

TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL.

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NO. 47

IRELAND.

LETTER IV.

TO LORD DUNCANNON.

"HURRAH FOR THE REPEAL!!!"-Wild Irish Cry. Darrynane-Abbey, 11th October, 1834.

My Lord-I write more in sorrow than in anger-more in regret My Lord—I write more in sorrow than in anger—more in regret than in hostility. It is true that you have deceived me—bitterly and cruelly deceived Ireland. But we should have known you better. You belong to the Whigs—and after four years of the most emaciating experience we ought, indeed, to have known that Ireland had nothing to expect from the Whigs but insolent contempt, and malignant but treacherous hostility.

You, however, had more of political character than any of your colleagues. The excellence of your demeanor in private life—the confidence with which, as gentlemen of perfect uprightness, you in spire all those who have any intercourse with you in any of the transactions of domestic life, made us place a reliance on your public con-

actions of domestic life, made us place a reliance on your public conduct, which the sad experience of the falsehood of so many other

duct, which the sad experience of the falsehood of so many other public men ought not to have allowed us to entertain.

But you never can deceive us again. You will enjoy your integrity as a private man, I question not, in its full strength; but as a public man you are gone for ever. You have taken your station in the category of Goulburns and the Stanleys, of the Peels and the Littletons, and of the many other beings who have had promises on their lips, and hatred or neglect in their designs and conduct.

You are gone for ever. It is utterly impossible you should ever redeem your first great and glaring fault; shall I call it by so soft a name—your first and glaring crime towards Ireland. For my part, I hailed your accession to office as an omen of happier times approaching to the Irish people! How have I been deceived!

It is my duty tranquilly, but firmly, to declare to the people of Ireland that they have nothing to expect from you; that you are as deeply steeped in the old system of mis-government as if you never proclaimed liberal principles, and that we must have a change of men before we have any chance of a change of measures.

Still, I do confess, I have arrived at this conclusion with regret. I feel nothing of the passion of anger; I cherish no hasty or violent the standard of the passion of anger; I cherish no hasty or violent the standard of the passion of anger; I cherish no hasty or violent the standard of the passion of anger; I cherish no hasty or violent the standard of the passion of anger; I cherish no hasty or violent the standard of the passion of anger; I cherish no hasty or violent the standard of the passion of anger; I cherish no hasty or violent the passion of anger; I cherish no hasty or violent the passion of anger; I cherish no hasty or violent the passion of anger; I cherish no hasty or violent the passion of anger; I cherish no hasty or violent the passion of anger; I cherish no hasty or violent the passion of anger; I cherish no hasty or violent the passion of anger; I cherish n

I feel nothing of the passion of anger; I caerish no hasty of violent master. But I do feel strongly the impulses of that duty which commands me to struggle unremittingly to procure for Ireland a domestic legislature, where, and where alone, a sympathy between the Irish and their rulers can originate and be fostered.

You never can, my Lord, your first false step. It is irretrievable. It has involved total loss of political character and consistency. You may hereafter introduce and even carry measures of great utility to Ireland, but you never will get credit for sincerity or policial purity; men will trace even your policial services, should you confer any on Ireland, to some private, or personal, or self-interested motive. I concede that they may wrong you; but you must not expect that with the experience of your first act before our eyes, you can ever get credit again for any sincers or straight forward design in favor of Ireland.

you can ever get credit again for any sincers or straight forward design in favor of Ireland.

I thought you were about to bid for the people against us repealers—that you were about to show the repeal to be unnecessary by reason of good and popular government of Ireland by the British ministry—that you were about to alter the system of misrule by which Ireland has for more than six centuries been oppressed, and to begin to discountenance faction, and give to the people some proofs of your attachment to their wants and to their interests.

Alas! alas! what wretched impolicy is yours. You have totally mistaken your position. You supposed, and Lord Melbourne imagines, that his ministry were in a proper position, in which they might commit small or even great mistakes with impunity, and with the facility of recovering popular favor.

That was your mistake—the people of Ireland had no confidence in the ministry—you alone excited their hopes—and I—woe is me—encouraged to the utmost these expectations. But you were, after all, upon trial—merely on trial. The people were merely waiting your opportunities of showing that you were disposed to begin a new system, and at length to commence the reign of common sense and common justice.

One month elapsed, and you did nothing-not one single Orange One month etapsed, and you did nothing—not one single Orange functionary was removed—not one partisan of the anti-Irish faction dismissed—not one popular act, nor one exhibition of kindness to the people was seen—the Orange preference system continued—the government countenance shone as steadily upon the enemies of Ireland and of themselves as if the Tories were still in full authority, and Ireland was not macked by the name of Whigs.

Recollect that slavery and the prison count by the hour, if not by the minute—and the degradation of Ireland, by the countenance

shown to "the exterminating faction," reckons by the second.

A month etapsed, and no change. Another long and weary month passed on, and no change. Despair of any relief from your ministry began to fill our minds; but no despair of our country.

Fortune seemed to have played into our hands. First—Scotland in the strength of her brave and intelligent population was with you. There might have been some holding back of the selfish aristocracy, long inured to Tory peculation but you had the blood, the bone, the sinew, and the mind of Scotland with you,

senters, gave you strength and security amidst the active and most intelligent class of men. Even Lord Brougham, who had fallen into some contempt, and no small disrepute, by reason of his passion for making foolish and contradictory speeches, was raised into renewed popularity by the ruffianism of the manner in which he was assailed by the mean and mercenary myrmidons in the pay of old Weller of the Times. The reaction in the public mind, created by Walter of the Times. The reaction in the public mind, created by the public sense of the vileness of the motives and the baseness of the disposition of the literary miscreants who conduct the Times, have not only made Lord Brougham share once again the public sympathy. but have consolidated the support of the entire ministry, by many and many of the most decided friends to the thorough reform of all existing abuses—a class more numerous in England than

non honesty towards the Irish people. Alas, alas, with what driv-elling fatuity—with what disgraceful folly have you deluded and de-

FOURTHLY-If on the one hand you derived support from the conrourthly—it on the one hand you derived support from the confidence, good sense, and tact of the popular party in Ireland, so on the other you acquired great strength and even character from the insane but sanguinary conduct of your Orange adversaries. Their meeting at the Mansion-House, in Dublin, while it exhibited the vile partianship of our filthy corporation, served also to demonstrate that partianship of our filthy corporation, served also to demonstrate that the Irish Protestants had not one solid or real cause of complaint—that they suffered no great grievance, and merely raised a yell of disappointed and malignant bigotry, preached blood-shed and encouraging the extermination of the poorer classes of Catholics, with a savage and brutal distinctness which would not be endured in any other country on earth but Ireland. Thus did your enemies expose themselves to contempt—thus did they, by contrast, elevate

FITTELY—Nothing could tend more to fortify you in the judgement of the rational portion of the British people than the entire conduct and proceedings of the Cavan Orange meeting. In the first place, that meeting exhibited the sheriff in the full glare of partnership. He at once avowed himself a partizan of his official capacity. He had no kind of right to call a present meeting, under color and by virtue of his official situation, He was intrusted with the "posse comitatus," the entire body of the county, for the protection of all; not to sustain one part, and insult and terrify another. He had authority to convene his bailiwick, but not any faction or political division of it. If he were entitled to call together the Orangemen this day, he or another sheriff might call together the Ribbonaien to-morrow, and the Whigs the next day, and the Tories the day after. He might assemble the Presbyierians one week, the Methodists the following, the Unitarians on another occasion. If he were justified in summoning the Protestants in August, he would be equally right in summoning the Protestants in September. In short, he is not the sheriff of any sect or party, but of all sects and parties; and his avowal of political partizanship for one denomination has this frightful characterestic, that being an officer principally concerned in the administration of justice, he gives to that administration, by his public conduct a colour of party, partiality, and injustice. The Catholies cannot expect equal and impartial justice through such a medium; and where it is necessary to sacrifice human life in the punishment of crime, the victim of law will be deemed a martyr to party, and the example of his punishment instead of deterring from one crime, will cause the commission FIFTHLY-Nothing could tend more to fortify you in the judgement sary to sacrifice human file in the punishment of crime, the victim of law will be deemed a martyr to party, and the example of his punishment instead of deterring from one crime, will cause the commission of many. I know nothing of the individual himself and speak only of the result upon the minds of others of this his party conduct; neither do I deny the right of the Protestants or the Orangemen to meet, if they meet peaceably. All I deny is, (and I deny it emphatically,) that the sheriff was or could be justified in using his official capacity that the sheriff was or could be justified in using his official capacity to call together any one sect, persuasion, or party. I warrant that if he had called together the Catholics, as a seperate body, he would have been superceded within one week after such criminal conduct. Here was a glorious opportunity of showing the beginning of a new system, by doing to the Orange partizan sheriff precisely what you ought to do, and would assuredly do to a Catholic sheriff—that is, dismissing him instantly. In the third place, the meeting was illegal upon another account. The reports of the proceedings, published in the paper of the party, show that the strongest and most direct excitement was held out not only to resistance, but to armed resistance to the law—for example, the arms entrusted to the yeoresistance to the law—for example, the arms entrusted to the yeo-manry were talked of as having been called for by the constituted authorities. You are aware that the statute law requires that they should be restored whenever called for by those authorities, and that under the severest penalties for withholding them. Well, read the report, and you will see that the meeting declared not only would be regist to the death any attempt to enforce the law has the incuthe report, and you wan see that the meeting declared not only would they resist to the death any attempt to enforce the law by taking them away. Yes, my lord, your Tory enemy, the sheriff, appears to have been present and presiding—your Tory enemies, the magistrates appear to have been present when these seditions, if not treasonable occurrences took place, not only unreproved, but actually included and cheered. Here then does it become your duty not only to supercede the sheriff, but to cashier every magistrate who concurred in that meet-

procures from the Castle an authority, signed, or at least purporting to be singued by the arch liberal. Sir William Gosset—to do what? Why, to make use of his magisterial functions, the better to enable him to levy his 25l. per cent. with his employer's 75l. There is matter for Mr. Littleton to inquire into. How and by whom was this order recurrent. procured? These are questions to be asked in parliament, unless in the interval you avail yourself of this opportunity to cleanse the Castle and the magistry of all that were concerned in the granting this roving commission to the tithe-proctoring justice of the peace.

SEVENTHLY-But this is not all-Cross is convicted, as appears by is generally known, and most valuable for the energy of their political boundary. The popular party in Ireland suspended the pursuit of the objects of their most dear and most enthusiastic solicitude, less they should embarrass your ministry in any way. There was not one ripple in the wave—no public meetings of the popular party—no Political Unions revived. Scarce did the "Liberal Clubs" start into existence here and there. We abided in respectful hope and expectation, your time to begin to act with common sense and common honesty towards the Irish people. Alas, alas, with what driveling fatuity—with what disgraceful folly have now the state of the interest of their political unions revived. Scarce did the "Liberal Clubs" start that I ask you will you leave any of the eighteen in the commission of the peace? Yes, you will leave them all but one—why? Because you are a Whig, and ought to do directly the reverse.

Eight Here Your enemies play into account in the common definition of the popular party—no Political Unions revived. Scarce did the "Liberal Clubs" start that I ask you will you leave any of the eighteen in the commission of the peace? Yes, you will leave them all but one—why? Because you are a Whig, and ought to do directly the reverse.

Eight Here Your enemies play into account in the control of the popular party—no Political Unions revived. Scarce did the "Liberal Clubs" start that Yes the response of the responses. Assaults, handcuffs. Yes, he carries out his cart, charged with handcuffs—and then—oh, how fortunate you are—no less than accurate in the control one ripple in the wave—no public meetings of the popular party—no Political Unions revived. Scarce did the "Liberal Clubs" start that Yes the responses. Assaults, handcuffs. Yes, he carries out his cart, charged with handcuffs—and then—oh, how fortunate you are art, charged with handcuffs—and then—oh, how fortunate you are art, charged with handcuffs—and then—oh, how fortunate you are art, charged with handcuffs.—Yes, he carries out his cart, cha he report of two public and deliberate trials. of a most gross, wan-ion, and tyrannical outrage upon two of the King's subjects. Acting

the wackly published Conservative trash, exhibiting just what one would wish his enemies to exhibit—folly, and falsehood, and fury, and demoniac malignity—and there are their heroes, the Beresfords, the Rev. Handcuff Berestord in the South, the Rev. Conacre Beresthe Nev. Handcuff Berestord in the South, the Nev. Conacre Berestord in the North, with the jovial interlude of my father, the bishop, and my cousin the archbishop, and the starving curate, who dares to obey the canons, and the long months to be paid for at the rate of journeymen tailor's wages. Why should not these Beresfords yell loud and long? They are creatures of the system which you ought to terminate, and which they assist to terminate, if you were politically honest. Yes, they assist you, by exposing how heartless, how cruel, how tyrannical, how detestable the system is—and yet the people of Ireland in vain ask when will you begin to show any lossility to that system?

Institity to that system?

NINTHLY—I come to the last and greate st opportunity of all. Judge Jebb dies—dies, as if to accommodate you. His character as a judge is easily discovered. It is to be found in the vivid eulogium of the organ of the men of blood—of the exterminators. It is easy to conjecture what the man was deemed to by them who raised the voice of praise. It was, perhaps, more easily ciscernible in the cautious but distinct disapprobation of the popular press, saying much, but hinting and insinuating, as far as the law might allow, infinitely more. Here was an opportunity for you, if your party were honest and sincere, to enter into a rivalry with the agitators for the affections and and confidence of the Irish nation.

and confidence of the Irish nation.

"There are no people on the face of the globe," says one of your Attorney generals, Sir John Davis—" there are no people on the face of the globe so fond of pure and imparial justice as the Irish, or so ready even to submit to it even against themselves."

This culogium, wrung from an enemy by the virtue of the Irish people, is as consistent with the truth now as it was two hundred years.

The Irish de love pure and impartial administration of instice, and in

The Irish do love pure and impartial administration of justice, and in proportion as they love it, do t'acy, with equal intensity, hate and despise those who would fill the judgment-scat with partial partizans, or with incompetent and ignorant beings, unequal to the task, even if they were willing, to discrimit tate between right and wrong, or to un-ravel the intricacies of fraud and chicanery.

But here was a glorious opportunity for you, my lord, to convince Attorney General, too, you Jerceive is a special favorite of the Orange press—of the press of "the exterminators." Sacred heaven! what a party yours is! Here is the first law officer of the crown, the real efficient prime minister in Ireland—you know, my lord, he is so. Here he is, more in favor with the Orange faction than any of their

Present speechmakers, or of their officers of Orange lodges.

You know, my Lord, that the Orange party hate, detest, execrate the present ministry. Indeed it is no secret. It is avowed at their public meetings, and never was there language of more violent vituperation used than that which is constantly employed by the Orangeration used than that which is constantly employed by the Oranger than the oranger than the constantly employed by the Oranger than th geists, and published in their newspapers relative to the eixsting administration. They call you traitors, villains, infidels, papists!!
The Tory faction is, England would be content with your being deprived of office; the Irish Orangeists would be delighted if you were all deprived of life. They would gloat over the scaffold which was reeking with your blood.

You, of course, read the newspapers of that party, and you know I do not invent or even exaggerate—you know that I but feebly express the excess of the Orange hatred of his Majesty's present ministers.

Yet it seems fucredible, but it is literally true, that your Attorney-General—I say emphatically your's, for he is now your's—your Attorney-General is not only a favorite with but actually the idol of that party who hate the present ministers so intensely! Was there ever before any thing like this heard of?

The death of Jebb gave you an opportunity which, if there were amongst you one redeeming political virtue, would have been gladly seized on. You could have, if you pleased, threwn round the Attorney-General the neutrality of the bench, and easily removed him to the Common l'leas, where, as a lawyer, remote from polities, he would have abune ant occasion to be useful.

and even beyond you. The chosen men of her liberated towns and cutes rallied round your standard, and even cheered you to elevate that standard more on high, and to advance it to the utmost verge of the ground occupied, but now scarcely enjoyed by your Tory fore. You had given Scotland a popular representation—you have a given her if possible more than that—corporate reform. You deserved and obtained the gratitude of Scotland.

Secondar—You have acquired much additional force in England.

The bigotry of the press, the sordid hate exhibited toward the dis-

Mr. Ford's letter was ever contradicted.

Did you, my Lord, read tho statements made in a public letter to Lord Anglesey, on the subject of proceedings in criminal trials during the present Attorney-Generalship? That letter was written, signed with his name, and published by Mr. Charles James Brady, one of the most amiable, accomplished, and high-minded gentlemen that ever graced the Irish bar.

Did you hear or read the statements made in his place in the House

Did you hear or read the statements made in his place in the House of Commons, on the subject of the criminal trials in the county of Kildare, during the present Attorney-Generalship, by Mr. More O'-Ferrall, the member for that county and the recognised friend of your

ministry?
Lastly—that is for the present—lastly, did you hear or read the charge, may I not call it the impeachment, of Mr. Sergeant Perrin, one of your law officers, of the conduct of criminal trials during the present Attorney-Generalship?
And yet he is still your Attorney-General. It is in vain fortune plays into your hands; it is in vain that Ireland was in an attitude of anxious expectation of some symptom of grace or favor. No, no, he is still your Attorney-General, and the darling of the Orange press.
But the political unpitude of your party is really inconceivable. I

But the political turpitude of your party is really inconceivable. I could understand you if you disbelieved Sergeant Perrin—if you deemed him a false man who calumniated the Attorney-General deemed him a taise man who calummated the Attorney-General-or if you thought him a weak man who was himself duped by an un-founded tale. Alas, my Lord, you have no such excuse; you have proved that you concur with all who know him in your estimate of the talent and integrity of Sergeant-Perrin—for, my Lord, after this impeachment of your Attorney-General, you offered him the office of Solicitar-General!!!

But mark me-under whom did you ask him to serve, Whywost marvellons!—under that very Attorney-General whom he had

Of what material must the mind be composed of him or of those who could suggest such an offer? It is, said we all judge of others by what we know of ourselves. Alas, alas, then, for your Whig ministry. Are there to be found amongst you those who would impeach thus impeached!!! this day, and, for the power of pelf of office, to-morrow serve under

This is the worst trait of the whole. There is, I deeply regret to the impeached person. say, a mixture of meaness in it which only leaves me in astonishment that you, who, as a private individual are unstained by dishonour, should continue one hour after that offer to associate with those who

Sergeant Perrin conducted himself as became him. He rejected calmly but unhesitatingly your offer. It was, indeed, well done; and, my Lord, could you not read in the conduct of that most patriotic body, the Monaghan Liberal Club, how far you might influence the minds of the popular party in Ireland if you showed such a symptom of the introduction of a new system as the appointment of Louis Perrin to the office of Attorney-General 1 The fact is, that no British government, will, or, I believe, can, understand us. But perpetual honour to Louis Perrin! Eternal honour to the good and high-mind-

ed men of Monaghan!

I turn with reluctance to another part of your arrangement. I speak of it with pain and sorrow, without the possibility of anger or resentment—I almost weep whilst I write—you have made Philip Crampton a judge!!! Well! well!!!

Do you think the public will forget the debate on the Irish jury bill in which the learned member for the Melborne Port—for that was Mr. Crampton's then description—had his law so harshly handled by Surgley and Scarlett, so that even Stanley conceeded the ameliora-Sugden and Scarlett, so that even Stanley conceeded the ameliora-tion of the bill to me, instead of sustaining his law officer. But, a-

thon of the bill to me, instead of sustaining his law officer. But, above all, can the public ever forget the exhibition made by the same honourable member, of legal and constitutional lore, when he was so violently upset by Sir Charles Wetherell, and so unceremoniously thrown overboard by Lord Althorp.

There was a period in Irish history in which the bench as well as the jury-box were packed with furious and dishonest partisans. That period is gone by, but it has left behind it one recollection—it is of the fact that there never was a period in which it was so unsafe to publish the truth respecting the administration of justice in Ireland as at that very period when the judges were dishonest and the jurymen partial, I, too, can be silent—

partial, I, too, can be silent-I had nearly forgotten that with the left-handed dexterity of the Whirs you conceive all is well again cause you have appointed O'Loghlen to the office of Solicitor-General. This is just what that most unwise of all, political pretenders. Lord Anglessey, thought when he made Joy Chief Baron and Doherty Chief Justice, because he, at the same time, made O'Loghlen a Sergeant.

Than O'Loghlen a more amiable man never lived-a more learned lawyer—a more sensible, and discreet, and at the same time, a more powerful advocate never belonged to the Irish bar. He never made an enemy—he never lost a friend. I esteem hm—I love him as a contract of the lost of the l so enemy—he never lost a friend. I esteem hm—I love him as a son or as a brother. He possesses in an eminent degree all the best of judicial qualities. His appointment was, therefore, a most excellent one; but recollect the office you have given him now is scarcely a promotion. He was already second King's serjeant, and the first serjeant had declared that he never would accept a seat on the bench. Besides, the Solicitor-General has no part of the controul of public business. You have, therefore, given O'Loghlen a different office; but neither a promotion, nor a kituation in which be can be ce; but neither a promotion nor a situation in which he can be ful to the country. In fact his appointment is no evidence of that useful to the country. favourable change in the system which is the great all which the

It has been said that O'Loghlen ought not to serve under Black-burne. I doubt my own judgement when I differ in anything from my amiable and highly-gifted friend. I certainly should not have been sorry if he had refused the office, but I cannot be sorry at any step in profession which advances so worthy and exemplary a man.

However, you can derive no advantage from his election—you have Blackburne in front—your political guide in Ireland—you have Crampton on the bench—and you bring up the rear with Mr. Rachard

William Greene!!! as your new argument.

Thus it is that you have squandered this present opportunity; thus it is that chance and accident, and events favour you; all, all are thrown away or trade sunservient to the interests of your enemies

Of what value is it to Ireland that Earl Grey should have retired, if he has left to his successors the same proud and malignant hatred he appeared to entertain towards the Irish nation? Are the representatives of that sentiment predominant in the cabinet? I know that Lord sohn Russell cherishes feelings of a similar description. Ireland, in the unjust and disgraceful scantiness of her reform bill, felt deeply, and deplorably felt that hostility

I know, and every body knows, that Lord Melbourne wants suffi-cient powers of mind to be able to comprehend the favourable oppor-tunities afforded him to conciliate the popular party, that is, empha-tically, Ireland. In plain truth, my lord; it is quite manifest that Lord Melbourne is utterly incompetent for the high office he holds. It is lamentable to think that the destinies of the Irish people should de-

pend in any degree on so efficient a person.

Lord Lansdowne, too, is hostile to Ireland, with a hatred the more active and persevering, because he is bound by every obligation to entertain diametrically opposite sontiments.

In fact, I perceive, and bitterly lament; that none of you have the moral courage to do justice to Ireland. You do not dare to act in the government of Ireland upon the principles, of common political innests.

act by the Irish people as they have done by the principles of Scotland and of England.

land and of England.

You are now three months in office—three long months—you have done nothing for Ireland—you have not in any, even the slightest degree, altered the old system—yon have as yet to begin. The people are as ground down by Orange Tory functionaries as ever they were in the most palmy days of Toryism. I defy any man to mention any one single act you have done to conciliate the people of Ireland, or to obtain their confidence.

On this account, then, I repeat the chorus of that song called the "Wild Irish Cry"—Hurrah for the Referal. You are a much better Repealer than I am. Your conduct, and that of your colleagues, has made more of the people inveterate for Repeal than any arguments or exertions of mind could possibly do. Continue to govern Ireland under the special guidance of "the sage father of all the Hannibals," and you may possibly see the bench—but no, that is ground too sacred to be touched in public—but you vill see Ireland sufficiently strong to laugh to scorn every malignant enemy, whether Whig or ly strong to laugh to scorn every malignant enemy, whether Whig or Orange Tory.

My Lord, I conclude this letter, and my correspondence with you

in print, with once again dinning your ears—You HAVE DONE NOTHING FOR IRELAND.—You have not relieved her from one oppression nay, not from one oppressor you continue the same, precisely the same system which you yourself have so often and so loudly condemned---you have done nothing for Ireland. What have you against her! Ask your conscience this question, and then console your colleagues, as well as you may, for their enduring the hate and disgust,

leagues, as well as you may, for their endaming the track of and some of the contempt of the Irish people.

I had got through only eight heads of charge out of my catalogue of the "follies faults, and crimes," of the Whigs towards Ireland. I intended that catalogue to contain the history of the Whig administration in Ireland, from the accession of Lord Grey until you became a cabinet minister. I fondly hoped the catalogue would end there, and that from the latter date I should have only to recount the acts of justice and of wisdom of the Whigs. Unfortunately, however, you have already swelled the list of the "follies, faults, and crimes," whilst your acts of justice and of wisdom are as idle dreams or foolish

Here, my Lord, I close this correspondence with you. My next letter will be directed to Lord Durnham. The manly spirit he displayed at Edinburgh, and the judicious manner in which Hobhouse and Ellice supported him, are indications of a happier order. He too, may deceive, but our hopes now centre exclusively in him. He is a real, not a sham reformer; and as Ireland asks of the British ministrational the constitution of a system which here always and the constitution of a system which here real, not a snam reformer; and as Ireland asks of the British ministry simple instice, and the cessation of a system which has plunged this country into misery and blood for more than six hundred years, it is too much to expect from Lord Durham that if he had the power. he would prove that he had the inclination to accede to our request, I have the honour to be, my Lord, your obedient humble servant, DANIEL O'CONNELL.

LETTER II.

TITHES !-- TITHES !-- TITHES ! TO WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD, ESQ. Darrynane-Abbey, 1st Oct. 1834.

My DEAR SIR—'The subject of my first letter to you is of sufficient interest to justify the length of that letter. This shall be more brief, and will include all I need for the present, say on that subject.

I have fully developed my plan. It consists—
First—Of the total abolition of tithes in name and nature so that the thing itself should never exist in any shape or form, and that its very name should merely denote an oppression which had ceased to exist.

SECONDLY-Of making compensation to the lay impropriators to the full extent of the ordinary market price of their property in tithes.

THIRDLY-Of making compensation to all such Protestant incumbents as have parochial duties to perform to a Protestant congregation, and have hitherto performed such duty.

FOURTHLY-Of making compensation also to all such incumbents as have at present one-tenth of their parishioners Protestants. A question may arise on the ratio of such compensation.

FIFTHLY-Of refusing any compensation to all other incumbents, treating as mere sinecurists all Protestant clergymen in parishes were one-tenth of the inhabitants are not episcopalian

SIXTHLY-Of procuring a fund for all these compensations, by means of a tax on the landlord's rents, to be paid only by the landlord—say 400,000l. per annum.

SEVENTHLY—Of applying that fund, when the present vested interests should be exhausted, in the sustentation of dispensaries, hospitals, and asylums for permanent disease whether of mind or of body.

There remains two topics more, on which I desire to address to you a few words:

The first of these is the conduct and situation of such landlords as take upon themselves the payment of tithes. The second relates to the practical measures to be taken, in

order to obtain the total extinction of the tithe system. With respect to the landlords, I can understand their conduct to be benevolent and deserving of all praise, if it should be their intention to pay the tithe composition for their tenants, without making any demand on those tenants for the money so paid. The plan, the landlords being Protestants, is perfectly just, and, indeed, may be ranked as generous; but, alas! 1 that there are but few who will be so generous. I see the Marquis of Downshire is one of the tithe proctor landlords;and I believe nobody suspects him of any generosity where the pence or even the half-pence are concerned. I repeat, therefore, my fears, that these landlords intend to use their dominion as landlords in aid of legal remedies to compel a reluctant tenantry to contribute to the support of, to them, an alien and a

sinecure church. If that be so, I see no great cause of congratulation for the Globe and other ministerial papers, that some twenty or thirty Irish landlords have determined to add all the laurels of a tithe proctoring campaign to the other glories with which the wretched state of their tenantry has adorned them. On the contrary, it is an omen unfavorable to the peace and safety of the realm. In this point of view, I confess I cannot contemplate the new system without very considerable apprehensions.

My first intention was to specify the difficulties which lie in the way of the landlord enforcing the re-payment of the tithe

cases of the deepest importance, were chosen!!! Not one word of Justice to the claims of the Irish people—they durst not do so. I am justice to the claims of the Irish people—they durst not do so. I am justice to the claims of the Irish people—they durst not do so. I am justice to the claims of the Irish people—they durst not do so. I am justice to the claims of the Irish people—they durst not do so. I am justice to the claims of the Irish people—they durst not do so. I am justice to the claims of the Irish people—they durst not do so. I am justice to the claims of the Irish people—they durst not do so. I am justice to the claims of the Irish people—they durst not do so. I am justice to the claims of the Irish people—they durst not do so. I am justice to the claims of the Irish people—they durst not do so. I am justice to the claims of the Irish people—they durst not do so. I am justice to the claims of the Irish people—they durst not do so. I am justice to the claims of the Irish people—they durst not do so. I am justice to the claims of the Irish people—they durst not do so. I am justice to the claims of the Irish people—they durst not do so. I am justice to the claims of the Irish people—they durst not do so. I am justice to the claims of the Irish people and Irish people are the Irish people and Irish people are they have done by the principles of Scot. cession to the horrible and most detestable offences and crimes committed by Whitefeet, Whiteboys, and other miscreants of that description. I believe the wickedness is only equalled by the folly of confounding tithes with rents, and making the payment of the latter as odious as that of the former to the great

and overwhelming majority of the people.

The reproach hitherto was, that the Whitefeet and other predial disturbers assailed the rent-payers as they did the persons who paid tithes. There were, I fear, occasionally some symptoms displayed of a commencing tendency to resist the payment of rents; but they were, after all, but few, and with long intervals between them. It was, where it existed, the worst and the most fatal manifestation of social disorganization. And now, what do we see? Why, many landlords running a race with the worst of the Whitefeet miscreants to know which should sooner confound rents with tithes, and create a moral aswell as a physical resistance to making any payment out of the lands, held either by or without lease.

I content myself with protesting against this conduct on the part of certain of the landlords, who well deserve the name of tithe-proctor landlords; and when they have excited agrarian crimes, I will resort to this protest to show that I have foretold, and, as far as I could, opposed the crimes which will be the natural consequence of the conduct of those landlords.

There is but one consolation—it is this, that when the Protestant church, as at present by law established in Ireland, shall be supported by the contributions of Protestants exclusively, and without any compulsory assessment on, or payment by, Catholics or Dissenters, it will be at once seen who the persons are that should be compelled to defray the pecuniary charges of maintaining the Protestant clergymen. The period is rapidly approaching when the Catholics and Dissenters will be freed from the degradation of being forced to contribute to the support of spiritual instructors whose doctrines they condemn. When that period arrives the list of Protestant landlords now taking upon themselves the tithe composition, will serve to show the persons who and the properties which ought to bear the entire burden of supporting Protestant clergymen.

I now come to the practical measures which should be adopt-

ed in order to extinguish tithes forever. They are two:
First-We, Catholics, Protestants, Presbyterians-all who do not share in the receipt of tithes or church emolumentsshould assist as much as we can in ascertaining the relative numbers of Christians of each denomination and persuasion .-We must check and control the frauds which will otherwise be committed in making the enumeration. There is only one way of doing this; it is only by procuring and preserving in every parish a list of the several villages and townlands therein, and the name of each person residing in each house, specifying the particular creed professed by such person. In this way we will get an irresistible mass of evidence of the extent of the gross and glaring injustice of compelling the people of Ireland to pay the Protestant clergy.

The second practical measure, and the most useful, is to prepare in each parish a petition specifying the number of inhabitants in that parish, and the precise number of Catholics, and of episcopalian Protestants, and also of Presbyterians and other Dissenters. These petitions should be signed as nume-

rously as possible. I should entreat that the process of getting up these petitions should commence as speedily as possible. The interval between this and the next session of Parliament will elapse with great rapidity. We (Irish) are too much in the habit of postponement. The time is come to prepare for the next parliamentary campaign. It is time that the people of Ireland should bestir themselves once again, but peaceably and legally, to show their abhorrence of the tithe system.

My object, my dear Sir, is to establish a principle, withour which there can be no perfect or even rational liberty of conscience. It is, that every denomination of Christians should

support their own spiritual instructors. Taken negatively, that no one Christian should be compelled to maintain the spiritual guide of another.

This is OUR principle—OUR GREAT PRINCIPLE. It is amusing to contrast the simplicity and fairness of this principle with the foolish and furious ravings of the Beresfords, and the Martins, and the rest of that ignoble and dishonest gang, whose yellings resemble the screams of the carrion crows when driven off from devouring the carcase of the slaughtered lamb.

I cannot conclude without congratulating you on the steadiness and good sense displayed by the popular party in Ireland. We leave the quarrel of the Orange faction with the government, to be fought out between them. We do not interfere to spoil the fight, by giving the ministry any interest to concili ate one single Orangeman. We leave that ministry the field of vision clear, so that they must perceive that the Orangeists are their bitterest, and would be, if the ministry acted honora-

bly towards Ireland, their only enemies. We leave the stage clear, that every man belonging to the British government may see how vain, weak, impotent, talent-

less and malignant, the Orange faction is. Will that government continue to countenance that factionto countenance exclusively that faction? These questions we cannot answer; but if that faction do not fall never to rise again, the fault or the blame will not, my excellent friend, be

ours, or that of the popular party in Ireland. I have the honor to be, my dear Sir, your very faithful ser-DANIEL O'CONNEL vant and friend

TITHE AUCTION, AND NO SALE.

The attempt made by Parson Monck to sell his neighbour's turf, The attempt made by Parson Monck to sell his neighbour's turk, and that neighbour a parish priest, the Rev. Mr. Tracy, of Rathdowney, had completely failed, as no one would present himself as a purchaser' although there were thousands present to see the articles seized disposed of. From the correspondent of the Carlow Postwe give the following interesting particulars of the attempted sale:

About twelve o'clock the sheriff, in discharging his duty, proceeded to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Tracy, accompanied by detachments of military and police, for the purpose of levying, by

tachments of military and police, for the purpose of levying, by setting up to auction the reverend gentleman's property, the amount of an execution obtained by Parson Monck, of Rathdowney, for a claim which was originally but one pound!! None but those who witnessed the scene which presented itself could think it possible that fifteen or twenty thousand men, huming with indignation and a composition from his tenants. When there is a lease in existonesty.

A gentleman who was once in an office of great importance to Ire
composition from his tenants. When there is a lease in existonesty.

A gentleman who was once in an office of great importance to Ire
composition from his tenants. When there is a lease in existonesty.

New-York, Nov. 15, 1834.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. conveying to me the expression of the kind feelings of my fellow-citizens in a manner as gratifying as unexpected. Selected as one of the representatives of this city in the legislature of the State, I participated in the deliberations of that body (at a period when questions of momentous character engaged the attention of the people.) with an earnest desire of exerting my abilities, with a view of advancing the interests of not only this State—of promoting the welfare of the Union; but also of sustaining popular rights, and securing the continuance of these principles of free government on which the Constitution is based, and by which it alone can be maintained. The State of New-York, by her magnificent system of internal improvements—objects as well of admiration as of rivalry, honorable rivalry for her sister states—her mannfacturing facilities—her commercial enterprise—her vast population, distinguished by intelligence and activity—occupies a prominent station among the members of the Union. Had I hesitated, therefore, when the opportunity presented itself, to assist in giving the influence of her character to the promotion of democratic principles in the administration of the general government, I should have been to her an ungrateful sou, and insensible to what was due to the prosperity and honor of my native soil. Whatever success may have attended my efforts, should be attributed, not to me, but to the people whose principles I represented. Believing in the doctrine that the delegate is but the ageat of his constituents, I have endeavored faithfully to present their opinions, and, in obedience to the spirit of our government, to be in reality, and not alone in name, the representative of their wishes. to be in reality, and not alone in name, the representative of their

sent their opinions, and, in obedience to the spirit of our government, to be in reality, and not alone in name, the representative of their wishes.

The struggle in which we have lately been engaged, crowned as it has been with the most brilliant success, has proved that this is emphatically a government of the people, and of a people peculiarly democratic. It has demonstrated that wealth is not the sole arbiter of the destiny of the country; and, while it has vindicated the capacity of the people for self-government, it has placed in bold relief their intelligence, honesty, and love of order. The result is a signal triumph for the friends of liberal principles. The election in this State gives ample testimony in favor of the position that in the free exercise of the elective franchise lies the security of the republic; that universal suffrage, sustained by universal education, must be the bulwark of freedom; that the ballot is the most effectual corrector of abuses, the most powerful mode of directing the actions of public agents, and is truly the ultima ratio of a free people. The opponents of popular rights have been taught thatall power is in the people, and will be exercised to perpetuate those institutions which secure to the native citizen and persecuted exile the blessings of civil and religious freedom. You have been pleased to refer to my advocacy of the patriotic measures of the national executive. If by the flattering support of my democratic friends, I have been placed in a situation to aid the President in resisting the encroachments and checking the corruptions of a dangerous institution I cannot but be gratified by the approbation of my fellow citizens, evinced, as it has been by the expression of their confidence at the late election. Whatever may be the opinions of the present day, the time will arrive, and it cannot be far distant, when the testimony of many now opposed to the executive will be given in favor of the patriotism, the wisdom of his measures, and of the honesty of purpose with w

The triumph of the principles with which the republican party is The triumph of the principles with which the republican party is identified cannot but be to me, as to all, a source of peculiar satisfaction. As arrangements are now in progress for an expression of the peculiar feelings arising out of that triumph, and while so brilliant a victory has been achieved by united strength, I am content to interchange congratulations as a member of the great democratic family, although fully appreciating the kindness of my early and devoted friends, which I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance.—I respectfully beg leave to decline the mark of esteem which has been profiered me.

Accept for yourselves and those whom you represent, my sincere

wishes for your welfare.

I have the honor to be

Your Obed't Serv't.

JOHN McKEON.

To Messrs. Eber Wheaton, J. P. Benson, John McGrath, Joseph O'Connor, &c. &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUTH TELLER.

Sir. -- I have lately visited the very interesting Academy of Messrs. J. Harris and Clarke in this place. I was extremely gratified with their system of teaching and the proficiency of their pupils. I sent the subjoined notice of the Institution to certain Editors who for reasons best known to themselves declined publishing it. It is not to be imagined that any of those reasons was the fact of Mr. Harris being a Roman Catholic. Should you deem the piece deserving of a place in your columns you are at liberty to give it an insertion.

The advances which education has made of late in the public estimation, must fill every well-wisher of his country with unmingled satisfaction. The creditable provision which our State Legislature has made for the promotion of education, and the determination manifested by the people at large to second the benevolent views of the Legislature which prove .hat there is a spirit abroad which if propby cultivated must lead our country to true greatness. From the infusion of politics and the workings and warfare of party, it is refreshing to the heart of the philanthropist to turn to the interesting theme of education. It is said by an ancient philosopher "that to him every thing that belonged to man, was an object of interest." If any thing can be said to belong to man, it is education. Improvement is the privelege of man; the discriminating feature between him and the creatures around him. The feathered tribe have not, du. ring the lapse of thousands of years made any improvement in the construction of their nests, nor has the beast of the wilderness displayed any increase of sagacity in the formation or selection of its den. Man is the only being susceptible of amelioration. It is edueation that developes his faculties and lifts him up to that proud rank, which Providence has destined him to occupy in the scale of creation. To premote this great end; to furnish facilities for attaining it, is merit of the highest order, and they who do so are to be considered the best benefactors of their country. If education makes the man, it also makes the state. History informs us of states that derived all their greatness from this source alone. Inspect a map of the world and see how small a space. Atheas once occupied: an almost apperceptible point; a surface remarkable neither for extent nor fer

stitution of Messrs. Harris and Clarke of thisplace. The system of education pursued by these deserving instructors of youth struck me THE EDITOR OF THE TRUTH TELLER. as rational, efficient, and far above the ordinary method adopted in our smaller seminaries. In forming and enlightening the minds of their pupils, these gentlemen treat them as rational beings. They are not suffered to proceed a single step without knowing the why and wherefore. Nothing is permitted to pass unaccounted for. To take assertions on trust; to adhere to some routine method; to convey a assertions on trust; to adhere to some routine method; to convey a mechanical knowledge of things form no features of the plan of education followed in this excellent Institution. I was particularly pleased with the proficiency of the youths, who compose the first class of rational Arithmetic. The perfect facility and accuracy with which they answered the various questions that were proposed to them, evinced the solid knowledge, which they had acquired in the science of numbers, which is ignerally so superficially taught in our common schools. It would be invidious to singleout any, when all were worthy of commendation. I may, however, mention the names of done honour to themselves and their preceptors. What is here said of the class of Arithmetic, may likewise be said of those of Geography, Latin, English Grammar and Rethoric. Master's Nunimaker, Smith, Grove, Harris, and Perry, as having done honour to themselves and their preceptors. What is here said of the class of Arithmetic, may likewise be said of those of Geograbhy,, Latin, English Grammar and Rethoric.

Mr. Clarke, the associate of Mr. Harris afforded convincing proofs of his perfect consistency to preside over the Mathematical department. I have been given to understand that he is an eminent graduate of West Point Academy, and of highly respectable connexions. He has renounced brilliant prospects in the world to gratify the most laudible species of ambition viz. that of disseminating the mappreciable benefits of education. To such men and to such Institutions who so poor a lover of his country as not to wish success or to refuse laboring, in his respective sphere, to procure it: If we wish to have efficient and competent teachers, les the school-master be in esteem and honor with us. Among the Ro. mans, he that saved the life of a fellow citizen, was entitled to a laurel wreath, what reward then shall be decreed to him who presents to his country educated and enlightened chizens, who will be capable of rendering to it the most signal and substantial services. If we have unworthy and inferior teachers, let is bear in mind before we condemn them, how far we are the cause of this evil by our apathy on the subject. Let our fair and flourishing town make itself as distinguished for the encouragement of science, for the promotion of education, as nature has made it for advantages of situation, and we shall not have to deplore the want of able and erudite men to superintend our Institutions and to conduct our youth to the Temple of virtue and learning. We shall have then no cause to enyy other sections of the country their canals and rail-roads; for wa shall have in successful operation amongst us the best, most lasting and most productive kind of Internal Improvement.

Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania, 7th November 1834.

FOR THE TRUTH TELLER.

DETROIT .- FAIR FOR THE POOR.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given to the citizens of Detroit, and to every friend of humanity, that the FAIR FOR THE ORPHANS is to commence this evening. (5th of Nov.) at 6 o'clook, at Mr. Woodworth's Steam Boat Hotel, in the large dining room.

The ladies constituting the society foundly anticipate that their exertions and labors to assist the poor, especially those who have been rendered miserably so by the late fatal epidemic, will be kindly and charitably compensated by the presence and liberality of the citizens

charitably conpensated by the presence and liberality of the citizens of Detroit. Helpless orphans, destitute and indigent, deprived almost of every earthly comfort, of fond and affectionate parents, humbly appeal and confidently look up to the munificence and well benevolence of a charitable public.

known benevolence of a charitable public.

Detroit, Nav. 5, 1834,

The fair held on Wednesday evening, under the direction of the Female Association, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, was numerously attended, and sales to the amount of more than one thousand dollars were affected. The display of the fancy articles and useful fabrics in the highest degree creditable to the taste of the manufacturers, and we trust the liberal proceeds will enable the association to continue its benevolent exertions with renewed energy in affording protection and support to the orphan and fatherless.—

Detroit Journal. Detroit Journal.

At Albany, on the morning of the 21st, by the Rev. Charles Smith, Mr. William Cooney, to Catharine, youngest daughter of James Cook, Esq. of Coxsackie, formerly sheriff of Greene county.

On Tuesday last, much and justly regretted, by a numerous circle of acquaintance and friends, Mr. Wm. t oghlan, axed 37 years, a native of Ballymote, County of Shgo, Ireland Being a member of the "Mechanics' Benefit Society," his remains were attended to the grave by his brethren. On no occasion have we ever seen the Society turn out so numerously and respectably as it did on this.

SECOND WARD.

Ata meeting of the Democratic Republican electors of this ward, convened pursuant to a recommendation of the general committee, at the Shakespeare Hotel, corner of Nassau and Fulton-streets, ou the evening of the 17th of November, 1834. Abravam Brower, Esq. was. appointed thairman, and Thomas Jefferson Smith,

Abra and Brower, Esq. was. appointed Chairman, and Thomas Jefferson Smith, Secretary

The call of the meeting having been read, it was it Resolved, That we will celebrate the recent victories achieved by the Demncaatic republican perty generally, throughout the Union, and particularly in this state, by uniting in a public dinner in the ward; and that we feel proud in having greatly reduced the boasted majority of our opponents in this ward, and consider that that alone would be a sufficient caure for a jubilee

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of thirteen, be appointed to carry into effect the objects of the foregoing resolution
This following gentlemen were appointed:

John L. Graham, Abm. R. Van Ness, Chas. Mapes. Jesse West, John W., Hyatt, Lamont Williams, James connor, Samuel Wiswell, John White, John Kurles, Edw. Sandford, Charles W., Merritt, Daniel Kearney.

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to request Mr. Stoneall to provide the entertainment for our public festival.

Whereas it is with regret we assertain, that the Chairman of our Ward Committee Abraham Brower, Esq. is about to remove from us into another county; and while we are confident, that wherever hegoes, he will curry with him his democratic principles, and always be active and zealons in their support, yet his loss to this ward in particular, will be severely felt by the party, therefore recolved, that the thanks in his meeting be presented to Mr. Brower for the active and efficient services he has so often readered us, with an assurance that he carries with him the best wishes of his democratic friends of this ward, for his future halpharss and prosperity:

Resolved, That these proceedings he published in all the Democratic papers in the city.

ABM. BROWER; Chairman.
THOS. JEFFERSON SMITH, Secretary.
The Democratic papers will please copy the above.

tility, and yet Athens filled the habitable glole with her renown in a fater dinner. In all the meddling it is easy to trace the class arts and arms.

I was led into this train of reflection after a visit to the Literary Institution of Messrs. Harris and Clarke of this place. The system of this place, and all the profligacies of fashion.—Examiner.

R-As a Catholic and a lover of liberty, I request you will be nd as to give insertion to these few reflections, tending to prove the Catholic Faith, of all others, is the most amicable to rational

in and freedom. ord Winchelsea is to be taken as a sample of the British peerage,

on due reflection, in the hope that it would (if carried into a law,) aterially tend to the attainment of that tranquility which is so esntially requisite for the security of person and property in Ireland; and I will melf opinion ate, that in arriving at that conclusion I was incompanied with oppropriate transparent sideration that no member of the cratic Liberty Pole of the Fifth Ward be decrated with lights, and that flay rockets be fired on occasion.

e fired on occasion.

The following fitteen gentlemen were selected as a committee of arrangements.

DAVID BANKS

GEO W NOBLE
J SHEPHERD, Jr.
JSUKILES, JURIN,
JEWITT NORRIS
C S HURLEY
E R PAINTER
JOHN C TUCKER
W R WILMIAMS.

Resolved that the above proceedings be published in all the democratic assets.

Resolved that the above proceedings be published in all the democratic papers in this city.

JOHN SHEPARD, Jr. Chairman

G. P. Pensoa, Andriony W, Bleecker, Secretaries.

SEVENTH WARD.

EIGHTH WARD.

EIGHTH WARD.

The At a meeting of the Domocratic Republicans of the Eight Ward, convener at Davis's Long Room, 1631-2 Spring-street, on Monday evening, Nov. 17th a reaably to the call of the Eight Ward Committee for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for celebrating the late victory of the democratic republicans of his city and state, Mr. George Smith was catled to the Chair, and George E. Richard and Nathan Myers appointed Secteatries. On motion it was Resolved, That a committee consisting of seven persons be appointed to report the necessary arrangements for the contemplated of biration. Whereupon the following gentlemen were sppointed on said committee:

Gerandus Boyce, Gange Gee, Samuel Coddington, J. W. Frederick's, John Neille, J. J. Rarf.

The committee having retired, reported through their Chairman the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic Electors of the 8th Ward be repectfully invited of assemble at this place on the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. to march to the Washington squie, and there join in procession, such of our democratic irriends from other wards as may meet with us, and mirch through such streets may hearafter by designated.

Resolved, That arrangements be made to furnish our friends freshments in the

wards as may meet with us, and mired through such streets may thearafter be designated.

Resolved. That arrangements be made to furnish our friends refreshments in the evenine at this place, and tout this house be filuminated.

Resolved, That some procession on that day.

On motion, the lobowing, gentlemed we appointed a committee for the rurpose of making arrangements for the day;

J. B. PHILIPS,

JOEL B. FOX,

N. G. MARSELLS,

J. W. VETHAKE,

GEORGE SMITH,

WM. J. SURRIE,

B. G. JANNEN.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the democratic papers of this city.

By order,

TICKETS for the Sixth Ward Democratic Festival. to take place on the 27th inst, will be furnished on application by Mr. John McDermott Sixth Ward Hotel.

THIRD WBRD.

At a Democratic meeting of republican electors held pursuant to a call of the General Committee on the evening of the 17th instant at R Bunn's No 199 Washington treet, Mr U P Ward was called to the cheir, and John T Boyd was appointed Sorteet, Mr U P Ward was called to the cheir, and John T Boyd was appointed so the cheir, and John T Boyd was appointed to make suitable arrangements for celebrating by a Public Dinner on the 25th instant, we late papearalleled victory. The following gentlengin were, projected. our late inparalleled victory. The following gentlemen were, ppointed.

UP WARD,

HENRY E RIELL,

JAMES A CHAPPLE,

JOHN T BOYD,

It was on motion Resolved, That the proceedings of his meeting be published in

U. P. WARD, Chairman.

John T Boyd, Sccretary. Tickets can be had at either of the above committees

TENTH WARD DEMOCRATIC FESTIVAL. Tickets for the Festival may be had gratis, by applying to either of the fol-

2.3 Trekets for the regival may be had gratis, by applying to either of lowing Committee of Arrangemente —

E. F. Pardy, 81 Ludlow street,
E. Gross 136 Allen street,
Charles B Tappan 5 Essex street,
B. M. Cassidy 38 Orchard street,
B. M. Cassidy 38 Orchard street,
B. J. Messerole 16 Allen-street;
David Fenks, 152; ivi ion sire t,
R. J. mith, 90 Divis on street,
William Thompson 76 Division street,
Isaac Plum, 214 Walker street,
William Belder 68 Essex-street,
William M. Bests, 86 Forsyth street,
Edward Lyon, 84 Hester street
M. Vanderhoof 280 Broome street.

It is requested that application for Tiekets be made as soon as convenients.

DR. S. BEDFORD. will commence his course of Lectures on Midwifery, and the assass 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.

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 features, 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 inforpation, and more immediately with a view of paying over sums of money wanted to prepare them for the voyage, or for any other purpose.

Dealts can at all times be established on Messes, Robinson, Brothers, Liverpool, pay-

ing 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, payburpose.

Drafts can at all times be obtained on Messrs. Robinson, Brothers, Liverpool, payburpose.

The ships sail weekly from Liverpool. Their acknowledged regularity in point of sailing with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to of sailing with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to cambark 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, Saotland, 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 Warreu'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 BUBLIAN—Sails every day, (Sunday excepted) Batinasloe, Liffey, Com-

ers to Liverpool.

From DUBLIN—Sails every day, (Sunday excepted) Badinasloe, Liffey, Com-From DUBLIN—Sails every day, (Sunday excepted) Badinasloe, Liffey, Com-nerce, Sheffield and Birmingham.—The Company's Agent is Mr. Benjamin Hill, No.

merce, Sheffield and Birmingham.—The Company's Agent is are Designation, vo. 7 Eden, Dublin.

7 Eden, Dublin.

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

From LONDONDERRY.—The Queen Adefaide, and Robert Napier, twice as week.—Agent, Mr. Samuel Robinsea Londonderry.

Week.—Agent, Mr. Samuel Robinsea Londonderry.

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

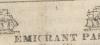
From CORK.—The Steamers Lee and Herald, twice a week.

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

From Newry, Dundall, Drogheda, and Warren's Point.—The Steamers respectively on their stations, tenry 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.

MESSES. ROBINSON, & CO. 246 Pearl-street, New-York, or DOUCL S. ROBINSON, & ROTHERS, Liverpool.



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Petsons settled in the United State who wish to send for their friends from Great Britain or Irelend cin sective their passages at this Office, No. 273 Pearl St. on the most moderate terms, in first rate ships sailing from Liverpoot every week, in anyof which they can embark at the time most convenient for themselves. The ships are of a very superior class, fitted up with every convenience for the voyage commanded by skitul and careful mes: and the frequency and punctuality of their departure will prevent the heavy expences 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 cheappess of travelling in the steam-hoats, 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 conmission, forwarding their baggage. Sums of any amount to assist them no demand in Liverpool, or remitted to any part of Greet 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.

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The subscriber has constantly on hand a good supply of the following description of Coal -Schuylkill, Peach Orchard, Lackawana, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Picton and Virginia—all of the first quality.

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INFORMATION WANTED,

Of JOHN & GILBERT GANNON, Brothers, natives of Rodeen, Parish of Aughrim. in the county Roseommon, Iroland. They took shipping from Sligo, in April 1832, for Quebec. When last heard from John was near the falls of Niagara. Any information respecting either of them, whether they be living or dead, will be thankfully received by their brother Patrick, who arrived in New-York in October last, and now resides at No. 63, Suffolk-street.

MACHAEL MULVY—From MOHILL, in the county of Leitrim, Ireland, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he has good accommodations for either day or weekly boarders, lodgers, &c. and general information for Embrants. He has a large and commodious room which he will let by the night for grants. He has a large and commodious room which he will let by the night for Parties, and which he shall be always ready to give gratis, for any patriotic or charitable purpose.

144 Walker-street, c'r. of Mulberry.

Of GEORGE McCARTNEY, County of Down, Parish of Maharatin, town land of Ballylaney, Ireland, who sailed from Belfast in the ship Henrietta, and arrived in New-York about eleven years ago. When last heard of was in this city. A letter addressed to his sister Catharine Conner, or her husband Edward McDonald, Pictsfield, Mass. will be thankfully received

Of MICHAEL BERNARD & HUGH McGINN, also of ELEANOR McGINN natives of Parish of Acheveau, County of Fermanagh, Ireland thy information respecting either of the above-named persons will be thankfully received by their rospecting either of the above-named persons will be thankfully received by their brother Daniel McGinn, at Fort Edward, Washington Co N.A.

OfPATRICK HOPSON, of Castlecock County of Poscommon, Ireland, who ent-grated from said place to New-York, in April, 1831, and from New York to New-Orleans in October, 1833. Any information respecting him will be gratefully received by Patrick Keating, Lowell, Massachusetts, or Messrs. Dean & Short, Mer-chants of said place.

Of JOHN MOLOUNY, his wife MARY HAIRE, and his sister-in-law MARGA-RET HAIRE, who had resided in the parish of Trughe, County of Clare, Ireland, and sailed from Limerick for Quebec, about four years ago. When last heard of was in Albany, N. Y. Any information respecting them will be gratefully received by their brother Cornelius Haire, 173 Chatham square, N. Y. nov1 34

Of WILLIAM WHITE, who emigreted from Waterford in 1832, and landed in 1800. He is from Moyne, near Thurles county, Tipperary, Ireland. When last leard of was living with Mr. Naughten, of Lachine, His brother-in-law, Michael card of was living in Hamilton village, Madison county, N. Y. would be glad to bear nov1 44.

Of MARY RIELY, a native of Granard Co. of Longford, Ireland, who arrived in this country about 30 years ago. The last account received from her, stated that she lived in New-York for some time, but left there with her mother and relative, a Mr. McKeone; at present, it is probable, she may reside in some part of the State of New-York. Her mother's name is Rose Plunkett. 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 nov1 4t letter to the Editor of this paper, 58 Franklin-street, N. Y.

Of PATRICK REGAN, Tailor by trade, native of parish of Cloudagh, Kilkashan County of Clare, Ireland, who left Ireland in the month of May, 1892, 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'Halarona Tailor, at Thomas Malony's, 78 John street, New York.

Of HANNAH MURPHY, Parish Ballenspotter, county Cork Ireland, Left fre-and for this city, about two years ago. Any information addressed to Galsby's Sational Hotel, Washington City for her brother Martin Murphy will be thank hovel 3s

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, Onendago County, N. Y.

Of THOMAS R. YOUNG, a native of Skibbercen, Co. Cork, Ireland, who emperated from London in 1816, to Darien, in Ceorgia, and drew by lottery a tractic and containing 2021-2 ecros of land. Any information respecting him will be hankfully received by letter, addressed to his brother James R. Young, Bishopsyill, and the containing 2021-2 ecros of land.

Of EDWARD McGONNEGILL, a native of County Donegal, Parish of Movill Ireland, who left Ireland in May, 1828, and sailed for Queliec. When last heard to, was in Ogdersbury, N. Y. in the year 1830. Ary information will be the Khilly received by his brothers James & Hugh McGonnegill at No. 19 York-street, Brooklyn, care of B. McLoughlin, or to the care of the Editor of the Truth Teller.

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

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

Court of Common Pleas. for the City and County of New York.

IP 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 agains 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. York, July 3, 1834. DANIEL M'GRATH, Executor.

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 that they carry on the Marble business in all its various branches such as chimney that they carry on the Marble business in all its various branches such as chimney that they carry on the Marble business, and being determined to devote the cell-friend in their employ first rate hands and being determined to devote the cell-friend in 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-

NINTH WARD.

NINTH WARD.

The At a meeting of the Democratic Electors of the Ninth Ward, held pursuant to a recommendation of the General Committee, at the Ninth Ward Jefferson Hall, on Monday evening, November 17th, 1834, Asa Hall was called to the chair, and William Roome appointed Secretary. The call of the meeting having been read, it was Resolved, That the Democrate of the Ninth Ward celebrate the late triumph of Democracy on the 25th November, inst.

On motion, a retiring committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to report the names of thirteen suitable persons to act as a Committee of Arrangements. The Committee reported the following persons which were approved by the meeting, viz:—

As Hall,
Theo. Martine,
Thos. Lloyd,
Thes. G, Tallmadge,
Jas Reeves,
Thos. Gautreau,
Henry Everson.

G. Gilbert,
L. Kidder,
S. Myers,
C. A. Vanzandt.

Resolved, That the Committee be clothed with full power to make all necessary arrangements. arrangements.

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements meet at the 9th Ward Jefferson Hall, this Evening, 19th inst. at 7 o'clock.

ASA HALL, Chairman.

WILLIAM ROOME, Secretary.

TENTH WARD.

TENTH WARD.

3 At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors of the Tenth Ward held at Military Hall, corner of Grand and Ludlow streets, on Monday evening, the 17th instant, pursuant to the recommendation of the General Republican Committee, William Vanderhoff. Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Edmund Gross and Niel Gray, Secretaries.

The call of the meeting having been read and approved, it was Resolved, That a retiring committee of nine be appointed to select a Committee of Arrangements for this ward to consist of fifteen persons.

The retiring Committee reported the names of the following gentlemen: Elijah F. Pardy, Edmund Gross, John W. Van Nuyse, Chas. Taylor, William Vanderhoff, Charles B Tappen, Bernard Cassidy, Bernard J Messerole, David Fecks, Ruchard J. Smith, William Thompson, Isaac Plum, William Elder, William M Betts, Edward M Lyon—who were unanimously approved by the meeting.

Description Committee Properties of the Messerole of the Mes

On motion it was

Resolved. That said Committee have power to make all necessary arrangements

Resolved. That said Committees appointed by other wards, and unite with them in all

committees appointed by other wards, and unite with them in all

ch measures as will best promote the object in view, the celebration of the recent

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the democratic WILLIAM VANDERHOOF, Chairman.

Edmund Gross, Secretaries.

FIFTEENTENTH WARD.

Fig. 11 a meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors of the Fifteenth Ward, el. at Randoll's Hotel, on Monday evening, in accordance with the recommendation of the Scheral Committee, Benjamin Birdsall, was talled to the Chair, and Frede ick A. Gay appointed Secretary.

The call of the meeting having been read, upon the motion of Wm Randoll, a committee of five were appointed to prepare suitable resolutions, who reperted the following, which were unanimously adopted.

R. solved, That we approve of the recommendation of the General Committee at Tamanuny Hall, to adopt suitable measures for the relebration of the 25th inst., at the recent triumph of Democratic principles.

Resolved, That the following persons be a Committee from the Republican Electors of this Ward, with power to adopt such measures as they may deem expedient:

E. H. Warner

E. H Warner George Lovett Jno. Walsh F. S. Kinney James C. Smith H. S. Meeks
F. F. Edmonds
Denjamin Birdsall
E. Scudder
M. McGregor Cornelius Agnew

Watson E. Lawrence.

Watson E. Lawrence.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the Democratic papers.

BENJAMIN BIRDSALL, Chairman, Frederick A. Gray, Secretary.

but paper money can be raised or depressed at pleasure. Peel's bill diminishes us value (hear) and are there wanting two score of persoas in this numerous assembly who have not suffered it. I do not know how it was felt there; but I know that you cannot go into any assembly, composed of one-twentieth the size of the one that I allow have the honor of addressing, without finding many who had suffered from it severely. (Hear.) This could not have happened but for the paper money. Besides, if a man has a property of 10,0001. An act of parhament can in a minute reduce it to 3,000. And if property has a mortgage of 5,0001, if it was sold it would not bring two! though no change has taken place in the real value.—What causes Summers wheat to be sold 17s. a barrel, and not 50s. and 60s. as it used to be! Because there is not so much paper money affoat. General Jackson drew on the American banks—I do not now speak as a parttzan of General Jackson, though God knows am his partizan, and the banks of England and Ireland are obliged to draw in their paper. Ought this, I ask you, to continue? Ought the affairs of this country be so managed that a movement in America, at the other side of the world, should so materially affect our affairs? (Hear, hear, hear.) That cught to be got rid of. People huzza for war, and say—"Oh! yes; let us have war, by all means; we will have contracts for provisions, for pork, and every thing else;" but how are you to pay for it? (Hear, hear, hear.) When people can have credit, they often buy things that they can do without. "Oh! we will pay for with interest. People then cry out—"Oh! that will come by-and-by—we'll leave it to chance—it may never be paid." But it would be another thing if the tax-gatherer went about and said to you, "We want to go to war, and here give me so much money? "Oh! no; I don't want to go to war." (Loud laughter.) I'm for peace—the scriptures, sure, enjoin peace. (Laughter.) If this was done, there would not be such a cry out for "war." When they are over, the debt must but paper money can be raised or depressed at pleasure. chance—thus never be paid." But it would be another thing if the taxgatherer went about and said to you, "We want to go to war, and here give me so much money? "Oh! no; I don't want to go to war," (Loud laughter.) I'm for peace—the scriptures, sure, enjoin peace. (Laughter.) If this was done, there would not be such a cry out or "war." When they are over, the debt must be paid, and taxes must be collected; those taxes produce poverty amongs; every hody but those who live out of them. (Cheers.) In the reign of James II, taxes in England and Wales came to not more than [200,000]. a year, and the poor rates paid in Lancashire, amounted to more than that sun. After William the Deliverer sprung from the dykes of Holland, [600,000]. were paid in taxes, and 4,700,000]. in poor rates, which makes the amount of poor rates less in proportion to the mace with the time of James II, that Popish fellow. (Laughter.) The taxes upon beer alone now amount to the same as the poor rate, while in his rejent of a committee to inquire into the state of Pennsylvania, in any in America those farmers possessed over 200 acres of land, with the merica those farmers possessed over 200 acres of land, with from houses, homestead, barns, and everything necessary to render furn combratble. By the report of that committee to save to render the men comfortable. By the report of that committee it appeared that unmbers of them had been absolutely papaperson had told me, when I was living in Pennsylvania, and enjoying their means of the same proverbial hospitality, which knows no bounds, that any of the farmer insane, or mean to insult my understanding; yet that he was one that the would be pauperised. It would have thought that he was the farmer who lived in the neighborhood of banks began to think, from the facility of getting credit, of marrying their daughters better, and of setting their soss up in business, wno probably ought anot obwar and seized upon their estates, and those persons aloud have starved only for the resources against poverty er been treated with more courtsery, or listened to with greater respect. (Loud cheers, during which Mn. C. Withdrew.)

STATISTICS AT TIMS'S.

Two Reverend clergymen, Mr. Mantin and Mr. Boyton, are nivalling each other in their statistical exercises at Time's. In the performance of one it may be said that the science is exhibiled on stilts—in the other it is absolutely run mad. Take the following example:

He (Mr. Boyton) had made a ca's plation of fifteen returns, taken from many of the most Catholic counties in Ireland. In these it has proved that a space of about 800.000 acres, the Catholics paid about 881. to the clergyman. Now, supposing these three hundred thousand acres, including water, rods, barren land, and mountain, as well as arable—which was the most unfavorable case to his calculation—of such there were about 20,000,000 in the whole superficies of Ireland, consequently 300,000 was about the 1-66th of the whole, Ireland, consequently 300,000 was about the 1-66th of the whole, and therefore out of the half million which was paid to the clergy annually, the Roman Catholic paid 5.8081, less than six thousand pounds. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He (Mr. Boyton) wished to set off against this the collection made every Sunday in the parish set off against this the collection made every Sunday in the parish churches for the Roman Catholic poor; if there were about 15,500 of these, and that each collected about 1s, 8d. per Sunday, it would more than discharge the debt due by the Protestant Church, to the He (Mr. Boyton) had made a ca'culation of fifteen returns, taken more than discharge the debt due by the Protestant Church, to the Roman Catholics. (Hear, hear.)

There's calculating for you! First it is decided, in a previous part of the speech, that no Catholic is subject to tithe, if the property on which he lives be possessed in fee by a Protestant. No matter whether his lease be for ever, or a term of years, he has no interest in the abolition of tithes, because they belong to a Protestant. We ourselves have practical knowledge of the nature and operation of this impost to a small way. The Fates have given us some few acres which, unhappily, are not tithe free. And what does our calculator suppose the charge to be per acre? He will say, probably, one shilling, or two shillings, or three shilling and sixpence. We assure the worthy gentleman it is five shillings. Now we hold the acres on a lease of lives, and, according to our antiquated mode of reckoning, an abolition of tithes would add to the value of our holding five shillings an acre for three lives, which we believe to be as sound as any in the land. In this we are all wrong, says Mr. Boyton. for the fee is in a Protestant. The property is Protestanttithe is a burden on property-ergo the Catholic has no interest in the abolition of tithes, notwithstanding anything to the contrary that may be shown by an annual payment of five shil-

lings an acre out of his pocket, and his alone!
This is one thing which Mr. Boyton has made quite clear to the logicians at Tims's. Another is, that even where the estate is a Catholic's, the burden is utterly insignificant. Our economist finds that amongst three hundred thousand acres, situated in "the most Catholic counties in Ireland," the tithe burden affecting Catholic fee simple property does not exceed This being the case, he says it is only a sum in common division or multiplication to find out the gross tithe burden effecting Catholic estates in all Ireland. There are in all Irethat Kenmare, and Power of Gurteen, and Bryan of killand, it seems, twenty millions of acres. Into that amount 300,000 goes so many times. Then, to find out what is the aggregate tithe burden of Ireland, we have only to multiply the number of the times that the lesser amount goes into the greater. I have gone through the process, quoth Boyton. I find that three hundred thonsand goes into twenty millions about sixty-six times. I find that sixty-six, multi-plied by eighty-eight, makes 5,808, and I therefore consider it sound to conclude, if arithmetic be, as Gil Blus considered it, a science to be relied upon, that the whole tithe burden affecting Catholic property in Ireland is 5,808l. Hear kenny, and Corbally of Meath, and Gormanstown. Fingal. Gannon, Drake, Caddell, Dease, Taaffe, Cruise, Barnewell, and twenty others of ditto; hear it O'Connell's of Kerry; O'-Meagher, Scully, and Meagher, of Tipperary; Bellew and Fitzgerald of Louth; Bellew and Burke of Calway, and twenty others of ditto; hear it Powers, Barrons, Wyses, and Sherlocks of Waterford; Baggots, Murphys, Eennises, Powers, M'Donnnell's, Rourkes, Husseys, Sweetmans, and Byrnes of Dublin: O'Ferralls and O'Reillyy of Kildare; Graces, Balfes, and O'Connors of Roscommon; O'Loghlens, O'Callaghans, and Butlers of Clare; Roches, Lyonses, and many others of Limerick; Esmondes, Lamberts, and Redmonds of Wexter; Callaghans, Murphys, and Goolds of Cork; Lynches of Mayo; Nagles of Westmeath; Fitzsimons and Redmonds of Wicklow; Walshes of Leitrim; and five hundred others, by whose names we have not time to swell our catalouge. Learn, we say, from Boyton, that less than 6,000l. a year would make full compensation to you for the tithe burdens affecting your estates, though some of them yield five, ten, fifteen, and twenty thousand a year!—Dublin Register.

TO THE CITIZENS OF DUBLIN.

GENTLEMEN-The second session of Parliamenthas elapsed since I had the honor of being elected one of your representatives. Through its progress I have 1-boured to act consistently with that character and those priciples which recommended me to your consideration; and I have returned from England not only unchanged in my opinion, but impressed more deeply (if possible) than ever with the conviction, that it is a mere delusion to expect our country can, under any circumstances w hatever, derive the benefit of those advantages which nature has conferred upon her, or that her inhabitants can enjoy tranquility, security, and prosperity, until her legislative independence is restored, and her nobility and gentry assembled in the capital shall (with the concurrence of the legislature) once again declare that the Kings, Lords, and Commons of Ireland shall alone be competent to make laws to bind Ireland.

Although little practical good was done during the last session, yet

Although little practical good was done during the last session, yet the result has been important in this instance. The ministers of Great Britain have learned that they cannot with impunity continue to trifle with Ireland, and manage her concerns by the machinery of artifice, hypocricy, and coercion, nor longer govern her by the detestable policy of balancing the conflicting passions of the people in the excitement of their feuds and mischievous divisions. The power fulcion of Ireland has at length here felt in the interior recesses of the British of Ireland has at length been felt in the interior recesses of the British

of Ireland has at length beem felt in the interior recesses of the British cabinet; and those who govern have been taught that the people will not further endure to be trampled upon, and goaded almost to despair by those who have thriven, and would still thrive, if they could, amidst the misfortunes of their country.

Gentlemen, the recent change in the ministry gave equal satisfaction to the friends of liberty in England and Ireland. The odious coercion law expired amidst the execrations of the lovers of constitutional freedom in all parts of the world, and crushed in its ignominations fall the feeble, temporalising, foe-promoting administration of Lord Grey. From the present cabinet Ireland expect sand will require much; a single act will decide its character, and may decide its fate. I confess, I have hope that the system of meanly tampering with their deadly fives, and the dedly a foes of the people, abandoned by the present administration—that situations of dignity and emolument will not be conferred by a minstry professing popular principles, upon who are remarkable for nothing save their hatred of, and opposition to even the semblance of liberal and popular lar government; that measure of ample and practical amelioration will be speedily brought forward, sincerely supported, and boldly carried through despite the grovelling self-interest and antiquated prejudice. If the present ministry adopt an honest and hold course, relying on the support of the people, they can defy the hostility of their enemies; but if the old system of tampering equivocation and humbug be attempted to be continued, their short-lived administration will be remarkable only for its embarrassments, and they will retire from office covered with the contempt and ridicule of the country.

Gentlemen, the church of England establishment in Ireland is still

it seems sought to be upheld in all the abuses of temporalities, and all the horrors of its oppressions. The mode by which this is attempted to be done by stupid and bigotted men, peers and parsons, tends more certainly and more immediately to the abatement of that monstrous nuisance, which has covered the face of the country with pessilenc y bloodshed, and desolation, than anything the people could possibly, say or do. They are in fact pulling down the bouse about their own ears; the uncharitable and foelish language used at recent meetings

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUTH TELLER.

SIR-As a Catholic and a lover of liberty. I request you will be o kind as to give insertion to these few reflections, tending to prove hat, the Catholic Faith, of all others, is the most amicable to rational bortmagd.freedom.

f Lord Winchelsea is to be taken as a sample of the British peerage, should not have much difficulty in accounting for the wisdom, the good sense, the statesmanlike views, and judicious policy, which operated in the rejection of a tithe bill, sanctioned by a large majority of the House of Commons, and supported by many who generously sacrificed their own opinions to the paramount object of contributing to the restoration of tranquility in Ireland.

Gentlemen, I have always wished to see a different appropriation of the revenues of the church. I desire to have them ultimately desired to see a different appropriation of the revenues of the church.

voted towards moral and religious subjects-in the employment and support of the poor—in affording them the means of education, without reference to sectarion distinctions, as well as in building and preserving sacred edifices, dedicated to public worship. These being my opinions, I, of course, could not much approve of that tithe bill, which was so unceremoniously rejected by the House of Lords; but I felt that I was bound to vote for it as a choice of evils; and I did so upon due reflection, in the hope that it would (if carried into a law,) materially tend to the attainment of that tranquility which is so es-sentially requisite for the security of person and property in Ireland sentially requisite for the security of person and property in Ireland; and I will candidly state, that in arriving at that conclusion I was principally influenced by the consideration that no member of the United Parliament had the facilities of forming a sound opinion of the effect likely to be produced in Ireland by the tithe bill being carried into law, as my friend and colleague, O'Connell; and I knew that he acceded to the propositions he was thus disposed to make, would encourage, and considerably advance a progress towards a general conciliation. In this benevolent and useful object he has been unfortunately baffled for the present, by the torturous policy and stupid bigotry and outrageous faction.

Gentlemen, I congratulate you on the increasing strength and ra-

Gentlemen, I congratulate you on the increasing strength and rapidly augmenting influence of the Irish party in the House of Commons. Yet a little while, and the day for injustice, humbug and coercion towards Ireland shall have passed for ever. The stiff necked, ercion towards Ireland shall have passed for ever. The stiff necked, who dignified a dogged perseverance in error with the name of consistency, and the audacious, who thought that to be insolent was to be firm, withered and strunk before the reproving spirit of the times, have been consigned, thank Heaven, to help and harmless obscurity. Sustained by the approval and support of their constituents, and animated by the example, and led by the matchless power of my eminent colleague, the genuine representative of the Irish people will preserve in demanding justice for their country; and I exult in the hope of Irving to see the day when the energy, watchfulness, and determination of my countrymen shall be rewarded in the constitutional and untarnished achievement of that one great good which may almost be said to comprise within it every thing, and all that a nation could want or wish for, namely, a resident, independent and thoroughly reformed legislature.

a nation could want or wish for, namely, a resident, independent and thoroughly reformed legislature.

Called upon and returned to Parliament as one of the representatives of the second city in the empire—an honour proud itself, but incalculably enhanced in my estimation by the circumstance of its having been conferred upon me by those industrious trading and operative classes of the community, amongst whom fidelity to principle and every other sterling and public virtue is so abundantly to be found—I deem it my duty to render an account of my stewardship—to submit for the consideration and scrutiny of my constituents my past Parliamentary conduct, and to invite and solicit the humblest of those who honoured me with their suffrages to investigate and pronounce upon it. I hope and believe it will be found that I have, to nounce upon it. I hope and believe it will be found that I have, to the extent of my abilities, honestly, sedulously and fearlessly discharged my duty, redeemed the promises which I made upon the hustings, and maintained, as far as in me lay, the principles upon which you returned me to Parliament; that I have attended in my place from the commencement to the close of the session, and was seldom, indeed, absent from the setting of the house, early or late; there my votes and animons, given and expressed, have been invarianounce upon it. I hope and believe it will be found that I have, to seldom, indeed, aisent from the setting of the house, early or late; that my votes and opinions, given and expressed, have been invariably directed to the fulfilment of the sacred trust reposed in me; and that although I may not have been an able, I can proudly affirm that I have been a willing and a faithful servant of the people.

Gentlemen, the dangerous illness of a member of my family has alone detained me thus long in the country. I hope soon to be amongst you, to co-operate with you and with my colleague in such precedings as may be deemed advisable, and to receive your in-

proceedings as may be deemed advisable, and to receive your in-structions and directions, previous to the commencement of the next session (which lisincerely hope may be the last), of the Imperial

Fam your faithful servant, EDWARD SOUTWELL RUTHVEN. Down, 4th October, 1834.

DEATHS IN IRELAND. [From the Dublin Pilot.]

[From the Dubbin Pilot.]

At Ipswich, Marin Twigg, daughter of the late Caleb Gardner, Esq. late of this city. Sir Thomas Yates, Knight, formerly high Sheriff of the city of Dublin. James French, of Castle-street, woollen draper, aged 75. At Reynalla, county Westmeath, Matilda Jane; daughter of George Mears. John Drought, Esq. resident magistrate of the police. In Kilkenny, aged 64, Wm. Cleere. Chas. O'Reiley, Esq. M. Student. At Desart, county Cork, Lieutenant Daniel M'Daniel of the 67th Regiment. In Cork, Robert Gumbleton, Esq. aged 81. In Castlecomer, James Phelan and B. Brophy. In Limerick, John, son of T. Murnane. Ellen, daughter of John Ryan, of Cluggan, county Tipperary. At Six-mile Bridge, county Clare, Mary, reliet of the late James H. Miller, Esq. M. D. At Cowley-place Circul-road, Alexander M'Mullen, in his 63d year. Aged 54. James Rooseter of this city. In Abby-street, Miss Bell. In Eccless-street, the Baroness Talbot De Malhide, in her 87th year. At Blackhall place Catherine, daughter of Wm. Worthington, Esq. Aged 54, James Rooseter of this city. In Abby-street, Miss Bell. In Eccless-street, the Baroness Talbot De Malhide, in her 87th year. At Blackhall place Catherine, daughter of Wm. Worthington, Esq. of Killarney, Cottage, Bray. At Cookstown, Enniskerry, aged 27, John Smith. Esq. At Hammersmith, aged 61. Sophia Charlotte, widow of Lord Robert Fitzgerald. In James's Town, Joseph Gray, widow of Lord Robert Fitzgerald. In James's Town, Joseph Gray, widow of Lord Robert Fitzgerald. In James's Town, Joseph Gray, widow of Lord Robert Fitzgerald. In James's Town, Joseph Gray, widow of Lord Robert Fitzgerald. In James's Town, Joseph Gray, widow of Lord Robert Fitzgerald. In James's Town, Joseph Gray, widow of Lord Robert Barbard Robert, Stanley, and At Summer-seat, county Meath. Stephen, son of Samuel Garnett, Esq. At Court Devenish Boarding School, Athlone, in the 13th year, Mary Anne, daughter of Wm. Carson, Esq. of Corkinith In Connell. Michael O'Brien. In Limerick, James san Varian. In Clonnell. Michael O'Brien. In Limerick, James san Varian. In Clonnell. Michael O'Brien. In Limerick, James Stanley, of Castle-street, in this city. On the 26th in Brown-street. Stanley, of Castle-street, in this city. On the 26th in Brown-street. Stanley, of Castle-street, in this city. On the 26th in Brown-street. Stanley, aged 86: At Newtownsmith, county Galway. O'Connell, Esq. aged 86: At Newtownsmith, county Galway. O'Connell, Esq. aged 86: At Newtownsmith, county Galway. Francis, son, of Andrew Blake, Esq. In Castleblaney, aged 71; Francis, son, of Andrew Blake, Esq. In Castleblaney, aged 71; Francis, son, of Andrew Blake, Esq. In Castleblaney, aged 71; Francis, son, of Andrew Blake, Esq. In Castleblaney, aged 71; Francis, son, of Andrew Blake, Esq. In Castleblaney, aged 71; Francis, son, of Andrew Blake, Esq. In Castleblaney, aged 71; Francis, son, of Andrew Blake, Esq. In Castleblaney, aged 71; Francis, son, of Andrew Blake, Esq. In Castleblaney, aged 71; Francis, son, of Andrew Blake, Esq. In Castleblaney, aged 71; Francis, son

A Fair, for the benefit of the Orphans under the care of the Sisters of Charity, in the Sixth Avenue, will be held at the Masonic Hall, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th, of December. The public is informed that a great number of fancy articles has been received from France, and will be exposed for sale on that occasion. It is hoped that as this is, the first time an appeal of the kind has been made, by this institutionit will produce the effect which the managers are induced to antici

Come to the Orphan's Fair—come ye Whose hearths are bright at home: The Scraph voice of Charity, Solicits you to come.

THE AGITATOR.

We feel confident that all particulars relating to DANIEL O'CON. NELL are interesting to our readers, and that they regard every thing which emanates from him with delight, and remember it with pleasure. This belief has induced us to lay before our readers the concluding portion of a letter written by O'CONNELL, and dated at Darrynane Abbey, Cahacirien, Ireland;" which letter we were permitted to peruse. We need scarcely inform our readers that we regard it with a species of veneration, more particularly as it was written at "Darrynane Abbey," where have been composed the ma- that there were not a sufficient number of fanatical bigots in ny able documents heretofore published in our columns. It concludes thus !-

Of Irish politics, I will merely intimate that my hopes are high in the expectation of those coming changes which will render Ireland a place of prosperity and comfort to her own sons, and not as she has too long been-the "pitiful-pelting farm" of the stranger." We are glad thus to discover that the Agitator's "hopes are high," as it afford's us the delightful privilege of uniting our hopes with his, and looking forward with confidence to the time when Ireland shall "take her place amongst the nations of the earth." While on this subject | Church, after his crime at Fall River, and that others destroywe think proper to refer our readers to an extract from a work called "O'Connell at Home" which extract is published in another column. This work was written by an English Tory, and therefore contains much that we cannot admit, or approve of, but we publish the extracts from it because it relates to O'CONNELL, and shows how highly he has been spoken of by one directly opposed to him in political principles. It appears that the author, while on his way to Darrynane Abbey, met several gentlemen and ladies, some of whom were riding on " Pillions," as is so very customary in the "Old Country," On enquiry he found that they were proceeding to the Abbey' where they wished to procure the interference of O'CON-NELL, in arranging some domestic difference, and he had been successful Thus it appears that in addition to the many and arduous duties devolving upon the " AGITATOR," as the great friend and advocate of his country, he yet finds time to promote, and preserve, harmony and good feeling amongst the people, thus evincing the kind, generous, and philanthrophic spirit so prominent in all his acts, private as well as public. He is, indeed, a most extraordinary man, and well deserves the love and admiration of the millions for whose present comfort, and future prosperity he exerts all his faculties .-The author of "O'Connell at Home" admits that when be saw O-CONNELL, and was received by him with the hospitality and kind. ness for which he is so remarkable, he doubted whether the kindness arose from policy, or the natural warmth of a generous disposition; but he was soon convinced that the kind treatment he received from the " AGITATOR," arose from his natural politeness, and confiding disposition. He describes O'CONNELL as pleasing in the extreme. and gives us one traitin his character which proves him to be a man of the most elevated and dignified mien; he never converses on politics in his own house, except when he knows that the opinions and feelings of his guesis are congenial with his own. The extract we have been speaking of, are really interesting and will be read with delight, and we are sure our readers will pronounce the illustrious "AGITATOR" of Ireland one who seems to have been chosen by an immortal and all seing power, to become the "Liberator" of his long oppressed country.

THE PROTESTANT VINDICATOR, AGAIN.

When we saw and read the first number of "The Protestant Vindicator," we were fully convinced that it would be made a vehicle for the abuse of Catholics, and composed entirely of infamous slanders of their religion-emanating from no being possessed of no religion themselves wish to n jure those who are not like them corrupt, hypocritical, and bigotted. We have not been deceived; each succeeding numher of the infamous "Vindicator" is more and more scurrilous and disgusting, and reeks with the loathesome effusions of the "stated contributors" who have been hired to slander a religion whose holiness and purity they have in vain attempted to supplant by their intolerance and fanaticism. They are sufficiently audacious to assert that they have in view the promotion of religion, and the welfare of the people, and how do they advocate these measures? Not by decent, reasonable, and respectful argument; not by showing the proper course for a Christian to pursue; not by the exhibition of charity towards those they consider worshipping God in an improper manner; but by the publication of innumerable attacks on the Catholic religion, in which they promulgate falsehoods of the basest and most contemptible nature, couched in language which no man can read without loathing and disgust. "The author did not enter into our consideration. rotestant Vindicator" is not fit for the eye of any but those

creed must necessarily be damned; and who arrogate to themselves the power of adjudicating on the fate of our souls. As guardians of public decency we have been obliged to notice this paper, and show the public of what materials it is composed. We have shewn our readers what language is used by the "stated contributors" towards the Catholics, and exhibited the intolerant feeling which it is their aim to disseminate. We were happy to perceive the American press joining with us in our opinion of the infamous character of the "Vindicator" and willingly copied into our columns the article of the "Courier and Enquirer" which our readers have no doubt perused, and which breathed a liberal spirit, consonant with the doctrines upon which our Constitution is founded, and highly creditable to the writer. In the last number of the "Vindicator" some violent and mad "stated contributor" launches out into the most disgraceful and virulent invectives against ourselves, The Mirror, and the Courier and Enquirer. We leave the two last journals to defend themselves, and direct all our attention to our own affairs. The vulgar scribbler in the "Vindicator" in answer to our question: -" Will the Protestant Vindicator be encouraged by the American people? Answers "If he (ourself) could but see our bags of manuscripts, and look at our progressive subscription list he would have a reply which "falls like dew drops upon the feelings of Christians; and we could also whisper to the Truth Teller, that we do not receive money from the public Treasury." Now this ungrammatical, blundering bigot answers our question, or attempts to answer it in the most singular manner. We never supposed New York to fill a bag with manuscripts slandering the Catholic religion, and support a paper in which their effusions would be published. We know that there have always existed men who would willingly burn and destroy the Catholics for the religion; we know that there were a number of persons found to subscribe a petition for stopping the Mail on Sunday; we know that some of the kindred spirits ef "the stated contributors" "received brother AVERY in the bosom" of their ed the Convent at Charlestown; and therefore do not wonder that the "Protestant Vindicator" is supported. But the American people are not to be identified with the writers and supporters of that print; they look upon it with contempt and indignation, and the best evidence of the degraded character of the "Vindicator" is to be found in the fact that it is execrated by all the respectable Protestants who have seen it. The · Stated Contributor" says that he and his companions do not receive money robbed from the public treasury. We did not charge them with doing so, but are almost disposed to believe them guilty, for it is a bad sign to hear one declare himself innocent of a crime ere he is accused. He also says that Catholics are not Christians. In pity towards this fellow, we set him down as a madman, some fugitive from the Lunatic Asylum, for we cannot conceive how any but a madman could publish so ridiculous and glaring a falsehood as that Catholics are not Christians. While we feel indignant towards the "Stated Contributors" we must smile at the foolish manner in which they display their hypocrisy and avarice. For instance, in announcing that the "Reverend Andrew Bruce is about to make a tour to New England, &c." they say that "his object to aid in the preservation of civil and religious liberty, BY OBTAINING SUBCRIBERS FOR THE PROTESTANT VINDICATOR." Here the Stated Contributors display their inconsistency and glaring imprudence. They announce Champion Bruce as a wonderful man who is to aid civil and religious liberty, by putting money into the pockets of those who openly avow that the religious liberty enjoyed in this country should not exist. We could point out many such contemptible things in the "Vindicator," but will not occupy our columns in doing so. We feel confident that the "Stated Contributors" will continue their iniquitous course, slandering, and insulting the Catholics, abusing all who will not join in their slander, and endeavoring to make proselytes to their pernicious doctrines, but they are despised by all respectable individuals, pointed out as objects for indignation, and scorn, and loathed like venomous reptiles. We look upon them as men who have corrupted their souls willingly and designedly to gratify their hatred towards Catholics, and we hope that on the day of eternal retribution they may appear before their Creator as clean as those whom they pronounce "filthy beasts."

RELIGION AND POLITICS--WASHINGTON GLOBE .

Under this head we referred last week to the publication in the official organ of the present administration of certain communications of a Mr. George Bancroft in which doctrines of the present high-toned church and state doctrines were advocated, and as we had a right to suppose, endorsed by the high character of the Globe. The Globe now says that we, The Truth Teller "reprobates the views taken of religious controversies in the close of Mr. Bancroft's letters." Most assuredly we do, and so dose every honest and liberal man in this community. There is no connection between politics and religion and any attempt to unite them must be destructive to the interests of both. The Globe also says that the editor of the Truth Teller seems to consider "from the republication of these letters in the Globe, that we approve the opinions expressed in them with regard to Calvin, Luther, and other founders of religious sects. The editor of the Truth Teller will observe, (from our remarks referring to the first letter of Mr. Bancroft,) that we recognized its political sentiments as agreeing with our own, and that our editorial notice had reference to this aspect of the letter only. The religious opinions of the

If we have given an opinion on the approval of the Globs, eleman of independent fortune connected with some of the first Ca-

deluded creatures who think that he who differs from them in we have been led into it by the words of the organ of the government and we extract the additional notice of that paper toshow that we have had good reason to believe that its approval vas general and not special. Here is the notice.

In our columns will be found a masterly letter of Mr. BAN-CROFT, which was sent to us by some friend, with several passages erased—which erasures, in our opinion, greatly improve the paper. As it stands now, we cheerfully adopt every word of it. It speaks in every line the spirit, and we might almost say, the eloquent language, as well as statesman-like philosophy, of the Sage of Monticello."

We have italicised the approving passages, as we understood the Clobe—it wished them to be understood as the publica-

the Globe—it wished them to be understood as the publica-tion stood in that paper we objected, and upon it, as it stood, we

The editor of that paper must have made his notice of the letters hastily and without consideration, and we are willing to believe so without condemning the religious opinions of the articles. It is with great pleasure that we have seen the dis-claimer of the Globe. There is too much good sense, and sound patriotism in the vicinity of the Capitol, to countenance the wild ravings of every infatuated, ignorant, fanatical and bigoted fool who can string words together and pour forth his embittered thoughts on this community. A few such men as this Mr. Bancroft whose mind is evidently overclouded with prejudice, and blackened with bigotry against all sects but his own would soon make havoc of the peaceful institutions of the country and with fire and faggot persecute their fellow creatures; what says the founder of democracy? We wish to hear Mr. Jefferson's opinion of Calvinism.

The first is an extract from his letter to Wm. Short, dated

"The Presbyterian clergy are loudest; the most intolerant of all sects, the most tyranical and ambitious; ready at the word of the lawgiver, if such a word could be now obtained, to put the torch to the pile, and to rekindle In this virgin hemisphere the flames in which their oracle Calvin consumed the poor Servetus."

In a letter to John Adams dated Ap'l, 11, 1823, he writes as

"The wishes expressed in your last favor, that I may continue in life and health until I become a Calvinist, at least in his exclamation of, 'Mon Dieu! jusqu'a quand?' would make me immortal. I can never join Calvin in addressing his God. He was indeed an Atheist, which I can never be; or rather his religion was dæmonism. If ever man worshiped a false God, he did. The being described in his five points, is not the God whom you and I acknowledge and adore, the Creator and benevolent Governor of the World: but a dæmon of malignant spirit. It would be more pardonable to believe in no God at all, than to blaspheme him by the atrocious attibute of Calvin."

The church and state doctrine of the Sunday mail man, and the christian party in politics with Dr. Ely would in a short time convert this republic into a bloody arena wherein the polemical gladiators of each sect might display their activity. and perhaps the agonies of dying convulsions .- To us it seems as some small men in the community have no other way to render themselves notorious, than by attempting to unite politics and religion. Mr. Bancroft was not known before this circumstance, but now he has fairly had an opportunity of being exhibited like a condemned house thief on a public pillory, to be hooted, and despised by an honest and intelligent community. As for convincing this individual of the error of his ways, we will not attempt it. He is utterly too contemptible, all we ask of him is to refer to the publication of the opinions of a certain other individual in the city of Boston published within a few days past. What is his opinion of democracy and religionthat infidelity, rash unmitigated materialism is the essence of democracy. He will insist that the aristocracy believe in the christians deity, and that the democracy believe in no such doctrine. Mr. Bancroft and his democracy with Calvin as the head stand foundation and superstructure are thus blown into a thousand atoms. We rejoice that the ravings of such men cannot avail much. They prove that there is fanaticism in Calvinism and infidelity—They prove the fury of the partisans of truth, and at the same time there is too much good sense iu the country to be affected by either. It strikes us that a New England atmosphere is charged with those extravagances of religious opinious, or rather we should say anti religious opinions. Religion breathes the spirit of charity, of good will unto all men, but the spirit we refer to, is the spirit of intelerence of persecution and hatred. Horrible would be the state of things if the sect to which a man belonged was to be the question at the polls. The Constitution of the land has put ts veto on the examination of mens consciences. The matter belongs not to man, it belongs to the rights of conscience, to abuse the sacred character of religious opinions; to make any man the victim of popular persecution or displeasure, or to unite religion and politics should be frowned upon by the American people. If they value their own peace, if they seek to perpetuate their liberal institutions, they owe to themselves to resist any encroachments of fanaticism. On political topics we are one people, no matter what variety of religious sentiments we may have individually embraced. The language of the Globe we adopt with great pleasure, and recommend it to Mr. Bancroft's profound consideration, as the best rebuke on his proceeding that can be given.

"The union of Church and State we have always abhorred, as fatal alike to good goverement and true religion. We look upon the mingling of religion with political controversies as tending to this result, and therefore ever to be avoided."

In a late number of our paper we noticed from the Limerick Chronicle, the abilities displayed in defence of the Thesis by one of Erin's Sons (J. W. O'Reilly) a student in the high College at Rome. Whilst Ireland claims him as her son, we are proud to claim kindred as the son of an American Citizen! his father the late Thos. O'Reilly Junr, Esq, being (prior to the late war) as partner in an extensive Mercantile House at Philadelphia and subsequently principal of the firms of O'Reilly Young and Co, of London and O'Reilly Hill May and Co. of Kingston Jamaica, He is also nephew to our friend and respected fellow citizen Mr. Jas. Andw. O'Rielly of this city.

The subject of this article, Mr, Edward O'Reilly is a young gen.

Senr. Esq. was one of the most enterprising men of his day. He spent a large fortune in opening Collieries, working Mines, and erecting Iron mills at Arigna co. Roscommon Ireland, which still remain a memento of his enterprise, he is nearly related to the families of Lord Fingal, Kenmare, Verchoyle, Baggotts, &c. names which rank high in the recollection of their countrymen. We shall be glad to notice his progress, he promises to be an ornament to the

SIX TH WARD CELEBRATION.

Agreeably to the recommendation of the General Democratic Re publican Committee, the democrats of the Sixth Ward celebrated the recent triumph over aristocracy by a public dinner at McDermott's Sixth Ward Hotel, on the 25th instant. The dinner was served up in the worthy host's usual abundance, and in a manner gratifying to the most fastidious taste; every delicacy of the season had its place, the most fastidious taste; every delicacy of the season had its place, and each one took his station at the table with a keen appetite, and in high spirits. Thomas S. Brady, Esq. presided on the occasion, aided by Alderman James Ferris, 1st Vice President, Abraham Le Foy, Esq. 2d, Ex Alderman Geerge D. Strong, 3d, William Denman, Esq. 4th, George M. Morrill, Esq. 5th, and Charles Del Vecchio, Esq. 6th Vice President. After the cloth had been removed, the following toasts were drunk, with appropriate music, and enthusiastic cheers.

The Occasion—Commemorative of two victories; the evacuation of thts city by the British in 1783, and the triumph of the Whigs of 1776 over the Bank Whigs of 1834.

Tune---Yankee Doodle. 2. The memory of Washington and his compeers.

Tune-Dead March.

3. Lafayette, who actuated by a noble love of liberty, left his native land to give freedom to America. The memory of his services will live to the latest posterity.

Dead March in Saul. 4. Andrew Jackson, President of the United States; the patriot, the soldier, the statesman. Time, that abases the venal, and unmasks the hypocrite, will wreath ever-blooming laurels around the brow of him, who periled fame and popularity to secure the blessings of liberty to the American people.

Jackson's March. 5. Martin Van Buren. Though persecuted by a purse-proud aristo to cracy, and envied by the feed attorneys of a gigantic monied power, his commanding talents and exalted patriotism, eminently qualifies him for that distinguished situation to which his countrymen will elevate him.

Hail to the Chief.

6. United States Army & Navy. Our bulwark in war, and safeguard in peace.

7. Wm. L. Marcy, Governor of the State of New York. Distinguishing the state of New York.

guished for stern integrity, unbending devotion to his country's good, and talents of a high order, the measures of relief suggested by his wisdom will remain an enduring memorial of his sagacity and firmness. The democracy have nobly responded to his eloquent appeal.

See the conquering here comes.

8. John Tracy, Lieutenant Governor. The people by their vote have declared "Well done thou good and faithful servant." Governor's March

9. The members elect of Congress and the Legislature. Their political creed is before the people; they will not be found wanting in the hour of trial.

10. Our late triumph. The people have again given a strong demonstration that the sons of '76 have not forgot the political creed taught them by their fathers, viz. that the people must and will govern.

11. The great principle of Equal Rights. Sustained by the Democracy of the Union through a series of momentous struggles. The recent elections have shown conclusively that its march is onward.

Tune-Ye Sons of Freedom.

12. The United States' Bank. Doomed by the democracy of the country to an ignominious end, from their rightcons judgment there is no appeal.

13. Fair daughters of America. Pure as the snow that crowns their native hills, and lovely as the flowers that bloom in her vallies without those the carle wing feel in the flowers and in the flowers.

without those the eagle wing of ambition would droop, and the lofty spirit of patriotism would expire.

"Dear little creatures, we can't do without them."

After the regular toasts, the President announced that answers had been received to the invitations sent to the following guests who were unable to participate in the Sixth Ward celebration, and who transmitted the sentiments attached to their names;

The Hon. John Tracy-Lieut. Governor.
The Hon. Cornelius W. Lawrence, Mayor, with the following

The People-They have given a just verdict, and from their decision there is no constitutional appeal.

nd it

The Hon. C. C. Cambreleng.

The Hon. Gideon Lee.

John L. Graham, Esq.—The Democrats of the Sixth Ward—In the spring and in the fall—in the hour of peril and in the day of trouble, they stood by their principles, unawed by threats and unseduced

Dy power.

James Campbell, Esq.—Surrogate.

By Charles P. Clinch, Esq.—The Democracy of the Sixth Ward
—In the struggle for Equal. Rights, they "hang their banners on
the outward wall"—their singleness of purpose knows no change.

"But like the Shamrock round the Hickory Bouch,

Clings closest in THE STORM !"

David Banks, Esq. -- Our Country, its Constitution and Laws, now

John Foot Esq.—The State of New-York the cradle of Freedom-Nobly has she vindicated her title to the proud name she bears—glo Nonly has she vindicated her title to the proud name she bears—gloriously has she rebuked those who asserted that she would follow the banner of the Whigs of 1834.

Prosper. M. Wetmore—The Democratic Electors of the Sixth Ward—Each succeeding contest affords new evidence that their political integrity is proof against every assault.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

T. S. Brady-The late elections-In the State of New-York they have proved that wealth is not power; that aristocracy is a noxious plant in a republican climate, and that the sovereign people's will must and shall be done.

James Ferris-Democracy Triumphant-In 1834 as in 1800, hav-

ing one and the same enemy to contend with.

Abm. LeFoy—Our worthy Mayor, the Hon. Cornelius W. Lawrence—A peculiar man; his walk in private life, and his public conduct has merited and received, and justly too, the approbation not only of his personal and political friends, but of his political oppo-

George D. Strong—The Union of the States—Indispensable to the perpetuity of our national existence. What Providence has joined together, let no recreant rend asunder.

william Denman. —The Constitution of this Country—At once the origin and safeguard of the people's rights. —He who would not die to maintain its principles, is not fit to live and enjoy its blessings.

G. M. Morrill. —Adopted Citizens of the Sixth Ward—Tenacious of the principles of free suffrage and equal privileges to all, "Have of General Jackson.

Wm. A. Wisdom. Nullification, High Tariffe and Blue Lights—The triumvirte perished amongst the ruins of a bank lately demonstration bills?

Hugh Reilly. Democracy triumphant under the administration of General Jackson.

tholic families in Ireland. His Grandfather the late Thos. O'Reilly | shown at the late election that they are uncorrupted and incorrupt

of the gale the little frigates are thrown on their "beam ends."

Martin Waters.—The right of suffrage—The source of the pecal

ple's sovereignty, and the nation's happiness. We have our veto ore the se who sought to rob us of this inestimable blessing.

F. Lasher.—Our Adopted Citizens—A body of useful and patriotiut

men who cannot be corrupted by renegades, purchased by gold, o awed by unjust power; but are ready to die at any moment in de fence of the Union, or for the preservation of its liberties.

Thomas A. Brady.—The Bank Whigs. Noah with his Webb-found could not make them swim or stand the Democrats. King with his

huge Stone can never injure them.
Thomas W. LeFoy.--The memory of De Witt Clinton. Novy

that he has been taken from us, his services are appreciated.

Le Bonnesoux.--The Democracy of the United States. The coment that keeps fast together the twenty-four States of the Union

the beacon and safety anchor of liberal men all over the world.

•ames Healy.—The Hon. John McKeon. May his efforts in the Congress of the United States in the cause of democracy, be as suent cessful as they were in the Legislature of the State of New-York.

John L. Dillon .-- Andrew Jackson and Daniel O'Connell. have filled the measure of their country's glory; the former by repelling British invasion, and the latter by breaking the yoke of Brite

Henry McCadden, City Marshall .-- Our Militia. Their disciplinen

Henry McCadden, City Marshall.—Our Militia. Their discipling and energy will always sustain our Chief Magistrate.

T. Donnelly.—Proscription for opinion's sake. An odious doctrin le recommended by an editor whose motto is "principles, not men." In From such principles, and such men, good Lord deliver us!

James Lalor. The patriotic and incorruptible Thomas Moore, the Nightingale of Erin, and the greatest of living Poets.

John McMahon. The administration of our representatives in the Common Council, alderman Ferris, and assistant alderman Ballagh receives the majorided expendential of their constituents, and will

receives the undivided approbation of their constituents, and with their consent they will be again returned as our representatives.

R. S. Church. The Liberty Pole and Hickory Tree. The principles of the Democracy of the Revolution of 1834 are identified in

their union

allies, the Tories, and sheep-stealers from this city, their distributions in the United States.

Dr. J. Conning. Martin Van Buren, New-York's favorite Son.

May he lead where he now plays second.

Robert Grimes. The Scalpites. We made them scratch where they were not itchy; their wigs are on the green and nobody will lift them; they have lost their green.

Joseph Dreyfous. The Adopted Citizens of America. They have not crossed the wide ocean to look for aristocrats, and support them under any form. Their watch is Jefferson and Democracy; it will be exhault threship every land.

be echoed abroad through every land.

Edward Logue. General Jackson and Daniel O'Connell; the great champions of American and Irish Democracy, who have so nobly opposed the efforts of American and English Whigs to extin

Daniel McGrath. The American Hickory and Irish Oak; may their fruits be always ripe for Democrats—their saplings be always

rough for Tory-Whigs.

James Byrne. Daniel O'Connell, the illustrious "agitator" of Ireland and her rights. The time is not far distant when he shall be recognized as the "Liberator" of his native land.

P. M. P. Durando. Thomas Jefferson, the working-man of '76. The Working-Men-their principles of Democracy based on equal rights and universal education. John McDermott. The late election. The Eagle of Liberty has

perched upon the Hickory Tree, and proclaimed a most glorious triumph of the democratic principles throughout the Uuion.—"Hail Columbia, Happy Land." Cornelius W. Lawrence, the firmness of charac-

John J. Matras. Cornelius W. Lawrence, the firmness of character, displayed by him in his official capacity, has added essentially to his popularity and proved to his political opponents that the democracy of our city have not mistaken him. Nicholas Mahon. The 25th of Novembers -Let it be remembered

with gratitude by every adopted citizen, as commemorative of the lorious victory obtained by the friends of Liberty over the Bank Whigs of '34, who wished to deprive them of the invaluable right of

suffrage.

T. Donnelly. The Honoroable John McKeon, the able supporter of democratic principles in our late legislature.—The Young men of New York have done themselves honor in selecting him their representative in Congress, he will prove himself worthy of their support.

Dominick O'Connor. Mr. Van Buren, the patriot and statesman, whose political honesty, like that of DANIEL O'CONNELL is above the purchase of the corrupt Tory Bank. May national gratitude sygnalize its discrimination by elevating him in 1836 to the highest office in the gift of a free, and a great people.

highest office in the gift of a free, and a great people.

George Pepper. The Honorable Mr. Van Buren and R. C. John-on, the two most luminous stars in the horizon of popular opinion -May they become the guiding ones of the American people, in

John McMahon. The Democrats of New York-Bank Rags-Whig sophistry-Whig proscription-and Whig distress could not

John McGrath. Martin Van Buren-the zealous, upright, and firm supporter of the principles advanced by General Jackson, in the cause of the people—May the national convention give us an op-

opportunity of appreciating his merits.

George W. Dawson. The friends of Andrew Jackson and to the man who fights for his Country's rights and that freedom and

the man who fights for his Country's legits and that needed that liberty may be for ever victorious.

John McKinley. The pure Democrat, and citizen soldier.—In peace he protects the citizens of his country through the ballot box.—In war he defends their liberties at the point of the Bayonet.

John Westerveit. The sixth weighed again in the ballance and again found to be Democratic.

John Doran. The Sons of the Emerald Isle---when the word De-

mocracy calls them into the field of trial, Liberty without distinction, is certain to be their motto, Allen Miller. The "Patriot" Soldier of '76--unlike the Political

partisan of Whiggism in '34 fought no fight but for the glory of his country-sought no glory but the contributing to her freedom

Master Luke C. Grimes Martin Van Buren, the Eagle of Columhia with a Hawk's eye watched over the Democracy of the State of

Mr. James Malone. The Evening Star of Noah repute.--We should grope in the dark if we depended on the light, it has promised

Hugh Mullany. Colonel R. M. Johnson the foe of fanaticism, and the friend of freedom: -- may his talents and principles in due time dignify the Vice-Presidential claim of the United States.

Wm. A. Wisdom, Nullification, High Tariffe and Blue Lights—

ble"—unawed by threats of hireling editors and bank daggers.

Charles Delvecchio—The Republic. A majes ic bark! protected by an uncompromising majority of United States' Citizens. Shy shall ride triumphantly through every storm. At the commencement is shall ride triumphantly through every storm. At the commencement is shall ride triumphantly through every storm. At the commencement is shall ride triumphantly through every storm. At the commencement is shall ride triumphantly through every storm. At the commencement is shall ride triumphantly through every storm. At the commencement is shall ride triumphantly through every storm. At the commencement is shall ride triumphantly through every storm.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUTH TELLER.

SIR-As a Catholic and a lover of liberty, I request you will be so kind as to give insertion to these few reflections, tending to prove that, the Catholic Faith, of all others, is the most amicable to rational

I have been prompted to do so, from an editorial article in the New-York Courier and Enquirer, of the 27th ult., wherein the writer showing the influence of religion on the Government of nations, concludes by holding up the Catholic Faith, as not the most propitious to liberty, either civil or religious, its Priesthood as inculcators of every principle unfavourable to the free exercise of the human intellect; promoters of ignorance, and enemies of toleration.

These remarks on the Catholic creed, could not come from the pen of an intelligent American; they clearly show the usual slang of John Bull, or some other English Essayist, who is acquainted and convinced of the would-be toleration and freedom that is practised by the Government of his own country, and its religion. Nothing sickens more, a truly liberal and patriotic mind, than the effusions of prejudice and falsehood, especially emanating from the pen of a native of that country, and that religion, the most intollerent and the most enslaaire on the face of the Earth. which I beg to the

you, and if I wanted a motive to inspire me to seek the Repeal of the Union, you have now put that motive in my breast. (Louc of

EXCLUSIVE DEALING. From the Dublin Pilot.

The Evening Mail, as the organ of a party, has been exhor-

ting the Protestant proprietary to adopt this system, and clear George Mills. November 25, 1783. The Whigs of '76, by the their estates of their Popish tenants; and it occasionally glorivalor of their arms, removed the deposite of British Army, and their fies itself on account of the progress that has actually been valor of their arms, removed the deposite of British Army, and their fies itself on account of the measures that has actually been allies, the Tories, and sheep-stealers from this city, their last foot-hold fast idious of our critics must be satisfied that her actually actually been actually actually been actually stated by the Tories and sheep-stealers from this city, their last foot-hold fast idious of our critics must be satisfied that her actually actually been actually stated by the satisfied that her actually stated by the satisfied by th surpasses the best efforts of her predecessors. There is no trick or affectation in her style, to destroy the fine effect of her personations. The artless grace, the winning simplicity of her delineations, give an additional lustre to the irresistable charms of her performances. This lady has been singularly destined for the loftiest distinctions of the stage; a fine personal appearance, a clear harmonious and distinct voice, a beautiful and intellectual countenance, with genius of a high order, have suited her for that profession of which she has shown herself the brigthest ornament. Surprising as has been her triumph here, it was such as her abilities should command, and eminently due to those transcendant powers which have so much contributed to exalt the drama as they have advanced and perfected her own

> Mr. Wallack has played here with great success to crowded houses, His appearance with Miss Phillips, afforded a fine opportunity of witnessing the exertions of their united talents; Melo Drama is evidently his forte; in that department he hasgathered his laurels, and should carefully avoid marring his well earned reputation by an judicious selection of characters. the company at this Theatre, this strong and effective.

MARRIED.

In N w York, by the Rev. Mr. Power, Mr. Charles T. Barry, of Mobile, to Miss Catharine Dodd, of Norfolk, Va.

DIED.

On the 5th of November, 1834, after a short illness, in the forty-fourth year of hisge, Mr. Michael Winters, a native of the parish of Currin, county Monaghan, Ireand. and is much lamented by his family and friends
At New Orleans, on the 5th instant, Mr. West aged 22 years, a native of Wexford,

enang In this city on Saturday last, Mr. John Murphy, senior, aged 61 years: On Wednesday last, Mr. Wm Lamb, aged 34 years, a native of Ireland.

DEMOCRATIC REPBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTE OF YOUNG MEN.

The D moratic Rep blican General Committee of Young Men are requeted assemble at Tammany Hall, on Monday Evening, Dec. U, at 7 o'clock.

T is being the last regular meeting the Chairman solicits a punctual and regular regular meeting the Chairman solicits a punctual and regular regular

The Chairmen of the various commit ees are particularly requested to be prepared The Chairmen of the various committee will be forwarded without delay to logort on all subjects referred to them.
All demands against the General Committee will be forwarded without delay to All demands against the General Committee.
Abrah in H. Van Wyck, Esq. Chairman of the Figure Committee.
MORGAN L. SMITH, Chairman

 $\left. \begin{array}{l} {\rm John \ A. \ Morrel,} \\ {\rm Jam \cdot s \ A. \ } B {\rm happe \ I,} \end{array} \right\} {\bf Secretaries.}$

BERNARD O'CONNOR—WEIGHER OF ANTHRA' ITE—Respect-fully informs his friends and the public that he weighs Coul for Samuel B. Reeves & Co. in Canal street, o sposite the Gas House, where they will be supplied with the best quality of Peach Orchard Coal, and get honest weight.

CIDER-300 bhls Wine Sap, 300 de Crab do. For sale by WM. FLINN, at is Yaults, corner (ity Hall Place and Duane-street. Dwelling 160 Madison-street.

FOUND-A small POCKET BOOK, containing a sum of money. The owner can have t by pr ving property, and paying for this advertisement. Apply to John M Dermott, No 41 Duane-street.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Of RICHARD THELY, Shoemaker, native of Tallow, county Waterford, Ire'and When last head of was in St. John, N. B. in July of this year. Any information resp cting him will be than Hully received by h s sister Mary Titly at Thomas Cochrane's 84 Hudson-st eet, New-1 o k.

Of P. McDO vLD, a Sawyer by profession, who sailed from Belfast, Lelard, along with his Brother EDWARD in the Brig Heber, in June, 1832—Landed in St. John's, from the Lee to N. V. via St. Andrew's, East-port, and Boston.—His Father and family now reside in Boston. Mass.—Should this meet the eye of any person acquainted with him, he would confer a favour on his Father ALEXANDER McDONALD, by writing a few lines to him, in care of PATRICK CONNOLLY, Boston.

129 3t.

FOI GARRITT DONOGHUE, when heard from last—about 3 years since, wa living in Albany, N. Y. His Brother JAMES and Sister JULIA now in Rochester N. Y., are anxious to hear from him—Any communication in relation to him addressed, to the care of J. O'DONOGHUE, Auction and Commission, Merchant, Rochester, N. Y., will be thankfully received.

Should this meet the eye of any 1 e son acquainted with the present place of residence, or who can give any information concerning SIMON and MATHEW. REGAN, or either of them, nettives of Carricktwohill, near the city of Cork, they will confer a great favor, and relieve the anxiety of their sist TJUDLITH REGAN, by communicating the same to her,—by letter addressed to JUHN COSTIGAN, by communicating the same to her,—by letter addressed to JUHN COSTIGAN, by communicating the same to her,—by letter addressed to JUHN COSTIGAN, by communicating the same to her,—by stress due to the residual time and the same to her,—by a serious the residual to same the same to her,—by a serious the residual to the city of Washington and has not since le a heard from. MATHEW has resided, the city of Washington and worked in the vicinity of Georgetown, D. C., about four in America 10 year, and worked in the vicinity of Georgetown, D. C., about four years ago—when last heard of was in Washington City.

129 3: 4

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.

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 arranguments 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 seatorts; 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.

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 Cempany'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 Warreu'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 a rived, has created in the minds of the company deep feelings of regret, and in consideration of complaints so generally manifested, this ompany has concluded to bring out by each vessel respectively, only a limited number.

The Steamers undermentioned are employed for the conveyance of their passen.

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.



For Steerage Passengers, FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Persons settled in the United state who wish to send for their friends from Great Britain or Irelend can secure their passages at this Office, No. 273 Pearl St. on the most moderate terms, in first rate ships sailing from Liverpoor every week, in anyof which they can embark at the time most convenient for themselves. The ships are of a very superior class, fitted up with every convenience for the voyage commanded by skilful and careful mes: and the frequency and punctuality of their departure will prevent the heavy expences 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, ren less this a very expeditious and economical mode of emigration; and the agents of this establishment at those ports will assist the passengers free of commission, forwarding their baggage. Sums of any amount to assist them in preparing for the voyage or for any other purpose, will be paid to them on denaid in Liverpool, or remitted to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, as may be required. Application from person-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-tree.)



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

FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, & WALES.

The subscribers have made arrangements for getting out Steetage 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 received, to ensure to them every comfort during the passage. In all cases where the persons decline coming, the money will be recurred. Every facility will be given in obtaining in ormation of persons, property, &c. in England, Ire land and Scotland, in all of which countries regular Agents are established, connected with the line. Vessels will leave Liverprol weekly, so that there will be no detention. Remittances forwarded from here, and all letters destined for any part of Great Britain and Ireland, if addressed to the care of the subscribers, post paid, will be sent without any charge. Applications for passage from persons residing in the country, also post paid, will meet with every attention. For further particulars apply to

RAWSON, and

RCMURRAY. 100 Pine-street,

McMURRAY. 100 Pine-street,

Part South-streat.

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YOKK. EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.



FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Residents in the United states, feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed they can secure their passage at 246 Pearl-street, on the lowest terms in very superior American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowledge ed regularity in pointol 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 Steelage Passengels as yet une, qualled—uniting the nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders almost secures to the Emigrant asafe passage across the Atlantic.

In point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be rea-

almost secures to the Emigrant asaic passage across the Anather. In pointrot 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 cheap-ess 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 of a FREE passage from ibublin and Belfast to Liverpool for themselves, besides their luggage forwarded fREE of commission

Drafts wilbe givenon ROEINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable at sight, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose—payable also inIreland, Scotlandand 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. atreasonablerates. For further particulars, apply to DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.

DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.

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 & McMURRAY,
167 South street, or 100 Pine-street.

COAL - JOHN QUIN'S Coal Yard, 26 Hamilton-street, near Catharine-street, the subscriber has constantly on hands good supply of the following description of The subscriber has constantly on hand a good supply of the following description of Coal—Schuylkill, Peach Orchard, Lackawana, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Pictou and Virginia—all of the first quality.

All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

JOHN QUIN.

Petuil, at the lowest cash prices, by JAMES RVAN, 126 Broadway.

MISCELLANKOUS.—Doway Bible, medium 4b. Doway Bible Royal 4te.
Doway Testament, 37mo. Doway Testament, 5ro peket edition. Reeve's History of the Old and New Testament, 8ro. Homilies on he Book of Tobias. History of the Church, by the Rer. C. C. Pieg, D. D. 5 vols, 8mb. dos. Gahan's Compendious Abstract of the History of the Church, 1 vol. 12mo. Gother's Papist Represented and Misrepresented. Fifty Ressons. Grounds of the Calufole Doctrine. Meditations of St. Augustine. Manual of St. Augustine. Spiritual Retreat for sight days. Christianity, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Poynter. Life of Saint Patrick. Father Rowland. The Indian Tottage. Piety Exemplified, 2 vols. 18mo. Cochin on the Mass, 1 vol. Gobinets Instruction for Youth. The Lenten Monitor. Practical Reflections by the Rvs. Edward Peach, 1 vol. Proofs of the True Church, 18mo. Baxter's Meditations, Ismo. Truth Trumphant, 18mo. Youth's Director, 18mo. Letters on the Spanish laquisition, 12mo. Pious Christian, 12mo. Children's Companion, 32mo. Invincible Reasons, 18mo. Contrite and humble heart, 18mo. Examination, Report and Evidence of Mrs. Matingly, 8vo. The Metropolitan, 8vo. Ward's Errata, 8vo. Milner's Summary, 18mo, Gahon's Catholic Piety, 32mo. Challoner's Meditaions, 12mo. Unerring Authority, 12mo. sp. The Poor Man's Catechism. Think Well On't by Dr. Challoner. A Net for the Fishers of Men. Challoner's Catchic Christian Instructed. Fleury's Historical Catechism, complete. Pleury's Historical Catechism, David of the Christian Doctrine, 18mo. Catechism for the Catholic Church, by the Rt. Rev. Bahop England. Notes on a Protestant Catechism, by the author of Father Rowland. Bossuet's Exposition with Notes, by Rev. John Fletcher, 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. Lingard's England, 14 vols. boards—vols, vols. 13 and 14 separate, which complete the work boards. True Devoti

Recently Published.—Daily Devotion, ISmo Poor Man's Controversy. Roman Catholic Manual. Triumph of Religion. Sell's Dictionary of all Religions. Stations of the Cross. Cobbett's Retornation, ol. 2. Confidence in the Mercy of Col. Hughes and Breckenridge's Controversy. Companion to the Sercitary. Daily Companion. The Commonitory of St. Vincent of Letins. Prems, by the Rev C. C. Pise, D. D. Temporal and Eternal Devont Christian, 8vo. Uhristian Perfection, 2 vols. 8vo. Sinner's Gride, 8vo. Catechism of the Connoil 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 geat's, small and large Crucifixes; the Crucifixon; Flight to Egypt, &c. &c.

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

EPEW RENT's.—Those persons indebted for Pew Rent in St. Peter's Church, would much oblige the undersigned, by calling on him, with their respective accounts on Sunday's at the Church, or on Weekday's at his residence, 64, Duame street, between Elm street and Broadway.

The difficulty of meeting many of them at home is, in a great measure the cause of this request.

CHAS. McDERMOTT, Collector

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

The season being now advanced, those persons wishing to send for their relations and friends from any of the ports of Ireland. or from Liverpool, to come out early in the spring, should lose no time in making their engagements so that the passengers may have full time to prepare for the voyage, and also to give the choice of the first ships. Those persons living at a distance can apply by letter, post paid, which will meet overy attention. Apply to ABM. BELL, & CO. 33 Pine-street.

New-York, Nov. 22, 1834. COAL.—The subscriber offers for sale at hs 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.

ANTHRACTIE COAL.
Schuylkill Coal warranted equal to any in the market; Lehigh do. Lackawana do SHITHS' COAL.

Virginia, fine Sydney, Newcastle, and fine Lizerpool. September 13;

b Michael Mulvy—From Mohill, in the county of Leitrim, Ireland, egs leave to acquaint his friends and the pullic that he has good accommodations for either day or weekly boarders, lodgers, &c. and general information for Emigrants. He has a large and commodious room which he will let by the night for Parties, and which he shall be always ready togive gratis, for any patriotic or charitable purpose.

14 Wulker-street, c'r. of Mulberry.

CHRESTOMATIC INSTITUTION

CHRESTOMATIC INSTITUTION

Removed to 53, Most-Street,—One loor from Bayard-Street.

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

They are, le 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 unremtting 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 Finglish Course comprises Speling, Reading, Writing, Arthmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Elocusion, Composition, Book keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Mathematics. The The Classical or Literary Courses comprises the Hebrew, Greek, Lata, French, Spanish, and Italian languages.

Attached to the Institution, but in a sentrate house, is a Select Female Attached to the superintendence of Mrs. Casterly, assisted by a competent Governous. The young ladies will have the instructions of the teachers employed in the

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

INFORMATION WANTED,

of GREGORY CONOLLY, a native of Queen's County, parish of Killenard, Ireland. He was about 37 years of age, and a laboror. He left Boston in July, 1829, left a wife and one child. The only account she got of him since was a verbal account of his being to work on a (and lin ?emsylvania, and that he died there. Should this meet the eye of any person who is able to give any information respecting him, he would confer a favor on his wife ly writing a few lines to her in cared rick (onolly, of Boston. Editors of newspapers with whom we exchange are requested to cpoy the above

Of JOHN & GILBERT GANNON, Brothers, natives of Rodeen, Parish of Aughrim, in the county Roscommon, Ireland. They took shipping from Sligo, in April 1832, for Quebec. When last heard from Jonn was near the falls of Niegara. Any information r specting either of them, whether they be living or dead, will be thanfully received by their brother Patrick, who arrived in New-York in October last, and now resides at No. 63, Suffolk-street.

Of GEORGE McCARTNEY, County of Iown, Parish of Maharatin, town land of Ballylaney, Ireland, who sailed from Belfast in the ship Henrietta, and arrived in New-York about eleven years ago. When ast heard of was in this sity. A letter addressed to his sister (atharine Con. or, or ier husband Edward McDonald, Pittafield, Mass. will be thankfully received nov15 3t

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

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

PROSPECTUS OF ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY, MISSOURI.

This Literary Establishment was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State, on the 28th of December, 1832, under the name and style of the "St. Louis University." and empowered to distinguish merit by literary honors and reverded by literary fractivations of the same rank. It enjoys many other considerable advantages which recommend it to the public. The amenity and salubrity of its site on the heights of the City, of St. Louis, removed from any occassion of dissipation, ar 'peculiarly favorable to the application of the Student, whilst its proximity to the Mississ ppi facilitates the means of communication with all the places situated on its banks, and on those of its tributary streams. The Professors in number, are members of the Catholic Clergy, exclusively devoted to the education of youth in virtue and science, and spare no pains to improve the hear is and inform the minds of their pupils. They are aided in this undertaking by eight Assistant Tutors.

The course of instruction embraces both a Mercantile and a Classical education, but so conducted, that the Student may apply himself to either or both of these, according to his destination, or the desire of his Parents.

The MERCANTILE DEPARTMENT embraces Reading, Veriting, the English and French Languages, Poetry, Rhetoric, History, Geography, Mythology, Book-Keeping, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, the use of the Globes, Trigonometry, Mensuration, and varveying.

The CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT, besides the above specified whicets, comprises the Latin and Greek Languages, Logic, Metaphysics, Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the higher branches of the Mathematics.

The Spanish, if required, is taught to the students of both Departments, without any additional charge.

The English is the ordinary language of communication in all the classes, the French and Spanish excepted; but the Students speak French and English, indiscriminately, during the hours of recreation.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The Scholastic year commences on the 1st day of September, and ends on the 31st day of July, on which day a public Exhibition, and a Distribution of Premiums take place; and those who have finished their classical course, if found qualified, are admitted to the degree of A. B. A general Exumination of all the classes is made on the days immediately preceding the Exhibition. The degree of A. M. will be given to students, who, after having completed their course, shall have devoted at least two years to some literary pursuit. Other academical honors will be granted to merit and distinction in the learned professions.

During the annual vacations, in Augus', the Students are allowed to visit their Parents, or to enjoy the amusements of the country, in the healthy neighborhood of the City of St. Louis. On the first Monday of every month, the different places obtained by the pupils in their respective classes, are publicly announced, and meduls and ribbands are given, as badges of distinction, to the most deserving in each class. The following day is a general recreation day, and so is every Thursday in the year; on these days the Students are permitted to amuse themselves by walking, fishing, bathing, &c. Hunting is allowed only during the vacations in August. The puptls, are, at all times, under the superintendence of one or more of the Professors.

Every three months, Bulletins are sent to the Parents or Guardians to inform the superintendence of the professors.

fessors.

Every three months, Bulletins are sent to the Parents or Guardians, to inform them of the character, conduct, health, and proficiency of the Boarders. Once a month the Students are allowed to visit their Parents, if they live in the city, or its vicinity, but they must return before dark.

An experienced Physician daily visits the University, to which is attached an infirmary, separated from the other buildings to promote quiet, and prevent the danger of contagion. The sick are attended with the greatest punctuality and the most render care.

ger of contegion. The sick are attended with the University are repressed in a kind, Vickutions of the established discipline of the University are repressed in a kind, parental manner; corporal punishment is inflicted soly for grickous offences, and by none but the President, or, in his absence, by the Vice-President. Those who, in spite of all efforts to correct them, prove retractory, and corrupted in ther morals, will be sent back to their Parente, or Agents.

The public exercises of Religion are those of the Catholic Church; but pupils of all denominations are received, provided they be willing, for the sake of order and unifounity, to assist at the public duties of divine service and prayer with their companions.

companions.

No Student is admitted under the age of 8 years, nor above that of 16, unless for special reasons; and in all cases it is required, that he bear a good moral character, and know how to write and read his vernacular language.

TERMS.

The TERMS, including all the branches above specified, as:lso washing, mending, Doctor's fees and stationary, payable half yearly in advance, are \$150 per annum, and \$10 entrance. Music, Drawing, and extraording attendance during sicknes, form extra charges, Medicines and School books are jurnished at the store

Should the parents wish to have the washishing and mending done at home, a should the parents wish to have the washishing and mending done at home, a seduction will be made of \$15 per annual and should they wish to employ a Physician, different from the one in attendance, or to run the risk of paying a fall bill, a deduction of \$4 per annual will be made, and \$6 will be deducted, if the scannonary becomes below the Parents. e furnished by the Parents.

Half boarders are received at the rate of \$75 per annum, and \$5 entrance. They reakfast, dirty, and study at the University.

No deduction is made for absence, except in cases of sickness or dismission.

TO DISCHARGE FROM DEBT.

[Pursuant to Revised Statutes, part second, chap. V. title 1, art. 3: "relating to voluntary assignments made pursuant to the application of an insolvent and his creditors"]

Creditors"]

JAMES VAN VALKENBURGH. Notice first published 15th November, 1834.

Gre litors to appear before the Honorable Richard Riker, Recorder of the city and county of New-York, on the 29th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

GREENWICH MARBLE YARD.

Sixth Avenue, directly opposite to 8th street, in the immediate vicinity of Was nightness and the public that nightness are the subscribers morant their friends and the public that they carry on the Marke business in all its various branches such as chimney pieces. Pier table tops, or every description, tombs, monuments head-stones, &co.—Having in their employ first rate hands and being determined to devote their nitro attention to the business, they flatter themselves that they will be able to reduce work from their factory which will be found on inspection to be not inferior to the city. Their present stock is considerable, and they invite owners of the city. Their present stock is considerable, and they invite owners of the city. Their present stock is considerable, and they invite owners of the city. Their present stock is considerable, and they invite owners of the city. Their present stock is considerable, and they invite owners of the city. Their present stock is considerable, and they invite owners of the city of t