange Toryism? With here and there a friend to the people, as if got in by chance; perhaps you may find eight out of the ninety-six, though scarcely so many; and the number of liberals diminishing each year, so that in the present year it would be difficult to get any. Shall we, my Lord, in the next year, be better treated?

I could point many instances of flagrant injustice as well as of undue partiality in these selections. I will only select one. The general rule, when laid down with any fairness, was to take the person on the grand jury who had most frequently served in that capacity without having been sheriff. Well, I know a county in which there was one gentleman who had served on two, or, perhaps, as many as four grand juries; another who had served on more than sixty; the one an active and useful magistrate for more than thirty years—the other if a magistrate having the larger estate, and by a good deal the more wealthy of the two. The latter a strong Whig—the other inclined to Toryism. Which was appointed sheriff? I need not answer. But let this specimen suffice to show how the preference of "the Whigs" exhibit themselves in this as in other offices.

SECTION 4. The fourth section is one of the most important, but may be dispatched in a few words—it relates to the magistracy. I need not tell you the state of the politics of those selected for the Irish magistracy. I need not tell you by what an overwhelming majority the Orange Tories fill the magisterial bench, whilst the liberals are seen as the "vari uantes" of the ascendancy deluge. You know how much the magistracy wants reformation—you know how universally the fault lies with the Whigs for the present selection. They had the complete new casting of the magisterial bench. I ask you, my lord, in what is it improved? I do not like to dwell on this subject, lest my natural indignation and abhorrence of what I deem wrong, may involve my publisher with your Tory Attorney-General—but I ask you, my lord, in what is the magistracy improved? You recollect how the Irish magistracy were denounced in parliament by the Whigs whilst out of office. What remedy has been applied since they came into office. None, save making them worse.

We were, indeed, told that clerical justices were no longer wanting and that the rule of excluding clergymen of all persuasions would be universally acted upon; but there never was a public declaration more flagrantly violated. Not only Protestant rectors and vicars, but even curates in the establishment, are still justices of the peace in great numbers, but no clergymen of any other persuasion is in the commission. The only proper course would be to exclude all, and I have heard it said, I hope truly, that in the county of Carlow, where you are Lord Lieutenant—for I admit there are some good ones—you undeviatingly refuse to recommend any clergyman of any religion to be made a magistrate. If that be so, it only confirms my objection, and gives the people the right to insist that the commission of the peace shall be urged from all clerical members without distinction.

I do assure you, my Lord, I know more acts of insolent domination exercised over the people by clerical magistrates than by any other classes. I could point out more than one district where a violent tyranny is exercised by a prejudiced and mercenary parson, joined by one or two insolent and stupid laymen. This should be reformed altogether.

Indeed the people of Ireland expected the reform of the magistracy from the Whigs, who, however, have only aggravated every mischief, and have given to the country a magistracy more thoroughly unpopular and Orange-Tory than it ever was before.

Is this wise? is it just? is it conciliatory? Can you expect the support of the Irish people whilst it continues.

SECTION 5. The fifth section would require in itself the space for an entire charge. It relates to the police. You found the police of the city of Dublin essentially Orange—you have made no improvement; you have not promoted in it any liberal; you have continued in its head Darley, who, in the excess of his bigot zeal almost insulted the late king by the insolent intrusion of the party toast at "the royal feast." Yes, he is the head of your city police, as much in favor and emolument as he was during the bitterest days of triumphant Orangeism.

You have Warburton as much in your confidence and consultation as ever he was with the Tories. Tandy retains his official state. But why should I condescend to dwell on particulars? I find that there are parliamentary returns alleging that one-third of the privates of the police are Catholics. If you deduct those under the care of Major Miller you would find that the return is greatly exaggerated beyond the fact. But suppose that the one third are Catholics, I ask you is that the just or fair proportion? You know, my Lord, that it would not be just or fair unless the proportions were reversed; and if the Whigs had intended to act impartially by the people of Ireland, the police would naturally be composed in the inverse ratio.

I close this eighth charge by defying contradiction to my assertion, that the grossest partiality has been exhibited to the Whigs in the selection for all offices, employments and stations, from the highest to the lowest, of the Orange enemies of Ireland, and the inveterate and irreconcilable foes of Lord Grey's politics and government.

It is time, my Lord, to commence a new system. It is time to desist from courting that vile party which suggests, in terms too plain to be misunderstood, the extermination of the Catholic people of Ireland: Dyed as their hands are in blood, they would not scruple to shed oceans of human gore, if thereby they could re-assume the power to insult, to peculate, and to plunder. With that party, there must, my Lord, be no compromise. They must be deprived of every hope of favor or countenance from the authorities. They must be left to that

* We believe this is a mistake. It was Lord Kingston, and not Lord Lorton, who was tried and acquitted by the Irish House of Peers.—Ed. F. J.

insignificance, which, in a free and well governed state, would be sure to accompany bad intentions and motives, unsustained by talent or information. In truth, the Orange faction is one devoid of taste, or talent, or useful knowledge. It is full of truculent bigotry, and interested attachment to despotism. Its present speculation is to be able to sell itself to the British government, in order to supply state Janissaries, who should oppose the repeal of the Union. But in this speculation they will be disappointed by the cool and considerate conduct of the Repealers on the one hand, and by the impossibility of any reliance being placed on them by a rational ministry on the other.

I have the honor to be, my lord, your obedient humble servant.
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

MR. O'CONNELL—MR. COBBETT.

Darrynaue Abbey, 11th September, 1834.

MY DEAR FRIEND—I perceive by the papers that the far-famed Cobbett is on his way to visit Ireland. I wish we were able to give him a reception worthy of his talents and public services. He is really one of the most extraordinary men that the world ever saw. When one contemplates the station in society to which he has raised himself, and then look back to his commencement in life as a labouring boy, enlisting as a private soldier, one knows not which most to admire, the value of the strong mixture of the democratic principle in British institutions which has allowed him to make such an advance, or the extraordinary and vigorous intellect which enabled him to overcome the many and numerous difficulties which counteracting aristocracy have thrown in his way, and to become one of the most prominent and useful men now living.

I really think him, after all, one of the most useful men living. He has, it is true, changed his opinions of men and things with sometimes unaccountable rapidity and violence; yet when we look at his astonishing literary labours—when we see that he has published the very best and most practically useful books of instruction—that he has written the most pure English of any writer of the present day, and has embraced, and illustrated more topics of popular and sound politics than any other living or perhaps dead author—that even his errors and mistakes are brought forward with so much distinctness and fairness, that they also advance the cause of truth and justice by stimulating to and requiring most attentive and considerate discussion. In short, take him for all in all, I am convinced that he is, of living men one of the greatest benefactors of literature, liberty and religion.

Aye, of religion—for his history of the Protestant Reformation in England has all the interest of a tale of mere invention, whilst there is not one allegation in it but can be sustained by the most distinct evidence of contemporary and even adverse writers. With what admirable simplicity of style and felicity of effect does he describe the pious firmness and unaffected Christian boldness of the two poor friars of Greenwich—the Rev. Mr. Peto and the Rev. Mr. Elston! What a specimen of truly English fortitude and frankness did not these two friars exhibit, especially when contrasted with the baseness, the servility, and the horrible profligacy of the court of that monster of rapacity, lust, and blood, Henry VIII.—the first great author of that change of religion in England called the Reformation—and, then, his account of the tragic death of the Duchess of Suffolk. But in a book full of beauties one knows not what injustice he may commit by selecting in preference particular passages, because, he who has not read the work through has not read the most interesting, affecting, and just book in the English language. In fact, it now can be read in almost every cultivated language on the face of the globe.

I extremely regret that I cannot be in Dublin to meet him. You, my excellent friend, as secretary to the late Catholic Association, must supply my place. You must get up a public dinner to entertain him, at which he may receive the respectful attentions of the sincere friends of civil and religious liberty in Dublin. As he goes through the country, he will, I doubt not, receive public testimonials of regard; and I hope he will go back convinced in his opinions that the people of Ireland do not deserve the cruel treatment they have received, and still continue to receive, from the British government.

Do me the kindness to wait on him the moment of his arrival in Dublin, and hand him the letter I enclose marked "private." I beg of you to enforce for me the request it contains, that he will come to visit this mountainous district.

Believe me to be, my dear friend,
Your's very faithfully,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Edward Dwyer, Esq.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The following are likely to be put in nomination for the Roman Catholic see of Killala, vacant by the translation of Dr. McHale to Tuam:—The Rev. James McHale, P. P. Hollymount, the Rev. Mr. Finnelly, and the Rev. Mr. Ronane, formerly professor in Maynooth College and late professor to Galway.

The Nuns of St. Ursula, at Blackpool, Cork, mean to establish a branch of their order at Charleston, United States.

Rev. McMahon, Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, is convalescent, after a short but severe illness.

That admirable and eloquent pulpit orator, Mr. O'Shea, of the South Church, Cork, made a pathetic appeal to the inhabitants of Mitchelstown, on Sunday last, on behalf of the Catholic Church of that town. The auditory was large and respectable, and the same subscribed for the charity whose cause the learned divine argued with such force justified the anticipations of the most sanguine. The zealous and patriotic rector of Mitchelstown, Mr. O'Connell, is winning golden opinions from all parties in that place.—Tipperary Free Press.

Our revered bishop has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Edmund O'Donnell, chaplain to the Ursuline community at Waterford. The Rev. Thomas Hanly has succeeded Mr. O'Donnell in his curacy at Abbeysdale.—Tipperary Free Press.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Shattery, Archbishop of Cashel, arrived in Limerick this day (Friday) from Caherconish, where his grace has been holding a visitation. He immediately left for the Rev. Mr. Castelloe's, P. P. of Morroe.—Limerick Star.

New Chapel.—A meeting of the parishioners of Navan was held on Sunday the 7th inst., in the parochial chapel, for the purpose of devising the best mode of erecting a new place of worship for the use of the Roman Catholics. Doctor O'Reilly, vicar-general of the diocese, was called to the chair, and Mr. Patrick Murray appointed secretary. It was unanimously resolved that the present building was not sufficiently large for the accommodation of the congregation who attend it. A committee of twenty-one was appointed to collect subscriptions and take the necessary steps. It is expected that the traders of Navan will call on the merchants with whom they deal as well as to the different owners of real estate in the parish.—Drogheda Journal.

The TRIBUNE says:—"Strange this occur, in this world. Mr. O'Connell declares himself a ministerial man, and M. Mauguin is sent into Spain to support the validity of the loans contracted for the support of Spanish despotism. In England the support of Mr. O'Connell may be accounted for. In that country, framed for its crafty politics, which never goes direct to its object, O'Connell becomes ministerial in order to force Ministers to become radical. He has always the power of abandoning them. But why should M. Mauguin take upon himself the defence of the Guebhard Loan? Because M. Mauguin is an advocate—and as it is reported under obligations to a celebrated banker who is deeply interested in these securities. Then M. Mauguin would abjure his political character to become an agent d'affaires. This would be a great want of judgement on the part of a man who prides himself upon his great abilities. Yet this conduct would not surprise us."

THE LATE KING'S COUNTY MEETING.

We are highly gratified to learn, by the communication of an intelligent correspondent at Tullamore, that the strongest feeling in favour of Repeal pervaded the meeting in that town, to which we recently adverted. Our correspondent says, "the question could not have held a more prominent place in an assemblage of Irishmen, collected for the purposes particularised in the requisition. At the meeting, a marked resolution of thanks was voted by acclamation to O'Connell, for his indefatigable exertions in that cause; and at the dinner, although not reported, his health, coupled with Repeal, was received, if possible, with more than usual enthusiasm."—Dublin Pilot.

- Mr. William Mosley, Quay, Waterford, formerly of Dublin.
- Mrs. Gilfoyle, wife to Mr. John Gilfoyle, of Kilkenny, Grocer, in King street, Kilkenny, Mrs. Jane Wall, relict of the late Joseph Wall, of Ballinakill, Queen's County.
- After a few hours' illness, of cholera, in Castlebar, Jos. O'Donnell, Solicitor.
- At Tramore, at the age of 24 years, Mr. John Fogarty second son of Richard Fogarty, Esq., of Waterford.
- After a few hours' illness of cholera, George Howe, Esq., M.D. late Surgeon of the County Mayo Infirmary, Castlebar.
- In Waterford, Mr. David Keane.
- In Clonmel, Miss Alicia Lonergan.
- At Ballynakee, county Tipperary, Barbara, second daughter of E. Mulcahy, Esq.
- At Tullaghmore, county Tipperary, Edward Finch, Esq.
- At Knock, county Clare, Elizabeth, wife of William M'Dermott, Esq., M.D.
- Mary, widow of the late Joseph Evans Esq., of Limerick.
- In Tralee, Thomas Neghigan, Esq.
- In Limerick, Miss Catherine Robinson.
- Near Ennis, Mr. Michael Naughten.
- In Molesworth-street, most truly and sincerely lamented, Matthew Casey, Esq.
- At Drumclough, near Banry, William Pearson, jun., of Caher-shilly Esq.

ENTRY OF MR. COBBETT, M. P., INTO DUBLIN.

This distinguished advocate of the rights of the people arrived on Thursday, in this city, from the seat of General COCKBURN, near Bray, where he had been staying since Monday. It had been arranged by the gentlemen who formed the Committee to meet the member for Oldham at Merrion, and return with him to meet the assemblage of the people at Ball's-bridge, and they accordingly proceeded in several carriages to meet Mr. COBBETT. Before, however, they had arrived at Merrion, they were met by the distinguished members for Oldham, who travelled in a private carriage accompanied by General COCKBURN and by Mr. FINN, M. P. After an interchange of courtesies, the carriages of the gentlemen who had gone to meet Mr. COBBETT, formed into a line of procession, and as they advanced, continued to be met by increasing crowds of the people, who testified their joy, at the advent of a man, whose exertions have been so powerfully and so zealously afforded to the cause of Ireland.

The concourse, increasing as it went, advanced into town, through the line of the principal streets leading to Sackville-street. Upon the arrival of the procession at Mr. Dodd's house in Sackville-street, a halt took place, and Mr. Cobbett accompanied by General Cockburn, Mr. Finn, M. P., and several other gentlemen who had accompanied him from Merrion, entered the house, and in a few minutes made his appearance on the balcony amid the acclamations of the crowd which thronged the street.

Mr. FINN, M. P., said that upon him devolved the pleasing duty of introducing William Cobbett to the Friends whom he saw before him (cheers.) William Cobbett was a man who had risen from the you, any ornament (cheers). His highest pride was that he

full and peaceful restoration of freedom, in desire and fervent prayer of those who, in the ardent language of their countrymen, but in language more ardent than their feelings, bid you a hundred thousand welcomes to the shores of Ireland."

When the reading of the address had concluded, Mr. Cobbett came forward to the balcony, and said, that taking the address which had been read as coming from all, the answer which he should read was an answer addressed to all. It would be affection in him to say that he had not seen that address before, and it would not be becoming to play the hypocrite by leaving them to suppose that he had not perused the address when it was notorious he must have done so (hear, hear). He had that day witnessed a pleasing instance of the thoughtful gratitude for which the people of Ireland were so remarkable. He should say, however, that in the present instance the gratitude evinced towards him was ten times too much for any services he might have rendered to the country (cheers, and cries of no). He felt that the reception he had that day met with was far beyond what his exertions or services entitled him to. The hon. gentleman then read his answer to the address just read, which was as follows:—

GENTLEMEN—A great many years have rolled over my head; but if age had so benumbed my feelings as to make me insensible of this address from you, I should, I hope, have fortitude enough left to cease to wish to live.

"I will not affect to believe that I am wholly unworthy of the commendations which you so generously bestow upon me; but that love of justice which you ascribe to me, and which, I trust, has always marked my conduct in all the relationships of life, bids me avail myself of this occasion of assuring you that, though I have perhaps been more conspicuous than most other English and Scotch members of parliament in expressing my sentiments relative to the treatment of Ireland, I am, in entertaining sympathy for her sufferings, very far, even amongst them, from standing alone; while with regard to the people of England and Scotland, be assured, that with very rare exceptions, they feel every wrong done to Ireland as a wrong done to themselves. Truth and sincerity and duty also bid me declare to you further, that I believe the present ministry are sincerely disposed to better the lot of Ireland. Nature, reason, their own fame, their own interest, now at least, dictate this to them in tone so commanding, that it is impossible that these should not prevail over those prejudices and passions, which, for so many dismal ages, have been tearing this fine country to pieces, and making strife, beggary and misery reign, where all ought to have been peace, plenty, and happiness.

"It is not, be you assured, gentlemen, want of feeling for Ireland; want of knowledge of the nature, the extent, and the real causes of her suffering, which has hitherto prevented the application of remedies to an evil so great, so notorious throughout the world, and so shonorable to the very name of England. It is, more especially, is want of knowledge in the people of England, who, in the end, says have decided, and always will decide every great public question. Boundless is the gratitude which Ireland owes to her mighty devoted advocate for her emancipation from the slavery of three centuries duration; but, even all the terrors which his matchless talents and zeal unparalleled were able to fill the breasts of obdurate and insolent oppression, would not have prevailed, had not the ep-seated prejudices been first rooted out of the minds of the people of England; had they still been under the sway of that unnatural anathy to the religion of their fathers, which, for so many ages, had en sedulously and systematically implanted in those minds.

Believing that I have some influence with a large part of this people; knowing that for them to pursue the path of justice, it is only necessary that they clearly see the path, I have deemed it my duty to me and see with my own eyes, the real state of their and my fellow subjects, the suffering people of Ireland—to make known to them the result of my observations; and at the same time, to communicate to the people of Ireland themselves my opinions with regard to the remedies, called for by evils, the existence of which no man living is the hardihood to deny, and no man fit to live the callousness not to deplore. From a very early age I entertained the desire that my country might always be renowned as the greatest, the freest, and the most happy in the world: thus desire clings to my heart more closely the years advance upon me; and, it is my perfect conviction that it must cease to be that great, free, and happy country, unless full and complete justice be speedily done to the people of Ireland.

Gentlemen, you have enumerated some of the wrongs which I, during my public life, have had to endure; they have, indeed, been many; they have been cruel; they have been injurious; but, they have been still more numerous, more cruel, more injurious, this address from you, this kind and cordial welcome to the shores of Ireland, would have been more than a tenfold compensation for them

Mr. COBBETT having read the above answer, continued to say, at the reading of the document and the fatigues of the day would necessarily compel him to abridge his observations to those friends who had so kindly assembled around him. He would merely say, at every thing he had done for Ireland he had done with pleasure (cheers). When sent into parliament by the good people of Oldham, would have been of no use there without the assistance of the other members (hear, hear). He should have stood there alone, and chaps, (although such a thing would have been hooted from his side, and put down (hear hear). To the support of the Irish members he owed much, and to none of them was he more indebted than to his hon. friend the member of Kilkenny, who then stood beside him (cheers). The people of Ireland had merely to go on steadily supporting these members, for without the support of the people their representatives could literally do nothing. With a mere petition in hand a member was nothing, but with a million of men at his back, his request stood a reasonable chance of being complied with. He should advise the people not to be tired of wearying the ministers with their complaints, for they had nothing else to mind (hear, hear, and laughter). The hon. gentleman concluded by thanking the assemblage for the kind reception he had experienced.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs. Finn, M. P. and Thomas Reynolds, and separated after giving three cheers for Mr. Cobbett, Mr. O'Connell, and a repeal of the union.

THE HON. MR. LAWLESS.

On Tuesday, the Hon. Mr. Lawless, son of Lord Cloncurry, and heir to his extensive estates, arrived at Morroe, in this County, accompanied by that truly patriotic gentleman, Robert Casserly, of Monastereven, Esq. They were met by Messrs. Duhy, Costelloe, O'Brien, and a large concourse of the tenantry. In the evening, bonfires were seen blazing around, and every other manifestation of that respectful feeling, which an enthusiastic and grateful people, such as the Irish, are ever ready to pay to rank and worth, when united to a bland and amiable deportment, as in the instance of the young Nobleman to whom we

public right; of an unending war against public corruption. It would become us to recollect the sound political information which you have diffused, the purest public morality which you have inculcated, the spirit of independence which you have kept alive among your countrymen. It would become us to recollect your sufferings, as well as your exertions; the fine and imprisonment which you suffered in 1810, for maintaining that English soldiers ought not to be lashed in England by German mercenaries; the exile in which you were obliged to seek safety, in 1817, for the crime of having maintained that the people of England and Ireland were entitled to that reform which is but yet half accomplished, which perhaps would make a merit of conceding when it could no longer be possibly withheld. It would become us to recollect that persecution and oppression only added new force to your patriotism, new fire to your zeal, new vigour to your exertions—that in prison, in banishment, with a patience never to be imitated, with a perseverance never to be subdued, you pursued that reform, the partial accomplishment which now presents you to us in the honorable position of the representative of a constituency instructed by your lessons, animated by your example, and indebted in a great measure to your exertions for the freedom of which, they, at least, among Englishmen, have made a wise and honorable use.

"That it may please God to give you health and strength to attain the goal to which your honorable life has tended, and to receive the reward of your exertions and your sacrifices in witnessing the

morrow for his seat at Lyons, near Dublin. Such benevolent acts as the above, if more generally practiced by Irish landlords, would soon heal the deep wounds of absenteeism and its countless evils.—Limerick Star of Sept. 5.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CORK.

ELECTORS!—The second Session of Parliament, in which I have had the honor to represent you, has now closed; and in pursuance of that plan which I adopted last year, and in which I mean to persevere, I now offer to resign into your hands the trust with which you have honored me. In doing so, I act sincerely, and, I think wisely; for I have observed that upon every rumour of a dissolution of Parliament, the House, as if by magic, becomes more independent of Ministerial influence, and pays more attention to the interests of the people.

In thus tendering my resignation, I feel myself called upon to lay before you, briefly, the part I have taken in those questions which most vitally concern Ireland. And first, then, in point of immediate interest, I place the Tithe question—I say immediate, and postpone even the Repeal of the Union, because it, in a greater or less degree, hourly affects the peace, the comfort, the happiness and prosperity of every individual residing in Ireland. Upon the question of Tithes I refer you to that pledge willingly given by me, and cordially received by you, upon the hustings. It was the total and immediate abolition of Tithes. I wish to remind you of these words, because I have acted upon that pledge, and have in consequence, been thought too uncompromising. A pledge is either worth something, and should be binding, or it should not be required; but certainly a Representative should not be taunted with having kept his pledge. Now, if I had said on the hustings that I was willing to alter the name of tithes to that of Land-tax, or that I should be satisfied with a modification of the system by a reduction of one-fifth or two-fifths of the fund—the savings to become a source of contentment between the landlord and his tenants—if, I say, I had given such a pledge, would you have honored me with your confidence? You would not; for I will recollect that the slightest hesitation evinced by a candidate upon the question of tithes being put to him, proved fatal. My mode of treating the subject, then, was in exact accordance with your wishes and my own feelings. Upon those grounds I opposed every thing short of the total abolition of tithes. I said that I placed the question of tithes before the repeal of the Union; but do not mistake. I do not mean in point of importance, but I think the machinery for disposing of tithes is at present more perfect, and should not be allowed for one moment to get out of order. If we now flag, and allow ourselves to be duped by some *hocuspocus* nonsense, tithes will be rivetted more firmly than ever.

As to the bill intended for our relief, in consequence of its rejection by the Lords, I do not feel myself called upon to say much; but had it passed it would, with the exception of a new valuation, have left those who justly complain, pretty nearly as they were; but as the bill was rejected, we have a right to suppose that Ministers had very little hope of passing a better measure through the Beothan brains of the hereditary Peers.

This is the only apology that I can make for the most truckling, and to Ireland the most insulting Ministry that ever ruled that wretched Province.

I shall now venture to offer a few remarks as to the new character that tithes property has assumed in consequence of the rejection of the Bill by the Lords. The provisions, generally, of that Bill, as they were corrections of the old system to have been oppressive and unjust, especially those clauses which gave a new valuation to parishes reduced into proper composition. Now, are the people, in consequence of the obstinacy of the unreformed branch of the legislature, to be held to the payment of a debt allowed by the reformed part of the legislature, to have been unfairly contracted? All men will, doubtless, say no—no. But the Magistrates of Ireland will, according to custom, say that, just or unjust, the law so long as it is law, must be obeyed. The maxim would better apply to any other than that of the tithes payers of Ireland; because every individual is more or less affected. Then the question is, are we to have another tithe crusade in November for a larger payment than has ever yet been required—a fifth of the arrears being added to a year's tithe? If so what are we to do? If we submit have we any prospect of a more enlightened policy directing the Lords in the next Session? I think not. Then what should be our course? By a systematic precaution we succeeded, to a great extent, in their abolition; and by a perseverance in our noble and unflinching course we must ultimately triumph. What is, then, to recommend a system in 1834, which has made Ireland feverish and agitated for the last century? We may be told to place confidence in the present administration. My reliance is upon our energy and resolution, not upon their love of justice, for, in fact, they owe their present popularity more to the impolicy of the Lords than to any virtue of their own. For myself I am ready to resign my seat in Parliament rather than forget for a moment that glorious sentiment of the immortal Dr. Doyle.—"May our hatred of Tithes be as lasting as our love of justice."

Now, one word as to the Repeal of the Union. So much argument has been already used upon this subject, laying aside all other reasons for my advocacy of the measure, I shall merely repeat what I have so often stated—namely, let the English Parliament give us the very best measures that human ingenuity can devise, yet they will be so perverted, both in letter and spirit, by the domestic faction by whom they should be carried into effect, that they will cease to be of any, even the slightest, benefit to the people of Ireland. Instance the manner in which your magistrates and high constables converted the new jury bill, which was intended as a boon, into a torturing machine to expose and harass the people, to whom they ever had, and ever will have, a deadly hatred. The fact is simply this—that Ireland, to derive any benefit from an English Parliament, will be ever kept in a state of agitation and uneasiness; for as long as we put up with bad treatment, so long will good treatment be considered as unnecessary.—The condition of a country which is too poor to be taxed (save by encouraging drunkenness and immorality) inspires a Government with no other thought than the necessity of preserving peace by any means, however anomalous and unconstitutional. The only duty which the House of Commons is called upon to perform is to give security to the life and property, the insecurity being caused by the tyranny of the one, and the ignorance and stupidity of the other party.

I have now briefly touched upon the several topics which must interest our common country. I have been your servant—your faithful and uncompromising servant—for two Sessions in the reformed Parliament. For the justification of myself I refer to my speeches and my votes. In the former I defy any man to point out a single word adverse to the interest of Ireland; and as to my votes was I called upon to exercise the right again, I would not retract or alter a vote one that I have given. As I have ever looked upon short Parliaments as the best guarantee of the liberties of the People, I now offer you the resignation of that trust with which you so confidently and so generously invested me. You are best Judges of the propriety of my conduct. I only claim the privilege of defending it in it ceases to meet your approbation. I shall regret the obstinacy of my part which shall sever one link of that chain which ever and ever shall, bind me a willing captive to the destinies of that country for which I am ready to make any sacrifice though it were myself. The same principles which insured for me your support upon the hustings remain unaltered. Remember what I have so often told you, namely, that nothing but riot and disorder can interfere between



illegal, and should be suppressed. The feelings of these Orange-men, and the doctrines they promulgated were too congenial to his own feelings and principles, and he could only proclaim against every meeting of honest, manly and incorruptible patriots. O'CONNELL shows the various acts of the Whig party deserving of our contempt, and proves the Whigs were well deserving of the remark he made in one of his speeches, when he told his countrymen never to swear at a man, or call him "knave," "thief" or any thing of that kind, but tell him that he was a "Whig" and that would be sufficient. It is a matter of delight and satisfaction to know that O'CONNELL, occupies every hour, in thinking of plans for melioration of his country, and to ensure the success of the Repeal. While parliament is in session we find him at his post advocating every thing favorable to Ireland, and strenuously opposing every measure calculated to do that country injury. While parliament is not in session he returns to the quietude and peace of Darrynane Abbey, and thence issues his letters to the Irish People, and others, all written in his nervous and admirable style, always breathing patriotism and heroic devotion to the cause of his native land, and denunciations to his enemies. And all this is done with a view to the completion of the grand work he has undertaken; every word he speaks—every line he writes is intended to have its full effect, and to have a part in producing the long wished for—and earnestly prayed—for Repeal of the Union. Long may he be spared to pursue the same honest, upright and beneficial course, and never cease until he has effected the purpose dearest to his heart, and made Ireland free, prosperous, and happy.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

We beg to remind our readers that a Charity Sermon will be preached in the above church by the Rev. Dr. PISE, to-morrow (Sunday) on behalf of the Orphan Asylum attached to this church in Greenwich Village. The high character of the eloquent Preacher cannot fail to operate as a strong inducement to attend on this occasion. The Choir will combine a great union of eminent talent, who have generously volunteered their professional services in aid of this truly charitable Institution. We have no doubt the occasion, distinct from a desire to witness the execution of Mozart's beautiful Music, will act as an incentive to aid the orphan's appeal to the benevolence of the Christian and Philanthropist.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors of the city and county of New York assembled at Tammany Hall, on Thursday the 30th instant, to hear the report of the Committee appointed to nominate Candidates for the support of the Democratic Party at the ensuing election. STEPHEN ALLEN was appointed President, and Messrs. Thaddeus Phelps, Walter Bowne, Abraham Bloodgood, John Targee, David Banks, Thos. S. Brady, Thompson Price, Erasmus Barnes, M. M. Quackenboss, H. P. Robertson, J. N. Wells, Andrew Mills, Samuel Dunshire, Francis Cooper, Vice Presidents.—Felix O'Neil, John L. Graham, John Windt, Peter A. Cowdrey, Jno. C. Tucker, Edward Logue, Wm. Egleson, C. C. Jacobus, Jacob Brush, John M. Seaman, G. G. Sickles, R. H. Timpson, Wm. Stokely, E. H. Warner, Secretaries.

The report of the nominating committee was ordered by joint vote and was as follows:— The committee appointed to nominate suitable persons to represent this city and county in Congress and Assembly and to select county officers, respectfully report: That duly impressed with the importance for the duty confided to their charge, the committee have presented for your consideration such individuals as they believe will be satisfactory to the friends of democracy in this city. In discharging so delicate a trust the committee have been compelled to reject the claims of some individuals whose talents, zeal, and devotion to the great triumph of equal rights, gave them elevated claims to their consideration, but they revert with pride and pleasure to the fact that many of the unsuccessful individuals have given to the decision of the committee that support which is honourable to their principles, and entitles them to our thanks. They submit the following list of candidates for the offices to which their names are respectfully attached.

- For the 24th Congress. CHUR. C. CAMBRELENG, ELY MOORE. For the 23d Congress. JOHN I. MORGAN, BENJAMIN RINGGOLD, JAMES I. ROOSEVELT, Jun., CHARLES P. CLINCH, JOB HASKELL, CHRISTOPHER C. RICE, THOMAS HERTELL. For Sheriff. JOHN HILLYER. For Coroner. WILLIAM SCHUREMAN.

The following resolutions were then read and passed unanimously: Resolved, That this meeting cordially approve of the candidates reported by the nominating committee, and pledge themselves to use their united exertions, together with all honorable means, to secure their election.

Resolved, That this meeting cordially respond to the nomination of William L. Marcy for Governor, and John Macy for Lieutenant Governor, and believe that the people of this state will re-elect them by increased majorities to the stations which they have filled with such distinguished ability. Resolved, That the nomination of Coe S. Downing for Senator from the First District, meets with our approbation, and we will give him our undivided support. Resolved, That the voluntary pledge given by the candidates presented by the Nominating Committee, of suitable persons to represent us in the Legislature of this State, to oppose the extension of monopolies—to exercise their influence to suppress the circulation of Notes under Five Dollars—to oppose the unequal competition carried on in our State Prison with the interests of our mechanics, and to sustain the Law Abolishing Imprisonment for Debt, gives assurance of the soundness of their principles, and entitles them to our zealous support. Resolved, That we hold the ensuing election to be one in which the principle is involved, whether we shall continue to live under our present, free and happy form of government, or under an administration which will be regulated by, and depend on, an arbitrary and tyrannical Monied Aristocracy, viz: the United States Bank. Resolved, That the official acts of our present worthy Chief Magistrate ought to entitle him to the love and gratitude of every true friend of his country, especially his virtuous and determined opposition to the United States Bank, by which means he has been

instrumental in preserving the future liberties of his country from that greatest curse to all free governments—a monied despotism. Resolved, That the continued hostility manifested by the Bank press against the character of our worthy Vice President, endears him the more to the Democracy of his native state, and furnishes additional evidence of his continued devotion to the rights and liberties of the people. Resolved, That the conduct of Wm. L. Marcy, in recommending that the energies of our state should be directed to the assistance of its inhabitants, and to the country generally, in order to relieve them from the embarrassment produced by the unjust proceedings of the United States Bank in the unnecessary curtailment of its discounts, is highly deserving of our gratitude and thanks. Resolved, That the bill to congratulate Gold Coin is a measure fraught with important advantages to the people of the Union, and the general administration is entitled to our thanks for the energy, zeal and talent displayed in securing its passage in opposition to the exertions of the Bank party. Resolved, That we view with unbecoming jealousy every attempt to interfere with the freedom of opinion; and that the measures of coercion resorted to at the late election by the aristocracy to compel the mechanic, the cartman and the labourer to vote in opposition to the dictates of his judgment by treats of discharge from employment, is subservive of our dearest privileges, and dangerous to the existence of our liberties. Resolved, That we highly approve of the measures adopted by the great conservative meeting held at Tammany Hall to preserve the peace of the city; and we sincerely trust that they may counteract the dangerous tendency of the resolution to close the stores of our merchants adopted at Masonic Hall by the Bank party. Resolved, That the attacks made by the Bank papers of this city on a respected portion of the Society of Friends is disreputable to the character of the press, and repugnant to the spirits of our free institutions, and meets with our decided disapprobation. Resolved, That the recent triumphs of the Democratic party in Maine, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Georgia, furnishes the highest evidence of the intelligence and integrity of the people; and we hail with mingled sentiments of satisfaction the cheering prospect at equal rights will be triumphantly sustained in the "Empire State" of the ensuing election. Resolved, That we recognise in the Leaders of the present Bank party the same individuals who have consistently opposed the Democracy of the country in all their important struggles, and that their selection of the time honored name of "Whig" will only serve to increase the odium their former deceptions had secured. Resolved, That the question to be determined at the ensuing contest is Bank or no Bank, and that every attempt on the part of the adherents of an overshadowing monopoly to disguise the real issue from the people abortive. Resolved, That we recommend to the Democratic electors of the city and county of New York, as the best means of preserving the public tranquility during the approaching election, peaceably and quietly to pursue their usual avocations, reserving therefrom sufficient time only to enable them to use one of their dearest and most valuable privileges the elective franchise.

Geo. D. Strong offered the following resolution, and preceded it with the announcement that the Nominating Committee had received a letter from Thomas S. Brady, Esq. contradicting in suitable terms, the false rumor that had been circulated of his intended acceptance of an opposition nomination for Sheriff—and expressing his determination to give a decided support to the nominations of the Democratic party, which was responded to with immense cheering: Resolved, That parents, masters or guardians, belonging to the Democratic family, having minors under their care, be requested to refrain from interfering with the free exercise of the franchise, and thereby deprive our opponents of the opportunity of saying, should any tumults exist, a riot was caused by apprentice boys. The following voluntary pledges given by the candidates in nomination, were, at the suggestion of G. Gilbert, Esq. read, and received with acclamation.

(copy) The undersigned, selected by the Democratic Republican Nominating Committee for members to represent this Congressional District, are uncompromisingly opposed to any Bank of the United States in any shape or form, or upon any conditions whatever, and to any bank charter or other exclusive privileges for the District of Columbia. They are in favor of gradually suppressing the issue and circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars, and of abolishing imprisonment for debt. New York 25th October, 1834.

- C. C. CAMBRELENG, ELY MOORE, CHARLES G. FERRIS, CAMPBELL P. WHITE, JOHN McKEON, JOHN I. MORGAN.

(copy) We, the undersigned having been chosen by the Democratic Republican Nominating Committee as candidates for members of Assembly from the city and county of New York, express our determination, if elected, to use our influence and exertions against all monopolies, particularly those of banking, insurance, and the State Prison; also to endeavor to affect the passage of a law to prohibit, at an early day, the circulation of all bank notes under five dollars, and to oppose the repeal of the law providing for the abolishment of imprisonment for debt. New York, 25th October, 1834.

- BENJAMIN RINGGOLD, CHARLES P. CLINCH, JAMES I. ROOSEVELT, JOB HASKELL, HERMAN I. QUACKENBOSS, THOMAS HERTELL, ANDREW C. WHEELER, CHARLES H. HALL, THOMAS N. CARR, PROSPER M. WETMORE, CHRIS. CARLETON RICE.

At a large and respectable meeting of Adopted Citizens held, pursuant to a printed public notice, at the City Hotel in the city of Brooklyn, on the evening of the 30th October, David Anderson, Esq. was called to the Chair, and George L. Birch appointed Secretary. A committee of the following gentlemen were appointed to retire and draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting—Hugh Farrell, James O. Mullen, Jas. O. Farrell and George L. Birch, whereupon they reported the following which were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we disapprove of all unnecessary distinction between man and man, as contrary to the spirit of a republican government, and having amalgamated our interests with those of the American people, in common with whom we enjoy the blessings secured by the patriots of the revolution, we wish to be known only as AMERICAN CITIZENS. Resolved, That in the approaching election we will exert ourselves strenuously, and use all honorable means to support democratic republican principles, and destroy the Aristocracy, which by the aid of a monied monopoly is endeavoring to triumph over the liberties of this nation, and make us its slaves. Resolved, That the United States Bank is a dangerous and unjust monopoly, not authorized by the Constitution but established in direct opposition to the principles of that glorious document, and therefore should be destroyed. Resolved, That in the Bank Men, we recognize the old Federal party vainly endeavoring to disguise themselves as "Whigs," but the counterfeit is too gross to deceive, and knowing the us as the originator of the "Alien and Sedition," and "Gag" laws—our enemies, and the enemies of the People, we will strip them of their cloak, and expose their natural deformity. Resolved, That, when we became citizens of the United States of America, we swore to support and maintain the constitution under which we live, we would consider ourselves guilty of perjury in supporting a monopoly chartered in direct violation of that constitution, and opposed to the liberties of the people. Resolved, That in General Andrew Jackson, our present venerable Chief Magistrate, we possess a fearless soldier an incorruptible patriot, and a profound statesman, who has grown grey in the public service, and who by his manly and correct course towards the United States Bank, has so materially aided in preserving the liberties for which he fought and bled. Resolved, That the approaching election is one of vital importance, involving

Donnell only asked—he only asks—the ministers to employ here own friends, and reject their enemies—he only asks equal justice to all, without the ascendancy of any party; and for his he is called a dictator, and ministers are advised by the Courier, and taunted by the Orange faction, to forget consistency, policy, character, and obvious interest, because his advice is not to the taste of the Orange faction, that those who were chosen President; and on motion of Mr. Abm. Messerole, Messrs- Henry Cahoon and Jo I Conklin were appointed Secretaries. The call of the meeting having been read and accepted, a retiring committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who reported the following which were adopted with enthusiastic acclamations. Resolved, That with an enemy in the field, composed of Old Federals, Hartford Conventionists, Bank tory Whigs, and mercenaries of every faction, desperate and united, with the knowledge that on their joint efforts in this State, their last political hope depends we feel that the time has come for Democrats to buckle on their armour, and to go as one man to the battle, and to adhere to Regular Nominations as their bulwark, against which no enemy can prevail. Resolved, That we consider it an imperative duty to deposit our ballots as early on the first day of the elections as possible, and we recommend our Democratic brethren throughout the city to do likewise. Resolved, That we are for Equal Rights, universal suffrage, for the administration of ANDREW JACKSON—no Bank Aristocracy, no State Prison Monopoly and no imprisonment of the honest and unfortunate debtor. In the course of the evening the meeting was most spiritedly addressed by Messrs C. C. Zine, George H. Purser, Church, and Job Haskill, whose sentiments were responded to with the unanimous acclamations of the meeting. An invitation from the Democrats of the Giant Eleventh to attend the raising of four Hickory Trees in their ward on Thursday, was received and accepted with cheers. On motion, Resolved That the proceedings be signed by the officers of the meeting and published in all the Democratic papers. On motion, Resolved, That we adjourn to meet again at the same place on Saturday evening next, at 1-2 past 7 o'clock. PRESERVED FISH, President. GILBERT C. HEBBERD, Vice Pres. THOMAS HOPE.

TWELFTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors of the 12th Ward, held being called to the Chair, and George G. Sickles and Robert Wilson, Esq. Secretaries. The meeting being organized, it was addressed in strong, forcible and eloquent language explanatory of democratic principles by John Bloodgood, Geo. G. Sickles and James Mangum Esqrs. The following resolutions were offered by George G. Sickles, Esq. and unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the present era presents a crisis in the history of our common country highly gratifying to every lover of equal rights, and dissemination of just principles; and whereas, the Democratic Republican party have great reason to rejoice at the signal success which their principles have met with, from Maine to Louisiana, showing that the people are not to be ejected out of their just rights by the bribes, the threats, or the lies of a body of men unprincipled as were the Tories of 76. Therefore,

- Resolved, That we tender to the Democrats of the United States our especial thanks for the firmness with which they withstood the thousands of dollars spread among them, by the Bank of the United States, for the purpose of conquering the people, and that the victory casts the lie in the face of those who assert that the democracy of our country can be bought and sold. Resolved, That we have full confidence in the integrity, ability and firmness of William L. Marcy and John Tracy, and that under their guidance the state will be in no danger. Resolved, That in Wm. H. Seward, and Silas M. Stilwell, the Whig candidates, we see in the first a strikingly and totally incapable of presiding over a great and growing state, and in the last a man who has endeavored to build up a sort of literary fame upon the hard earned characters of Tompkins, Clinton, Yates, &c. Resolved, That it is our duty, and we pledge ourselves to rally during the three days of the election at the respective places where the poll is to be held, and that we will do all in our power to promote the cause of Democracy and the preservation of good order. Resolved, That the intended closing of the stores of the whig merchants, during the three days of the approaching contest, show to what straits men will resort when goaded on by desperation; and that it carries the principle of General Jackson that the Bank of the United States, in whose service these men act, will become yearly more dangerous to our liberties, rechartered should it be. Resolved, That the approaching contest will decide whether the people shall rule or the country be swayed by an unprincipled monopoly, the followers of which have more names than the hydra slain by Hercules. Resolved, That we meet on Monday evening at the house of Thomas Conerton, corner of 18th street and 3d Avenue. Resolved, That we meet on Tuesday evening at the house of J. H. J. Meyre, corner of 18th street and Broadway. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Evening Post Times, and the Truth Teller. The meeting then adjourned to meet on Friday evening next at 7 o'clock at the House of Patrick Doherty, Corner of 8th Avenue and 40th street. ROBERT WILSON, Chairman. George G. Sickles, Peter Byrne, Secretaries.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Democratic Republican Electors of this Ward friendly to regular nominations, and to the General and State Administrations, are requested to meet this evening at the 14th Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, at 6 o'clock to approve of the nominations made by the General Nominating Committee at Tammany Hall, and transact such other business as may be necessary preparatory to the ensuing election. By order of THOMAS T. WOODRUFF, Chairman. A. Stoutenburgh, Thomas Dolan, Secretaries.

MARRIED. On the 28th instant by the Rev. P. Danaher, Ashly Vaughn to Miss Emilia Jen all of this city.

DIED. On the 24th of October, John's son of Thomas Giffather, aged two weeks.

INFORMATION WANTED. Of MICHAEL BERNARD & HUGH McGINN, also of ELEANOR McGINN natives of Parish of ACREVEAN, County of Fermanagh, Ireland. Any information respecting either of the above-named persons will be thankfully received by their brother Daniel McGinn, at Fort Edward, Washington C. N. Y. nov 14

OWEN PHELAN, (57 Chatham-street, opposite Chamber-street) has published "THE IMITATION OF CHRIST," by Thomas a Kempis, from the genuine Dublin Edition; which, together with a general assortment of Catholic books, he has for sale at very moderate prices. oct 25



TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

VOL. X. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1834. NO. 45

IRELAND.

PROSPECTS OF IRELAND.
[From the Pilot.]

The great impediment to rendering Ireland what she ought to be, is to be found in the most atrocious of all factions, the ORANGE FACTION of Ireland—because that faction, so long as it continues a body, exists together upon the sole principle of preserving its ascendancy, its impunity in crime, and irresponsibility in plunder—not alone without reference to bettering the condition of the country in general, but positively at the sacrifice of the peace, prosperity, and all the best interests of the country. To reconcile the faction to the general interests of the nation, to cause it to dissolve its corporate monopoly, and melt into the general mass of society for the universal good, can only be accomplished by depriving its members of the immunities which now bribe them to prefer their own selfish and narrow objects to the good of all, in which general good they would themselves fully participate.

The faction have recourse to various cunning devices to preserve its vicious ascendancy—and hitherto with some effect—in consequence not of its own strength, but of the weakness of those who ought to discern the delusion, and put an end to the mischief.

The two leading devices by which the faction has of late—playing upon Whig imbecility—eked out a struggling existence, are—First, the threat that if they are not permitted to retain their old, unrestrained, and much abused, ascendancy, they would turn *Repealers*—Secondly, the taunt to the Whigs that if they yielded to justice, to policy, or were consistent with their own avowed principles, that they were the tools and slaves of Mr. O'Connell!

As to the faction—while continuing in its corporate capacity—ever becoming as a body sincere REPEALERS, it is, we repeat, a delusion, because its distinctive objects as a faction—impunity and plunder—are such as Repeal would and must annihilate. Individuals of the faction may be converted, acknowledge that conversion, abandon the faction, turn to the nation, and be received by the people with confidence and cordiality. For what do we argue but to convince. We have no occasion to convince the already just-judging. Argument is intended to convince those in error, and bring not the righteous but sinners to repentance. A man cannot remain a Conservative, Orangeman, or whatever else an ascendancy-man may call himself, and be in heart a Repealer—this is our position. He only, by pretending it, adds hypocrisy to all his other vices, and becomes this hypocrite as a "threat" to cause the country to be again delivered up to his faction, upon the plea that bribing it is the only means to preserve the connection with England. True, Mr. O'Connell, to a recent period, did do every thing in his power to conciliate the faction, and take its members away from their little narrow selfish monopoly, over to the broad and extended interests of humanity and of their country. True, while doing so he probably feared, and we repeatedly expressed our opinion, that such efforts would be abortive. We do not certainly now, because we said this then, vapor about our superior discernment, superhuman inflexibility, and all such stuff, the refuge of catch penny popularity-hunters. We knew then, and assert now, that although the efforts to conciliate the faction were hopeless, they ought to have been made—they ought to have been at that period made, to contrast the placable, Christian, and tolerant spirit of the advocates of liberty and national independence, with the obdurate, bloody and relentless spirit of the advocates of ascendancy and domination. The effort ought then to have been made to conciliate—First, to put the popular party more than ever in the right—and, secondly, to put the monopolist party more than ever in the wrong. This honest policy has succeeded—amply succeeded. Had the Conservative gang—whose bloody and exterminating sentiments at their late demoniac meetings have excited the disgust of the world, deprived them of all sympathy, and rendered their cause desperate—had they been able to show a set-off of obdurate, relentless provocation from Mr. O'Connell since emancipation, why, their sanguinary and ferocious sentiments would have been deprived of most of that revulsion which they have excited in the public mind; and instead of unmitigated horror, they would have excited partial pity, as the ravings of men provoked beyond endurance, and more sinned against than sinning. The gang now stand—with all its iniquities on its own shoulders—without excuse, without palliation, but exposed—in all the nakedness of native deformity. It must now be plain to the world, that no efforts to conciliate the faction will avail—that its bloody propensities have survived provocation, and, therefore, the public mind will naturally be led to inquire what is the source of the spirit which renders the faction incorrigible, which puts the peace of society and the security of the empire at hourly hazard! The source of it will then be found clearly to consist in the monopoly by which it is corrupted, and the inevitable inference must

be to deprive the faction of that monopoly which infuses into its members a demon spirit incompatible with domestic repose or national security. Here, then, is a premium held out to the people of the empire to do away a monopoly which acts as a premium to its possessors to endanger the security of the empire.

Do we desire to injure the individuals—do we make war upon the men while thus declaring war against the monopoly of the party? We protest solemnly we think we could not do a greater service to the men than by rooting out their monopoly, which is not alone an enemy to the national interests, but is an enemy to the intellectual and moral endowments of its possessors. Look at the Protestants of Ireland at this moment, and we ask, what gifted men, what high order of intellect, emanate from the body? Politics have enlisted the master spirits of the age, and ought so to enlist them, for politics are the science of human happiness. But the Protestants—they have what they call leaders, and they bepraise them to the skies, and yet it is a fact known to every eye and ear-witness, that the first-rate men of the ascendancy faction would rate as tenth rate men among the people. Why is this? There is nothing in Protestantism necessary to imply mental inferiority. Why are not these then found associated in Ireland with Protestantism? Because the Protestants as a body batten upon a debasing and slothful monopoly, which requires not the exercise or cultivation of extraordinary talents or virtues, and therefore Protestants do not cultivate the qualifications. Mr. Boyton asserted that out of every five persons who pass through that sink of unprincipled dustiness and dullness, Trinity College, three at least are destined for the Protestant church, and that church is admitted by the same authority to be not a place for spiritual, but worldly objects—an establishment to be sustained as a provision for the families of Irish squirearchy, and its patronage distributed through interest and not by merit. How many men, too, who might have earned honest bread, and cultivated ennobling attainments mentally rot in the plunder and monopoly of those corrupt and corrupting nuisances, the Irish corporations.—These two receptacles of dullness and agents of iniquity—the church and corporations, as at present constructed, feed the vices of the faction, and for the sake of its members, and for the sake of their morals, for the sake of the country, which, as a party they infest, but which they might benefit if they ceased to form a party: for the sake of every thing good and estimable; for their own sake, it is the duty of every one to aid in depriving them of that monopoly, with which they never will aid, and will always oppose, any substantial good intended for Ireland.

The other pretence contained in the taunt, that ministers who concur in or take Mr. O'Connell's advice are dictated to by him, is so shallow, so little calculated to influence any properly constructed mind, that, were not the Whigs in power, it would scarcely be worth serious notice. We have before alluded to such a fallacious principle of action, having been seriously insisted on by the *Courier*. We heed not the catch-penny taunt of a failing print about our having done justice to the *Courier* when its articles deserved well of Ireland, because a late article was erroneous. Puffs about extraordinary discernment in prognosticating evil after the fact—boasts about contempt of the support of an influential organ of opinion like the *Courier*—have no charms for us. We are too little the admirers of such fraudulent puffery, at the expense of duty and services, to be its imitators. We did justice to the *Courier* when it deserved well of our country, although we have since with regret been obliged to disapprove. We gave merit where merit was due, not alone because it was just in itself, but as calculated to confirm the *Courier* in just and useful sentiments for our country. And, what is more, should the *Courier* again—ably, as it can do, and has done before—advocate justice for Ireland, we love our country so much better than our own puffery, that we shall again endeavor to foster favorable dispositions where we find them indicated—shall approve where we find principles worthy of approbation. The *Courier*, in insisting upon the principle that ministers should do wrong, because Mr. O'Connell advised them to do right, is, we assert, playing the very game of that ascendancy faction the pretensions of which the *Courier* has so often opposed with effect. This very taunt is one of the weapons the Orange faction use to impose upon vanity, false pride, and weakness, and drive it from the path of sound policy and duty; and yet the *Courier* has adopted the monstrous and mischievous delusion. How absurd to talk of Mr. O'Connell's dictation, because he boldly speaks out the truth! Had he insisted upon ascendancy being given to his own party—had he demanded office of trust or emolument for himself or his friends, then, indeed, there might be some question about dictation; although, in truth, if the ascendancy of any party were the question, it could be easily shown that sound policy would dictate that ascendancy should be given to the many—the nation—instead of the few, the gang of Janissaries who beard the Government and enfeeble the nation. But Mr. O'

Connell only asked—he only asks—the ministers to employ their own friends, and reject their enemies—he only asks equal justice to all, without the ascendancy of any party; and for this he is called a dictator, and ministers are advised by the *Courier*, and taunted by the Orange faction, to forget consistency, policy, character, and obvious interest, because his advice is in accordance with all. Hitherto that paltry taunt, that those who concur with Mr. O'Connell are dictated to by him, has actually influenced men pretending to be statesmen, but who are still only Whigs. Whether the present ministers shall be something more than Whigs, and aspire to be statesmen, will depend upon their rejecting the advice of the *Courier* in the article alluded to, and despising the taunts of the Orange faction.

THE CENSUS.

(FROM THE CARLOW MORNING POST.)

The following circular has been forwarded by order of the ecclesiastical commissioners to the persons appointed to take the census in the different parishes throughout Ireland. We know of nothing more calculated to insure faithful returns of the population than having those returns open to the inspection of not only the clergy of all persuasions, but also to every person connected with each parish. We would, therefore suggest that the Roman Catholic clergy of this and the adjoining counties should appoint some intelligent persons in their respective parishes, who know their localities, and see that each census maker has done his duty; otherwise there will be a discrepancy in their returns which will hereafter create much confusion. Parsons are working heaven and earth to swell the numbers of their followers, and we know of instances where they are even lending their congregations to each other, in order that they may be able to prove, if necessary, that so many persons attended at church on such a day—to wit, in Maryborough, on Sunday week, the congregation numbered upwards of 1800, though it is well known that the Protestant population of that parish does not amount to one-half this number. How, then, can this increase be accounted for, unless by borrowing from the adjoining parishes:—

Parish County of Dublin Castle, 1834.

SIR—In reference to your communication, notifying that you have completed the amendment of the population return of the above parish, I am directed by the commissioners of public instruction to acquaint you that you are for the present to retain the same in your hands, and for a period of fourteen days ensuing your receipt hereof, to allow the inspection of said return to the several ministers of religion, of whatever persuasion connected with the parish, as well as to such of the parishioners as may wish to inspect the same. And it is further the desire of the commissioners that you should avail yourself of every occasion of making it generally known in the parish that the return is lodged with you for the above purpose.

Due notice will be hereafter given you with respect to the time when you will be required to attend and produce the said return before some one or more of the commissioners; and until you are to receive such notice, you are to continue to allow the inspection thereof as already directed, notwithstanding that the above-mentioned period of fourteen days may have elapsed.

I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

MATHEW BARRINGTON,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

We are informed that copies of the return of the population made in 1831 have been forwarded to this city. As yet, we believe, the only one perfected is that for St Patrick's parish, by Mr. Killroy, who, as directed for the next fourteen days is prepared to submit said return for inspection to all or any of the parishioners. Though in this parish is situate the west end or fashionable portion of our city, the proportion of Roman Catholics to Protestants is as 12 to 1.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

JOURNAL OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

He rises about ten, with a splitting head-ache, and a mouth as dry as a miller's hopper. Breakfasts—as well as blue milk, rancid butter, musty eggs, and a want of appetite will permit. Takes up the morning papers, to see how his last night's speech has been reported, and finds it compressed thus—"A conversation ensued, in which Lord A., Mr. O., Mr. L., and Mr. W. took a part; after which the amendment was negatived without a division." Constituents are not likely to gather from such reporting how carefully their interests have been watched, and how boldly defended. But the readers of London morning papers care not for these things; and if Irishmen would know what is actually said, they must keep a special reporter in the gallery. Of the *specials* who are there from Ireland much is not to be said on the score of fairness and impartiality. Letters—letters!—half-a-dozen long-winded applications for places to be spelled! and, *me miserum!* all of them must be answered! This operation of reading letters takes up an hour of the morning which might be agreeably passed in one of the parks, or in a boat on the river; but, instead of that needful refreshment, our member, which head confused and troubled by many matters, must go down to a committee, and inhale the dust of a close room, amid noise and clatter for some hours. A little variety and change of air may be obtained by walking into the house to present a petition to Mr. Speaker and the clerk, and bespeak the attention of the honorable benches on which members commonly sit overnight. Happy if even in that solitude a kind reporter shall notice his assiduity, and favor it with a brief memorial. A perpetual thirst is the sure and inseparable attendant of this favorish kind of fear; and there is nothing liquid to be had in London which is

not of a blood-heat. Ice should be excepted, which, besides the expense is dangerous meddling with; but for water—cold water—*Dives* has as good a chance of it "in the other place," as the stranger who imbibes his draughts from leaden pipes has here. All is tepid and nasty. Oh for one long pull of a jug of new-churned butter milk! The dinners one may have here are good in proportion to their dearth; but nothing for nothing. At home one might feast upon fresh and pure vegetables and wholesome viands at little or no cost; but here one pays enormously for the embodied exhalations of this huge reeking dunghill, and purchases discomfort at a ruinous price. Dinner is generally a social meal; but the members of parliament swallow it in loneliness, with a pen in one hand and a fork in the other; for this is the time for answering letters and—pest of pests—franking letters too. The house must be re-visited as soon as the cloth is removed, and din and clamor close the day which began in languor and dejection. Thus do we, Irish representatives of the people, suffer for our country.—*Evening Post*.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not,
Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow!

DARRYNANE-ABBET, Sept. 20, 1834.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—I have avowed myself a ministerialist! I have since read Lord Brougham's speech at Inverness. It is a hard thing to swallow—a desperate gulp it is—there—I have swallowed it—and I am, I declare, a ministerialist still.

But how? Aye, that is the question. In what way, and how far am I a ministerialist? Why, just so far as may be useful to Ireland, and not one inch beyond. I do not belong in any respect to the DO LITTLE administration, which, according to Lord Brougham, was Lord Grey's administration of last session; neither will I have any connection with the DO LESS ministry, which, it seems, is to be Lord Brougham's ministry of the next session. Why, then, do I avow myself a ministerialist?

For two reasons—
The first is, that I pay very little attention to any thing Lord Brougham says. He makes a greater number of foolish speeches than any other man of the present generation. There may be more nonsense in some one speech of another person; but in the number, in the multitude of foolish speeches, Lord Brougham has it hollow. I would start him ten to one, aye, fifty to one, in talking nonsense and flatly contradicting himself in one dozen of off-hand discourses, against any other "pretty prattler in pantaloons" now living.

But it is pitiful, it is melancholy, that a man who ought at least to affect to wear Solomon's fabled bonnet of wisdom, should prefer to put on the fool's cap over his chancellor's wig, and run riot through the aisle, to demonstrate with what little of steady sense the judgment-seat may be occupied!

The second and the better reason is, that it is the duty of the popular party in Ireland not to give to the ministry any excuse for continuing their unjust partiality to the Orange faction, or their unjust oppression of Ireland. There is but one magic in politics, and that is *being always right*. Hitherto the real popular party in Ireland have prospered because we have taken care always to be *right*; and even in those points in which we have not as yet succeeded, we have made advances which clearly indicate our approach to victory. Let us, then, regardless of the faults and follies of others, look to the interests of Ireland, and see whether the right course at present be not that which I assert it to be—a determination to strengthen the ministry against their and our enemies in the Lords, and against the Tories generally.

It is this leading idea which induces me still to offer the hand of strong support to the ministry, upon the terms that they will do much the next session, aye, and before the next session, for Ireland, and the British people universally. The Tories, if in power, would, as a matter of course, increase the severity of their former rule over Ireland; they would render the sanguinary Orange faction rampant and more than ever insolently insulting; and that blood-thirsty gang would gratify itself, under the Tory auspices, with human gore, reviving those scenes of slaughter and massacre that so often and so long afflicted and desolated the land. It is, therefore, both our duty and interest to be at the side of the government, if we possibly can during the coming struggle. If there be one particle of common sense in that government it will court the alliance of the people, and thereby allow the Orange leaders to sink into their natural and inherent insignificance.

For in plain truth there never was a party more destitute of moral, or mental, or even physical force, because even in the last, which they have only in common with other brute animals, they are so numerically inferior to the liberal Protestants and Catholics of Ireland; that they cannot possibly continue their career of paltry but irritating insolence, unless actually protected, and, indeed, assisted, in that criminal career by the police and military.

As to the MENTAL qualifications for power—heaven help the dunderheads. Even the talented writers for the *Mail*, who derive their intellect from another and a better source, are quite incompetent to enliven the dulness and the everlasting prosing of the stupid Orange would-be orators. The genuine atrocity of bloody bigotry shines through the dismal nonsense of their orations, but they cannot enrich or even diversify them with one sentiment or even one phrase showing either taste, talent, or information. The Orange faction is certainly in point of intellect or understanding, the most deplorably degraded that ever excited the contempt and scorn of mankind.

Then, as to their MORAL qualities—what are they? The preaching up of wholesome proscription, massacre, and extermination. They call themselves Christians—they preach up doctrines almost too bad for the eternal enemy of mankind to suggest to human depravity. Bayonets and blood—bayonets and blood form their texts and commentary. Their laymen vie with their parsons in ruthless atrocity, and it becomes doubtful which of the two are the more ready to preach rapine, murder, and desolation. The infernal spirit of religious persecution reigns over the whole, and renders the Irish Orangists the most depraved, as well as the most despicable, of the human race.

Without physical, mental, or moral power, how are the Orangists to continue, or resume their practical superiority? There is but one way—there is but one mode—one only hope

or chance of continuing their odious tyranny remains—indeed it was, even when the Irish people were more weak and less united, their only resource for maintaining their execrable oppression.

What is that resource? What are the means by which alone Orangeism can flourish or even exist in Ireland? I ask this question of each and every honest Irishman. I ask this question of every sober, sensible, and steady repealer. I repeat it—what are the means by which alone Orangeism can flourish or even exist in Ireland?

The answer is obvious—Only by the aid, countenance, and support of the Government.

Take from Orangeism the support of the British Government, and it sinks into the general community, harmless and innoxious—because powerless.

Recollect that of itself it has not physical, mental, or moral force. It has hitherto been sustained solely by the British government. It cannot subsist without that assistance.

If anybody could be surprised at the folly and blindness of our British rulers, he might feel astonished that these rulers should not comprehend that there is no stimulant to the insisting on the repeal of the union half so powerful as the plain and clear conviction of the Irish people that they owe the continuance of the cruelty, barbarity, bigotry, and blood-shed of the Orange faction, solely and exclusively to support that faction derives by reason of the present state of the connexion between the two countries, and because of the non-existence of a domestic parliament.

But I return from this topic to the Orangemen themselves. They are now placed in the attitude of the most direct hostility to the King's Government. They are the avowed and implacable enemies of the ministry which the King has chosen, and to the King himself, so far as he is identified with his servants. This is exactly the position in which these men, whose boast formerly were their exclusive and excessive loyalty—they are virulent, vindictive enemies of the executive powers, as administered by the King's ministers—letting their allegiance depend on the single and slender distinction which they affect to make, rather than establish between the person of the King and the conduct of his confidential servants. The transition from their present position to actual treason and rebellion is short, and is prevented only by their fears. If the Orangemen of Ireland were not restrained by salutary apprehension of the result, they would be in open war with the King's government; but they know their own weakness, and their timidity keeps them and the public safe.

Well, the Orangists being thus publicly the enemies of the ministry, what can be their grounds of hope that they will continue to receive ministerial countenance?

These grounds are two-fold:—

First.—They rely on the folly and the fatuity of "the Whigs" which has hitherto chosen that faction as the portion of the Irish community from which alone a selection was to be made of magistrates, sheriffs, police constables, law officers, &c. &c. &c. The Orangists do rely on this criminal fatuity, and they have every reason so to rely—save that the greatest folly does at length deserve some of the mischiefs it inflicts on itself.

Second.—And to this I pray the particular attention of every rational and honest Irishman—the Orangemen offer to become the Janissaries of the British government. There can be no oppression imaginable which they are not ready to aid and support upon the terms of restoring to them their plundering ascendancy. In default of the British, they are ready to sell themselves to any other foreign power. I am convinced they would, to-morrow, combine with the Autocrat of Russia, if he had force enough to give them Ireland, to be treated as he and a few Orange Poles had treated Poland.

The present speculation of the Orange faction to regain power is founded on the repeal question. They avowed it in the House of Commons—their orators proclaim it at their meetings—they have the impudence and paltry hypocrisy to go so far as to say that they may become repealers if they are not sustained by the ministry in their insolent oppressions. The miscreants! But they offer—publicly offer—to join in putting down the repealers, provided they are so sustained by England.

What a heartless—what an un-Irish faction it is! They care not for Ireland—they care not for the freedom or the independence of their native land—they do not desire to see her moving about in the splendor of prosperity and in the glorious light of liberty. Nay, their wish, desire, and objects are to feed and fatten on her lifeless corpse, and to gild themselves with "the spoil" of their fallen and unhappy country.

Repealers—what are we to do? Are we, by our indiscretions, to throw the ministry still more decidedly into the hands of the Orange exterminators? Are we to heal the otherwise deadly breach between the "exterminators" and the present ministry? Are we to create an alliance between our mortal enemies and the government?

On the other hand—are we to abandon repeal, and consent that Ireland shall continue without the protection or sympathy of a domestic legislature? Abandon repeal!—Never—never can we consent, even for an hour, to allow Ireland to continue the sport and make game of the King Log, in the person of Brougham, of the ministry, or the helpless victim of the King Stork, in the person of Wellington, of a Tory administration. It may continue in spite of us, and it will for some time longer, but not with our consent or wilful acquiescence.

What, then, are we to? In answering this question, how I wish that I did possess the confidence of my countrymen. I do think I deserve that confidence. I also think I see my way (may I allowed to point it out?) by which we can most discreetly advance the cause of repeal, whilst we make sure of carrying other and, in themselves important advantages.

My advice, therefore, is—

First—So to conduct the repeal agitation as to keep it perfectly free from sectarian animosity of strife; so as to disengage it from anything of an exclusive or peculiar religious character; so as to render it impossible that it should furnish any pretext for an unholy alliance between the Orangists and the present ministry—and, above all, to take especial care that there should be no pretext for calling it a Catholic any more than a Protestant question. It is—it is an Irish question, and must be dealt with as such, in despite of scoffers and malignant enemies, whether they be avowed or in the worst shapes, those of ignorant or pretended friends.

Secondly—Not to lose sight for one moment of the necessary measure of corporate reform. I would wish that in every corporate town there should be a petition drawn up detailing all, or if that be not possible, several of the most prominent of the local abuses—the monopoly of civic rights—the partiality in the administration of justice—the pecuniary exactions and other villainies in which our corporations abound. Let me ask it as if I were suing for a personal favor, that some one, two, or more persons—or to choose that a liberal club—should, in each corporate town, prepare, as speedily as possible, a petition in the form I thus suggest, and get it signed without delay. I should be delighted to have one hundred such petitions to present on the first—the very first day of next session. They would furnish me an excellent commentary on the report of the commissioners of corporate inquiry—if that report ever appears—and, what is more important, they would supply the place of that report if it shall be, as one has reason to fear, suppressed.

Thirdly—My third advice relates to the commissioners of religious instruction, as they are called. These commissioners are bound to return an exact account of the several denominations of Christians in Ireland. It is one of the last importance that these returns should be made accurately and speedily; but, above all things, accurately.

According to the best information I could collect from the returns made to the Catholic Association, the population of Ireland being eight millions, there ought to be—for it is matter in some measure of calculation—seven millions of Catholics, and one million of Protestants of all sects—that is including all the sects into which Protestantism is divided in Ireland. Thus giving a proportion of seven Catholics to one Protestant.

According to the assertion of the Orange press, founded upon no ascertained facts, and relying altogether upon partial conjecture, the Protestants of all denominations amount to two millions, and the Catholics to six millions, thus giving a proportion of only three Catholics to one Protestant. I do very strongly think that this must be a most erroneous calculation.

Now, here is a commission issued by the crown to ascertain which of these parties be right, or which of them be nearer to the truth. Here is a commission to ascertain the truth. It is the truth which we Catholics desire, and seek for in every thing. Let us have the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. It is a maxim of our religion that all the kingdoms upon earth—nay, the kingdom of heaven itself—should not be purchased at the expense of one single lie. An offence against the God of truth exceeds in magnitude, infinitely and beyond any comparison, all the benefits and advantages that could possibly accrue to man.

This I take for granted is also the doctrine of conscientious and religious Protestants; but it is not the doctrine or the practice of the Orangists—they deal in the foulest practice of falsehoods, as well as of all other crimes that may in any way advance their fiendish purposes. We all know that they will resort to every species of dexterity, trick, and fraud, to cover the capacity of their numbers, and to diminish our majority. We recollect the ludicrous but criminal devices by which the agents of the "Kildare-place School Society" and the other sectarian school humbugs, augmented upon paper the number of children under their tuition. I recollect at Ennis, in the county Clare, some hundreds of children were got together, at the price of a few cakes of ginger-bread, to fill a sectarian school on the day of the arrival of the inspector. There was one thousand other schemes practised to swell the numbers.

The lending of scholars from one school to another was a familiar practice, and I understand that some of the Orange parsons are actually commencing the good work of collecting for each other their scattered congregations, so as to swell the number of Protestants on the day of enumeration, as it varies from parish to parish.

It is our duty—it is the duty of every honest Irishman, to counteract all these schemes, and to have the exact truth ascertained. Let me, then, earnestly urge the immediate adoption of energetic means to have these returns made with accuracy.

I propose that the following measures should be adopted:

First—Every possible aid should be given to the commissioners. Every question they put should be fully and fairly answered. The names of all the inhabitants of each city, town, village, hamlet, and house, should be given them, and the fullest and most unreserved communications should be made to the secretary to the commission, Mr. Mathew Barrington, a gentleman of the strictest impartiality and integrity.

Secondly—I most respectfully and earnestly implore the Catholic clergy to aid us in this way,—that is, by getting two paper books—one for an original, the other for a copy—and then to take down a list of all the farms or townlands by name in the parish or benefice of each Catholic clergyman, and then, under the heading of each farm or townland, to state the number of houses in each, and the names of every individual in each house, specifying the age, as far as may be known or conjectured of each individual, and his or her religion, taking special care to distinguish the Protestants into their various denominations as far as possible. Thus there will be a specification by the county, parish, place of abode, and religion of each individual, with his or her name. This is the more essentially necessary, as the Catholic and Protestant parishes differ in boundaries and denominations, making it impossible to produce any thing like accuracy, unless the names of the farms and townlands be given.

When the book is completed—which should be as speedily as is consistent with the necessary attention to its perfect accuracy—one copy of it should be sent to Mr. Barrington, as secretary to the commission—and the other copy should be transmitted to Edward Dwyer, Esq., Corn Exchange Rooms, Burgh-quay, Dublin. Mr. Dwyer will address a circular to every Catholic clergyman in Ireland, and will very respectfully solicit them to give their assistance to this most useful public work. He will act as secretary "pro tempore" in the formation of the Grand Liberal Club for Dublin, and is the most likely person in the county to be elected permanent secretary to that body when it is formed.

I confess I am intensely anxious to have recorded the name, age, trade, or occupation, residence and religion of every individual in Ireland. Whatever be the result let us have the truth—let us regulate our views and claims by the certain knowledge of facts. I desire, above all things, to have the means in my hands of correcting Orange misrepresentations and falsehoods. I cannot have these means unless the Catholic clergy will be pleased to give me the species of assistance I ask for. I hope each book will be signed with the name and address of the persons who can vouch for its accuracy and truth, and of the clergyman by whom it is transmitted.

It is in the North of Ireland especially that these details will be most necessary. It is of the Catholic Clergy in the North that I now especially request this assistance. It is true that local circumstances may render it unpleasant to have the name of each enumerator disclosed. Whenever that is the case let it be signified by a letter accompanying the book, and in every case where it is desired to conceal the name of the informant it shall be carefully concealed. But it will be felt that anonymous information is not to be compared with information which can be vouched with a responsible name. However, anonymous information is infinitely better than none at all.

I take this method also of respectfully appealing to my lords, the Catholic bishops of the various dioceses, to countenance my request, and, if they deem it right, to give the weight of their venerated authority to the execution of my plan. I do with becoming deference remind them that the House of Commons required such a commission as this in order to reduce the temporalities of the established church to the extent of the spiritual wants of the Irish Protestants. If this plan had been earlier adopted by the British government, what persecutions, what injustice, what scenes of misery, what streams of human blood might have been spared! But though late, it is, I humbly conceive, our duty to hail it as a harbinger of better times, and as an earnest that more may be expected from the quarter from which even a commission of so friendly an aspect has issued.

The fourth subject of my advice relates to tithes—the eternal source of discord and of crime. But that subject requires, and will justify, a long letter. I will, after that letter, resume my letters to Lord Duncannon, but with a heavier heart, unless Lord Brougham's speeches be disclaimed in action, if not in words, by his wise colleagues. If they be not so disclaimed, every honest radical must throw the ministry overboard, and look for future ameliorations to an administration disembarrassed of the "beard" in which that very learned lord rejoiceth.

I intend to point out in my next letter the great difficulties in point of law which stand in the way of parsons in levying the tithes. The embarrassments in which they are placed by Stanley's act is much greater than they could well imagine, or that honest Stanley intended. I do hope that before my correspondence on this subject closes the parsons will see that I really and practically was their best friend, and that their truculent advisers and sanguinary leaders have placed them in a dilemma out of which they cannot be relieved. I do believe that the people of England, any more than the people of Ireland, will not in the ensuing session of parliament listen to any claim to a vested right to any emoluments by any parson who was always without a Protestant flock. Indeed it seems a mockery to call that a vested right which was in fact and justice an existing wrong. A parson paid for spiritual services to a non-existing congregation resembles the paying of a state tailor for making clothes for

"The naked negroes basking at the line."

If these vested rights shall be thrown overboard in the next session, the multitudinous parsons thus flung upon the world to earn, as honestly as they can, a subsistence, will have to thank the Lords and the outrageous Orangemen for losing the fair and favorable opportunity of settling the question in a manner which would have well secured them from want. On their own heads, and on those of the worthy Recorder and other truculent opponents of a reasonable compromise, the blame of a different result must properly rest. I wish their joy of the burden; they have well earned it.

I cannot conclude without congratulating you my fellow countrymen, on the miserable and contemptible display made by the Orangemen at their meetings in Dublin, and especially on their total inability to state one rational or even colourable grievance under which they labour at this present time, and of which they ought justly to complain. I congratulate you on the eternal stupidity of the Reverend—aye, the Reverend!!—Mortimer O'Sullivan, who christened himself that Mortimer, although Father Flannery, the parish priest of Clomml, duly baptised him by the more euphonious name of Mortough. I congratulate you on the prosing dullness of Dr. Boyton, and the more racy absurdity of a ferocious belwether of a person styled Mr. Butt. People of Ireland, these men are playing our game unless we ourselves spoil it. They are exhibiting their stupidity as well as their brutality in the contempt and execration of every rational man in the British empire.

My next letter takes up, and will fully discuss, the tithes, in all the bearings of that subject. I will anticipate only thus far, that my plan contemplates the total annihilation of that impost—not only as to twofifths, but as to the entire—and also the extinction to every claim for compensation by any Protestant clergyman, who has not a Protestant flock, or who has not personally attended such flock where it existed. In the latter case the entire compensation should in my opinion, be given to the Protestant curate during, and continuing to do the duty.

I have the honour to be, fellow-countrymen, your ever faithful servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of WELCOME by the hands of Mr. EDWARD DWYER, and also your kind letter of invitation to your house at Darrynane.

With respect to the first I will not pretend to believe, that I am altogether unworthy the character you have given me, while, as far as good intentions and zealous endeavors go, no one can overate me there. If I do not (as I certainly do not) deserve all the praise that you bestow upon me, I have, in the commendations bestowed upon me by you, and in the honorable reception that I have found in Ireland, a powerful motive, in addition to all those which before urged me on to action, to endeavor to deserve all your praise, great as it is.

I did not set my foot on Irish ground, without bearing in mind the act, that I had resolved never to come hither, while the unmitigated "Coercion Bill" should remain in force; and, without bearing in mind this other fact, namely, that it was you and you alone who had prevented it so remaining. Never shall I, as long as I live, forget your attitude, your manner, your agitation, your anxious and impassionate tone, when you asked, whether it was intended to renew the coercion bill; nor shall I forget the indignant declaration of your resolution to oppose it. It was your conduct, in that five minutes, which produced all that followed; it was your conduct, in that five minutes, that brought me here; your country's gratitude you know you have; and I here, with the greatest respect, beg you to accept of mine.

With regard to the second matter, your invitation to Darrynane, I could, by going thither not possibly add, in the view of either you or my countrymen or mine, one particle to the proof of that respect and admiration which I bear towards you; if the visit could do this, nothing should prevent me from making it. But, while it could be of no use in this respect, I find, upon full and minute calculation, that it would retard me ten or twelve days in that progress, which I am performing; not for pleasure, not to gratify curiosity; but from a sense of duty; from a desire to acquire that knowledge which I did not before possess, and the possession of which is necessary to enable me duly to discharge that duty, which my excellent constituents have a right to expect at my hands. For these reasons, and because the loss of ten days would be injurious to my object, I beg you to excuse, (as I know you will), my not visiting you now, receiving my assurance, that if alive and well the next year, I will go from my home to your house, for the express and sole purpose of showing my respect towards you and your family.

And with this assurance I remain, your faithful and most obedient servant,
WM. COBBETT.

Dublin, September 23, 1834.

ANTIQUITIES, &c. OF IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN PILOT.

MY DEAR SIR—The enclosed communication from Counsellor D'Alton will, I feel persuaded, be read with deep interest by every lover of religion and antiquities of his country. It proposes the publication of the full Literary Historical events, and legal Records of the Parishes of Ireland, and of all the Abbeys, Castles, and (if desirable) ancient Families of the Country. If encouraged, the work will unfold a world of information elucidary of the ancient annals of the country, and of the histories of those venerable ruins which, in mockery of time, still survive throughout the land, proclaiming to each succeeding generation what Ireland once had been, and what she still is capable of becoming.

To encourage and reward such a national undertaking should, one would think, be the first ambition of a discerning public. That they will do so, I dare not doubt, when it once becomes generally known. Your paper I select to give publicity to Dr. D'Alton's communication, not only because it is of sound moderate principles, and, therefore, a safe guide of public opinion, but because of its circulation in all parts of the empire. It would be a pity, indeed, that thousands of subscribers should not pour in their names for Mr. D'Alton's publication. Perhaps if the present fortunate proposal be not accepted, the opportunity of carrying on so interesting and national an undertaking may be lost for ever. It depends on the disposition of an all-wise Providence whether Mr. D'Alton will be spared to make reparation for any delay that may be suffered to occur in the execution of the proposed work. No one but himself is fitted for such a task. Let the public men, then, lose no time in intimations addressed to him, or to your of-

rice, how far they are disposed to encourage him to proceed with spirit in his laborious and patriotic undertaking.

I have the honor to be, my dear Sir, your's very truly,
WILLIAM YOUNG.
Parochial-house, Baldoyle, 10th Sept., 1834.

48, Summer-hill, 3d, September 1834

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR—Permit me too assure you how gratified I feel for your very kind mention of me in the last number of the Catholic Penny Magazine, (No. 29,) while I cannot but be conscious that the short and humble services which you sought from me were wholly undeserving of those praises by which you kindly wish to recommend me, and introduce my researches to the reverend pastors of our creed.

You do not, indeed, mis-calculate when you speak at least of my "readiness to communicate for the common good of my religion and my country" and of those voluminous collections which I have made. The more readily, indeed, would they be furnished, as I feel the practicability of their publication will depend on the interval that Providence is pleased to spare me for the task.

It is with the same patriotic motives that you are pleased to attribute to me what I have frequently said, and still cheerfully volunteer to furnish the full literary notices, historical events, and legal records of any parish, or collection of parishes, in Ireland, and of all the abbeys, castles, &c. in such parish or parishes, and, if desirable, of the ancient families of same provided I am indemnified against the mere expense of paper and print, and without claiming any remuneration for my own researches or time, other than what may result from the fortuitous sale of the work beyond the number necessary to defray the above cost.

Although from motives which I have been unable to trace to persons, the Royal Irish Academy has recently excluded me from their council of antiquities, I proudly exult in the more than counterbalancing testimonials recently written of me by the deeply lamented Dr. Doyle, by Thomas Moore, and by the very flattering notice of me in the last April number of the Edinburgh Review. Such approvals supersede any humbler notions of myself which I might otherwise entertain, and make me hope I could not be unequalled for such labors as those above alluded to; and which in every attainable interval of those of my profession should be zealously and indefatigably devoted to the development of all that could hallow Irish localities, with associations sacred, literary, or historic. Would that the national suggestion given by you to our countrymen were adopted by them, and that they would furnish authentic information of antiquities, curiosities, or other statistics with their respective districts, and particulars or copies of existing manuscripts to one, who but covets them for patriotic objects and national honor.

And believe me, reverend and dear sir, your obliged humble servant,

JOHN D'ALTON.

Rev. Wm. Young, &c. &c.

DUNDALK POLITICS.

It is a matter of special wonderment that no Orange journal noticed even slightly, a momentous occurrence which took place here several weeks since. Considering the celebrity acquired by David Macbeth, that much injured and persecuted member of the most loyal and religious of all associations, it is most extraordinary that his liberation from "durance vile" should have been allowed to pass over without the slightest manifestation of public feeling. Why was he not presented with a congratulatory address on the important occasion? The sympathetic attention which he experienced from some pious and distinguished magistrates, during his incarceration, must have afforded him great consolation. While confined, he received numerous presents of substantial and even delicate viands, and it is certain that he was most daintily fed. It is already known to the public that this protege of the faction obtained through the exertions of his Orange friends, aided by the humane interposition of Baron Sir Wm. Smith, from the most noble the Marquis of Anglesey, a remission of one-half the term of imprisonment to which he had been sentenced. Yet the Orangemen contend that he ought not to have been subjected even to the mitigated punishment inflicted on him, for what they conceive to be a venial offence—merely taking the life of one young Papist, and wounding another. On the other hand, there are many persons, who, not being gifted with that clearness of perception only enjoyed by the Conservatives, thought the sentence of three years imprisonment a mild one, considering the enormity of his crime. The moment his eighteen months' confinement terminated, the elite of the Conservatives in the county Louth despatched for his removal a vehicle in which fire arms were deposited, to be used for his defence in case of his being attacked. He ought to have had a guard of honor, though there was not the smallest indication of his being molested. He was conveyed to Strafield, the pleasantly situated villa of Mr. McNeale, commanding a beautiful view of the bay of Dundalk, and the circumjacent country, which is highly interesting and picturesque. Here he sojourned for a fortnight, enjoying the salubrity of the air, and receiving the congratulations of his Conservative friends, while an abundance of excellent fare was not the least agreeable of his consolations. He then proceeded to Scotland, where, it is said, he is to be enabled to establish himself in his trade, which is that of a glazier. It is a pity that this martyr to the cause of Conservatism has been obliged to leave the country. His loss will be severely felt by the Orangemen of this town. The pious Lord Roden must ever consider himself bound to do all in his power to promote the welfare and happiness of this man, who so nobly periled his life in evincing his ardent attachment to the illustrious though tainted house of Jocelyn. As to Neal Rock, the Popish schoolmaster, who was sentenced to three years imprisonment for collaring a magistrate at the patronage of Omeath, he has not the slightest hope of any mitigation of his punishment, but must remain nearly another year-and-a-half separated from his distressed family, and immured in a goal; but, though he must be content with prison fare, though no friends send him presents of such nice eatables as ham and chickens, still he finds no small solace in the affectionate attentions of his modest, industrious, and truly exemplary wife.—*Nevery Examiner.*

THE IRISH ANTI-TRINITY.

First Moloch, horrid king, besmeared with blood
Of human sacrifice,
Mammon, the heast erected spirit that fell
From heaven,
Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd
Fell not.

As there is an Anti-Christ so is there an Anti-Trinity; and the Anti-Trinity of the church in Ireland is Moloch, Mammon, and Belial. This is the triune god of the sincere Irish parsons. Gore, gold, and gluttony divide their hearts and homage. Violence was put first, as it is foremost in their thoughts—that in which they live and move and have their being. We set not up for better theologians than the Beresfords, who know best by whom they were made, by whom sanctified, and through whom (if through any) they and their faction hope to be saved. Violence was their creator, their great first cause; and to Violence, therefore, it is meet and right they give the paternal honors of their idol-service. Moloch is the father in the Orange faith. Moloch begot Mammon; and Belial is the comforter of the establishment. This is the Protestantism by law established in Ireland; such the fundamental articles of the church into whose lap the nation pours millions, and at whose gates from twenty to thirty thousand fighting men are posted. The barracks are Moloch's altars, just as the parsonages are the shrines of Mammon, and the Episcopal palaces the fane of the unholy spirit. Milton errs when he says "no altar smokes" to this last divinity. He should have remembered the hearths of the Prelate's kitchens; what are they but altars of Belial—the "fleshiest incubus"—the god and very god of the belly? We have said, however, that the first person in the Irish Prelate's Trinity is the "Horrid King." He it was who was preached the other day, in Dublin, in the appropriate phrase of the sham'les. Other churches bow the knee lowest to the fiend of money, or the unsavoury devil of the flesh pot; but the Irish church outchurches all churches; sanctuary in its ritual stands for violence—the dove is not the emblem of its genius, but the vulture. Well may its ordinances be called a rubric, written as

they are in the ink of Draco. The harvest is gathered with the sword; it comes home to them, in honor of their god,

Besmeard with blood
Of human sacrifice and parents' tears,
Though for the noise of drums and timbrels loud
Their children's cries unheard.

These are the drums of British soldiers, dividing the labors of the temple with the men of the cassock, and tendering their oblations to the "grim idol" upon the bayonet's point. Peace-offerings affront his deity and incense his priesthood. His Majesty's ministers, forgetting that the Beresford Bible is quite a different book from the Bible of Archbishop Whately—that "*argutus inter sanctos alares*"—were so blind as to mistake the Irish churchmen for men of mercy, and think to please them by a tendered compromise, the terms of which were less salary and more peace.

This set the Orange priesthood in a flame,
For priests of their religion are the same,
Of whatsoever descent their godhead be—
Stock, stone, or other homely pedigree—
In his defence his servants are as bold
As if he had been born of beauteous gold.

The rights of the gory master were attacked, and the Parsons were not the men to brook it. In vain we appealed to their pockets and maws; in vain we adjured them by their rapacity and avarice. "If you love Mannon," we said, "If you love Belial, close with Lord Melbourne at once; agree with your adversary while he is in the way with you." Never before were such remonstrances ineffectual with churchmen. Alas! we forgot the triplicity of the Orange worship. It was not that they loved gold or gluttony less, but that they loved violence more. Two persons of the Anti-Trinity declared for the Tithes bill; but the third had a veto, and it was lost by a "*Moloch's s'ariser*."

Presumptuous men, pretending to know the Bible better than the Jocelyns, are apt to cite texts from the Gospel, and say with the Panther—
Our Savior preached it, and I hope you'll grant
The sermon on the mount was Protestant.

No, indeed! the Jocelyns will grant no such thing, if they have any regard for the reverend ruffians of the sinecure establishment, and in particular for Mr. Marcus Beresford, "Blessed are the peace-makers," says Christ: "We must get rid of the bloody Popish rebels," says the Parson. Now the argument stands thus: it is what logicians call a disjunctive syllogism—

Either the New Testament or Parson Beresford knows nothing about Protestantism. But nobody in his senses will pretend to know more about Protestantism than a Beresford.

Ergo, the New Testament knows nothing about Protestantism.

It is easy to trace the error of those who think it is a capital hit at the clergy to throw in their teeth the parable of the good Samaritan, or of St. Paul's fine discourse on the theme of charity. The Beresford Bible is the unmitigated copy. It is the mangled and spurious edition of the new Board of Education that inculcates peace and good will towards men, and such heresy and stuff. The conduct of the parson has all along been perfectly scriptural, for Moloch has his scripture as well as Jesus; and there it is written, "thou shalt do unto others as thou wouldst not that they should do unto thee;" and again, "*hate one another*;" and again, "blessed are the blood-thirsty, for they shall be called the children of Moloch." The unmitigated Bible must needs be Moloch's for we hear it everlastingly appealed to by the Rodens, Lefroys and Boytons, and all the men that lament the fall of Stanley, and bind their brows with Orange lilies on the anniversary of the Boyne. At no loss, then, can we be to comprehend the holy rage with which they beheld the "mutilation." The mutilators did more than corrupt sound doctrine, they actually set up a new god—the preacher of the sermon on the mount, and a hundred heterodox lessons of love and mercy. It was treason to the god of the Beresfords; and it was well for the traitors that there was no Holy Office to punish their disloyalty, and that the riding-house "of old renown," with the triangles, were out of fashion.—*Examiner.*

MR. O'CONNELL'S LETTERS.

[From the Dublin Pilot.]

Some of the mis-representations of Mr. O'Connell and of Irish affairs, which abound in the English Press, are scarcely worth the smile of contempt they are calculated to excite, and are unworthy of serious refutation. But there are others which, coming from quarters often just, and usually candid, deserve marked but respectful notice. Such are any mis-representations or mistakes which appear in the editorial articles of the *Courier*.

The *Courier* has animadverted on the first letter of Mr. O'Connell to Lord Duncannon, in most points so unjustly, that although the article escaped our notice when first it passed into the Irish press, yet it requires on our parts some particular examination.

The writer sets out by professing generally his dissatisfaction at the letter. He says—

"It has disappointed those expectations which we were not unwilling to entertain, that the agitator's influence might be reconciled with the intentions of the present government, to redress the admitted wrongs of the Irish population. It is scarcely a week since Mr. O'Connell proclaimed that the present ministry were identified in feeling with the Irish population, and that he was himself a decided ministerialist."

Now, we ask the writer of the *Courier* to look back to the first letter of Mr. O'Connell, where he calls himself a ministerialist, and will he not in candor confess, from the whole scope and context of the letter, that the ministerialism Mr. O'Connell therein professed was conditional of the ministers performing, or attempting at least, the good which he anticipated from their professions? He saw a ministry formed, purified of some of its members most opposed to good measures for Ireland; he saw men added to the ministry of unblemished reputations, and all whose previous principles were in accordance with the policy which, if carried into effect, would really enable Mr. O'Connell to be a ministerialist. Mr. O'Connell's ministerialism consisted in this and no more. To hope the ministers would be faithful to their own professions—to wait upon events, and not impede or embarrass them without any trial—and if, indeed, the ministers wisely and honestly did act upon their own profession, to aid them with his influence in accomplishing just objects. But, certainly, there was nothing in his first letter, or any other letter, to warrant his ministerialist for evil—to be a ministerialist right or wrong—whether the new fulfilled or forfeited their promises.

Mr. O'Connell's second letter (the first of Lord Duncannon) was, therefore, in full accordance with the letter where he calls himself a "ministerialist." In order to enable him to continue his aid of the ministers, and to be a ministerialist, it was right to point out those errors of the predecessors of the present ministry which they might avoid; to show what was immediately within their

"of the best of the Irish judges"—we deny it absolutely. Mr. O'Connell never said that—neither was he reported to have said it. We challenge proof; but if he did say so foolish a thing, and the saying it, after all, would be no great eulogium on Mr. Doherty—but if he did, we repeat—what justification would that have been for the whigs appointing a tenth-rate lawyer to one of the highest stations of judicial trust, and that tenth-rate lawyer their political enemy.

The most unwise and unjust portion of the article, however, in the *Courier*, is, where it discusses the fourth charge of Mr. O'Connell, what it calls "the demand" of Mr. O'Connell "to dismiss the present Attorney General." The *Courier* says of this—

"The grounds of Mr. O'Connell's personal hostility to that gentleman are, we presume, obvious to the public. It is not our intention to retrace them; but it is now quite clear that the tone and manner of Mr. O'Connell's demand for the removal of the Irish-Attorney General, render it imperative upon any government which does not choose to admit its unqualified helotism, to preserve and continue those official arrangements against which the learned gentleman has declaimed with the arrogance of a dictator."

The principle involved in the paragraph is unjust, and leads to the very worst and most fatal spirit that could possibly pervade a government. First of all, it is unjust to Mr. O'Connell, by imputing to him a motive of "personal hostility," while the writer could not possibly know whether he entertained such a sentiment or not. The writer knows nothing of Mr. O'Connell, if he believes he does not forget personal hostility in politics towards men who turn to act politically right. All who know him, know that he has forgiven injuries far greater than he ever received from Mr. Blackburne, if the party injuring acted afterwards for the benefit of Ireland. After all, Mr. Blackburne was but the paltry instrument against O'Connell—a malignant and unfair one we admit—but still but the tool of the master tyrant—Grey. In obeying that tyrant, Blackburne acted, no doubt, in according with his Tory prejudices and personal hate—he also put money in his purse—but he is not worth the dignity of resentment, and Mr. O'Connell would despise being governed by such a sentiment. So much for the "personal authority," and as to the principle of action recommended by the *Courier* to the government—that the tone and manner of Mr. O'Connell's demand for the removal of Mr. Blackburne rendered it imperative on the government to retain Mr. Blackburne—for this is the obvious meaning; it is an advice—so unwise, so tinctured with the very "personality" complained of by the *Courier*—it is so calculated to make a ministry more completely in the hands of Mr. O'Connell, by the spirit of contradiction to his desires, than it could be by the wisdom of just compliance with them—that we can hardly bring ourselves to believe the *Courier* will seriously maintain such a principle.

Instead of recommending ministers to resist advice, because it comes from Mr. O'Connell, the *Courier* should aid the ministry in sifting the facts, to ascertain whether the advice itself was good or otherwise no matter from whence it may come. Measured by this wise standard, the *Courier* would find that Mr. O'Connell's advice was good, and ought to be complied with—that Mr. Blackburne was a rank Tory—that it is not wise in ministers to employ, trust, or promote their Tory enemies; and the *Courier* would have aided in removing the nuisance, by giving advice tempered with wisdom, not distempered by passion.

Of this let our contemporary be assured, that in estimating the nature of Mr. O'Connell's ministerialism, there must always be estimated the extent of advantages that the ministry will affect for Ireland. Those who calculate upon him by any other standard than this, are erroneous in their premises, and will be always fallacious in their conclusions.

JUSTICE IN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.

Our Ennis correspondent, it will be seen, has furnished us with the particulars of an extraordinary inquiry into a very disgusting transaction. The magistrates of Ennis were directed by the Lord Lieutenant to investigate a charge brought by a child of tenders years against one of those people known in these times as Evangelical saints. A very remarkable feature in this case is, that it was previously investigated by Capt. Dyas, a stipendiary magistrate of police, who directed the clerk of the petty sessions to draw up the girl's information. But strange to say, subsequently, when they were signed by the complainant, he refused to receive them. This was in my last, and from that time public justice in this instance has been at a stand. The Lord Lieutenant was memorialled, and his Excellency directed the inquiry, the proceedings of which we, as fully as we can properly, publish. The magistrates received without hesitation the informations which Captain Dyas, in

"How happy could I be with either!"

style he received and rejected. Comment on this affair will best come from the pen and ink of Lord Duncannon.—*Limerick Star*.

Captain Dyas, police magistrate in Ennis, is gone on leave of absence for two months.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF KING'S COUNTY.

"What fellow are you," she said, "that dare to lay claim with the MacGregor, and neither wear his dress nor speak his language?—What are you that have the tongue and the habit of the hound, and yet seek to lie down with the deer?"—*Waverley Novels*, vol. viii., p. 326.

FELLOW-ELECTORS—Now that the parliamentary session has for the present year closed, it may be of use to review for a moment the political career of your representatives. The history of either will afford, to the independent elector at least, matter of very different congratulation. The man of your own choice, Mr. Fitzsimmons—he, at least, nobly sustained the trust with which your confidence honored him. In him was reflected, as in a mirror, your views, wishes, and anxieties—the untiring assiduity of his labors, the warmth of patriotic zeal, and the sterling honesty of his votes, where you and the national interests were at stake, entitle him eminently to a continuance of the confidence and affection which at the same time reflect, like charity, "honor on him who gives and him who receives." In one word, Mr. Fitzsimmons's integrity has admirably harmonised with your own ardent, honest and patriotic emotions. But look at his colleague, Lord Oxmantown. Of his Lordship's private habits or domestic predilections, in the present cursory review, we have nothing to offer—he may divide his time, if he so listeth, very interestingly, between the management of his fox covers, or the decorations of his observatory—between the insects of Linnaeus or the discoveries of Herschell, it is his parliamentary career you are called upon to consider, how far by his votes, his influence, or his talents, he may have labored in the cause of Ireland and national amelioration. Look, then, for the session just elapsed, to the votes and exertions of his Lordship—what will you find? You will find him in the ranks of the minister when opposed to the liberties of Ireland, as in the case of the coercion bill, and against the same minister when the whim of power veers for a moment in the direction of doing good for Ireland, as in the case of the tithing bill. You see him your representative—*Hu! prisca fides!*

—extolling the glories of the curfew, and the comforts of the guard-house to the famishing peasant, and endeavoring to demonstrate to the satisfaction of his ten pound constituency that tithes are the breath of their nostrils—and that a luxury which fills the land with blood, bayonets, and parsons, is too precious to be lost on the tithe-paying paupers of unfortunate Ireland. His Lordship doubtless will assure you that he represents you fairly. At the next election he will whisper to your credulity, if you permit the proposition, that he has really been a marvelously honest representative. The day, after all, of iniquitous humbug has gone by, and you will teach him that to be betrayed is bad enough, without the insulting mockery of delusion. Independent Electors of the King's County—should he dare again to lift his coronet amongst you on the hustings, let him feel that even lords when clothed in the panoply of their order, are but indifferently protected, when their influence is directed against the just rights of an independent constituency. At least, should he seek for your votes, let him bear a badge upon his forehead, on which will be inscribed the claims of the *Parsons* to public favor—"The glories of the coercion bill, and the perpetuity of tithes. Now that an insidious *soi disant* representative has stolen, by a treacherous exhibition of your colors, into the walls of St. Stephen's, you have watched him with attention that has detected his perfidy. When once detected, with calm and dignified indignation dismiss him your service, "never," like the unfortunate Wolsey, "to hope again." Think you, should one of the gorgeous mirrors which luxurious splendor erected in the saloons of his lordship's castle fail for a moment to represent aright the aristocratic dignity of his lordship, and in lieu thereof reflect the hideous figure of unnatural deformity, would not the deceitful looking-glass be torn from the walls, and broken into a thousand fragments?—His lordship has been to you this faithless mirror; and, though I should be sorry to recommend his lordship's aristocratic components to be fractured like the glass, I would feel certainly disposed to recommend his removal from the walls of St. Stephen's.

Though the day has not immediately arrived when you may again be called upon to exert the privilege entrusted to you by the constitution, yet, like Cromwell's soldiers, "confide in the Lord, and rest upon your firelocks." In the selection of a second candidate, be not at this early time too sanguine, or too apt to declare for pledges. One already, a gentleman of high family, patriotic and popular principles, has intimated at some future day a willingness to respond to your call, should you honor him with your confidence and support. A modest diffidence in an early appeal to popular favor is often the marked forerunner of decision in political honesty and patriotic determination when matters are more matured, and the day of trial is at hand. Without the slightest disposition to presume as a leader of your opinions, may I beg, in the name of our common liberties and independence, to guard you at this particular period from any minor differences that might ultimately lead to the defeat of our own principles, and to the resurrection in our county of an oligarchical oppression under which we have groaned too long. In the constitutional battle before us, we have much to engage our minds and discipline our determination, without falling out of the way, and exhausting in petty squabbles our energies, that heaven and nature have given us for more ennobling purposes. We have embarked in the one goodly vessel together; let mutiny be unknown amongst us; to our mast let us nail as our motto, "temperance, firmness and union;" and ultimately we shall be enabled with full sails to enter the haven of victory and national amelioration—our watchword "the extinction of tithes," and our first warmest prayer "the Repeal of the Union." AN ELECTOR.

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of this Society in Edinburgh terminated on Saturday; the following particulars will be read with interest. This was the fourth Annual Meeting.—The weather was dreadfully unpropitious on the first day, Monday, and on Tuesday, and Thursday. Wednesday was fair, but gloomy; and it was not till Friday and Saturday that Edinburgh and its environs were seen under the influence of a bright sunshine. The report was general that M. Arago, the Secretary of the French Institute, is writing a book on climate, and apprehensions were entertained of Seeing Scotland recorded as the land, not of fog and biting winds, but of deluges and storms, as this illustrious philosopher had seen her in no other aspect: However, the two last days redeemed her character. The order of proceeding was as follows:—In the morning, at ten, the Committees of the Sections met in the college and arranged the business of the day. The members met in the College Library, between ten and eleven, and at the latter hour proceeded to the separate apartments allotted to the different Sections, in which papers were read and discussions maintained till three or four o'clock. Dinner was served at two, ordinarily at five. About half-past seven, the members repaired to the Assembly Rooms. The *savans* appeared on a raised platform at the end of the room, and the Chairman of each Section reported its proceedings during the day. After this routine was accomplished, a popular lecture was delivered by a Member of the Association, and the proceedings terminated about eleven o'clock at night. About 1000 of the inhabitants of Edinburgh are said to have become members of the Association, and about 300 members from abroad and from different parts of the country, attended the meeting, so that it mustered fully 1,300.

Sir T. BRISBANE was elected to the chair on the first day, and the leading subjects of discussion and lecture were Mathematics and Physics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Geology, Natural History, Statistics, Medicine, &c., upon which Mr. Lloyd, Buckland, Williams, Lardner, Murray, Arnot, Abercrombie, Dalton, &c.; Professors Jameson, Trail, Graham, Sedgewick, Whewell, Hamilton, Robinson, Lyell, M. Arago, Lord Greenock, Sir William Jardine, Col. Sykes, Messrs. Brunet, Philip, Nichol, Selby, and a host of others, distinguished for science, delivered their opinions. The opening assembly took place on Monday evening, in the Assembly Rooms, George-street. The large room (which had been splendidly repainted, and supplied with brilliant gas lustres for the occasion), was crowded with the members and the ladies, by whom most of them were accompanied. Among the distinguished persons on the platform were Sir T. Acland, pres-

Professor of Arago, Sir D. Brewster, Sir C. Bell, Dr. Dalton, Dr. Daubeny, M. Le Baron Eude, Dr. Lardner, Mr. R. Murchison, Professor Powell, Dr. Vlastos, Professor Whewell, &c.

Professor SEDGWICK, President of the former year, opened the meeting with an address. He hoped they would not think he was needlessly clinging to that chair, if he detained them for a few moments by touching on one or two topics connected with the Institution. He begged to congratulate them on their increasing numbers, and then proceeded to advert to the original institution of the Association, which he said had been started by a set of independent men, with the most sober views of future good, and of the success of their scheme—hardly knowing what constitution to give it, and never dreaming of the glorious success which it had now obtained. The first meeting had been held at York—the second at Oxford, where a large accession of numbers was experienced—the third at Cambridge, where the numbers still further increased, and now it had reached the Scottish capital, where an addition had been made to their number beyond all precedent. On his way hither he had the good fortune to meet with M. Arago, and Dr. Vlastos from Greece, M. Arago, in the departments which he had cultivated, was inferior to none in Europe. To meet with men like these—to breathe the same atmosphere—to partake the same sentiments, and enjoy their conversation and their friendship, were enough to justify the institution of that Association, were there no other advantages. (Cheers.) The Learned Professor then detailed at some length the benefits resulting from the collision of opinion among men versed in the secrets of science and philosophy.

Professor FORBES followed with an interesting account of the labors of the society, in the course of his speech announced that the object of the Association was not, like that of the gold-beater, merely to diffuse knowledge over a wider surface, but, like that of the miner, to dig out new ore from the mines. Nevertheless, we must remark that almost the whole proceedings consisted of communications of known truths, and the new ore actually added to the circulating mass weighed but little in the scales. This observation is not made with the view of depreciating the value of the communications; but to express a humble opinion that the boundaries of science are enlarged chiefly by the master-spirits among mankind, who labour from the internal inspirations of a powerful genius, and need neither the stimulus of an association to excite them to industry, nor its shouts of applause to reward them for their success. An association is useful chiefly in stimulating the industry of less gifted men, and in spreading the knowledge of scientific discoveries; in short, the object which it successfully accomplishes is that of the object which it successfully accomplishes is that of the gold-beater; and the secretary, as it appears to us, erred in stating its pretensions higher than its achievements were likely to warrant.

There was a good deal of private hospitality shown to the strangers; but the Physicians, who gave a breakfast, alone ventured on any public entertainment.

The meetings continued an entire week. The last was honored by the presence of Lord Brougham, who was rapturously received. His Lordship seconded the vote of thanks to Mr. Arago and the foreigners who had honoured the Association with their presence, in a short but a beautifully conceived and finely spoken speech, simple and dignified. He was enthusiastically cheered. After apologising for not sooner appearing at the meetings of the Association, which he said was attributable to accident, he remarked that he understood he owed the honor of seconding the motion to the circumstance—one of the proudest in his life—that he was a Member of the National Institute of France. It had often been remarked that war was a game at which, if the people were wise, governments would not often play; and he might add, that in encouraging and fostering the exertions of men of science, who were of no party, and over whom the angry tempests of war passed innocuous, a Government was taking the best means to facilitate that which which ought ever to be their chief aim—peace on earth, and good will among men.—(Applause.) He might remark also that, as among individuals, the older they grew they became the more sensible that life was too short to be spent in personal quarrels, so he was happy to say, that he was now too old and too experienced, for neighbouring States to engage in war with little or no ground of quarrel. A great part of this softening influence was to be attributed to science, which formed a bond of brotherhood between learned men of all countries. It was, therefore, on scientific principles, and on the principles of an enlightened philanthropy, that he cordially seconded the motion. M. Arago returned thanks in French.

Professor SEDGWICK is a most intellectual speaker, enlivening his statement with the most eloquent language, and ready wit. The celebrated professor Buckland delivered an interesting lecture on fossil remains; he is an agreeable and unaffected speaker, with a plain and unostentatious appearance. He was most amusing, and the audience was delighted and instructed. It is gratifying to find that all these distinguished strangers were delighted with Edinburgh, with its philosophers, and the kind and hospitable reception they met. The Chairman announced that the next meeting would be held in Dublin in August, 1835.

On the whole, this meeting will be recollected with a pleasing interest in Edinburgh, but without conviction of its having done much to extend the boundaries of science, or even to raise the standard of general thinking or study. It has rendered science fashionable for a week; it must have dispelled some prejudices, and prepared the way for future good. The admission of the ladies to the evening meetings was a wise and successful measure; but some of the lecturers who addressed them under-rated their intellectual capacities. They diluted the philosophy with an infusion of feeble jokes, to render it palatable to its auditors. This was a mistake. The brightest wit and the liveliest fancy are not more interesting than sound philosophy rendered perspicuous by a master spirit; and when a philosopher attempts wit, with which nature has not gifted him, in order to be facetious for a purpose, he only becomes puerile and ridiculous. No event in the recent history of Edinburgh has produced so much excitement among the middling classes, as this meeting. The King's visit in 1822 caused more stir and drew greater numbers to the town for one or two days, but its influence was not felt to nearly the same extent among the middle classes. Many families had one or two strangers living with them; others met them in the breakfast and dinner parties given. In all parties and companies nothing else was talked of but the papers read, or discussions which occurred in the sections and evening meetings.—*Courier.*

From a Newcastle (England) paper.

We most earnestly request the attention of our readers to the account of the proceedings of the American Congress, their resolutions, and those of the industrious classes, regarding the infamous bank. Never was exposure so important as this; never did we read any thing with such heartfelt delight as these documents. Again and again, we request the patriotic men of the north of England to peruse and re-peruse these extraordinary documents, and if in doing so, they do not feel admiration and gratitude towards the illustrious Jackson, and the industrious, wise, and determined citizens of the United States, such as any set of men never felt for another, we are

mistaken in them. Compared with the General, the Lawyer, and the President, what a poor, bedizened, lean, hook-nosed, brainless thing of a worn-out drill-sergeant does Wellington look; compared with these wise, patriotic, and determined Republicans, what silly, duped, and stupid wretches are the tax-paying, stock-jobbing, saving-bank depositing creatures, that twattle at public meetings about London. This is really our "nunc-dimitis." Ten days ago, we had a letter from a quarter on which it was impossible for us not to place great reliance, assuring us that the American working-classes, under the

Farmers and artisans

formed the militia, which destroyed Packenham and his borough-monger hirelings at New-Orleans, and the sailors who drove on shore, and annihilated the flotillas of Provost on the lakes, these every way invincible men are firm, and with them Congress is firm; for be it recollected the real representatives of the United States are elected under a suffrage nearly universal. The House of Representatives, it will be seen, have ARRESTED NICHOLAS BIDDLE, AND THE WHOLE TRAITOROUS AND DEPRAVED GANG OF DIRECTORS OF THIS PAPER MONEY SLAVERY MANUFACTORY. BRAVO! It was high time the super-insolent miscreants, it seems, relying on the support of a would-be aristocracy, actually refused to produce their books and correspondence, according to law, when called upon to do so. This was an act of direct and avowed resistance to their government, and we hope they will be dealt with accordingly.

But it is to the Resolutions of the Working classes that we wish to call the attention of the sensible and patriotic men of the north of England. Never was there so beautiful a document; see their knowledge of this somewhat intricate subject; see their views and language as to these execrable impositions called "National Debts." We look at home, and blush at the comparison, but we blush unjustly; we ought to have remembered that these men, sagacious as they are, have had the assistance of a press really independent, really able, and really instructive, whilst Englishmen have been systematically misled and deceived by those bribed vehicles of sycophancy, slander, slang, and slip-slop, yclept in this country "newspapers." As far as our humble efforts can go, this shall be so no longer. We once more entreat the attention of our readers to these extraordinary documents. The Newcastle Press, we know, reaches America, and whilst we convey to the industrious class there the strongest expression of our gratitude and admiration, and of the gratitude and admiration of those who think with us, and they are many, we would with every sentiment of respect and deference, beg them—not to persevere, for that we know they will do, but to go yet further. If they allow the circulation of notes for twenty dollars, their currency will only be upon the unsafe footing of that of England, that is to say, a few grains of metal to a bushel of paper. If they stop at fifty dollars, they will assimilate it to that of England, as it existed before the reign of the quack of quacks, Pitt. If they will not permit any note under one hundred dollars to circulate, they will then have a currency like that of France, nearly all gold and silver; a currency which has stood the test of two conquests, and one revolution.

We trust the editor of some patriotic American journal will see and reprint this article; not to indulge any idle vanity of ours, but that his excellent countrymen may know how many hearts in the north of England beat in perfect unison with theirs.

town or village of note in the western district of the state of New York, which will not be blessed with a house of Catholic worship. The chain is now formed from Albany to Buffalo, and the time is not far distant, when it will extend from one end of the union to the other, binding the children of the church, who flock to our happy shores from the four winds of heaven, "in the unity of the spirit and the bond of peace."

I remain your humble servant,

C.

THE REPUBLICAN IS SAFE.

We are not about offering to our readers and patrons an apology for a seeming or actual neglect of our usual attention to the professed object of our paper; we will not offer to our Irish friends an apology for suspension of our accustomed attention to the immediate interests of their beloved country beyond the Atlantic; we tender no apology for a seeming deviation which led us, for a short time, into the arena of American politics. We believe it will be acknowledged generally by our friends, on a dispassionate view of our conduct, that we are not inconsistent. There is more than one field in which the Irish battle must needs be fought, we with others fought it at the American polls, and we in connexion with the democracy of the country, have come forth triumphant and victorious.

It is with no small feelings of joy that we announce that the honest DEMOCRACY of the CITY of New York have triumphed over the United States Bank, and its corrupt partizans. The PEOPLE have come forth in their might and crushed the MONSTER, which strove to pollute the political atmosphere of this happy land, and destroy the liberty of the Union. In vain has the United States Bank lavished its money in the hopes of corrupting the people, and building up its perpetuity, over their prostrated rights. In vain have the merchants contributed their thousands, and closed their stores to advocate and uphold a dangerous and unholy aristocracy. In vain have the federalists bought over a few unprincipled and base recreants, expecting to elevate them to high places at the expense of our happiness. The DEMOCRACY of this city have by a majority of nearly TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED VOTES put this VETO upon the unholy and dangerous efforts of the miscalled "WHIGS," and sealed, irrevocably, the fate of the BANK. We have cause for rejoicing; every good Democrat should be, and is delighted with the present unparalleled victory. This was no ordinary struggle,—no mere question of momentary ascendancy, but a vitally important one, on which depended the stability of the union, our fortunes, our freedom, and our happiness. We came into the field to support the noblest and purest principles of Democracy and Republicanism, to defend the adopted citizen against an unprincipled enemy, to overcome the efforts of men who forgetting honour, decency, and political faith, referred an odious money monopoly to their native land, and wished to elevate and maintain it even at the expense of their compatriot's lives. We came into the field actuated by the ardent and patriotic feelings which kindled the bosoms of our forefathers when they manfully marched against the foe, to make this country the most free, and prosperous upon earth. We came into the field to pressure the inestimable blessings secure to us by the blood of the "Revolutionary heroes," poured out for the benefit of mankind in "the times that tried

this respect by the conscience of others, when we look back to that period, and bring to our mind, that the first relief came through America, that the rise of rational liberty in the United States of America, (the first country in which rational liberty was ever known,) has frittered the first link in the Irish penal code; when we reflect, and we add, when we know, that the design of the discomfited party, was to undo all that republicans have been labouring to accomplish, to reduce civil liberty to a mere name, to transfer political power from the people to a few privileged masters, to raise an aristocracy on the ruins of the popular government, and to support the new order of things by a monied uncontrollable institution, when we saw that this discomfited party was the irreconcilable enemy of the "damned Irish;" and when we further consider and sincerely believe, that the rising liberties of the old world and particularly those of Ireland, would be marred or materially obstructed by the prostration of liberty in America, it will surely not be charged upon us, that we have made any material deviation, or that we have done ought requiring from us an apology. The battle is fought, the day is won, and we cheerfully return to our wonted course.

It is pleasing to record, that the election has passed without any breach of the peace, the struggle was on both sides ardently maintained by a constitutional appeal to the ballot box. This was due in a chief degree to the democratic party, and we must do credit to the bank party, and say they have wisely seconded the republicans, by withdrawing from the streets their former means of exciting disorder, before the election commenced, they hung up their ship,—they may now hang up their fiddle.

DEMOCRATS! Go on—continue your patriotic, and fearless course. Do as you have done; spare no exertion, and in a short time you will have proud satisfaction in knowing that the United States Bank is annihilated, and that the people still retain their sovereignty.

CATHOLICS—PROTESTANT VINDICATOR.

To judge from the innumerable scandalous articles written against the Catholic religion and the immense quantity of scurrilous abuse showered upon those who profess it, we are led to believe that they, for having the misfortune, to be educated in a creed than which none is holier, are to be harassed and persecuted in this and every country. We never could and never will believe that the educated Protestants, or any one possessed of decency or virtue, could be so base as to pen such articles as we have read in the "Protestant Vindicator," but we know that there are in this city many friends and partizans of Parson's Brownlee, Bourne, *ait genus omne*, who would rather "reign in hell, than serve in heaven," and who feel delight in vilifying the oppressed Catholics. But such weak, deluded and bigoted fanatics are scarcely worthy of notice, but, their publications, and slander being spread abroad, it is necessary to notice them, and bestow upon them such castigation as they richly merit. The editors of the "Protestant Vindicator" are men who seem never to have possessed one spark of pure religion, and are undoubtedly ignorant of every thing like christian feeling. They cannot advance argument against the Catholic religion, but acknowledging their weakness, seek to bury it under the most foul, and violent abuse. We perceive in the "Vindicator" of Wednesday last an article in regard to the trial of the persons concerned in burning the "Ursuline Convent," which contained the following false and abominable assertion. The worthy Editors observe: "All the evidence of every Papist living or dead, is not of more weight than a puff of wind; for in all matters connected with the Papal craft, it is absolutely impossible for a genuine Papist to speak the truth, or swear to the truth, if his statements will in any way injure Popery and its Priests." God God!—is this language to be tolerated in a Republican country the Constitution of which declares that no preference shall be given to one denomination or religious creed, over another? Will men who utter and publish such sentiments as those contained in the "Protestant Vindicator," be permitted to slander and abuse a body of people so numerous, so respectable and so unassuming as the Catholics, with impunity? Are we to be protected in the exercise and enjoyment of our religious doctrines, or obliged to lie down like inanimate stones and suffer casting, infamous, and impious fanatics to trample upon, and ride over us? In truth and justice we hope not; we are peaceable and quiet citizens who do not aim to unite Church with State; we never advocated the stoppage of the Mails on Sunday; and none of our Clergy has ever murdered an innocent, unfortunate and unoffending female at "Fall River." The writer in the "Vindicator" dares to assert that Catholics have no regard for oath; that they are willing to place their hands upon God's Holy Book and commit perjury at any moment, and are at once lost to every feeling of honesty and virtue, and all regard for truth and futurity. He who penned the article knew that he was asserting a base and impious lie; we do not—we need not be choise in our expressions towards him; a dangerous and villanous liar who can speak as he has done, deserves the most severe animadversion, and unqualified contempt we can bestow upon him. But can any of our readers hesitate for an instant in arriving at the inference to be drawn from his remarks? We think not; they are meant to prevent any thing like a trial of the desperate and unmerciful ruffians, who were concerned in the burning of the "Ursuline Convent," holding that crime to be excusable inasmuch as none but the Catholics were injured; they evidently emanate from one who thinks that the Catholics have no rights, but should be gained for every one, and the whole congregation of Protestants be at liberty to hunt them down, destroy and murder them with impunity.

We know not how to express our indignation on this occasion, but we hope some measures may ere long be adopted to prevent the editors of the Protestant Vindicator from continually reviling and calumniating the Catholics. We cannot, however, be much astonished at any thing which appears in that stupid, venomous, and intolerant print; we have seen in it before now, an article asserting that every man who professes the Catholic religion should not only be chastised but "publicly executed," and we are well aware that if its editors and partizans had the power, they would treat the unfortunate Catholics worse than they ever were treated, even during the most inhuman, barbarous, and bloody persecutions which they suffered in Europe. We may renew this subject, make a few more extracts from the Protestant Vindicator, and show our readers how they are slandered by



Brownlee & Co.—an association of corrupt men, destitute of religion, veracity, or honour.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

We are gratified to learn, that the eloquent appeal of Dr. Pise, on last Sunday at St. Joseph's Church, in behalf of the half-orphans, was liberally responded to by the congregation. Three hundred dollars were collected on the occasion. Much praise is due to those excellent performers who volunteered their valuable services. The singing of Miss WATSON and Miss PHILIPS was excellent. Our limits will not permit our dwelling longer on the merits of those charitable and highly gifted ladies—but they will be long and gratefully remembered by the friends of the orphans.

This republication offers a rare opportunity to those who wish to possess a complete history of Literature, and improve their taste in Belles-Lettres. The typography is beautiful, and the general arrangement excellent. One of the chief recommendations of this reprint is its cheapness—a quality which should ensure it an extended subscription list, and patronage profitable to the publisher—Theodore Foster, at the Messrs. Carvill's, 108 Broadway. It is printed by William Van Norden, 111 Nassau-st. We request our readers to examine the work, assuring them that they will have cause for regret hereafter, if it fails for want of encouragement.

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

We have received the November No. of this well conducted Magazine the publication of which has been delayed in consequence of an accident which has occurred to the Editor. His leg has been fractured, and we announce it with regret, as Mr. Herbert is a gentleman of high literary acquirements, and wields a classic, and elegant pen. The contents are very interesting; we will notice them fully in our next.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The following Letters received at this Office since the last publication will meet with immediate attention:—

- P. Bulger, Philadelphia, Pa; Rev. Mr. Leary, Bellefonte, Pa; H. Lorian, Philipsburg, Pa; Michael Monaghan, Halifax, N. S.; James Malone, N. Y.; A. P. Austin, Charlestown, Mass; A. Porteous, Montreal, U. C.; M. Bull, Oswego, N. Y.; J. B. Elwood, Rochester, N. Y.; P. McDonough, (Agent,) Paterson, N. Y.; Wm. Mahony, Hamilton, N. Y.; Thos. J. B. Pentoney, Wheeling, Va.; Rev. B. O'Connell, Detroit Michigan Territory; Michael Creamer, Halifax, N. S.; M. Craney, Miramichi; John McGuire, Baltimore, Md.; Michael Drew, Waddington, N. Y.; R. W. Fetter, Louisville, Ren.; Wm. Jones, Washington, D. C.; J. L. Russel, Canton, N. Y.; Hugh Ward, Raytown, Wilks Co. Geo.; James Wright, Sandyhill, N. Y.; P. Bulger, Lancaster, Pa.; H. Williams, Casting, N. Y.; Martin Murphy, Washington City; M. Morrin, Hamilton, N. Y.; Michael Joyce, N. Y.; J. S. Skinner, Baltimore, Md.; Patrick Milton, Buffalo, N. Y.; (two Letters.) George Kishler, Asbury, Perry Co. Ohio.; Henry J. Duff, Providence, L. I.

The Drama.

PARK THEATRE.—Notwithstanding the pressure of our political duties, we have taken an occasional glance at Theatrical affairs, which appear very prosperous this season. Mr. Mathews has been eminently successful, and still continues drawing full houses—As to his performance, however, our readers must judge for themselves; He who so well describes others is yet indistinguishable himself. On Tuesday the popular opera of "Cinderella" was revived for the purpose of introducing Miss S. Phillips to the Park audience: This young lady is exceedingly prepossessing in manner and person; her voice is a Soprano of considerable flexibility and brilliancy of tone, and to several passages of the opera she gave a novelty of expression that we thought happy and in good taste: In the finale she was warmly and deservedly encored. Mr. Latham (for some years connected with the Dublin and subsequently the London Theatres) played Dandini, in which he introduced the original Cavatina with great effect, and gave an entirely new effect and we certainly think an improved reading to the part:—This gentleman is unquestionably an artiste and when better known will we have no doubt, become an acquisition to the New York Stage, and a favorite with its audience. the Baron of Mr. Placide and the Prince of Mr. Jones require no comment, they were excellent as usual. On Thursday Miss Watson made her first theatrical appearance in this country as Cherubino, in Mozart's opera "the Marriage of Figaro"—In late days this opera is merely made use of by vocalists as a vehicle for the introduction of such favorite airs as are or may be popular, without any reference to the opera itself—The opening duet, two songs by Figaro, one by Cherubino, with some sixty bars from the finale, form, we believe, the whole of Mozart's Music in this opera; even the finale to the piece is, if we recollect right, from Rossini's Tancredi. The Cherubino of Miss Watson was excellent, full of animation and spirit; her song "Love is a passion so pleasing" was given with much taste and effect, as also was "the Soldiers' tear" in which she was encored. This young lady's forte is evidently Ballad singing, and until her voice arrives at more maturity we think she ought not to soar beyond it. Miss Phillips sang the music of Susanna in good style, it was peculiarly adapted to her powers. Mr. Latham as Figaro realized our expectations, it was equally good as his Barber or Dandini, and in neither have we seen his equal for some years past. We perceive the Barber of Seville is announced with all the original music, this is as it should be, we latterly have had too much patch work, and the taste of the New York audience is so decidedly operative that legitimate opera ought now at least to be brought forward. We will probably review the piece in our next.

The performance of "The Beggars Opera." on Wednesday Evening last—was, take it all and all, a most "beggary" affair, and we were much pleased with the degree of moderation exhibited on the part of the audience at the close of the play, in the way of hissing, and we trust that the Manager will not bore the public with a repetition.

In the afterpiece of "Charles the Merry Monarch"—Placide—Captain Copp. was as usual inimitable. The reputation of this gentleman is so well established that, we shall merely use his own expression—mum.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

"This day Parliament was further prorogued by Commission pro forma to the 3d of October; the Peers named in the Commission were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyle, and Lord Auckland.—Globe.

DEATH OF CAPT. BARRY, C. C.—With the sincerest regret we have to announce that this worthy and most honorable man, one of the kindest-hearted and most benevolent beings in this world, died last night at his residence, at Barrington's bridge, of we verily believe a broken heart! We cannot trust ourselves just now with any statement of the circumstances which must have superinduced his death, no matter to what immediate disease or sudden affection it may be ascribed. We shall only add to day that the sorrow of his friends, and the sympathy of the generous public of Limerick, who knew and esteemed him, are deep and universal. Capt. Barry was in perfect health yesterday.—Limerick Times

LONDON, Sept. 22, 1834.—The High Sheriff of the County of Caean has convened a meeting of the Protestants of that district to be held, we believe, this day in the County Court-house. We recollect that several gentlemen holding similar offices and probably entertaining the same political views, properly refused to call County Meetings for the purpose of discussing the Repeal question; and we cannot avoid thinking that the futility of agitating the chimerical project of dissolving the Legislative Union, is at least equalled by the dangerous tendency of a meeting having for its audacious pretext, that the

NO. 47

At a meeting on Thursday of the principal land agents to the properties in Ireland, it was the unanimous opinion that it would be for the advantage of landlords as well as of the Church, and essential to the best interests of the country, were the landlords to take upon themselves the payment of tithes!—Courier.

TRANSMISSION OF NEWSPAPERS.

All newspapers sent through the Post Office, on and after first of October next, to or from the British possessions in the West Indies, North America, and the Mediterranean, will pass free of postage. Newspapers brought from the colonies and possessions by private ships, and delivered at any post office with the ships' letters, to be charged with the postage of three-pence upon each paper as heretofore. After October if newspapers duly stamped may be conveyed from the United Kingdom by packet boats to foreign parts, on payment of twopence for every paper when put into the post office, provided the date be within seven days next after the publication. Newspapers printed in any kingdom or state beyond the sea, not his Majesty's, if printed in the language of that foreign kingdom or state for which it shall be forwarded, but not otherwise, and brought into the united Kingdom by packet boats, to be charged with twopence for delivery in Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to any postage charged by the foreign post-office. All newspapers claiming the aforesaid privilege to be sent without or in covers open at the sides.—Hampshire Telegraph.

DIED.

On the 2d of November, at No. 47 Beaver-street, after a short illness, Mr. Peter O'Brien, aged 65 years, a native of Ireland. Together with his many virtues, he cherished to his last moments endearing and enthusiastic affections for the land of his birth, which continued to render him universally esteemed by those who formed his acquaintance.

TWELFTH WARD.

At an adjourned meeting of the Democratic Republicans, held at the house of Mr. Patrick Caffrey, who being called to the chair, and Messrs. James McNeisic and James Grady being appointed Secretaries—

On motion it was resolved, that a retiring committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting on the conduct of Mr. Hanan, Messrs. George G. Sikes, Robert Wilson, and Peter Boyrne were appointed, and reported on return the following—

The report of the committee appointed to retire and draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting organized to take into consideration the conduct of Geo. W. Hanan, upon the first day of the Twelfth Ward election, respectively report—

That your committee have viewed in the most favorable light, all the circumstances connected therewith, and that they feel constrained to make the following announcement:—

1. That in Mr. Hanan refusing to the democratic committee the use of a large room, which said committee offered to pay for, exhibiting himself opposed to the democratic cause; and that his explanations are unsatisfactory, as he afterwards allowed the whigs to occupy the same room, without a sufficient explanation being made for so doing.

2. That we consider the conduct of the said Mr. Hanan to have proceeded from a restrictive paper at the house of Caleb Green, on the evening of Tuesday the 23rd inst. authorising the appointment of a committee to remove the Liberty Pole in front of his house after hanging thereon.

That your committee are further satisfied from the conduct of Mr. Hanan, in no having met the democrats of the Twelfth Ward this evening, as was promised and expected, for the call of a meeting to be held at his house on the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 4, to hear such explanation as might be adduced by Mr. Hanan in defence of his conduct, that he did not deem it of sufficient importance to make any explanation to the electors.

4. That we view in a proper light the excuse made by Mr. Hanan that he was the keeper of a public house; but that we demand of every man an expression of his opinion; if a democrat, let him "take the responsibility;" if a whig, let him hoist the whig colors.

Therefore as Democrats, we resolve that we will not hereafter support the house of George W. Hanan; that we do not consider him as a Democrat; and as such do recommend to our brethren in the Ward to hold their support from him so far as party extends, but as a private citizen to lay aside all political feeling. We rally under the banner of Democracy, and by it we will stand or fall; and that as democratic republicans of the Twelfth Ward we act manfully, and will not succumb to any ten generating whigs, but shall by right give merit only where it is due, and therefore those men who merit the approbation of our electors by their vigilance and perseverance in our cause shall only be sustained by us on this or any future occasion.

The resolutions being read and put to the meeting, they passed unanimously;—after which, George G. Sikes, Esq. rose, and in spirited and eloquent language, explained the rise and dawn of liberty in the east—its progress in the western hemisphere, and like the olive branch brought by the dove, the angel of liberty planted the true standard of democracy in these United States, our arch of liberty.

Peter Boyrne being called upon, spoke at some length on the multifarious operations of Whig and Tory aristocracy, as both names pertain to monarchy; but democracy and federalism belong to true republicans.

Mr. Caffrey made many forcible observations upon the blessings of the liberty enjoyed in this happy land.

Robert Wilson, Esq., in responding to the call of the meeting observed, that all true democrats should be up and stirring; that our ballots, like grape shot, will thin the presumption and constitutional arrogance which pervades the Whig ranks, or silk stocking gentry. Mr. W. sat down amid the applause of the meeting, which continued for some time after resuming his seat.

The meeting then adjourned.

P. CAFFREY, Chairman.

James McNeisic, } Secretaries.
James Grady, }

NOTICE.

The members of the "SHAMROCK BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION" are requested to meet at McDermott's Sixth Ward Hotel, on Monday evening next, at half past seven o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order, M. TIMPANY, Secretary. Nov. 8, 1834.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The new first class Packet Ship ECHO, Capt Mallett, having been unavoidably detained, can yet accommodate a few Steerage Passengers, if early application is made on board at Peck Slip, or to RAWSON & McURRAY, 167 South street, or 100 Pine-street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—(Packet of 14th November.)—A first class Packet Ship is now loading, and will sail for the above port the 14th inst. being her regular day. Her accommodations for 2d Cabin and Steerage Passengers are very superior, and the terms of passage will be made reasonable. The number being limited early application should be made to RAWSON & McURRAY, 167 South street, or 100 Pine street.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE TRUTH-TELLER.

We have received numerous communications from our country as well as city friends, relative to the supplement we have issued gratis, and containing exclusively religious matter. The flattering notices of our exertions to please our subscribers have induced us to determine on continuing the extra. We shall accordingly publish it on Monday morning, and also on each succeeding week, simultaneously with the Truth-Teller. It shall be delivered to our city subscribers by our carriers on Monday, and mailed on that day to our country subscribers.

Dr. G. S. BEDFORD will deliver his lecture introductory to his course on Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, in Clinton Hall, on Saturday, 8th November, at 12 o'clock A. M. The profession, students of medicine, and the public generally, are invited to attend. Subject of the Lecture, "Facts are stubborn things."

Republication of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign and Westminster Quarterly Reviews.

We have received the third and fourth numbers of this most valuable republication, which contains "The Foreign Quarterly Review, for July 1834, and "London Quarterly," for August, 1834. It is needless to praise these or any of those Reviews embraced in the work before us; they are well established and have been known and justly admired for years.—

MR. O'CONNELL

Some of the mis-representations, which abound in the smile of contempt they are of serious reflection. But quarters often just, and useful notice. Such are any I appear in the editorial article.

The Courier has animadverted to Lord Duncannon, in my article escaped our notice yet it requires our parts.

The writer sets out by plying the letter. He says—"It has disappointed the willing to entertain, that I had with the intentions of the admitted wrongs of the scarcely a week since Mr. ministry were identified in that he was himself a deceiver."

Now, we ask the writer letter of Mr. O'Connell, will he not in candor concede the letter, that the mischief was done.

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

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

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

CHRESTOMATHIC INSTITUTION. Removed to 53, Mott-Street, - One door from Bayard-Street. The Patrons of this Institution, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to see and examine the new School rooms, recently erected, at a very considerable expense, by the Principal. They are, he believes, some of the most spacious, commodious, and healthy in New-York; and are now ready for the reception of pupils of both sexes. Intending to devote himself solely to the duties of his profession, Mr. Casseiry pledges himself, that the most unremitting attention shall be paid to the solid and rapid improvement of those entrusted to his care, in all the branches of an useful as well as, an ornamental education; both English and Classical. The English Course comprises Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Etymology, Composition, Book keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Mathematics. The CLASSICAL OR LITERARY Course comprises the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian languages. Attached to the Institution, but in a separate house, is a SELECT FEMALE SCHOOL, under the superintendence of Mrs. Casseiry, assisted by a competent Governess. The young ladies will have the instructions of the teachers employed in the institution. The quarter charged if once commenced. No vacation this year. For terms, &c., &c., apply at the School.

CATHOLIC WORKS. Just published, by Fielding Lucas, Jun. No. 138, Market-street, Baltimore, An Explanation of the Construction, Furniture, and Ornaments of a Church; of the Vestments of the Clergy, and of the Nature and Ceremonies of the Mass. Also, an Explanation of the Ceremonies of the Holy Week in the Chapels of the Vatican, and of those of Easter Sunday in the Church of St. Peter. Written in Rome, March, 1833, by Right Rev. John England, D. D. Bishop of Charleston, S. C. Confessions of St. Augustin, printed uniform with the Soliloquies, Meditations, and Manual. Instructions for First Communion. Will be published in a few days—The Sunday Monitor; or Moral Reflections, and Devout Aspirations on the Gospels, from the First Sunday after Easter, to the first Sunday after Advent. By the Rev. P. Baker, O. S. F. author of the Lenten Monitor, &c. sept 27

THE GENERAL HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, from her birth to her final triumphant state in Heaven; chiefly deduced from the Apocalypse of St. John, the Apostle and Evangelist. By Sig. Pastorini. Blessed is he that readeth and heareth the words of this prophecy." Apoc. 1. 3. The first edition of this celebrated work having, by an unprecedented demand, having been run off in a few weeks, the publisher offers the present one, perfectly free from all typographical errors, and printed on fine paper, with a good likeness of the learned and venerable author. Price \$1 25, which is only one third of what was formerly charged for imported copies. "The only good comment which England has produced on the Apocalypse."—Abbe Feller. "A most ingenious, learned and pious exposition of the Book of Revelations, calculated to excite all Christians to lead a better life, and prepare for the coming of that awful Judge, before whom all must appear."—Bishop Milner. "An admirable and edifying comment, which should be read by every pious person."—Bishop Moylan. "It ever the key of this divine book was given to man, it was given to Pastorini!" JOHN DOYLE, Catholic Publisher, No. 12 Liberty-st. New-York.

OWEN PHELAN, (57 Chatham-street, opposite Chamber-street.) has published "THE IMITATION OF CHRIST;" by Thomas Kempis, from the genuine Dublin Edition; which, together with a general assortment of Catholic books, he has for sale at very moderate prices. oct 25

DOUAY BIBLE, (correct edition) with Notes and the PARALLEL REFERENCES. The edition which the subscriber has published of the Holy Bible, under the special patronage and sanction of the Most Reverend Archbishop, the Right Reverend Bishops, and the Reverend clergy of the United States, is the only one ever published in this country which contains the Parallel References. The proof-sheets of this extraordinary correct edition were read by the Very Rev. Dr. POWELL, who superintended throughout the printing of it, at the earnest desire of the Rt. Rev. Doctors Dubois and England. It contains several beautiful engravings and a Family Record; it is bound so as to last almost for ever, and is offered to the Catholic public at the amazingly low price of \$2 50. One of these Bibles, on account of the immense importance of the Parallel References, the fine plates, family record, superior binding, but, above all, its accuracy, is worth ten of those defective Douay Bibles, which have been lately advertised at \$1 75. Indeed the latter are worth nothing at all when compared to the former; and it is regretted by all judicious persons, that their circulation should be at all allowed. The genuine edition is printed by the subscriber, and for sale at his Cheap Wholesale Catholic Publication Warehouse, No. 12 Liberty-street, New-York. JOHN DOYLE. N. B. Every encouragement given to country merchants, and to all those who buy Catholic Works, either to sell or to distribute gratis. oct 18

WILLIAM COGHLIN, MARSHALL, No 270 Water-street—Respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public in general in the line of his business. Debts collected, Landlord's warrants executed, and the general duties of an office performed with accuracy and promptness. nov 1

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

MISCELLANEOUS.—Doway Bible, medium 4to. Doway Bible Royal 4to. Doway Testament, 32mo. Doway Testament, 8vo pocket edition. Reeve's History of the Old and New Testament, 8vo. Homilies on the Book of Tobias. History of the Church, by the Rev. C. C. Pise, D. D. 5 vols. 8vo. Gahan's Compendious Abstract of the History of the Church, 1 vol. 12mo. Gother's Papist Represented and Misrepresented: Fifty Reasons. Grounds of the Catholic Doctrine. Meditations of St. Augustine. Manual of St. Augustine. Soliloquies of St. Augustine. Spiritual Retreat for eight days. Christianity, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Poynter. Life of St. Patrick. Father Rowland. The Indian Cottage. Piety Exemplified, 2 vols. 18mo. Cochlin on the Mass, 1 vol. Gabinet's Instruction for Youth. The Lenten Monitor. Practical Reflections by the Rev. Edward Peach, 1 vol. Proofs of the True Church, 18mo. Baxter's Meditations, 12mo. Truth Triumphant, 18mo. Youth's Director, 18mo. Letters on the Spanish Inquisition, 12mo. Pious Christian, 12mo. Children's Companion, 32mo. Invincible Reasons, 18mo. Conscience and humble heart, 18mo. Examination, Report and Evidence of Mrs. Mattingly, 8vo. The Metropolitan, 8vo. Ward's Errata, 8vo. Milner's Summary, 18mo. Gahan's Catholic Piety, 32mo. Challoner's Meditations, 12mo. Uprising Authority, 12mo. sp. The Poor Man's Catechism. Think Well On't by Dr. Challoner. A Net for the Fishers of Men. Challoner's Catholic Christian Instruction. Fleury's Historical Catechism, complete. Fleury's Historical Catechism for the Catholic Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop Dubois. Butler's Catechism. Doway do. Catechism for the Catholic Church, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop England. Notes on a Protestant Catechism, by the author of Father Rowland. Bossuet's Exposition with Notes, by Rev. John Fletcher, D. D. Fletcher's Comparative View. Fletcher's Difficulties of Protestantism, an Amicable Discussion on the church of England, and on the Reformation in general, 2 vols. Answer to Faber's Difficulties of Romanism. Milner's End of Controversy, 8vo. Model for Young Men. Cobbett's History of the Reformation. Ward's Cantos. Holy Week. Lingard's Tracts. Mrs. Herbert and the Villagers, 2 vols. Lingard's England, 14 vols. boards—vols. 13 and 14 separate, which complete the work, boards. True Devotion, by the Abbe Grou, new translation. Manning's Moral Entertainments on the Practical Truths of the Christian Religion, 2 vols. 12mo. Hornihold's 23 Discourses on the Commandments, 1 vol. 12mo. Hornihold's 20 Discourses on the Sacraments, 1 vol. 8vo. 13mo. Gother's Sincere Christian's Guide in the choice of a Religion, 1 vol. 8vo. Imitation of the Blessed Virgin, 1 vol. 18mo. Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs, 2 vols. boards. Devout Life of St. Francis of Sales, new translation, 1 vol. 18mo. Milner's Summary. Virtuous Scholars. Catholic Spelling Book. Fletcher's Controversial Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo. Fletcher's Moral and Religious Sermons, 1 vol. 8vo. Shell's Catholic Prayer. Pope and Maguire. Challoner's Meditations, 2 vols. 8vo. Leteston's Church Government. Lives of the Saints. Principles of Catholicity. Morality of the Bible.

PRAYER BOOKS.—The Catholic's Manual, by the Very Rev. John Power. The Catholic Christian's Guide to Heaven, by do. Catholic Piety. Pocket Missal. Key of Paradise. Garden of the Soul. True Piety, or the day well spent. Poor Man's Manual. Path to Paradise. Hohenloe's Prayer Book, 18mo. Hohenloe's Prayer Book, 24mo. The Pious Guide. Vade Mecum or Pocket Manual. The Devout Communicant. Catechisme et Prieres, on Abrege de la Doctrine Chretienne. Devotion des Confreres, ou recueil des Practiques et Prieres. Thomas a Kempis, with Reflections at the end of each chapter, 18mo. Thomas a Kempis, 32mo. Visits to the Blessed Sacrament, and to the Blessed Virgin, by Ligouri. Spiritual combat, 24mo. Spiritual Combat, 32mo. The Soul United to Jesus in the Adorable Sacrament.

The above may be had in a variety of fine bindings. Recently Published.—Daily Devotion, 18mo. Poor Man's Controversy. Roman Catholic Manual. Triumph of Religion. Bell's Dictionary of all Religions. Stations of the Cross. Cobbett's Reformation, vol. 2. Confidence in the Mercy of God. Hughes and Breckenridge's Controversy. Companion to the Sanctuary. Daily Companion. The Communion of St. Vincent of Lerins. Poems, by the Rev. C. C. Pise, D. D. Temporal and Eternal Devout Christian, 8vo. Christian Perfection, 2 vols. 8vo. Sinner's Guide, 8vo. Catechism of the Council of Trent. Butler's Book of the Roman Catholic Church. Alton Park. Baxter's Tenets, &c. &c. On hand, an extensive collection of Pictures of Piety, plain and colored; Prayer Books, small and large Crucifixes; the Crucifixion; Flight to Egypt, &c. &c. Also, an extensive assortment of School Books, Stationary, Blank Books, Classical and Mathematical Books, &c. at the lowest prices.

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

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

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 app'y to RAWSON, and McMURRAY, 100 Pine-street, near South-street. y 26. 1y.

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK. EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.

FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS. From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Residents in the United States feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed that they can secure their passage at 246 Pearl-street, on the lowest terms in very superior American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowledged regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occurring. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeably to the company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet unequalled—uniting the nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders—almost secures to the Emigrant a safe passage across the Atlantic. In point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be reasonably looked or wished for. It may be as well to observe that the cheapness of travelling from Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties agree to have their friends out to the extent of five, or more, they are assured of a FREE passage from Dublin and Belfast to Liverpool for themselves, besides their luggage forwarded FREE of commission. Drafts will be given on ROBINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable AT SIGHT, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Passage money in all cases is always returned to the parties from whom it was received, should their friends not embark for this country. Applications from persons residing in the country (post paid) will be readily answered. Passages from New-York to Liverpool, can always be secured—likewise from Liverpool not only to New-York, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, &c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply to DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.

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, 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. if sept

DR. S. BEDFORD. will commence his course of Lectures on Midwifery, and the diseases of Women and Children, on Saturday, November 8th. These Lectures will continue four months, and will be delivered five times a week. Tickets \$10. The Office Examinations, which will embrace the various branches of Medicine and Surgery, will commence on Monday, 27th October, and be continued until the first of March. Any information on the subject may be obtained, by application at No. 9 Charlton street. n17 inst N 8

COAL.—JOHN QUINN'S Coal Yard, 26 Hamilton-street, near Catharine-street. The subscriber has constantly on hand a good supply of the following description of Coal—Schuylkill, Peach Orchard, Laekawana, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Pictou and Virginia—all of the first quality. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. JOHN QUINN. Sept. 6.

THE Reverend Catholic Clergy and other subscribers to the following work, are informed that it is now ready for delivery, at the store of the subscriber, where they will please send for their copies, viz: A Manual of the Ceremonies used in the Catholic Church. Faithfully translated by Order of the first Council, held in Baltimore, for the use of the Churches of the

of New-York. The subscriber's name is Frankfort. Any information respecting her, will be thankfully received by her husband, John Riely, who at present lives on a farm belonging to the estate of Mr. Thomas James, of Halifax, by addressing a letter to the Editor of this paper, 58 Franklin-street, N. Y. nov 14

OF PATRICK REGAN, Tailor by trade, native of parish of Clonlough, Kilkashan County of Clare, Ireland, who left Ireland in the month of May, 1822, and arrived at Quebec in July. When last heard of was in Canada, in the year 1823. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his cousin Timothy O'Halloran, Tailor, at Thomas Malony's, 78 John street, New York. nov 1

OF HANNAH MURPHY, Parish Balen-potter, county Cork Ireland, left Ireland for this city, about two years ago. Any information addressed to Gadsby's National Hotel, Washington City for her brother Martin Murphy will be thankfully received. nov 13

OF PATRICK REDIN, of the county of Waterford, parish of Lismore, Ireland, who sailed for America about nine years since. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by Michael Redin or Martin Redin, at Syracuse, Onondago County, N. Y. nov 13

OF THOMAS R. YOUNG, a native of Skibbereen, Co. Cork, Ireland, who emigrated from London in 1816, to Darien, in Georgia, and drew by lottery a tract of land containing 2021-2 acres of land. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by letter, addressed to his brother James R. Young, Bishopsville, Sumner District, South Carolina. oct 31

OF EDWARD MCGONNEGILL, a native of County Donegal, Parish of Movill Ireland, who left Ireland in May, 1828, and sailed for Quebec. When last heard of was in Ogdensburg, N. Y. in the year 1830. Any information will be the fully received by his brothers James & Hugh McGonigill at No. 19 York-street, Brooklyn, care of B. McLoughlin, or to the care of the Editor of the Truth Teller. oct 31

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.