

#### TRUTH IS POWERFUL, AND WILL PREVAIL

### VOL X.

## NE W-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 6, and

## IRELAND.

### MR. COBBETT ON REPEAL. (From the Waterford Mirror)

The hon. member from Odham delivered his second lecture in this city on Monday evening. As on Saturday, the Arena was pret-ty well thronged, and the lacies made their appearance in greater number. At halfpast seven the lecturer commenced—Gentlemen, agreeably to the notice which you permitted me to make on Saturagreeably to the notice which you permitted me to make on Satur-day. I am here for the purpose of explaining the reasons which, as I told you, have induced me to be in favor of a repeal of the legisla-tive Union between Great Britain and Ireland. (Cheers.) Perceiving that the measure was so popular in this country, at least with so large a number of the people, I should be backward to declare my senti-ments in Ireland if I had not already done so in England. From the moment that I viewed the acasure of Repeal as desirable. I have been more and more convinced that nothing else will restore entire been more and more convinced that nothing else will restore entire tranquility to this country. (Hear, hear.) I remember when a member of the House of Commons proposed a remedy for Ireland being so troublesome to England—and that was that Ireland should be put under water for twenty-four hours. (Oh, oh.) This was certainly a very genteel mode of getting rid of an annoyance; but it was not very paternal thus to propose to suffocate an entire people, for to that the proposal amounted. That person was a lord of the Admiralty, and by name Sir Joseph Yorke. I was surprised that no Irish memand by name Sir Joseph Yoike. I was surprised that no Irish mem-ber, although there were several of them present, got up to call the person who uttered such a sentiment to account, or to reprobate it as it deserved. I hope that mother way of thinking prevails now, and I trust that there is none of the Irish members that would not be ashamed to hear such a thing and not reply. The majority of the Irish members are now returned by means very different from those by which they were formerly returned—and indeed one reason of my coming here was the good conduct of the Irish members to me. Gen-tlemen, if Ireland is so troublesome to them, I wonder they don't get rid of it. (Laughter.) It is regarded the next thing to treason to speak of the repeal of the Union, and to suppose that separation is possible of the repeal of the Union, and to suppose that separation is possible is something a great deal worse than treason or blasphemy. Why do is something a great deal worse than treason or blasphemy. Why do they so dread separation if Iteland is so troublesome to them, for most people wish to get rid of what they wish to have four-and-twenty hours under water. (Laughter.) No gentlemen, they are not sin-cere in that wish—they wait to keep Ireland for their owr. purposes, and not for the good of Ireland. When first the Repeal of the Union was mentioned. every man who supported it was looked upon as a sort of traitor. Was it not so long ago since there was a parliament over here ? It was put an end to by an act of parliament. Why can-not that act be repealed as vell as others ? Why, gentlemen, five hundred acts have been passed setting aside magna charta, so pre-cions te our liberties, as far as trial by jury. Surely, then, we may hundred acts have been passed setting aside magna charta, so pre-cious te our liberties, as far as trial by jury. Surely, then, we may entertain a thought of repealing an an act passed so late as thirty-four years ago. The 43d of Elizabeth, the great act which gave the poor man a right to support, has been abrogated, although it has not been repealed. That act was two hundred and forty years old; yet they were not ashamed to touch it—it was not deemed treason to re-peal that. But, gentlemen it is all false. An act of parliament, and when passed it may be repealed—those who have passed it may repeal it—and there is to more treason in repealing that act than in repealing any other. (Hear, hear.) The question then comes, why should it be repealed ' Because it is greatly injurious to Ire-land. It takes away from yeu the persons who make laws for you from among yourselves, and places them where they form but oneand. It takes away from you the persons who make laws for you from among yourselves, and places them where they form but one-fifth of an assembly, instead of the entire. A minority is good as nothing, and they are sure to be always in a minority. Who can feel for Irishmen as Irishmen do? It is not in nature that foreigners should feel for your wantsas you do yourselves—gentlemen, stran-gers cannot do it. (Cheers.) I profess I do feel much for Ireland; but I should be an affected ass, and you would despise me, if I felt for you as I do for my own neighbours and people. I do not know you by name, nor do I know your wants and wishes. It is not in na ture—it is impossible that a foreign parliament, consisting of five hun i dred strangers, could answar for you as well as one of your own. (Hear.) It has been said, and truly said, you had a parliament of your own, and what good id it do you? That was the parliament that agreed to give away themselves. Observe the altered circum-stances. By the perseverance and exertions of him who has spent that agreed to give away themselves. Observe the altered circum-stances. By the perseverance and exertions of him who has spent the better part of a long and useful life in the struggle, you have ob-tained emancipation from trose laws which oppressed you, and so long kept the Irish people cut of parliament. (Hear, hear.) Having opened parliament to all people of Ireland—having made that great change—it now consists of very different men from what it formerly did. An Irish parliament row would be very different for what it An Irish parliament row would be very different from what it did. An Irish parliament row would be very different from what it formerly was, and it would be, what naturally it should be, the guardian of the rights of the people. Gentlemen, according to all usage, and according to nature, you should have a parliament of your own, and you are justified in using every means to obtain it. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) There are minor considerations on the questions which are also tobe looked at. A number of persons of con-concrete have hear these away, means of whom would questions which are also tobe looked at. A number of persons of con-sequence have been taken away, many of whom would remain if the Union had not been, and Dublin would have more houses occu-pied by the nobility and gentry. But there is a greater evil still—the drawing of the manufactures away, taking away these sources of profit, and happiness, and honorable wealth, and heaping them in Eugland, where they are already too much heaped. I think this aless evil than the cause of it, the want of a law for the relief of the poor, which would, in spite of the Union make the country happy. I will not say that I am not enough of an Englishman to prefer the interest and honor of England to all other considerations; and if I saw that and honor of England to all other considerations; and if I saw that the Union was useful to England, I cannot say that my conscience would prevent me from advocating the measures of repeal, for I have some of the same domineering spirit of the English, which they dis-land-not only for the sake of justice and humanity, I verily believe men

play all over the world. But I am convinced that repeal would not be less useful to the power and permenance of England than to the happiness of Ireland. You talk of the English who own great estates happiness of Ireland. You talk of the English who own great estates in this country, and spend the rents of them in England. Gentlemen, it is not all spent in England—they spend some of it in France and elsewhere; and truly they seem not to like England much better than they do Ireland. These great estates do more harm than good to Eng-land, for they furnish the means of oppressing the people. The owners have them not for the purpose of doing good, but to do harm; and when they get the power they use it to harm; and the more power they have, the more are they arrogant, insolent, and oppressive. Can this last? Can they compely you always to do without a variant of your own. (Hear, the more are they arrogant, insolent, and oppressive. Can this last? Can they compel you always to do without a parliament of your own. (Hear, hear.) No, they cannot—no control can compel you to have this state of things always. They cannot compel you to be thus dependent and without a legislative assembly. In Ireland and Great Britain were the only countries in the world—if there were only those islands on the globe, they might tear you to pieces, and do all manner of things, such as make one shudder to think of; but there are other countries and at least the English minister begin to neare the other states such as make one shudder to think of; but there are other coultries —and at last the English ministers begin to perceive that other states and nations might have something to say if they are not discreet in their settlement of this country. God forbid that justice should not be done, without threats of interference; but there is reason to be-lieve that if not done, there would be interference. Stanley said they would resist repeal "to death." What was meant by that? Was it that we would all kill one another (a laugh) rather than re-ord an act of pagliament. Reneal means to bring in a hill—a bit of Was it that we would all kill one another (a laugh) rather than re-peal an act of parliament. Repeal means to bring in a bill—a bit of paper—so that he says that he will resist a bit of paper to the death. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, it is empty to talk, and has no sense, and your opposition must be successful if you continue your efforts peaceably and constitutionally. (Cheers.) You have members who can urge your cause in a manner that must bring final success. The Union has another effect hostile to the people of England. When they want the English to consent to any measure, they cite the ex-ample of Ireland. They point to the Irish people as content with much coarser food. Besides, we have an occasional Irish Protest-ant clearyman over amongst us. You not setting sufficient value on much coarser food. Besides, we have an occasional Irish Protest-ant clergyman over amongst us. You not setting sufficient value on him. send us over an old Irish parson. (Cheers.) In hampshire, there was a young man named Robert Mason, living at a little place called Sutton Scotney, who was asked by one of these parsons what the people were discontented for—they were just then rising about wages—what they wanted them for? To buy meat and clothes. The parson said, a man in my country is contented with potatoes and buttermilk, or with potatoes without butter milk. Mason said you are not content with that? No, I am not, but I could. Well, so could I too, but while I see wheat and beans around me, and while could I too, but while I see wheat and beans around me, and while could I too, but while I see wheat and beaus around he, and there, those hogs are fattening, I do see why I should not also (Hear, hear.) These Irish emigrant parsons are a great evil to us, for we do not want such instructors. You must submit to the evil for the do not want such instructors. You must submit to the evil for the present, for you cannot help it, but it is of great injury to us, for do not want such instructors. You must submit to the evil for the present, for you cannot help it, but it is of great injury to us, for they constantly bring Ireland as an argument for depressing Eng-land. Repeal would not restore to you the country such as it was before the Union; but there is no parts of the country that would not receive an invasion of benefit from the measure. There is no ques-tion of the truth of this, that the Union inflicted great injury on Ire-land, more particularly on those who live by labor and industry. (Cheers.) There is another thing; it was a union of debts also. (Hear.) You were united to our debt, a debt contracted for a purpose that I shall not now describe. You are debtor as much as we for that debt, the purposes of which it is not desirable that I should now speak of, but which you know. Your children are mortgaged to pay your share of debt. Gentlemen, you mistake if you think that you do not pay a full share of all taxes. (Hear.) The taxes amount to fifty-two millions; besides, 1 will warrant, a good per centage to the collectors. (A laugh.) Spring Rice says that you are taxed only this much or that much, but you pay your full share. The hog that goes over to England is taxed before, or if not, while it is being eat-en. He is taxed in the labor of the man who rears him, and if he was not so taxed you would be able to get more of the hog. You en. He is taxed in the labor of the man who rears him, and if he was not so taxed you would be able to get more of the hog. You well know that it is not necessary to lay on a tax directly, in order to levy the money. They tax goods, and then make you buy them to cover your back. Taxation, like air, finds its way every where. Of the two, it would be better for you if the tax was levied direct-ly, as it would then be laid out among yourselves and not go to make railroads and fine bridges in England. Ireland contains eight millions of our make railroads and the bridges in England. Tretand contains eight millions and a half of people, and feeds three or four millions of our people; and supporting towns that would not be in existence but for Ireland. There is that big swelled up place, Liverpool, which the young man before me recollects a small speck. What would it be but for Ireland? And Ireland it is that has swelled Manchester, Bolton, and Oldham. They have got your capital—your country it is that has given them their false and fictitious riches, while they have Such is your state, and I do not know drawn away your wealth. that farther argument is wanted for Repeal. Next session, if no oth-er member-and there are many more able-but if, through any ac-cidental circumstance, no other will do it, I will move the complete and entire Repeal of the Union. I pledge myself to do so, if life and health remain to me. (Cheers) Above all things, and by all means hall I am desirous to be understood as not uttering these sentiments be-inthat farther argument is wanted for Repeal. Next session, if no oth-I am destrous to be understood as not ultering these sentiments be-fore I had already spoken them among those most hostile to the mea-sure in the House of Commons. It would be unbecoming to do so, so-as if it was only to flatter. But I say these things for the purpose, be not of pleasing you, but of discharging my sacred duty to Ireland. (Cheers.) There was not as much clanour against emancipation as interpret Research in the dominant of an interpret of the theorem of the sentence of the sentence of the sentence of the sentence of the theorem of the sentence of the there is now against Repeal-it was denounced as an innovation of stothere is now against Repeal—it was denounced as an innovation of sto-the constitution—yet you saw how it passed—and, believe me, youdin will see Repeal pass as quietly as did emancipation, and those who am opposed you will wonder what they were opposing you for. (Cheers.) All sensible people in England—all those who are to be deemed of the the best understanding and the most impartial in politics—are decid way ed Repealers, as well as for the sake of England as for that of Ire-and control to the sake of institute and humanity. Lorder believe, we

a | inflict after dinner. In all the meddling it is easy to trace the class which legislates. If laws were made by the poor, we should have committees sitting to enquire into the increase of gallantry and ga-ming, and all the profligacies of fashion.—*Examiner*.

#### 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 liberty and freedom.

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 truty 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 enslaairan on the face of the Earth.

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

### EXCLUSIVE DEALING. From the Dublin Pilot.

The Evening Mail, as the organ of a party, has been exhorting the Protestant proprietary to adopt this system, and clear their estates of their Popish tenants; and it occasionally glorifies itself on account of the progress that has actually been made under this process. In a late number, after giving what they deem encouraging details, they wind up an article by hallooing on the landlords in the good work : concluding, however, by the recommendation to proceed with justice and mer-What ! proceed with justice and mercy in exterminating the people of a country; for, we say, if they turn the Irish peasant out of his little farm—if they yield to the destructive system, that modern fashion of the times for large farms, aided by that cruel subletting act-they virtually exterminate the peasant, for they leave him without the prospect of a home to shelter, and condemn him to worse than the despot of Russia allots for the Poles. How dare those who would mouth about the inquisition resort to, and justify, such wholesale barbarity What profanation, to couple crime with the epithets of "justice and mercy." In a quite different spirit, in the name of humanity and Christian charity, for their own sakes also, we call upon the landlords to treat their tenantry really with justice and mercy, for if they do not, fearful, frightful to society must be the consequences. What! is it to go abroad—are the people of Ireland—for, after all, the Roman Catholics are the people of Ireland-to be informed that the Protestant proprietary are, by slow degrees, removing them from the soil of their fathers, and consigning them to painful and lingering death? We tell the bigots who would proceed on such a plan, that it is well for them that the people know and feel that although a few may be injured by their iniquitous proceedings, they can-not affect the people as a body. No. no-all the massacres, all the exterminating laws still find Ireland with the most powerful population of any country on the earth. Exclusive dealing is a measure, if adopted by the great majority, which can be used as an unfailing resource for the punishment and prostration of the small minority, while it cannot be used for any purpose by that small minority but that of individual annoyance -can make no inroads on the mass of the people, once roused by cruelty to retaliation. We heard that measure once ably discussed-we were then convinced of the principle that it is a measure of overwhelming results in the hand of an injured and insulted majority. We have forborne to refer to it, although we know of all the shapes it has assumed in the hands of the soi disant Protestants since the granting of Catholic emancipation-in the employment of servants-in the turning away of servants-in the letting of lands, &c. Our forbearance has been in consequence of the critical situation in which we know the minority would be placed, if the public were once roused by the press to a sense of their power, and the injury sustained by many of the people, owing to their not exerting that power by the same means as those resorted to for their injury. But there is a point at which further forbearance would become criminality; and if the cruel bigots persevere in the system so much lauded of late, and hitherto so covertly acted upon, we shall instruct the people as to full measures of retaliation upon them-measures which will be but self-protection, and show that all wealth, all power, is centered in, and is derived from the great body of the people; and if the majority use these for the exclusive benefit of themselves and those who feel with them, we would wish to know what is to become of the petty, paltry minority of bigots ?

ow, we call on the people to send us-authenticated by real signatures-facts, nothing but facts, connected with this brutal, exterminating, system of the Irish oligarchy. Let us have the simple facts, how many Catholics have been driven from estates within a given time--the name of the agent or

we agree perfectly with the writer of the article we allude to. He very properly observes that the fat aldermen, and well paid parsons, (viz., those of the established church,) are very fond of sumptuous dinners, and are most excellent "trencher-men." Why not prevent them from having more than one course at table. or eating more than is absolutely required at a meal, with the same propriety as to enforce upon the poor portion of the community abstinence from liquor, or the moderate use of it. Forour own part; we believe that intemperance in eating has had its victims, and those victims have, been numerous. We also,

# The Truth Teller.

sent Chancellor called atrocious. I come to what relates to my-I notice it now to dispense with ever regarding self personally.

Stuart should have known that there never was a greater falsehood it again. published than that I had been personally convicted of sedition. He ought to know it, because the facts were placed beyond a doubt by published than that I had been personally convicted of sedition. He ought to know it, because the facts were placed beyond a doubt by Lord Eldon. The ministry, it is true, boasted that they had convict-ed me of the worst species of delinquency. "You have compromised with him, then," suid Lord Eldon. This was utterly denied by minis-ters. "Why do you not punish him then," was the humane reply of the hoary prosecutor, who knew his trade. "Because we cannet," was the answer. "That," said he' "is impossible—if you had con-victed him you might instantly have sentenced him." He then mov-ed for copies of all the proceedings against me. They were obtain-ed, and printed by order of the House. They were of course abstracted into the newspapers. Lord Eldon did at once see that they could not punish me. Their boast was that of a soldier, who, in the dark, exclaimed to his officer, "I have ta-ken a prisoner."—"Bring him with you."—"He will not come"— "Then come yourself."—"He will not let me." Such was the tri-umph of Blackburne and of the ministry over me. The printed papers demonstrated my victory. The prisoner was really mine. The indictment being printed, showed no less than 18 counts—11 of these counts, it is quite true, charged me, in various shapes, with sedition—rank sedition if you please—with seditous haranguçs and speeches, and with seditious conspiracies—but, mark, upon every one of these counts I obtained judgment—the Attorney-General having upon record abandoned them.

I obtained this judgement after I had pleaded " not guilty" to all these counts. After a jury was struck to try me-and how struck? Why there were no less than three Catholics set aside capriciously Why there were no less than three Catholics set aside capriciously by the crown—the only Catholics on the jury-list—men of great wealth and undoubted respectability. There were also challenged by the crown two Protestants of liberal principles! The one Mr. Gninness, the Governor of the Bank of Ireland—the other Alder-man M'Kenny, who has been since created a baronet by the Whig ministry. He was good enough to be made a baronet by those who would not allow him to serve as a juror. I do believe he appreciates ministry. He was good enough to be made a balloue of appreciates would not allow him to serve as a juror. I do believe he appreciates

would not allow him to serve as a juror. I do believe he appreciates the later as a greater compliment than the former. Even after the jury was struck by his officer, to the heart's con-tent of the Attorney-General, I got judgement upon every connt in which there was any allegation of sedition or conspiracy, or even-mark this also-of evil intent, or any moral disparagement whatsoev-er-and there are the papers printed by the House of Lords proving every word I utter. very word I utter.

On what was the governments boast then founded ? On this, and On what was the governments boast then founded? On this, and nothing else—besides these eleven counts, on which I had judge-ment, there were eight more of a different class, such as were never before framed, and never can again. They did not allege one par-ilcle of evil intention. They did not charge any thing in its nature criminal. What did they contain? These allegations and no other. First—That I was one of several who met for political purposes. Se-conduct They the Lord Lieutenant issued a proclamation direction condly—That the Lord Lieutenant issued a proclamation, directing that meeting to disperse. Thardly—That the meeting obeyed the proclamation and dispersed. And lastly—That we met again some

days after for the same political purposes. Such were the entire allegations of these counts. They were founded on this strange and preposterous notion, that disobedience to

founded on this strange and preposterous notati, thereas a proclamation is an offence ! Ideny, and always denied, and still emphatically deny. that it is an offence at common law to disobey a proclamation. Iscorn to ar-gue with any lawyer who would venture to allege that it was at com-mon law an offence to disobey a proclamation ! Was it, then, made an offence by the statute which authorised the proclamation ? It was not, unless other particular circumstances— being the statute provided that if, after such proclamation, the

that is, the statute provided that if, after such proclamation, the persons proclaimed held any meeting, and remained together for five persons proclaimed held any meeting, and remained together to five minutes after notification given in a prescribed form, then that severe penalties would be incurred. But no such thing was alledged in the indictment; and in fact could not be alleged, because it did not occur. It was merely an indictment for not obeying a proclamation, and

It is not necessary to be a lawyer to understand why I treated this It is not necessary to be a lawyer to understand to these eight counts. It is not necessary to be a lawyer to understand why r treated this indictment with utter contempt. I demurred to these eight counts. Under these circumstances it was proposed to me, and I acceded to the arrangement—Ist—That I should have judgment immediate upon all the counts containing any disparaging matter; that is, the eleven counts I have specified. 2d—That I should withdraw my plea to the eight other counts, and allow the Attorney-General to plea to the eight other counts, and allow the Attorney-General to mark judgment by default on these eight other counts, on the ex-press terms that no sentence should be pronounced until the validity of these counts should be decided upon by the ultimate tribunal of opeal--the House of Lords. In this arrangement all the advantages were mine. It was the

in this arrangement all the advantages were finder. In was the most favorable to one party, and that was to me, of any professional arrangement I ever knew. It was the Irish game of pitch and toss, at the period when our coins had a head on one side and a harp at the other-HEAD, I win, HARP, you lose. It was that game which I thus realized.

For---First---It is incredible that the King's Bench could have ever decided that such an indictment was good.

Secondly—Even if Judge Jebb, who was then alive, and the other judges of the King's Bench had decided, as they did, upon quite a different indictment in Radford Roe's case, that the indictment was good, it is more incredible that the twelve judges should not reverse that decision.

Thirdly-But if the Irish judges sustained the indictment it is im-Thirdly—But it the Irish judges sustained the indictment it is im-possible.-I say it in the presence of the entire bar of England—it is impossible, to the last degree of impossibility, that the House of Lords should not reverse (as they did in Roe's case reverse with some contempt) the trish decision. It is to be remarked that both indictments came ont of the same *shop*---that is, were framed by the same person. But better remains behind.

Fourthly—I had still greater security. The Algerine act, under which the proclamations issued, was to expire under the close of the then existing session of parliament, and did expire accordingly. But it was not in the nature of things that the case could go through its course deliver designed upon a month in the time that could be course of three decisions and two appeals in the time that could be taken up in that session, that is between February and August; I was, therefore, certain of success, because the law was clearly with me. But, even if the law was against me. I was equally certam of succeeding, because the case could not possibly be ultimately decid-

civility, and that I had over him, quietly and unostentatiously, the

civility, and that I had over him, quiety and unostentationally, the greatest triumph any one lawyer ever had over another. The third is, that the reporters should not again attribute, as they have often before attributed, to the Duke of Wellington, the incredi-ble assertion that I had been convicted of sedition, when he must have known the contrary, or ought at least to inquire before he ha-garded a false charge.

zarded a false charge. Now, giving full permission to the fabricators of the London press to fabricate any tale they please---I have the honor to be, your obedient servan

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

# THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE.

TO MR. STAUNTON, OF THE MORNING REGISTER.

Dublin, October 29, 1834.

DEAR SIR-I have read in that corrupt and all-corrupting paper, the London Times of the 27th of this month October, if not one of the most, infamous of the publications that I ever read in that paper, which I have known for thirty years to be engaged, with very little exception. have known for thirty years to be engaged, with very little exception-in the support of every species of corrupt government, and in adve-cating every measure of oppression and tyranny, always relying for its reward on the base, money-lending, monopolising plunderers of the people in about London. The article to which I allude relates to that which is now, with creat propriety, called the "Two Officerent that which is now, with great propriety, called the "THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE." Under other circumstances, I might have been excused **TRIBUTE.** Under other circumstances, I might have been excused for contenting myself with a bare expression of my abhorrence of this instance of the villainy of this paper. But the circumstance in which I am now placed having given me a perfect knowledge of all the facts relating to this matter, it would be a shameful abandonment of my duty not to remove from the minds of the people of England the impressions which the audactous falsehoods of the above-named paper activation of the produce in those minds. This I shall now do paper are calculated to produce in those minds. This I shall now do ; and the object of this letter to you is to request that you will be pleased to circulate my address to my countrymen through your paper, I having no other means of doing it in so speedy a manner. WM. COBBETT.

TO THE SENSIBLE AND JUST PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

TO THE SENSIBLE AND JUST PEOPLE OF ENGLAND. My FRIENDS—I have this day read an article in that paper which I have long called the "bloody old Times," relative to what is called "THE O'CONNELL TREDTE"—that is to say, a yearly contribution or subscription, which the people of Ireland voluntarily make, to be paid to Mr. O'Connell, as a compensation for his devoting his whole time, not only to serve them in parliamen, but to serve them with his pen, and by his personal interference on all occasions in their behalf, and by the unpaid-for application of his legal knowledge for their in-terests and their protection. This tribute amounts to about 13.000/. or 14.000/. a year. You should be informed that Mr. O'Connell is, without dispute, the greatest law yer of his country; he has four sons, or 14.000*L*, a year. You should be informed that Mr. O'Connell is, without dispute, the greatest law yer of his country; he has four sons, three of whom are members of parliament; that he has daughters; that, in short, he has a large family; and that probably the estate which he inherited might not exceed the reasonable wants of such a family in the most retired life. Circumstances placed him at the head of the cause of Ireland; his superior talents, joined to his zeal, his activity, his great sobriety, his astonishing industry, and, above all, his public virtue, and hatred of the oppressors of his country, made him to be in a situation either to abandon the cause of his country, or to abandon his profession, with all the immense advantages which must have accrued from his following that profession, not only to him-self, but to every branch of his family. A long while he endeavoured to pursue his profession, and be the pleader of the cause of his coun-try at the same time. To adhere to both was at last found be impossi-ble; he chose to adhere to the cause of his country is epople well knew that he could not do that with efficiency even for them, unless they gave him something like a compensation; they knew that he must have the something like a compensation; they knew that he they gave him something like a compensation; they knew that he must be utterly unable to uphold an expenditure absolutely necessary to their interests as well as to his own support, unless they came to

to their interests as well as to his own support, unless they can to his aid with pecuniary means. The people of Ireland consider, too, not what he actually lost by adhering to their cause, but that which he might have gained by ceasing to devote himself to it; and I beg you, my friends, to pay attention to this part of my subject. For to suppose it possible—I say supposing it to have been impossible, that any earthly consideration could have induced him to have betrayed the interests of his country, to have done that which so many others have done, and who are called hon-orable, and noble too: to suppose that they could have abandoned orable, and noble too; to suppose that they could have abandoned the cause of Ireland joined with her focs, become one of her grind-ing oppressors, one of the councillors for cruelty to be inflicted on ing oppressors, one of the councillors for cruelty to be inflicted on her, and to have received, as his reward, and earldon pethaps, if nothing more, together with many thousands a year; to be, in short, one of those hundred and thirty privy councillors whom Sir James Graham showed to receive 650,000. amongst them, to have had his sons rulling in wealth if not enprohled too, as well as himself; and sons rolling in wealth, if not ennobled too, as well as himself; and sons rolling in wealth, if not enhoused ton, industry, as well as the to have been drawing altogether out of your industry, as well as the industry of the people of Ireland and Scotland, probably 100,0001. a year for himself and the branches of his family. Without supposing to have been drawing altogether out of your managy, as were are industry of the people of Ireland and Scotland, probably 100,0001. a year for himself and the branches of his family. Without supposing it possible for his nature to have permitted him to be capable of perfi-dy so atrociously ferocious as this, though precedents were so abun-dant before his eyes—without supposing this possible, still, far short of this, he might be quietly and by degrees sinking away from his exertions for the people, have jogged along, like a horse in a mill, and have placedall his sons in posts of emolument, with coal profe-sions of love of Ireland still on his lips. and without him or any one of those sons doing any one thing on which a charge of perfidy or in-consistency could have been founded and brought home to them. He had, in short, the three things before him; perfidy to the people of Ireland, and rewards without mensure; drawing off from their cause, honors of his profession, and riches greater than any family could need; casting aside every thing for the sake of Ireland, and relying on the justice of his countrymen for support. He, to his eternal hon-nor, chose the latter; and the people of Ireland, to their great honor, and to the burning mortification of their foes, are doing him that jus-tice which he expected at their hands.

SIR-I really thought you a more elever man san 1 nnd you. You have not the "nous" I attributed to you, and which your gene-1 nnd you You have not the "nous" I attributed to you, and which your gene-ral shrewdness evidences. If you had you would see at once, that the "living lie" of the renegade in the Observer is nothig more than "a silly lie; what the Chief Justice of the King's Bench calls "the foolishest lie I ever heard." The liar in the Observer had to account for my hatred, as he calls it, of Sir William Gosset, by declaring that he had detected me in an attempt, &c. &c. And what is his story of his detection? Take it in its narts:-

116

1st-That I went to Gosset and offered to place in the hands of the in its parts :oversment such information as would enable them to bring to justice the

leader of the Terry Alts. 2dly-That I called on Gosset not to lose a moment in arresting

O'Gorman Mahon as such a person. 3dly—That Gosset asked me to make an affidavit of my knowledge

or very or the statement. 4thly-That I refused to do so, but strenously urged the arrest of the individual,

Why, if this were true, Gosset ought instantly to be cashiered, and

Why, if this were true, Gosset ought instantly to be cashiered, and I ought to be sent to a lunatic asylum. Gosset ought to be cashiered. Why? Because, if I offered to place in the hands of government such information as would enable them to bring to justice the leader of the Terry Alts, and if I had in my power such information, it would have been my duty to give it to the government, no matter who such leader may be. But the duty of Gosset upon such an offer would have been plain—he would have referred me to the law officers of the crown, or appointed some confi-dential justice of the peace to take in legal form the information. This is the course which he should have taken. This, I suppose, is the course he would have taken ; and if he neglected, under such cir-eumstances, to take that course, I certainly would have detected him in gross neglect, or rather violation of duty. The liar in the Ob-sever it is he who suggests the breach by Gosset of his duty—certain-ly not I.

If not I. I ought to be sent to bedlam as an insane man. Why? Because, having had as much experience in the criminal law as any man liv-ing, I surely must know that neither Gossett nor the Lord Lieutenant, nor any body else, could arrest Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, except upon a warrant, which could not issue without an information, or denonor any body else, could arrest Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, except upon a warrant, which could not issue without an information, or depo-sition, upon oath sworn before a magistrate. You will easily believe l knew so much law; and yet this vagabond liar makes me urge an immediate arrest—nay he makes Gosset ask me to swear to my belief of the fact !! just as if my belief could authorise any legal proceed-ing, especially the arrest, on so serious a charge, of a man who was a candidate to represent a county !!! and the liar goes on to say that I refused to swear to my belief of my own statement, and yet stre-I refused to swear to my belief of my own statement, and yet stre-nuously urged the arrest !!!

modely urged the arrest !!!
This he calls detection of me. That I should condescend to anwer such trash! Why should I hate Gossett ? Why, says the liar,
because he would not arrest a man whose guilt I refused to attest

Too much of this. I need not add that the story of Gosset is totaleven on my own belief! Too much of this. I need not add that the story of Gosset is totally false. I am not quite sure that I ever saw Gosset. I have, however, a string impression that I saw him once upon some matter connected with Colonel White's election for the county of Dublin. I believe I would not know his person if I saw him now. If he was the person I saw on the county of Dublin election business, certainly not a word was said of Mr. O'Gorman Mahon in that interview.

I was much amused with the complaisance with which the Observer liar took credit for bringing out my notice of his falsehood. It was you who induced me to do so. I knew the result would be some silly, some impossible lie, more ludicrous, but not perhaps so atrocious as the first; and my anticipation has been realised, and there I leave the matter view.

But, as I am upon my legs, as we say, or rather used to say in But, as I am upon my legs, as we say, or rather used to say in "the House," let me ask you whether my notice of this one false-hood does not give a ktud of authority to the other slanderers of the London press, when I leave their calumnies unanswered. I protest against any such conclusion. I never could command time, even if I had the inclination, to notice the various shapes in which malig-nant and stupid falsehood disports itself in the London papers res-pecting me. The recklossness with which these papers report false

ball and stupid latschood disports itself in the London papers res-plecting me. The recklessness with which these papers repeat false-hoods of me, one thousand times refuted even by public documents, is to me not a little amusing. I smile at the tone of triumph which accompanies the venom of the calumniator, and I have reason to know that some of the habitual framers of mere falsehoods have ex-nessed supprise they among parameters in affect. They force the pressed surprise they were so powerless in effect. They forget that all Ireland knows me.

Why, there is a man Staart who at present writes "rascality" for the Courier as its chief editor. This fellow is the shabblest in his cipled he is in that faculty, as far as I am concerned. He has on Yet if any the other respecting me.

ed until after the statute expired. Accordingly, when the statute did expire, the Attorney-General wrote to me a polite note, stating that the case was abandoned alto-gether, as the statute had ceased to be in force; and so the matter

I am glad you made me take notice of the miserable renegade ended t am giad you made me take nonce of the inferance relegance who writes lies for the Observer, as it has tempted me, besides con-futing him, to state these things. It will drive Stuart of the Courier to fubricate or adopt--he cares not which---some other lie. I have

taken this subject up for three purposes :--

First-That Stuart and the other unprincipled writers for the Lon-

tice which he expected at their kands. Now, my friends, this is the case. Be pleased to pay attention 10 Now, my friends, this is the case. Be pleased to pay attention to this statement of the case, and to bear it always in mind during the observations which I am now about to address to you. The sum collected is much about that which I have stated above; and I am collected is much about that which I have stated above; with that assured, and I believe, that it is no more than sufficient, without ary profusion on the part of any of his family—who, you will perceive, are all proscribed, through every department in life, where the influence of his powerful government prevails—without any profusion on the part of himself, or any of his family, I am assured, and I helieve, that this some is no more than sufficient to defray the cost to him of

his never-ceasing labors for his country. You will easily suppose that it must be a prime object with the sons and daughters of corruption—with those who wish Ireland to be tent in the state which I have described to you in my letters to my kept in the state which I have described to you in my letters to I laborer, Marshall-who wish that the great landowners of Ireland may continue to draw away all the fruits of this fine country, while those who till the land are driven to live upon food worse than that of the hogs which they rear to be sent away—who wish that even the farmers of Jreland may be a great swarm of beggars, not tasting that I was convicted of sedition, either rank or trivial. Second—That it may not be asserted, save by the unblushing liars of that press, that my opposition to the Attorney-General is founded on the fact of his having convicted me of sedition, and triumphed over me as a lawyer. The truth is, that the cause ended in mutual hanker after this 'COARSER food,' you shall go elsewhere to get.it; for you shall not have in the service (in house or Your master and friend, WM. COBBETT." out of house) of

TRIAL ON THE DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REGISTER. Glen of the Dargle, County Wicklow, October 5th, 1834.

"By the spirit of fire, and the spirit of judgment." Old Testament.

SIR—As I well know you to be anxious for every thing which can be conducive to the general interest of mankind, and not merely anxious, but eager for every thing which can tend to an ameliora-tion of the condition of Ireland, so long neglected—although pos-sessing such transcendant but utterly undeveloped internal energies, both physical and moral-I am quite certain you will learn with ex-treme gratification that the success of the experimental trial made vesterday on the Kingstown Rail-road was perfectly triumphant. I cannot refrain from offering my cordial congratulations to the direct-ors, and the company in general, on the auspicious commencement of the introduction into Ireland of this novel and wonder-working ele-

ment of human society. I know that there are some persons opposed to rail-roads, as they allege that their formation diminishes the demand for human labor. These are persons of that grade of intellect who some years ago would oppose the introduction of steam navigation, or, if they had lived in the days of remote antiquity, would have vehemently in-veighed against the introduction of sailing vessels, by which in con-

veighed against the introduction of sailing vessels, by which in con-sequence of an unhollowed process, the wind of heaven was made a substitude for oars, and paddles, and human hands. Well, thank heaven we live in a time when not only oars, and paddles, and human hands, would be inefficient instruments for car-rying on the work of navigation, but even the wind itself—"the thun-dering traveller," as it is called in the Scandinavian Edda—has been quelled by another power, and that power is regulated by the intel-lect of man. It works by fiery impulses, but regulated by the prin-ciples of icy calculation, an emanation of the "spirit of judgment," as well as of "the spirit of fire." That almost omnific power, the antagonist and conqueror of the

That almost omnific power, the antagonist and conqueror of the storm on the ocean billows, is steam; and that same power is now commencing to generate motion on land which seems to give pro-

commencing to generate motion on land which seems to give pro-mise of almost rivalling the speed of the wind. Where can we fix the limit? Forty miles have been swept over on a rail-road within an hour; and this while the invention of rail-roads is as it were so intensely in its infancy, that even a velocity of forty miles an hour, contrasted with what it will be most probably in future ages, is only as the motion of the *punctum saliens*, the heart of an infant unborn, in pollusation within the womb. In the soliloquy of an ostler in the stable of an inn in Hood's "Whims and Oddities." or "Comic annual," I do not remember which, there is an avanisic illustration of the obtaity of those who onpose

there is an exquisite illustration of the obtusity of those who oppose themselves to the general progression of improvement in physical science, by the consequences of which in refining society the ab-stract nature of our species is elevated and sublimated, and etherealised.

"Poor beasts, I wonder how we be to live."

That soliloquy is the very beau ideal external symbol of the medi-tations of the class of persons I have described. Such persons would almost, even in the present state of human society, inveigh against the stereotyping of the *Times* newspaper, by which copies are mul-tiplied with inconceivable rapidity—because in ancient days—the good old times—the work was done by writing before the inverte good old times-the work was done by writing, before the invention

good old times—the work was note by writing, before the invention of types and printing. The ancient Scalds called ships the "dragons of the wave"—our steamers are fiery dragons of the billow. And now, beyond mea-sure the most portentously interesting novel fact in the history of hu-man society is this, that on a fine day in summer, from fifty to sixty thousand human beings are borne away from London to Gravesend, thirty-sixty miles, in about three hours, and return the next day to their quiet homes in the same time, at an expense for both passages of not more than three shillings each : and those who take the fore cabin do it for two. Is there not an astounding, but yet delighted incabin do it for two. Is there not an astounding, but yet delighted in-terest, in the contemplation of this novel fact in the history of man-kind, resulting from the improvement in physical science—this cheap and rapid flux, and cheap and rapid reflux of such a human tide, amidst healthful breezes, and music, and songs, and dances, and revelry

There is something peculiarly interesting in the situation of Kingstown, as connected with improvement in physical science not impossible that I may call your attention to the diversified points of interest in a future letter.

A mountain in the neighbourhood has been as it were cloven in twain, and half of it cast into the sea at some miles distance, to form the piers of the magnificient artificial harbor; and the enormous per-pendicular precipice formed by this removal, seen in combination pendicular precipice formed by this removal, seen in commandation with the antique castles, is a nobly picturesque proof of the power of chemical and medical science in this new æra of the world. The mountain was risen by gunpowder, and then a mighty portion of it transferred by rail-reads into the depth of the sea. Across the very sea it was that Sadler made his æral flight into Wales, and then descended to the bottom of the deep in one of the linear blue to the laborat

bells at Hollyhead.

diving-bells at Hollyhead. In Wales is the glorious Menia bridge ; and then, a little more to the north, is Lancashire, the manufacturing district of England, in which the science of machinery has been brought to such almost mi-raculeus perfection? In that district, too, is that prodigy, the rail-road ? Yes, if, according to the doctrine of the materialists, matter could be capable of thought, in consequence of any modification of its essence, that manufacturing district, including the harbor of Liv-erpool, with all its steamers, might be considered the soul of the world. I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble ser-

has banished bread from the laborer's house here! if you still to Dublin in ten minutes. The distance was just three miles and a inflict after dinner. In all the meddling it is easy to trace the class hanker after this 'COARSER food,' you shall go elsewhere half, and two miles and a half of this distance was made at a rate of which legislates. If laws were made by the poor, we should have more than thirty miles an hour. The whole line will be most probably open in about a week, and

it is expected that it will be open for business in a bout a month. Mr. Vignolles is in England, and this perfectly successful trial was made under the direction of Thomas F. Bergin and George

Beaver, Esqrs The engine is about ten tons weight. Each of the engine cost about

1,000l., and each tender about 300l. There are six splendid engines-

The Vauxhall, The Dublin, The Kingstown,	Made by Messrs. George Forrester, and Company, of Liverpool.
	Made by Sharpe, Roberts, and Company, of Manchester.

#### INTEMPERANCE.

In the Report of the Committee on Drunkenness printed by orderof the House of Commous, the sages who concocted the document forgot the maxim of the poet :-

Lest men believe your tale untrue, Keep probability in view. The Report states that the vice of intoxication has been for some years on the decline in the higher and middle classes, but has increased within the same period among the labouring classes. It then creased within the same period among the labouring classes. If then proceeds to trace the remote causes of the intemperance which still prevails, and it discovers them in the influence of the past example supper classes, and which is doubtless embodied and conserved in the saying, "Drunk as a Lord;" and the committee would pretty clearly bring legislation to bear on the courtesies of the dinner-table, and make it penal to propose a glass of wine, for they complain of "many customs and courtesies still retained from a remote ancestry, of mingling the gift or use of intoxicating drinks, with almost every of mingling the gift or use of intoxicating drinks with almost every important event in life, such as the celebration of baptisms, marriages, and funerals, anniversaries, holidays, and festivities, as well as in and tunerals, anniversaries, holidays, and testivities, as well as in the daily interchange of convivial entertainments, and even in the commercial transactions of purchase and sale." We are only sur prised that the sacrament has not been included in the instances, to-gether with baptisms, marriages, and funerals, and that the Divine wisdom has not been arraigned for ordering wine to be received in commercial. The report then carries its inquiry into the imprecommemoration. The report then carries its inquiry into the received in diate causes of the extension of intoxication, and finds them in the cheapness of the liquor, and the numerows places at which it is sold, which in some districts, it rates as one to every twenty families. It which in some districts, it rates as one to every twenty familes. It then recites the consequences of drunkenness, and, frightful as the description is, some comfort is to be extracted from the very horroro, inasmuch as, admitting that such are the consequences, it is only ne-cessary to look round us, and to see that they do not abound, and consequently, that the vice cannot have extended as alleged, for the features of it are not to be recognised as the common features of our populace. For example—we are told that intoxication has much in-consequently, the working classes, and that the effect of it is " the creased among the working classes, and that the effect of it is " the creased among the working classes, and that the effect of it is " the extinction of the disposition for practising any useful art or industri-ous occupation." The answer is: *Circumspice*—look around and see whether, among the working classes, in the bee-hives of Great Britain, the disposition for practising any useful art or industrious oc-cupation is extinct. Next we are told of the derangement, imperfec-tion, and destruction, in every agricultural and manufacturing pro-ress, occasioned by intemperance, and consequent unskilfulness; but when the degree of perfection in our agriculture, and manufacbut when the degree of perfection in our agriculture and manufac-tures is compared with that of other nations, would it appear that our workmen were the most inefficient in the world, as it said they must workmen were the most interactent in the world, as it shall they finds be from their excessive intemperance? Does the effect witnessed in the productions of the country, correspond with the effect described upon the skill and industry of the producers? Admit that such ha-bits of intoxication as are imputed to the populace would derange and bits of intoxication as are imputed to the populace would derange and bits of intoxication as are impited to the populace would derange and blemish every work of their hands and its superiority, it is not clear that the habits must, to a very considerable extent, be falsely charged? We are next told of losses of property by sea and land, by wreck and fire, referable to drunkenness. Are the losses more in proportion than the losses of other and sober nations? The next count is the inefficiency of the Army and Navy. Yet our Navy, with its grog, won the battle of Trafalgar; and our Army, though not water-drink-ers, triumphed at Waterloo. Further, the report asserts the diminu-tion of the physical power and longevity of a large portion of the British population, the loss of personal beauty, the decline of health, and the decay of the bodily and mental powers; and it is added, that the babes and sucklings imbibe gin at the breast, or a sort of milk punch, and never loose their taste for it. Again we say-Circum-

thousand things which it would be most desireable to "put a stop to," if the balance of evildid not lie on the side of the attempt at prevention. It needs no ghost to teil us that excesses are bad, but are the uses to be abolished because they may exceed temperance? The poor labourers drink too much-a law then against liquor. The rich citizen eats too much-a law then against turtle and venisen prohibit made dishes, allow no drawn gravies, forbid soups, and let not mutton broth exceed a certain strength. Look at the gouty legs, the bloated faces, and red noses about the town. See the number of Clubs, smell the steams of the kitchen; observe the deaths by apoplexy-assume au increase of gormandizing, and appoint a commitpiexy-assume au increase of gormandizing, and appoint a commi-tee to inquire into it Why does not the world dine on a mutton chop? Nature requires no more. Make it penal to put more than one sort of meat on the table. Enact that at Clubs the viands shall not be enterion the premises, for when men dine together they indulge more freely in eating and drinking. Limit the breeding of dulge more freely in eating and ormanic. Limit the order of a sheep and oxen, so as to fix the supply porportionately to the abso-lute wants, and short of the excesses of luxury. Let chickens be only sold by the apothecaries to sick people, Teach children to abonly sold by the apothecaries to sick people, Teach children to ab-hor pastry and deserts. Impose heavy penalties on any Nohleman, Gentleman, rich merchant, or other, who is detected with a full stomach. Any man who cannot walk lightly and actively ner must be punished. Any sign of heaviness should, like the stam, mering or reeling of the toper, warrant the imposition of a penalty. But it may be said gormandizing is not attended with the ill conse quences of drinking, yet it has its mischiefs; for some men eat a way large estates as others drink away small earnings ; and further. we The engine and cansiages proceeded to Booterstown, and returned sea in Acts of Parliament the vezations which pudding-beaded, men

which legislates. If laws were made by the poor, we should have committees sitting to enquire into the increase of gallantry and gaming, and all the profligacies of fashion.-Examiner.

#### 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 liberty and freedom.

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 enslaring, on the face of the Earth.

I would ask the writer, what principle has he ever known unfavourable to freedom and genuine liberty in the tenets of the creed of millions. Who, I would ask him, has founded and framed many of the best republics that have ever existed. They were Catholics, he must reply, for they were established in a country wholly Catholic. I allude to the republics of Venice, Genoa, and Pisa; all framed in the very vicinity of that intolerant and illiberal man; we call the Pope. It is not a matter of curiosity to the stranger ; even at the pre. sent day to visit the small republic of St. Marino, protected by the Pope, in his own states. If any principle inimical to civil and religious liberty existed in his faith, would he or his predecessors have permitted it to continue, when they could have abolished it. Americans read the name of a Catholic signed to the Declaration of their Independance, and one, too, educated by those Priests who are such promoters of ignorance, and friends of slavery. A Catholic too, who had as much, if not more to risk, than any of them, who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honour, for the sake of liberty. They also, behold the first Catholic Archbishop of the U.S. associated with the Liberators of his country, and proving by word and example the falsehood of the assertion, that the Catholic Priesthood and Religion, tend to fetter the human mind in the free exercise of thought and action.

To some other cause should be attributed, by the writer of the article alluded to, the disturbances at present existing in South America; than that of the Catholic tenets and Priesthood. It is rather a want of the proper spirit of that faith, that teaches peace and unanimity in every great and glorious struggle. As well might be ascribed the disturbance and agitation in poor Ireland, to the influence of the Catholic Priesthood, and their religion, as those of S. A. to their clergy and principles; These things cannot be said of Ireland : the clergy are the very men who lighted the lamp of civil and religious freedom, and they will continue to supply matter for its combustion, until it shall have eclipsed by its brilliancy the prejudiced and foetid fumes of English intolerance and bigotry. Why not at. tribute effects to their real causes-; Why not to the workings of ambitious irreligious and interested men, who seek, under the name of liberty, their'own agrandizement and the slavery of their fellow men. No. they are all to be imputed to the doctrines of a religion and its ministers, who at all times and in all countries, are and will be on the side of the people, seeking true rational independence.

The remarks of the writer of the article will not, I hope, effect any enlightened and impartial mind; they may please the Anturich namely, the English Aristocrats, who even in a free country, would stigmatize and persecute that religion, they persecuted at home for three-hundred years ; by misrepresentation of its doctrines, and untruth.

I trust we shall not have to read again, in a respectable paper, such illiberal and false insinuations against a religion professed by the greatest number; of all the other Christian denominations of the pre-Yours, &c. &c. sent day

New-York,	Dec	1024	+ 000 MS40 - 21-1	A	CATHOLIC.
New-TORK,	Dec.	10.94.			WILL IN CLIEC.

while in the investment of the source of deep legent of the source of th Catholies f Armagh.

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Will be paid by the subscriber to any one who will give him information of the person who, on the night of the 24th instant, cut the haulyards of the Liberty Pole opposite the Seventh Ward Hot 1. Strong suspicions are entertained that it was

In another column will be found an article taken from an English paper, and referring to the efforts of certain individuals in Great Britain, who pretend to be guardians of public decency, and morality and display on all occasions a parade of hypoclitical language in favor of what they call temperance .--We are as enthusiastic in our advocacy of temperance as any other individual, but we do not conceive that an excessive fondness for liquors, or an improper use of them is the only species. of intemperance which exists, or which it should be the aim of philanthropists to destroy, or remove; and in this particular we agree perfectly with the writer of the article we allude to. He very properly observes that the fat aldermen, and well paid parsons, (viz., those of the established church,) are very fond of sumptuous dinners, and are most excellent "trencher-men." Why not prevent them from having more than one course at table. or eating more than is absolutely required at a meal, with the same propriety as to enforce upon the poor portion of the community abstinence from liquor, or the moderate use of it. Forour own part; we believe that intemperance in eating has had! its victims, and those victims have been numerous. We also,

#### ACCOUNT OF THE TRIAL.

At a quarter before 11, A.M., the Vauxhall started from the engineshed, and proceeded very slowly to the station-house, without any carriage.

It then proceeded from Dublin, propelling two carriages, contain-ing from about twenty-five to thirty passengers each. They pro-ceeded to Booterstown, and returned to Dublin in a quarter of an hour.

#### SECOND TRIP.

About the same party, and the same time. The return was made in thirteen minutes.

#### THIRD TRIP.

Serjeant and Mrs. Perrin, and some other ladies, joined the par ty of the directors and their friends.

Mr, Pim, the secretary to the company, to whose high talent and idomitable energy and perseverance freland is mainly indebted for his noble improvement in the vicinity of the capital, closely connect-ing Dublin, with the new harbor, and this enchanting country in which I write, also took his place in one of the carriages.

#### IN THE FOURTH TRIP.

raging nature occasionally by tripping along our streets in win- and if generally resorted to by private citizens in like cases, ter but half clad, wearing light shoes, and to all intents and would fill the land with anarchy and violence." 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 exare sure that they will peruse it with pleasnre. They must 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 obtain and peruse it; that American citizen must indeed be careless of the welfare and stability of this happy government, who fails to read it attentively, treasuring the knowledge it prepares for him, applaudin the pure principles it promulgates, and approving the sound and incontrovertible arguments for which, like all the emanations from the same stupeudous 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 French nation violated its solemn al ge and

hetween 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."

elieve that intemperance in dress has caused the destruction ges and costs incurred by the protest of the French bill. He of many lives, particularly among females. We see them out- observes, such conduct is "disorganising and revolutionary;

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 crescence of a dangerous system, but aim their blow at the root recommends that "a law be passed authorising the SALK of the itself, and destroy all its branches, and its vitality. We refer PUBLIC STOCK; that THE PROVISION of the charter requiring our readers to the article which has elicited these remarks, and the receipt of notes of the Bank in payment of public duties, shall, in accordance with the power reserved to Congress in the bear in mind while perusing it, that it is intended as a humorous 14th section of the charter, be SUSPENDED until the Bank pays comment on the conduct of such idiots as Agnew, the celebra- into the Treasury the dividends withheld, and that ALL LAWS ted Scotch "Churchman"-the Sunday mail stopper of Great 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 impor-The present electoral system is not such a one as tance. 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 con\_ sequently 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 caudidates, 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 confideut 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 astomshed 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 np 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 tavarus, or "rum-shops." Now here is indeed a "Daniel come to judgement"-a man of great wisdom, and uncommon astutedress into their own hands. He does this with due delicacy, ness! Does not the learned expounder on mobs say in the commence. ommenting upon the friendly intercourse hitherto maintained ment of his article that the "attack upon the defenceless tenants of the Much credit is due to these gentlemen for the able manner in " "has fixed upon New England a stain which the lustre of all her achievements and her institutions can never oblite. rate  ${\it l}^{\prime\prime}$  and has he not sufficient common sense to know that the attack on the convent could not possibly have arisen from the frequency of e. lections, 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 en. deavoring to write. But mark how he betrays his prejudice ; he says: "little do they (foreigners) care whether the man who rules them rides into affice 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 controled by an Irish mob heated to frenzy by rum and whiskey !" Here the stupid scribbler evinces his prejudice, blind ig particularly their last act in retaining the dividend due to the norance and improper feelings at once. He might as well have con

which (as our readers have already conjectured) are these: He is a bank aristocrat who saw the corrupt institution to which he is chaim ed. 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 co. lumns 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 out 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 lune 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 preudice, 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'CON-NELL 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 de termination has, we understand, been carried into effect in two or three instances, and the consequence has been distressing to the tenantry, but let these arristocratic 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 coanected "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 C10FF1, 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. BERKELET. AUSTIN was Prima Donna on this occasion, and e: veral 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 perform ances. In a duett with Mrs. AUSTIN, which was much applauded, she acquitted herself admirably. Mr. RETNOLDSON 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 harmeny 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

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 United States on the public stock, to cover the interest, dama-lessed at the uset, the real motives which induced him to write, and to the Sacred Music Society, and the various performers pre-

# VOL. X.

The Truth Teller.

sent on the oscasion, and we hope the Oratorio will be repeated We advise our readers, when it is to be repeated, not to fail in attending, or they will miss a musical treat of a rare nature.

#### THE AGITATOR.

A letter from O'CONNELL" to the editor of the "Southern Reporter" will be found in this day's paper, in which he refutes the "lies" of the "London Observer," in regard to his alleged ill-treatment of O'GORMAN MAHON-his having been convicted of sedition-and in fact the host of "lies" arrayed against him by his enemies. Our readers should one and all peruse this letter; it is written in very humorous style, and contains the most perfect refutation of slanderous charges which have been repeatedly preferred against O'CONNELL. Well did he say that he was "the best abused man in the world," for the truth of this must be glaringly apparent to every person who has made himself at all acquainted with the modern events in Ireland, or the "Agitator's" career. In this letter O'Con-NELL observes :--- " I never could command time, even if I had the inclination, to notice the various shapes in which malignant or stupid falsehood disports itself in the London papers respecting me;" and this is exactly in accordance with what has been repeated in our columns over and over again. We were ever conscious that O'CONNELL had more important matters to attend to than the refutation of the base and generally flimsy calumnies continually emanating from the corrupt and infamous pens of the London editors, much less to stoop so low as to notice the slanders against him promulgated by ignorant and prejudiced editors in this country. He is "armed so strong in honesty," that no corrupt editor or venal press cap injure his reputation or detract from his enviable fame. Although made a target for the poisoned arrows of the entire array of Orange villians, he still remains uninjured, while thousands of poisoned shafts have fallen innoxious at his feet. He has the love and gratitude of the Irish PEOPLE, he may cast his utter contempt on the whole Conservative Orange faction, and "laugh to scorn" their mad attempts to injure him.

### THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE -- MR. COBBETT--THE TIMES.

Our readers are all aware that Mr. O'CONNELL receives an annu. al tribute of about thirteen or fourteen thousand pounds, made up by voluntary contributions, and intended not only to remunerate him for what he loses by no longer attending to his profession, but also to cover expenses which he must necessarily incur in travelling, through Ireland, and devoting his entire attention to the advocacy of his country, and her rights. The tribute is a voluntary one, given with feelings of unlimited gratitude, to prevent pecuniary embarrasment on the part of one whose best years have been entirely devoted to the service of his country, who has a large family, and who cannot receive too many demonstrations of gratitude from the people of Ireland. The London Times, "that corrupt, and all corrupting pa. per," lately contained an article on the subject of the tribute, in which it is stated that the Irish people have no affection for O'CONNELL that "they give their mite from the fear of mortal violence from his hired ruffians," and "from the dread of excommunication from their own Priesthood," that they are cudgelled to make them give something to the tribute, and various other equally slanderous and infamous asserions, not more remarkable for prejudice and venality, than for stupidity and ignorance. This article in the "Times," has elicited a letter in defence of the Liberator, from Cobbett, which we publish-It is written in his very best style, and contains the most able, clear, and perfect defence of O'CONNELL we have ever seen-a defence which must be read to be justly appreciated, and which coming from a liberal Englishman, will have great effect. Cobbett's efforts are evidently most enthusiastic and forcible in aid of O'CONNELL, and we perfectly agree with the Liberator that he is now one of the "most useful" friends of Ireland. His lectures on Repeal have attracted great attention, and been attended by very numerous audiences. In them he gives such reasons for his advocacy of repeal as are perfectly incontrovertible, and should convince every unprejudiced, sen sible reader that it is the interest not only of the Irish, but of the Ex. GLISH people that repeal should take place. He is of opinion that the English people will lend their co-operation in effecting this measure, and holds out the strongest hopes of its success. His able letter relating to O'CONNELL and his slanderers, was noticed by the Editor of the Dublin "Morning Register," as an exposition of "English prejudice and English insolence." This elicited another letter in which COBBETT, proves most conclusively that those presses in Eogland which are continually reviling, and calumaiating O'CONNELL' and the Irish people, are principally owned by recreant, Orange Irishmen, and edited by villains of the same infamous description. He also proves that nearly all the audacious attacks made upor O'CON NELL through the English prints, were written by persons born in Ireland, yet unworthy of the proud name of Irishmen. The people of Ireland unfortunately, know that they have frequently found heir-greatest enemies in those who should be their friends, and also that whenever they have made a struggle to obtain redress for their many wrongs, or endeavoured to free their country from bondage, some base Irishman has been found to oppose them .--The last instance of this was found in the conduct of SPRING RICE the illogical opponent of O'CONNELL, and inconsistent champion of the anti-repealers. To the extracts which we give of this letter in which COBBETT comments upon the press of England, we refer our readers, asking them to read them carefully, and with such attention as they descrve. We do not think any thing will be found in them, but what is perfectly consonant with truth and he has established the fact that what is called the English press, does not contain or ex press the sentiments of the English people, and he clearly prove the English people generally believe REPEAL to be a necessary and t' e only me usure which can benefit the Irish as well as themselves

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This point of view is one most favourable to the purposes of the agita tor, and we feel confident he approves of it. Under all circumstances we rejoice in possessing the invaluable aid of COBBETT, and look forward with increasing confidence for the next parliamentary agita? tion of the question of Repeal.

"The Protestant Vindicator" of the 3d inst. has been just handed to us by a friend. We are always ready to reply to any communication that may be addressed to us; especially if it emanate from a classic or a logical pen. The present one, with which the worthy gentleman signing himself "Ed. G. Murphy," has been pleased to honour us with, is remarkable for nothing save inanity, dulness, incoherence, in a word rig-marole. His whole load of armour; his loins girt; his buckler and his helmet all destined, in his own flowery and figurative language, " to quench the fiery darts of the wicked one," to the contrary. notwithstanding, we would beg leave to give one kind word of advice to this writer who has been pleased to notice our "Sup-plement," to have recourse to some of the *learned* ones of his sect for information on the rules of dialectics ; to inquire and en- them in their fierce delight upon the arena-where man condeavour to recollect all that may be said to him regarding premises, and then the drawing of a fair conclusion-When he understands these requisites in a tolerably good writer, and de- that bore the victims life away. pends not on the rare gift of *inspiration* for *argument*, he may again address us; and we shall not fail to notice him. Mean-while, we would recommend to him to read our little Supple-while, we would recommend to him to read our little Supple-tive, being almost history. The manners, dress, and amuse-ments, of the Romans Eighteen hundred years by gone, are ment attentively, and if he be divested of prejudice, as he pre-accurately portrayed-the last day of the city-the lava pourtends, he may perceive a light beaming before his eyes, which ing from the mountain-the terror of the people-the deathwill tend to prevent him from running ashore on the shoals and like darkness, or dazzling brightness of the scene, with its efquicksands of error.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

We feel indebted to our esteemed friend Robert Cassidy, Esq of Jamestown Monastereven, Ireland, for his valuable communication of Jamestown Monastereven, Ireland, for his valuable communication dated the 7th ult. accompanying a complete file of the Dubling Freeman, from the 1st of January. 1834, and several valuable public documents which shall receive our earliest attention. We announce, with sentiments of deep sorrow, to Mr. Cassidy Giershell a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances.

friends in the United States, the decease of his much respected an = patriotic Father, after a long and severe illness.

Our acknowledgements are due to the Editor of the Limerick Sta

Our acknowledgements are due to the Editor of the Limerick Sta and Evening Post, for a file of his interesting and truly patriotic Jour nal. We perceive with sincere satisfaction the interest he takes in the <sup>No</sup> 246 Pearl-street, payable in every Province and County in Ireland. PROVINCE LEINSTER—Dublin, Meath, Louth, Lougford, Westmenth, King's prosperity of his countrymen on this side of the Atlantic, and we shal County, K Idare, Queen's County, Wicklow, Carlow, Kilsenny, and Wexford. PROVINCE ULSTER—Londonderry, Antrim, Donegal, Tyrone, Fernangh, not fail to avail ourselves of every opportunity that may occur to fur Down, Armagh, Monaghah & Cavan. nish him with such information as may be likely to prove interesting PROVINCE 4 ONNADGHT—Sligo, Leitrin, Mayo, Roscommon and Galway. to his readers.

We have received a file of the " Newry Examiner" from the talented Editor of that journal, by the Packet Ship Sheffield. In thanking the Editor for his politeness we cannot refrain from expressing the pleasure we feel in noticing tl e copious extracts from the Truth Tel for which occupy his columns :- Wo shall certainly reciprocate his kindness, being fully aware of the importance that exists of conveying to our readers as much Provincial Irish intelligence as possible. We are also, pleased to observe the avidity with which every thing connected with America, is taken up and circulated throughout Ireland, by the public Independent Press in that country. To Mr, Barrett is due the credit of having through the 'Dublin Pilot' copied in his valuable columns, whatever of interest that appears in our American Journals.

### THE ORPHAN'S FAIR POSTPONED.

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 o any of the following Ladies.

Mrs. Brugiere, No. 48, Bond st. Mrs. Depan, 358, Broadway, Mrs. Fox, 66, White st. Mrs. Livingston, 64, White st. Mrs. Coster, 15, Laight st. Mrs. Coster, 15, Charphort st. Mrs. Gallatin, 103, Chambers st. Mrs. Canda, 114, Leonard st. Mrs. Glover, 177, Greene st. Mrs. Bedford, 11, Murray st.

Miss Kennedy, Barrow street.

Miss O'Brien, 435. Broome st. Miss Burtsell, 76 Franklin st. Miss Fox, 128, Bleeker, st. Miss Binsse, 40, Beach st. Mrs. Wadsworth, 58, Courlandt st. Mrs. Lasala, 43, East Broadway, Mrs. De Grandval, 17, Lispinard st. Miss Brenan, 235, Sullivan st.

Mr. Blachley, No. 70, Cliff st.

The work is neatly got up, and we should think would, if reprinted in the States, meet with a ready sale. It is very properly dedicated to DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq. " the Man of all the People."

#### The last days of Pompeii, 2 vols. 12 mo. Harper & Brothers, 1834.

This is the last novel from the pen of E. L. Bulwer, which the Messrs. Harpers have just published. Many of our rea-ders may not be aware, that in consequence of the enterprise and liberality of the Harpers, this work appeared simultaneous-ly both in London and New-York.

We have read the last days of Pompeii, with great satisfaction: it is finely conceived and admirably executed. While perusing its pages fancy carries us back to that city, which for Eighteen Centuries was sepulchred in lava .- We see it peopled again-we see the Roman inhabitants, acting and moving assured by not unlike reality. Love and hate, ambitien and pride affected them, much after the manner that such passions affect the moderns. We see them at the Banquet, and we gaze on them in the ampitheatre; in his vivid description of tends with man, or with beast in deadly strife, and fancy we almerciless Romans gave the signal of death) hear the last sigh

fect on earth and ocean, as the smoke issued from the Crater; all are terrible, appalling. We recommend The last days of Pompeii to our readers, confident that a perusal of it will not only amuse but instruct.

#### DIED

#### REGULAR COMMUNICATION WITH IRELAND. EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.

PROVINCE MUNSTER—Cork, Waterford, Kerry, Limerick, Tippe ary and are, ca, iv. I.; A. Farrell, Boston, Mass.; Lyman Burgess, Milton, Vt., James Thompson, Richmond, Va.; George Toole, Charlotteville Va.; E. Clark, East Granby, Vt.; Hugh Scanlan, Kingston, L. C. T. Battle, Utica, N. Y.; Peter Milton, Buffalo, N. Y.; (3) Rev. J. Kelly, Sandv-Hill, N. Y.; James Maginnity, Clapsville, Mass.; B. M. Berry, Clerk House of Representatives, Washington City; John Kearney, Ulster co., N. Y.; E. Williams, Clintonville, N. Y.; J. S. Skinner, Baltimore, Md.; James McCabe, Copenhagen, N. Y.; J. Andrews, Cold Spring, N. Y.

#### DIED.

**DIED.** Last evening, of a severe and lingering illness, Michael O'Connor, in the 55th year of his age. His friends are requested to attend his funeral, to morrow after non, st half past 3-'cl ck, from his house, 45 Orange-street. On Friday morning, James Cunningham, of Consumption, aged 24 years, formerly of New-Orleans his fieleds and acquaintance are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 2 o'clock this afternoon, from his late residence in Jersey city. Suddenly, at Louisvil e, Ky. on the 23a of September, of temor hageof the sto-mach, Mr. John Rorke, aged 34 years, a native of thetown of C rigolon, 'o', of Leitrim. Ireland. In 1817 he emigrated to America, and lived in New York until 1831, when he left three for the West, and set led in Louisville, Kentucky. In his manners he united the simplicity of the humblest individual with the polish of the gentleman; his foelings and sympathies as a phila: thropist and palrable to be misu-ders oor, and obtained for him the love and esterem of all who knew him; and last, though not least, as a father and husband he was ar-dent and suncere, and in his death his bereaved family have sustained and irrepar-a

e 1788. On Tuesday last after a lingeria: illness, Mr. Samuel Forgay, aged 54 years. On Saturday last, of a lingering illness, aged 55 years, Margaret Power, wife of awrence Powers. On Wednesday last, Mrs: Mary Costigan, daughter of the late Mr. Chas. Smyth.

On Wednesday last, Mrs: Mary Cosligan, daughter of the late Mr. Chas. Smyth, in the 33th year of her age. On the 3d instant, after a short illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, wife of the late William Noore, Esq. of Julian's town, Ireland. In the city of Armagh, in September ast, in the prime of life, the REV, MICHAEL Coskoy, aged 36 years, a revered and respected Roman 'atholic elergy mu, dist a-guished for the zeal of his p ety. the illumination of his intollect, and the fervidne s of his patriotism. He fell a victim to t at f arful m lady, the Cholera, which he caught will ein the performance of his sacred duties. His premature disso ution, t he moment when his virtues were but put i g forth their lossons, and his men-tal talents concentrating their power, is the source of deep tegret of his numerous friends and acquasintances in Ireland, as well as in Amorica. A is memory is conse-erated in the warm affections, and enshrined in the gratefol recol. Ction of the R: maa catholiss of Armagh.

### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

TEN DULLARS REWARD. Will be paid by the subscriber to any one who will give him information of th person who, on the night of the 24th instant, cut the haulyards of the Liberty Po opposite the Serventh Ward Hot I. Strong suspicions are entertained that it will done by a certain person und far from the p II Whoever he may b, he has show his "cloven foot," in endeavori g to preven the "fag of our pation" being heist on the 25th of November, a day ever memorable and dear to every friend of h country. dec6 H. BRADLEY. country.

# AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

We at length have established in this city a Literary Magazine, which will not suffer by comparison with the Magazines of England, and of which we have every reason to be proud Under the superintendence of Mr. Herbert, a gentleman of great talent, well known to our readers as the author of "Passages from the Life of Mary Queen of Scots,' the 'American Monthly Magazine" has attained a most eminent station, as a work characterised by great ability, and well deserving of universal patronage. We do not like the present number quite so well as the last, but our readers may judge for themselves of the medecidedly the best tale in the Magazine. The flight of the herd with the young lady, is described in the most graphic and for-cible style- the interest of "the chase" never flags, but gradue

LAW OFFICE. JAMFS W. WHITE - ATTORNEY AT LAW-Has opened an office at No. 3. Nassau-street, where he will atte d with fidelity to all p ofessional busi-ness which may be entrusted to him. He would i lso inform his Irish fellow-citizens here, that having law connections in the ity of Limerick, Icland, he will be enabled to conduct with promptitude-end dilfg nee, and in the least expensive manner, any busines- which they may have to transact in any of the Southern counties of Irelaud.

## FOR LIVERPOOL.

FOR LIVERFOOL. Sails 16th December-arrangements have been made on board one of the Snest Pack of St ins in the port, sailing pointedly on the 16th inst., for the conformation of a few respectable Sperage Passengers. In sclering this conformation and how of time will be prevented. Draits as natural on England and Ireland, or Sovereigns in they be preferred. Apply, or address 246 Fearl street. Ye do DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.

# INFORMATION WANTED.

Of ALEXANDER & DANIEL McAUGHRIN, natives of country Astrim, Ire-land, whos iled from Belfast, Irelend about nine years ago. When last beard of was in Little York, U. V. Any information respecting them will be thankfully re-ceived by Mm: McAughrin, 166 Pearl-street, N. Y. dec6 4t

# The Truth Teller.

DE. S. BEDFORD. will commence his course of Lectures on Miduifery, and the diseases of Women and Children, on Saturday, November 8th. These Lectures will continue four months, and will be delivered five times a week. Tickets \$10. The Office Examinations, which will embrace the various branches of Medicine and Surgery, will commence on Monday, 27th October, and be continued until the first of March. Any information on the subject may be obtained. by application at No. 9 Charlton street. n17 inst N8

# REGULAR INTERCOURSE WITH IRELAND. EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.

EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE. Residents in the United States feeling desirous of sending for their families, rela-tions or friends, are respectfully informed the subscribers have made such arrango-ments 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 em-barking 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 sea-sengers as may be in want of information, and more immediately with a view of pay-ing over sums of money wanted so prepare them for the voyage, or for any other purpose.

ing over sums of money wanted 40 prepare them for the voyage, or for any other purpose. Drafts can at all times be obtained on Messrs. Robinson, Brothers, Liverpool, pay-able at sight, in England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales. The ships sail weekly from Liverpool. Their acknowledged regularity in point of sailing with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so much complained of. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeable to the Company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance unequalled. Their commanders are skilful navigators. It may be as well to observe the cheapness of travelling from Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one, much more so, than if sailing directly from the ports of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Watterford, Newry, Dun-dalk, 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 admit-ted out of the port of Liverpool. The passage money is always returned to the per-sons from whom it was received, should their friends not come out. The crowded state in which many ships have arived, 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 passen-gers to Liverpool. From DUBLIN-Sails every day, (Sunday excepted) Ballinasloe, Liffey, Com-

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

merce, Shefheid and Birmingnam.—I ac Company sufgett is aft. Benjamik Hill, No. 7 Eden, Dublin.
 From BELFAST—The Steamboats Chieftain, Corszir, and Hibernia, three times a week.—Agent in Belfast, Mr. Charles Allen, No. 109 High-street.
 From LONDONDERRY—The Queen Adelaide, and Robert Napier, twice a week.—Agent, Mr. Stamuel Robinson Londonderry.
 From WATERFORD—The Steamers Lee and Herald, twice a week.
 From WATERFORD—The St. Patrick, Gipsey, and William Penn.
 From Newry, Dundalk, Drogheda, and Warren's Point—The Steamers respectively on their stations, Henry Ball, George IV. Town of Drogheda and Irishman are regularly running to Liverpool.
 Application for persons residing in the country (post paid) will be duly answered. DOUGLAS, ROBINSON, & CO. 246 Pearl-street, New-York, or MESSRS. ROBINSON, BROTHERS, Liverpool.

EMIGANT PASSAGE FFICE





FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS. From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Residents in the United States, feeling desirons 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 acknowledg-ed regularity in pointor sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents op-portunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a suff-cient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays bilterio so frequently occur-ring. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeably to the company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance for Steelage Passengers as yet une, gualded-mining the naturcal skill and first rat telent of their commanders-almost secures to the Emigrant as afe passage across the Atlantic. In pointoi kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be rea-

#### 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 re-wards, and, generally, to have and enjoy all the powers, rights and privileges usually exercised by literary Institutions of the same rank. It enjoys many other considera-ble 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 dissipa-tion, are peculiarly favorable to the application of the Student, whilst its proximity to the Mississippi facilitates the means of communication with all the places site ated on its hanks, and on "those, of its tributary streams. The Professors of the Collego, are members of the Catholic Clergy, exclusively devoted to the education of youth in virtue and science, and spare no pains to improve the hearts and inform the minds of their pupils. They are aided in this undertaking by eight Assistant Tutors. Tutors.

PLAN OF INSTRUCTION. The course of instruction embraces both a Mercantils and a Classical education, but so conducted, that the Student may apply himself to either or both of these, ac-ording to his destination, or the desire of his Parents. The MERCANTLE DEFARTMENT embraces Reading, Hriting, the English and French Languages, Poetry, Rhetoric, History. Geography, Mythology, Book Keep-ing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, the use of the Globes, Trigonometry, Mensura-tion, and Surveying. The CLASSICAL DEFARTMENT, besides the above specified subjects, 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 Studeuts speak French and English, indis-eriminately, during the hours of previous Autors Direct A

#### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS. The Scholastic year commences on the 1st day of September, and eads on the stake place; and those who have finished their classical course; if found qualified, are admitted to the degree of A. B. A general Examination of all the classes is made on the days immediately preceding the Exhibition. The degree 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 grant-d to merit and distinction in the learned professions. The degree of the analyses of the country, in the healthy neighborhood of high the pupils in their respective classes, are publicly announced, and medals and ribbands are given, as badges of distinction, to the most descript in each the year; on these days the Students are permitted to amuse themselves by wakk-ing fishing, bathing, &c. Hunting is allowed only during the vacations in August-the years, on these days the Students are permitted to amuse themselves by wakk-ing fishing, bathing, &c. Hunting is allowed only during the vacations in August-the years, on these days the Students are permitted to amuse themselves by wakk-ing fishing, bathing, &c. Hunting is allowed only during the vacations in August-the pupils, are, at all times, under the superintendence of one or more of the Pro-meters.

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 vici-nity, but they must return before dark. An experienced Physician daily visits the University, to which is attached an in-firmary, separated from the other buildings to promote quiet, and prevent the dan-ger of contagion. The sick are attended with the greatest punctuality and the most render care.

ger of contagion. The sick are attended with the greatest punctuarly and the inder tender care. Violations of the established discipline of the University are repressed in a kind, parental manner; corporal punishment is inflicted only for grievous 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 refractory, and corrupted in ther morals, will be sent back to their Parents, 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 uniformity, to assist at the public duties of divine service ard 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 also washing, mend-ing, Doctor's fees and stationary, payable halr yearly in advance, are \$150 per an-num, and \$10 entrance. Music, Drawing, and extraordiary attendance during sicknes. torm extra charges, Medicines and School books are turnished at the store

prices Should the parents wish to have the washishing and mending done at home, a deduction will be made of 815 per annum, and should they wish to employ a Phy-sician, different from the one in attendan e, or to run the risk of paying a *fall bill*, a deduction of 84 per annum will be made, and 86 will be deducted, if the stationary be furnished by the Parents. Half boarders are received at the rate of 875 per annum, and 85 entrance. They breakfast, dine, 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 volum-tary assignments made pursuant to the application of an insolvent and his

BERNARD O'CONNOR—WEIGHER OF ANTHRA(ITE—Respect-fully 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. nov29 ft

CIDER-300 bbls 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, Ire and When last heard of was in St. John, N. B. in July of this year. Any information resp: cting him will be thankfully received by his sister Mary Tiely at Thomas Cochrane's 84 Hudson-street, New-York.

OCHAINS SCHOOLS ALD, a Sawyer by prefession, who sailed from Belfast, Iseland, along with his Brother EDWARD in the Brig Heter, in June, 1832.—Landen in St. John's, from theace to N. Y. via St. Andrew's, East-port, and Boston.—Bis 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. n29 3t.

Doston. n229 37. Of 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 con munication in relation to him ad-dressed, to the care of J. O'DONOGHUE, Auction and Commission, Merchant, Rochester, N. Y., will be thankfully received. n29 3t

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons having claims agains Michael J. Toohy, late of the city of New-York, Tavern keeper, de-ceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscri ber, at his residence. No. 41, Orange street, in the city of New-York on or before the fifth day of January, in the year 1835--New York 1019 2, 1834

14

Yerk,' July 3, 1834.

## NIEL M'GRATH, DAcutor. Exe

CHRESTOMATIC INSTITUTION

CHRESTOMATIC INSTITUTION Removed to 53, Mott-Street,—One door from Bayard-Street. The Patrons of this Institution, and the public generally, are repetibly invited to see and examine the new School rooms, recently erected, at a very considerable expense, by the Principal. They are, he believes, some of the most spacious, commodious, and healthy in New-York; and are now ready for the reception of publis of both sexes. Integration of the second strength of the second strength of the second strength of the reception of publis of both sexes. Integrating to devote himself solely to the duties of his profession, Mr. Cas-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 Classica. The results Course comprises Specifing, Reading, Writing, Arathmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Elocution, Composition, Book-keeping, Monsuration, Algebra, Mathematics. The THE CLASSICAL or LIFERARY course comprises the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian anguages.

languages. At-ached to the Institution, but in a separate house, is a SELECT FEMALE HOROOL, under the superintendence of Mrs. Casserly, assisted by a competent Gover-ness. The young ladies will have the instructions of the teachers employed in the

For terms, &c., &c., apply at the School.

MICHAEL MULVY—From MOHILL, in the county of Leitrim, Ireland, hegs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he has good accommocations for either day or weekly boarders, lodgers, &c. and general information for Emi-erants. 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 ch Parties, and which he shall be always ready to give gratis, for any patriotic or ch nov15 3t 144 Walker-street, c'r. of Mulberry.

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

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. Per-sons wishing to send for their friends, by applying to the Office, No. 100 Pine street, can accure their passage on the most moderate terms, in vessels of the first class. no expense will be spaced in the different ships by which the passengars will be received, to ensure to them every comfort during the passage. In all cases where the persons decline coming, the money will be returned. Every facility will be given in obtaining information of persons, property, &c. in England, Ire land and Scotland, in all of which countries regular Agents are established, con-nected with the line. Vessels will lave Liverpool weekly, so that there will be no detention. Remittances forwarded from here, and all letters destined for any part of Great Britain and Ireland, if addressed to the care of the subscribers, post particulars apply to RAWSON, and McMURRAY, 100 Pine-street, y 26. 1y.



THE LIVERPOL AND NEW-YOKK. Emigrant Passage Office.

VOL. X

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

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

### PASSAGE FROM DUBLIN.

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

## PASSAGE FROM BELFAST.

PASSAGE FROM BELFAST. Engagements have been made to bring out from Bellaist, vir Liverpool, the first, sp ing Ship with Steerage Passengers. The Fare has been fixed, Sixteen Dollurs, which in edge Hospital money — Residences in the United States wishing to have their iffends out from the counties—Antrim, Down, Tyrone, and Omagh, would do well in selecting this desirable conveyance. The Company's Agent, is Mr. CHARKES ALLES, IOG High street. Apply, or address DOUGLAS ROBINSON, 246 Peal street. New York, or Meesrs. ROBINSON, BROTHERS, Liverpool. 29

almost secures to the Emigrant as ale passage across the Atlante. In point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be rea-sonably looked or wished for. It may be as well to observe that the cheap sess of travelling from Ireland, Sect-land and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties agree to have their friends out to the extent of rivs, or more, they are assured of of a prace passage from Dublin and Bellast to Liverpool, payable at stear, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose-payable also intreland, Scotland and Wales. Passage money in all cases is always returned to the other for this comtry. Applications from persons residing in the country (post paid) will be readly answered. Passages from New-York to Liverpool, an always be secured—like-wise from Liverpool not only to New-York, but Philadelphia, Haltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, &c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply to 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.

paid.

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-Schuylkill, Peach Orchard, Lackawana, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Pictou and Virginia-all of the first quality. All organs thankfully provided and constantly actualed to

reginia-all of the first quality. orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. JOHN QUIN. Sept. 6

Should this meet the eye of any 1 erson acquainted with the present place of residence, or when can give any information concerning SIMON and A ATHEW REGAN, or either of them, natives of Carricktwohill, 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 COSTIGAN, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. SIMON engented to this country about 14 years since --resided in Sandy Hill in this state five yeab --left the about three years ago for the city of Washington and has not site ele n 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. n29 at

Of JOHN McDERMOTT, of Farnaugh, Co: Leitrim, Irelau d. He landed in Guebec in August 1831, from Sligo, is suppored to be in New York or Philadelphia. Also, of FRANCIS R11 EY, who was some time at Rodney, Del wure Co Pa Any secount of said persons would be thankfully received by the Key. J Kelly, Sandy Hill, Washington to. New-York.

Of GREGORY CONOLLY, a naitve of Queen's County, parish of Killenard, 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 accougt 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 respec-ing him, he would confer a favor on his wife by writing a few lines to her in careof Patrick C onolly, of Boston. Editors of newspanes with when

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

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

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

Broadway

which seeks in freedom his nurture in the forest? Think you, that the korse, which is saddled and bribled—which has hay in abundance in the manger, enjoys a lot preferable to that of the stallion, which, freed from every trammel, neighs, and bounds in the plain?

Think you that the capon, to which they throw corn in the court-yard, can be more happy than the ring-dove, which, in the morn-ing, knows not where to procure its sustenance for the day? Think you, that he who lives tranquilly in those parks, which they call kingdons, enjoys a sweeter life than the fugitive, who, from wood to wood and from rock to rock, goes with a heart full of hope to create himself a country,?

Think you, that the paltry serf, seated at the table of his lord, eats his delicate viands with a greater relish than the soldier of liberty his morsel of brown bread?

Think you, that he who sleeps with a rope around his neck, upon a litter thrown to him by his master, has a sweeter dream than the man who, after a day's fight against tyranny, slumbers some hours of the night on the ground in the corner of a field ? Think you, that the recreant, who every where trails the chain of

a slave, can be more heavily burthened than the courageous man who carries the rons of a prisoner?

Think you. that the timid man, who expires in his bed, suffocated by the infectious air which surrounds tyranny, has a death more en-viable than the man of firmness, who, upon the scaffold, gives up to God his soul as free as he received it?

Labour and suffering are every where: there are, however, some labours barren, and some fruitful; some suffering infamous, and some others glorious.

#### FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Even before the day fixed for the collection of the O'Connell trihute, upwards of £140 has been subscribed in the city of Cork to the annuity for this year, whereof  $\pounds 40$  was contributed by the firm of Beamish and Crawford,  $\pounds 25$  by T. Lyons, Esq. Treasurer of the Cork district, and  $\pounds 10$  by J. Murphy, Esq. — Dublin Register. There are now living in the town of Teredes, in Hungary, a cou-

ple who have been married eighty years. The husband is 105 years old and the wife 99.

It is said a great literary curiosity has recently been discovered. The identical copy of "Junius' Letters" in two volumes, bound in vellum, by Mr. Woodfall, the publisher, at the express wish of the author, which copy is particularly alluded to in the *variorum* edition of these letters, published by G. Woodfall, Esq., a few years ago.— *Chromicle*. Chronicle.

A hooker has been employed by a Liverpool company to fish in deep water off the Donegal coast, and has been remarkably success-ful in catching the high priced kind of fish, such as the sole and tur-bot; when caught they are iced and at once conveyed to the Liverpool market. The projectors have adopted the Dutch plan, decidedly the best, of paying the men according to the catch—that is rendering them partners in the speculation. What fields of industry to the natives on our coast do not those fisheries presnt, were they vigorously prosecuted.—Dublin Journal

Mr. Irving, the great unknown-tongue apostle, has arrived at Greenock, and taking up his residence among his disciples in the west for a time. The Rev. Gentleman looks tolerably well, although still having the appearance of indisposition about him. It is antici-pated that he will take a part in the worship of the Church lately planted at Greenock. This sect are increasing slowly in numbers, while the Camphellites, under the auspicies of Mr. M'Donald, are decreasing by division on different points of doctrine.—Glas. Herld.

An Antwerp Journal has the following :-- " Doctor Francia, who has governed Paraguay since the emancipation of Spanish America, has, at the age of sixty-five years, just married the daughter of a French merchant, M. Durand, jun., of Bayonne. By the marriage contract the young bride is to succeed to the political authority of her husband, in case he should die without direct and lawful her. A French Lady, may possibly at some future period govern one of the first countries in South America.

trst countries in South America. "The contribution to the O'Connell Tribute collected at various chapels in Dublin, on Sunday, amounted to £1,300, which we be-lieve exceeds the sum similarly collected last year. Of this amount the parish of Michael and John's contributed £150; Union of An-drews and Anne's (Westlandrow) £187; Paul's (Arran-quay) £90; Bridge-street, £53; Rathanines £58, to which £15 are ex-pected to be added this day. This sum was merely the collection at the chapel doors, but it will be largely augmented by the contribu-tions of a great number of highly respectable fellow-citizens, who are sensible of the obligations which, as Irishmen, they owe to Mr. O'Connell. The following expressions by several of the donors marks the strength of the feeling that exists towards the distinguish-ed individual who has so long so zealously, and successfully devoed individual who has so long so zealously, and successfully devo-ted his unrivalled energies to the good of Ireland. "I bestow this cheerfully to Ireland's best friend, Daniel O'Connell." "Down with titles, and all other nuisances." "My annual tribute until the Union is repealed." "Hurragh for repeal—glory to Dan." "Ill give to the King what is due to the King, and to Dan what is due to him—and cheerfully given by a Repealer." "Down with the titles house for Daw" "Pilot -hurra for Dan."-Pilot.

Lord Clonmel has generously made a reduction of one-eight in the rents of his numerous tenantry.—*Tipperary Free Press.* At Annadown, in Connaught, our readers might on Sunday have

At Annadown, in Connaugh, our readers inght energy to beheld a specimen of the Irish Church, when the Reverend Incumbent preached to his flock. Of whom, gentle reader, do you think that flock consisted? Of his Clerk, his Lady, and two pious Policemen ! Such is the Church of Ireland.—Dublin F. Journal,

Recent American papers mention instances in which the fanati, cism of temperance has been carried to such an extent among some of the Protestant sects, that communicants have refused even to use wine in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and have substituted butter-milk or lemonade instead of it!-Globe.

On this day week, the Irish Clergy, who took part in the Million Loan, will be called upon to pay the first instalment on their debt.-The law is imperative on this point, and Mr. Littleton declares that it will be enforced. But in what respect are the Clergy better able to raise money now than a twelve month ago? While such is the calamitous state of the Clergy of the Establishment, Catholic Priests and Dissenting Ministers. men who have congregations as well as as churches, are taken care of by their flocks as usual. The superior efficacy of the voluntary principle in times of trouble to the Church, must be now bitterly felt by those who depend for subsistence on the execution of an impracticable law, and if they get any thing from the peasantry, can exact only a miserable pittance at the bayonet's point .- Spectator.

and fattened for the shambles, should be more envied than the bull | who came to see her, scarcely expecting that she was capable of sustaining, with credit to herself, the arduous characters she assumed. After the exhibition of rare genius which we have had here for the previous years, it is certainly an indication of rapid success for this lady to have secured so favorable an expression of her talents. Mrs. GURNER is likewise a performer of much merit, who is highly appreciated. Powen has played to thronged houses with his usual success. Those who delight in the richly humorous, have had ample opportunity in attending his acting. With every variety of Irish character he is perfectly familiar. In this consists the reason why he has been enabled to surpass in that line all his cotemporaries. His personation of Mr. McShane in the "Nervous Man," is the most truly laughable that can be imagined, and we doubt not but many of his auditors have felt the sore results of laughing him through this play. A new Burletta called the 'Deep deep Sea,' founded on the story of Perseus and Andromada, in the Heathen Mythology, has been also introduced. It was eminently successful on its first performance, and has been re-peated almost nightly since. The music is principally selected from Rossini, including the favourite cavatina which bears its name, and with which the Burletta opens and concludes. The solo performance of this air by Cioffi, on his famous trombone, was splendid. He has no equal on this instrument in this, or, we believe, in any other country. Mr. Penson's arrangement and performance on the violin were excellent. The characters in the Burletta were well sustained, particularly Mrs. Chapman as Perseus, in which she sings an admirable parody on Di tanti palpiti, closely imitating in sound the words of the original Italian. Mrs. Vernon was also excellent, particularly in her imitation of Miss Fanny Kemble, in the Hunchback,-" Do it. nor leave the rest to me"-and also in the finale to Cinderella. Placide as the American Sea-serpent, with "Such a Tale," made our sides ache with laughter; and Latham as Neptune

was inimitable. He gave the parodies on "the deep deep sea," and "the sea, the sea," with admirable burlesque, good taste, and expression. He is rapidly gaining ground, and will be one of our first favourites. On the whole, we do not recollect any after-piece more likely to become an establithed favourite than "The deep deep Sea."

Mr. J. Sheridan Knowles. the most celebrated of the dramaists of the day, is now performing at the Park Theatre. Mr. Knowles is a gentleman of the highest talents, his writings stand amongst the best, specimens of the literature of the day. The productions of his pen bear ample testimony of his rich and varied imagination-nervous and impassioned expression and most polished style ; his merit as an author apart from his talents as a performer, should secure for him in this country ex-tensive favour. He is an Irishman whose genius and accomplishments have reflected honor on the land of his birth while they have given him well earned and justly deserved celebrity.

AMERICAN THEATRE .- We have not been at this Theatre since the evening Mademoiselle CELESTE made her first ap-pearance before the most numerous audience we have ever seen at this House. She was greeted with loud cheers, and most rapturously applauded through the piece-a melo-drama called the "French Spy," in which she appeared in three different positions. Her acting is entirely pantomimic, but so graceful and appropriate are all her motions, and so eloquently does her expressive countenance reveal the various emotions by which the "French Spy" is affected, that we have not the slightest desire to hear her speak. She is rather more embon-point than when we saw her last, but still displays as a danseusc the same astonishing activity and grace for which she has ever been celebrated. Indeed, in this particular, we consider her without a rival. Probably the best evidence of her excellence is to be found in the crowds who congregate to witness her performances-for since that time she has appeared nightly and every time to a crowded house. We are glad that such evidence does exist, since it adds to her well earned celebrity, and at the same time remunerates Mr. HAMBLIN for the expense he must necessarily incur in obtaining the services of Mademoiselle CELESTE, and also in bringing forward the many novelties which have been produced at the American Theatre during the present season.

While on this subject, we would observe that gentlemen in the boxes, at least on the first bench, should not wear their hats during the performance. Such a want of decorum and common politeness is unpardonable, and should not be countenan-We would at the same time remark that it is not very ced. greeable to ladies to sit in boxes whilst the doors are open ;these things should be seen to.

#### LITERARY NOTICES

TALES FOR THE BRITISH PEOPLE .- London, 1834.

We are indebted to our London Correspondent for a copy of a vork, which has just issued from the London Press, entitled as above. work, which haspast issued from the London Press, entitled as above. The object of the fair writer of this volume, (for we perceive the au-thoress is a female.) is one in which every patriot, and good citizen must heartily concur; the relief of an oppressed and persecuted na-tion, and the bettering the condition of its suffering inhabitants.--With the enthusiastic character of her sex, the authoress urges her arguments with clearness and vivacity : she feels the importance of her subject, and spares not the lash of bitter satire on those who would still keep the people of Ireland in the bondage of ignorance she burns with honest indignation against the proud oppressor; and in the full confidence that the dark day of Ireland's wrongs is drawing to a close, exclaims: ing to a close, exclaims: "These abominations are fast approaching their limit. Justice and reason are assuming their empire. The majesty of the people will no longer submit to the tyranny and plunder of the profligate few. The film that hitherto obstructed their vision, is removed; and they see their rights, and will assert them. The people, the true source of power,' who give, will take away. The people, who create and produce, will chasten, regulate, and narrowly watch; and those they vest with authority for the good of all, must no longer with impunity abuse it. What glorious events! What golden hopes! A new era is dawning. A new order of things arrising;

The work is neatly got up, and we should think would, if reprinted in the States, meet with a ready sale. It is very properly dedicated to DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq. " the Man of all the People."

#### The last days of Pompeii, 2 vols. 12 mo. Harper & Brothers, 1834.

This is the last novel from the pen of E. L. Bulwer, which the Messrs. Harpers have just published. Many of our readers may not be aware, that in consequence of the enterprise and liberality of the Harpers, this work appeared simultaneousboth in London and New-York.

We have read the last days of Pompeii, with great satisfaction: it is finely conceived and admirably executed. While perusing its pages fancy carries us back to that city, which for Eighteen Centuries was sepulchred in lava .- We see it peopled again-we see the Roman inhabitants, acting and moving assured by not unlike reality. Love and hate, ambitien and pride affected them, much after the manner that such passions affect the moderns. We see them at the Banquet, and we gaze on them in the ampitheatre; in his vivid description of the former the auther carries us ages back, and their household arrangements are bofore us, in the latter, we look with them in their fierce delight upon the arena-where man contends with man, or with beast in deadly strife, and fancy we almost see the imploring look of the vanished, and (when the merciless Romans gave the signal of death) hear the last sigh that bore the victims life away.

We do not purpose to enter into an analysis of the plot of this novel, it is not only interesting as a story, but it is instructive, being almost history. The manyers, dress, and amuse-ments, of the Romans Eighteen hundred years by gone, are accurately portrayed-the last day of the city-the lava pouring from the mountain-the terror of the people-the deathlike darkness, or dazzling brightness of the scene, with its effect on earth and ocean, as the smoke issued from the Crater; all are terrible, appalling. We recommend The last days of Pompeii to our readers, confident that a perusal of it will not only amuse but instruct.

#### DIED.

On the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, Mary Doneiy, wife of Edward Donely, of Cold Spring, ased 53 years. On Sunday last, Mr. Hugh FLINN, aged 55 years, a native of Friar's Town, Ch. of letrun, freland.--During the long period of his residence in this country, Mr. FLINN sustained the enviable cuaracter of an affectionate husband, a tender fattor, a highly respected citizen - and a true Democrat. His memory will be long cherishe! a numerous circle of triends and acquaintances.

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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE., Solution: A sequence of the Democratic Republican General Committee held at Lammany Hall, on Hursday evening, the 4th of December, 1834. T was k solved—I hat this committee recember of the Democratic Republican Electrs of the city and county of New-York, friendly to Regular Nomination, the General and State Administrations, and to the known usages of the Republican and State Administrations, and to the known usages of the Republican and State Administrations, and to the known usages of the Republican and State Administrations, and to the known usages of the Republican and State Administrations, and to the known usages of the Republican the Democratic Republican General Committee for the casaing year. Also, at the same time, to select their Ward committees. The said Del gates are requested to assemble at Tammany Hall, on Friday eve-ming, the second of January, at 7 o'clock, to organize for the year 1835. I besolved—That the Ward Meetings be he d at the following places, viz := Ist Ward—At Broad-street House, corner of Broad and Pearls reets. 2d Ward—At Jefferson House, corner of Putton and Naszaw-streets. 3d Ward—At Jefferson House, corner of Putton and Naszaw-streets. 3d Ward—At Jefferson House, corner of Putton and Prankin streets. 3d Ward—At Jefferson House, corner of Putton and Prankin streets. 3d Ward—At Jefferson House, corner of Putton and Charles streets. 3d Ward—At Jefferson House, corner of Putton and Charles streets. 3d Ward—At Jefferson Head Quariers, Detuoriatle Hall, 15d Monroe-street, 3th Ward—At Jefferson Head Ruser, Detuoriate Hall, 15d Monroe-street, 3th Ward—At Jefferson Head Ruser, Detuoriate Hall, 15d Monroe-street, 3th Ward—At Jefferson Head Quariers, Detuoriate Hall, 15d Monroe-street, 3th Ward—At Jefferson Head Quariers, Detuoriate Hall, 15d Monroe-street, 3th Ward—At Jefferson Head Quariers, Detuoriate Hall, 15d Monroe-street, 3th Ward—At Jefferson Head Quariers, Detuoriate Hall, 15d Monroe-street, 3th Ward—At Jeffer

13th Ward., 14th Ward.-At the 14th Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizal eth streets: 15th Ward.-At Randalf's Hotel, corner of Breadway and Rieceker-streets. On motion, Resolv d.-That the foregoing possed ings be signed by the Chair-nan and Sec etary, and published until the day of meeting. ELDAD HOLMES, Chairmanth Ward

WILLIAM S. Con, Secretary. New-York, 8th December 1834.

#### The Drama.

PARK THEATRE .- There have been some valuable additions made to the stock company this season, which are deservedly worthy of regard. Mrs. CHAPMAN has not been introduced to her audience as a star of any considerable magnitude; yet her claim to occupy an elevated position in the drama has been fully tested, even at this early period of her career in this city. There can be no hesitation in remarking that her acting has been of sufficient excellence to awaken the admiration of many tention of every well wisher of Ireland.

### Magnus ab integro seculorum nascitur ordo !"

In fact, if we separate from the honest political sentiments the occasional ebullitions of acrimonious feeling against the pitiful aristoc-racy, and of strong invective against the hypocritical saints, urged perhaps, with rather a little more zeal than discretion, we know of few works, of latter days, which have more claims on the serious at-

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# 396

# LETTER I.

# TO LORD DURHAM.

"I see, with regret, every hour which passes over, the existence of recognized and unreformed abuses."—The Edinburgh Speech. Darrynane Abbey, 21st October, 1834.

Mr LORD—Do you understand the value and the importance of the position in which you are placed? Do you appreciate the sta-tion you hold in public estimation? Are you aware that all those who desire and are determined to obtain the abolition of all public abuses, the alleviations of all public burdens, the redress of all real and sub-stantial grievances, the perfect freedom of conscience from pecuniary as well as legal fetters, the bringing home to every man's door cheap and expeditious justice ----in fine, the amelioration of all public institutions?—All who desire to see this great empire become the example as well as the arbiter of the world—all, in short, who prefer to selfas went as the aroner of the world—an, in short, who prefer to sen-interest or to party, the liberty and prosperity of the British and Irish people, look to you as the honest, uncompromising, and fearless statesman, who is the most fit, if not the only person fit, to hold the first place in rank and in power in the councils of your sovereign, in order to sovereign. order to ensure the strength and safety of his throne, and the happi-

ness of his people. Such is the high and enviable position in which you are placed-

such are the confidence and expectations of the nation. The reformers of England, the real and rational reformers of Eng land, including the great body of the intelligent and active Dissenters, place much of their hopes of the success of the purest and hest plans for ameliorating all existing institutions in their thorough conviction

for ameliorating all existing institutions in their thorougn conviction of your manliness and integrity. The reformers of Scotland, comprising the overwhelming majority of the Scotch people, "those who cherish the spirit of the sturdiest inde-pendence and a deadly barred of all monopoly and favoritism," honor you as their leader and guide, and clearly perceive, that unless you nar your destiny, you will work your own Reform Bill into all the details of improvement which it is calculated, and was intended, by you as least to comer into mactical effect.

you, at least, to carry into practical effect. As to Ireland, my Lord-I can answer to you for Ireland. She has but few benefactors, and you are one of them. We remember with heartfelt gratitude, that when some of the Irish peers betrayed, and the rest openly assailed, you stood alone in your opposition to the vile Coercion Bill, even at the time when the cabinet, of which your Coercion Bull, even at the time when the cannet, of which your father-in-law was the head, appeared unanimous in its support. This is not only an earnest but a proof that you would, if you were is pow-er, govern Ireland on precisely the same constitutional principles upon which you would govern Great Britain.

My Lord, the popular party in Ireland require from you no more, They will not and ought not to be satisfied with less from any man. You, my Lord, are intolerant of recognised abuses—so are the Irish

You are convinced that the ministry ought, without delay, people. You are convinced that the ministry ought, without delay, proceed to the reformation of such abuses, in that the Irish people agree with you. You declare that such reformation should be achieved deliberately and cautiously, but totally and without compromise of principle :—in that deliberation and caution, and in the absolute ne-cessity of the reform being complete in detail as well as in principle, the Irish people heartily concurs with you. You would have no clip the Irish people heartily concur with you. You would have no clip-ping, or paring, or mulilating the measures of reformation; and here again, as in every thing else, the Irish people heartily concur.

again, as in every thing else, the Irish people heartily concur. In the name of that people I address you: with the proffer of their confidence and support Inddress you. Understand your own impor-tance; take the station which benefits you; let it be in the cabinet, if events so permit; let it be in your place in the House of Peers, as an independent member, so long as you are not in the cabinet. You and the Irish people differ upon one point, and one point alone. We are persuaded that full justice cannot be done to Ireland, nor can paternal protection be extended to all classes of Irishmen by any other than an Irish parliament—you, on the contrary, are con-

any other than an Irisk parliament—you, on the contrary, are con-vinced that the imperial legislature is equally competent to do justice to Ireland, and to hold the shield of paternal protection over her peoto Ireland, and to hold the shield of paternal protection over her peo-ple. You would, if you had it in your power, make the experiment —yon would endeavor to give to the Irish nation practical proofs of the wisdom and henifices of the united legislature—you would endea-your to convert the repealers by showing them practically that repeal is unnecessary. My Lord, I, who am a decided uncompromising repealer, invite you to this species of controversy. Let your argu-ments against repeal be your acts—your proof of its being unnecessa-ry, let them be the boons and benefits you coffer on the Irish people. Argue with me in that mode, and allow me to respect your high-mind-ed intentions while I maintain my own opinions of the impossibility of carrying such intentions into effect by any other instrumentality, save that of a domestic and resident legislature. Hitherto no experiment of the nature of that which you would

Hitherto no experiment of the nature of that which you would make has been attempted. There has been no attempt on the part of of our British Rulers to introduce the principles of common sense and common justice into the management of this fine and fertile, but impoverished country. If we, repealers, are mistaken in desiring a domestic legislature, we are left in that mistake without any one ex-periment being made to show that the united parliament can afford us the blessings of good government, while the proofs of a foreign and a hostile spirit surround us at every side. We have been bullied, and have not been confuted by the exhibition of any one measure of practical utility, save that which we ourselves constitutionally extortel. Nothing, my Lord, has been done to convince us of the superior, or even equal utility of an imperial parliament. We cannot be conor even equal utility of an imperial parliament. We cannot be con-vinced by words—we must have deeds. Let them exist, and to them we may yield that conviction. But until then we remain repealers. Why? Because, since the Union, as before, we had known our British rulers principally, if not altogether, by their inflictions and their success. their crimes.

To illustrate the truth of this position, the sad history of Ireland may be divided into two unequal periods, and dispatched as to both with great brevity.

The first includes the long interval between the reign of Henry the Second and the accession of the Whigs to power at the close of the year 1830.

accession ed in a few words, and these words oft

sires. The people of Ireland, then, desired this, and no more, in the re-form bill—that it should be as extensive and as effective in Ireland as the reform bill for Scotland was in Scotland, or the reform bill in England and Wales was in those countries. In a popular manner we desired to be assimilated to the English re-form bill, because the laws and the tenure of lands, being in all es-

form bill, because the laws and the tenure of lands, being in all es-sentials the same in Ireland as in England, the similarity of the two bills could not be more easily effected. The contrast is the more bills could not be more easily effected. The contrast is the more striking. They ought to be identical. They are nearly diametrical-

ly opposed the one to the other. All we desired was to have a similar reform bill in all its advan-tageous details for Ireland, what had passed for England, and in all its great principles with that conceded to Scotland. Such were the limits

of our demand—of our just and reasonable demand. Pause now, my Lord, for one moment, and ask yourself whether the demand of Ireland was not what I call it, just and reasonable. Were we not—are we not—entitled to the same measure of justice with England, with Scotland, with Wales? Answer these ques-tions in the negative. Say at once that Scotland ought to have more of the advantage of a functional when the local with Wales are the transmission. of the advantages of reform than Ireland-that Wales ought to require more of the franchise of reform than Ireland, and then call the con-nexion between these countries a Union. or by any other flattering title you please. I call it subjugation on the one hand-tyranny on

But, my Lord, I would wrong you exceedingly if I attributed to you any such assertions. You are too rational, too just, too free from national prejudices and antipathies, to admit the Irish people should be placed in any inferior or degraded situation. All we ask for is, to have it shown to you that Ireland has been placed by the reform bill in so inferior and degrading a situation, in order to induce you to desire strongly, and to struggle vigorously, that she would have a full measure of justice, and a complete assimilation of political ights.

This brings me to my SECOND object-it is to show you how far the reform bill for Ireland fell short of our just and reasonable de-mands. I will enter into all the details necessary to demonstrate the defects of the Irish reform bill. They are so many, that they will nedefects of the Irish reform bill. They are so many, that they will ne-cessary be tedious; but they are deeply interesting to the people of Ireland, who feel that the imperial Parliament has done them injus-tice at the instance of "the Whigs." In truth, the Whigs are chief-ly if not exclusively to blame; because if they had asked they cer-tainly would have obtained from parliament for Ireland the same measure of reform which had been granted to England. Before I proceed to point out the details of this gross injustice done to us. I wish to observe that the Irish reform hill was not in any way

to us, I wish to observe that the Irish reform bill was not in any way as fair as I could have submitted to consideration. It was not in any way sive production of Mr. Stanley, confirmed by the anti-Irish party which he commanded in the cabinet.

I now proceed to the details of the insulting injustice of the reform bill for Ireland, under the following heads :-

bill for Ireland, under the following heads :--FIRST-Restriction of franchise. I speak now of the counties at large. The people of England and Wales had, at the time of the re-form bill, two franchises of so low a value as 40s.—the one for a free-hold estate for a life or lives—the other for a perpetual freehold, call-ed by us, for distinction, the fee simple. These extend the right of voting very largely. They existed in Ireland up to 1829. They were taken away from the Irish people in that year by the corrupt boroughmongering parliament of that period. The Reform Bill, which has perpetuated these franchises in England ought to have restored them in Ireland, and also perpetuated them there. It was which has perpetuated these transmiss in England ought to have restored them in Ireland, and also perpetuated them there. It was gross injustice not to have done so. It is true that there has been for several years gross abuses in the registry of 40s. freeholders in Ire-land, especially of persons who held at a rent, and for a tenure of a life or hyes. It is also true that in 1825 many Catholies, and I amongst the number, would have consented to the abolition of the 40s. franchise as the purchase of emancipation, so far as that franchise depended on a term of a life or lives, subject to a rent; but this con-sent never extended to the 40s. fierholders in a fee simple of perpe-tual freehold, it was amply retracted before the emancipation bill of 1829 was brought into parliament. I was one of the 118 out of about 124 Irish delegates in London who, while the Relief Bill was in progress, signed and presented to the House of Commons a petition and monstrance, calling on that body to reject the Emancipation Bill ra-ther than effect the elective franchise of the 40s. freeholders of any description or in any degree. There was, therefore, no excuse for not restoring, at least the 40s.

fee simple, or perpetual freehold, in Ireland. Nay, all the abuses of the 40s. freehold of lives might, by a reforming parliament, have been easily remedied. The far greater part of these abuses arose from the mode of registry, and would have ceased under that prescribed by the English Reform Bill.

cribed by the English Reform Bill. It was, therefore, a gross injustice to the people of Ireland not to restore both 40s. franchises. The principle I insist on is the princi-ple of assimilation between the two countries. The people of Eng-land have the forty shilling franchise—the people of Ireland ought equally to have that franchise. The giving to the one what the oth-er is deprived is a glaring injustice to the latter—one of these rank-ling injustices that sink silently but deeply into the public mind, and form, in apparent tranquility, that deadly sense of wrong, that mor-tal hatred of iniquity, which accumulate in secret, until, at some sea-eon of nublic calamity, they explode in formidable and often in fatal son of public calamity, they explode in formidable and often in fatal results

SECOND-THE SECOND INJUSTICE belongs to the same category with the first. By that you have seen that the basis of elective franchise in England, is land of 40s. a year value. In Ireland the basis of the franchise is land pr\*ducing ten pounds a year clear income

Note the difference, I pray you, between value and producing mo-ney. In England, if the freehold land be worth to the occupier 40s. by the year, he has the right to the franchise of voting. The lowest annual sum in Ireland is ten pounds, but not as in England of annual value to the occupant. He must prove that a solvent and responsible fourth could affind to near finite and without collusion and different tenant could afford to pay, fairly and without collusion. an additional The second comprises only the time which has elapsed since that rent of 10l. a-year above his own rent and charges. Of course no solvent tenant could fairly afford to pay that IC. unless he had the nat-ural profit on such expenditure. For example, suppose the occupant to pay 10l. a-year rent, if he were to let to a solvent tenant at 20l. a-

form bill; and secondly, how far it fell short of their reasonable de- But what is the law : Why that in poorer Ireland the greater quantity of property is required-in wealthy England the smaller quantity suffices.

My Lord, this is an abomniable, a glaring injustice. We cannot endure it in quiet—we must insist on the united parliament conceding to us justice in this particular. If it do not, can you, without any show of reason, condemn us for seeking a domestic parliament, which would at once redress this wrong, with multitudinous other wrongs, for the Irish people.

The THIRD INJUSTICE is of the same nature. In England a man with an income of nine pounds a year cannot vote.

In England a man with 40s. a-year can vote. In Ireland a man of four times this income cannot vote. I could, of course, pursue the contrast down to the actual level, that is, the one an Englishman with 40s. a-year-he is an elector; the other an Irishman with 40s. a-year

To this injustice is always added the insulting contrast between the state of the inhabitants of the two countries. The Irish, my Lord, will never consent to submit to the imputation of being less worthy of freedom than any other people. We claim no superiority-that would be absurd ; but we do claim an equality with the haughtiest of your nation. Nature made us the equals, not the slaves of the English. My Lord, we insist on that equality. The Reform Bills in-sultingly and unjustly deprive us of it. It is, perhaps, one of the greatest outrages ever committed by England on Ireland. Depend upon it, we will not, as we ought not, to submit without using all means the law and constitution leave open to seek for and procure re dress.

But who was it inflicted on Ireland this insulting contrast of degradation and inferiority ? The Whigs, my Lord---the Whigs---the ad-ministration of which Earl Grey was premier. It was the fatal secretaryship of Stanley---the most practical enemy Ireland ever knew. I enquire not at present into his intentions. In practise he was our most mortal foe. But I will do you the justice to declare that I am thoroughly convinced that if you were in power, this insult would be wined another that is present in the set of the set. wiped away ; this injury redressed.

The FOURTH INJUSTICE is of the same species, and, indeed, is the result and necessary consequence of the evils I have complained of. It stands thus---and the following results are exhibited by the tables made out for the committee appointed to examine into election expenses in the last session :---

In Great Britain, upon its aggregate population, it is found that one individual in every twenty-five is entitled to and enjoys the elec-tive franchise. In Ireland, one in every one hundred and fifteen !! Is this, my Lord, justice---is this fair play--is it common honesty to Ireland ?

In Great Britain of the male adult population oue in every five male adults is entitled to, and enjoys the elective franchise. In Ireland one ont of every twenty of the male adult population. Again four to one against Ireland.

against Ireland. Is this, my Lord, justice—is this fair play- is this common honesty to Ireland? I repeat my questions, and then ask, to whom are we indebted for these glaring acts of injustice—for these foul dealings— for this political dishonesty to Ireland? Why, to the Whigs, to be sure—to the Whigs, who had the entire game in their hands. They could, they should have done equal justice to Ireland as to England. Why did they not do so? There would not have been one electar the less in England for placing the amount of Irish electors on the same scale with these of England—not one. Nothing would have been taken away from England by doing Ireland justice—nothing. Why, then, was Ireland treated with contumely and inequality? Be-cause of an inherent hate of, and contempt for, my unfortunate coantwhy, then, was treamly treated with continery and inequality ' Be-cause of an inherent hate of, and contempt for, my unfortunate coun-trymen, which I have found a leading ingredient in the mind of more than one English statesman; and I say it with regret—I believe in that of Earl Grey more than in that of any other of the leaders of the Whigs

But, after all, what does it signify to inquire why this injustice was done-as done it certainly was -and that in the worst and most insulting manner.

Can you, my Lord, after this, blame ue if we express strong disgust at the conduct of the Whigs, or if we ardently desire to have sur country governed by means of a domestic legislature, freely and fairly chosen, and therefore incapable of conculting any other interests but those of Ireland.

I cannot leave this topic without calling your serious attention to the fact, thgt, even in Great Britain, only one-fifth of the adult male population are represented in parliament. The Brirish members are population are represented in parliament. The Brirish membsrs are uot, strictly speaking, representativés of the entire British people-only of one-fifth of them. All the injustice of the system of rotten boroughs, therefore, continues to exists in four fifths of those who ought to be called on to vote. For every one who votes there are four divested of the right of participating in self-government, or, rather of self protection.

In Ireland the injustice is still more broad and afflicting. are nineteen out of twenty tundered aliens in their native land, or, practically, the legislatize slaves of the fortunate one, who makos up the twenty

The FIFTH INJUSTICE refers to the modes of ascertaining the right o vote.

by the Euglish Reform bill the name of each elector is put on the notice-list of his own parish, without trouble or difficulty to him. He perfects his right to vote without any trouble or proof, unless he he perfects his right to vote without any trouble or proof, during the especially objected to, and notice of the objection given to him in due time to prepare his proofs. Even when thus noticed, the registering barrister comes to his immediate vicinage, and he can, without inconvenience or loss of time, make his proofs of qualifications.

There does not exist one single particle of reason why the Irish elector should not have all these advantages. But mark the contrast, I prav you.

The Irish elector must first prepare a very special notice in writing, containing his name, sirname, residence trade, or occupation, the right in which he claims to register, the description of property, qualification, the place, distinguishing the barony or half barony, and also the division of the county, and the annual value of his

property. From all this trouble and minute legal technicalities, the English

The first may be dism. and oft repeated by the Whigs while out of office, and more than once repeated since. They called that interval "six centuries of every species of misrule, oppression, and tyranny." They called it so with perfect truth.

The second period is one now of passing interest. The first ques-tion that arises upon it is, have the Whigs since they have had the power, changed the system of governing Ireland, a system which they themselves so often and so emphatically condemned

My Lord, I assert, and more than une-tenths of the Irish people bear me out in their assertion, that they have not! Attend, I implore of you, to this. I say, and I am ready to prove,

that the Whigs have not altered in any essential respect the system of misrule which they found in Ireland—or if they have altered that system in any of its details, it is by aggravating its evils and in-

Mictions. My SIGTH charge against the Whigs, is one peculiarly entitled to your attention. It is this:---"That the reform given to Ireland by the Whigs was restricted, scanty, anti-popular, and avowedly con-SERVATIVE in its nature—that it was grossly INSULTING by reason of

year, he would have the requisite income of 201. a-year, unless he himself had a profit for his own use over and above the 20*l*. He would, in short, not pay 20*l*, merely to get back with toil and risk the same sum. He would expect to make at the least 6*l*. a-year. That is leadin Fredhand worth to the communit 40*l* a woor control to is, land in England worth to the occupant 40s. a year, confers on that occupant the elective franchise, whereas land in Ireland should be worth say 201. a-year to the occupant to confer that franchise.

But without refining in any degree, the Englishman has a clear advantage of five to one over the Irishman in the acquisition of the elec-An advantage in the arithmetical proportion tive franchise. to one is given by the Reform Bills over the Irishman to the Englishman

Is this just-is this reasonable ? Look at it upon what is deemed the principle of pecuniary qualification. That principle is the securing a greater degree of personal independence by the enjoyment of comparatively greater property than those that are excluded. But Ire-land is much the poorer country of the two. A man who has a clear income of 40s. in Ireland, is comparitively richer than a man who its contrast with the more ample reform provided for Scotland, for England, and even for Wales." To understand this matter clearly, it is necessary that I should state to you—first, what it is that the Irish people desired in the ze-

are exempt.

The Irish elector must serve this notice on the clerk of the peace for his county; for this purpose he or his successor must travel, ac-cording to his position, from one, to ten, twenty, or perhaps fifty, as in some instances in this country, or one hundred miles, as in some instances in the county Cork. From all this trouble the English electors are exempt.

The lrish elector must take care that this notice is served twenty days before the first day of the general sessions. The English electexempt from this care.

The Irish elector has then to travel to that session, the same distance which he transmitted his notice. It may therefore, be five, thirty. fifty, or one hundred miles. en

The English elector is exempt from any trouble of this descrip-

But the greatest difference remains behind. The Irish elector, when he has gone through the ordeal of legal technicalifies and ar rived at sessions, must in every instance prove his case by his own oath and by witnesses; he must produce deeds, or satisfy the baarister be evidence for his non-production ; he must above all things, give the strictest evidence of value; he must pay the expenses of his own journey, and of the attendance of his witnesses, This is the general-nay the universal rule in Ireland.

It is only the exception in England, and an exception free from nine-

It is only the exception in England, and an exception releast tenths of the trouble and expense inflicted on the Irish elector. There are other difficulties in the way of the Irish elector—other disadvantages from which the English elector is exempt; but let these suffice for the present. They show abundantly that that unjust preference over Ireland, which was the leading characteristic of the minds of that portion of the Whigs which had the conduct of the Irish Reform Bill.

I ask you, my Lord, was not this preference most unjust-most insulting? Was it not in its nature calculated to create the most in-veterate detestation of the Union, and, of course, the strongest de-sire for its repeal, in the mind of every Irishman who loved his na-tive land; and snrely it has not lost any of the cogency with which it created and continues these sentiments in full vigour?

I arraign the Whigs of this injustice; and then I turn to you and demand at your hands some efforts to remedy these mischiefs, and to give us, at least, a reform bill equal in all its franchises and ad-

vantages to the reform act you drew up for England. How often have I been told that it is difficult to govern Ireland. The Whigs have found no difficulty in offering her insult and doing her gross and palable injustice. The difficulty only commences with the first step in conciliation—with the very beginning of justice and political honesty-an insurmountable difficulty the Whigs never found it.

The SIXTH INJUSTICE relates to the comparative number of electors, showing in another glaring point of view the iniquitous spirit of preference over Ireland exhibited by the Whigs in the Irish Re form Bill.

form Bill. Before the English Reform Bill, in the counties in England there were but two classes of electors. By your reform bill you conferred on England seven new classes. I have no document, if it exist, to show how many electors the English counties had before the Reform Bill, but the seven new classes of voters must, on the most mode-rate estimate, have increased the number three-fold.

In Scotland the number of county voters before the Reform Bill was under 1,110, and the greatest number of these was merely no-minal, or parchment votes. By means of the Scotch Reform Bill the number of real electors in these counties is 33,115.

In Ireland, before the Rrform Bill, during the period, as it ought to be, in 1829, the number of registered effective voters in the Irish counties was more than 224,900. Under the Irish Reform Bill, the entire number of county electors is 50,607.

Thus, by the English Reform Bill, the English counties have in-creased their electors at least threefold. The Scotch counties have, under the Scotch Reform Bill, increased their electors thirty-fold. The Irish counties have, under the Irish reform bill, diminished the number of their electors to one fourth of the old number. After this, my Lord, the Whigs, who inflicted this justice upon the Irish, affect great astonishment that the popular party in Ireland should be dis-contented with their sway, and that we should refuse to sit in silent apathy to await the good time of Lord Melbourne and his sapient colleagues to hegin to do us some justice. The rustic who expected on the river's bank that all the water would flow past, was a wise-acre compared to the Irishman who now expects that the current of Whig fatuity and anti-Irish favouritism will ever cease to pour along. There appeared a dry spot in the late law vacancies, but behold the stream of Orange Tory partiality continues as rapid and as noisome as ever.

The seventh injustice is another illustration of the same prefer-ence. \* Let me state it shortly, but not the less cogently, as it demonstrates its own enormity.

By the popular returns the gross population of the English coun-ties is 8,396,509—that is, the English counties exceed the Irish counties by little more than an eighth.

The number of electors in the English counties are shown by the parliamentary papers to be 344,564. The electors in the Irish coun-ties are 60,607—that is, the English county electors exceed the Irish

To give the Irish fair play and equal justice, the English electors ought not to exceed those of Ireland more than one eighth. I have no inclination to calculate or even to state the precise fraction by which this injustice could be designated. I feel it, however, bitterly; all Iteland feel it indignantly; and you, my Lord, will acknowledge

that our indignation is just. The eighth injustice relates to the number of representatives.— Here also you will find that Ireland has been treated with comtemptuous iniquity

By the Scotch Reform Bill, Scotland, with a population of 2,365,-807

77, obtained an increase of eight members. Ireland, by the Irish Relorm Bill, with a population of 7,767,401,

Iretand, by the Irish Reform Bill, with a population of 7,767,401, obtained an increase of five members. Wales, with a population of 806,182, has obtained by the Reform Bill an increase of four members. Iroland with near eight millions of inhabitants, has obtained only five. Is this endurable ? Are we to blame for repudiating that species of legislative connexion with Great Britain from which we suffer these indignities? Are we to blame if we desire to have the laws which bind Ireland enacted by a legislature whose predilections and preferences should be Irish. preferences should be Irish.

Wales, before the reform, had twenty-four members. They have been increased to twenty-eight by the Reform Bill. That is an in-

crease of one upon every six representatives. Scotland had forty-five members. They were increased by the Reform Bill to fifty-three. That is precisely an increase of one on

Ireland had one hundred members. They were increased to one hundred and five. That is an increase of one on twenty! That is Scotland obtains one for five. Wales one for six, Ireland one

for twenty

The ninth injustice belongs to the same class. I refer to the con-trast between the number of representatives in the English and Irish

Derbyshire, having the population of 237,170, has, under the English Reform Bill, four members. Dublin county, a population of 386,394, has only two members.

Worcestershire. with a population of 211,350 has under the Reform Bill four members.

injustice done Ireland in curtailing her of her fair proportion of repre-sentatives. Allow me only, by way of parenthesis, to tell you these

1st-That at the time of the Union Castlereagh, who carried that measure, and afterwards cut his own throat, admitted that upon his own principles Ireland was entitled to 108 members; and yet his ob.

ject was to make the number as small as possible. 2d—That if Castlereagh had stated his facts fairly, and applied his principles justly, he would have declared Ireland entitled to 169 members

3d-That if representation be based upon the two data of population and revenue, the mode which would appear to be most disadvan-tageous to Ireland, but which I admit to be that adopted in many instances by the reform Bill, yet even on this basis Ireland is actually entitled to 178 representatives.

My Lord, I have been the more anxious to lay before you the misconduct of the Whigs towards Ireland in the Reform Bill, because this was the only measure on which they could lay any claim to the gratitude of the Irish people

I do not mean to dispute that even defective as is the Reform Bill for Ireland, yet that it has done some good in opening about eighteen close boroughs. But this boon has been perverted into an insult by the contrast I have drawn, and which the Irish feel, between their reform and that obtained by the inhabitants of Great Britain. Those who are inattrutive to the affairs of Ireland may, perhaps,

ask me why I did not urge these matters whilst the Irish reform bill was in progress? My answer is the fact that I did urge them in every shape and with wearisome repetition on the House of Commons-that I urged them in a tedious conference with Lord John Russell-that at another conference with that lord, and Lord Althop, and Mr. Stanley, to which Sir John Newport and I were delegated by the Irish I had left any means untried of rescuing Ireland from Whig injustice al poetry .- For particulars see the advertisements in the Daily Papers. and insult

Nor was I totally unsuccessful. The bill, as originally brought in Nor was I totally unsuccessful. The bill, as organizity of ought in by Stanley, and pressed by him into committee, was calculated to-tally to counteract in Ireland every principle of reform. If it had passed as he had framed it, no tenant in Ireland could register his franchise without the aid of his landlord, nor vote unless as his land-lord pleased !!! My fifth letter pointed out so distinctly these circum-stances, that the Common Council of the city of London felt the out-reasons injustice of Stanlay's plan and I was the means of procuring rageous injustice of Stanley's plan, and I was the means of procuring that body to petition against that plan, and actually succeeded in pro-

uring three of the worst clauses to be omitted. There are several other defects in the Irish reform act, and many ther offensive contrasts; but I will dwell no longer upon this sub-ect, heing determined to bring it distinctly before parliament early in he next session.

The Whigs would, I am convinced, have refused any reform to Ireland if they possibly could. The reform they gave was stingy, restricted, and insulting. They should have given to Ireland the same franchises they gave to England. They should have assimilated the Irish with the English bill. They since and practice of assimilation is what I now contend

The pinciple and practice of assimilation is what I now contend for, and I trust I shall successfully contend for it under your auspi-ces. If I can help, it. Ireland shall not be less favoured or less free than any other portion of the King's dominions.

Wishing you, my Lord, health and prosperity, earnestly conjur-ing you to appreciate your just value to the community at large, and to the cause of rational, deliberate, uncompromising, and progres-sive reform, and to act with that vigour and decision befitting the station you occupy in the public mind and in the public confidence

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your most obedient humble

servant.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

#### SIR HARCOURT IN A HURRY.

The "friends of the church and the monarchy" are thus addressed by the prophetic Sir Harcourt, in a stop-press of the Evening Packet f Saturday :- --

#### Dublin Evening Packet Office, Saturday, October 25, Four o'clock.

GENTLEMEN-From the evidence given before the Privy Council by the Birmingham witness, all doubt would be removed, if I had any previously, from my mind as to the cause of the late conflagration--having amongst my documents a most important letter from Birming-having amongst my documents a most important letter from Birming-ham relating to the atrocious consiracy I have long been forcing upon the attention of both Houses of Parliament and the nation. I have, therefore, to desire that you will be prepared to put down any insurrectionary movement that may be made in either country;

and I charge his Majesty's incredulous ministers at their peril to con-ceal nothing from the King's subjects that may transpire during the present awful investigation before the Privy Conncil, but, like me, to meet the dangers were they ten times more terrific as I know them to be, as the only certain mode now left them to save the empire.---As the paper is going to press, I can only subscribe myself. HARCOURT LEES.

### TITHE WAR IN RATHVILLY. From the Pilot.

Our indefatigable correspondent, whose bulletins of the progress Our indefatigable correspondent, whose bulletins of the progress of the tithe campaign in the parish of Rathvilly have faithfully re-corded the harrassing marches and counter-marches of the military and police employed in an ineffectual attempt to enforce tithes in that district, has forwarded us the following interesting communi-

cation:

It is not necessary for me to pursue this subject further. I have said enough to show you the spirit in which the Irish Reform Bill was passed by "the Whigs." To show that this was not a "folly or a fault," but "a crime." I reserve for a future occasion developing to you the extent of ed off to them; but there it lies to this moment, an object of popular loathing and disgust. Every one that passes the way throws a stone at the turf-rick, with some such exclamation as "the devil burn it, I wish it was out of that." If it be not speedily removed the heap of stones will be larger than the turf-clump : but I do not think it likely that Mr. Whitty will remove it, if he hears that it has received the

397

that Mr. White will remove h, h he near that curses of so many people. Thus ended the auction; but how do you think the people employ-ed themselves while it was going on. The sentinel of the advanced guard on the frontier, as soon as he espied the troops and police coming from Carlow, sounded the alarm, and in ten minutes there was not a four footed animal, unless it might be a cat or cur-dog, to hence out in the entire parish. The moment all were secured the was not a four footed animal, unless it might be a cat or cur-dog, to be seen act in the entire parish. The moment all were secured the people directed their course towards Rathvilly. On coming up with the troops, they hailed them with their usual salutation, "Harra, hurra, for William the Fourth and the British Army." While the auc-tion was going on, a great number of rural musicians struck up "Patrick's Day," and commenced a country dance. Oh, this was the country dance in earnest; and, to help the fun, there was a body of amateurs in the street performing a new farce written by Ned —, the schoolmaster, called "The Burial of the Tithes." The actors afterward joined in the long dance and never did Donnybrook actors afterward joined in the long dance, and never did Donnybrook fair, in its best days, equal the genuine Irish fun of the Rathvilly tithe auction. I wish you were here, to enjoy and describe the sport. I am not acquainted with the name of the officer who command-ed the troops, but he conducted himself like a soldier and a gentle.

man. Parson Whitty, on crossing a loose stone wall that sur rounded Kearns's haggard, happened to fall, and while down, a parcel of women, leaving the haggard, walked over the prostraterector. Some one of his party called out to the troops to fire and cut down all before them. The soldiers, however, did not obey this humane order. Indeed many of them were laughing heartily at the pleasant scene before them.

I am now making out for you a list of the number of persons Stanley, to which Sir John Newport and I were delegated by the Irish elected from their farms by our Orange gentry in this neighborhood members. I reiterated them until I nearly exhausted my own temper ulogy on the late lamented LA FAYETTE; on which occasion and the patience of those persons—I detailed them in five letters ad-HERIDAN KNOWLES, Esq., will present, and deliver a poetical and deliver a poetical and dressed by the name of the British reformers, and inserted in the Morning Chronicle—I even published the five letters in the shape of a pamphlet, and circulated them amongst the members of the House of uch gratified.—We can safely pronounce that the eulogy will be Commons. I could not do more. I should, indeed, be ashamed, if loquent and able, and the address of Mr. KNOWLES, replete with

> Dy the attivate non anterpoor, homeon and t atte, untilly the week, our foreign files up to the 11th ult are complete.

We are indebted to the following correspondents for regular files of a late date .- Richard Barrett Esq, "Dublin Pilot"-Wm. Eusebius Andrews Esq.,-"Dublin Register"-"London True Sun" and the " Orthdox Journal "-Messrs. Galignani-Paris papers to the 10th ult .- F. Hill Esq.,-"Dublin Freeman's Journal"-Messrs. Douglas, Robinson & Co.-Various Dublin and provincial files.

We learn from Ireland that Mr. Otway Cave has lately been a sufferer from some most outrageous proceedings. That Gentleman has resided for some time on his estate of Castle Otway, near Nenagh, county of Tipperary. Fire was set to his house by a gang of ruffians; and if it had not been for the great zeal of his neighbours, the injury would have been greater than it actually was. One life, however has been lost by it, and another is likely to follow. The people of the neighbourhood exposed themselves to every danger in their eagerness to stop the conflagration, and displayed a presence of mind, and a scrupulous regard for property, which cannot be too highly praised. They succeeded in conveying all the property out of the house with very little damage, and it was re-conveyed by them without loss. It is understood that a fair which was lately established near the residence of Mr. O. Cave, has given offence in some quarter, and Mr.O.Cave, was actually making preparations for Dublin, to endeavor to obtain justice, when the af fair occurred. It stated that Mr. O. Cave, has obtained sufficient evidence to bring home the perpetration of this outrage to one of the local Magistracy, whose emissaries were the actors. The object is supposed to have been to drive Mr O. Cave ent of the Country, in which however the base Ruffians. The Fair for the benefit of the Orphans under the charge of the isters of Charity, at No. 68, Sixth Avenue, will be held on the 15th, ith and 17th of December, at Mr. NIBLO'S Saloon. The Public are informed that a variety of fancy articles has been ceived from France, and will be exposed for Sale on that occasion.

is hoped as this is the first time an appeal of the kind has been made this Institution, it will produce the effect which the managers are luced to anticipate :-

#### Come to the Fair-come ye

- Whose hearths are bright at home, The Scraph—voice of Charity, Solicits you to come.

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

nt to any of the two rs. Brugiere, No 43, Bond st rs. Depan, 358, Broadway, rs. Fox. 66, White st. rs. Livingston, 64, White st. rs. Gallatin, 103.Chambers st. Canda, 114. Leonard st. Canda st. Cand Lispinord s'

Galway, with a population of 427,407 has only two. Leicestershire—population 197,276—representatives under the Reform Bill four.

Tipperary-population 402,593-representatives two. Northamptonshire—population 179,276--representatives four. Down—population 352,571--representatives only two. Cumberland—population 169,681--representatives four. Cork county-population 807,366---representives only two. I cannot bring myself to proceed. There never yet was so great an insult offered by a ministry to subjugated and subject nation. But our spirits are not subdued. The iron has not entered into our souls.

I hasten to conclude this disgusting catalogue. Permit me just one

The TENNH INJUSTICE-It places Stanley's Reform Bill in such a

point of view that for the present I may close. Wales has a population of 806,182, it sends to parliament twenty-eight representatives; mark that! TWENTY-EIGHT !! Cork county has a population of 807,366, it sends to parliament

two representatives—only two. That is—the county of Cork having a majority over Wales in po-pulation of 1.184, participates in the franchise of representation just one-fourteenth of that of Wales—the number being two for Cork, twenty-eight for Wales.

tion :-- Bedford, 11. Murray st. Baltinglass, Oct, 16 .-- Your readers will, perhaps, be desirous of rs. Bedford, 11. Murray st. rs. Ryan, 426. Broadway, Baltangtass, Oct, 16.- Your readers will, perind 5, be desirod so the aring a little more of the exploits of the Rev. John Whitty as a tithe-campaigner. This reverend gentleman, you are aware, is record the celebrated tithe-opposing parish of Rathvilly, and that he refused his share of the million voted by parliament, prefering to The Set 105EPH'S ORPHAN ASSYLUM. enforce the amount by the aid of the military and the police. The people did not at all relish this mode of proceeding, and, one way or other, although treble the amount of the nominal value of the tithe has been expended, nothing more valuable than a goat could be seized hitherto in the entire parish.

However, on Thursday last, the campaign was re-opened with in-creased vigor. On the morning of that day, the Rev. Mr. Whitty, with the sub-sheriff of the county of Carlow, at the head of a tre-mendous force, consisting of Lancers, infantry, and Peelers, entered the haggards of Patrick and Bartholomew Kearns, in the town of Rathvilly, and lodged an execution for tithe, tssued from one of the superior courts. I believe the Exchequer. The sale of the articles seized commanced without a moment's delay. This was the third time the sheriff came from Carlow, endeavoring to seize on the pro-perty of the Kearnses. Two large haggards were sold for about 51. They were bought by the owners, but there was an imnense clump of tart put up. Kearns would not purchase this, sa Whitty and two of However, on Thursday last, the campaign was re-opened with in- Ireland stick to each other, would be utterly hopeless. We of turf put up. Kearns would not purchase this, sa Whitty and two of published in aur columns, has written an important communi-

#### ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASSYLUM.

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

Lave no doubt, from what we read in our files, that disclosures. calculated to throw a valuable light on the nature of local justice in Ireland, may be confidently expected.

THE STONEY BATTER CORRESPONDENT. The Irish correspondent in London who frequently sends letters to his friend in Stoney Batter, which have generally been Well ! here's a prety piece of work! The ould 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 ve-ry 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 longth 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 hule 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 to they are, for neither stick, nor store, nor even as much

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 chain, nor even as much as a hair of the Speaker's wig, is left unsinged. I can't give you an idea of how mad the King is. When Mel-hourne came this morning to tell him the news, his most gracious Majesty would have kieked 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, is in the, 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 re-naging 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 we'll you'll look sitting in the Bank of Ireland, in the fine beatiful House of Lords we have there.' And sure enough to Dublin we must go, not a doubt of it; for as we are bournt out *here*, why we must look out for a decent place *there*. Melbourne, you are all a pack of gomerils, and not fit to hold a candle to that inveigling incendiary. But I'll disappoint him; TII offer Buckingham palace to the Lords and Commons; and if I can I'll hang O'Connell up as high as the ton-

From the following extracts taken from English provincia 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 consum ed wheat, barly 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. -- Warwich Advertiser .-- Monday night, some person set fire to a haulm-rick and wood-hovel on the premisos 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, Trittleden 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 Thursdey 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 farm-house with the barn, stable, bullock-sheds, etc., were all destroyed. The damage is estimated at £800 .- (News.)

cation relative to the burning of the Houses of Parliament. | for his native land, and lends him all the aid in his power. He calls | stracted, another atom soon gave way, atom followed atom until the We give the letter entire. It would appear from its contents on the Protestants of Ireland to cast aside the petty and ignoble pre- great tumble of the edifice in 1825 left scarcely enough remaining that the "Sailor King" attributes the "conflagration" to the judices they harbour towards the Catholics, and the intolerant spirit on which the keeper of the king's conscience can maintain his footwhich causes them to treat their Catholic brethren improperly. would be well for Ireland if such liberal, patriotic, and disinterested gentleman as Mr. Crawford were far more numerous. On perusing Mr. Crawford's letter our readers will find his views on the tithe question are grounded on sound policy, justice and common sease 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 Protesiants; 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 maistained---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 ssraight road to extinction. Some awful scenes may yet grow out of the accursed systemblood 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 irreclaimable. 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 whoi, 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 dan ger" is the response. Lisp but 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 loosing 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 eannot 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 establish ment 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 legistive 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 overthow, 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 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 of Calvanism upon the ruins of religious liberty in our happy and philanthropic feelings. Like every good man he hates oppress- vicious perfection, but that should a single atom be at any time taken country. But, when the daily press stimulates the craving appetites icn, and feels a noble pride in advocating the cause of the oppress- from it, the whole would crumble and fall to the ground. The even of the bigoted, in stigmatizing the Catholics as 'Papists,' there is ample

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 triffing 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 of purity 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 tempo rary 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 prositively 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 sufficient. ly evident that the progress of civil reform in Britain, would and must be followed or accompanied hy 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 ascendency ; 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 permiting its unfriendly and opposing pow er 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 yes of the people generally, and often so, even in the estimation of heir 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 hischurch. 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 extend? ed, the clergy would be more useful, more virtuous, and in all respects etter 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 incumbent 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 contri butions, 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 Cler y have no arms but their prayers, their eloquence, their persuasions nd 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 peo ple 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 cither 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 foot ng 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.

### 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, fitting occasion. 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 ed, he sees O'CONNELL fearlessly and enthusiastically "agitating" o ved the acute correctness of the remark. The atom was sub- cause of suspicion that the poison of fanagicism is extending its pro-

#### 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

# VOL. X.

blinded bigots of the day, the term " papist" is with singular tenacity stones to make her wealthy : Does she improve? Such "reform" affixed to the Roman Catholics. The galling-goring sear-markthe Cain-brand which British oppression and intolerance, in her frightful and horrid PENAL CODE, fastened on the patient, but true, and zealous, yet firm supporter of the Catholic religion-the faith which persecution could not wither, nor corruption blast-the faith which millions sustained, with unflinching devotion and unquailing energy, although denounced by British tyranny with the consequences of torture and even death.

Within a short period, the eagerness of a portion of the daily press has been awakened, as if animated and inspirited by some new de- this moment, the natural and unalienable rights of a great people vice. 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. The Evening Post' devotes an editorial to "PAPACY," as the Catholic religion is insultingly termed, and, with Indian stolidity, remarks upon its character and influence, as if it were some new-fangled, ridiculous doctrine, not altogether dangerous to the institutions of the Republic, and not that brilliant and illuminating faith that had watched over the opening glories of republican Venice and Genoa, and led them in their career of liberty and triumph. We are frequently urged to answer the attacks of the debased hirelings who sell their consciences for filthy lucre to abuse Catholicity; but we did not expect to number the Evening Post among those journals who indirectly contributed to the designs of our opponents. There are more associations in the term "papist" than he is aware of-the horrors of the Beresford Riding House, when the term "papist" was rung in their ears in the course of their torture. Is it delightful to the imagination of the editor to recall the tone of Orange triumphs which were shouted over Irish Catholics in their own country, when the bayonets of the British hireling were driven in their hearts, and the application of the Pitch Cap was the most exquisite of torments ? These are connections of "Papacy," and the reiteration of that insulting cant-word brings recollections of their former persecutions. There is sufficient political food on which to ruminate, without wandering into the fields of polemical discussion. If the editor wishes to be roked with the 22 Rev. Pastors who figure in the ' Protestant Vindicator,' and 'Courier,' and 'Five lectures on Religion,' a few more editorials on the subject of Papacy would not be unavailable recommendations. Had these gentlemen the inditing of an article, so well do they understand the application of vilifying language to the Roman Catholics, they would have adopted for the caption of their remarks the word " Papacy.'

We have been compelled to notice this article in the ' Post,' because we consider it as not dictated by that high and honourable deportment 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 se, 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." O'CONNELL addresses, his letter to Lord DURHAM whom he eulogises as a talented sensible, and high minded man, in favor of liberal principles, and desirous to promote the interests of the people, and from the address we must deduce that DURHAM is looked to by O'CONNELL for assistance in "agitating" for Ireland. This letter contains facts which every Irishman should be well acquainted with, and have treasured in his memory; it unfolds baseness and partiality on the part of the Whig ministry, which makes them still more contemptible than ever in the eyes of all honest and liberal men, and, what is most important furnishes new, incontrovertible and overwhelming proof that "reform cannot secure Ireland her just privileges :--- that in order to be made prosperous and happy-THE REPEAL OF THE UNION MUST TAKE PLACE. O'CONNELL hints this truth to Lord DURHAM, nay, the whole tenor and intent of his letter is to impress it on his Lordship, and convince him that Ireland should no longer be denied the only balm which can heal her bleeding wounds. He shows in the most lucid, logical, and satisfactory manner that the English reform bill secured to England radical improvement, and substantial benefit; that the Scotch reform bill secured to Scotland the meliorating change that country sought for, but the Irish reform bill was a mere nominal affair which brought no relief, no benefit to Ireland-and only served to make glaringly conspicuous the partiality of the Whigs towards England, Scotland and Wales; and their deadly animosity towards Ireland. We will not point out the various subdivisions of O'CON-NELL'S letter as our readers will no doubt refer to it, but we feel called upon to notice many portions of it, as conveying information at once new and important. Our readers are well aware that when the Emancipation bill passed, the forty shilling freeholders were disfranchised, and it was supposed by many persons on this side of the Atlantic that the patriotic Irish on that occasion consented to the diss frachisement in order to secure emancipation. O'CONNELL in reference to this subject says there were two kinds of forty shilling freeholders -- First those who held a forty shilling estate for a life or lives. 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 emancipa- tion, is now under rehearsal, and will be performed at St. Mary's tion bill, rather than disfranchise "405 freeholders of any description or in any degree." After stating this he very rationally observes that as a measure of "reform" the 405 freeholders should have been restored to their former privileges, and by way of proving this enters in relieving that Church from some of the embarassments under into details, the sum of which is that a freeholder in England having which it has had to labour. A lively interest is happily felt by all who in the city of New York. an annual income of forty shillings is entitled to a vote, while the free- are aware of the many difficulties which the Catholics of the Eastern holder in Ireland must have an annual income of Twenty pounds. The part of the City have had to struggle against in raising this beautiful injustice of this is so glaring that to comment upon it is totally need- and much admired edifice, and we are convinced that this effort less. He further shews that in Great Britain "upon its aggregate which has been made with a view to meet some of their pressing depopulation "one individual out of every twenty-five has a vote: In mands and at the same time to give a rich musical treat by producing a vengeauce—reform which exists but in name, and is no more or less than a change from bad to worse—Ireland has iron chains -what they call "reform" makes them brass. Is her condition Ireland-one of every one hundred and fifteen now here is reform with Mozarts Requiem which has never been publicly performed in this

# The Truth Teller.

gress; amongst the various war-cries of the infuriated fanatics and | meliorated? Ireland is impoverished. The British ministry send as this could only have genenated with such a creature as Stanley, and been carried into operation by a premier like Earl Grey. But as good and conclusive a proof as can be given of the partiality exhibited in the gift of representation is this: Wales with a population of 805,182 sends to parliament 28 members; Cork with a population of 806 366 (1,184 more) sends but two. Was ever such injustice before practiced. Such a system of corruption and iniquity can not exist tt can not be possible that 19,00 out of 2,000 shall always remain "aliens in their native land," as O'CONNELL proves is the case at can not, and shall not be withheld from them by a few dishonest and hypocritical sycophants fawning around the the throne, with only sufficient capacity to concéive means for oppressing the Irish people, yet totally destitude of that philanthropy which causes the good man in all his acts to aim at the melioration and happiness of his fellow-creatures. We have not stated all the unjust and oppressive bounds by which the Irish people are prevented from obtaining their own rights, and set forth in O'CONNELL'S letter, but we have said enough to shew that Ireland can not be truly and substantially benefitted without the Repeal of the Union, and that DANIEL O'-CONNELL is the only man in all respects qualified to secure that long wished for measure.

#### THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

The Courier continues its attacks on the Catholics in a style of viralence 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. He writhes in agony under that defeat, inflicted by the incorruptible Democracy of the country; and he now madly rushes from one subject to another in ascribing the cause of his ruin. But a few days since, he assailed the Jackson Party of this State, by the grossest calumny that could be thrown upon it, at the same time pledging his own character for the truth of the charges he put forth. The leading journal of the party which he had traduced expressed an unequivocal denial of the fabrication he had put forth upon the community. It turned out that poor Webb was the dupe of a weak hair brained politician, whose powers of credulity wcre somewhat more extended than his own, and the Editor of the Courier, became the laughing stock of the sensible and reasonable men of his own party, who looked upon him as an object of pity, frantic with desperation at his own entire discomfiture. His affidavit of hear-say, was usher. ed forth to the public in a tone of exultation, which strongly, evinced the extent of his delusion. On Thursday last, as usual, in a fierce declamatory and reckless manner, savouring strongly of his confirmed bigotry, prejudice, and dislike to Catholics, he boldly charges the Catholic Clergy of this city with having interfered in the late political contest, insinuating that they influenced the Catholics in voting, and impudently asserts that he can establish the fact ! We now give the nost broad denial to all the statements in his editorial paragraph, and dare him to prove what he basely asserts. He is fully aware that his charges are groundless, and we know full well that it is only an attempt, on his part, to cast odium upon a religious persuasion, to ap ase certain pious patrons, and supporters of the Courier and Enquirer. It is a well established fact that the Catholic Clergy of this ountry, do not interfere with their flocks in political or temporal af. fairs ; they never have done so, and Webb in making his false accusation on this point, only designedly seizes the opportunity of insulting them. On the contrary, they have no desire to interfere, and they carefully abstain from participating in discussions or contests in which generally so much bad feeling is displayed, or in taking a part which would be highly improper in them who have devoted hemselves to the service of God. We would further inform the Editor of the Courier, and all those whom it may concern, that the Catholics of this country, do not allow themselves to be led by any man, or any class of men. They think, speak, and act for themselves, and would be the first to reprobate the conduct even of their own clergy, were they so far to forget themselves, as to leave the pulpit, for the political rostrum, and enter the arena of political contention. The Catholics know how to respect their Clergy, and prac. tice their religion, and the Clergy know better how to respect themselves, than interfere with the politics of the laity. In fact, the whole affair is the weak invention of the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer, who regularly scizes every opportunity to wreak his ven. geance on the Irish of this City, because he has found them the firm advocates of Democracy. Long since has the reputation of the Cou. rier and Enquirer fallen into disrepute, in consequence of its total disregard of every upright and manly principle, in its conduct. This last assault upon the feelings of Catholics, has reduced it still lowerin public estimation, and the malignity and unfairness of the article, indicates a bitter hostility, which we scarcely expected from that quarter, and has furnished the model of a creature perfect in its parts. Poor Webb !- Brownlee, will welcome thee back to his embraces.



# not of the Conserv

char ine"same Spirit of Charity which has actuated and influence." 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 .- We advise our readers to attend ; they will be much gratified .- We can safely pronounce that the eulogy will be eloquent and able, and the address of Mr. KNOWLES, replete with real poetry .- For particulars see the advertisements in the Daily Papers.

#### 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. The Cages containing the truly valuable and choice collection of the scarcest animals, are arranged around the room, and surmounted by a fine capacious gallery, with commodious seats, and yery handsomely carpeted. Here the spectators have an excellent opportunity to see the Lions of the day, as. well as those of the exhibition. There are in addition, two handsomely furnished sitting rooms for the ladies and gentlemen visiting the exhibition-in fact every thing is arranged in a splendid manner, and with a regard for public gratification and comfort, which should ensure the enterprising proprietors extensive patronage. The cleanliness of the Cages renders the exhibitionstill more pleasing, and every thing is arranged so admirably that nothing can be said to be wanting The Menagerie is nightly visited by thousands; the exhibition is a nost interesting one, and we advise our readers to witness it.

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. Our limits prevent us saying more than that we recom mend these letters to the attention of our readers.

D Several notices of new publications, advertisements, &c. are mayoidably 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 receiv ed 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 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 Scraph—voice of Charity, Solicits you to come

Donations for the Fair will be thankfully received and may be ent to any of the following ladie

Mrs. Brugiere, No 48, Bond st Mrs. Blachley, No. 70, Cliff st. Mrs. Depau, 358, Broadway, Miss O'Brien, 435, Broome st Mrs. Depan, 358, Broadway, Wrs. Fox. 66, White st. Mrs. Livingston, 64, White st. Mrs. Coster, 15, Laight, st. Mrs. Gallatin, 103, Chambers st. Mrs. Wadsworth Mrs. Canda, 114. Leonard st. Mrs. Glover, 177, Greene st.

Miss Burtsell, 76 Franklin st. Miss Fox, 128, Bleeker-st Miss Binnse, 40, Beach s Courland s Mrs. Lasala, 43. East Broadway Mrs. De Grandval, 17, Lispinard s'

#### MOZARTS REQUIEM.

We understand that this splendid and highly celebrated composi-Church Corner of Grand and Ridge-streets on Sunday week the 21st inst. The best talent of the City have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion : as the object for which it is got up, is to assist

Mrs. Bedford, 11, Murray st. Mrs. Rvan, 426, Broadway, Miss Kennedy, Borrow street. or to the Asylum 6th Avenue. 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 Assylue.

### INFORMATION WANTED,

Of ROBERT CLANCY, and his an EUGENE, who left Albany twelve years go to settle in the Conadas. Any account of them, or either, directed to Mr. Jas. Malone, No 32 Moore at. New-York, will be considered an extraordinary favor which usey will find very much to their advantage, decl33t

# The Truth Teller.

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

# REGULAR INTERCOURSE WITH IRELAND.

REGULAR INTERCOURSE WITH IKELAND. EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE. Residents in the United States feeling desirous of sending for their families, rela-tions or friends, are respectfully informed the subscribers have made such arrango-ments 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 em-barking in every way it can consistently or reasonably be looked for. Economy has been duly considered; unised 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 sea-ports; besides, in the inland counties, for the purpose of expediting such of their pas-sengers as may be in want of information, and more immediately with a view of pay-ing over sums of money wanted to prepare them for the voyage, or for any other purpose.

Seligions as any other wanted to prepare them for the voyage, or for any other purpose.
Drafts can at all times be obtained on Messrs. Robinson, Brothers, Liverpool, payable at sight, in England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.
The ships sail weekly from Liverpool. Their acknowledged regularity in point of sailing with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so much complained of. Very convenient and confortably fitted up, agreeable to the Company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance unequaled. Their commanders are skiffel 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 superivity of cheise 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 mainds 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.

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, Com-merce, Sheffield and Birmingham.-The Company's Agent is Mr. Benjamin Hill, No.

merce, Sheffield and Birmingham.—The Company's Agent is Mr. Dengan. 7 Edea, Dublin. From BELFAST—The Steamboats Chieftain, Corsair, and Hibernia, three times a week.—Agent in Belfast, Mr. Charles Alien, No. 109 High-street. From LONDONDERRY—The Queen Adelaide, and Robert Napier, twice a week.—Agent, Mr. Sanuel Robinson Londonderry. From CORK—The Steamers Lee and Herald, twice a week. From WATERFORD—The St. Patrick, Gipsey, and William Penn. From Newry, Dundalk, Drogheda, and Warren's Point—The Steamers respect-ively on their stations, Henry Ball, George IV. Town of Drogheda and Irishman are regularly running to Liverpool. Application for persons residing in the country (post paid) will be duly answered. Application for persons residing in the country (Dost paid) will be duly answered. MESSRS. ROBINSON, & CO. 246 Pearl-street, New-York, or MESSRS. ROBINSON, BROTHERS, Liverpool.





MESSES. ROBINSON, BROTHERS, LIVERPOOL OC23 MIGANT PASSAGE FFICE MIGANT PASSAGE MIGANT PAS MIGANT PASSAGE MI

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. Per-sons wishing to send for their friends, by applying to the Office, No. 100 Pine street, can sceure their passage on the most moderate terms, in vessels of the first class, no expense will be spared in the different slips by which the passengars will be received, to ensure to them every comfort during the passage. In all cases where the persons decline coming, the money will be returned. Every facility will be given in obtaining information of persons, property, &c. in England, Ire land and Scotland, in all of which countries regular Agents are established, con-nected with the line. Vessels will have Liverpool weekly, so that there will be no detention. Remittances forwarded from here, and all letters destinod for any part of Great Britain and Ireland, if addressed to the eare of the subscribers, poet pand, will be sent without any charge. Applications for passage from persons re-siding in the country, also post paid, will meet with every attention. For further RAWSON, and McMURRAY, 100 Pine-street, y 26.1y.

# ant. FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS. From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Recidents 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 acknowledg-ed regularity in pointoi sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents op-portunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a suffi-cient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto sofrequently occur-ring. Very convenient and confortably fitted up, agreeably to the company's general arrangement, enders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet une, qualled—uniting the natureal skill and first rate talent of their commanders. In pointoi kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort arching the can be readered will be observed. As regards comfort and the reading of the other commanders is a sufficient on the set of the other commanders. In pointoit kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort arching the reading of the other commanders is a sufficient of the set on the commanders.

### CHRESTOMATIC INSTITUTION

CHRESTOMATIC INSTITUTION Removed to 53, Mott-Street, — One door from Bugard-Street. The Autons of this Institution, and the public generally, are repectfully inviced to see and examine the new School rooms, recently elected, at a very considerable expense, by the Principal. They are, he believes, some of the newest spacious, commodious, and healthy in New York; and are now ready for the reception or pupils of both serse. Intending to devote himself solely to the duties of his profession, Mr. Cas-serly pledges himself, that the most unremitting attenton shall be paid to the solid and rapid improvement of those entrusted to his care, in all the brancies of an useful as well as, an ornamental education; both English and Classical. The tractist Course comprises Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetie, Grammar, Geography, History, Elbeavilo, Composition, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Mathematics. The THE CLASSICAL or LITELART Courses comprises the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Iulian anguages.

anguages. Atuached to the Institution, but in a separate house, is a SELECT FEMALE notwor, under the superintendence of Mrs. Casserly, assisted by a competent Gover-ness. The young ladies will have the instructions of the teachers employed n the

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

The quarter brazer is used to the school. For terms, & & & & apply at the School. MiCHAEL MULVY—From MOHILL, in the county of Leitrim, Iseland, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public that he has good accommodiones for either day or weekly boarders, lodgers, & c. and general information af Emi-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 re cha-ritable purpose. nov15 3t 144 Walker-street, c. of Mulbury. COAL—The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard 203 Washington-stret, east side between Murray and Warren-streets—Liverpool Orrel Coal of the first juality Newcastle do., Scotch do., Nova Scotia do. ANTHRACITE COAL. Schuylkill Coal warranted equal to any in the market; Lehigh do. Lackawana do SHITHS' COAL. Virginia, fine Sydney, Newcastle, and fine Liverpool. September 13 MASAGE FROM DUBLIN. Arrangements have been made to bring out from Dublin, via Liverpool, he first

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

#### LAW OFFICE.

LAW OFFICE. JAMES W. WHITE-ATTORNEY AT LAW-Has opened in office at No. 3. Nassau-street, where he will attend with fidelity to all professional busi-ness which may be entrusted to him. He would also inform his Irish fellow-citizens here, that having law comections in the city of Limerick, Ireland, he will be enabled to conduct with pronptitude and diligence, and in the least expensive manuer, any business which trey may have to transact in any of the Southern counties of Ireland.

#### FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sails 16th December-arrangements have been made on board one of he fines. Packet Ships in the port, sailing pointedly on the 16th inst., for the comfitable ac-commodation of a few respectable Steerage Passengers. In selecting this convey-ance loss of time will be prevented.—Drafts as usual on England and Irdand, or overeigns if they be preferred.—Apply, or address 246 Pearl street, N. Y. Sd6 DOUGLAS ROBINSON, & CO.

### PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND. The season being now advanced, those persons wishing to send for their relations and friends from any of the ports of Irelaud. or from Liverpool, to come ort early, n 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 frat-ships. Those persons living at a distance can apply by letter, post paid, which will meet every attention. Apply to ABM. BELL & CC. ABM. BELL, & CC. 33 Pinestreet.

### New-York, Nov. 22, 1834.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. Will be paid by the subscriber to any one who will give him informaton of the person who, on the night of the 24th instant, cut the haulyards of the Liberty Pole opposite the Seventh Ward Hot-1. Strong suspicions are entertained that it was done by a certain person not far from the poll Whoever he may be, he las shown his "cloven foot," in andeavoring to prevent the "flag of our nation" beigh hoisted on the 25th of November, a day ever memorable and dear to every frind of his country. dec6 H. BRADLEY.

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

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

Of ALEXANDER & DANIEL MCAUGHRIN, natives of country Arrim, Ize-land, who sciled from Belfast, Ireland about nine years ago. When has heard of was in Little York, U. C. Any information respecting them will be thatkfully re-eeved by Wm: McAughrin, 166 Pearl-street, N.Y. dec6 4t

OF JANF. FITZPATRICK, a native of Castlelake, county of Clare, ireland.--she sailed from Limerick last April, and arrived in Quebec last June. Her sister MARY, who arrived in New-York in August last, in the ship Prieilia, Cupt. Isaacs, is very auxious to hear from her, at JAMES MALONE'S, No. 32 Morre-street New York. New-York Dec. 6 3t

Of RICHARD TIELY, Shoemaker, native of Tallow, county Waterfoxl, Ire'and When last hea d of was in St. John, N.B. in July of this year. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his sister Mary Ticly at Thomas Cochrane's 84 Hudson-street, New-York.

Of P. McDONALD, a Sawyer by protession, who sailed from Belfat, Iteland, along with his Brother EDWARD in the Brig Heber, in June, 1832.-Landed in St. John's, from there to N. Y. via St. Andrew's, East-port, and Brother.-Bis Father and family now reside in Boston, Mass.-Should this meet the ye 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, negotiation of the state of the stat

Of GARRITT DONOGI, UE, when heary from last-about 3 years since, was living in Albany, N. Y. His Brother JAMES and Nister JULIA now in Rechester N. Y., are anxious to hear from him.—Any co. munication in relation to him dressed, to the care of J. O'DONOGHUE, Auction and Commission, Merchan, Rochester, N. Y., will be thankfully received. n29 3t

Rochesiei, N. Y., will be thankfully received. 12934 Should this meet the eye of any jetson acquainted with the present face of resi-dence, or who can give any information concerning SIMON and MATHEW REGAN, or either of them, natives of Carrickiwshill, 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 COSTIGAN, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. SIMON emgrated 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 be a heard from. MATHEWhas 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. n293t

Of JOHN McDERMOTT, of Farnaugh, Co: Leitrim, Ireland. He landed in Quebec in August 1831, from Sligo, is suppored to be in New York or Philadelphia. Also, of FRANCIS RHIEY, who was some time at Rodney, Delawre Co. Pa, Any: ccou.t of said persons would be that kfully received by the kor, J Kelly Sandy Hill, Washington Co. New-York, dee63t

Court of Common Pleas. for the City and County of New York. IF 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, ac-cording to law, within nine months from the first publication of this notice; and that the payment of any debts due to him by residents of this state, and the delivery to him or for his use, of any property within this state belonging to him, and the transfer of any such pro-operty by him are forbidden by law. and are void. Dated, the 10th day of June, 1834. JESSE W. BENEDICT. June 21--9m Attorney for Attaching Creditor.

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, de-ceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscri ber, at his residence. No. 41, Orange street, in the city of New-Vork on or before the fifth day of January, in the year 1835—New York,' July 3, 1834. York,' July 3, 1834.

### NIEL M'GRATH, DAcutor. Exe

#### 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 'Sr. Louis UsiveEstry,' and empowered to distinguish merit by literary honors and re-wards, and, generally, to have and enjoy all the powers, rights and privilege ausually exercised by literary Institutions of the same rank. It enjoys many other considera-ble advantages which recommend it to the public. The amenity and salubility of its site on the heights of the City of St. Louis, removed from any occassion of dissipa-tion, ar peculiarly hororable to the application of the Student, whilst its proximity to the Mississ ppi facilitates the means of communication with all the places situ ated on its banks, and on 'Lose of its tributary streams. The Professors of the College, are members of the Catholic Clergy, exclusively devoted to the education of youth in virtue and science, and spare no psins to improve the hearts and inform the minds of their pupils. They are aided in this undertaking by eight Assistant Tators.

### PLAN OF INSTRUCTION.

PLAN OF INSTRUCTION. The course of instruction embraces bo is a Mercantile and a Classical education, but so conducted, that the student may apply himself to either or both of these, ac-cording to his destination, or the desire of his Parents. The MERCANTLE DEFARTMENT embraces Reading, i.v. riting, the English and French Languages, Poetry, Rhetoric, History. Geography, Mythology, Rook-Keep-ting, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, the use of the Globes, Trigonometry, Mensura-metric, and Surveying. The Associat Defartments, besides the above specified subjects, comprises the Mensuration of the Algebra defined and Natural Philosophy, and the ighter branches of the Algebrages, Cogic, Metaplaysies, Moral and Natural Philosophy, and the ighter branches of the Algebrages of communication in all the classes, the French and Spanish excepted ; but the Sudents speak French and English, indis-criminately, during the hours of correction.

CENERAL REGULATIONS. The Scholastic year commences on the 1st day of September, and ends on the Stat day of July, on which day a public Exhibition, and a Distribution of Premiums the place; and those who have finished their classed course, if found qualified, are admitted to the degree of A. B. A general Examination of all the classes is be given to students, who, after having completed their course, shall have devoted at least two years to some literary pursuit. Other a cadents are allowed to visit their the merit and distinction in the learned professions. The framets, or to enjoy the amusements of the country, in the healthy neighborhoard of the fibrands are given, as badges of distinction, to the most deserving in each distinction as the fibrand day is general recreation day, and so is every Thursday in the year; on these days the Students are permitted to amuse themselves by walk is fishing, bathing, dec. Hunding is allowed only during the vacations in August. The students, are, at all titmes, under the superintendence of one or more of the Pro-tors. B. The remoths, Bulleting are sent to the Prements of Guardians to inform them

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 vici-nity, but they must return before dark. An experienced Physician daily visits the University, to which is attached an in-firmary, separated from the other buillings to promote quiet, and prevent the dan-ger of contagion. The sick are attended with the greatest punctuality and the most ender care.

per of contegron. The sick are accenced when using size of the processed in a kind, Violations of the established discipline of the University are repressed in a kind, parental maner; corporal punishment is inflicted only for griezous 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 Parents, or Agents. The public exercises of Religion are those of the Catholic Church; but pupils of all denominations are received, movided they be willing, for the sake of order and uniformity, to assist at the public duties of divine service and prayer with their

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FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, & WALES.

THE LIVERPOL AND NEW-YOKK Emigrant Passage Office.

VOL. X

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 hear a good moral character, and know how to write and read his vernarular language.

TERMS. The TERMS, including all the branches above specified, as also washing, mend-ng, Dortor's lees and stationary, psyable hall yearly in advance, are \$150 per an-um, and \$10 entrance. Music, Drawing, and extraordiary attendance during icknes, form extra charges, Medicines and School books are jurnished at the store

ices Should the parents wish to have the washishing and mending done at home, a eduction will be made of \$15 per annum, and should they wish to employ a Phy-cian, different from the one in attendan e, or to run the risk of paying a *full bill*, deduction of \$4 per annum will be made, and \$6 will be deducted, if the stationary is furnished by the Parents. Half barders are received at the rate of \$75 per annum, and \$5 entrance. They reakfast, dime, and study at the University. No deduction is made for absence, except in cases of sickness or dismission.

No dediction is made for absence. except in cases of sciences of dismission. **TO DISCHARGE FROM DEBT**. [\* "summt to Revised Statutes, part second, chap. V. tille 1, art. 3: "relating to volun-tary assignments made pursuant to the application of an insolvent and his creditors."] JAES VAN VALKENBURGH. Notice first published 15th November, 1834. Creditors to appear before the Honorable Richard Riker, Recorder of the city and county of New-York, on the 29th day of January next, at 16 o'clock in the forenoon. nov15 16t

CID ER-300 bbls Wine Sap, 300 do Crab do. For sal by WM. FLINN, a lis Vaults, corner City Hall Place and Duane-street. Dwelling 160 Madison-street

The second secon

FOR NEW ORLEANS-The new first class Packet Ship ECHO, Capt Mallett, having been unavoidably detained, can yet accommodate a: 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 – Schuyfkill, Peach Orchard, Lackawana, Lehigh, Liverpool, Sydney, Pictou and Virginia—all of the first quality.

All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

JOHN QUIN.

dec631 Of GREGORY CONOLLY, a naitve of Queen's County, parish o' Killenard, Ireland. He was about 37 years of age, and a laborer. He left Boson in July. 1829, left a wife and one child. The only account she got of him since vas a verbal accougt of his being to work on a ( and in Pennsylvania, and that he died there. Should this meet the eye of any person who is able to give any information respec-ing him, he would confer a favor on his wife by writing a few lines to ler in careof Patrick ( onolly, of Boston.

Editors of newspapers with whom we exchange are requested to copythe above

Of JOHN & GILBERT GANNON, Brothers, natives of Rodeen, Parsh of Angh-rim, in the county Roscommon, Ireland. They took shipping from Sigo, in Apral 1832, for Quebec. When last heard from John was near the falls of Nigara. Any information r specting either of them, whether they be iving or dead, will be than fully received hy their brother Patrick, who arrived in New-York in Jetober last, and now resides at No 63, Suffolk-street. nov15 3t

Of GEORGE McCARTNEX, County of Down, Parish of Maharatin, town land of Ballylaney, Ireland, who sailed from Bélfast in the ship Henrietta, and arrived In New-York about eleven years ago. When last heard of was in this ciy. A letter addressed to his sister (a tharine Coanor, or her hueband Edward McIonald, Pitt-field, Mass. will be thankfully received nav15.34

THE TRUTH TELLER is published every Saturday Morn-ing, at the Printing Office, No. 58 Frankhn-street, one loor from Broadway

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