



**TRUTH IS POWERFUL AND WILL PREVAIL.**

VOL X.

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**IRELAND.**

**THE ORANGE MOVEMENT & THE PARSONS.**

"Never did bare and rotten policy  
Colour her working with such deadly words."

WERE we disposed to mock the Conservative, we should tell them, that they are now the true Destructives, and their title but a nickname. In what have they preserved their most cherished abuses, or where is their resting-place that is not doomed, by the fact that it is so, to attack? Wherever they move, the eager step of Reform pursues them. Like the hovering and outcry of vultures over carrion, their presence denotes corruption. Their protection provokes assault; and their defence is fatal. Thus, they have destroyed the rotten boroughs; the House of Lords totters under their influence; the pension list is in near peril, in spite of the Whigs; and they have levelled a most effective battery of gold against the national debt; in disregard of apostolic principles ten bishops have been torn from the Irish Church establishment; and, having extinguished tithes, they are now starving the parsons; nay, they have marked out the absentees themselves for attack, as the speech of Mr. Boyton, at their late great meeting, can testify, and it will not be their fault if rents and taxes are not speedily lessened. In short, were their merits not quite involuntary, their services to the public would entitle them to our special admiration. Let us hope, then, that their present activity may continue long enough to goad and guide us on to the path of freedom, for else, we fear, our advance would be but sluggish.

Their last great movement has been the rejection of the tithe bill, which secured to the clergy a greater income, in safety than they ever extorted, amid hate and peril, by all the oppression they practised. Gloss it as they may, in sober earnest, we believe it now requires no inspired exposition to convince them of the ruinous folly of that step, though its frightful consequences are not yet fully developed. The most direct destructives could not have ensured, so certainly, the downfall of the church as these conservatives have done; and would that this were the only evil it must produce, or that its patrons might be its only victims! The proceeding with which this step was followed up, has been rashly regarded as still more important, but, in fact, it has been a signal failure. It has accomplished no purpose for which it was intended; it has realized no hope or project of those who promoted it, but, on the contrary, it has done incalculable mischief to the party, and they now feel it.

As a muster and display of the rank and wealth of the party, the Conservative Convention in Dublin might be of considerable consequence to them, but even in this respect it was a failure. If we mistake not, the peerage of Ireland consists of nearly two hundred and fifty members, and yet (excluding some half-dozen junior scions of nobility) but twelve or thirteen, out of the entire, attended, and these, with two or three exceptions, were rather the parvenus of the peerage than the ancient nobility of the land,—here were but three titles among them older than half a century, and a few so old; besides these magnates there were three or four baronets, as many city knights, and a half-a-dozen members of parliament, and the crowd was chiefly composed of clerical functionaries, or those whose families derive support from the church. How far was such an assemblage calculated to impress public opinion with respect? What control can it exercise over the measures that engrossed its attention? We deny, utterly, that it represented the substantial power, or prevailing opinion, of the country. The great body of the landed gentry stood aloof on the occasion, and we defy the combined exertions of the entire party that attended, to influence the free votes of but a tithe of the Irish constituency. Did the exigency of the times require it, we are confident that an assemblage far superior in its array of rank, and infinitely greater in wealth and real power in the community, could be speedily convened, in opposition to the objects of this convention. It is not, however, in this manner that the question between them and the Irish people is now to be determined. The day has gone by when a crusade of orange fanatics could excite alarm, or provoke retaliation. When they bluster of their power, we will challenge them to the hustings; and when they talk of us of their wealth, we will remind them, that not a hundred of them could afford to give a dinner to their English apostle, Winchelsea. They are, in fact, a needy and grasping faction, rendered desperate because they can no longer pilage the public with impunity; their very outcry is, that they are prevented from plundering under the sanction of law, and it is scarcely to be wondered that such frantic insolence should fail to excite the sympathy of those who have no interest in its success.

We have no intention of discussing minutely proceedings so devoid of rational object or important consideration, as those adopted by this meeting. The resolutions comprised the vague declaration of certain general principles which none but this party ever disputed, and the assertion that they are exposed to certain grievances and foul designs, so preposterous and impossible, that we scarcely know whether we should most laugh at the absurdity of the charges, or deplore the besotted ignorance and bigotry that dictated them. The gross inconsistencies, however, which equally distinguished them and the speeches delivered, present us with an admirable exemplification of the true character of the party. In one breath they boast of their loyalty and the favour of their gracious king, while they indirectly menace him the loss of his head if their designs should be opposed. They tell us of the expansive power and irresistible might of protestantism, while they mourn over the downfall of their church. They talk of the tolerant principles of their religion, and the universal freedom it promotes in civil institutions, while they deplore the restitution of their fellow-citizens to a fraction of their civil rights, and proclaim the destruction of the constitution, from the equal extension of its privileges to all its subjects. They taunt us with their strength and numbers, while they execrate a commission for enumerating

Why, the simpatons, if the Tories should displace the reforming ministry they must become reformers, and if they did not the crisis of the establishment would be accelerated beyond the power of political mechanism to arrest its entire precipitation. Suppose these tithe-loving Protestants are true to their promise, as a plan to expose their weakness, they will be a field, and talk of bayonets and re-conquering the country, while they implore protection against our power. They charge the authorities with a hostile administration of the laws, while almost every functionary, from the attorney-general to the humblest police constable, belongs to their party; and every bench, from the Four-courts, to the lowliest petty sessions hovel, is filled with their retainers. They sneer at our poverty, and compare it proudly with their own vast wealth and magnificent liberality, while they weep over the wants of their beloved clergy, and tell us with pitiful horror, that their beloved pastors are perishing. They reproach us with their beneficent charity, and laud their own piety, while they cheer to the very echo the proposal to dive seven or eight millions of human beings from the soil of their fore-fathers,—to exterminate them, that a twentieth of that number may worship in free and sublime consciousness, that not a single papist aspiration tints the atmosphere between them and the heavens. They boast of their changeless purity of their faith, and the heavenly origin of their church, while they gravely forebode the its utter destruction if tithes should be abolished!

Such are a few of the leading principles and statements actually propounded and adopted at this meeting; and surely it requires but thus to remove their screen of verbiage, to make even those who uttered them, ashamed of their folly and atrocity. The first consideration they suggest is. Are such sentiments, such deadly schemes, sanctioned by the great body of the Protestants of Ireland? For our own part we indignantly reject the suspicion. We do not unfeignedly believe that no Protestant, not thoroughly imbued with the sanguinary and bitter spirit of orangeism, can contemplate them without horror; they are as revolting to the common feelings of our nature, as they are inconsistent with the principles of the Cristian creed, and none but a reckless faction, regardless alike of humanity and religion, could conceive them, or venture to clothe them in expression. But the preachers of those doctrines are chiefly pastors of the Protestant church, they are invested with the sacred office of God's ministry. Are these the lessons they teach their flocks? Do they mingle these feelings with the solemn rites of religion? Do they inculcate them from the awful sanctuary of the altar? These are questions which the denounced millions will assuredly ask of each other, and what shall be the answer? Shall they receive it in the mercies of the wretch whose hovel has been of even its scanty and squalid comforts, to pamper the stranger's luxury? Or must they appeal to the landlord's care of the poor he has received as an inheritance, whose smouldering cabins, and desolate fields filled with the brutes he has preferred, betray how faithfully they have served their country and their God? We speak with unaffected anxiety on this point,—and to these questions must be given to the people? We require that answer from the rational and upright, the religious and patriotic Protestants of Ireland. We require it for their own sakes. Silence, in the consciousness of guiltiness, will not suffice; they must repudiate these principles as openly as they have been avowed,—they must teach their countrymen and the civilised world to distinguish between them and the ruthless, savage fanatics, who have thus disgraced the human race. There never was a time when the Protestants of Ireland were so imperatively called upon to place their real principles fully before the public eye. A foul stain has been flung on their character as citizens and christians, by their own brethren, and by themselves alone must they be vindicated. There never was a time in which they could so usefully and freely assume the position which we desire to see them occupy. There is now a pause between the first effort of the slanderous incendiaries and the popular re-action it was intended to provoke. The obvious object of the faction is, to involve the entire Protestant body in the odium they have themselves incurred, that they combine the entire in opposition to that re-action, and under the pretext of a "Protestant persecution," excite elsewhere the sympathy and support they have to secure for themselves. Wild designs of regaining long lost power, and of erecting the old, galling, and fatal distinctions that once sustained their denomination against the nation, lurk beneath this scheme. It is for the liberal Protestants of Ireland to crush such hopes now and for ever. The question is not Protestantism? or Popery? But whether we shall have good or evil government—internal peace or civil dissension? The crisis is at hand when they must determine whether they belong to the party of the faction, or the party of the nation, and in their decision determine for a time the fate of the nation. They must perceive, as clearly as we do, that the temporal power of their church is now a hopeless wreck. Like a vessel of war, it may still do mischief while it floats, but it is sinking fast into the gulph that yawns for it. They cannot save it if they would. Are they mad enough to man its decks and shrouds at such a moment and hurl destruction on their country, perishing as pirates do, because they have no hope or claim for mercy from the world? It has now hoisted the orange flag in despair—will they fight beneath that emblem of rapine and blood?

The independent Protestants of Ireland have now an opportunity of assuming a high station as a political party in the popular ranks; if they lose the moment they lose for ever every hope of that station. The principles of the Government deserves their support, which is also perhaps requisite to confirm and strengthen those principles. They can so far command the support of the Government in aid of their designs. The national party at this moment are prepared them also; they have paused to make the experiment whether the British Government can, or will, render justice to the country—equal justice to all its people; they will, therefore, hail with satisfaction the accession and activity of such a party, and will either co-operate with them, or leave them uncontrolled to pursue their own plans. They owe it to themselves to assume this position—they owe it to the Government and the people to array themselves promptly and manfully against the measures of the Orange faction. They must submit to be confounded with that faction, or abandon every hope of political influence, with either the Government or the people, if they now remain inactive. We know how many of these persons are in secret friendly to Repeal, but we do not ask them

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ward now as repealers—though we think this time most favorable for the avowal of their sentiments. Let them come forward and proclaim their adherence to the rights of conscience and free institutions; let them assert their abhorrence of the attempt to govern the many for the gain of the few, and their resolution to oppress no man for the support of their creed and clergy. Such a movement will remove many an error of omission, and entitle them to the eternal gratitude of their country.

As for the Orange faction, or rather their leaders, they at once provoke our abhorrence and contempt. We have ever known them to be a paltry, shuffling, and treacherous crew. They are insolent without spirit, ferocious without courage, factious and slavish, fawning and false as fiends. They are reptiles that the nation's heel should crush, but that they are noisome. They have ceased to be formidable, but for the secrecy with which they instil their venom into their deluded victims. Listen to the hellish thoughts they broach in open day, and think what must be the sentiments they utter in their midnight orgies. It is in such atrocious perversion of the minds of youth and ignorant bigots, that their danger consists. Heated with such frantic fancies at night, how can the Orange neophyte behold his Catholic neighbour or dependent with charity in the morning? There is a species of fascination for weak-minded, hot-headed men in the idea of a secret initiation and mystic union for the purposes of promoting the plans of party, which a few designing hypocrites avail themselves of, making puppets of their dupes; and this motive draws many a fool within their meshes. But still, as their leaders have gradually lost the power of rewarding their agents, and protecting their followers, their influence has declined, and the few braying brutes who still boast of their strength, know well that the Orange system is falling into hopeless ruin. Were their ranks really crowded, their organization might render them important, but only for the purposes of violence. They are, however, really decreasing daily, and the secrecy of their proceedings only serves to conceal it, and render it possible for them to impose on the credulous and timid. Their present effort to enlist support, by combining their cause with the defence of tithes, might possibly succeed to some extent, for we have always remarked a peculiar aptitude in the Irish Protestants to yield to the cry of religious alarm, but the attempt is desperate, and can only be fatal to the parsons. We have no fear that, even the few well-meaning Protestants, who might be weak enough to join them at this moment, would long continue to co-operate with them, for the whitened sepulchre is not more deceitful, nor disgusting to him who looks within. Our only apprehension is, that the public would make no distinction in their favor, and that they might be rendered desperate by the feeling that they were doomed to the same hate and resentment that pursued their guilty associates. As a body, however, we repeat that the Orangemen are fast sinking to decay. The elements of dissolution are actively and irresistibly in operation. We tell them, for we know it, that they are a disjointed, divided body, and we defy them to rear their power again as haughtily as they hope. They have no leaders among them fit for the task of giving firmness and consistency to the structure, even if they possessed the materials. There is no sympathy between the higher and lower classes among them,—the head has no bond of union between the bones and sinews. That which supplied its place—the public plunder, on which the pack were fed—is lost to them, and the cold selfishness of the sickly aristocrat can little brook the rude intrusion of vulgar demands, while the humble jackman can as little understand the merit of a cause that does not support its champions.—They may live a phrensied moment of convulsive strife, but again we utterly defy them. We have marked well their invidious attempt to play the double game of Repeal and Ascendancy, and laughed at their doltish hopes to cajole the people, whom they would sell, even to the hated whigs, for a tithe of the old power to oppress them. Why then would we consent to conciliate them? may be demanded, and our reply is—for the sake of Ireland and of their own well-meaning dupes. The law permits the punished felon to retrieve his reputation, though the prudent are wary of him till he proves his reformation sincere, and thus would we conciliate them again, without confiding in them, until they had proved that they loved Ireland more than tyranny; but for their secession we feel no regret,—we behold the dog return to his vomit with no feeling but disgust.

The course of the Repealers is clearly to abide the progress of events for the present, preserving a guarded neutrality, but prepared to act with the increased energy gathered from their present pause. The period of their quiescence is that of the ministerial probation; let the ministry be heedful they again fail not in the pledges they have given to the people. For ourselves we are not sanguine in our hopes of an immediate and decided change in the system of governing Ireland. The ministry, we suspect, want union and energy, even more than is believed by some who still distrust them; but self-defence may urge them into measures of popular benefit which they have not yet contemplated. One thing is certain, that they have no party to sustain them but the people, and they must serve them if they would shun a fate from which they never can be rescued. No Tory ministry can hold power, even if it should attempt it, and the country will never again endure a Whig ministry, such even as we have now. Let parties, however, change as they may in the cabinet, the power is virtually in the hands of the Repealers in Ireland, and their triumph will be ultimately as certain as their position is now secure.—*Dublin Monthly Magazine.*

**TO THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.**

MY LORD—In the "Annual Register" for the year 1819, page 113, the following account is given of a remarkable incident:—  
"A very numerous and highly respectable meeting of the freeholders of the county of York was held in York, in consequence of a requisition to the High Sheriff, signed by the Duke of Norfolk, by Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, and many other noblemen and gentlemen of the first importance. This assem







he had made, nor compensate him for the splendid services he had performed [loud and long continued applause.]

The Rev. Mr. Doran then rose, and spoke as follows:—My Lord and Gentlemen—I come forward, in obedience to the call of your respected committee, for the purpose of moving the first resolution. And I come forward with reluctance. And my reluctance arises, not from any disinclination on my part to comply with your wishes; but from a consciousness of my total inability to do justice to the resolution entrusted to my charge. It is almost a matter of course for a speaker at a public meeting to profess his incompetency for the duty which has involved upon him. But it is not in conformity with common-place routine—it is with the utmost sincerity and truth that I declare my total inability to speak of "the great leader" in a manner commensurate with his merits. When I attempt it, I feel myself repelled by the magnitude of the theme, just as a small hand that endeavours to grasp a mighty globe, is driven back by a reaction of its own effort to comprehend. In speaking of "the man of the people," it is impossible to say any thing that has not been said before. I am not vain enough to suppose that I can add to the eulogy of him, who has long been—who now is—and in far distant ages shall be, the extolled of every tongue. Tottering age becomes strong and youthful, at hearing the name of Daniel O'Connell. His praise is spoken by the full-grown man—it is lisped by the innocent child. Blessings are invoked on his head, and prayers for his welfare ascend to Heaven ten thousand times a day, not merely in the language of "the invader"—not merely in the eloquent and beautiful, but fast decaying language of "dear native plain"—but in all the languages of Europe and America; aye! and of many in Asia and Africa too. The emancipated negro slave as well as the regenerated Irish serf hails Daniel O'Connell as his deliverer out of "the land of Egypt and the house of bondage." The Christian—the infidel, and even the still unemancipated Jew must feel grateful to freedom's warmest, ablest friend. Fallen Greece—persecuted Poland—regenerated Belgium—recognise O'Connell as the mighty advocate of the glorious principle of "civil and religious liberty all over the world." His whole life is a proof that he thinks "the cause of freedom is the cause of God." He has been the defender of the injured and oppressed of every creed and clime. His cause is the cause of humanity. With justice may he say, in the words of the ancient Roman—

"Homno sum, humani, nil, a me alienum puto."

He has been described by his friend Shiel as "an able-bodied, able-minded, hard-working, hard-thinking man." And all the powers of his body, all the faculties of his mind, all his actions, all his thoughts, have been uniformly devoted to the cause of his native land. "The emerald gem of the western world," he is always esteemed as the most beautiful and precious in the diadem of monarchs. "Ireland, all Ireland, and nothing before Ireland" has been his motto. "The greatest good of the greatest number of Irishmen" has been his rule. Grattan said of himself that he had followed Ireland "from her cradle to her grave." O'Connell has followed her from her resurrection to her glory. It was he, who, standing over the grave where the energies of Ireland lay entombed, uttered a note, at which she started from her lethargy, shook the dust from around her, and rose in mighty majesty against her oppressors. Who was it that thundered loud and long at the portals of the constitution, until he compelled the Cerberus of bigotry to admit us? O'Connell. Who was it that smote the Goliath of ascendancy? O'Connell! Who was it that crushed the hydra of intolerance? O'Connell! Look at O'Connell's career since the establishment of the glorious and immortal Catholic Association. He commenced under auspices that would have instantly, and for ever, disheartened any other man. Despite of "enemies within and enemies from without," he persevered, with a zeal and fortitude, unparalleled in the annals of the world. He endured with patience the pelting of the pitiless storm. He beat against wind and tide—scoured clear of rocks and quicksands, and ultimately piloted himself and the whole crew into the harbour of the constitution. It were vain to deny that he had many and strong hands on board; but notwithstanding all this, he was the pilot that brought the vessel into port. His was the "master-spirit that rode in the whirlwind, and directed the storm" of popular feeling. He has been the redeemer of his country; he found her degraded, enslaved—he made her free and exalted. It is said that O'Connell has failings. No doubt of it. But they are neither so great nor so numerous as his interested calumniators represent them. He has his failings. But what does this prove more, than that he is human; and

"He that expects a perfect man to see, Expects what neither was, nor is, nor e'er shall be."

Remember, his virtues are purely, exclusively his own—his failings the effects of the circumstances in which he is placed. My Lord and gentlemen, allow me to thank you for the patience with which you have heard me, and to conclude by moving the first resolution.

Mr. Caraher proposed the second resolution—

Mr. Stevenson seconded it.

Mr. Charles Quin proposed, and Mr. P. Callan seconded, the third resolution.

Pursuant to the second resolution, a subscription list was opened at the meeting. The Right Rev. Dr. Blake, before he vacated the chair handed in 10l. as his contribution, and in the course of fifteen minutes upwards of 70l. was collected on the spot.—Newry Examiner.

PROTESTANT MEETINGS.

For some time Ireland has been politically quiet—the factions were subsiding, though occasionally bursts of resentment, the consequence rather of individual grudge than party spite, disturbed the peace of society. The partisan associations among the liberals had ceased altogether, and those of their antagonists were continued rather from custom than from interest in their proceedings. Thus the movement party was disbanded, and the other met occasionally, and formally separated. In this state of settlement and mutual forbearance Ireland was again roused by the cry, "the church is in danger," and that sacrilegious hands are preparing to commit spoliation on the possessions of our holy establishment. A meeting of Protestants was assembled in Dublin, and there the elect talked and resolved, and resolved and talked, and dined, and met at Tim's. A Protestant meeting at Cavan followed—and afterwards the same Protestant spirit, capricious as the cholera, hurried over Monaghan and Armagh and smote the first-born of Down. One would be induced to imagine that the Protestants; by self-possessed prerogative, would be weary of such projects, by their continued failures in all their former operations—for never did men so effectually promote what they wished to obstruct, or retard what they wished to advance.—Their new reformation multiplied Catholics; the Kildare-place Society gave place to the national schools; the Brunswick meetings aided Catholic emancipation, and the private arming of the Protestants was followed by dismissing the armed yeomanry. Yet, after all these defeats and discomfitures, the same men set sail under the same auspices, to be inevitably wrecked the hundredth time—for never can the Cape of Tempest become the Cape of Good Hope to men so abandoned by sense and fortune.

The leading motive avowedly for the present incursions on

our northern frontier is in defence of tithes and the support of the plethoric church establishment. Yet, does any one believe that the descendants of those Irishmen who, by a vote in parliament, ended agistment tithes, can be very anxious to have it reimposed?—and who of any sect or creed, who has his interests directly or indirectly mixed up with agriculture, can be a sincere abettor of the tithes system? The pragmatic in speech may argue that tithes is no charge to the landlord—that tithes does not interfere with the returns of the occupying tenant for his capital and labor; yet, if the ecclesiastical courts registered this opinion, if it were chaunted in all cathedrals, and all clerks cried amen to the doctrine, both landlords and tenants will believe that tithes is something, and, considering the present reduced price of grain, not a few of both will consider tithes a great deal. The tithes in present circumstances is a double pressure—it is a screw worked by a winch. This tithes-lovingness is a delusion; it is not that the talking and resolving Protestants care so much for the church and tithes as Oliver Cromwell did for seeking the Lord over his bottle—but it affords a point of attack. The object is to embarrass government, and prepare means for the return of the Tories to power. Why, the simpletons, if the Tories should displace the reforming ministry they must become reformers, and if they did not the crisis of the establishment would be accelerated beyond the power of political mechanism to arrest its entire precipitation. Suppose these tithes-loving Protestants are true to their profession for mother church, what would they have the ministry perform for its interests? A million lent to its ministers—police, military, and the magistracy campaigning in support of tithes-processes. What more could they do, unless they should subsidize the German princess, and hire Swiss troops to aid the levy of tithes and composition?—and yet the object of the employment of those foreign troops would be more unintelligible to them than the English or Irish language—for tithes in Switzerland and other continental countries, as a mode of paying the clergy, have long ceased. The reforming ministry made war for the parsons—they parleyed and tried peace—they tempted the landlords by a bonus of 15 per cent., then by 22 per cent., the difference to be supplied from the consolidated fund. No, the Conservative lords would not hear of it—yet their own promises of assistance to the parsons are empty as their deeds. Indeed the parsons did not show any disposition to agree to the government scheme; yet will they live to declare, with old Hesiod, that the half is better than the whole. It is astonishing that any body of men can expect any benefit from such meetings as in Dublin, Cavan, Bandon, and Down. Who are the platform personages on such occasions? Are there any sinecurists among those guardians of the constitution—any men displaced? Take them as they appear—do they exhibit by their lives sound and regulated understandings? Text their knowledge, capacity, and discretion, by every man, Conservative or other, who among them would he appeal to for assured advice in great personal difficulties. Why, some among them, and these among the prime, are mocked for exhibiting, out of season and out of tune, the most long-suffering incantations—and, as for the clerical section of these Protestant meetings, what can be more unwise than their discourses and their travelling? Their duty is not the cure of souls, but the uncurableness of party. And mark, that while these lay and spiritual missionaries denounce agitation, they are the only agitators—and while they denounce associations and societies, they themselves (the opposite party being at rest) have restored their old societies, and recruited them, and recognised new societies, lay and clerical. The leaders of these meetings want every ingredient which constitutes capacity and wisdom; zeal some of them possess—

Zeal the blind conductor of the will.

Note by contrast how passionately and willfully these Irish politicians present themselves before their country. Lord Winchelsea, the most furious Protestant in England, was the mildest Protestant at the Dublin meeting of Conservatives. It is strange that in all particulars these leaders should be at fault. The Cavan meeting was called by the high-sheriff; the Down requisition for a Protestant meeting was headed by the lieutenant, and the sheriff called a Protestant meeting.—This may be conservative, but it certainly is not constitutional. I am particularly sorry the lieutenant of the county acted so irregularly, as I had once the honor to act with him in defence of the linen weavers of the North, and no person could be more prompt and energetic in defending them from becoming victims of a job.

I have just read the resolutions and petitions of this great meeting. Those whom the language gratify are beyond the help of a schoolmaster. The first resolution talks of "the wild doctrines which are propagated respecting property," &c. This alludes, I suppose, to the language respecting the amount and application of tithes, and yet it would apply much more forcibly to doctrines lately promulgated in the county of Down—for rents are property and tithes are not. The next resolution deprecates a domestic legislature. No doubt, we are all agreed that a foreign legislature is far better than a domestic one; there is only one objection to it by lovers of old things, that Ireland is the first and only instance of the boom in ancient or modern times. The next resolution declares that seditious leaders palpably exercise dangerous influence over his Majesty's ministers and the legislature itself.—The legislature will be very attentive to the hint, particularly as it comes from their friends in Down. The fourth resolution deprecates the atrocities which promote rapid emigration. These were atrocities which did promote migration in the days of "hell or Connaught." There is a rapid emigration, no doubt, but the cause is imputed in my part of the North to many people and little land—in short, to early marriages and most politic partners. Malthus would hardly call these atrocities. Sixthly, they resolve "for the free profession of the gospel of Christ—the unrestricted use of God's holy word by persons of every class and age, &c." and they should have added that persons of all classes and ages, having read, should construe the word of God according to their own judgments—for, to read a book, and say you must believe it as another believes it, or be declared heretic, could, one would think, be no great consolation.

I perceive that the journals speak in raptures on the numbers of the people who crowded to this great Protestant meeting. This is a point gained for the people when numbers are reputed as giving interest to an event; and yet numbers are nothing, or worse than no-

thing, on some occasions. Witness the assemblage at Ballibay; but numbers are all important in Down—not always. Did numbers decide, and were there a free stage for proclaiming opinions? Tommy Downshire's men on Shane's-hill, would out-number the tenants at Hillsborough. This county is the last in the North which should be agitated. From Cavan and Down I turn with pleasure to Armagh. Those noblemen and gentlemen who are most interested for Protestantism, except a few small pretensions, have abstained from countenancing any similar meeting in their own county, and have not attended such meetings in other counties. Politically, they can have no good effect for their own cause—locally, they must be attended with infinite evils. What will be the result of affairs is not mysterious, though the time of their consummation is uncertain. But this is most certain, that a great change is preparing, not only by these countries themselves, but through the means of the old and new world. The selfishness of legislation must end—prerogatives and prerogative institutions cease. Our Conservative Lords and gentry may threaten the reformers, as the Lincolnshire men did those who proposed to drain their swamps by act of parliament—their Conservative cry being,

Let us be men, And defend our Holland fen.

No; we have had enough of Conservatism, and the wisdom of our ancestors, and borough parliaments. To these we owe the national debt. Even almost while I am writing we have a dreadful warning of the Conservative practice of keeping the Treasury accounts by tallies. To this is to be referred the destruction of the Houses of Parliament. Those whom wisdom cannot teach may perhaps be instructed by accident.

GEORGE ENSOR.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At a regular meeting of the Democratic Republican General committee of Young Men, held at Tammany Hall, on the 1st December, 1834, it was Resolved, That this committee recommend to the Democratic Republican young men of the city and county of New-York, friendly to regular nominations, the General and State administrations, and to the known usages of the republican party, to meet in their respective wards, on Tuesday the 30th of December instant, at seven o'clock, to make choice of five persons from each Ward to represent them in the Democratic Republican General committee of Young Men for the ensuing year. Also, at the same time to select their Ward committees. The said delegates are requested to assemble at Tammany Hall, on Monday, the 31st January, 1835, at 7 o'clock, P. M. to organize for the ensuing year. Resolved, That the Ward meetings be held in the following places, viz. 1st Ward--At Broad-street House, corner of Broad and Pearl-streets. 2d Ward--At Shakespeare Hotel, corner of Fulton and Nassau-street. 3d Ward--At Washington Lunch, 199 Washington-street. 4th Ward--At Jefferson House, corner of William and Duane-streets. 5th Ward--At Riley's Hotel, corner of Chapel and Franklin-streets. 6th Ward--At McErmott's Hotel, corner of Duane-street. 7th Ward--At Jackson Head Quarters, Democratic Hall, 156 Monroe street. 8th Ward--At Davis' Long Room, 168 Spring-street. 9th Ward--At Jefferson Hall, corner of Hudson and Charles street. 10th Ward--At Military Hall, corner of Grand and Ludlow street. 11th Ward--At R G Hawkins, corner of Allen and Houston-streets. 12th Ward--At Hickox's Five Mile Stone, Third Avenue. 13th Ward--At the Democratic Hall, Grand street, near Sheriff-street. 14th Ward--At the 14th Ward Hotel corner of Grand and Elizabeth-streets. 15th Ward--At Randall's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Bleeker-streets. On motion, Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the chairman and Secretary, and published until the day of meeting.

MORGAN L. SMITH, Chairman.

John A. Morrill, } Secretaries. James A. Chappel, }

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.—A few copies of the above work, now disposed of at the LADY'S FAIR lately held at NIBLO's for the benefit of the Institution in the Sixth Avenue, are left for sale at Mr. BARTLET'S Book-store, 76, Bowery.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this state to incorporate a Benefit Society in the city of New-York, to be denominated the Druid's Benefit Society of the city of New-York. GEORGE W. FOX, JOSEPH O'BURCHILL, JOHN CANTHILL, JOSEPH KEELER.

CONCERT.

Mrs. SWEENEY respectfully informs her friends and the public that her concert will take place on Friday evening, December 26th 1834, at the City Saloon, roadway, opposite St. Paul's church, to commence at half past 7 o'clock—for particulars see small bills. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the music stores of Messrs. Aubin and Stoddart, A. B. Jolie, Broadway, E. Riley, Chatham-street, Fifth Hall, Rankin-square, and of Mrs. Sweeney No. 14 Rosevelt street; also at the door on evening of performance.

PASSAGE FROM LIVERPOOL to PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE secured by the early Spring Ships at 246 Pearl-street, DOUGLAS, ROBINSON, & CO. New-York, or Messrs. ROBINSON, BROTHERS, Liverpool.

COACH MAKING AND REPAIRING,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, by JAMES ROSS, No. 2 Columbia-st New-York. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

FOR BELFAST, (IRELAND) AND BACK TO NEW-YORK.

The fast sailing and wily coppered and copper-fastened ship VE'PER, Hunt, master, will positively be despatched for the above port on the 1st of January. passage in the steer, or either way, having good accommodations, Apply to WILLIAM BROWN, No. 110 Nineteenth street, or No. 5 Exchange-street.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF RICHARD O'BIERNE, a native of Mohill, in the County of Leitrim, Ireland.—any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brother, Rev. John O'Bierne, at Harlem, N. Y. Michael Mulvey, 144 Walker-street, New-York. Mr. Denman at the Truth Teller Office, 58 Franklin-st. New-York. All those to whom we exchange are requested to give publicity to this Inquiry.

TO FOREIGN AGRICULTURALISTS.

FOR SALE.—Fifty fine farms situate in the counties of Onida, Herkimer, Madison and Oswego, New York State, which offer great inducement to foreign agriculturalists, with all the necessary dwelling houses and offices attached to each farm—and in the immediate vicinity of the Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals the city of Utica. For depth of soil, they are unsurpassed by any lands in America. A part of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale—and the residue to be paid by annual instalments. For further particulars apply to JOHN COGAN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Utica, New York, Nov. 19th 1834. References to the REV. MR. QUARTERS and WILLIAM DENMAN, Esq., Editor of the TRUTH TELLER, New-York.

CHRESTOMATIC INSTITUTION

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

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



tory paragraph of praise to the Creator, in the Eastern fashion, this precious document proceeds in the following style—"The King of the French, your lord and mine, has confided to me the government of your fertile countries. The powerful monarch, whose force is invincible, whose troops are as numerous as the grains of sand in Sahara, and whose ships plough through every sea, wishes to reign over you by his favours solely. All the present inhabitants of the Regency of Algiers are his children, without any distinction as to race or religion. Thus behold in me the chief which he gives the new people, which, under the patronage of France, must rapidly advance towards glory and prosperity! Let every distinction of origin cease; let all hatred disappear. In one hand I will hold the scale of justice equal for all; in the other, the sword destined to punish the oppressor and defend the oppressed. I shall treat you according to your deeds. In my long military career, I have ever been mild towards the good, and terrible towards the wicked. Above all, do not lose sight that the French will never abandon the African soil, and that all the nations of the earth know that it is better to have them for friends than for enemies."

*Devenish Round Tower.*—We are gratified to find that some exertion is making to have the Round Tower at Devenish repaired: but we are afraid the season is too far advanced, and we apprehend much additional damage to it during the winter.—*Enniskillen Chronicle.*

*Irish Harp.*—There is now in this city, a young man, a pupil of the Irish Harp Society of Belfast, Mr. Frazer, whose performance on that national instrument exceed all displays of the kind which we have, hitherto, witnessed.—He has proved to us a power in the harp which, hitherto, we did not suppose it to possess. There is a brilliancy, and, at the same time, a delicacy in his style, which, we think is unrivalled.—*Derry Journal.*

traitor had an opportunity of removing Mr. Blackburne, Mr. O'Connell made a great effort to effect the subversion of his authority, and that the two parties watched the result with opposite wishes, and equal solicitude. Mr. Blackburne was made Attorney-General at the same time that Mr. Doherty was created Chief-Justice, and Mr. Joy was made Chief-Baron. His original appointment was one of the mistakes into which Lord Anglesey fell at the outset, and which frustrated the good intentions which that nobleman entertained towards Ireland.—Mr. Blackburne was a rank Conservative. He had signed a petition against Catholic emancipation shortly before it had been carried. Mr. Blackburne is a man of good abilities, and great dexterity in adapting himself to the persons in authority, with whom his office places him in close connection. "Omnibus obsequium præstare iis sese dedere" is his maxim. Lord Anglesey looked upon him as an exceedingly liberal and enlightened man. There might have been a difficulty in effecting the removal of Mr. Blackburne if no vacancy had occurred upon the bench, but the death of Judge Jebb furnished a ready opportunity to get rid of the incumbrance.

When Sir William Horne was to be disposed of, Lord Brougham felt no "compunctious visitings" in his regard. With respect to Mr. Blackburne, therefore, it is not to be supposed that any feeling of personal delicacy stood in the way—but that the government have retained him with a view to the maintenance of that policy on which he has acted. The promotion of a Roman Catholic to the office of Solicitor-General cannot countervail the effects of Mr. Blackburne's retention; because the Solicitor-General is a very subordinate officer, and has no other duty than that of carrying the directions given by his superiors into execution. The refusal of Mr. Perrin to act with Mr. Blackburne has rendered the appointment of Mr. O'Loughlin very immaterial, as far as political consequences are involved. Again, the promotion of Mr. Green—a gentleman of strong ascendancy opinions, cradled in the corporation, and educated in the back office of Mr. Joy—has confirmed the feelings which the triumph of Mr. Blackburne has occasioned.

When people talk of not suffering the dictation of Mr. O'Connell, they forget the state of the representation of Ireland. No man of common sagacity can believe that a single vote will be obtained in the house by the truckling to Orangism, by which the Irish law appointments are characterised. Will the Conollys, and the Percevals, and the Lefroys, and the rest of them, exhibit any mitigation of their hostility, and exert themselves for the destruction of the government with a less inveterate animosity? On the other hand, will the government have no occasion to resort to the services of "the tail?" Look at the state of the ministry. Stanley, their only great debater converted into a fierce antagonist; Lord Grey, retiring in disgust, while his son exclaims against the treachery by which his removal was accomplished; Lord Brougham playing the "most fantastic tricks" which were ever yet exhibited in a political burletta; Lord Althorp floundering in the pension list; Spring Rice smirking at Negro emancipation; Sir John Hobhouse and Edward Ellice supporting flogging in the army; Littleton complaining of violations of confidence; Lord Lansdowne insisting on the inviolability of church property, in the face of his colleagues' declaration; Charles Grant lolling, in oriental apathy, on the Treasury bench. Never yet was there such an assemblage of circumstances to weaken an administration, and deprive it of all confidence outside the house and of all respect within it; and yet it is in such a state of things that—instead of endeavoring to emulate a powerful party, and to prevent an organization of Radicals and Conservatives for their destruction—the ministry, a few months before parliament is called together, adopt a step whose importance cannot be over-rated, and which will, beyond all doubt, give not only venom but vigor to the opposition—which they might have avoided by a little prudence, but which they have not strength to encounter. Strange infatuation! They assail the church, they court the people, they give to the Irish democracy a ten-fold power; and, at the moment that they are thus undermining Protestant ascendancy, and leaving it without foundation or prop, in the miserable fear of being regarded as under the influence of Mr. O'Connell, (to whom they had already succumbed to render the attitudes familiar, and take away all uneasiness from any further prostration,) they maintain in office a man obnoxious to an active people, and who cannot command for them a single vote in the House of Commons!

#### BANISHMENT OF TENANTRY.

*From the Dublin Register.*

There is nothing like time and place—chapter and verse—names and numbers—when one is dealing with a subject of this nature. On the townland of Ballybrack, parish of Kiltegan, half-baronry of Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow, the following families were residing in March last. They were the tenantry of Mr. Ralph Howard, M. P. for that county, and they were the ancestors of individuals who probably were inhabitants of the same locality for centuries. Where they are now God only can tell; but the probability is that such of them as have not been destroyed by cold, hunger, or disease, are prowling about as beggars, for as much food and covering, as will keep body and soul together. They amounted, at the time of their banishment—men, women, and children—widows, orphans, and all—to *seventy-one souls*—

Widow Lyons, one son and one daughter.

Widow Whelan, one daughter and four sons.

Another Widow Whelan, one son and three daughters.

Patrick Lyons and wife, one son and one daughter.

Thomas Boland and wife, and four sons.

Thomas Whelan and wife.

Thomas Neill and wife, three sons and three daughters.

James Whelan and wife, and five sons.

Michael Neill and wife, two sons and four daughters.

Joseph Farrell and wife, two daughters and one son.

Thomas Whelan and an aged aunt.

John Fitzgerald and wife, one son and one daughter.

Michael Heron and wife, and son and daughter.

James Whelan and wife, two sons and five daughters.

Since the banishment of these miserable people, James Doherty, his wife, one daughter, and three sons, were turned out of their holding on the next townland. It was necessary to get the police to aid in their eviction, by resorting to the usual operation of pulling their houses about their ears!

In the same parish, but on the townland of J following families were, at the same period, s same process. They were tenants of the Rey. Widow Farrell, two sons and two daughters. Widow Farrell, four sons and three daughters. Another Widow Farrell, three sons and one daughter. Thomas Higginson and wife, three sons and one daughter. William Haydon, (a blind man) and his wife, three sons and one daughter. James Farrell and wife, one son and two daughters. John and Henry Haydon, two brothers and one daughter. Joseph Bulger and wife, three sons and one daughter.

James Cross and wife, two sons and one daughter. Mary Toole and her son, both persons of weak intellect. This makes up a catalogue of *one hundred and thirty human beings*, some of them old, some of them infants, some even idiots, who were thrown on the wide world in this parish alone! And they were not the only sufferers in the same district, for the correspondent who gives us their names informs us that he is obliged to reserve for his next communication a description of a number of wretched creatures who were expelled from the lands of Lady Elizabeth Stratford, daughter of the late Earl of Aldborough!!!

#### THE O'CONNELL ANNUITY.

The following letter has given us infinite pleasure, and our feelings will, we feel assured, be entirely participated in by the readers and friends of this journal. We have been Mr. O'Connell's friend, because he has been the friend of our country; and our friendship—our ardent, unbought esteem and gratitude to the author of Catholic emancipation is still as strong, as warm, and as cordial as it ever was, because he is still devoting his prodigious talents, his time, his mind, his energies to the restoration of Ireland to her proper place on the map of Europe. In noticing the advertisement of the national trustees of the real and honestly and freely contracted national debt of Ireland, we did not insult the common sense and the right feeling of this country by appealing either to passions or feelings; we did not advocate the collection of the O'Connell Annuity—we simply called upon Irishmen to be honest, to be grateful—to be just.

It is delightful to find by the subjoined letter, that an Englishman takes the same view of the question—and that he manfully subscribes his name to his virtuous and truly patriotic opinions. It is not to Ireland alone that Mr. O'Connell is a creditor;—the friends of civil and religious liberty, the enemies of tyranny—the advocates of human rights and human happiness all over the globe are his debtors to an irredeemable amount of veneration and gratitude. To universal freedom of person and conscience has he been the unbought, the untiring friend and champion. Never did it fall to the lot of another man to be able and willing to do so much good to mankind—and never did man exert that power and that will so generously—so devotedly and so well. From Ireland especially he is entitled to tribute, ay to tribute. We have engrossed his time and talents; we engross them still, and to avoid the character of robbers and ingrates, we are bound in duty to ourselves to be just. To trimmers and schemers, the following admirable letter of an English gentleman, will be a scathing denunciation

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.

*Gresham's Hotel, Dublin, 18th Oct., 1834.*

SIR—The *Times* newspaper having tired out its readers pretty well by the tediousness of its malignant attacks upon the Lord Chancellor, has returned back, I perceive, upon O'Connell (far higher game I allow), and in a most truculent and feeble article of the 8th instant, I read an anticipation of the "tribute," as it is sometimes called, but which may be more properly called a national debt to that gentleman. However corrupt the motive of the writer, it has served as a motive to one individual; and that one an Englishman, to contribute his mite, and I beg to inclose you my subscription for the year 1834, to the O'Connell annuity, one pound, in the hope that my example may be imitated by my more wealthy countrymen, as I think England as well as Ireland equally his debtor.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,  
E. SPENCER.

#### REPEAL OF THE UNION.

We stated in a late article that public opinion in favor of the question which is the great end and object of our political labors—a REPEAL OF THE LEGISLATIVE UNION—may be said to be universal throughout the province of Ireland—namely Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. The history and progress of this opinion appear to us, from diligent inquiry and attentive observation, to be this:—

When Mr. O'Connell, in pursuance of the declaration he made when he agitated for emancipation—that he was an "agitator with ulterior views," and those views repeal of the Union—when he, soon after his success in the preliminary measure, startled the great ultimatum, REPEAL; mixed and discordant feelings at first actuated certain classes of the Irish community. Some were startled at the period chosen for the introduction of this measure, so soon after the achievement of one great popular victory—others, seeing and acknowledging the general mischief of the Union, still had some undefined fear that it would cause separation from England, and lead to democracy in Ireland; and this feeling was increased among a class of wealthy and timid persons by stimulated mode of agitation adopted at the outset of the question. It cannot be denied that all that period—namely, the first year of Repeal agitation, a considerable portion of independent wealthy men of Ireland did discourage the agitation of Repeal, more through some vague dread of *how* it could be carried, than that they did not acknowledge the evils it was intended to remedy—evils which they saw every hour accumulating before their eyes. But this fact is equally certain, that countless myriads—the physical population of Ireland—all the struggling industrious classes, *at once and to a man* became advocates of a measure which they truly saw alone had a change of lifting up from intolerable and growing depression the great mass of the miserable population of this country. Whatever doubts there were, and we admit these were honest doubts, of the expediency of agitating Repeal so soon after emancipation, and of the stimulated and formidable character of that agitation, still, it certainly had this good effect, that it drew out into the public view the great suffering mass of the people as eager for the measure, and showed its leading advocates that they had "the people" at their backs. This gave vigor to the hopes of final success, and carried dismay into the camp of the oppressors of Ireland. Other circumstances contributed afterwards gradually to do away much of the fears of the timid, and carried the desire for re-



HILLSBOROUGH MEETING.

"Magna est veritas et prevalebit."

cribing the Hillsborough meeting, it would be to teach the good cause, to any thing extenuate or "set down in malice." It was a failure, to all intents and purposes; to underrate the ingenuity by which it was got up, and to the discomfited faction have not profited, in some degree the example shown them by their victims, would be It was the best organised meeting that we recollect since the Orange faction ever making. We say "the Orange faction, without the poor, despised Orangemen, the cattle of the "Vassals" would have been a poor affair. We have asserted, that the tenantry of Lord Downshire, and others who took a part in the proceedings, were summoned to appear at their peril. Of this we have no certain knowledge, and, therefore, we shall say nothing; but this much we can testify, that the vast majority of the multitude assembled, appeared to take no interest whatever in the proceedings. There was a phalanx of what we would suppose to be good men and true to "the cause," immediately under the platform, to whom Lord Roden and the Rev. Holt Waring addressed themselves with considerable effect, as their brother Orangemen; but the rest of the attendants—"vassals" and spectators—appeared to be totally indifferent. In fact, save and except when the crowd under the platform, were committing depredations on somebody's turnip field, they were amusing themselves in quarrelling with the "special constables," playing "hop-step-and-jump," and "the orphan's fair."

Never did we see a more brilliant assemblage of all that is beautiful and imposing than NIBLO'S Saloon presented on the three days of the Fair. On entering we were really struck with the elegance and order in which the articles were arranged, and with the loveliness of the Fair merchant's whose smiling features were the true indications of the noblest feeling of the human heart, Charity.

Here they had collected themselves together: around them were the fruits of their benevolent industry; and the anxiety which they felt for the protection of the poor and helpless Orphan's might be read in their engaging looks—not did they look in vain.—The Orphan's found in the result, more than their warmest friends could possibly anticipate.

The bed splendidly embroidered with gold, and headstead upon which by Lottery \$130 was raised, fell to the lot of Daniel Major Esq., and was presented by him to the asylum. We regret much our limits prevent us from saying more; in our next we shall be able to give to our readers the net amount of the proceeds which we hesitate not to say will exceed their most sanguine expectations, and we are certain will reflect great credit upon our citizens.

We shall publish in our next an able article on "Banks, Currency, Small notes, Specie," from the Albany Argus; the leading as well as the soundest Democratic Journal in the State, embodies views on a highly important subject that are entitled to the mature consideration of every Democrat. The prudent and judicious course of measures which are proposed are those which the Democracy of the State will readily respond to.

We are requested to call the attention of our readers an advertisement in this paper, in relation to that pretty little publication, entitled "The Language of Flowers."

On the first of the approaching new year, the uniform of the Marine Corps is to be changed to green cloth, turned up with buff. We have seen the undress and dress coats, and agree with the Philadelphia Gazette, that "if red, belongs to the field, when stained with blood, green would seem to be an appropriate colour for the ocean."

JOHNSON'S SCRAPS.—We have received a copy of this work, and as usual, it contains much to excite our risibles. The Convert rioters are introduced, but in our opinion the burning of the Ursuline is too serious a matter for such a work. However, the artist has used his talents to cover the authors of the transaction with indelible infamy. The matter has not yet closed.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

MR. PATRICK BULGER, our general Agent, having returned from his Southern journey will remain a short time in this city for the purpose of waiting on our city Patrons.—As his stay is limited, owing to his presence being necessary on another journey—we hope our friends will afford him every facility in collecting the debts due to the TRUTH TELLER in New York.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

We feel confident the appeal on behalf of this truly valuable institution will not be made in vain. In referring our readers to the article which appears in our supplement, we beg leave to call their attention to the following Pastoral Letter from the Venerable Bishop of the Diocese.

JOHN,

By the Grace of God and the approbation of the Holy See of New York.—To our venerable brethren the Catholic Clergy and our beloved Children of the different congregations of the City of New York and its vicinity; Grace and peace from God our father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ.

DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN: Convinced of your generous and sympathizing charity, for the fatherless and helpless Orphans, I appeal again to your benevolence in their favor. It is not the will of your heavenly father, says our Lord (Matt. 18, 14) that one of these little ones should perish, and I know it is not your will that one of these little ones should perish. Your zeal has already effected much to meliorate their condition; but their number has so much increased and the current unavoidable expenses have swelled to such an extent that the benevolent society which has hitherto extended its fostering care to them must suffer many of them to perish unless you fly to their relief. You have placed them

under the guardian wings of Religion and I would esteem it a betrayal of the trust reposed in me, did I not remind you of their pressing wants. One hundred and seventy orphans are already located in the asylum and applications are daily made for the admission of more. For one year past no contributions have been solicited in their behalf—all has been effected by the exertions and economy of the benevolent managers of that society and of truly charitable sisters who bestow upon them their motherly care. They are your children by adoption and I trust they will be one day your glory.

The infant Saviour whose nativity we are going to celebrate pleads for these forlorn and abandoned little innocents. All the collections which will be made on Christmas day and night in all the churches of this city and its vicinity shall, with the consent of the trustees, be devoted to the relief of the Orphan Children.

I request my Venerable Brethren to publish this pastoral Letter at the different masses which shall be celebrated in their respective Churches on the Sunday preceding the festival of the nativity of our Lord, and repeat the same on the festival itself.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen. JOHN B. P. of N. Y.

THE U. S. CATHOLIC ALMANAC; or, Laity's Directory for the Year 1835. Published by James Myers, Baltimore.

We have just received this work, forwarded to us by the publisher. It is a valuable little manual, and should be in the hands of every Catholic, who is desirous of being made acquainted with, and of possessing correct information regarding the several Catholic institutions and settlements, Clergymen, their missions and places of abode, in these States. This Diocese we perceive to be very correctly represented in its pages. We perceive one or two inaccuracies, however, which we take leave to correct. The Editor may not be aware that the Rev. Mr. McArdle is located at New Brunswick; it is left a blank in the Almanac. In the list of Catholic Clergymen in this Diocese, we find the name of the Rev. Wm. Clancy, we know no such Clergyman in this Diocese; nor is there, we are confident, any Clergyman of that name exercising the functions of the ministry within its limits.

As we are on this subject, it may be as well to mention that within the last month or two, the Rev. Bernard O'Reilly has been transferred from Rochester to Brooklyn, to assist the Rev. John Walsh, and the Rev. Mr. McGerry has been appointed to succeed him at Rochester. Rev. John McClusky has gone to Rome. At the Bishop's house together with the Rev. Mr. Conroy, are the Rev. Messrs. Stars and Bradley. All these changes are of recent date, and of course the Editor of the Almanac could not be apprised of them. In conclusion we beg leave to recommend this valuable little work to our readers.

FOR THE TRUTH TELLER.

MR. EDITOR.—On the 11th October last, I read an article in your paper on the subject of CHEAP LANDS in the Town of Minerva, south part of Essex County, State of New York. This article I have reason to believe, was from an esteemed friend, and Roman Catholic Clergyman, who has had every opportunity of knowing, from his visits to Minerva, that his statement is perfectly correct. The lands are a rich soil capable of raising Wheat, Barley, Rye, Corn, Oats, Peas, Beans, Potatoes, and Garden Vegetables, equal to any part of the State, and a great grazing country. The climate is one of the healthiest in the States. This part of the State has increased by inhabitants and improvements, in one year, more than in ten years before; an industrious man with little means cannot help but do well.

I perceive a large sale of this Land is to be made, at Auction on Monday the 22d. December, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange, Wall street, by Jacob Van Winkle, & Son, Auctioneers, 76 Wall street. For particulars call at Auction Room, and see large handbills, where there are references to call on in the city of New York, and Brooklyn, who have purchased of the same, seen it, and are highly satisfied. The writer of the above has been over the tract offered for sale, five or six times and takes pleasure in recommending every one who has it in his power to purchase, to attend the sale.

A LOOKER ON.

DIED.

On the 5th instant in Brooklyn, L. I. in consequence of a melancholy accident, in the 22d year of his age, much esteemed and regretted by his friends an acquaintance, Patrick Dean, native of King's county, Ireland. The individual whose premature death it is our painful duty to record, was almost instantaneously killed in endeavoring to stop a span of horses attached to a wagon which took fright.

FIRST WARD.

At a meeting of Democratic Republican Electors of the First Ward, friendly to Regular Nominations, the General and State Administrations, and the known usages of the Republican party, held at the Broad-street House, corner of Pearl and Broad-streets, pursuant to the recommendation of the Democratic Republican General Committee, on Thursday evening, 18th December, 1834—John Y. Cebra, Esq. was called to the chair, and Augustus W. Clason, and Charles B. Moore appointed Secretaries.

The following persons were chosen to represent this ward in the Democratic Republican General Committee for the ensuing year, viz. JOHN O'NEILL, HENRY YATES, JAMES B. LARKE.

Resolved, That a Ward committee of not more than twenty-one persons be appointed with power to add to their number, call meetings, and appoint vigilance and finance committees. The following persons were appointed, viz: Charles A. Jackson, (Chairman) Joseph Necks, Leuben Withers, John Y. Cebra, Daniel Jackson, J. Sherman Brownell, John Hilyer, Henry Jones, James B. Clark, John Colvill, Thomas W. Wells, Joseph E. Beers, Samuel A. Nicoll, Robert Smith, John Morris, Charles G. Haven, Cornelius Heene, Henry B. Walker, Augustus W. Clason, Daniel H. Scully, and William W. Jackson.

Resolved, That our confidence in the General and in the State Administration continues undiminished, and our belief in the purity and patriotism of the motives, and in the wisdom of the measures of Andrew Jackson unchanged. And we rejoice that recent events are confirming our well-founded hope for the further elevation of New-York's "Favourite Son."

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Evening Post, Times, and Truth Teller.

A. W. Clason, } Secretaries. Chas. B. Moore, }

SECOND WARD.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors of the Second Ward, friendly to regular nominations, and the known usages of the Republican party, held pursuant to public notice at the Shakespeare Hotel, on Thursday evening, the 18th inst. James Conner, Esq. was chosen chairman, and S. T. Lawrence and Laurent Williams appointed Secretaries.

On motion, it was unanimously resolved, That this meeting proceed to elect by ballot three persons to represent this ward in the General committee at Tammany Hall, and Henry M. Western, Esq. and John Kurtz, were appointed tellers. On canvassing the votes the following gentlemen were elected to represent this ward in the Democratic Republican General committee for the ensuing year: JESSE WEST, EDWARD SANDFORD, JOHN FOOTE.

The Ward committee for the ensuing year consists of the following gentlemen: John L. Graham, James Conner, L. Williams, James Randolph, John Kurtz, Wm. N. G. rdner, N. M. Hall, Jas. Zeiss, T. Jeff. Smith, Edward Sandford, Caleb T. Howell, Daniel McAuley, Henry M. Western, Samuel Wiswall, John Timpson, Charles O'Connor, Thomas Bloomer, Daniel Kearney, John White, Henry D. Gale, James D. Oliver, John Foote, Jesse West, S. T. Lawrence, John W. Hyatt, Edward G. Thompson. On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published.

JAMES CONNER, Chairman, S. T. Lawrence, } Secretaries. Jas. B. Williams }

The Ward committee are requested to meet on Monday evening, the 22d instant, at 7 o'clock, at the Shakespeare Hotel.

generation. The holy Fathers, however, wisely observe that the blood of the Martyrs becomes the seed of new Christians.

You must have read in one of the late numbers of a Cincinnati paper, an account of the outrages committed in the Catholic Chapel of the SAULT ST. MARY, and of the robbery and destruction of the sacred vessels and books appertaining to that church. Not satisfied with these acts of bigoted rage, and villanous fanaticism, the miscreants and infamous ruffians have lately set fire to the church, and by the devouring element annihilated all that was precious and dear in that temple of the living God.

They did so, it is said, in their abhorrent zeal, in order to extirpate what they are pleased to call popery. The damage is estimated at \$1500. The Indians who brought this melancholy intelligence to DETROIT, observed, "that men of a certain sect" were considered the perpetrators of this diabolic fury. There is no doubt, I trust in God, but what the finger of Providence will soon point out these incarnate demons, and bring them, even in this world, to condign punishment. Should they come to be discovered, I shall send you their history in full. B. O'C,

D—t, December 6th, 1834.

Time.

TIME may be considered as the medium in which all earthly transactions are done, and yet this medium stands within another, called

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At a regular meeting of the Democratic Republican General committee of Young Men, held at Tammany Hall, on the 1st December, 1834, it was Resolved, That this committee recommend to the Democratic Republican Young men of the city and county of New-York, friendly to regular nominations, the General and State Administrations, and to the known usages of the republican party, to meet in their respective wards, on Tuesday the 30th of December instant, at seven o'clock, to make choice of five persons from each Ward to represent them in the Democratic Republican General committee of Young Men for the ensuing year. Also, at the same time to select their Ward committees.

The said delegates are requested to assemble at Tammany Hall, on Monday, the 5th January, 1835, at 7 o'clock, P. M. to organize for the ensuing year.

- Resolved, That the Ward meetings be held in the following places, viz. 1st Ward—At Broad-street House, corner of Broad and Pearl-streets. 2d Ward—At Shakespeare Hotel, corner of Fulton and Nassau-streets. 3d Ward—At Washington Lunch, 199 Washington-street. 4th Ward—At Jefferson House, corner of William and Duane-streets. 5th Ward—At Riley's Hotel, corner of Chapel and Franklin-streets. 6th Ward—At McTernott's Hotel, corner of Duane-street. 7th Ward—At Jackson Head-Quarters, Democratic Hall, 156 Monroe-street. 8th Ward—At Davis' Long Room, 108 Spring-street. 9th Ward—At Jefferson Hall, corner of Hudson and Charles street. 10th Ward—At Military Hall, corner of Grand and Mulford street. 11th Ward—At R. G. Hawkins, corner of Allen and Houston-streets. 12th Ward—At Hickox's Five Mile street, Third Avenue. 13th Ward—At the Democratic Hall, Grand street, near Sheriff-street. 14th Ward—At the 14th Ward Hotel corner of Grand and Elizabeth street. 15th Ward—At Randall's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Bleeker-streets. On motion, Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the chairman and Secretary, and published until the day of meeting. MORGAN L. SMITH, Chairman. John A. Morrill, } Secretaries. James A. Chappel, }

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.—A few copies of the above work not disposed of at the Lady's Fair lately held at NIBLO'S for the benefit of the Institution in the Sixth Avenue, are left for sale at Mr. BARTLET'S Book-store, 76, Bowery. d 20

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this state to incorporate a Benefit Society in the city of New-York, to be denominated the Druid's Benefit Society of the city of New-York.

GEORGE W. FOX, JOSEPH O'HURCHILL, JOHN CANTRELL, JOSEPH KEELEK.

CONCERT.

Mrs. SWEENEY respectfully informs her friends and the public that her concert will take place on Friday evening, December 26th 1834, at the City Saloon, Broadway, opposite St. Paul's church, to commence at half past 7 o'clock—for particulars see small bills. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the music stores of Messrs. Dubois and Stoddart, A. B. Jolie, Broadway, E. Riley, Chatham-street, Fifth Hall, Franklin-square, and of Mrs. Sweeney No. 14 Rosevelt street; also at the door on the evening of performance. dec30

PASSAGE FROM LIVERPOOL to PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE secured by the early Spring Ships at 246 Pearl-street, DOUGLAS, ROBINSON, & CO. New-York, or Messrs. ROBINSON, BROTHERS, Liverpool. dec13

COACH MAKING AND REPAIRING,

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, by JAMES ROSS, No. 2 Columbia-st New-York. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. dec13

FOR BELFAST, (IRELAND) AND BACK TO NEW-YORK.

The fast sailing newly coppered and copper-fastened ship VE-PEL, Hunt, Master, will positively be despatched for the above port on the 1st of January. For passage in the steerage, either way, having good accommodations, Apply to WILLIAM B. OWEN, No. 110 Nineteenth street, or No. 5 Exchange-street. dec20

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF RICHARD O'BIERNE, a native of Mohill, in the County of Leitrim, Ireland,—any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brother, the Rev. John O'Bierne, at Harlaam, N. Y. Michael Mulvey, 144 Walker-street, or Mr. Denman at the Truth Teller Office, 58 Franklin-st. New-York. All those with whom we exchange are requested to give publicity to this Inquiry.

TO FOREIGN AGRICULTURALISTS.

FOR SALE.—Fifty fine farms situate in the counties of Onida, Herkimer, Madison and Oswego, New York State, which offer great inducement to foreign agriculturalists, with all the necessary dwelling houses and offices attached to each farm—and in the immediate vicinity of the Erie, Oswego and Chautauque Canals and the city of Utica. For depth of soil, they are unsurpassed by any lands in America. A part of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale—and the residue to be paid by annual instalments. For further particulars apply to JOHN HOGAN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Utica, New York, Nov. 19th 1834. References to the REV. MR. QUARTERS and WILLIAM DENMAN, Esq., Editor of the TRUTH TELLER, New-York.

CHRESTOMATIC INSTITUTION

Removed to 63, Nott-Street,—One door from Lagard-Street. The Patrons of this Institution, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to see and examine the new School rooms, recently erected, at a very considerable expense, by the Principal. They are, he believes, some of the most spacious, commodious, and healthy in New-York; and are now ready for the reception of pupils of both sexes. Intending to devote himself solely to the duties of his profession, Mr. Casserly pledges himself, that the most unremitting attention shall be paid to the solid and rapid improvement of those entrusted to his care, in all the branches of useful as well as, an ornamental education; both English and Classical. The ENGLISH COURSE comprises Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Etymology, Composition, Book-keeping, Mensuration, Algebra, Mathematics. THE CLASSICAL OR LITERARY COURSE comprises the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Italian languages. Attached to the Institution, but in a separate house, is a SELECT FEMALE SCHOOL, under the superintendence of Mrs. Casserly, assisted by a competent Governess. The young ladies will have the instructions of the teachers employed in the institution. The quarter charged if once commenced. No vacation this year. For terms, &c., &c., apply at the School.

OWEN PHELAN, (57 Chatham-street, opposite Chamber-street,) has published "THE IMITATION OF CHRIST," by Thomas a Kempis, from the genuine Dublin Edition; which, together with a general assortment of Catholic books, he has for sale at very moderate prices. oct6



# 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 Examinations*, which will embrace the various branches of *Medicine and Surgery*, will commence on Monday, 27th October, and be continued until the first of March. Any information on the subject may be obtained, by application at No. 9 Charlton street. n17 inst N 8

## REGULAR INTERCOURSE WITH IRELAND. EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.

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

Economy has been duly considered; united with very superior first class ships rendering this establishment decidedly a preferable one in point of selection. Agents have been selected of honesty, probity and integrity at the various seaports; besides, in the inland counties, for the purpose of expediting such of their passengers as may be in want of information, and more immediately with a view of paying over sums of money wanted to prepare them for the voyage, or for any other purpose.

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

The ships sail weekly from Liverpool. Their acknowledged regularity in point of sailing with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so much complained of. Very convenient and comfortable fitted up, agreeable to the Company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance unequalled. Their commanders are skilful navigators.

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

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

The Steamers undermentioned are employed for the conveyance of their passengers to Liverpool.

From DUBLIN—Sails every day, (Sunday excepted) Ballinasloe, Liffey, Commerce, Sheffield and Birmingham.—The Company's Agent is Mr. Benjamin Hill, No. 7 Eden, Dublin.

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

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

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

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

From NEWRY, DUNDALK, DROGHEDA, and WARREN'S POINT—The Steamers respectively on their stations, Henry Ball, George IV. Town of Drogheda and Irishman are regularly running to Liverpool.

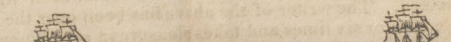
Application for persons residing in the country (post paid) will be duly answered.

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



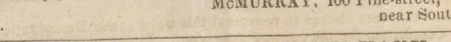
## EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE. For Steerage Passengers, FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Persons settled in the United States who wish to send for their friends from Great Britain or Ireland can secure their passages at this Office, No. 273 Pearl St. on the most moderate terms, in first rate ships sailing from Liverpool every week, in any of which they can embark at the time most convenient for themselves. The ships are of a very superior class, fitted up with every convenience for the voyage and commanded by skilful and careful men; and the frequency and punctuality of their departure will prevent the heavy expenses often attendant on the delay at Liverpool. The greatest care is used to promote the comfort of the passengers; and if they should not come out, the passage money is always returned to those from whom it was received. The cheapness of travelling in the steam-boats, which are constantly running to Liverpool, from various ports of Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this a very expeditious and economical mode of emigration; and the agents of this establishment at those ports will assist the passengers free of commission, forwarding their baggage. Sums of any amount to them on demand in preparing for the voyage or for any other purpose, will be paid to them on demand in Liverpool, or remitted to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, as may be required. Application from persons residing in the country (post paid) will be promptly attended to; and passages from New York to Liverpool can also be engaged at this office on the most reasonable terms. Apply to SAMUEL THOMPSON, 273 Pearl-street. Nov. 2



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

The subscribers have made arrangements for getting out Steerage Passengers from Great Britain and Ireland, with promptness, economy, and comfort. Persons wishing to send for their friends, by applying to the Office, No. 100 Pine street, can secure their passage on the most moderate terms, in vessels of the first class, no expense will be spared in the different ships by which the passengers will be received, to ensure to them every comfort during the passage. In all cases where the persons decline coming, the money will be returned. Every facility will be given in obtaining information of persons, property, &c. in England, Ireland and Scotland, in all of which countries regular Agents are established, connected with the line. Vessels will leave Liverpool weekly, and all letters destined for any part of Great Britain and Ireland, if addressed to the care of the subscribers, post paid, will be sent without any charge. Applications for passage from persons residing in the country, also post paid, will meet with every attention. For further particulars apply to RAWSON, and McMURRAY, 100 Pine-street, near South-street. y 26. ly.



## THE LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK EMIGRANT PASSAGE OFFICE.



## FOR STEERAGE PASSENGERS, From England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Residents in the United States, feeling desirous of sending for their friends and families from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, are respectfully informed they can secure their passage at 246 Pearl-street, on the lowest terms in very superior American Ships, departing from Liverpool weekly. Their acknowledged regularity in point of sailing, with the frequency of their departure, presents opportunities for them to embark at their own time and convenience, and is a sufficient guarantee to prevent those unpleasant delays hitherto so frequently occurring. Very convenient and comfortably fitted up, agreeable to the company's general arrangement, renders this conveyance for Steerage Passengers as yet unequalled—uniting the nautical skill and first rate talent of their commanders—almost secures to the Emigrant a safe passage across the Atlantic.

In point of kindness, the most extended will be observed. As regards comfort and attention, every disposition is always manifested to combine what can be reasonably looked or wished for.

It may be as well to observe that the cheapness of travelling from Ireland, Scotland and Wales, renders this conveyance a very moderate one. Should parties agree to have their friends out to the extent of five, or more, they are assured of a FREE passage from Dublin and Belfast to Liverpool for themselves, besides their luggage forwarded FREE of commission.

Drafts will be given on ROBINSON BROTHERS, Liverpool, payable AT SIGHT, for any amount to assist them in making ready for the voyage, or for any other purpose—payable also in Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Passage money in all cases is always returned to the parties from whom it was received, should their friends not embark for this country.

Applications from persons residing in the country (post paid) will be readily answered. Passages from New-York to Liverpool, can always be secured—like passage from Liverpool not only to New-York, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New-Orleans, &c. at reasonable rates. For further particulars, apply to DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO

EMIGRANT REMITTANCES.  
Emigrants can always obtain drafts for large and small amounts on Messrs Robinson, Brothers, Liverpool, Dublin, Edgeworthstown, Belfast, Cork, Waterford. Apply at 246 Pearl-street. DOUGLAS, ROBINSON, & CO, or dec13 Messrs. ROBINSON, BROTHERS, Liverpool

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

All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. JOHN QUIN. Sept 6

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

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

## PROSPECTUS OF ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY, MISSOURI.

This Literary Establishment was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State, on the 28th of December, 1832, under the name and style of the "St. Louis University," and empowered to distinguish merit by literary honors and rewards, and generally to have and enjoy all the powers, rights and privileges usually exercised by literary institutions of the same rank. It enjoys many other considerable advantages which recommend it to the public. The amenity and salubrity of its site on the heights of the City of St. Louis, removed from any occasion of dissipation, are peculiarly favorable to the application of the Student, whilst its proximity to the Mississippi facilitates the means of communication with all the places situated on its banks, and on those 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 pains to improve the hearts and inform the minds of their pupils. They are aided in this undertaking by eight Assistant Tutors.

### PLAN OF INSTRUCTION.

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

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

The CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT, 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 Students speak French and English, indiscriminately, during the hours of recreation.

### GENERAL REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

An experienced Physician daily visits the University, to which is attached an infirmary, separated from the other buildings to promote quiet, and prevent the danger of contagion. The sick are attended with the greatest punctuality and the most 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 their 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 and prayer with their 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, mending, Doctor's fees and stationery, payable half yearly in advance, are \$150 per annum, and \$10 entrance. Music, Drawing, and extraordinary attendance during sickness, form extra charges, Medicines and School books are furnished at the store prices.

Should the Parents wish to have the washing and mending done at home, a deduction will be made of \$15 per annum, and should they wish to employ a Physician, different from the one in attendance, or to run the risk of paying a full bill, a deduction of \$4 per annum will be made, and \$6 will be deducted, if the stationery be furnished by the Parents.

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

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

### TO DISCHARGE FROM DEBT.

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

JAMES VAN VALKENBURGH. Notice first published 15th November, 1834. Creditors to appear before the Honorable RICHARD KRIGGS, Recorder of the city and county of New-York, on the 29th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. nov15 10c

Apply for their delivery at 246 Pearl-street. DOUGLAS, ROBINSON, & CO.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL.  
Passage can always be engaged in regular Packet Ships of the first class and burthen. Those wanting to collect money in any part of Ireland by sending the proper documents to Messrs. Robinson, Brothers, Liverpool, or to the subscribers, will be accommodated, and repaid in New-York when information has been received of the collection. Apply at 246 Pearl-street. DOUGLAS, ROBINSON, & CO

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.  
An opportunity now presents itself for those desirous of having their friends from the various parts of Ireland in good American Ships, by way of Liverpool, where no detention will take place. An opportunity like the present seldom occurs, as one of the firm is expected to sail from New-York for Liverpool on the 16th day of January in the packet ship "Hibernia," and returns from Liverpool again in the ship "South America," on the 1st of June.

This the Company has adopted with a view of traveling through every County in Ireland, for the sole purpose of accommodating the friends of those persons engaging with this Line. Drafts can always be obtained as usual. Apply or address to 246 Pearl-street. DOUGLAS, ROBINSON, & CO, or Messrs. ROBINSON, BROTHERS, Liverpool. dec13

STEERAGE PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND, IRELAND SCOTLAND & WALES.  
Passages can be secured, and money sent home with regularity and safety, either in large or small amounts, to oblige those remitting. The Ships are of the finest description and burthen. Apply at 246 Pearl-street. DOUGLAS, ROBINSON, & CO.

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

COAL—The subscriber offers for sale at his Yard 203 Washington-street, east side between Murray and Warren-streets—Liverpool Orrel Coal of the first quality Newcastle do, Scotch do, Nova-Scotia do. ANTHRACITE COAL. Schuykill Coal warranted equal to any in the market; Lehigh do. Lackawanna do. VIRGINIA, fine Sydney, Newcastle, and fine Liverpool. September 13<sup>th</sup> JACOB SOUTHART.

INFORMATION WANTED,  
Of ROBERT CLANCY, and his son EUGENE, who left Albany twelve years ago to settle in the Canadas. Any account of them, or either, directed to Mr. Jas. Malone, No 32 Moore st. New-York, will be considered an extraordinary favor which they will find very much to their advantage. dec13 3c

Of MARY LYNCH, a native of Jamestown, near Rathowen, county Westmeath, Ireland. When last heard from was living in Brooklyn, N. Y. Also, of her brother LAWRENCE LYNCH, who is thought to be living in Nashville, State of Tennessee, with a Mr. Dordis. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by Mr. James D Roche, 246 Pearl-street. dec13

Of RICHARD TIELY, Shoemaker, native of Tallow, county Waterford, Ireland. When last heard of was in St. John, N. B. in July of this year. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his sister Mary Tiely at Thomas Cochran's 84 Hudson-st. oct, New-York. nov29 4c

Of P. McDONALD, a Sawyer by profession, who sailed from Belfast, Ireland, along with his Brother EDWARD in the Brig Heber, in June, 1834.—Landed in St. John's, from thence to N. Y. via St. Andrew's, East-port, and Boston.—His Father and family now reside in Boston, Mass.—Should this meet the eye of any person acquainted with him, he would confer a favour on his Father ALEXANDER McDONALD, by writing a few lines to him, in care of PATRICK CONNOLLY, n29 3c.

Of ALEXANDER & DANIEL McAUGHRIN, natives of country Antrim, Ireland, and who sailed from Belfast, Ireland about nine years ago. When last heard of was in Little York, U. C. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by Wm. McAughrin, 166 Pearl-street, N. Y. dec6 4c

Of GARRITT DONOGHUE, when heard from last—about 3 years since, was living in Albany, N. Y. His Brother JAMES and Sister JULIA now in Rochester N. Y., are anxious to hear from him.—Any communication in relation to him addressed, to the care of J. O'DONOGHUE, Auction and Commission, Merchant, Rochester, N. Y., will be thankfully received. n29 3c

Should this meet the eye of any person acquainted with the present place of residence, or who can give any information concerning SIMON and MATHIEW REGAN, or either of them, natives of Carrickwohill, 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, by Saratoga Springs, N. Y. SIMON emigrated to this country about 14 years since—resided in Sandy Hill in this state five years—left there about three years ago for the city of Washington and has not since been heard from. MATHIEW 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 3c

Of JOHN McDERMOTT, of Farnagh, Co. Leitrim, Ireland. He landed in Quebec in August 1831, from Sligo, is supposed to be in New York or Philadelphia. Also, of FRANCIS RHEY, who was some time at Rodney, Delaware Co. Pa. Any account of said persons would be thankfully received by the Rev. J. Kelly Sandy Hill, Washington Co. New-York. dec6 3c

Of GREGORY CONOLLY, a native of Queen's County, parish of Killeard, Ireland. He was about 37 years of age, and a laborer. He left Boston in July, 1829, left a wife and one child. The only account she got of him since was a verbal account of his being to work on a canal in Pennsylvania, and that he died there. Should this meet the eye of any person who is able to give any information respecting him, he would confer a favor on his wife by writing a few lines to her in care of Patrick Conolly, of Boston. nov22 6c

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

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gentleman, I conceive it is the duty of a member of parliament to explain for the satisfaction of his constituents of every class the manner in which he has discharged the important trust reposed in him. I stand therefore before you to render an account of my stewardship, and to diminish as far as I can the injurious unaccountability of the representative which a septennial parliament produces. It is not my intention to enter into a detail of the very many questions on which I voted, but to notice some of the principal ones—the first of which is the church bill—I mean Mr. Littleton's tithe amendment bill. In the progress of that measure I proposed an amendment, and took a division on the question that the surplus revenues of the church, after compensating adequately the ministers of the Protestant religion that were actively engaged should be applied to such purposes as parliament might direct. It was my unlucky fate on that occasion to be in a situation not new to me—to be in the minority. (Hear, hear) I shall pursue the same course of hostility to the continuance of the temporalist of the church, believing as I do that the present system has been productive of much social exacerbation, and of still more deplorable results, and that the cause of religion derives no support from the maintenance of an extravagantly endowed church. Indeed, if I had any doubt as to the course which I would become me to pursue, it has been dissipated by the candid indiscretion that prompted a late speech of a distinguished advocate of Protestant ascendancy. Mr. Boyton has admitted in a spirit of Irish frankness well becoming an ousted descendant of the lords of Thomastown—(laughter and cheers)—that religion has little to do with the church system, but that the church is worthy of preservation because it affords a convenient employment, or rather a convenient indolence, for the sons of the Protestant gentry.—(Hear, hear.) I doubt much whether in the times in which we live an institution of acknowledged inutility is likely to escape the innovation of the reformer. (Hear, hear.) Let a man contrast the poverty of the apostles with the luxury of their episcopal successors of the church establishment, and he cannot fail to perceive that the establishment, as it exists, exhibits an unchristian front, and needs the immediate attention of its friends. Would that those who ascribe to a portion of the people a distaste to the study of the scriptures would themselves reflect upon the command which the gospel of St. Matthew enjoined upon the apostles—"I give freely—not to possess gold, nor silver, in their purses, nor scrip for their journey, nor two coats, nor shoes, nor staff, if the workman was worthy of his meal." (Hear, hear.) Let the severity of the of this injunction be placed in contrast with the newspaper announcement which I hold in my hand and a conclusion not very favorable to the establishment will be arrived at. The paper that has just met my eye is the advertisement of the sale by auction of the goods and chattels of a defunct bishop, and it is so ludicrously illustrative of the nature of the system, that I shall read over some of the items of mortification with which the prince bishops of Ireland subdue their earthly natures. (Laughter, and cries of "read, read.") Fond as I am of music, I shall not complain that there were to be found in the palace of this prelate music instruments of the best makers and the most costly workmanship—nor shall I pause to inquire in my observation of the episcopal stud, of what use a "lady's mare" could be to him who was enjoined to go upon his journey even without a staff. (Laughter.) But I shall read the advertisement, and allow me to leave to the commentary:—"In the parlor, sideboards, richly carved, and wine coolers" abound. By the way, Paul, in his first epistle to timothy, says that a bishop "should not be given to wine." The apostle must have been a connoisseur, and he meant without doubt that a bishop should not be given to wine unless it were well cooled. (Loud laughter.) "In the drawing-room, curtains of damask, decorated and suspended from richly carved cornices in gold—Grecian sofas, loungers, large indulging chairs—(I quote the precise word)—tables of rich oak, too tables, mirrors, rosewood console tables," and the



CORK.  
DINNER TO MR. O'CONNELL.

About two hundred of the most influential Citizens of Cork, and a number of Country Gentlemen, entertained Mr. O'CONNELL at the Chamber of Commerce. In addition to the two City Members, who had been specially invited, we noticed, besides the Representatives for the County, several members of Mr. O'Connell's family, including the member for Meath, John O'Connell, Esq., of Grena, &c. The arrangements of the Stewards, and the elegance and profusion which marked the entertainment, appeared to have been universally acknowledged throughout the room. FRANCIS BERNARD BEAMISH, Esq. who presided, discharged the duties of the Chair with much tact and talent. He was assisted by THOMAS LYONS, JAMES DAILY, and SAMUEL PERROTT, Esqrs., Vice-Presidents. The wines, which were of the richest quality, and in great abundance, were supplied from the stores of Mr. Meagher.

The cloth having been removed—

The CHAIRMAN presented himself and said, that the first toast on his list was one which needed little comment. All political power was vested in and sprung from the People; they were the source of strength, and they alone possessed the means of subduing tyranny; and so surely as knowledge was spreading abroad in every direction, and that the mass of mankind were becoming alive to their own and on their country's rights, the people would prostrate tyranny, and rear up in its stead the true liberties of the Constitution. (Cheers.)

The People—their pre-eminence and power must exist, where ever knowledge and liberty are maintained." (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN, then gave the King—

The toast was drunk amidst cheers.  
The CHAIRMAN in proposing "Old Ireland," said that every disinterested patriot, every friend to justice, it mattered not what his creed or caste was, loved his native land. And, good God! what a country was Ireland! She abounded in loveliness and fertility; her fields yielded a superabundance of the fruits of the earth; her hills and vallies were covered with flocks and pasturage. God had done every thing for Ireland; whilst impious, restless, contentious man had frustrated the goodly designs of a gracious Providence. (Cheers.) Ireland was designed to be free, prosperous, and independent. What was she? What was her present picture! But he should leave the delineation of it to her great leader; her great benefactor. He was who could best describe her oppressions and her degradations. For his part he should content himself with asserting that, notwithstanding her turmoils and factions, she had ever exhibited a love of justice and a hatred of wrong; nor was it inopposite at the present moment to refer to the saying of Sir John Davis, who, in the reign of James I. said, that no people on the face of the earth were greater lovers of impartial justice than the Irish. May not many years run their round before they should see Ireland's Liberator; the friend of the world, pronouncing, in the consummation of his glorious career, "Ireland is as she ought to be, great, glorious, and free, first flower of the earth, first gem of the sea." (Tremendous cheering.)

The CHAIRMAN again presented himself, and, having procured an overflowing bumper, said, that never in his life did he more sincerely regret his incompetency to represent his feelings than at that moment. He felt proud of the situation which had been assigned to him by the distinguished company before him; but he felt still more deeply his perfect inadequacy to do justice to the toast before him. To be sure, he was ungifted as an orator, and he could not give utterance to his feelings when the theme was the greatest of living men; the purest of patriots, the most successful of his country's advocates, and the man in whom all her destinies and interests had been placed. (Cheers.) The hissing, venal press of the United Kingdom sought to prostrate their illustrious Guest; but they sought in vain; he was too deeply rooted in the affections of the people. Ireland loved him too well; he had done her too many and lasting services to permit her to be shaken in her confidence, or charged in her admiration of him. (Cheers.) Oh, yes; O'Connell's prodigies towards the regeneration of his native Country would form the aspirations of unborn millions. [Cheers.] Whilst the name of Liberty should be appreciated in Ireland, it could be only regarded as synonymous with that of the great man beside him. [Cheers.] 'Twas Mr. O'Connell that roused the Country to seek for Repeal of the accursed, the desolating Union; 'twas he who frightened the Whig Government into an abandonment of the wretched Coercion Bill; who would provide for the Parsons, if the fatuity of the besotted Pres-



HILLSBOROUGH MEETING.

"Magna est veritas et prevalebit."

cribing the Hillsborough meeting, it would be treach- the good cause, to any thing extenuate or "set down in malice." It was a failure, to all intents and purposes; underrate the ingenuity by which it was got up, and to the discomfited faction have not profited, in some de- the example shown them by their victims, would be

It was the best organised meeting that we recollect ange faction ever making. We say "the Orange fac- of the "Vassals" would have been a poor affair. We ve it asserted, that the tenantry of Lord Downshire, and ers who took a part in the proceedings, were summoned to appear at their peril. Of this we have no certain knowledge, and, therefore, we shall say nothing; but this much we can testify, that the vast majority of the multitude assembled, ap- peared to take no interest whatever in the proceedings. There was a phalanx of what we would suppose to be good men and true to "the cause," immediately under the platform, to whom Lord Roden and the Rev. Holt Waring addressed themselves with considerable effect, as their brother Orangemen; but the rest of the attendants—"vassals" and spectators—appeared to be totally indifferent. In fact, save and except when the crowd under the platform, were committing depredations on somebod- y's turnip field, they were amusing themselves in quarrelling with the "special constables," playing "hop-step-and-jump," or chaiting Lord Arthur Hill, or quietly wending their home- ward way, as if the eye of the task master was off them.

The field in which the meeting was held was admirably adapted for a "great meeting"—had it not been in the vicinity of the plot of turnips—the neighborhood of Hillsborough; in which place, from the distant appearance of the Hill, there must certainly have been more people in the street than there was in the field. Various opinions are entertained of the probable number of persons in the field of politics, the turnip field, and in the highways and by-ways. The *Evening Mail* estimates the number at something short of seventy-five thousand. We heard several thorough Conservatives differ as to whether there were twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty thousand. A "special" (whether from the *Mail* or *Post* we know not) said, that he had been accustomed to calculate on the number within ken of any assemblage; and he deemed that the whole herd of living animals on the platform and on the plain—in the turnip field and on Hillsborough Hill—could not amount to more than sixteen thousand. We do not think it is a matter of much importance. Lord Londonderry would be the best fitted to form an opinion. He saw the exhibition. If he has read the *Mail*, which makes its calculation on the average of what number of persons a field of six acres could accommodate—he may remember, also, how many of his own countrymen have been shot down in a smaller field than the one adjoining the devastated turnip-field of Hillsborough. Six acres, we are sure, could pang more than seventy-five thousand men; but the platform, although admirably erected, did not encumber many feet of the ground, and the circle, the nucleus of those immediately around it, was equally as small. There could not have been more than two or three thousand men around the platform and above it; and of these, not one out of ten—nay, not one single individual could possibly have heard a word, except when Lord Roden, Sir Robert Bateson, and Dr. Cooke were speaking. The rest of the movers and seconders appeared to address themselves to the "Lord High Sheriff of the County," who appeared to take so little interest in the proceedings, that he made it a point to vacate his seat whenever any of the speakers commenced their orations. When the several resolutions were being passed *pro forma*, the Sub-Sheriff was obliged to call out, with a stentorian voice, "Call the High Sheriff of the County of Down;" and although Lord Hillsborough always returned to his post, he had to be prompted each time, and invariably concluded by saying, "the ayes have it." This young nobleman has been characterised as a ninnyhammer. Were we to form an estimate of his character by his demeanor, we would say he was, as a politician, like his father, at the commencement of his career, as a landlord, in the hands of bad advisers, and that he did not care one straw about the whole of this notable meeting.

Lord Hillsborough opened the proceedings by saying a few words of course, which were well enough in their way, had they been heard by those within a few feet from him on the platform, or by the phalanx around the platform, who were too busy shouting "No Pope," "No Surrender!" to hear any thing. His Lordship made one of the most ridiculous pauses in his short address we recollect ever having been witness to. He was plucked by his coat skirts, which seemed to annoy him desperately—he was prompted, but all in vain—he would not, or could not, go on, until Lord Downshire said, "with the utmost impartiality"—which phrase Lord Hillsborough repeated, but what connection it had with the rest of the oration we cannot say, although we were close beside the orator. One thing surprised us, that scarcely one of the tilted gentry, with the exception of Lord Castlereagh and the Earl of Clanwilliam, could speak one sentence of good English. Some of the idioms of the other noble lords were most barbarous, and would have disgraced the lowest "vassals" on their estates.

The Marquis of Downshire next was put forward; but although we were within a few feet of him, we could scarcely hear a word, in consequence of the fighting on the top of the stage overhead. He concluded by moving the first resolution; it was seconded by Colonel Forde; but it was not passed for a considerable time, in consequence of the absence of the High Sheriff—while the Sub-Sheriff was continually crying out, "Call the High Sheriff of the County Down." We have been informed that the High Sheriff was, at this period of the proceedings, engaged in the very laudable occupation of preventing the special constables from laying their quarter-staves too heavily on the heads of some obstreperous Orangemen, who were wrangling outside. Colonel Forde actually looked as ashamed as if he were encountering the glances of the Reformers who supported him in the election of 1830.

The Marquis of Londonderry moved the second resolution. He is a better mob orator than we imagined, though we can scarcely wonder, that, in the House of Lords, he cowers under the abuse of Brougham. He took his full revenge, how-

ever—petty as that revenge was, and unworthy of a man who, whatever may be his defects as a politician, is a good landlord, has been a gallant soldier, and did not require that, on these scores, he should be the trumpeter of his own fame in Hillsborough. He spoke, as a soldier would, if there were any occasion for fighting. He said he was ready to shed the last drop of his blood. He spoke of his late brother, whom "Ireland's Bard" has celebrated, and whom Byron has immortalized in his lines, announcing the visit of George the Fourth to this country. "The second Sejanus, etcetera"—but, no matter—Ireland has had worse enemies than the late Lord Castlereagh, although he did smite with Pitt in driving Ireland into rebellion, for the purpose of effecting the Union. It was, nevertheless, an extraordinary circumstance, that Lord Londonderry should address this part of his harangue particularly to Lord Downshire. The individuals on the feid could not have heard a word of what Lord Londonderry said, when he was speaking of the very measure that broke Lord Downshire's father's heart. Lord Londondary abused the Whigs; and, although haters of the Whig Party, we think he said almost too little concerning their delinquency—Lord Downshire was, all the while, plucking Lord Londonderry's "tail" as if he would say, "don't go too far." When the Marquis of Londonderry said he would press certain resolutions of his own, which he affirmed, were an outline of "Irish grievances"—and which have since been published—the Marquis of Londonderry turned round on the Marquis of Downshire, and added, what has not been reported, "My noble friend requests me not to press these resolutions, but I will"—and he said so in a tone of voice such as he would use if he were leading a charge of cavalry. The resolutions, which have since been published, prove how justly uneasy Lord Downshire was; for, independent of the violence of Lord Londonderry's speech, they are sufficient to insure the Marquis of Downshire's dismissal from the Lieutenancy of the County Down, if the Whig Ministry be not ten times more vile and pusillanimous than the Marquis of Londonderry. Lord Arthur Hill seconded Lord Londonderry's resolution. Lord Clanwilliam spoke; and if his speech had been heard beyond the platform, it was a good one. Sir Robert Bateson followed: there was nothing remarkable in his tirade; he merely retailed the tenth, or ten-thousandth abuse of Mr. O'Connell. Next came Lord Castlereagh. Say as they please of him, he is a clever fellow, and a most accomplished scamp; he dilated on the deprivation of the Bible, which the Poor Protestants must undergo, as if he were as really in earnest as if the legislature were about to deprive him of one of his friends. An old gentleman, who we were told was old "Davy Kerr"—but who, we would suppose, must be old "Davy Kerr's" son, came next in succession. He was received most vilely, "Hell to your soul, why do you charge fifty shillings an acre for your rocks?" was the most complimentary term we heard applied to him. He nevertheless, talked on to the Orangemen before him, who appeared to be "wild as the wave that lashes Thule's shore." He persevered for the greater part of an hour, as if he carried the "ear" of the multitude with them. "Why the devil won't somebody get him to quit?" said one of the noble lords beside him. A Conservative friend whispered in our ear, that Mr. K. was as deaf "as a door nail," and that there was no use in stopping. This was a prelude to the farce of ushering Lord Roden and Dr. Cooke. We shall only say of them.

Par nobile fratrum.

Lord Roden spoke like a Mawworm; and Dr. Cooke enlarged on the blood-thirsty speech of Lord Londonderry. Dr. C's was extremely eloquent. It was the best *ad captandum* to that of the Rev. Molt Warring who proceeded him—and who, we would say (Orange-man though he may be), was the only man of the orators who spoke with any appearance of common consistency, or in accordance with their formerly declared principles. Dr. Cooke's speech was powerful—so far as falsehood, and premises based on falsehood, can be so.—*Belfast Whig.*

DETROIT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

CIRCUMSTANCES not under our control having prevented us from erecting our College near St. Anne's Church, as early as we intended, in order to give to the rising generation every ease and opportunity of a complete moral and civil education, so essential and conducive to the happiness of society under whatever clime or system of policy, but most particularly so, when enjoying the privileges of a free and republican government, where every citizen has to contribute his quota for the general interest and welfare of the Commonwealth, we should nevertheless feel guilty, did we not contribute in every possible way to aid in attaining that great end, and exert ourselves in the interim in the manner most practicable. We will therefore begin a high School in a suitable building near our Presbytery. Mr. Cullen, one of our professors, who conducted a School in this city, being ordered to aid in establishing another at St. Clare's River, Mr. Atwell will continue the one Mr. Cullen had begun at Detroit, and which will be transferred to the above building near the Presbytery as soon as practicable. Another high School will likewise soon be opened on the church farm, commonly called *la terre de la commune du nord-est* two and a half miles from town. Boarders may also easily be accommodated. These Schools will be conducted under strict discipline and moral behaviour. Languages and other branches of polite education will be immediately taught with the greatest precision; and if duly encouraged in our exertions by our fellow citizens, [as we have no reason to doubt] our School will soon be raised to that state of perfection, in which they are found to be in other Catholic Colleges, and Universities throughout the Union. A full prospectus will appear at a future day.

Rev. Mr. O'Cavanagh will superintend as President.

A free School will be also put into operation as soon as we obtain the necessary rooms we have in contemplation.

† FREDERIC RESE, Bp. of Detroit.

Detroit, Dec. 5th, 1834.

FOR THE TRUTH TELLER.

VANDALISM REPEATED.

MR. EDITOR,—An occurrence of the blackest dye has again taken place at SAULT ST. MARY'S. It brings to our recollection those times when the true religion and the true faith, proclaimed by a God-man and his holy Apostles, became not only the stumbling-block, but the object of the malice and hatred of the children of this

generation. The holy Fathers, however, wisely observe that the blood of the Martyrs becomes the seed of new Christians.

You must have read in one of the late numbers of a Cincinnati paper, an account of the outrages committed in the Catholic Chapel of the SAULT ST. MARY, and of the robbery and destruction of the sacred vessels and books appertaining to that church. Not satisfied with these acts of bigoted rage, and villanous fanaticism, the miscreants and infamous ruffians have lately set fire to the church, and by the devouring element annihilated all that was precious and dear in that temple of the living God.

They did so, it is said, in their abhorrent zeal, in order to extirpate what they are pleased to call popery. The damage is estimated at \$1500. The Indians who brought this melancholy intelligence to DETROIT, observed, "that men of a certain sect" were considered the perpetrators of this diabolic fury. There is no doubt, I trust in God, but what the finger of Providence will soon point out these incarnate demons, and bring them, even in this world, to condign punishment. Should they come to be discovered, I shall send you their history in full.

B. O'C.

D—t, December 6th, 1834.

Time.

TIME may be considered as the medium in which all earthly transactions are done, and yet this medium stands within another, called eternity. An image which would give an idea of time and eternity may be found in a cloud floating through an unbounded and unobscured atmosphere. The cloud is time, completely surrounded and embosomed by the unchanging element around it. Whatever is done in a cloud is also done in the bounds of the atmosphere. The cloud is rolled together like a scroll—is lighted and consumed by the fire of the heavens; the atmosphere unchanged, still remains.

When time is no more, eternity still rolls on as before time had birth. Thus, whatever is done in time is also done in eternity. The character formed in time is also formed in eternity. Eternity is the main current, the rolling ocean; time is but a wave; a digression, returning again suddenly to the absorbing subject.

This similitude, which we believe to be just, places the subject before us in the solemn light of another world. A thin cloud—a vapour; only hides from our eyes the strange vision of eternity, in whose mighty bosom we are riding along. God, and the empire in which he dwells, are but hid for a moment from our earthly and benighted senses. Death rends the vapour, and we see where we are, where we have been, and where we shall be.

INDICATOR—AND OURSELVES.

We are happy to perceive that our efforts in exposing to indignation and contempt the "Protestant Vindicator" and its prejudiced, impious, and fanatic "stated contributors," have met with success. We find in the "Shepherd of the Valley," published at St. Louis, a communication referring to our comments on the "Vindicator," which we give below, and to which we call the attention of our readers. We are indeed glad to be assured that hypocrisy, fanaticism, and prejudice are hated by all honest and virtuous men, and this assurance tends to render us more determined in our opposition to, and denunciation of, all who attempt to promulgate in this free land proscribing and intolerant principles. The "Protestant Vindicator" is certainly the most infamous and disgusting print that has ever been published in this city, even more so than the "Protestant," which, under the superintendance of parsons Brownlee and Bourne, became an object for the finger of contempt, and then mouldered away in its own corruption. The "Protestant Vindicator" rose from the ruins of its iniquitous predecessor, not only to be stored with the bigoted, fulsome, and ranting effusions of Brownlee and Bourne, but to receive the disgorged venom of a list of "stated contributors," each striving to exceed the other in the exhibition of hatred, envy, malice, and the spirit of persecution towards the Catholics. The destruction of the "Ursuline Convent" was very gratifying to their impious feelings, and the acquittal of Buzzell has no doubt proved more so. They were delighted to hear that the Catholics had received from an infuriated populace every species of insult, and been subjected to the most atrocious and unparalleled outrages, but they were still more delighted when informed that the persecutors of the Catholics are suffered to go unpunished. The remarks we have made on the "Vindicator" are just, and loudly called for. We know the value of religious liberty. Many of our creed have died to procure it, and we will not stand by and see it impaired, much less destroyed, while we have the power of wielding a pen, or an arm to support ourselves against, and retaliate upon persecution. The Catholics are the friends, and are willing at any moment to be the defenders of the American Constitution; that glorious document has in view the preservation of their rights, and they hold themselves ready to die in its defence. They will not see it sullied—they are patriots, they are parents, they are christians. The conduct of the "stated contributors" of the "Vindicator" must be animadverted upon; it does not become us, as guardians of public decency to remain apathetic and see order, decency, and propriety outraged by men who know not what religion is. The mean, cowardly, and contemptible spirit which caused the people, and municipal authorities of Charlestown to gaze listlessly upon the destruction of a convent



when it was their duty to interfere, shall not induce us to remain silent and inert, while the kindred spirits of the Charlestown rioters are endeavouring to rouse to desperation the same class of ruffians in this city, and thus make New York a scene of bloodshed and persecution.

MR. EDITOR—The extract from the "Truth Teller" which appeared in the "Shepherd" last week, has so much excited my curiosity, that I hastily applied to a friend for a number of the "Protestant Vindicator." Where two parties appear to be at variance with each other, I am wont to suppose that some allowance is to be made for exaggeration which the one speaks or writes against the other. Hence I wish to examine both sides of the question, and to form my own opinion on the subject. In the present case, I am persuaded that, though the censure passed on the "Vindicator" may displease the bigoted of some other persuasions, it will scarcely be deemed too severe by the liberal and the humane of all denominations. It would be difficult for any one who has not perused some numbers of this periodical to believe how grossly its conductors sport with the feelings of their fellow-Christians, and how wantonly they trample upon the laws of truth, justice, and decorum. Were some of the articles that are found in the "Vindicator" read to a decent person unacquainted with the source from which they proceed, he would not hesitate to conclude that they must be the productions of some degraded wretch used to wallow in the dregs of society, or of "an association of corrupt men, destitute of religion, veracity and honour." Yet the list of its "stated contributors" contains a catalogue of twenty two names, to every one of which is prefixed the epithet "Reverend." Never, I think has any name been more misapplied, if we contrast its signification with the conduct of the persons who appear to bear it. It is like *lucis a non lucendo*. These "stated contributors," all Preachers, and the greater number of the Presbyterian Persuasion, seemed to have united in a desperate crusade against the peaceable Catholics of this country and have recourse to the vilest and most unjustifiable means to succeed in their fiendlike efforts. What edification can the people derive from this shameful violation of the dictates of truth and decency! For the honour and reputation of our city, I feel truly sorry that on the list of these "stated contributors" is found the name of one of our Preachers, whom hitherto I had been accustomed to look upon as a man of sense and honor, who would scorn to debase his character by associating his name with those of bigoted and unprincipled defamers. Besides the extract from the "Vindicator" which you have given us in your last, and which is very appropriately styled "false and abominable," the enclosed piece acknowledged to have been written by one of the Rev'd contributors who even seems to glory in his infamy, (I hope not the one of St. Louis) must be reprobated by every educated and unprejudiced Protestant, as an outrage upon Religion and common decency. It is but one specimen among many. *Ab uno disce omnes.* R.

ORPHAN ASYLUM, PRINCE-STREET.

Through the kindness of J. B. LASALA, Esq. the worthy Treasurer

\$952 31

The amount taken up at Christ Church and Brooklyn, were not known to the Treasurer when he furnished us with the above particulars. He estimated them, however at 250 Dollars—which would leave a deficiency in the collections of this year, when compared with the last year, of upwards of 500 Dollars. This fact calls loudly, for the consideration of the liberal minded and charitable citizens of New York. Be it borne in mind that the Orphan Asylum has been enlarged during the past year—and the number of Orphan's considerably increased. How then is this additional number of Orphan's to be supported if the public withdraw the hand of Charity? It is vain to urge the trite expression "The Orphans will not be suffered to starve." What is to prevent this fearful calamity awaiting them, if those before whose minds their wants are depicted in the liveliest colours, content themselves with heaving a sigh of sympathy—but give not to feed the hungry? This is no idle declamation—sympathies will not feed 170 orphans—they will not clothe them—what then is to be done? This is the reflection which we wish to awaken—this is the consideration to which we earnestly invite the serious attention of the community at large. And if they do reflect, and go and ask if the orphans be in want, or if they have a supply, that will prevent their suffering during this rigorous season—they will ascertain the truth of what we advance—and who that has a manly, not to say a Christian soul within his bosom, that would not refuse himself not only luxuries, but almost necessities for the consolation of administering to the wants of those who have no Father and no Mother to comfort or cherish them?

We do earnestly hope that those who could not attend at the several Catholic Churches when the collections were taken up owing to the severity of the weather or other causes—will still send their donations to Mr. Lasala, Treasurer, or to the Asylum in Prince street.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship *Washington*, from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of Irish papers, viz: "The Pilot," to the 23d; "The Dublin Register," to the 22d; "The Freeman's Journal," to the 15th; "Limerick Star," to the 21st; "Cock Southern Reporter," to the 22d; and "The Belfast Northern Whig" to the 23d of November, inclusive. The same conveyance has brought us a regular file of "The London True Sun," to the 23d, and English and Scotch provincial papers to the evening of the 24th November. We are also indebted to J. D. Arthur, Esq. of this city, for a file of Irish provincial papers of the latest date. Their contents are, as we anticipated highly important.

In our last we announced to our readers the dissolution of the Whig Ministry—the annihilation of the despots who made themselves so conspicuous as the enemies of Great Britain, and more especially of Ireland, who have passed into that obscurity from which they had emerged—and are succeeded by—

The DUKE OF WELLINGTON, who, surrounded by his staff, civil and military, has once more taken up his position in Downing-street, after an interval of four long years. As he held his position on the memorable eighteenth of June, at Waterloo, in the hope and

expectation, that, Blucher would arrive to his aid; so he now holds his position in Downing-street, in the hope and expectation of Sir Robert Peel coming to his assistance. If Blucher had not come, Waterloo, instead of being the Duke's crowning victory, would have been, in all probability, either the scene of a defeat or of a drawn battle. So, if he should not come, or, having come, should refuse to co-operate with his Duke-ship, the redoubtable warrior must either retreat from his present position, or, holding it on Tory principles ultimately sustain a defeat as signal as that which he inflicted on Napoleon at Waterloo. We prophecy the latter will shortly occur.

The extraordinary change as might have been expected has produced great excitement throughout the whole country, as may be seen by various Extracts which we have given in another column.—It had been supposed that when the Whigs were deprived of the power they used so improperly, and so oppressively, the people would be regarded, and their interests consulted in the next ministry by the appointment, as Premier, of Earl DURHAM—a liberal—talented and honest man, qualified by nature to be a philanthropic Minister; and by education, to be a sound, just, and careful statesman. The people it appears have been forgotten, and their manifest wishes totally disregarded by the "Sailor King." The only point of view in which we can examine this change of ministry with much interest, is its connection with, and bearing upon the REPEAL question, and we wait with anxious expectation, to ascertain the entire views of O'CONNELL on the subject and learn what course he will adopt. The Whigs long before and when they came into office professed the most Democratic principles, promised to advocate reform, expressed liberal sentiments and held out hopes to the people especially the Irish that their condition would be meliorated. But their professions turned out to be false and hypocritical; their promises were most flagrantly violated; and it was soon seen that any liberal sentiments they might have expressed were utterly devoid of sincerity, and had only been assumed for the purpose of acquiring power. A short time after entering upon office, they proved they had totally thrown out of recollection the cause which made their predecessors unpopular, and hurled them from their "high estate," as was then thought.

"Like Lucifer, never to rise again."

They pursued a course much more despotic and oppressive than the Tories had adopted; the public press was shackled, and they commenced a series of prosecutions against those editors who dared to profess liberal sentiments, or advocate the cause of the people, which prosecutions are almost without parallel, as evidences of the greatest hatred, on the part of the government, of every thing like civil or religious liberty. It is a well known mark of the reign of tyranny, to receive the rulers exhibiting fear of the public press, for none but the guilty and detestable fear to have their deeds made public. The prosecutions against the press were followed up with great determination on the part of the government, and one of the least sacrifices made to the Moloch of despotism, was RICHARD BARRETT, Esq. the honest, manly, patriotic, and incorruptible editor of the Dublin Pilot. The Coercion Bill was another unjust and atrocious act of the Whigs—an act for which no precedent could be cited, and no justification offered. An act which placed the freedom, the happiness, nay, the lives of millions at the arbitrary disposal of a reckless, prejudiced, and unprincipled soldiery. The Reform Bill was brought forward under the expectation that it would be passed at once, and improve the condition of the people at large, but particularly the people of Ireland who were most interested in the bill, and who expected to obtain from its passage and effect some freedom from the innumerable unjust and odious laws under which they had so long suffered and still continue to suffer. The Reform Bill was passed, but it was a mere nothing so far as it related to Ireland, and as O'CONNELL has proved in his very able letter to Earl Durham which we lately published, did not tend at all to the relief of Ireland. The conduct of the Whigs in reference to the Tithe Bill is too well known to be described here, nay, all their nefarious and unprincipled acts have been so fully disclosed by the illustrious "Agitator," in his numerous letters that we need not now enumerate them. The downfall of the Whigs, then is not much to be regretted, nor the ascendancy of the Tories to be approved of; the change is from worse to worst: the hypocritical enemies of the people are deprived of power; their avowed persecutors elevated to it, and thus the cause of liberty has gained nothing. It is by no means a reform, to remove a corrupt party and put one more corrupt in their place, and thus we have no reason to feel any particular joy either at the defeat of the Whigs, or the triumph of the Tories, a little reflection however, will convince every shrewd observer that O'CONNELL will turn this affair to the advantage of Ireland. It is pretty generally believed that through his agency the Grey Ministry was dissolved, and Melbourne elevated to his place. The present change, however was caused by a regular preconcerted arrangement between the Tories and his Majesty. Melbourne was by no means desirous to resign, nor was Brougham, but both were requested to do so, and of course complied. The interview between the King and Chancellor Brougham is said to be brief and cold in the extreme; and the latter is evidently no satellite of Majesty. When it was made known that WELLINGTON had been made Prime Minister, there was no consentaneous feeling of discontent, and the people as well as the public Press did not hesitate to express their sentiments on the occasion. They seemed unanimous in their dislike of WELLINGTON, and looked as we now look with discontent and gloomy forebodings on the coming Tory legislation. The liberal Papers advised that a public dinner should at once be given to Earl Durham, and what is most extraordinary, the people called meetings in various places for the purpose of petitioning his Majesty to entrust the formation of the new Ministry to Earl Durham. This manifestation of public feeling fully proves that the Tories will not be countenanced, and that their ascendancy will be of short duration. Now let us examine what effect this change will have upon the "agitation" of O'CONNELL. He has been very severe with the Whigs, and elucidated very fully the base and despotic motives by which they were actuated in their legislation; but he has always despised the Tories still more, and now will commence a crusade against the Wellington Ministry. In this he will undoubtedly receive the aid of a very great portion of the English people, and also of Melbourne and those who left office with him, amongst whom we may possibly enumerate Brougham. O'CONNELL will not com-

promise his own principles, or commit himself to the Whigs, but secure their interest and power to deprive the Tories of all influence, and reduce them to the nothingness beyond which nature's God never intended them to rise. All this must tend to the aid of O'CONNELL and the advantage of Ireland. He will acquire influential and powerful friends, the Tories will be overcome, the Whigs deprived of influence, and in the mean time he will secure the triumph of a liberal party, independent of, and distinct from the two great parties now in conflict. We do not assert positively that O'CONNELL will pursue exactly this course, but we feel confident that we have not wandered far from the truth, and we are at all events, certain that he will by some means, make the present extraordinary state of affairs tend forcibly to advance the Repeal of the Union. We will not wonder to find him followed by the Whigs, not to see him, in the end, securing what he seeks most ardently, while they suppose he is merely interested in the result of a struggle between Whig and Tory interest. His views are distinct from theirs; neither of the two parties are favourably disposed towards Repeal, and he will not confide much to either, but push forward with his usual judgement and perseverance still exclaiming—

"Thine is our sigh—our soul—our smile,  
Gem of the Ocean—lovely Emerald Isle."

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The friends of repeal are "agitating" as usual, and suffer nothing to swerve them from their purpose, or prevent them from struggling for the great object they have in view. Sir G. Cockburn has become a Repealer, and made a speech at a public dinner given to Cobbett in the city of Dublin, in which speech he advocated the repeal of the Union. At the same dinner Cobbett made three speeches, one of them very lengthy, and complimented O'Connell in his usual enthusiastic manner. The prospect of the repealers is really encouraging, and as will be perceived from the following, Cockburn has called upon O'Connell to come forward at the present crisis and "agitate" to good purpose—a call which was not necessary, and the "agitator" knows when and how to enter the field where Ireland is concerned. However, Sir G. Cockburn may and we fervently

The news from London has created a great sensation. A letter has been received in Dublin, from Mr. O'Connell, expressing his high satisfaction at the event, and foretelling the advance of Radical men and measures! He was expected in Dublin on Wednesday, and his arrival would doubtless be the signal for a public demonstration of the opinion of the metropolitan consistency. The following letter, addressed to him by General Sir George Cockburn, speaks the sentiments of numbers, and may serve as an index of the feeling which pervades a very influential and respectable class of citizens:—

"TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, M. P.  
Dublin, Nov. 18."

"Sir,—The present is a crisis which I would respectfully suggest requires that the Parliamentary representative of the people should, as soon as possible, meet with them for deliberation and advice. As a metropolitan member of Parliament any movements you may make will exercise considerable influence. I am anxious therefore, to see you at your post. My concern is not for a Melbourne administration, or a Whig or Radical Administration, but for the appointment of men on such principles as will secure the good of the nation. I am not sorry for the present turn out; but the people must do their duty, and their leaders be at their post, else we shall have a 'chance victor' somewhere else than at Waterloo. It is possible that trickery has been practised, and has produced this unlooked-for-crisis. If so, back-stairs conspirators will not lack in vigilance and promptitude, and I shall shudder to think of the bloody carnage which is likely to ensue, should any serious convulsion take place.

We are called on to rally round, not this or that class of politicians, but the sacred cause of truth and justice, of liberty and improvement, and at the same time to support the King in all his just rights and prerogatives, so many of which he has been deprived of by the Tory aristocracy. It seems as if there never was an hour when men of various shades of liberal opinion in politics should more anxiously merge their minor differences than at present. I differ with you on some questions, yet I would overlook them at present, and join on common ground, that we may resist the return to power and influence of those politics and modes of government which I solemnly believe have hitherto cursed Ireland. A meeting of the Dublin constituency summoned by your potent influence will do much. You will doubtless have the opinion of other well-wishers of the country conveyed to you. Few, however, of the class to which I belong are likely to come prominently forward, and I believe I express the sentiments of not a few. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"GEORGE COCKBURN."

[Half-past Five o'clock.]

While I write, I behold placards already prepared for to-morrow's issue, forestalling any expected movement of Mr. O'Connell. The following is a literal copy:—

"Men of Ireland! The Reform Ministry is dissolved! Is the country to be subjected to the iron yoke of the Duke of Wellington? Is Ireland again to be the victim of Orange ascendancy? Are all prospects of further improvement to be blighted? This is the crisis. Electors! call your representatives to their posts! People, meet!

FOSTER'S FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

The numbers of these Reviews which have been republished by Mr. FOSTER present a collection of the most valuable information at a very reasonable price.—The greatest talent of Great Britain contribute to the Reviews which cannot fail of embodying subjects of intense interest.—At no period more than the present could intelligence from abroad be more rife with important consequences. Correct knowledge, and accurate statements of the condition and governments of Europe, throw before us high inducements to patronise these Reviews—Now that an attempt has been made to retain the advancement



of liberal principles in Great Britain we may look forward with certainty to see enlisted as advocates of popular rights the most active and efficient Reformers, arousing the vigilance of the People, to this last disregard of popular wish, and indignant rebuke of popular designs—Stimulated by contending principles the best political writers of the day will betake themselves with increased enthusiasm to maintain the supremacy of their respective doctrines. The friends of Liberty on this side of the Atlantic look with anxiety on the struggle between the Majesty of the People and the Majesty of the King.—To those who would desire to witness the contest of intellect and power should subscribe to these Reviews.

THE CONSERVATIVES.

The Churchmen have had a meeting in Kent, at which the dotting, contemptible and bigoted Winchelsea was a most conspicuous actor. The proceedings are characterised by the usual quantity of fulsome, canting fanaticism, and the fabled regard for religion which hypocrites use as a cloak for villainy. The first toast proposed—(the meeting was accompanied by a feast)—was, "The Protestant Constitution in Church and State," which was followed up by a speech from Sir Edward C. Bering who said that the "demagogues and agitators" of Ireland had formed a conspiracy against the Protestant population of that country. This silly fool was followed by the Hon. Colonel Murray who, said that "although his profession was not immediately connected with politics, still he could not but think it the duty of soldiers and sailors to co-operate in upholding the Church and the Constitution under which they claimed citizenship. He even hoped to see the army and navy of the land ready to support the Church establishment of the nation as being the most glorious part of the British constitution. This contemptible "Colonel" proves himself to be not only a fool, but a bigoted knave—a confirmed Orangeman, perfectly willing to shed the blood of man, woman, and child, so long as they are Catholics. He would have been a valuable acquisition to the numbers of the Charlestown rioters, and would no doubt have immortalised himself if he had been at the burning of the Convent. He wishes to bring the army and navy to bear upon the Catholics, that is, to prevent the Catholics of Ireland from petitioning for the abolition of tithes, or the redress of their grievances, by bringing the soldiery to fire upon them, and a band of sailors to join in the commission of all the atrocities Orangeism may suggest. Thank God! Ireland's destiny does not depend upon the violation or prejudices of such beings as Winchelsea and his companions. They will be annihilated when she shall stand "redeemed—regenerated—disenthralled"—one of the greatest and happiest nations on the face of the earth.

DUBLIN.

CONSECRATION OF THE METROPOLITAN CHURCH, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Yesterday, Feast of St. Lawrence, Archbishop of Dublin, the solemn consecration of the New Catholic Church, Marlborough-st. by unction of its walls, altars, &c., according to the Roman ritual, was performed by the Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the Lords Bishops of Kildare, Ossory, Ferns, Ardagh, and Madras. At an early hour this splendid temple was crowded to excess, most of the respectable Catholics of Dublin being present, as well as many others of different sects, anxious to behold a ceremony which had not been performed in this country for upwards of three hundred years. The Marchioness Wellesley, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Eaton, arrived about ten o'clock, and were conducted by Sir Thomas Esmonde and Wm. P. O'Connor, Esq., of Gardiner-place, (two of the stewards) to the place allotted for them. The Canons, and most of the clergy of the archdiocese were present in surplices, &c. The Suffragan Bishops were attended by their respective chaplains Rev. Mr. Hamilton acting as chaplain to the Archbishop of Dublin. The nave of the cathedral was set apart for the performance of the ceremonies of the day. During the celebration of this solemn and imposing ceremony, the choir, with the organ, and assisted by several clergyman in the body of the church, performed many pieces of beautiful music, and chanted the hymns, litanies, and psalms prescribed for the occasion in excellent style. The episcopal chair was placed in the centre of the nave, and the reliques were deposited at the entrance of the cathedral, which had been appropriately fitted up for their reception. His Grace, the Archbishop of Dublin, was habited in full canonicals, wearing a plain white mitre, and a splendid cope richly ornamented with gold. The vestments worn by the other dignitaries and clergymen were equally beautiful, and united to the due performance of the worship of the Great Creator of the Universe.

A little after nine o'clock the ceremonies commenced; the celebrant Bishop having approached the place where the reliques were deposited, repeating in a low voice the penitential psalms, with the antiphon "Remember not, oh Lord, our offences." Having vested himself in Amice, Alb, Cincture, Stole, and White Cope, and taking his pastoral staff in his hand, accompanied by a deacon and sub-deacon in the vestments of their order, together with Acolythes and other ministers in surplices, the Archbishop approached the front door of the church, where was placed a second episcopal chair, and having chanted a hymn, and the litany of saints he blessed water and salt, and exercised these elements in the manner and after the form prescribed by the Ritual. The procession next moved three times round the exterior of the church and on its arrival each time at the front gate, the Archbishop striking the threshold with the end of his crozier said in audible voice "Raise up your gates, oh, you Princes, and let the eternal gates be lifted up, and the King of Glory shall enter in."

To which Deacon from within answered, "Who is this King of Glory?"

The Archbishop—The Lord, powerful and strong; the Lord powerful in light.

When the Archbishop advanced the third time to the gate he added "Open, open, open," and having made the sign of the cross, the doors were thrown open, and he entered, saying "Peace be to this house." The hymn Veni Creator was next chanted by the choir, and ashes were sprinkled on the church in the form of a cross, carried transversely across at right angles. On each of these the Archbishop described, at equal distances, the letters of the Greek and Roman alphabet with the extremity of his crozier. His Grace next proceeded to the door of the Cathedral, and made the sign of the cross on the upper and lower parts of it, repeating the prayers for the occasion. The consecration of the altar was the next part of the ceremony, which was gone through with all that imposing solemnity which particularly characterises the Catholic Church; the Archbishop going round the altar seven times, sprinkling it with chrism with an "asperges" of the herb hyssop, and saying three verses of the first psalm. Subsequently he went round the interior of the church three times, sprinkling the walls with holy water, and singing the anthem, "This is the house of the Lord, firmly built, well founded on the solid rock, is also the 67th, 90th, and 21st Psalms. The Archbishop, with his attendants, then proceeded to the place where the reliques were hid, and having chanted the hymns, moved forward in procession, the priests carrying the relique tier, and the choir continuing the anthem, "You shall go forth with delight, and you shall be introduced with gladness; and the mountains and hills awaiting you exult with joy." His Grace having arrived at the door of the church, addressed the people, telling them of the surrender of prayer, place, and that should be, as it was called, "a house of prayer," and desired that prayer should be offered up for all who contributed to the erection of the temple. After the arrival of the procession at the altar, the Psalm cxlix. was sung by the choir, and the four corners of the sepulchre, where the reliques were laid, were anointed

ed by the Archbishop, who sung the anthem, "Under God's altar you have formed resting places. Oh, ye saints of God, intercede for us with the Lord Jesus Christ." The altar was next incensed and consecrated with the required solemnity; several anthems and Psalms being sung while the ceremony was proceeded with, and the twelve crosses placed on pillars of the church, to each of which was appended a lighted torch, were anointed with holy chrism, and incensed three times each by the celebrant. Four lighted tapers were blessed, and burned upon the altar; and several prayers having been said, the ceremony of consecration was ended.

The Archbishop then mounted his archiepiscopal throne, exchanging his plain white mitre for one splendidly set with brilliants and gold. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Woods, Rev. Mr. Cowper acting as Deacon, and Rev. Mr. Maher, Sub-deacon. At its conclusion the indulgence were proclaimed, and the episcopal benediction, in solemn form, imparted to the faithful. This imposing spectacle did not conclude till four o'clock, and throughout the entire day the most marked attention was paid by every one present, and all seemed impressed with the solemnity of the proceedings.—We hope the efforts of the reverend gentlemen of Marlborough-st. to complete a temple, which is at the same time an ornament to our city and in some degree worthy of its purpose, the adoration of the living God, will be crowned with the success which should attend every endeavor of this nature. We are assured they will persevere until the sacred edifice is finally completed.

IRELAND

(From the Dublin Pilot.)

We call upon the people of the empire to forget all particular animosities, and to recollect only that there is the monster of Toryism openly armed against the public good, and that one duty demands priority to every other—to strangle the monster which will otherwise strangle us. The man or men who now made the misconduct of the Whigs a pretext to tamper with the Tories we pronounce traitors. We avow our contempt, our abhorrence of the conduct of the Whigs; but the great aggravation of their crime is, that they prepared the way for Toryism. They falsified their professions—they employed their enemies—they worked incessantly to enfeeble the popular voice—to persecute it in the Press—they aided in limiting it at the hustings. They did much mischief by all this. But still, if the people are true to themselves—if they consider it is not the Whig cause but their own they contend for—there is yet enough of liberty and public spirit left to recover more than that which has been lost; and this premature effort of the Tories—for it is premature; this Court intrigue—for it is but a Court intrigue—will be fruitful in counteracting the projects of the common foe, and shortly become the means of prostrating Toryism to the earth, and conquering an accession to popular freedom. The juncture is capable of being so managed—but it must be by the people not permitting themselves to be deluded, by the people making war upon the great enemy, and by forgetting particular dissatisfaction, in a wise and animated co-operation for their common interests. The wolf is abroad—Toryism stands confessed. There is yet a constituency for the people amply sufficient, if inspired with a proper spirit. There are savings' banks which owe the English people eighteen millions, and the Irish people two millions—payable on demand. Yes, there are in the people's power these and other ample means, if employed, to prostrate the Moloch of Toryism. If prostrated now there is an end of it and its demon rule forever. Let our watchword, then, be war—legal and constitutional war—but war to the knife against Toryism.

DIED.

On the 2d instant, Mr. Samuel Forgay, aged 54 years, a native of the County Down, Parish Terregory, Town of Banfield, Ireland, and for nearly thirty years a respected and valued citizen, and a resident of this City. His excellent qualities as a husband, a Father and friend, and his punctuality as a man of business, has through life secured for him, the esteem and regard of a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

On the 25 instant, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Dennis Raffler, a native of the City of Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 29 years. Mr. Raffler was a member of the "Mechanic's Benefit Society" and bore an irreproachable character, as an honest mechanic and good citizen. His remains were attended to the grave by the members of the "Mechanic's Benefit Society" and a numerous assemblage of friends, desirous of testifying their grief for the loss of a good member of our Society.

At Grangegeeth Coun. Meath, Ireland, on the 15th October last, in her seventieth year, much regretted, Mrs. Elizabeth Kealy, wife of the deceased Thomas Kealy, a respectable Farmer in Orangegeeth, and mother of Mr. John Kealy, of Beaver street, this City.

THIRD WARD.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors of the Third Ward held at Bun's Washington Lunch, 199 Washington-street, on Thursday Evening, October 18th 1834.

James J. Roosevelt, Jr. Esq. was called to the chair, D. Whitney and Philip S. Crooke, appointed Secretaries. The meeting having organized, proceeded to ballot for Delegates to the General Committee.

The following Delegates were chosen to represent the Third Ward in the Democratic Republican Committee:

- WILLIAM TYACK, WILLIAM TIMP-ON, ELISHA TIBBET'S.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a Ward Committee for the ensuing year: Ural P. Ward, John W. De Graw, Daniel Whitney, George F. Smith, William Tyack, Isaac Townsend, James J. Roosevelt, Jr. Asa Hall, Philip S. Crooke.

The following resolutions were then adopted by the meeting: Resolved, That the meeting cordially approve of the principles and sentiments entertained in the Message of the President of the United States. More especially that portion which refers to our relations with France, inasmuch as it manifests a proper estimate of the honor of the country, and evinces a determination to ask nothing that is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong. And while this meeting deeply deplores the occasion that has called for such manifestations towards our ancient friend and ally, we cannot but indulge the hope that the justice and magnanimity of the French people will yet avert from us the necessity of a resort to the last resource of nations for the redress of acknowledged wrongs.

Resolved, That in the result of the late elections throughout the country, we have an abundant source of gratification, in that they manifest not only the intelligence but the patriotism and virtue of the people, and a settled and fixed determination to sustain an honest administration of the general government upon the principles of a correct construction of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we look forward to the next Presidential election with a confident hope that our sister states, in the true spirit of harmony and good feeling, will not disappoint the just claims of New-York, nor the fair expectation of her favorite son, confident as we are that the best interests of the Democracy of the country would be the Polar star of his administration.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the democratic papers. JAS. J. ROOSEVELT, Jr. Chairman.

- Daniel Whitney, } Secretaries. P. S. Crooke

FOURTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors of the Fourth Ward, held at the Jefferson House, corner of William and Duane-streets, on Thursday evening, the 18th December, in pursuance of the call of the General Republican

Cowdrey, Joel G. Seaver, Dr. R. M. Bolles, John D. Lyvers, Dymock, Daniel Dieterich.

Resolved, That the retiring committee who reported the above be added to this committee.

On motion—Resolved, That the ward committee meet on Thursday evening next at this place to organize, and that they have the power to fill all vacancies in their board.

On motion—Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting (as the sense of the Democratic Republican Electors of the Fourth Ward) be presented to Eldad Holmes, Esq. for his faithful and efficient services as a representative of this ward in the General Republican Committee at Tammany Hall.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the democratic newspapers of this city, signed by the chairman and secretaries.

ELDAD HOLMES, Chairman.

- John Harris, } Secretaries. R. W. Martin

FOURTEENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Democratic Electors of this Ward, held last evening, at the 14th Ward Hotel pursuant to the call of the General Republican and Ward Committees, Mr. Andrew Surre, was called to the chair, and Dr. Gardner and Mr. Daniel Sparks were appointed Secretaries.

The call for the meeting being read and approved, it was—Resolved, That this meeting proceed to elect (by marking) three Delegates to represent this ward for the ensuing year in the Republican General Committee.

- ANDREW SURRE, PATRICK McCAFFERTY, and Dr. W. M. F. PIATT,

having received the highest number of votes, it was unanimously Resolved, That said gentlemen constitute our delegation.

On motion, a retiring committee of 15 were appointed to nominate 25 Candidates for the Ward Committee for the ensuing year. The following Gentlemen being nominated were unanimously approved of:

- Danl Sparks, Jno Salmon, A Stoutenburgh, Wm M Summers, Wm Stokely, Enoch Dean, Wm J Brown, Elbert Jackson, Wm Buckshout, Jas Black, Corns McLean, Jas Fagan, Jno Rusk, Edwin Townsend, L Langton, Moses Doyle, Jno Haughty, Chas Dusenbury, Saml Dunshee, Isaac B Merritt, Wm Hibbard, Thos Dolan, Joseph A Jackson, Geo Nixon, Jas Roach.

On motion, a retiring committee, consisting of Messrs. Thos Dolan, Wm F Piatt, Thos Hopper, T T Woodruff and Wm Hibbard, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feeling of the meeting.

The following being proposed were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the recent glorious victory obtained by the Democracy of our country, is warmly indicative that the people fully rely on the justice and purity of the present administration, and are still ready to yield it their firm support.

Resolved, That the late Presidential Message meets with our most decided approbation, and gives us a renewed assurance that the wisdom, virtue and firmness of our present Chief Magistrate tenders him adequate to any emergency, and is only equalled by his love and devotion to the welfare of our country.

Resolved, That the firm, and yet mild manner, in which the President in his Message has recounted the difference which at present between this Government and that of France, and given his opinion thereon, evinces a strong and comprehensive mind, and renders him, if possible, still dearer to all who love their country and its honor.

Resolved, That the event of the recent elections have plainly demonstrated that MARTIN VAN BUREN is not only the favorite son of New York, but the favorite of the people.

Resolved, That in union there is strength, and that while the Democracy of the country remains united they present an impenetrable bulwark against the attacks of mad ambition or of designing politicians.

Resolved, That the Democratic Republicans of the 14th Ward entertain the fullest confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the present Chief Magistrate of our State.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Truesdell, and adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That, as Republicans, and men determined to submit to nothing that is not strictly just, we view the decided stand taken by the Democracy throughout the Union, in opposition to all chartered monopolies and exclusive privileges, as the first step towards placing our institutions upon that foundation which the heroes of '76 fought and bled to establish; and futher,

Resolved, That, we fully approve of the course taken by that truly democratic journal, the Evening Post, in the cause of the people and equal rights.

ANDREW SURRE Chairman.

- J. A M. Gardner, } Secretaries. Daniel Sparks

MOUNT PROSPECT HALL.

GAME DINNER.—A Game Dinner will be served up at this Establishment on Monday, 29th December, 1834.—TICKETS \$1.—Dinner at 3 o'clock, P. M.

GEO. NOWLAN.

N. B. The New York and Harlem Rail Cars will be in attendance to convey the Company back to the City.

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

An opportunity now presents itself for those desirous of having their friends from the various parts of Ireland in good American Ships, by way of Liverpool, where no detention will take place.

An opportunity like the present seldom occurs, as one of the firm is expected to sail from New-York for Liverpool on the 16th day of January in the packet ship "Hibernia," and returns from Liverpool again in the ship "South America," on the 1st of June.

This the Company has adopted with a view of traveling through every County in Ireland, for the sole purpose of accommodating the friends of these persons engaged with this Line. Drafts can always be obtained as usual. Apply or address to 246 Pearl-street. DOUGLAS, ROBINSON, & CO. Messrs. ROBINSON, BROTHERS, Liverpool.

COACH MAKING AND REPAIRING.

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES, by JAMES ROSS, No 2 Columbia-st. New-York. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. dec 19



after retiring, reported the following gentlemen for the ward committee, viz:

- Richard B. Fosdick, John Dennis, T. Van Pelt, Abm. Miller, Jas. McMillan, John Rose, Wm. Roome, A. A. Jacobus, Theo. Martine, W. H. Hunter, W. Stevens, H. Everson, A. McDonald, J. H. Suydam, J. D. Baldwin, Samuel Satterlee, jr., Jno. Sullivan, M. Tully, Jno J. Manning, Joseph Lamb, George W. Lent

On submitting them to the meeting the report was concurred in. On motion of R. B. Fosdick, it was Resolved, That the retiring committee and the chairman of this meeting be added to the ward committee.

On motion, it was Resolved, That the ward committee shall not exceed 50 members. Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers of the meeting and published in the democratic papers in this city.

Several resolutions were offered and accepted and referred to the ward committee.

Adjourned, FARNHAM HALL, Chairman.

George W. Lent, William Stevens, } Secretaries. The Evening Post will give this an insertion, and the Jeffersonian, Man, and Truth Teller, also. d20 1t

TENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors of the Tenth Ward, friendly to the General and State Administrations, held at Military Hall, Dec. 18, 1834, pursuant to the call of the General Republican Committee, Gideon Ostrander, Esq. was called to the Chair and Richard J. Smith and Neil Gray appointed Secretaries.

The call of the meeting having been read and approved, it was resolved, that a select committee be appointed to select three persons to represent this ward in the General Republican Committee for the ensuing year, and the meeting appointed the following gentlemen as the retiring committee:

- Geo. A. Baker, Samuel Williams, Samue Udell, Peter Duffy Cochrans Taylor, Thos. K Killenger, Richard Finney, Robert Cochran, Ab. G Crasto, M. Vanderhoff, Jonathan Purdy, Alexander Ming, Jr. Jeremiah Miller, Richard Lewis, George Seaman, Samuel J Willis Henry Willett.

The said committee reported the names of STEPHEN ALLEN, M. M. QUACKENBOSS, ROBERT COCHRAN,

as delegates to the General Republican Committee for the ensuing year, which were put separately to the meeting, and unanimously approved.

A retiring committee consisting of the following persons was then appointed by the meeting for the purpose of selecting a Ward Committee for the ensuing year, viz:

- William Marshall, William H Peek, John R Wheeler, David Feeks, Wm. M Betts, M O'Connor, Geo. Richard, Alexander Ming, Jr. W. Currie, Frederick Van Tassel, George R Baker, E W Lyon, John Combs, John Plume and P. Hopkins.

The Committee returned and reported the following gentlemen to compose the Ward Committee, which were separately put to the meeting and approved:

- Samuel Udell, Fred'k Van Tassel, William M Betts, Joseph Marsh, Ab. C. Crasto, Richard Lewis, E. W. Lyons, Richard J Smith, Mather Vanderhoff, William S Connelly, Charles Taylor, Alex'r Ming, Jr., Nicholas Schureman, David Feeks, William Anderson.

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

Richard J. Smith, Niel Gray, } Secretaries. GIDEON OSTRANDER, Chairman.

ELEVENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republican Electors of the Eleventh Ward, held pursuant to a recommendation of the General Committee of Tammany Hall, at the house of R. G. Hawkins, on Thursday evening, 13th December, 1834, Thomas P. Walworth was called to the Chair, and Paschal Bertine and Andrew Hutton were appointed Secretaries. The call of the meeting having been read, it was on motion,

Resolved, That a retiring committee of thirteen be appointed to nominate suitable candidates for delegates to the General Committee for 1835. The committee reported the following gentlemen, who were unanimously approved of:

- THOMAS P. WALWORTH, THOMAS CHAPPLE, WILLIAM LEE.

A retiring committee of sixteen were appointed to report twenty-five suitable candidates for a Ward Committee for the ensuing year, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen:

- John Boyce, Luke Usher, James Van Tassel, Orville Nash, John Farrington, Isaac H. Underhill, John Phillips, A. K. Patinson, Pearson Halstead, Wm. P. Varian, Hyatt Lyon, David Provoost, Joel Kelly, John Bennett, Wm. Appleby, E. Penny, Lloyd Bryant, R. Persianna, Robert Nevin, Wm. Gage, John Muldoon, John O'Neil, John Healy, Archibald McDonald, Wm. Finchout.

The Liberty Pole Committee, consisting of Messrs. Gage, Hatfield, and Winans, reported that the Pole could be got ready for erection on the 8th day of January ensuing, which being submitted to the meeting was carried with acclamation.

A committee consisting of the following gentlemen, were appointed to arrange for a dinner in honor of the occasion, and to report at a subsequent meeting to be held for the purpose, viz: E. Wheaton, John Phillips, Thomas Chapple, Wm. Gage, Hyatt Lyon, and Andrew Hutton were appointed said committee.

A resolution to restrict the Ward Committee to the original number, was negatived by a large majority.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be published in the New-York Times, Evening Post, Truth Teller, Jeffersonian and Man.

Resolved, That we do now adjourn. THOMAS P. WALWORTH, Chairman. Paschal Bertine, Andrew Hutton, } Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Democratic Electors of the 13th Ward held on Thursday evening the 18th inst, at Democratic Hall, Grand

street, Mr. Hezekiah W. Bonnell was called to the chair, and John Commerford was appointed secretary. The call of the meeting being read, the following persons were appointed to retire and select three candidates to represent the ward in the General Committee at Tammany Hall, Andrew Mills, John W. Wheeler, Thomas Hall, James Wells, George Creggie, John Russel, George W. Gantz, William Forgay, Jeremiah B. Hall, James Quinn, William White.

The committee presented to the meeting the names of the following persons:

- GEORGE W. GANTZ, ANDREW MILLS, HEZEKIAH W. BONNELL,

On motion, they were unanimously accepted.

On motion, a committee of 15 was appointed to nominate a Ward Committee.

The Committee reported the following names which were approved of by the meeting as a Ward Committee: William Forgay, Asa Onderdonk, James Quinn, Peter Esqueroll, Abm. Bishop, Benjamin B. Smity, John M. Devoy, Thomas Sandford, James Wells, David Theal, John Lovett, George Crygeir, Floyd Patrick, Cornelius Reed, William White.

On motion it was resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

HEZEKIAH W. BONNELL, Chairman. John Commerford, Secretary.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At a regular meeting of the Democratic Republican General committee of Young Men, held at Tammany Hall, on the 1st December, 1834, it was Resolved, That this committee recommend to the Democratic Republican Young men of the city and county of New-York, friendly to regular nominations, the General and State administrations, and to the known usages of the republican party, to meet in their respective wards, on Tuesday the 30th of December instant, at seven o'clock, to make choice of five persons from each Ward, to represent them in the Democratic Republican General committee of Young Men for the ensuing year. Also, at the same time to select their Ward committees.

The said delegates are requested to assemble at Tammany Hall, on Monday, the 5th January, 1835, at 7 o'clock, P. M. to organize for the ensuing year.

Resolved, That that the Ward meetings be held in the following places, viz:

- 1st Ward--At Broad-street House, corner of Broad and Pearl-streets. 2d Ward--At Shakespeare Hotel, corner of Fulton and Nassau-street. 3d Ward--At Washington Lunch, 199 Washington-street. 4th Ward--At Jefferson House, corner of William and Duane-streets. 5th Ward--At Riley's Hotel, corner of Chapel and Franklin-streets. 6th Ward--At Mc Dermott's Hotel, corner of Duane-street. 7th Ward--At Jackson Head Quarters, Democratic Hall, 156 Monroe street. 8th Ward--At David's Long Room, 168 Spring-street. 9th Ward--At Jefferson Hall, corner of Hudson and Charles street. 10th Ward--At Military Hall, corner of Grand and Iudlow street. 11th Ward--At R. G. Hawkins, corner of Allen and Houston-streets. 12th Ward--At Hickox's Five Mile 't'ue, Third Avenue. 13th Ward--At the Democratic Hall, Grand street, near Sheriff-street. 14th Ward--At the 14th Ward Hotel corner of Grand and Elizabeth street. 15th Ward--At Randall's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Bleeker-streets.

On motion, Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be signed by the chairman and Secretary, and published until the day of meeting.

MORGAN L. SMITH, Chairman. John A. Morrill, James A. Chappel, } Secretaries.

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

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

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

TO DISCHARGE FROM DEBT.

(Pursuant to Revised Statutes, part second, chap. V. title 1, art. 3: "relating to voluntary assignments made pursuant to the application of an insolvent and his creditors.") JAMES VAN VALKENBURGH. Notice first published 15th November, 1834. Creditors to appear before the Honourable RICHARD RIKER, Recorder of the city and county of New-York, on the 29th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. nov15 10t

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASSYLUM.

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

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this state to incorporate a Benefit Society in the city of New-York, to be denominated the Druid's Benefit Society of the city of New-York. GEORGE W. FOX, JOSEPH OCHURCHILL, JOHN CANTRILL, JOSEPH KEELER. dec20 6t

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.--A few copies of the above work not disposed of at the Lady's Fair lately held at NIBLO's for the benefit of the Institution in the Sixth Avenue, are left for sale at Mr. BARTLET'S Book-store, 76, Bowery. d 20

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF RICHARD O'BIERNE, a native of Mohill, in the County of Leitrim, Ireland--any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his Brothers, the Rev. John O'Bierne, at Harlaem, N. Y. Michael Mulvey, 144 Walker-street, or Mr. Denman at the Truth Teller Office, 58 Franklin-st. New-York. All those with whom we exchange are requested to give publicity to this Inquiry. dec13 3t

OF ROBERT CLANCEY, and his son EUGENE, who left Albany twelve years ago to settle in the Cinnaus. Any account of them, or either, directed to Mr. Jas. Malone, No 32 Moore st. New-York, will be considered an extraordinary favor which they will find very much to their advantage. dec13 3t

OF MARY LYNCH, a native of Jamestown, near Rathowen, county Westmeath, Ireland. When last heard from was living in Brooklyn. Also, of her brother LAWRENCE LY'CH, who is thought to be living in Nashville, State of Tennessee, with a Mr. Doudis. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by Mr. James D Roche, 246 Pearl-street, dec13 3t

OF ALEXANDER & DANIEL M'AGHRIN, natives of country Antrim, Ire and, who sailed from Belfast, Ireland about nine years ago. When last heard of was in Little York, U. C. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by Wm. McAughrin, 166 Pearl-street, N. Y. dec6 4t

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

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SIXTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Republican Electors of the Sixth Ward, held at McDermott's Hotel, pursuant to a recommendation of the General Committee, on Thursday, December 18, James Ballagh was called to the Chair, and John Lozier and John R. Rhinelander were appointed Secretaries. The following gentlemen were elected by a retiring Committee to represent the Ward in the General Committee:

- JOHN R. RHINELANDER, THOMAS S. BRADY, JOHN McDERMOTT.

And the following the Ward Committee: Thomas S. Brady, Shivers Parker, John L. Dillon, John Lozier, Jno McGloin, Luke Kerrigan, Jacob Burdet, Peter McLaughlin, Edward Logue, George D. Strong, William Wisdom, Richard Pennel, Abraham Le Foy, Oliver Woodruff, Allen Miller, Martin Waters, Rodney S. Church, William O'Shiel, Robert Grimes, John McMahon, William Denman, George Mills, James Ballagh, Daniel McGrath, John S. McKibben, Charles Del Vecchio, Daniel Chambers.

A retiring committee was appointed who reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting view with sentiments of pride and approbation the dignified and manly views expressed by our Patriotic President in relation to our difficulties with the French Government, and that every good citizen will not fail to sustain him in the firm stand he has taken to secure a proper respect for our national honor.

Resolved, That this meeting view with suspicion and contempt that conduct of certain persons in high lucrative offices, who during our late arduous struggle were vacillating and undecided. That the engrossing of offices by the rich, is giving a zest to aristocracy, and contrary to the republican principle of honest equality.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the late Message of the President of the U. S. to Congress, as being logical, perspicuous and conclusive in its reasoning--Democratic in its sentiments, honorable to the country, and highly worthy of that venerated Patriot who has most emphatically filled the measures of his country's glory.

Resolved, That the Reports from the several heads of Departments of the General Government are highly satisfactory, affording additional evidence of the happiness and prosperity of our Republican institutions.

JAMES BALLAGH, Chairman.

- John Lozier, John R. Rhinelander, } Secretaries. The Evening Post and Truth Teller will please copy this. d20 1t

SEVENTH WARD.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of the Seventh Ward, friendly to the general and state administrations, convened in pursuance of a call of the Democratic Republican General Committee, on Thursday evening the 18th December, at the Seventh Ward Democratic Hall and Jackson Head Quarters, on motion, Joseph Smart was called to the Chair, and Wm. Cuscaden and Aaron Swartz was appointed Secretaries.

On motion, it was Resolved, That a retiring Committee of seven be appointed to select three persons to represent the Ward at Tammany Hall in the General Republican Committee.

In the absence of the Committee, John J. Bedient and James R. Whiting addressed the meeting.

The Committee having returned, reported the following gentlemen to represent the Seventh Ward at Tammany Hall:

- JOSEPH SMART, JOHN MCKIBBEN, JAS. R. WHITING,

On motion, it was Resolved, That a Retiring Committee of seven be appointed to select fourteen gentlemen for their Ward Committee. The Committee, after a short absence, reported the following gentlemen as their Ward Committee:

- John Anderson, Alfred Smith, John Murphy, Wm. M Fish, Edward Smylie, Beach Ivers, Wm. Eagleson, George Sharp, Ebenezer Clark, John Robins, John Harrison, Caleb S Fordham, John Cox.

On motion, Resolved, That the Ward Committee have power to fill vacancies and add to their numbers: on which they were presented to the meeting and unanimously approved of.

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

JOSEPH SMART, Chairman.

- Wm. Cuscaden, Aaron Swartz, } Secretaries.

NINTH WARD.

Agreeable to the call of the Democratic Committee at Tammany Hall, by the Democratic Republicans of the Ninth Ward, friendly to the general and state administration and the usages of the party, assembled on Thursday evening, 18th inst., at Jefferson Hall corner of Charles and Hudson streets, and organized by calling Farnham Hall, Esq., to the Chair and appointing George W. Lent and William Stevens, Secretaries. After the call of the meeting had been read, it was moved and seconded that we now proceed to choosing three delegates to represent this ward in the general committee, and that the chair should appoint a retiring committee of five to nominate three persons as said delegates which was carried. The chair named Messrs. Fosdick, Everson, Dennis, McMillan, and Hunter as the committee, who retired, and after due deliberation, reported the names of

- LEVI KIDDER, JOHN V. GREENFIELD, CHARLES A. VAN ZANDT.

as delegates to the general committee, and on the names being taken separately and acted upon by the meeting, they were approved of. On motion by Mr. Alwaise and seconded, it was

Resolved, That in case any vacancy should occur in our delegation to the general committee, the remaining delegates have power to fill it.

It was then moved by Peter Roome, Esq., and seconded, that a retiring committee of nine be appointed by the chair, to nominate 21 persons to compose the ward committee for the ensuing year, which was carried, and Messrs. Hall, Crane, Brush, Lloyd, Campbell, Valleau, Rowe, Gantreau and Roome were named by the chair, who



