

believe that intemperance *in dress* has caused the destruction of many lives, particularly among females. We see them outrageous nature occasionally by tripping along our streets in winter but half clad, wearing light shoes, and to all intents and purposes courting disease and death. We are not to be understood as excusing intemperance of any kind, but we are of opinion that philanthropists should not only strike at one excess of a dangerous system, but aim their blow at the root itself, and destroy all its branches, and its vitality. We refer our readers to the article which has elicited these remarks, and are sure that they will peruse it with pleasure. They must bear in mind while perusing it, that it is intended as a humorous comment on the conduct of such idiots as Agnew, the celebrated Scotch "Churchman"—the Sunday mail stopper of Great Britain—and the canting, venal hypocrite, who contains within his bosom as much fanaticism, impiety and baseness, as would qualify him to become a "stated contributor" of "The Protestant Vindicator."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message has been received, and been so largely circulated as to render it unnecessary to publish it in this day's paper. It is a document of the most weighty importance, remarkable for the sound views, interesting information, and pure republican principles, always conspicuous in the writings and acts of our present venerable Chief Magistrate, and written in that plain, yet elegant and forcible style which renders it comprehensible to all classes. We perused it with the most heartfelt delight, admiring still more than ever the patriotism, fearlessness, and wisdom of Gen. JACKSON, and occasionally pausing to reflect on the happiness of the American people in possessing so great and good a Chief Magistrate.—We need not tell our readers to be careless of the welfare and stability of this happy government, who fails to read it attentively, treasuring the knowledge it prepares for him, applauding in the pure principles it promulgates, and approving the sound and incontrovertible arguments for which, like all the emanations from the same stupendous mind, it is so eminently conspicuous. It was our intention to give a careful detail of the various subjects embraced in the Message, but we have not time or space to do so, and must content ourselves with laying before our readers a general view of this truly able document. It affords us the pleasure of knowing that with all foreign powers we are at present in harmony, except, perhaps, the "powers that be" in France, of which we will speak hereafter. Our condition at home is prosperous and happy in the highest degree, and ALL OUR NATIONAL DEBT IS PAID. This is a piece of information which every good citizen will hail with the most enthusiastic delight; that the United States of America is the only nation on the face of the earth perfectly free of debt.—How truly gratifying the knowledge of this fact is to every patriot, and how strong a contrast exists between our condition and that of Great Britain with her debt of eight hundred millions sterling! Commerce, agriculture, the arts and sciences are all in the most flourishing state, and at this moment America is the freest and happiest nation under Heaven. The only thing which tends to throw a little shade over this prospect, is the probability of some difficulty with France. On this subject the language of the President is decorous and mild, yet fearless and dignified, in such a degree as to call forth the praise of his political enemies. It is well known to our readers that by a treaty between the two governments concluded on the 4th of July, 1831, it was stipulated that the French Government should pay a certain sum (25,000,000 francs) for reclamations preferred by the citizens of this Union; for unlawful seizures, &c., which sum was to be paid at Paris in six annual instalments. It is only necessary to say that no instalment has as yet been paid, and that the French nation violated its solemn pledge and

dress into their own hands. He does this with due delicacy, commenting upon the friendly intercourse hitherto maintained between this Union and France, the aid of the latter country during our struggle for national independence, and the unwillingness of our government to assume a hostile attitude towards that country, but at the same time declaring that where the rights of American citizens are concerned, they look upon all nations alike, and expressing a firm determination that the conduct of France towards our government requires summary retribution. We agree with our venerable President in this particular. No nation should be permitted to trifle with the American government, and no consideration should induce Congress to overlook a wrong done to American citizens. He merely carries out that determination which he long ago expressed "to ask nothing which is not clearly right, and submit to nothing that is wrong."

In reference to the United States Bank, he speaks in his usual patriotic and just manner. After mentioning the illegal and unparalleled conduct of the managers of that institution, and particularly their last act in retaining the dividend due to the United States on the public stock, to cover the interest, dama-

ges and costs incurred by the protest of the French bill. He observes, such conduct is "disorganising and revolutionary; and if generally resorted to by private citizens in like cases, would fill the land with anarchy and violence."

This atrocious act on the part of the Bank called loudly for animadversion, and has been severely commented upon. To prevent this corrupt institution from any further outrages, he recommends that "a law be passed authorising the SALE of the PUBLIC STOCK; that THE PROVISION of the charter requiring the receipt of notes of the Bank in payment of public duties, shall, in accordance with the power reserved to Congress in the 14th section of the charter, be SUSPENDED until the Bank pays into the Treasury the dividends withheld, and that ALL LAWS connecting the Government or its officers with the Bank, directly or indirectly, BE REPEALED," and that the institution be left hereafter to its own resources and means.

This recommendation will no doubt be fully acted upon, as it is in the most perfect accordance with the wishes of the PEOPLE, who are desirous to break off all intercourse or connection with a monied monopoly which has dared to place itself in opposition to their will, and attempted to ruin their liberties by introducing a system of most unhallowed and unparalleled corruption. By carrying into execution the purpose of this recommendation, the death blow will be given not only to the United States Bank, but to the nefarious efforts of those who wish to continue its existence.

He continues the recommendation made by him on his first message, that the President and Vice President be elected immediately from the people, and hold their offices for a limited term of four or six years. This is a subject of great importance. The present electoral system is not such a one as should be continued; every one knows that by the abuse of it, Gen. JACKSON was prevented from taking the Presidential chair in 1824, although, to all intents and purposes, elected; and consequently the people should have the sole power to elect the President and Vice President, so that every vote given at a Presidential election be counted for the candidates, not for electors. The electoral system has always been considered objectionable, and we hope that Congress may examine into its merits and faults in the most careful manner, and determine whether it shall be continued. Several other subjects, such as the Mint, the Post Office department, the Army and Navy, &c. are mentioned in the message, but we have not space to devote to extracts in reference to them, and think it unnecessary to do so, as we are confident our readers will peruse the message carefully, and with the scrutiny it deserves.

Examining it all through, and giving to each portion proper attention, we rose from its perusal highly elated at the pleasing picture drawn by our chief magistrate, of our prosperous and flourishing condition; recurred with delight to the late election, which such principles as the present message inculcates were enthusiastically supported, and felt an internal gratification and complacency very seldom experienced, in the pleasing reflection, that the venerable patriot, at the head of this government, will retire to the peaceful enjoyment of domestic life, confident that his undeviating and heroic devotion to patriotism and honesty was the great means of averting the dangers which have lately threatened his country, and remain at all times prepared to yield up his Spirit in peace, conscious that—

"THE REPUBLIC IS SAFE."

NEW ENGLAND REVIEW--THE IRISH.

A correspondent has requested us to peruse the last number of this work. In doing so we expected merely to find the usual matter containing tales, reviews, essays, &c., on general subjects disconnected entirely with national prejudices or local politics, but we have been astonished to find two articles containing remarks characterised by devotion to aristocratic feelings, and reprehensible prejudices. The first is headed "mobs," and we must confess that the first part of it struck us as sensible and decent, inasmuch as the writer commences by denouncing mobs, and holding up to public indignation those who originate, or participate in them. But he attempts to investigate the cause of the mobs which have lately disgraced this country, and finds them to be (*mirabile dictu!*) the frequency of elections, and the great number of taverns, or "rum-shops." Now here is indeed a "Daniel come to judgement"—a man of great wisdom, and uncommon astuteness! Does not the learned expounder on mobs say in the commencement of his article that the "attack upon the defenceless tenants of the Charlestown Convent" "has fixed upon New England a stain which the lustre of all her achievements and her institutions can never obliterate?" and has he not sufficient common sense to know that the attack on the convent could not possibly have arisen from the frequency of elections, or the great quantity of "rum" sold in our cities, but originated in a deep, inherent prejudice against Catholics? The fact is plain and incontrovertible beyond the possibility of doubt. The writer in the N. E. Magazine evidently is incapable of writing a decent article of two pages in length; he sets out desirous to say something, and cares not what he says provided he succeeds in filling up his four or five pages—else, why should he bring into his lucubration on "mobs:" elections, liquor stores, "working-men," "Fanny Wright" and other subjects having no connection with that concerning which he is endeavoring to write. But mark how he betrays his prejudice; he says: "little do they (foreigners) care whether the man who rules them rides into office over the necks of a prostrate people, or rises by his own merit, &c.," and again "But God in his mercy arrest the day, when our elections are to be controlled by an Irish mob heated to frenzy by rum and whiskey!" Here the stupid scribbler evinces his prejudice, blind ignorance and improper feelings at once. He might as well have confessed at the outset, the real motives which induced him to write, and

which (as our readers have already conjectured) are these: He is a bank aristocrat who saw the corrupt institution to which he is chained receive its death blow from the hands of the pure democrats of New York, and the Union; he knew that the Irish people were arrayed on the side of democracy; and groaning under the defeat he and his party will never forget, he vents his innoxious spleen against republican principles, and republican Irishmen. We will not waste our time on this contemptible slanderer, but pass on to one of his kindred spirits who besmears the pages of the N. E. Magazine, with similar observations in an article headed "Foreign Pauperism in the United States." "This second Daniel says:" It is to be lamented that most of the Irish emigrants, who arrive here, range themselves in columns and gangs, and refuse to part with their national peculiarities and predilections.

Like misfortunes,

—They come not single spies,
But in battalions.

And a little below he observes of the Irish:—"They nest together in thickly settled places, and constitute with some praiseworthy exceptions, the most corrupt, the most debased, and the most brutally ignorant portion of the population of our large cities. We do not hesitate to speak unreservedly upon this matter. It has become one of most vital interest. We are not quite yet utterly subjected to the domination of aliens." Here again we discover the motives of the second Daniel's remarks to be similar in all respects to those of the first Daniel. The last pithy line fully and conclusively establishes the fact. He says he speaks unreservedly—there is no doubt of that, when he pays the Irish so many compliments. The sum total of his elegant article is that the Irish people should be driven from these shores, and prevented from enjoying the rights of American citizens. Because by their recent votes they have materially assisted in annihilating an incendiary body of "exclusives" who would, had they been permitted to assume, have destroyed the Republic and its glorious constitution and erected a monarchy in its stead. How silly it is for these men to suppose that they can disguise the deep malice, hateful prejudice, and odious illiberality mixed up in their characters, and which cause them to persecute our Irish citizens; and how reprehensible is the conduct and how unqualified must be the Editor to conduct a respectable periodical who admits into his columns articles so inappropriate, and of so contemptible, and infamous a character.

EXCLUSIVE DEALING.

An article on this subject copied from the Dublin Pilot, will be found on our first page. It appears that the conservative owners of estates in Ireland after having refused to renew the leases of any tenants, and make their tenants at will, were informed by O'CONNELL that tenants at will are not bound to pay tithes. This has irritated the landlords, and many of them have determined to send every Catholic off their estates. This nefarious and unparalleled determination has, we understand, been carried into effect in two or three instances, and the consequence has been distressing to the tenantry, but let these aristocratic purse proud tyrants beware lest the blow they aim at the poor, recoil with some force upon themselves. The patriotic Editor of the Pilot observes with great independence and fortitude, that if the system of exclusive dealing be continued the people shall be instructed "as to full measures of retaliation." What these measures are to be, we cannot surmise, but we are convinced that the Editor of the Pilot is sincere and firm in his purpose, more particularly, as he calls upon the people to send him facts connected "with this brutal, exterminating, system of the Irish Oligarchy." We know not the ultimate object of this exclusive dealing, but it is indeed a war of extermination against the oppressed Catholics. Possibly it is intended to goad the poor suffering peasantry to avenge their own wrongs, and take into their own hands the redress which has been so long, and is still withheld from them, but fortunately O'CONNELL has great power over the feelings of the Irish people, and will not suffer them to adopt measures which might authorise, or at least afford a pretext for more Algerine Acts, and more Coercion Bills.

ORATORIO.

On Wednesday evening last, we attended an Oratorio of the Sacred Music Society, at the Chatham Street Chapel. A host of talent had been secured for the occasion, and at an early hour the Chapel was graced by a most numerous and highly fashionable audience. The Orchestra was full and complete, composed of excellent musicians, amongst whom were CIOFFI, the inimitable performer on the trombone, and HERWIG, (clarionette,) and most ably led by Mr. SAGE. The first part was a perfectly new Oratorio, called "The Judgment of Solomon," of which the poetry was written and adapted by Mr. REYNOLDSON, and the music selected and arranged by Mr. BERKELEY. Much credit is due to these gentlemen for the able manner in which they accomplished their respective undertakings. Mrs. AUSTIN was *Prima Donna* on this occasion, and executed several difficult and beautiful passages in her usual brilliant style, adding still more to the high fame she has already acquired as an almost unrivalled singer, and a most accomplished musician. Mrs. FRANKLIN deserves much praise for her performances. In a duett with Mrs. AUSTIN, which was much applauded, she acquitted herself admirably. Mr. REYNOLDSON sung extremely well. We like his rich bass voice, and in common with all who heard him, admire his most correct and well cultivated musical taste. Miss SHEPPARD, &c., also executed the parts assigned to them in a correct and praiseworthy manner. The Chorusses were admirably arranged, and very effective. We did not observe any of that want of harmony so common in chorusses. The ladies dressed in plain white frocks, and ranged on either side of the musicians, appeared very neat, and mingled their voices in a happy and melodious "tide of song." In fact the whole affair was highly creditable to the Sacred Music Society, and the various performers pre-

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.

REGULAR INTERCOURSE WITH IRELAND. EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.

Residents in the United States feeling desirous of sending for their families, relations or friends, are respectfully informed the subscribers have made such arrangements for the ensuing year so as to afford every facility, comfort and convenience, kindness, the Company's acknowledged feature, will be shown to all persons embarking in every way it can consistently or reasonably be looked for.

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

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

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

The subscribers have made arrangements for getting out Steerage Passengers from Great Britain and Ireland, with promptness, economy, and comfort. Persons wishing to send for their friends, by applying to the Office, No. 100 Pine street, can secure their passage on the most moderate terms, in vessels of the first class, no expense will be spared in the different ships by which the passengers will be received, to ensure to them every comfort during the passage.

THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK. EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE. FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS. From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

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

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 hand a good supply of the following description of Coal—Schuykill, Peach Orchard, Lackawana, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Pictou and Virginia—all of the first quality.

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 rewards, and, generally, to have and enjoy all the powers, rights and privileges usually exercised by literary institutions of the same rank.

PLAN OF INSTRUCTION.

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.

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.

TERMS.

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

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

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

CIDER—300 blbls Wine Sap, 300 do Crab do. For sale by WM. FLINN, at his Vaults, corner City Hall Place and Duane-street. Dwelling 160 Madison-street.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF RICHARD TIELY, Shoemaker, native of Tallow, county Waterford, Ireland, and when last heard of was in St. John, N. B. in July of this year. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his sister Mary Tielly at Thomas Cochran's 84 Hudson-street, New-York.

OF GARRITT DONOGHUE, when heard from last—about 3 years since, was 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 person acquainted with the present place of residence, or who can give any information concerning SIMON and MATHEW REGAN, or either of them, natives of Carricktohill, near the city of Cork, they will confer a great favor, and relieve the anxiety of their sister JUDITH REGAN, by communicating the same to her by letter addressed to JOHN COFFEY, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. SIMON emigrated to this country about 14 years since—resided in Sandy Hill in this state five years—left there about three years ago for the city of Washington and has not since been heard from. MATHEW has resided in America 10 years, and worked in the vicinity of Georgetown, D. C., about four years ago—when last heard of was in Washington City.

OF JOHN McDERMOTT, of Farnaugh, Co. Leitrim, Ireland. He landed in Quebec in August 1831, from Sligo, is supposed to be in New York or Philadelphia. Also, of FRANCIS RILEY, who was some time at Rodney, Delaware Co. Pa. Any account of said persons would be thankfully received by the Rev. J. Kelly, Sandy Hill, Washington Co. New-York.

OF GREGORY CONOLLY, a native of Queen's County, parish of Killeenard, Ireland. He was about 37 years of age, and a laborer. 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 canal in Pennsylvania, 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 by writing a few lines to her in care of Patrick Conolly, of Boston.

Editors of newspapers with whom we exchange are requested to copy the above.

THE TRUTH TELLER is published every Saturday Morning, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Franklin-street, one door from Broadway. TERMS—Four Dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. Any Communications to the Editor or Agents must be post paid.

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

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

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

The Patrons of this Institution, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to see and examine the new School rooms, recently erected, at a very considerable expense, by the Principals. They are, he believes, some of the most spacious, commodious, and healthy in New-York; and are now ready for the reception of pupils of both sexes.

MICHAEL 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 Emigrants. 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. nov15 3t 144 Walker-street, c/r. of Mulberry.

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

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

PASSAGE FROM DUBLIN. Arrangements have been made to bring out from Dublin, via Liverpool, the first Spring Ship with Steerage Passengers.—This will be a desirable opportunity for those who may wish to embark early from the counties of Longford, Westmeath, Meath, and Louth.—Drafts usual payable at sight. Apply at 246 Pearl st. N. Y. DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO., or Messrs. ROBINSON, BROTHERS, Liverpool. n29

PASSAGE FROM BELFAST. Engagements have been made to bring out from Belfast, via Liverpool, the first Spring Ship with Steerage Passengers. The Fare has been fixed, sixteen Dollars, which includes Hospital money—Residences in the United States wishing to have their friends out from the counties—Antrim, Down, Tyrone, and Omagh, would do well in selecting this desirable conveyance. The Company's Agent, is Mr. CHARLES ALLEN, 105 High street. Apply, at address DOUGLAS ROBINSON, 246 Pearl street, New York, or Messrs. ROBINSON, BROTHERS, Liverpool. n29

education relative to the burning of the Houses of Parliament. We give the letter entire. It would appear from its contents that the "Sailor King" attributes the "conflagration" to the agency of O'CONNELL. The "agitator" is always in hot water. Well may he say "he is the best abused man" in the world.

Well! here's a pretty piece of work! The old House of Lords, in which the Bishops set, and the House of Commons, where they passed the coercion bill, and refused Dan's motion for Repeal, are burned to a cinder. This is a nice piece of Dan's doings! This very minute there is a cabinet council sitting, and the King, and all of them, are trying to bring the burning home to O'Connell. We were all wondering here what made Dan so quiet for such a length of time; but we had very little notion that he would consume two houses, and two "bad houses" too, at the same time. Sure enough when there was a thumping majority against him in May last he was heard to say, "things will be greatly altered here next year"—and so they are, for neither stick, nor stone, nor chair, nor even as much as a hair of the Speaker's wig, is left unscathed.

I can't give you an idea of how mad the King is. When Melbourne came this morning to tell him the news, his most gracious Majesty would have kicked him down stairs, only that the Queen did her best to pacify his royal indignation. "By this and by that," says the King, swearing a big oath, "it was Dan did it. Oh! then, isn't he, Addy (the short way of saying Adelaide,) the Devil's own Dan! When I saw him last I asked him to come here, and the reneging villain, with the sweetest smile in the world said, 'I'll find a way for making your Majesty come to me. You have no idea how well you'll look sitting in the Bank of Ireland, in the fine beautiful House of Lords we have there.' And sure enough to Dublin we must go, not a doubt of it; for as we are burnt out here, why we must look out for a decent place there. Melbourne, you are all a pack of gamblers, and not fit to hold a candle to that inveigling incendiary. But I'll disappoint him; I'll offer Buckingham palace to the Lords and Commons; and if I can I'll hang O'Connell up as high as the top-

From the following extracts taken from English provincial papers it will be perceived that the crime of incendiarism not only continues to prevail, but is absolutely on the increase in England notwithstanding the terrible example afforded by the punishment inflicted on those who have been convicted of this horrid offence.

"In the neighborhood of Stratford-upon-Avon, a few evenings since, a fire broke out in a barn, sixty yards in length, in the occupation of Mr. Holtern, and consumed wheat, barley and beans, to the value of nearly £1,000. It was the work of an incendiary, and a fellow of dissolute character has been taken up on suspicion.—*Warwick Advertiser*.—Monday night, some person set fire to a haulm-rick and wood-hovel on the premises of Mr. Freeman, farmer, of Ellington Thorp, Hunts; the rick and hovel, two wheat-stacks, and a stack of oats and beans, were destroyed. A reward of £100 is offered for the discovery of the offender.—*Lincoln Mercury*.—In the parish of Bergh Apton, Norfolk, there has lately been an extensive fire, which there is every reason to believe was the work of some vile incendiary. The poor there are much better off than in many places, and every attention having been shown to their wants by the kindness of the present clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Nevill, as well as by the munificent bounty of the late Rector, Lord Viscount Nevill.—*Norwich Herald*.—A wheat-stack, standing in a field belonging to Mr. Euerest, Trittledean farm, Chiddingstone, was maliciously set on fire on Saturday night, and destroyed.—*Maidstone Gazette*.—Three stacks of corn were set on fire on the Blythburg Lodge Farm, on Thursday night, and totally destroyed.—*Bury Post*.—The same paper states that on Thursday night a corn-stack was set on fire on the premises of Mr. Miller, of Bramerton, near Bury. The farmhouse with the barn, stable, bullock-sheds, etc., were all destroyed. The damage is estimated at £800.—(News.)

WM SHARMAN CRAWFORD, ESQ.

The letter of this distinguished Irishman, to whom O'CONNELL addressed his late celebrated letters on Tithes, will be found on our first page. Coming from a high minded and most liberal Protestant, it is deserving of particular notice, and should be read with attention. Mr. CRAWFORD is a sincere, ardent, and active friend of Ireland, not swayed by sordid or base motives, but urged on by pure and philanthropic feelings. Like every good man he hates oppression, and feels a noble pride in advocating the cause of the oppressed; he sees O'CONNELL fearlessly and enthusiastically "agitating"

for his native land, and lends him all the aid in his power. He calls on the Protestants of Ireland to cast aside the petty and ignoble prejudices they harbour towards the Catholics, and the intolerant spirit which causes them to treat their Catholic brethren improperly. It would be well for Ireland if such liberal, patriotic, and disinterested gentlemen as Mr. Crawford were far more numerous. On perusing Mr. Crawford's letter our readers will find his views on the title question are grounded on sound policy, justice and common sense. We entirely agree with the Editor of the Dublin Freeman when he asserts that "it is worse than folly to think that any thing less than the total extinction of tithes can, or ought to satisfy the Irish people. They are Catholics and Dissenters, with the exception of some half a million of Episcopalian Protestants; and the obligation imposed upon them by law, to pay tithes to a clergy from whom they neither receive nor seek favour nor advantage, either temporal or spiritual, and from the tenets of whose religion they differ widely, is, as Mr. Sharman Crawford—himself a Protestant—justly and sensibly, and honestly observes, a gross piece of persecution. There are other sordid grounds upon which the total extinction of tithes may be maintained—such as the perniciousness of a tax upon industry and labour, and upon the outlay of money in cultivating ground; but this is the high ground—it is the vantage ground, from which no sophistry, no ingenuity, no argument of adversaries can dislodge the enemy of tithes. To compel people to maintain the clergy of a creed from which they differ or dissent, is persecution of the worst character—and this is the persecution under which Ireland at the present moment writhes. If the Catholics of Ireland were united and manly, and if the Protestants who profess liberal opinions were all as consistent, as honest, and as wise as Mr. Sharman Crawford, tithes, if not actually abolished already, would now be on the straight road to extinction. Some awful scenes may yet grow out of the accursed system—blood may flow, and lives may be sacrificed; but there is one remaining comfort for the Irishman in the midst of all his miseries and misfortunes—tithes must inevitably be abolished in name and in nature. Neither the power of their enemies, nor the perfidy of those who ought to be their friends, can prolong the system of persecution, under which the Irish people suffer. Tithes must perish, for they are against reason, religion, and human happiness."

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

In reference to our remarks made hitherto on our present subject, we owe an apology to the law church of England for our not doing it more and earlier justice. Of all the anti-repealers, the clergy of the law-church are certainly the most industrious, the most determined, and we fear the most irascible. We ought to have paid more attention to them, we ought to have thought of them more frequently than we have done, we ought to have appropriated to them our earliest lucubrations. If they will charge us with neglect of them, we must plead guilty to the charge, and rely on their forgiving souls for pardon. As the only restitution in our power, we propose to dedicate to them and the few real supporters of Protestant ascendancy, our remarks of this week.

"The church, the church, the church is in danger." Such is the cry of every political parrot in Britain or Ireland who is opposed to reform in whatever shape presented. But propose to extend the elective franchise: "the church, the church is in danger," cries the parrot. Speak of a reduction of the taxes, the parrot opens his throat, "the church, the church is in danger." Hint but the abolition of the hereditary peerage; the instructed bird is again to work, "the church, the church is in danger." Talk of excluding the bishops from attending in parliament: "the church, the church is in danger," is the response. Propose a modification or reduction of tithes: "the church, the church is in danger" is repeated oftener than we have time to write it. Propose a repeal of the union; this above all things else sets the parrot to work on his loudest key, and to the longest extension of his power, he cries until he is hoarse and unable to cry a moment longer, "the church, the church, the church is in danger."

Well, we are not disposed to quarrel with all this; there may be much truth in it; we opine it is all truth so far as certain concerns of the Church may be affected; we must not, then, deny the truth of what we must admit is not false. If the tutored bird means, as we presume he does, that the law-church is in danger of losing its enormous wealth; of losing the power of compelling dissenters to support, by their purses, a clergy from whom they receive nothing in return, and in whose religious tenets they have no faith, then we agree fully with the anti-reformer, and are ready to cry as loud as any parrot, "the church is in danger," the law church cannot exist in a pure atmosphere, and is in evident danger, in these reforming times, of losing its temporalities, or of having them brought down to the standard that may be fixed by the voluntary contributions of its own contributors.

What benefit to civil society can be derived from the establishment in a nation, of some one particular religious creed, to the exclusion, discouragement, or inhibition of others, we are, after a close scrutiny of the subject, unable to discern, we are therefore among those who believe that a union of church and state cannot be serviceable to religion, and must be detrimental to the country wherein it is adopted. If the religion be of God (we propose not here to enter into the inquiry) there is a security for its permanence that cannot require the support of exclusive protective laws on the part of the civil and legislative authorities. If the religion be not of God (and we mean not here to say whether any or what religious tenet is or is not so) no human intervention can save it from that charge, decay, or overthrow, to which all human institutions are invariably subject. We could give instances in support of our position, but it might lead us into a species of controversy foreign to our present purpose, and which we wish in this place to avoid, however willing or disposed we might be to enter into it, on a more fitting occasion.

The late Edmund Burke observed of the Catholic penal code, or to make ourself better understood, the British anti-Catholic code "for the prevention of the growth of popery," that it was a system of vicious perfection, but that should a single atom be at any time taken from it, the whole would crumble and fall to the ground. The event proved the acute correctness of the remark. The atom was sub-

stracted, another atom soon gave way, atom followed atom until the great tumble of the edifice in 1825 left scarcely enough remaining on which the keeper of the king's conscience can maintain his footing. Present appearances indicate that the king must shortly take charge of his own conscience.

As it was with the penal code against Catholics, so will it be with other bad systems, nothing can be removed without endangering the whole. From the bad materials of a corrupt British House of Commons, an atom was, some years since, taken away, it was but an atom and scarcely deserved the name, so trifling was it, yet it was an atom. By a humbug law "for the preservation of the purity of parliament," mark, gentle reader, for the preservation of the purity of the British parliament, it was enacted that the owner of a close borough who represented but perhaps his own cabbage garden, must, should he accept any office under the crown, vacate his seat in parliament, but might be re-elected, although he continued to hold the office, that is, he returned home and repaired to his cabbage garden where in due form of the law for the preservation of the purity of parliament, he was by the suffrages of some twelve cabbage heads, re-elected, and, thus purified, resumed his seat in parliament; some other atoms of similar diminutiveness, either before or after the above, gave way, and at length came the "reform," as it is called, not indeed another trifling atom, but verily a mighty lump of the building, endangering the whole so much that a prudent man would not approach it without apprehension for his personal safety. There is not an architect in Britain who can repair it, the entire edifice must come down, and the present defective foundation be removed. The new building, if solidity enters into the plan, must have nothing of church and state politics in it, Protestantism may continue, but the reign of Protestant ascendancy is at an end, or is on the verge of dissolution, no human power can sustain it, it may struggle for a temporary existence, and the madness or folly of whiggism may unite in a struggle, vain and impotent, the temporal power of the established church of Britain must fall, and will most positively bring down with it every ally who may unite himself to its falling fortunes.

The law-church is virtually opposed to every kind of useful reform, because it cannot live in a purified atmosphere, it is in a very especial manner, and with more than ordinary malevolence opposed to the repeal of the legislative union of Britain and Ireland. It is sufficiently evident that the progress of civil reform in Britain, would and must be followed or accompanied by reform in the law-church, and that a repeal of the union which alone can give any portion of the benefit of reform to Ireland, would hasten and render, if possible, more certain, the extinction of Protestant ascendancy; hence the church opposition to reform in every shape. We cannot help thinking that it was an error in politics not to commence the work of reform by purging the church, instead of permitting its unfriendly and opposing power to stand in the way of every improvement sought or contemplated for the benefit of the people.

The worldliness of the ministers of the British church is not a little in the way of the religion they profess to support. Such is the effect of their grasping avarice, that they render themselves odious in the eyes of the people generally, and often so, even in the estimation of their own flocks, and such is the effect of overgrown wealth on them, that they neglect the performance of their spiritual duties, so engaged are they in the prosecution of their temporal interests, they render themselves hated, and in some degree involve their religion in the like predicament. The British Protestant professing the established religion, has a deep interest in this affair, and should be foremost in correcting the abuses connected with his church. To these abuses and to these alone, must the unpopularity of the Church of England be attributed. Deprived of the exclusive favourableness of the law, and we see no reason why favouritism should be thus exclusively extended, the clergy would be more useful, more virtuous, and in all respects better men, and better christians.

In the United States of America, they order these things better. Here the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church are respectable, and respected by all classes of the citizens. The Episcopal Clergy, are well supported by competent and liberal salaries, derived entirely from their own immediate congregations. The Clergy here, are all *working men*, no absentees, no idlers, no overpaid incumbents acting by deputation, no compulsory payment of tithes by persons of different denominations, no compulsory payment in any shape, even from their own hearers, no soldiers, no police, to levy compulsory contributions, all is here peace, harmony, and good will. There are here, no laws of favouritism, no laws to promote or to prevent religious proselytism, all sects are protected, and equally protected, the Clergy have no arms but their prayers, their eloquence, their persuasions and their example, the people are governed but by their judgement and their own conscience, yet, we unhesitatingly assert, that the Clergy of every denomination in this country, are as pious, the people as moral, and both the clergy and the people as good men and christians as any that are, or that can be created in the law-church, in either Ireland or England. Whether we are here better men, or better christians, is left to the British and Irish Protestant to inquire and determine. Of this we are satisfied, religion would not suffer any thing in a religious point, by placing its clergy on the simple footing on which the Protestant Episcopalian is placed here, while such an arrangement would tend much to the benefit of the Briton; by a reduction of taxes, and the reform of many existing abuses; to Ireland the arrangement would be immeasurably useful in many respects, but in none more so, than in removing one of the greatest impediments to the REPEAL OF THE UNION.

CATHOLICITY.

Every measure which ingenuity can devise has been resorted to by the malignant and the prejudiced, for the purpose of insulting the feelings and traducing the religion of the Catholics. We have not heeded the demoniac imprecations of those corrupt and degraded presses, the 'Protestant Vindicator', 'Christian Intelligencer', and 'Courier & Enquirer' for we knew they were labouring in concert with that band of fanatics who are striving to rear the horrid frame of Calvinism upon the ruins of religious liberty in our happy country. But, when the daily press stimulates the craving appetites of the bigoted, in stigmatizing the Catholics as 'Papists,' there is ample cause of suspicion that the poison of fanaticism is extending its pro-



gress; amongst the various war-cries of the infuriated fanatics and blinded bigots of the day, the term "papist" is with singular tenacity affixed to the Roman Catholics.

Within a short period, the eagerness of a portion of the daily press has been awakened, as if animated and inspirited by some new device. The 'Courier' gave a voluminous review of Catholicity in South America, applying large doses of calumny to the diseased systems of the intolerant and hating opponents of Catholicity.

We have been compelled to notice this article in the 'Post,' because we consider it as not dictated by that high and honourable department which should characterise a journal of respectability.

O'CONNELL'S LETTER TO LORD DURHAM.

This letter will be found on our fourth page, and we refer our readers to it, not as a labored or elegant piece of composition, but for their especial notice as a detail of the objections to the "reform" granted to Ireland, and a most clear, comprehensive, and concise expose of the hypocrisy, falsity, and treachery of the "Whigs."

Second—Those who held a freehold for ever—in fee simple. Now O'CONNELL in 1825 would have consented to the disfranchisement of those who held a freehold for a life or subject to a rent, but he was one of the 118 out of the 124 Irish delegates in London, who called upon and petitioned the House of Commons to reject the emancipation bill, rather than disfranchise "405 freeholders of any description or in any degree."

meliorated? Ireland is impoverished. The British ministry send stones to make her wealthy: Does she improve? Such "reform" as this could only have generated with such a creature as Stanley, and been carried into operation by a premier like Earl Grey.

THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

The Courier continues its attacks on the Catholics in a style of virulence perfectly compatible with its usual demeanor in abusing persons and things that fall beneath its indignation. The late election has truly left Webb in a pitiable and disastrous situation, despised and spurned, by those, whose friendship he unsuccessfully courted; he has sunk in the short space of four weeks, into the most abject state of degradation.

MOZARTS REQUIEM.

We understand that this splendid and highly celebrated composition, is now under rehearsal, and will be performed at St. Mary's Church Corner of Grand and Ridge-streets on Sunday week the 21st inst.

With a view to afford those who live at some distance from the Church an opportunity of returning early to their homes, the doors

not of the Conserv... Spirit of Charity which has actuated and influenced those who are the principal agents in this affair will extend itself to others, and the cry of the helpless orphans will be listened to by all.

EULOGY ON LA FAYETTE.

On Thursday Evening next, the REV. R. DEY will pronounce an Eulogy on the late lamented LA FAYETTE; on which occasion SHERIDAN KNOWLES, Esq., will present, and deliver a poetical and appropriate address.

THE NEW YORK MENAGERIE.

We paid a visit to this establishment a few evenings since, and were much surprised on our entrance, to find ourselves in a room very beautifully lighted up by three large and elegant chandeliers, and painted in the most tasteful manner.

Letters "To the sincere enquirers after Truth," from the pen of Mr. JOSEPH TRENCH, which appeared originally in this paper, have been stereotyped by him, and can be had in a neat pamphlet form, with additional letters never yet published, at the small price of 25 cents.

Several notices of new publications, advertisements, &c. are unavoidably left out for want of space until our next.

We are requested to state that the "CATHOLIC ALMANAC" for 1835, has been published in Baltimore, and copies will be received and ready for sale, on the 20th instant, at the store of Mr. JOHN DOYLE, 12 Liberty-street.

The Fair for the benefit of the Orphans under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, at No. 68, Sixth Avenue, will be held on the 15th, 16th and 17th of December, at Mr. NIBLO'S Saloon.

The Public are informed that a variety of fancy articles has been received from France, and will be exposed for Sale on that occasion. It is hoped as this is the first time an appeal of the kind has been made by this Institution, it will produce the effect which the managers are induced to anticipate:—

Come to the Fair—come ye, Whose hearths are bright at home, The Seraph—voice of Charity, Solicits you to come.

Donations for the Fair will be thankfully received and may be sent to any of the following ladies.

- Mrs. Biagiore, No. 48, Bond st. Mrs. Blachley, No. 70, Cliff st. Mrs. Deplan, 358, Broadway, Miss O'Brien, 435, Broome st. Mrs. Fox, 66, White st. Miss Burtisell, 76 Franklin st. Mrs. Livingston, 64, White st. Miss Fox, 128, Bleeker-st. Mrs. Coster, 15, Laight, st. Miss Binne, 40, Beach st. Mrs. Gallatin, 103, Chambers st. Mrs. Wadsworth, 58, Courland st. Mrs. Canda, 114, Leonard st. Mrs. Lasala, 43, East Broadway. Mrs. Glover, 177, Greene st. Mrs. De Grandval, 17, Lispinard st. Mrs. Bedford, 11, Murray st. Miss Brennan, 235, Sullivan st. Mrs. Ryan, 426, Broadway, Miss Kennedy, Borrow street.

N. B. Dennis McCarthy, Esq. is duly appointed Treasurer.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASSYLUM.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York, for an act of incorporation for St. Joseph's Orphan Assylum, in the city of New York.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF ROBERT CLANCY, and his son EUGENE, who left Albany twelve years ago to settle in the Canadas. Any account of them, or either, directed to Mr. Jas. Malone, No 32 Moore st. New York, will be considered an extraordinary favor, which they will find very much to their advantage. decl33t

OF MARY LYNCH, a native of Jamestown, near Rathfriland, county Westmeath, Ireland. When last heard from was living in Brooklyn. Also, of her brother LAWRENCE LYNCH, who is thought to be living in Nashville, State of Tennessee, with a Mr. Donlin. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by Mr. James D. Roche, 246 Pearl-street, decl33t

